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**BLOCK 2264.
LOT 10, 65, 72 AND 73.**

**248-252 WALLABOUT STREET & 541/561 FLUSHING AVENUE
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. KINGS COUNTY, NEW YORK.**

**STAGE 1A LITERATURE REVIEW AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
AND HISTORIC SENSITIVITY EVALUATION**

Prepared For:

Environmental Project Data Statement Company.

185 Great Neck Road, Suite 402
Great Neck, New York 11021

99 BSA003K

Prepared By:

CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants

726 Carroll Street
Brooklyn, New York 11215

January 2000

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BLOCK 2264. LOT 10, 65, 72 AND 73.

**248 WALLABOUT STREET & 541/561 FLUSHING AVENUE.
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PART 1A: LITERATURE SEARCH AND REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

**541/561 Flushing Avenue & 248-252 Wallabout Street
Block 2264, Lot 10 and Lot 65, 72, 73 26
Borough of Brooklyn. Kings County, New York.**

Affiliation: City/Scape: Cultural Resource Consultants
726 Carroll Street
Brooklyn, New York 11215
718-965-3860

Date: January 9, 2000

A. PROJECT INFORMATION

Prepared by: Gail T. Guillet
City/Scape: Cultural Resource Consultants
726 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, NY 11215

Location of Proposed Action:

The proposed project area is located in Block 2264, including Lot 10 on the south side of Wallabout Street and Lot 65, 72 and 73 on the north side of Flushing Avenue. Lot 65 and Lot 10 abut one another along the rear property line. Block 2264 is, as indicated above, bounded on the north by Wallabout Street, on the south by Flushing Avenue, on the west by Lee Avenue and on the east by Marcy Avenue. (Map 1 & 2) It should be noted that in this part of Brooklyn the block and lot numbers have changed during the last 150 years, and that in the third quarter of the 19th century present day Block 2264 was designated Block 98 and prior to that was identified as Block 86. The configuration and numbers of the lots in Block 2264 has also changed. These changes, which will be discussed below, are particularly relevant to the lots included in the project area.

The proposed project is located in an area that today is primarily one of light manufacturing, commercial enterprises, auto repair shops and off-street parking. (Photo 1-4) In addition to these uses, there are a few residential properties on Block 2264.

The proposed project area is currently vacant land that is fenced and used for off-street parking. According to the Sanborn maps provided by Environmental Project Data Statements Company, the entire project area has been vacant since at least 1991. In 1981 Lot 10 (on Wallabout Street) was vacant, Lot 65 had a small auto repair shop located on

Flushing Avenue with off-street parking behind it, and Lot 72 and Lot 73 contained 4-story multiple family dwellings. In 1950 Lot 10 was divided into three standard 25' lots (Lot 9, 10, and 11). Lot 9, the lot nearest Lee Avenue, was vacant and used for parking, the other two lots contained multiple family dwellings. Lot 65 was being used as a lumberyard, a usage that had a long history on this site, and it appears that the lot contained a number of 1-story sheds and an office. Lot 72 and Lot 73 were residential properties. By 1935 the configuration of the lots had already been established, and Lot 9 on Wallabout Street contained a residential structure. The same buildings existed on the project area in 1904, the earliest Sanborn map provided. At that time Lot 72 was a multiple family dwelling with two shops on the ground floor. Lot 73 was identified as a dwelling. Lot 65 was identified as M. Mosson & Co. Lumber Yard, with a small 1-story structure (Office) located on the southern property line adjacent to Flushing Avenue. The Mosson Lumber Yard extended eastward beyond the boundary of the present project area (Lot 61) and northward to Wallabout Street (Lot 13 & 15). Lot 10 (then Lot 9, 10, & 11) contained two dwellings and a residential structure with a shop on the ground floor.

B: ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Topography:

The project area is located north of the Harbor Hill Moraine, which forms the spine of Long Island. In terms of the present-day topography, the site is located in an urban setting. At the present time the site is vacant and being used for off-street parking. The land surface is flat.

The elevation of the block at the present time is 11.00 feet at the intersection of Flushing Avenue and Lee Avenue, three feet above the elevation shown on late 19th century maps of the block. This information confirms that no large scale filling of the area has taken place in the last 100 years. However, it should be noted that until sometime in the middle of the 19th century the project area was part of the salt marsh that bordered Wallabout Creek. The stream itself meandered, but for the purposes of this discussion can be thought of as flowing on the approximate line of Wallabout Street (then called River Street). One branch of the creek flowed across the southwestern corner of Block 2264, while the salt marsh surrounding the stream encompassed the remainder of Block 2264. This salt marsh extended north as far as Lorimer Street (then called Gwinnett Street) and south to the vicinity of Lafayette Avenue.

From the map research it becomes clear that, while no substantial change in elevation has taken place since 1904, there was extensive filling of Block 2264 prior to the time that it was prepared for development. The filling episode took place sometime prior to 1869, when a group of buildings are shown on the eastern end of the block on Wallabout Street (then River Street). It is not absolutely clear that the land encompassing the proposed project area had been filled by 1869, since the Wallabout Creek stream corridor is included

on the map, but the presence of two small structures on the southeastern end of the block near Lee Avenue suggests that it had been. Whatever the case, based upon the Annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real Estate in the Borough of Brooklyn, Block 2264 did not undergo development until later in the century. The Assessment Records will be more fully discussed below.

Geology:

In geological terms, the project area is located in the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province. It is presumed that between 1.5 and 65 million years ago the Long Island landmass was formed. Glaciers helped create much of Long Island's distinctive terrain, which consists of the Ronkonkoma Moraine and the Harbor Hill Moraine. The precise underlying geology of the project area has not been identified, but would be consistent with the types of materials associated with the glacial terminal moraines running east and west along the spine of Long Island. These include unconsolidated gravel, sand and clay deposits.

At street level the soils would today be classified as urban soils, in the sense that the entire site has been disturbed, first by the construction of a series of residential dwellings and/or multiple dwellings, some of which may have had stores on the ground floor, and then by the demolition of those buildings and the construction of the structure that presently occupies the site.

Soils:

As with the geology, the underlying soils would be consistent with the types of materials associated with the glacial terminal moraines running east and west along the spine of Long Island. These include unconsolidated gravel, sand and clay deposits. Above these glacial soils would be the fill, deposited prior to the second half of the 19th century, that filled in the stream bed and changed the salt marsh that formerly existed on Block 2260 into land available for development.

At street level the soils would today be classified as urban soils, in the sense that the entire site has been disturbed, first by the filling of the stream and salt marsh, then by the construction of the residential structures that formerly stood on portions of the site, and finally by the demolition of those buildings. The area that was formerly occupied by the Mosson Lumber Yard has not seen the same degree of disturbance as that seen on Lot 10 or on Lot 72 and 73, but the use of this lot does not suggest that significant subsurface features in the form of privies and/or cisterns would be expected on Lot 65. There is no significant vegetation on the site.

Drainage:

Examination of historic maps and atlases indicates that the southwestern corner of the project area was crossed by Wallabout Creek, and that the remainder of Block 2264 was

within the boundaries of the salt marsh that bordered Wallabout Creek. The stream and the salt marsh on the property would have been subjected to the tides that affected Wallabout Bay. Historically, drainage from Block 2264 would have been into Wallabout Creek, which, in turn, drained into Wallabout Bay and the East River.

Vegetation:

The project area is currently vacant and used for off-street parking. There is no significant vegetation located within the project area.

Forest Zone:

The project area lies within the Northern Hardwood Forest zone. Sugar maple, birch, beech and hemlock are the predominant trees in this type of forest. Visual inspection of the property did not reveal any vegetation.

Man-Made Features and Alterations:

The site would have experienced a variety of disturbances:

- 1) those that may have been associated with farming activities, including, perhaps, the harvesting of salt hay from the salt marsh, during the 17th through the early 19th centuries;
- 2) the filling of the stream bed and salt marsh to create land for development between 1869 and the 1880's, that would have sealed the prehistoric and 17th-18th century land surface;
- 3) disturbances associated with the construction of the 19th century dwellings (on Lot 10, 72 & 73) and the office and various sheds at the lumber yard on Lot 65, and the demolition of all these structures prior to 1991.

C: DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

1. Site Files

a. New York State Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP)

The project area is located within New York City. Information was, therefore, not obtained from OPRHP. However, copies of the OPRHP Site Maps (USGS Brooklyn Quad, 7.5 Minute Series) examined at the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) show no prehistoric or historic sites associated with either of the project area.

b. New York State Museum Archaeological Site Files

The project area is located within New York City. Information was not obtained from the New York State Museum Archaeological Site Files. However, information included in the New York State Museum Archaeological Site Files has been obtained for other projects, and the information is included in this report.

c. New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

Prior to the involvement of the consultant, the Landmarks Preservation Commission had been consulted. The LPC response indicated that the project area possessed the "potential for the recovery of remains from 19th century occupation." There was no indication that the site was considered to contain prehistoric potential. LPC indicated that the project area did not possess architectural significance.

State Register

No structures located within the immediate vicinity of the project area are listed on the State Register. A visual inspection of the area surrounding the site does not suggest that such buildings exist in the immediate vicinity of the project. It should be noted that the Commander's Quarters (referred to as Quarters A and listed on the National and State Register of Historic Places on May 30, 1974) and the Rockwood Chocolate Factory Historic District (listed on the National and State Register of Historic Places on October 6, 1983) are located within a mile and a half of the project area. The Commander's Quarters is located on the southwest side of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, too far from the project area to be impacted by their development, while the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway effectively screens the project area from the Rockwood Chocolate Factory Historic District.

National Register

No structures located within the vicinity of the project area are listed on the National Register. A visual inspection of the area does not suggest that such buildings exist in the immediate vicinity of either site. As noted above, two National Register properties are located within a mile and a half of the project area; however, distance and the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway effectively screens the project area from the resources.

National Register eligible listing

No structures located within the vicinity of the project area are eligible for listing on the National Register. A visual inspection of the area does not suggest that such buildings exist in the immediate vicinity of the project.

State/National Register proposed

No structures located in the vicinity of the project area are proposed for the State/National Register. A visual inspection of the area does not suggest that such buildings exist in the immediate vicinity of the project.

2. REFERENCES

a. General Texts

(For complete bibliography see Appendix A)

- X Beauchamp, William
1900 *Aboriginal Occupation of New York*. New York State Museum Bulletin No. 32. Albany, NY.
- X Funk, Robert E.
1976 *Recent Contributions to Hudson Valley Prehistory*. New York State Museum Memoir 22. Albany, NY.
- X Parker, Arthur
1920 *The Archaeological History of New York*. New York State Museum Bulletin. No. 237 and 238. Albany, NY.
- X Ritchie, William A.
1969 *The Archaeology of New York State*. Natural History press: Garden City,

b. Maps

Those marked with an "X," included in report.

- X Ryder
1670 *Map of Long Island*. New York Public Library, Map Division. (Map 3)

The 1670 Ryder map identifies Wallabout Bay, and shows Wallabout Creek and the salt marshes that surrounded it. Based on early 19th century maps that superimpose the 18th century roadways on the 19th century Brooklyn street grid, the road running south of the project area follows the line of Nostrand Avenue to the point where it makes an almost right angle turn onto DeKalb Avenue. That road then continued south to Bedford, one of the original hamlets. No buildings are included on this map.

- X Ratzer, Benjamin
1767 *Plan of the Town of Brooklyn and part of Long Island*. Prepared for British Army. Reproduced in Valentine's Manual. Scale: included on map. (Map 4)

The Ratzer map provides a clear picture of Brooklyn in the mid-18th century, including roadways, field patterns, and the location of the plantations or farms of the

early settlers in the Wallabout area. The path of Wallabout Creek is shown, as is the border of the salt marsh that surrounded it. No structures are shown in the vicinity of Block 2264, the southwest corner of which would have been crossed by a branch of the Wallabout. The balance of Block 2264 would have been covered by the salt marsh that bordered the stream. This map shows the Wallabout Road running along the shore of Wallabout Bay to cross Wallabout Creek at the point where Flushing Avenue now crosses under the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway. A second bridge crossed Wallabout Creek just west of the project area near south of the intersection of Flushing Avenue and Sandford Street. That road, part of Wallabout Road, then connected the Newtown-Flushing road with the Williamsburgh Road, which served the farms, located along the eastern edge of Wallabout Bay and the East River.

X Stoddard, John S.

1839 *Map of the City of Brooklyn. . . and also the Map of the Village of Williamsburgh.* J. H. Colton, New York. (Map 5)

In 1839 Stoddard produced a detailed survey the City of Brooklyn and the Village of Williamsburgh [sic]. The map, which provides information on areas where early development was taking place, includes the project area. In 1839 the overall street grid in the Eastern District of the City of Brooklyn had been established; however, Wallabout Street (at first called River Street) had not yet been laid out, and it is clear that at this time Wallabout Creek and the salt marshes surrounding it had not yet been filled. A branch of Wallabout Creek is shown crossing the southwestern corner of Block 2264 with the salt marsh occupying the balance of the block. At this time the current boundaries of Block 2264 had not yet been established. What became Block 2264 (formerly Block 98) was then bounded as it is today by Lee Avenue on the west, but on the north it was then bounded by Walton Street, on the east by Marcy Avenue, by Paine Street (a portion of which was renamed Wallabout Street) on the southeast and Flushing Avenue on the southwest. The triangle bounded by Paine Street (later Wallabout Street), Marcy Avenue and Flushing Avenue was subsequently incorporated into Block 2264. This map shows the route of the earlier roads that connected the hamlets of Brooklyn, including the Newtown-Flushing Road and the Wallabout Road. These roads were located south of Block 2264. The map shows areas of development on the east and west side of Marcy Avenue south of Myrtle Avenue, along Wythe Avenue (on the east side of what had been the Williamsburgh Road) between Hooper Street and Rodney Street, and on the south side of Flushing Avenue extending to Park Avenue between Franklin Street and Classon Avenue. The United States Naval Hospital is shown, as are a number of structures associated with the United States Navy Yard. However, with the exception of these few areas, the Eastern District, as it came to be known, was predominantly open farm land. No structures of any kind are shown on Block 2264.

X Survey of the Coast of the United States

1844 *Map of New-York Bay and Harbor and the Environs.* New York Public Library, Map Division. Scale: Reduced. (Map 6)

The Coastal Survey map indicates that Flushing Avenue was being regulated and that development was taking place along it. Wallabout Creek is still shown, but areas of the salt marsh must by this time have been filled. It appears that a structure of some kind (perhaps a rope walk) had been built west of Block 2264; however, no structures appear in the area now occupied by Block 2264. This map provides some information on the organization of the lands of the Eastern District. North of the project area there appears to have been a wooded area, with open fields surrounding it. Other wooded areas are shown southeast of Bushwick and in the area that became Prospect Park. Williamsburgh had an established street grid, as did the City of Brooklyn. The Navy Yard had undergone additional development. But for the most part the area of Brooklyn in which the project area is located was open land.

X Butt, Richard

1846 *Map of the City of Brooklyn, L.I. . . showing the Streets as at present with existing buildings . . . also the Village of Williamsburgh.* M. Dripps, New York. Scale included on map. Scale: Reduced. (Map 7)

This map does not include any structures, but it does clearly indicate the location of Wallabout Creek and the historic roadways in the vicinity of the project area. At this time the configuration of Block 2264 remained as it had been in 1839.

Wallabout Street had not yet been laid out. This map provides information concerning the owners of the land associated with the project area. The northern edge of what became Lot 10 was owned by Abraham Remsen, whose family were original settlers in the Wallabout area. South of the line of Walton Street, which then formed the northern boundary of Block 2264, and includes Lot 65, 72 and 73, the land was owned by F. Vandervoort.

— J. F. Harrison & W. H. Cundy

1850 *Map of the City of Brooklyn, L.I. . . showing the Streets as at present with existing buildings . . . also the Village of Williamsburgh.* M. Dripps, New York.

By 1850 Wallabout Street had been laid out and appears to have been opened. It was then called River Street. Wallabout Creek has been channelized and is identified as Wallabout Canal. Block 2264 now appears as it does today, with the north boundary being Wallabout Street (River Street), the eastern boundary Marcy Avenue, the southern boundary Flushing Avenue, and the western boundary Lee Avenue. No development of any kind appears to have taken place on Block 2264. We know from later maps (Hopkins, 1880) that Francis Vandervoort owned most of Block 2264, the conveyance having been filed on September 16, 1850.

— Dripps, Mathew

1869 *Map of the City of Brooklyn, being formerly the cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh and the Town of Bushwick.* Plate 7. M. Dripps, New York.

In 1869 Wallabout Street was called River Street. The path of Wallabout Creek is shown on this map, but whether it was still a flowing water course is not known. The block, then identified as Block 98 (and before that as Block 86), contained a series of structures abutting Wallabout Street near Marcy Avenue. These buildings would have been well east of the proposed project area. In the southwestern corner of the block on the south side of Wallabout Creek, and most probably outside Lot 72, were two small structures. One of the buildings was located just north of the intersection of Flushing Avenue and Lee Avenue. This would be outside the project area. The second, also angled from the street grid, was connected to Flushing Avenue by a farm road that ran north across Wallabout Creek and then looped south to cross the stream a second time before joining Flushing Avenue in the area of Lot 73. This structure would have been located outside the project area, but the farm road may have fallen within the boundaries of Lot 73. Due to the construction of a multiple family dwelling on Lot 73 in the late 19th century no evidence of the farm road, should it have been located here, would remain.

— Hopkins, G. M.

1880 *Atlas of the City of Brooklyn*. Vol. 6. Plate R. G. M. Hopkins: New York, NY.

In 1880 Block 2264 was identified as Block 98. This represented a change from an earlier period when Block 98 had been Block 86. Lot numbers also changed on Block 2264 as the land included in the block changed and the area was filled and prepared for development. In 1880 the elevation of Flushing Avenue was 8 feet above sea level. As was discussed above, the northernmost portion of Lot 10 abutting Wallabout Street had been part of the farm land owned by Abraham Remsen. All of the land to the north of the former line of Wallabout Creek, including portions of Lot 65, Lot 72 and Lot 73 had been owned by Francis Vandervoort, while the land south of Wallabout Creek had been owned by Jeromus Johnson (Map No. 884, September, 1855). Some development had taken place on Block 264 along Wallabout Street. Lot 39 and 40 and Lot 49-51 had frame structures, while Lot 48 had a brick building that covered the entire lot. All of these buildings were east of the project area. No structures are shown on Flushing Avenue. There were no structures located on any of the lots included in the project area.

— Bromley, G. W. & Company

1880 *Atlas of the Entire City of Brooklyn, New York*. Plate 20. G. W. Bromley & Company: Philadelphia, PA.

Block 2264 is identified as Block 98. Although this map was produced in the same year as the Hopkins map it includes slightly different information. According to the Bromley map Lot 31, 40-41, and 75-76 had buildings. Lot 54 and the eastern portion of Lot 55 were occupied by a vinegar works. The buildings of the vinegar works extended 105 feet along Wallabout Street and 100 feet south to the rear

property line. No house numbers are shown on this map, but the lot numbers are included. At the time the lots associated with the project area were identified as Lot 2 (Lot 72), 3 (Lot 73), 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 (now included in Lot 65,) and a portion of Lot 55 (Lot 10). There were no structures shown within any of the lots fronting Flushing Avenue (Lot 65, 72 & 73). The vinegar works was located on the eastern portion of Lot 55, outside the boundary of present day Lot 10.

X Robinson, E. & R. H. Pigeon

1886 *Robinson's Atlas of the City of Brooklyn, New York*. E. Robinson: New York, NY. Plate 9. Scale: 200 Feet to the Inch. (Map 8)

By 1886 further development had taken place on the eastern end of Block 2264 (then Block 98). The lot numbers had been established earlier, but are shown here, along with the structures on the block. The Wallabout Creek stream bed is included on this map, along with the owners' names. Remsen had owned a small portion of Lot 10, Thomas Johnson had owned the land formerly owned by Jeromus Johnson located south of the creek bed, and Francis Vandervoort had owned the balance of Block 2264. The project area would include a portion of Lot 55 (now Lot 10), Lot 10 (now the northeastern part of Lot 65), Lot 2 (now Lot 72), Lot 3 (now Lot 73), and Lot 4-9 (the southwestern part of Lot 65). No structures are shown within the boundaries of the proposed project area.

Looking at the area around Block 2264 further development had taken place. On the east side of Marcy Avenue between Flushing Avenue and Wallabout Street (formerly Paine Street) was the Pfitzer & Cos. Chemical Works. On the north side of Wallabout, extending through to Walton Street, was an ironworks. The North Brooklyn Iron Foundry and a ropewalk, extending from Marcy Avenue to Harrison Avenue were located on the north side of Walton Street. Residential development was also taking place in the surrounding blocks.

X Bromley, George W. & Walter S.

1893 *Atlas of the City of Brooklyn, New York*. G. W. Bromley: Philadelphia, PA. Plate 9. Original scale: 200 Feet to the Inch. (Map 9)

Block 2264 is still identified as Block 98, however, the western portion of the block was now being divided into standard city lots and new numbers were provided. This map also includes house numbers. The eastern end of the block was the same as in 1886, with all of the lots along Wallabout Street, with the exception of Lot 42, developed. Along Flushing Avenue the eastern end of the block was entirely developed with residential buildings. The stream bed of the Wallabout Creek is shown running across the southwestern portion of the block. It crossed the northern portion of Lot 72 (then Lot 2) and Lot 73 (then Lot 3) before turning southeast across the center of Lot 65 (formerly Lot 3-10, but now identified as Lot 82). Lot 10 was in 1893 divided into four lots with the following lot and house numbers:

Block 2264, Lot 10 (248-252 Wallabout Street) & Lot 65, 72 & 73 (541/561 Flushing Avenue).

Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York.

Lot 85	248 Wallabout Street	Lot 83	252 Wallabout Street
Lot 84	250 Wallabout Street	Part of Lot 87	254-264 Wallabout Street

In 1998 the house numbers assigned to Lot 10 were changed, so that the current house numbers run from 246 Wallabout Street to 252 Wallabout Street. Using the current lot numbers for clarity, Lot 72 was occupied by a dwelling, as was Lot 73. Lot 65 ran for 125 feet along Flushing Avenue, and appears to be unoccupied. Lot 85 had a dwelling, as did Lot 84 and 83. Lot 87 appears unoccupied.

Hyde, E. Belcher

1898 *Atlas of the Brooklyn Borough of the City of New York*. E. Belcher Hyde: New York, NY. Vol. 1. Plate 30.

X Sanborn Map Company

1904 *Insurance Map, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York*. Sanborn Map Company: New York, NY. Vol. 3. Plate 29. Scale: 60 Feet to the Inch. (Map 10)

In 1904, Lot 72 was occupied by a 4-story multi-family dwelling that had two stores on the ground floor. The address of this building was 545 Flushing Avenue. Lot 73 (547 Flushing Avenue) had a 4-story multi-family dwelling, but without any commercial activities on the ground floor. Lot 65 (549-555 Flushing Avenue) was occupied by the M. Mosson & Co. Lumber Yard. A 1-story office was located at the front of the lot abutting Flushing Avenue. On Wallabout, Lot 10 contained three 3-story dwellings. The building at 252 Wallabout Street had a store on the ground floor. The eastern portion of Lot 10 (then part of Lot 87) was vacant.

X Sanborn Map Company

1918 *Insurance Map, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York*. Sanborn Map Company: New York, NY. Vol. 3. Plate 29. Scale: 60 Feet to the Inch. (Map 11)

In 1918, Lot 72 was still occupied by a 4-story multi-family dwelling that had two stores on the ground floor. Lot 73 also contained a 4-story dwelling, but the ground floor had been converted and now had two stores. Lot 65 was still occupied by the M. Mosson Co. Lumber Yard, however, in addition to the office, the land now contained a series of storage sheds and a stable. On Wallabout Street, the western portion of Lot 10 contained the same buildings as in 1904, but the eastern portion now contained a 6-story apartment complex with stores on the ground floor.

X Hyde, E. Belcher

1929 *Desk Atlas Borough of Brooklyn City of New York*. E. Belcher Hyde: New York, NY. Vol. 3. Plate 71. Scale: 160 Feet to the Inch. (Map 12)

With the exception of Lot 65, where it appears additional structures had been erected, the project area remained as it had been in 1918.

— Sanborn Map Company

1996 *Insurance Map. Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.* Sanborn Map Company: New York, NY. Vol. 3. Plate 29. Scale: 60 Feet to the Inch.

1995 *Insurance Map. Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.* Sanborn Map Company: New York, NY. Vol. 3. Plate 29. Scale: 60 Feet to the Inch.

1993 *Insurance Map. Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.* Sanborn Map Company: New York, NY. Vol. 3. Plate 29. Scale: 60 Feet to the Inch.

1992 *Insurance Map. Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.* Sanborn Map Company: New York, NY. Vol. 3. Plate 29. Scale: 60 Feet to the Inch.

1981 *Insurance Map. Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.* Sanborn Map Company: New York, NY. Vol. 3. Plate 29. Scale: 60 Feet to the Inch.

1977 *Insurance Map. Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.* Sanborn Map Company: New York, NY. Vol. 3. Plate 29. Scale: 60 Feet to the Inch.

1950 *Insurance Map. Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.* Sanborn Map Company: New York, NY. Vol. 3. Plate 29. Scale: 60 Feet to the Inch.

1947 *Insurance Map. Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.* Sanborn Map Company: New York, NY. Vol. 3. Plate 29. Scale: 60 Feet to the Inch.

1935 *Insurance Map. Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.* Sanborn Map Company: New York, NY. Vol. 3. Plate 29. Scale: 60 Feet to the Inch.

X United States Geological Survey

1967 *Brooklyn, New York Quadrangle.* 7.5 Minute Series. Photorevised 1979. Scale: 1:24,000. (Map 1)

X Hagstrom Map Company

1989 *Hagstrom's New York City 5 Boroughs Atlas.* Hagstrom Map Company: Maspeth, NY. Scale: 1.75" = 3000 Feet. (Map 2)

c. Site Specific Texts

Armbruster, Ernest L.

1942 *Brooklyn's Eastern District.* Brooklyn, NY.

Brooklyn Sewer Department

n.d. *Register of Sewer Connections.* Volumes 10. (Volume 8 is missing but covers 1882-1886).

Smith, Carlyle S.

1950 *The Archaeology of Coastal New York.* American Museum of Natural History: Anthropological Papers. Vol. 43. pt. 2.

Stiles, Henry R.

1867. *History of the City of Brooklyn.* W. W. Munsell and Company: Brooklyn, NY.

3. Previous Surveys in vicinity of project

CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants

1999 *Stage 1A Literature Review & Cultural Resource Report for Block 2260, Lot 26 (760-768 Kent Avenue) Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York*

1999 *Stage 1A Literature Review & Cultural Resource Report for Supersonic Aviation, Pier G, Brooklyn Navy Yard, Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, NY*

1999 *Stage 1B Archaeological Field Survey, Block 1883, Lots 13-20 & 27, 45-59 Taaffe Place & 796 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.*

1998 *Stage 1A Literature Review & Archaeological & Historic Sensitivity Evaluation for Proposed Project, Block 1883, Lots 13-20 & 27, 45-59 Taaffe Place & 796 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.*

1998 *Stage 1A Literature Review & Archaeological & Historic Sensitivity Evaluation for Proposed Project, Block 1881, Lots 1, 5-7, 123-141 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.*

1996 *Stage 1A Literature Review & Archaeological & Historic Sensitivity Evaluation for Proposed Residential Town and Parking Facility, Brooklyn Hospital Complex, DeKalb Avenue and Ashland Place, Fort Greene, Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York.*

1994 *Stage 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance, Caribe Village Site, Williamsburgh, Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York.*

Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.

1996 *Archaeological and Historical Sensitivity Evaluation, Park Plaza, 523 Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, New York.*

1991 *Broadway Triangle Partnership Housing Project, Brooklyn, New York, Archaeological Testing Report, Blocks 1730 and 1732.*

1991a *Archaeological and Historical Sensitivity Evaluation of Caribe Village Development Project, Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, New York, CEQR 88-083K.*

1992 *Broadway Triangle Partnership Housing Project, Brooklyn, New York, Review of Archaeological Potential, Blocks 1721, 1722, 1726 and 1731.*

Historical Perspectives, Inc.

1991 *Taaffe Place Pumping Station and Park Avenue Force Main Archaeological Assessment, 91-162K, Prepared for Allee King Rosen & Fleming, Inc., NYC.*

TAMS Consultants, Inc.

1989a *Broadway Triangle Industrial Park (86-304K), Brooklyn, New York, Cultural Resource Study, Prepared for New York City Public Development Corporation.*

1989b *"Second Level" Documentary Study, Broadway Triangle Industrial Park, Brooklyn, New York, (CEQR #86-304K), Prepared for New York City Public Development Corporation.*

4. Sensitivity Assessment/Site Prediction

Prehistoric Sensitivity

Regional prehistory dates to the first human entry into the area approximately 12,000 years ago. This coincides with the retreat of the Wisconsin glacial advance. At this same time sea levels began to rise along the Atlantic coast inundating the continental shelf off Long Island and the Lower New York Bay. The precise timing of the retreat of the glacial ice and the rise in sea level is a matter of debate.

The earliest occupants of the northeastern United States, called Paleo-Indians by archaeologists, are identified by their distinctive lithic tradition of fluted projectile points. Later cultures occupying the area are broadly termed Archaic (9000 to 3000 BP) and Woodland (3000 BP to 1600 AD). Reliance on cultigens became an increasingly important part of cultural adaptations during the Woodland Period. A Transitional Phase between the Late Archaic and Woodland has been treated by some scholars as a separate cultural period. The Transitional Phase is characterized by the use of soapstone utensils, whereas the Woodland Period is identified in part by the use of pottery.

Four prehistoric archaeological sites are identified in the general vicinity of the project area. The first of these is located near Flatbush Avenue between 6th Avenue and Carlton Avenue (NYSM Site #3606), approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the project area. The other three sites are located in the vicinity of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, less than a quarter of a mile north and west of the project area. (Fig. 1)

Although prehistoric peoples would have ranged over all of Long Island, archaeological investigations indicate that habitation sites were situated in proximity to water sources such as tidal creeks, substantial streams, and wetland areas. Upland areas, away from water, would have been used for hunting. (Smith 1950: 101)

An examination of early maps indicates that a branch of Wallabout Creek flowed across the southwestern corner of Block 2264. The stream, shown on a variety of maps, was circuitous, but in the vicinity of the project area it trended south across the edge of Block 2264, with the salt marsh encompassing the remainder of the block, extending northward to Lorimer Street (then called Gwinnett Street) and southward to Lafayette Avenue. (see Map 7)

Based on the predictive model developed by the LPC, the presence on Block 2264 of a stream and the presence of the salt marsh suggests that while prehistoric peoples may have utilized the areas around the site, it is unlikely that the project area itself would have been attractive as a habitation site. It is probable, however, that the area would have been an important resource, providing vegetable material, such as reeds, and faunal matter, including a wealth of fish and amphibians that would have inhabited Wallabout Creek and its margins. The entire surface of Block 2264 was filled sometime after the middle of the 19th century, and over the next 50 years the block underwent development. The depth of

the fill has not been determined, however, in the vicinity of the project area it would have effectively sealed the prehistoric land surface.

It is probable that several of the roads in the vicinity of the project area, particularly the historic "Road to Wallabout" which follows the general line of Flushing Avenue in the vicinity of the project area corresponds with older Indian paths, and that prehistoric peoples passed this way on a regular basis going from the Wallabout area to the interior. Despite these facts, probable alterations to the land surface (including the mid-19th century filling episode), combined with the construction (including excavation for basements) and subsequent demolition of the structures formerly located on portions of the site, greatly reduces the probability of recovering significant, intact prehistoric cultural material from the project area.

Based on the foregoing, it is not anticipated that the project area would yield prehistoric cultural resources.

Historic Sensitivity

The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission has identified the project areas as possessing the potential to yield archaeological evidence of 19th century occupation. This would be in the form of privies, cisterns, refuge pits and sheet middens located behind the two houses that formerly stood on the western portion of Lot 10, and on Lot 72 and 73. It is possible that some evidence of the lumber yard that occupied Lot 65 might be present, but if so, it would be ephemeral in nature.

An examination of the Assessment Records at the New York City Municipal Archives and the record of sewer permits at the Brooklyn Sewer Department indicate that development *within* the project area did not occur until after the time that both water and sewer were available in Flushing Avenue (as early as 1865) and Wallabout Street (before 1886). In the case of the buildings formerly located on Lot 10, they were connected to the sewer on November 26, 1889 (Sewer Permit 82681, 82682 and 82683). At the time the owner of the lots was Joseph Bossert. Prior to their ownership by Bossert they had been owned by F. Vandervoort, who had purchased a portion of Block 2264 in 1850. The Assessment Records indicate that these lots were undeveloped until after 1886. Under these circumstances, it is unlikely that any subsurface features were constructed on the lots that have been combined to form present-day Lot 10.

Permits were issued for the two houses within the project area that fronted Flushing Avenue, but the dates for the connections can not be determined because the pages in Volume 9 containing these records have been lost. The permits issued in 1886 are included in this volume. The permit number for Lot 72 was 77025.9, and for Lot 73 it was 77026.9. As is the case with Lot 10, the construction of these buildings took place after both sewer and water were available, indicating that there is little likelihood that subsurface features are present on either of these lots. According to the Sewer Department records, no sewer connection was made to Lot 65 during the 19th century.

545 Flushing Avenue (Lot 72)

Map research indicates that Wallabout Creek flowed across the north portion of Lot 72 and that the rest of the lot would have been within the boundary of the salt marsh that bordered the stream. Prior to any construction on this lot it would have been filled, effectively sealing any cultural material that had been deposited there. The excavation for the basement of the 4-story building would have effectively obliterated any traces of earlier deposits from the front of the lot, while the rear of the lot would have been within the Wallabout Creek stream bed, making any cultural deposits unlikely.

Research indicates that in 1886 a connection was made to the sewer from 545 Flushing Avenue, but because the sheets containing these permit numbers are missing, the ownership cannot be established. Although the map dated 1893 indicates that this lot contained a 4-story multi-family dwelling, the 1886 map does not include a structure on this lot. According to the Assessment Records, this lot was owned by F. Vandervoort, who had purchased it in 1850. The assessment indicates that this was an unimproved property between 1868 and 1885-6, when the increase in the assessment indicates that a building had been constructed on the lot. Although this lot contained a rear yard, the fact that the building was not constructed until 1886 suggests that no privy or cistern would be associated with this structure. It is, therefore, concluded that Lot 72 has not historic archaeological potential.

547 Flushing Avenue (Lot 73)

Map research indicates that Wallabout Creek flowed across the north portion of Lot 73 and that the rest of the lot would have been within the boundary of the salt marsh that bordered the stream. Prior to any construction on this lot it would have been filled, effectively sealing any cultural material that had been deposited there. The excavation for the basement of the 4-story building would have effectively obliterated any traces of earlier deposits from the front of the lot, while the rear of the lot would have been within the Wallabout Creek stream bed, making any cultural deposits unlikely.

Research indicates that in 1886 a connection was made to the sewer from 547 Flushing Avenue, but because the sheets containing these permit numbers are missing, the ownership cannot be established. Although the map dated 1893 indicates that this lot contained a 4-story multi-family dwelling, the 1886 map does not include a structure on this lot. According to the Assessment Records, this lot was owned by F. Vandervoort, who had purchased it in 1850. The assessment indicates that this was an unimproved property between 1868 and 1885-6, when the increase in the assessment indicates that a building had been constructed on the lot. Although this lot contained a rear yard, the fact that the building was not constructed until 1886 suggests that no privy or cistern would be associated with this structure. It is, therefore, concluded that Lot 73 has not historic archaeological potential.

549-565 Flushing Avenue (Lot 65)

Map research indicates that Wallabout Creek flowed across the central portion of Lot 65 and then turned south to cross Flushing Avenue. The balance of the lot would have been within the boundary of the salt marsh that bordered the stream. Prior to the occupation of this lot by the M. Mosson & Co. Lumber Yard, it would have been filled, effectively sealing any cultural material that had been deposited there. Although Lot 65 has contained a number of structures, the Sanborn maps indicate that these were ephemeral in nature, consisting of sheds and a stable. An office was constructed abutting Flushing Avenue, but this also appears to have been an insubstantial building. No sewer connections were made on this lot until after the end of the 19th century. That being the case, the history of this lot suggests that it does not contain the potential to contain residential subsurface archaeological deposits in the form of privies and/or cisterns. It is, therefore, concluded that Lot 73 does not have historic archaeological potential.

248 Wallabout Street (formerly Lot 85)

In 1889 a sewer permit (Permit No. 82681) was obtained for this property, then owned by Joseph Bossert. No structure is shown on this lot in 1886, nor had any building been located here in the years prior to 1886. The Assessment Records indicate that this land had been owned by F. Vandervoort, who had purchased it in 1850. The amount of the assessment between 1868 and 1889 indicates that it had been an unimproved lot. Although this lot contained a rear yard, the fact that the building was not constructed until after 1886 suggests that no privy or cistern would be associated with this structure. It is, therefore, concluded that former Lot 85 (now part of Lot 10) does not have historic archaeological potential.

250 Wallabout Street (formerly Lot 84)

In 1889 a sewer permit (Permit No. 82682) was obtained for this property, then owned by Joseph Bossert. No structure is shown on this lot in 1886, nor had any building been located here in the years prior to 1886. The Assessment Records indicate that this land had been owned by F. Vandervoort, who had purchased it in 1850. The amount of the assessment between 1868 and 1889 indicates that it had been an unimproved lot. Although this lot contained a rear yard, the fact that the building was not constructed until after 1886 suggests that no privy or cistern would be associated with this structure. It is, therefore, concluded that former Lot 84 (now part of Lot 10) does not have historic archaeological potential.

252 Wallabout Street (formerly Lot 83)

In 1889 a sewer permit (Permit No. 82683) was obtained for this property, then owned by Joseph Bossert. No structure is shown on this lot in 1886, nor had any building been located here in the years prior to 1886. The Assessment Records indicate that this land had been owned by F. Vandervoort, who had purchased it in 1850. The amount of the

assessment between 1868 and 1889 indicates that it had been an unimproved lot. Although this lot contained a rear yard, the fact that the building was not constructed until after 1886 suggests that no privy or cistern would be associated with this structure. It is, therefore, concluded that former Lot 83 (now part of Lot 10) does not have historic archaeological potential.

254-264 Wallabout Street (Part of Lot 87)

From the maps provided by the client, it appears that a portion of former Lot 87 was included in present day Lot 10. If that is the case, the history of this portion of the lot indicates that it was an unimproved parcel until 1918. No record of a connection to the sewer was found. Under these circumstances it is unlikely that the area contains any subsurface features, and it is, therefore, concluded that the portion of former Lot 87 (now part of Lot 10) does not have historic archaeological potential.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

Prehistoric Sensitivity

Based on the environmental models promulgated by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission and the New York State Museum Archaeological Site Files, the project area, which was prehistorically part of the stream bed of Wallabout Creek and salt marsh that bordered it, would be considered to have a low potential to yield prehistoric cultural material. The stream flowed across the southwestern portion of Block 2264, crossing the northern part of Lot 72 and 73 and the center section of Lot 65. The salt marshes that border the creek extended north to Lorimer Street and south almost as far as Lafayette Avenue. The stream would have provided a source of water and salt marshes would have provided important faunal and floral resources for prehistoric peoples, but the activities associated with gathering such resources are unlikely to result in the deposition of substantial prehistoric cultural material. In addition, prehistoric cultural material, should it exist within the project area, would be deeply buried by the filling episodes in the mid-19th century that transformed the stream bed and salt marsh into land suitable for development. Given the ephemeral nature of any potential prehistoric cultural material and the likelihood that, if present, such material is deeply buried, the project area is not considered to have the potential to yield prehistoric archaeological material.

Historic Sensitivity

Based on documentary research, including an examination of Sensitivity Maps for the Borough of Brooklyn at the LPC and an examination of historic maps and atlases of the area, it is concluded that the project area does not contain the potential to yield significant historic archaeological resources dating from the 17th or 18th centuries. The sensitivity map examined at the LPC and historic maps at the New York Public Library indicated that until some time after the mid-19th century portions of the project area was crossed by

Wallabout Creek and other areas were within the boundaries of the salt marshes that bordered it. Ratzer's 1766-7 *Plan of the City of New York in North America* (see Map 4) indicates that the Schenck family farmstead was located on the east side of Wallabout Road (later corresponding more or less to Flushing Avenue) with the fields extending south. The portion on which Block 2264 is located subsequently came into the possession of the Johnson family, who in turn sold portions to the Vandervoort family. Maps dating to 1839 and 1844-46 show that all of Block 2264, including the project area, was either covered by Wallabout Creek or the salt marsh that bordered it. (see Map 5 & 6) The Vandervoort family held the land associated with the project area until the last quarter of the 19th century, when portions were sold to other persons, including Joseph Bossert. Development within the project area did not take place until after 1886, by which time both sewer and water would have been available to the lots within the project area.

With respect to the potential for 19th century cultural remains, it is concluded that development on Block 2264 along Flushing Avenue took place after 1886. We know that water was available on Kent Avenue by 1860. It is unlikely that a major thoroughfare such as Flushing Avenue was not served by water by the same date. In 1865 there was no sewer in Kent Avenue (Armbruster, 1942: 203), but by 1869 sewer lines had been installed along Flushing Avenue. Although development had taken place on the eastern portion of Block 2264 by 1869, there was no development on the western end of the block until the late 1880's. Based on the availability of both sewer and water in Flushing Avenue and on Wallabout Street by that time, the potential of intact archaeological deposits in the form of features such as cisterns and privies within the project area seems minimal. It is the conclusion of the consultant that no further investigation of the archaeological potential of Lot 10, Lot 72 and 73 and Lot 65 is warranted.

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A

**DISCUSSION OF PREHISTORIC AND
HISTORIC COMPONENT**

DISCUSSION OF THE PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC COMPONENT

INTRODUCTION

The proposed project area is located in Block 2264, Lot 10, 65, 72 and 73. Lot 10 is located on the south side of Wallabout Street, while the other lots are located on the north side of Flushing Avenue. (Map 1-2 & Photo 1-4)

The proposed project is located in an area that today is primarily one of light manufacturing, commercial enterprises, auto repair shops and off-street parking, interspersed with some residential properties. Correspondence from the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission indicates that the proposed project area contains the potential to yield historic archaeological resources associated with the 19th century.

Based on its review, the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) identified the potential for subsurface historic and/or prehistoric archaeological resources located within the project area, and requested that a documentary study be undertaken to assess the likelihood of subsurface resources. In response to this request, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants was retained to perform a Stage 1A Archaeological and Historic Sensitivity Evaluation for the site and adjacent areas.

Prehistory of the Area

Among the tasks required in the Stage 1A study is an assessment of the potential of the project area to yield significant prehistoric cultural resources. In making the assessment there are a number of factors to be considered, the first of which is the presence on or in the immediate vicinity of the project area of streams or springs that could have served as a source of fresh water for Native American peoples, secondly, is the presence of nearby resources such as wetlands, salt marshes, tidal marshes, streams, and forested areas where deer and other species could have been hunted or open areas that could have been used as cropland, and, finally, the presence on or in the vicinity of the project area of known prehistoric sites.

An examination of the 1844 U. S. Coastal Survey map that includes the study area indicates that Wallabout Creek flowed across the southwestern portion of the project area and that the salt marshes associated with that stream extended northward and eastward, encompassing the balance of the block. Wallabout Creek and the associated salt marshes would have provided water, as well as riverine and tidal resources for the prehistoric peoples living in the area. Based on these considerations, it is likely that Native Americans would have utilized the area, but that evidence of such use would have been, first, ephemeral, and, second, eliminated by the development of the entire area during the mid-19th century. This development, which filled the stream bed and salt marshes, later included the excavation of portions of the project area for basements. However, based on the date of

construction on this portion of Block 2264, it is unlikely that for cisterns and privies were constructed.

With the criteria outlined above in mind, information concerning known prehistoric sites in the vicinity of the project area was examined. It should be noted that no prehistoric sites are identified in the immediate vicinity of the proposed project area. However, according to information obtained from surveys covering the general area and from published resources such as Parker's 1922 *Archeological History of New York*, there are several prehistoric sites located within the general vicinity of the project area. Several of them are associated with Wallabout Bay, less than a mile to the north and west of the project area. None of these sites, all of which were recorded early in the century, were professionally excavated (Greenhouse, 1991 & 1992).

List of Prehistoric Sites Recorded in the Vicinity of the Project Area.

Identification of Site	Location of Site	Source of Information
Village of Mareyckawick	near Fulton Street between Galletin and Elm Place	Bolton, 1924
"traces of occupation"	Bridge Street, between Front and York and between Jay and Bridge Street, on the top of a hill approximately 70 feet high. Evidence included pottery, projectile points and clay tobacco pipes	G. Furman and shown on Ratzer's 1766-7 <i>Plan of the City of New York in North America</i>
NYSM #3613	"traces of occupation" south side of Newtown Creek	Parker, 1922; Plate 179
NYSM #4060	Village site southwest of Corlaer's Hook on Manhattan	Parker, 1922; Plate 192
NYSM #3606	Flatbush Avenue at intersection of Sixth Avenue	

The first of these sites, the village of Mareyckawick, is said by Bolton to have been located near Fulton Street between Galletin and Elm Place (Bolton, 1924 in Greenhouse, 1992). Another resource, writing in 1977, indicated that this village, occupied by a group of Indians identified as Mareyckawick (a branch of the Canarsie), was located "just north of Old Fulton Street (now called Cadman Plaza West)" (Greenhouse, 1992). Still another possible location is suggested by Grumet, who quotes an earlier resource, is the site of present day Brooklyn Borough Hall (Grumet, 1981:27 in Greenhouse, 1992).

The second site, identified by Gabriel Furman in the mid-19th century, was located "... at Bridge Street, between Front and York and between Jay and Bridge Street." According to Furman, the material was located on the top of a hill approximately 70 feet high shown on Bernard Ratzer's 1766-7 *Plan of the City of New York in North America*. (Map 4) The hill has since been razed, but Furman states that "... the material was found *in situ* (down to a depth of 3 to 4 feet)." Evidence of Indian occupation included pottery, projectile points and clay tobacco pipes (Greenhouse, 1991:2).

The third site noted by Arthur C. Parker as "traces of occupation" along the south side of Newtown Creek is to the north of the project area (Parker, 1922: Plate 179). This site is identified as New York State Museum Site #3613.

Parker also identified the location of a village on the Manhattan side of the East River. It was located southwest of Corlaer's Hook, a place that provided one of the narrowest crossing points along the East River south of present day Roosevelt Island (Parker, 1922: Plate 192). This is identified as New York State Museum Site #4060.

In addition to the sites noted above, the New York State Museum identified a site (designated NYSM #3606) located on the route of Flatbush Avenue at the intersection of Sixth Avenue.

Based on the information presented above and an examination of the historic maps which include the project area, it appears that habitation sites were situated in proximity to water sources such as tidal creeks, substantial streams, and wetland areas. Upland areas, away from water, would have been used for hunting. (Smith 1950: 101) Without question the salt marshes associated with the project area would have been an attractive to Native American peoples; however, due to the nature of the land, evidence of prehistoric usage would be ephemeral, while subsequent alterations to the land, including filling, grading and the construction of dwellings in the mid-19th century, would make it improbable that any significant intact prehistoric cultural material would be associated with the project area.

History of the Area

To our knowledge, the first European to visit Brooklyn was Giovanni da Verrazano in 1527 and 1529 when he is said to have landed on Coney Island. This was followed in 1609 by more extensive explorations undertaken by Henry Hudson. Hudson also landed at Coney Island where he was met by the Canarsie Indians, the tribe inhabiting the western portion of Long Island. Hudson's first mate, Juet, described waters teeming with various species of fish and a land of abundant fruit trees and grape vines. Similar descriptions are available from the late 17th century, when Daniel Danton and Jasper Dankers visited Kings County. During the 17th century, the Canarsie Indians sold land to the Dutch inhabitants of Kings County, of which Brooklyn (Breuekelen) was a part. The process of land transfers continued under the English when they took over the colony from the Dutch in 1664. The area associated with the project site was located immediately east of Wallabout Creek, an area that was settled early. A road from the Village of Brooklyn ran approximately along

the present day route of Flushing Avenue. These early road undoubtedly followed an earlier Indian trails.

Early historical records indicate that the land containing the project area was purchased by the Dutch West Indies Company from Cacapoteyno, Menquen and Suwirau -- representatives of the Native American tribe in possession of the western end of Long Island -- on August 1, 1638. The Indian deed included:

... [a] certain parcel of land situate on Long Island . . . extending in length from Joris Rapalje's plantation, called Rinnegaconck, eastward one mile and a half to Mespaechtes, and in breadth from the East River about one mile into the Cripplebush of said Mespaechtes. (Stiles 1884: 80)

Rinnegaconck has been identified as an area at the mouth of a creek on the west and south shore of Wallabout Bay (the present location of the Brooklyn Navy Yard). Based on the description, the project area lies within the boundaries of Rinnegaconck on the southern edge of Wallabout Creek, where by 1654 Joris Jansen de Rapalje had established a plantation. These lands remained in the family, passing through the Schenck lines until the early years of the 19th century when the Schencks sold a portion of their land to the United States Government for the Marine Hospital. The balance of the property descended to the Skillman line of the Schenck family, who sold their land to General Jeremiah Johnson. The Johnson family held portions of the area that includes Block 2264 until the mid-19th century, when most of the land on Block 2264 was sold to Francis Vandervoort. Vandervoort held the land for a number of years, being the owner of record in 1865, when, based on the assessment records, the entire western portion of Block 2264 was unimproved land. Vandervoort sold his land to a variety of people, including Joseph Bossert, who built multi-family dwellings on lots that were subsequently combined to form present day Lot 10. These buildings were not constructed until after 1886, by which time water and sewer were available in the area, greatly reducing the probability that either privies or cisterns would have been constructed on Lot 10.

Stiles described the Wallabout area as "... lowlands that were overflowed by the sea at every tide and covered with salt grass, coarse and hard to cut with a common scythe, but which cattle preferred to fresh hay or grass (Stiles, 1884: 25). Based on maps of the period, the headwater of Wallabout Creek and its associated marshland was located in the vicinity of Harrison Avenue between Middleton Street and Bartlett Street. As noted above, this stream and its associated wetlands (salt marsh) were located north of Flushing Avenue, with one branch of the stream flowing across the southwestern portion of Block 2264. The salt marsh encompassed the balance of the block.

Historically this area appears to have been served by a series of small farm roads, which followed the line of farm fields to a bridge that crossed Wallabout Creek just west of the project area. In the 17th and 18th century the road serving this part of Brooklyn ran from Brooklyn Ferry to Wallabout, extending eastward along the general line of Flushing Avenue to join the road from Newtown to Flushing that ran south along Nostrand Avenue before turning west on DeKalb. Portions of this roadway was regulated in 1805, when the

Bedford and Wallabout Turnpike Company established it as Wallabout Road. Until the mid-19th century these were the only roadways in the area. (Dikeman, 1870, cited in TAMS Consultants, Inc. 1989: Table 2). Based on the early maps, which show the line of Wallabout Creek and the extent of the salt marshes, there were no structures within the boundaries of the project area during the 17th or 18th centuries.

Descriptions of the appearance of Kings County and the area around the project area for this time period may be found in Daniel Denton's *A Brief Description of New-York, Formerly Called New-Netherlands*, published in 1670, in which he reports that

Long Island . . . is inhabited from one end to the other. On the West end is four or five Dutch Towns; the rest being English to the number of twelve, besides Villages and Farm houses. The Island is most of it of very good soil, and very natural for all sorts of English Grain; which they sow and have very good increase of, besides all other Fruits and Herbs common in England, as also Tobac, Hemp, Flax, Pumpkins, Melons, etc. . . . The greatest part of the Island is very full of Timber, as Oaks white and red, Walnut-trees, Chestnut-trees, which yield store of Mast for Swine . . . also Maples, Cedars, Saxifrage, Beech, Birch, Holly, Hazel, with many sorts more. . . . The Island is plentifully stored with all sorts of English Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Goats, etc.; no place in the North of America better, which they can both raise and maintain, by reason of the large and spacious Meadows or Marches, wherewith it is furnished, the Island likewise producing excellent English grass, the seed of which was brought out from England, which they sometime mow twice a year. For wilde Beast, there is Deer, Bear, Wolves, Foxes, Raccoons, Otters, Muskrats and Skunks, Wild Fowl, there is great store of, as Turkeys, Heath-Hens, Quails, Partridges, Pidgeons, Cranes, Geese, of several sorts, Brants, Ducks, Widgeons, Teal and divers others . . . (Denton 1966:3-6)

Denton also described the streams and rivers which entered the oceans off Long Island, all abounding in fish, and the salt water areas where shellfish were harvested by the Indians to be taken to Manhattan to market. Denton described in some detail the lives of the Indians whom he found living on Long Island, and identified the types of crops grown on Long Island during the last quarter of the 17th century, along with the types of animals raised by the farmers of the island, and the game animals and birds hunted by both the Indians and the European inhabitants. He identified the importance of the meadows and marshes that were mown for fodder, and the woods that provided timber for building, wood for the kitchens and homes of the farmers, and mast (acorns, walnuts and chestnuts) for the swine that ran free in them. (see Map 3)

Another description, this time specifically of Brooklyn, from the same time period is provided by a member of the Labadist sect by the name of Jasper Dankers, who, in the year 1679-80, traveled to North America with a companion to "scout" the American colonies for a place of settlement for their people. Sailing into New York harbor through the Narrows after many weeks and a stormy journey from Europe, they saw:

... not only woods, hills, dales, green fields and plantations, but also houses and dwellings of the inhabitants, which afford a cheerful and sweet prospect after having been so long upon the sea. (Dankers 1966:98)

Several days after their arrival in Manhattan, Dankers and Sluyter crossed to Long Island by the ferry to Brooklyn to spend several days exploring Kings County. The journal contains many particulars of their visit there, which can assist us in imagining the appearance of Brooklyn 300 years ago.

[From the ferry] We went on, up the hill, along open roads and a little woods, through the first village, called Breukelen, which has a small and ugly little church standing in the middle of the road. Having passed through here, we struck off to the right, in order to go to Gowanes. We went upon several plantations where . . . the people . . . made us very welcome, sharing with us bountifully whatever they had, whether it was milk, cider or tobacco, and especially . . . miserable rum or brandy. . . . It is impossible to tell how many peach trees we passed, all laden with fruit to breaking down, and many of them actually broken down. We came to a place surrounded with such trees from which so many had fallen off that the ground could not be discerned, and you could not put your foot down without trampling them; and, notwithstanding such large quantities had fallen off, the trees still were as full as they could bear. The hogs and other animals mostly feed on them.

They visited with the woman who owned the land on which the peach trees grew, who fed them their first smoked strip bass, which they compared with smoked salmon. Continuing along the road, they reached the house of Simon Aartson DeHart, located in the vicinity of present day 27th Street overlooking Gowanus Bay, where they found

. . . a good fire, half-way up the chimney, of clear oak and hickory, of which they made not the least scruple of burning profusely. We let it penetrate us thoroughly. There had been already thrown upon it, to be roasted, a pail-full of Gowanus oysters, which are the best in the country. . . They are large and full, some of them not less than a foot long, and they grow sometimes ten, twelve and sixteen together, and are then like a piece of rock. Others are young and small. In consequence of the great quantities of them, everybody keeps the shells for the purpose of burning them into lime. They pickle the oysters in small casks, and send them to Barbados and the other islands. We had for supper a roasted haunch of venison, which he had bought of the Indians. . . and which weighed thirty pounds. The meat was exceedingly tender and good, and also quite fat. It had a slight spicy taste. We were also served with wild turkey, which was also fat and of a good flavor; and a wild goose, but that was rather dry. Everything we had was the natural production of the country. We saw here, lying in a heap, a whole hill of watermelons, which were as large as pumpkins. . .

The stone house and wooden wing where they spent the night was still standing in 1866. The next morning after breakfast Dankers and Sluyter walked on to explore other areas of Kings County. They first traveled to present-day Fort Hamilton where they found Indian plantations planted with maize and between seven and eight families living in a long house.

Their house was low and long, about sixty feet long and fourteen or fifteen feet wide. The bottom was earth, the sides and roof were made of reed and the bark of chestnut trees; the post, or columns, were limbs of trees stuck in the ground, and all fastened together. The top, or ridge of the roof, was open about half a foot wide, from one end to the other, in order to let the smoke escape, in place of a chimney. On the sides, or walls, of the house, the roof was so low that you could hardly stand under it. The entrances, or doors, which were at both ends, were so small and low that they had to stoop down and squeeze themselves to get through them. The doors were made of reed or flat bark. . . . They built their fire in the middle of the floor, according to the number of families which live in it, so that from one end to the other each of them boils its own pot, and eats when it likes, not only the families themselves, but each Indian alone, according to his hunger, at all hours, morning, noon and night. By each fire are the cooking utensils, consisting of a pot, a bowl, or calabash, and a spoon also made of a calabash. These are all that relate to cooking. They lie upon mats with their feet toward the fire . . . Their other household articles consists of a calabash of water, out of which they drink, a small basket in which to carry and keep their maize and small beans, and a knife. The implements are, for tillage, a small, sharp stone, and nothing more; for hunting, a gun and pouch for powder and lead; for fishing, a canoe without mast or sail, and without a nail in any part of it, though it is sometimes full forty feet in length, fish hooks and lines, and scoops to paddle with in place of oars. . . . All who live in one house are generally of one stock or descent, as father and mother with their offspring. Their bread is maize . . . mixed with water, and made into a cake, which they bake under the hot ashes. . . . They had dogs, fowls and hogs. . . . They had, also, peach trees, which were well laden.

The land on which these Indians lived was owned by Jacques Cortelyou, who was thought by Dankers to have purchased the land from them, although he permitted them to live on a corner of it. Cortelyou lived in the village of New Utrecht, which had been burned during the years of Indian warfare in the middle of the 17th century. By the time Dankers and Sluyter saw the village in 1679 it had been almost completely rebuilt, with "good stone houses." At Flatlands, they found the land not as good as at Gowanus and at the Narrows, but noted the salt marshes, which were covered each tide, producing "a species of hard salt grass or reed grass." This salt grass was mown for hay, which, Dankers states, ". . . the cattle would rather eat than fresh hay or grass." Behind Flatlands they noted a large meadow or heath on which sheep could be grazed, although they saw none. The meadow was crossed by streams, which were navigable and where fish could be taken. Along the roadways they noted several types of grapes, and at Gravesend they found small blue grapes. Dankers wrote that the inhabitants of Gravesend hoped to plant vineyards of these grapes, but so far had failed. At Gravesend the land was reported to be flat, but not as flat as at Flatlands and less barren, yielding good crops. After several days of exploring Kings County, they returned to Manhattan, passing on the way to the ferry through Flatbush:

. . . a village situated about an hour and a half's distance from there, upon the same plain, which is very large. This village seems to have better farms than the bay, and yields full as much revenue. Riding through it, we came to the woods and the hills, which are very stony and uncomfortable to ride over. We

rode over them, and passed through the village of Breukelen to the ferry, and leaving the wagon there, we crossed over the river. . .

From the description, it appears that Dankers and Sluyter passed through the Flatbush Pass, located in present-day Prospect Park. Their journey to Brooklyn took them to each part of Kings County, except the northeastern portion where Bedford Corners, Bushwick and Wallabout were located. However, their descriptions of the other areas of Kings County would apply equally to these areas, which were also inhabited by Dutchmen. The houses and domestic arrangements would have been similar, the crops and fruits grown would have been the same, and the same domesticated and wild foods would have been served to family and guests alike. Dankers also comments on the large meadows (part of the common lands) and the salt meadows. Although they do not specify the condition of the road, it is clear that the hamlets and villages of Kings County, as well as the farmsteads on the outskirts of the most settled areas, were interconnected by a series of roadways sufficiently established to permit the passage of wagons. (Dankers and Sluyter 1966: 117-134)

During these years, the character of occupation for communities in Kings County and for the rest of Long Island followed the pattern of individually owned farmsteads on which each man built his house, barns, and outbuilding, and on which he planted his orchards and crops. These were the plantations. In addition to their own farms, each member of the community also was entitled to the use of the common land on which were pastured the cattle and from which the farmers cut hay for fodder. Woodlots were the third division of land, providing, as noted above, timber for building and firewood for the kitchen and fireplaces, as well as mast for the swine. As will be seen below, the woodlots were initially held in common, but in time were divided among the villages. Later these woodlots were further divided, with specific lots being allocated to each family. Finally, in communities in proximity to the ocean, salt meadows were purchased in common and subsequently divided into lots, which were assigned to individuals in the community.

Although common meadows and woodlots had been the norm during much of the 17th century, by the early years of the 1690's the residents of the various hamlets and villages met to divide these lands among the various villages. One such agreement states that:

1. All the lands and woods after Bedford and Cripplebush, over the hills to the path of New lotts shall belong to the inhabitants and freeholders of Gowanus . . . 2. And all the lands and woods that lyes betwixt the above said path and the highway from the ferry towards Flatbush, shall belong to the freeholders and inhabitants of Bedford and Cripplebush . . . 3. And all the land that lyes in common after the Gowanus, betwixt the limits and bounds of Flatbush and New Utrecht shall belong to the freeholders and inhabitants of Brooklyn. . .
(Stiles 1867: 206)

From the information provided above it is clear that several highways, including the road from the Village of Brooklyn (at the ferry) to the farms along Wallabout, existed prior to the 1660's. With the development of Kings County these roadways underwent improvement, being straightened and widened to conform with the regulations of the New York Legislature. In 1704, when the legislature undertook to improve highways

throughout the populated areas of the colony, the highway commissioners laid out and standardized the main road or "King's highway" through Brooklyn.

During the 18th century, Wallabout was one of the hamlets of Brooklyn. Although Wallabout was populated from the earliest time, the plantations were clustered at the water's edge, with the farm fields and woodlots in the interior. No roads extended into the project area, and early maps of Long Island show no structures within the project area. The 1670 Ryder map identified Wallabout Bay and Wallabout Creek is shown, but the hamlet of Wallabout and the building that comprised it were not included. (see Map 3)

By the end of the 18th century, we have the Ratzer map, which shows Wallabout Bay as a horseshoe shaped cove with a stream flowing into the northwest corner. That stream, known as Wallabout Creek, was also called Runneconck (various spellings) by the Indians. It had extensive wetlands and numerous tributaries. Ratzer's map shows the distribution of the farmsteads in the vicinity of the project area – as was the case in the 17th century, these generally hugged the shoreline, with their farm fields, pastureland and woodlots extending southward. (Map 4) The Rapelye farmstead is shown overlooking Wallabout Creek where the bridge crosses it. Immediately to the south and west was the farmstead of Lambert Schenck. His dwelling and farm buildings are located immediate south of the road with a series of fields and pastures extending to the south. The project area is immediately to the east. No structures appear in this area.

After the Battle of Brooklyn in the summer of 1776, Brooklyn was in the hands of the British during the remainder of the American Revolution. Maps from this period show the fort that was situated on the high ground now included in Fort Greene Park and a series of earthen works that provided protection for Wallabout and the shore along the East River. These earthworks extended eastward toward the Cripplebush Road (also known as the Road to New Towne) and did not impact the project area. Wallabout Bay was the location of a number of ships, including the notorious prison ships in which many hundreds of American soldiers died, following which their bodies were dumped along the shores of the bay, where they remained until they were gathered together in the 19th century and deposited in the crypt below the columnar monument erected in Fort Greene Park.

During this period of occupation, despite being protected from the ravages of further battles, the inhabitants of Brooklyn suffered great deprivations. The description provided by Stiles matches in many details descriptions of Manhattan and the Bronx, which were also held by the British, and southern Westchester, called in those days, the Neutral Ground:

According to Stiles, Brooklyn, which, during the war, had been wholly military ground, presented a sadder scene of desolation than any other town in Kings County. In 1776, after the occupation of the British, free range had been given to the pillaging propensities of the soldiery.

Farms had been laid waste . . . woodlands were ruthlessly cut down for fuel, buildings were injured, fences removed, and boundaries effaced. Farmers were despoiled of their cattle, horses, swine, poultry, vegetables, and of almost

every necessary article of subsistence, except their grain, which fortunately had been housed before the invasion. Their houses were also plundered . . . and much furniture was wantonly destroyed . . . stock became very scarce and dear, and the farmer of Brooklyn who owned a pair of horses and two or three cows was 'well off.' The scarcity prevailing in the markets, however, soon rendered it necessary for the British commanders to restrain this system of indiscriminate marauding, and to encourage agriculture . . . (Stiles 1884:100)

With the end of the war, Kings County began to recover. Homes were rebuilt. Boundaries were redrawn, and fences reestablished. On March 7, 1788 Brooklyn became a town under the laws of the New York Stage Legislature. At that time the Town of Brooklyn contained seven hamlets: The Ferry, Red Hook, Brooklyn, Bedford, Gowanus, Cripplebush, and Wallabout. Despite its designation as a hamlet, Wallabout remained relatively unpopulated.

This changed after 1801, when the United States Government purchased several private ship yards on Wallabout Bay and began to use the area for the repair and resupplying of ships during the War of 1812 (Palisi: 32 in Historical Perspectives, Inc., 1991). It is in direct response to development at the U. S. Navy Yard that the area around Wallabout Bay began to be developed. As early as 1803 Tucker and Carter Cordage Company had a ropewalk that extended from Myrtle Avenue through to Flushing Avenue. Wallabout Road was regulated in the early years of the 19th century and opened as Nassau Street in 1819 (Dikeman, 1870: 90). Today it is Flushing Avenue. At that time this area was decided rural, with only a few houses along the main road. In 1825 Armbruster describes Wallabout as containing 10 farmhouses and a few dwellings in the hamlet, with the remaining district consisting of fields and trees. In 1884, Stiles writing of the area in 1830 described “. . . a few dwellings along Flushing [Avenue] (Stiles 1884: 145), and Samuel Barnes, writing in 1888, still described “. . . a rural community relatively unchanged since the beginning of the century” (Pickman & Dublin 1989: 21). Within a very few years that was to change – Kent and Myrtle Avenues were opened in 1835 and Park Avenue, established as 70 feet wide, was opened in 1839.

In 1839 J. H. Colton published a *Map of the City of Brooklyn*. . . that included the project area. (see Map 5) Block 2264 is located on the north side of Flushing Avenue between Lee Avenue and Marcy Avenue. The southern boundary was then Paine Street and Flushing Avenue. This map shows the United States Naval Hospital and the serpentine course of Wallabout Creek, as well as the margins of the salt marsh that extended north and south on either side of the stream. No structures of any kind are located in the immediate vicinity of the project area. According to this map the area between Flushing Avenue and Park Avenue between Franklin and Classon had undergone some development, but although streets had been plated in the vicinity of the project area, no development had yet taken place north of Flushing Avenue.

Street openings did not mean that an area underwent immediately development. In 1840, several years after the streets in the neighborhood had been opened and the block and lots plated, Wallabout is reported to have contained 30 houses between Fort Greene and Broadway (the boundary between Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. The 1844 U.S. Coastal

Block 2264, Lot 10 (248-252 Wallabout Street) & Lot 65, 72 & 73 (541/561 Flushing Avenue).
Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York.

Survey map still shows the "few dwellings" described by Stiles on the south side of Wallabout Road (present day Flushing Avenue). (see Map 6) By this date houses had been built one after another on both the north and south side of the road near the Navy Yard, but the area to the east remained unimproved, and it appears that Block 2264 was still crossed by Wallabout Creek and occupied by salt marshes. Based on the U. S. Coastal Survey we see a picture of an area that in 1844, when, in contrast to Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, it had not yet begun to succumb to urbanization.

The 1846 map of the City of Brooklyn, published by Dripps, indicates that Wallabout Street had not yet been laid out, and suggests that Wallabout Creek and its salt marshes had not yet been filled. No structures are shown on Block 2264. At the time the land occupied by Block 2264 was owned by Abraham Remsen, Francis Vandervoort and the Johnson family, long time owners of land in the area.

In 1869, Matthew Dripps published the *Map of the City of Brooklyn, being formerly the cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh and the Town of Bushwick*. On this map Wallabout Street has been laid out and is called River Street. The path of Wallabout Creek is shown on this map, but whether it was still a flowing water course is not known. The block, then identified as Block 98 (and before that as Block 86), contained a series of structures abutting Wallabout Street near Marcy Avenue. These buildings would have been well east of the proposed project area. In the southwestern corner of the block on the south side of Wallabout Creek, and most probably outside Lot 72, were two small structures. One of the buildings was located just north of the intersection of Flushing Avenue and Lee Avenue. This would be outside the project area. The second, also angled from the street grid, was connected to Flushing Avenue by a farm road that ran north across Wallabout Creek and then looped south to cross the stream a second time before joining Flushing Avenue in the area of Lot 73. This structure would have been located outside the project area, but the farm road may have fallen within the boundaries of Lot 73. Due to the construction of a multiple family dwelling on Lot 73 in the late 19th century no evidence of the farm road, should it have been located here, would remain.

In 1880 the Hopkins *Atlas of the City of Brooklyn* indicates that some development had taken place on the eastern end of Block 2264. There were a series of frame structures and one brick building. No structures had been built along Flushing Avenue by this date, and there are no structures on the western portion of the block on Wallabout Street.

By 1886 the Robinson-Pigeon *Atlas of the City of Brooklyn* shows that further development had taken place on the eastern end of Block 2264 (then Block 98). (see Map 8) The lot numbers had been established earlier, but are shown here, along with the structures on the block. The Wallabout Creek streambed is included on this map, along with the owners' names. Remsen had owned a small portion of Lot 10, Thomas Johnson had owned the land formerly owned by Jeromus Johnson located south of the creek bed, and Francis Vandervoort had owned the balance of Block 2264. The project area would include a portion of Lot 55 (now Lot 10), Lot 10 (now the northeastern part of Lot 65), Lot 2 (now Lot 72), Lot 3 (now Lot 73), and Lot 4-9 (the southwestern part of Lot 65). No structures

are shown within the boundaries of the proposed project area. Looking at the area around Block 2264 further development had taken place. On the east side of Marcy Avenue between Flushing Avenue and Wallabout Street (formerly Paine Street) was the Pfitzer & Cos. Chemical Works. On the north side of Wallabout, extending through to Walton Street, was an ironworks. The North Brooklyn Iron Foundry and a ropewalk, extending from Marcy Avenue to Harrison Avenue were located on the north side of Walton Street. Residential development was also taking place in the surrounding blocks.

In 1893 the Bromley *Atlas of the City of Brooklyn* Block 2264 is still identified as Block 98, however, the western portion of the block was now being divided into standard city lots and new numbers were provided. (see Map 9) This map also includes house numbers. The eastern end of the block was the same as in 1886, with all of the lots along Wallabout Street, with the exception of Lot 42, developed. Along Flushing Avenue the eastern end of the block was entirely developed with residential buildings. The streambed of the Wallabout Creek is shown running across the southwestern portion of the block. It crossed the northern portion of Lot 72 (then Lot 2) and Lot 73 (then Lot 3) before turning southeast across the center of Lot 65 (formerly Lot 3-10, but now identified as Lot 82). Lot 10 was in 1893 divided into four lots with the following lot and house numbers:

Lot 85	248 Wallabout Street	Lot 83	252 Wallabout Street
Lot 84	250 Wallabout Street	Part of Lot 87	254-264 Wallabout Street

In 1998 the house numbers assigned to Lot 10 were changed, so that the current house numbers run from 246 Wallabout Street to 252 Wallabout Street. Using the current lot numbers for clarity, Lot 72 was occupied by a dwelling, as was Lot 73. Lot 65 ran for 125 feet along Flushing Avenue, and appears to be unoccupied. Lot 85 had a dwelling, as did Lot 84 and 83. Lot 87 appears unoccupied.

In 1904 the Sanborn Insurance Map shows that Lot 72 was occupied by a 4-story multi-family dwelling that had two stores on the ground floor. (see Map 10) The address of this building was 545 Flushing Avenue. Lot 73 (547 Flushing Avenue) had a 4-story multi-family dwelling, but without any commercial activities on the ground floor. Lot 65 (549-555 Flushing Avenue) was occupied by the M. Mosson & Co. Lumber Yard. A 1-story office was located at the front of the lot abutting Flushing Avenue. On Wallabout, Lot 10 contained three 3-story dwellings. The building at 252 Wallabout Street had a store on the ground floor. The eastern portion of Lot 10 (then part of Lot 87) was vacant.

By 1918, Lot 72 was still occupied by a 4-story multi-family dwelling that had two stores on the ground floor. (see Map 11) Lot 73 also contained a 4-story dwelling, but the ground floor had been converted and now had two stores. Lot 65 was still occupied by the M. Mosson Co. Lumber Yard, however, in addition to the office, the land now contained a

series of storage sheds and a stable. On Wallabout Street, the western portion of Lot 10 contained the same buildings as in 1904, but the eastern portion now contained a 6-story apartment complex with stores on the ground floor.

The final map included in the discussion dated from 1929. (see Map 12) With the exception of Lot 65, where it appears additional structures had been erected, the project area remained as it had been in 1918.

In addition to the map research, assessment records and sewer connection dates were examined. This research indicates that until 1886 the lots within the project area were unimproved. Following that date, the assessments for lots on Flushing Avenue indicate that buildings had been constructed. The construction date is borne out by the year in which sewer connection permits were given for Lot 72 and Lot 73. It appears that Lot 65 was not connected to the sewer until after the end of the 19th century. The assessment records for Lot 10 suggest that the construction of the buildings on this parcel took place some years later, probably not until 1889, the date that the sewer permits were issued for these buildings.

The map research, the assessment records and the dates at which the sewer connections were made, all indicate that development on the western portion of Block 2264, including the lots associated with the project area were not developed until late in the 19th century, at a time when both sewer and water would have been available.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Prehistoric Sensitivity

Based on the environmental models promulgated by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission and the New York State Museum Archaeological Site Files, the project area, which was prehistorically part of the stream bed of Wallabout Creek and salt marsh that bordered it, would be considered to have a low potential to yield prehistoric cultural material. The stream flowed across the southwestern portion of Block 2264, crossing the northern part of Lot 72 and 73 and the center section of Lot 65. The salt marshes that border the creek extended north to Lorimer Street and south almost as far as Lafayette Avenue. The stream would have provided a source of water and salt marshes would have provided important faunal and floral resources for prehistoric peoples, but the activities associated with gathering such resources are unlikely to result in the deposition of substantial prehistoric cultural material. In addition, prehistoric cultural material, should it exist within the project area, would be deeply buried by the filling episodes in the mid-19th century that transformed the stream bed and salt marsh into land suitable for development. Given the ephemeral nature of any potential prehistoric cultural material and the likelihood that, if present, such material is deeply buried, the project area is not considered to have the potential to yield prehistoric archaeological material.

Historic Sensitivity

Based on documentary research, including an examination of Sensitivity Maps for the Borough of Brooklyn at the LPC and an examination of historic maps and atlases of the area, it is concluded that the project area does not contain the potential to yield significant historic archaeological resources dating from the 17th or 18th centuries. The sensitivity map examined at the LPC and historic maps at the New York Public Library indicated that until some time after the mid-19th century portions of the project area was crossed by Wallabout Creek and other areas were within the boundaries of the salt marshes that bordered it. Ratzer's 1766-7 *Plan of the City of New York in North America* (see Map 4) indicates that the Schenck family farmstead was located on the east side of Wallabout Road (later corresponding more or less to Flushing Avenue) with the fields extending south. The portion on which Block 2264 is located subsequently came into the possession of the Johnson family, who in turn sold portions to the Vandervoort family. Maps dating to 1839 and 1844-46 show that all of Block 2264, including the project area, was either covered by Wallabout Creek or the salt marsh that bordered it. (see Map 5 & 6) The Vandervoort family held the land associated with the project area until the last quarter of the 19th century, when portions were sold to other persons, including Joseph Bossert. Development within the project area did not take place until after 1886, by which time both sewer and water would have been available to the lots within the project area.

With respect to the potential for 19th century cultural remains, it is concluded that development on Block 2264 along Flushing Avenue took place after 1886. We know that water was available on Kent Avenue by 1860. It is unlikely that a major thoroughfare such as Flushing Avenue was not served by water by the same date. In 1865 there was no sewer in Kent Avenue (Armbruster, 1942: 203), but by 1869 sewer lines had been installed along Flushing Avenue. Although development had taken place on the eastern portion of Block 2264 by 1869, there was no development on the western end of the block until the late 1880's. Based on the availability of both sewer and water in Flushing Avenue and on Wallabout Street by that time, the potential of intact archaeological deposits in the form of features such as cisterns and privies within the project area seems minimal. It is the conclusion of the consultant that no further investigation of the archaeological potential of Lot 10, Lot 72 and 73 and Lot 65 is warranted.

APPENDIX B

MAPS & FIGURES

STAGE 1A LITERATURE REVIEW

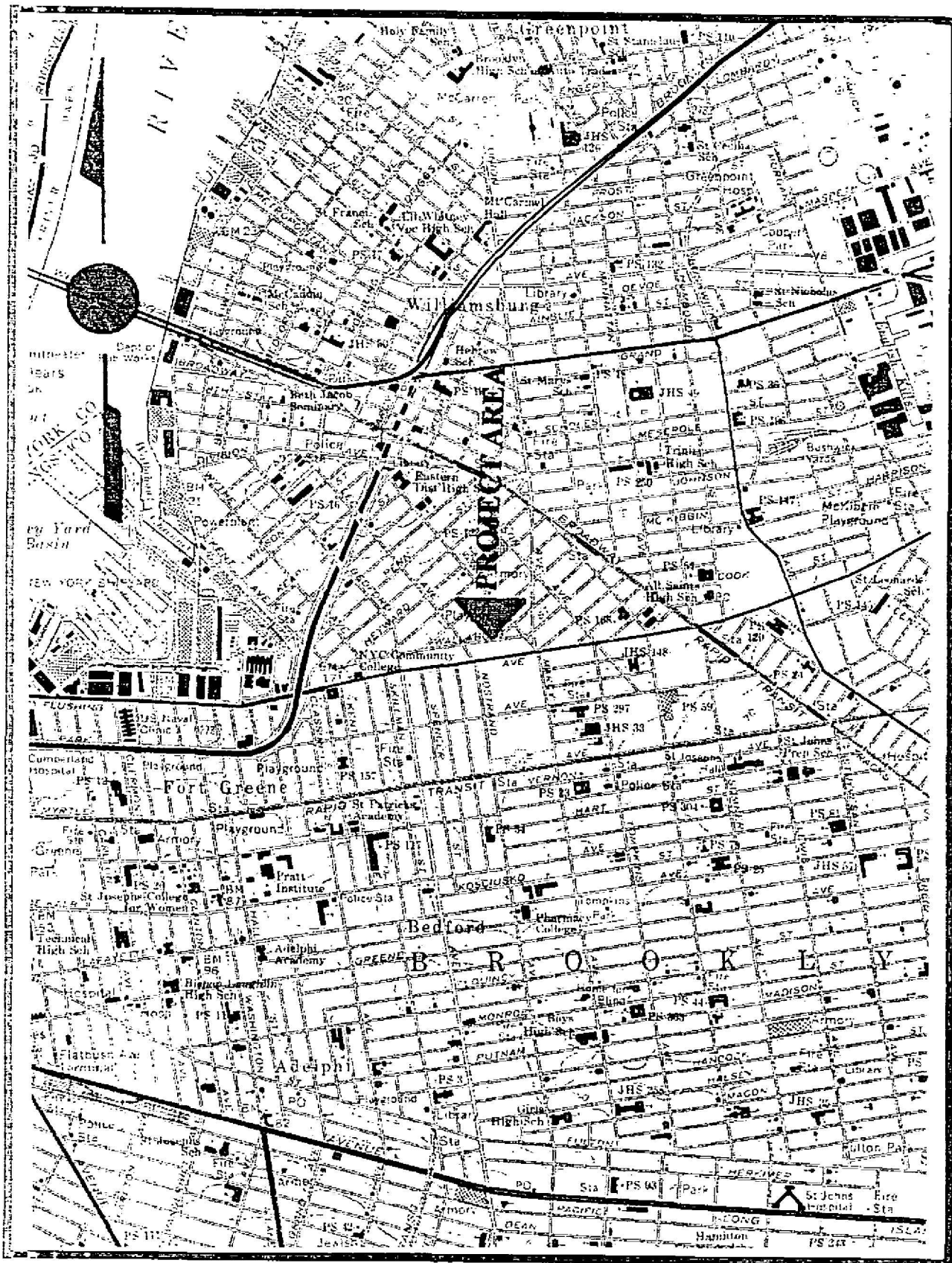
MAP & FIGURE LIST

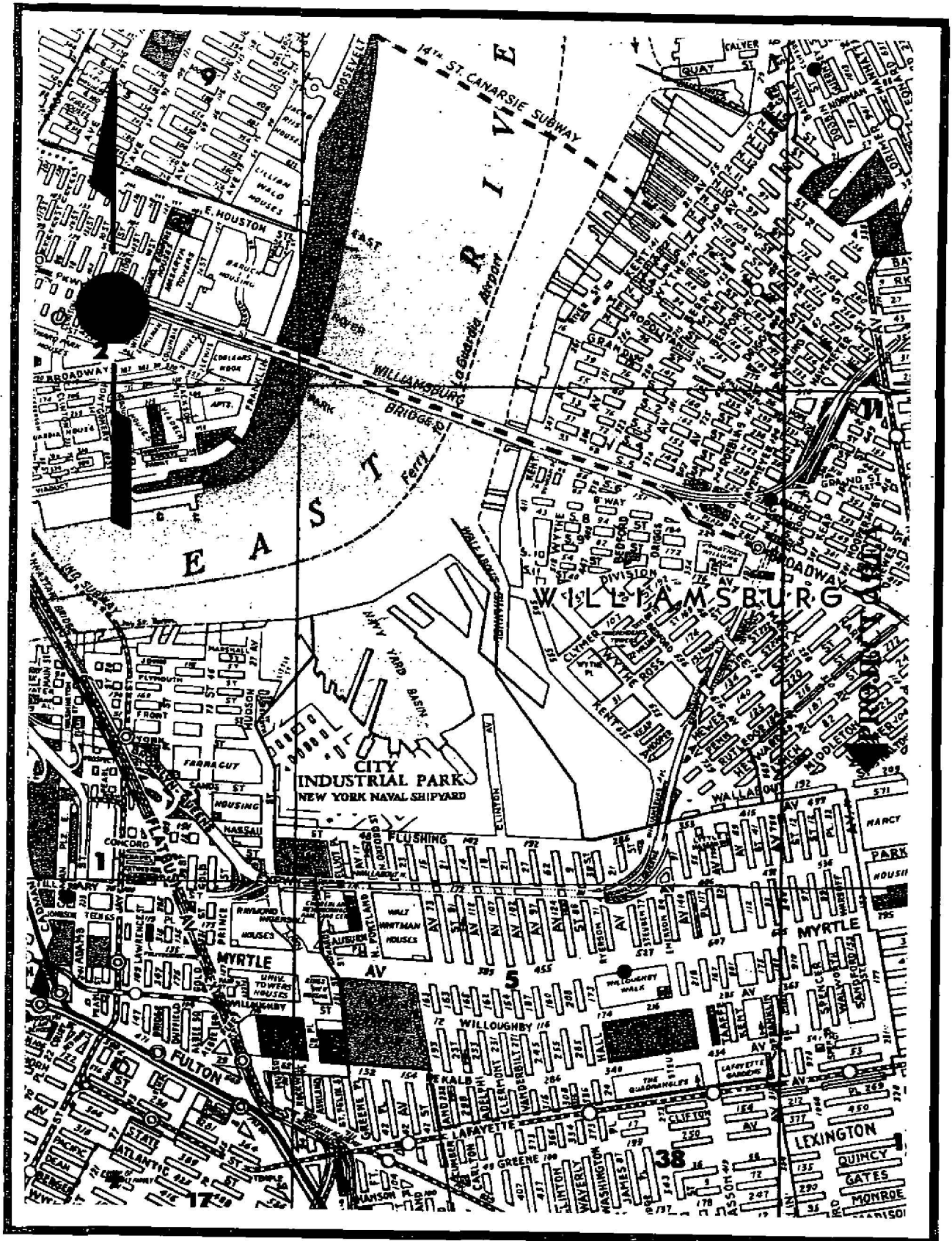
Maps

- Map 1 Location Map. USGS Brooklyn Quadrangle. 7.5 Minute Series. Taken 1967. Revised 1979.
- Map 2 Area Map (derived from Hagstrom's *New York City 5 Borough Atlas* Map 19)
- Map 3 1670 Ryder *Map of Long Island*.
- Map 4 Detail from Bernard Ratzer's *Plan of the Town of Brooklyn and part of Long Island*. 1766-67
- Map 5 Detail of J. H. Colton's 1839 *Map of the City of Brooklyn*. . . including project area.
- Map 6 1844 Survey of Coast of the United States *Map of New-York Bay and Harbor and the Environs*
- Map 7 Detail of 1846 Drupp's *Map of the City of Brooklyn, L.I.*. . .including project area.
- Map 8 1886 Robinson *Atlas Map of the City of Brooklyn*, including project area. Plate 9.
- Map 9 Bromley's 1893 *Atlas of the City of Brooklyn, New York* including project area. Plate 9.
- Map 10 1904 Sanborn Map, including project area. Plate 29.
- Map 11 1918 Sanborn Map, including project area. Plate 29
- Map 12 1929 E. Belcher Hyde's *Desk Atlas/ Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York* including project area. Plate 71.

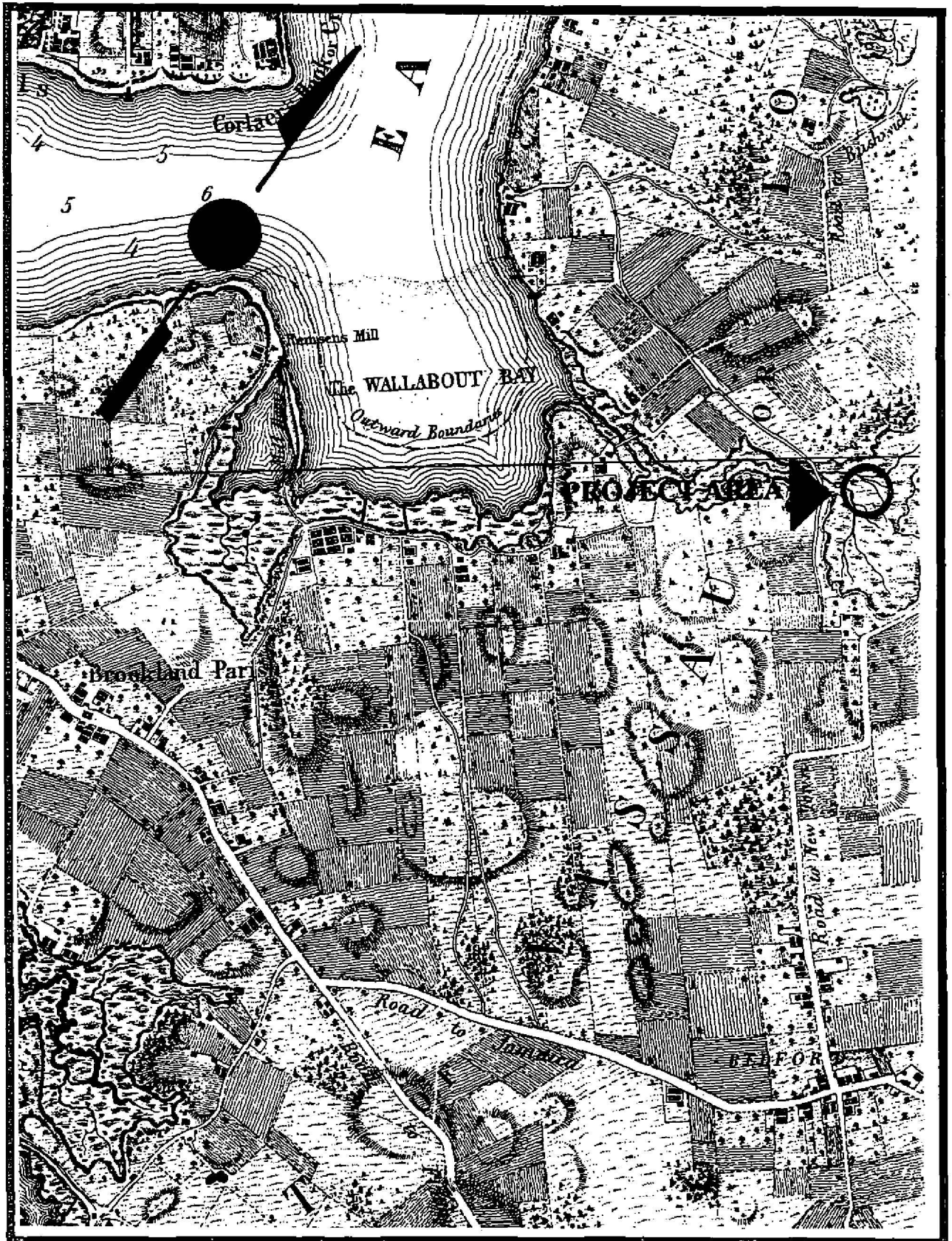
Figure

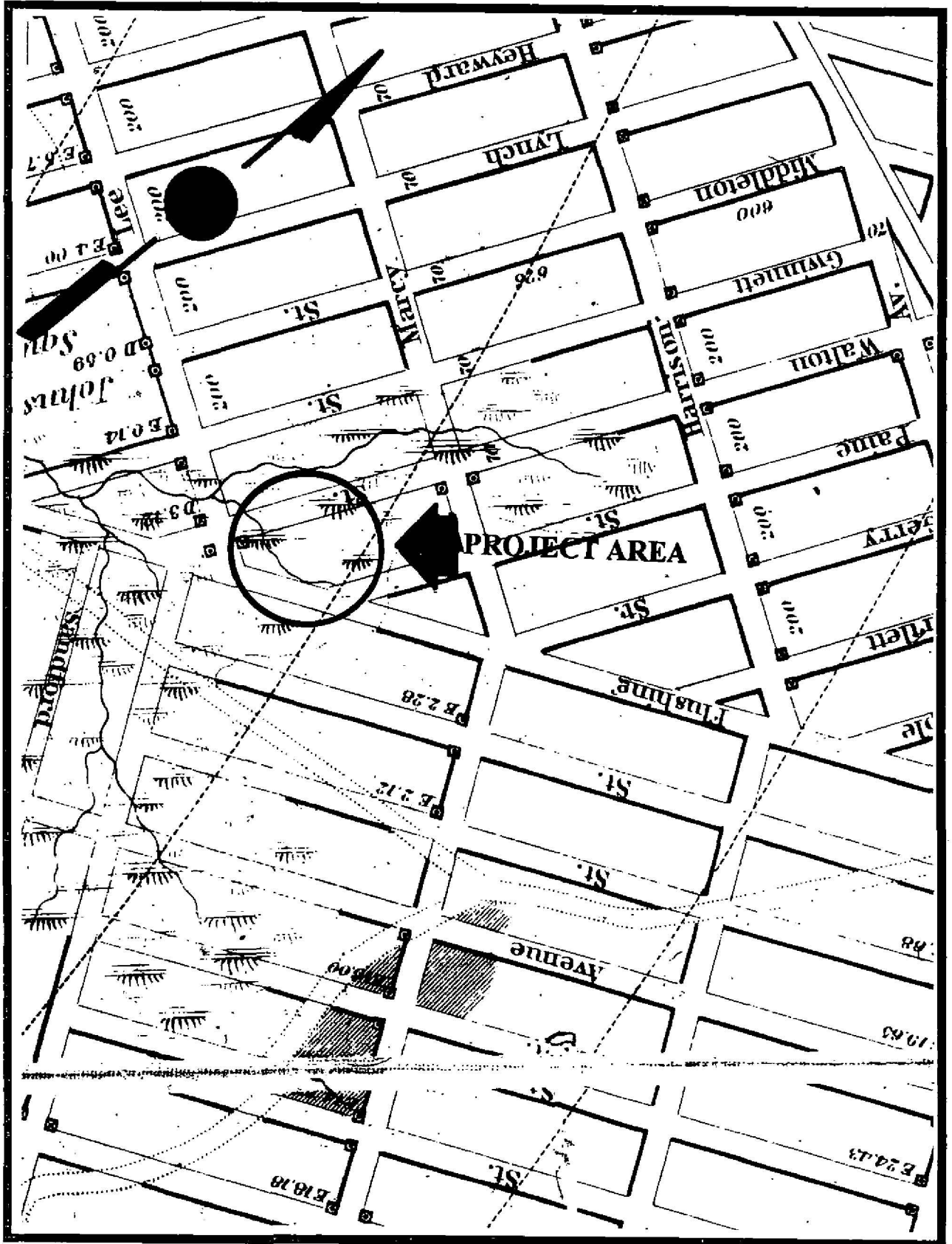
- Fig. 1 Archaeological Sites in Vicinity of Project Area. Taken from USGS Brooklyn Quadrangle. 7.5 Minute Series.

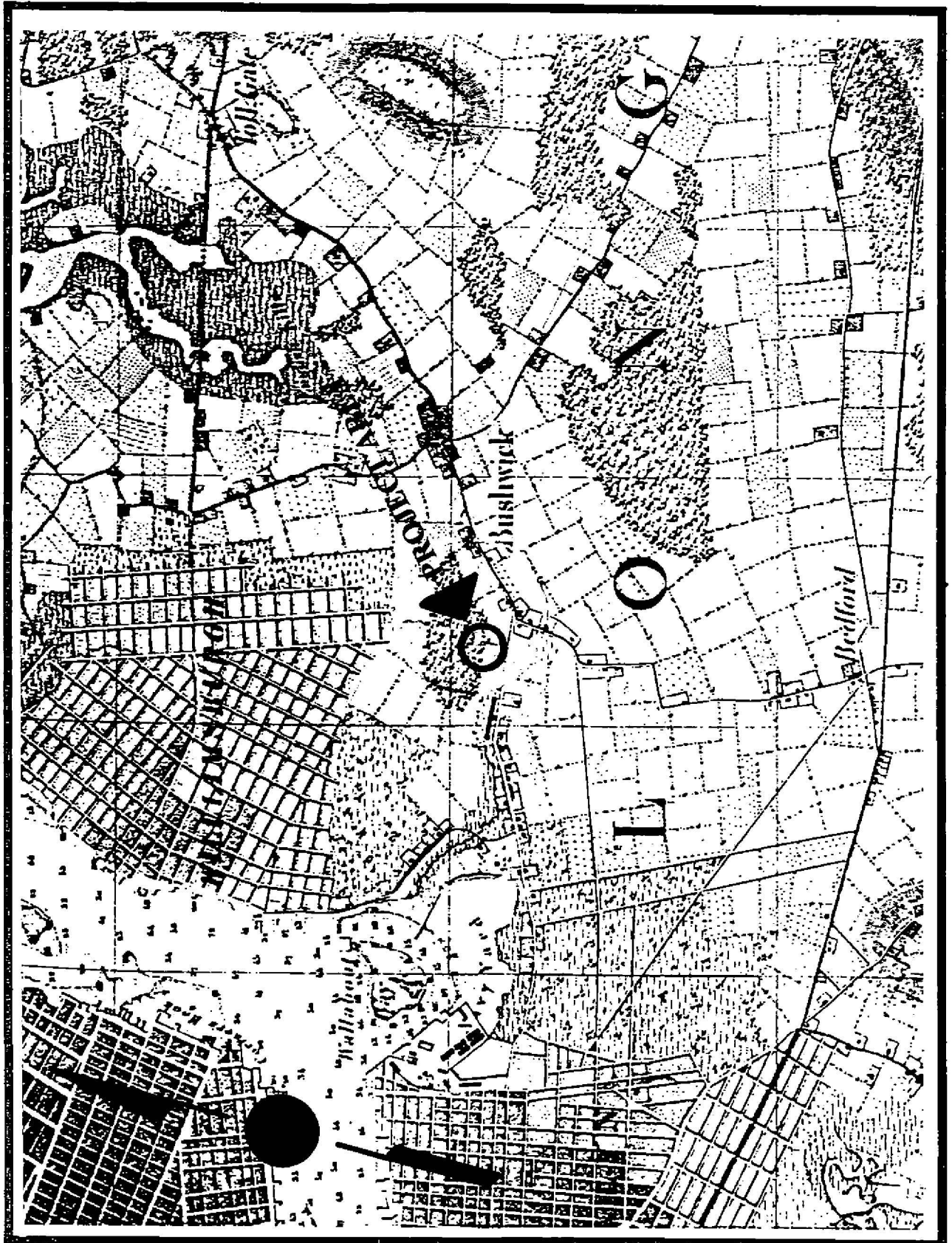


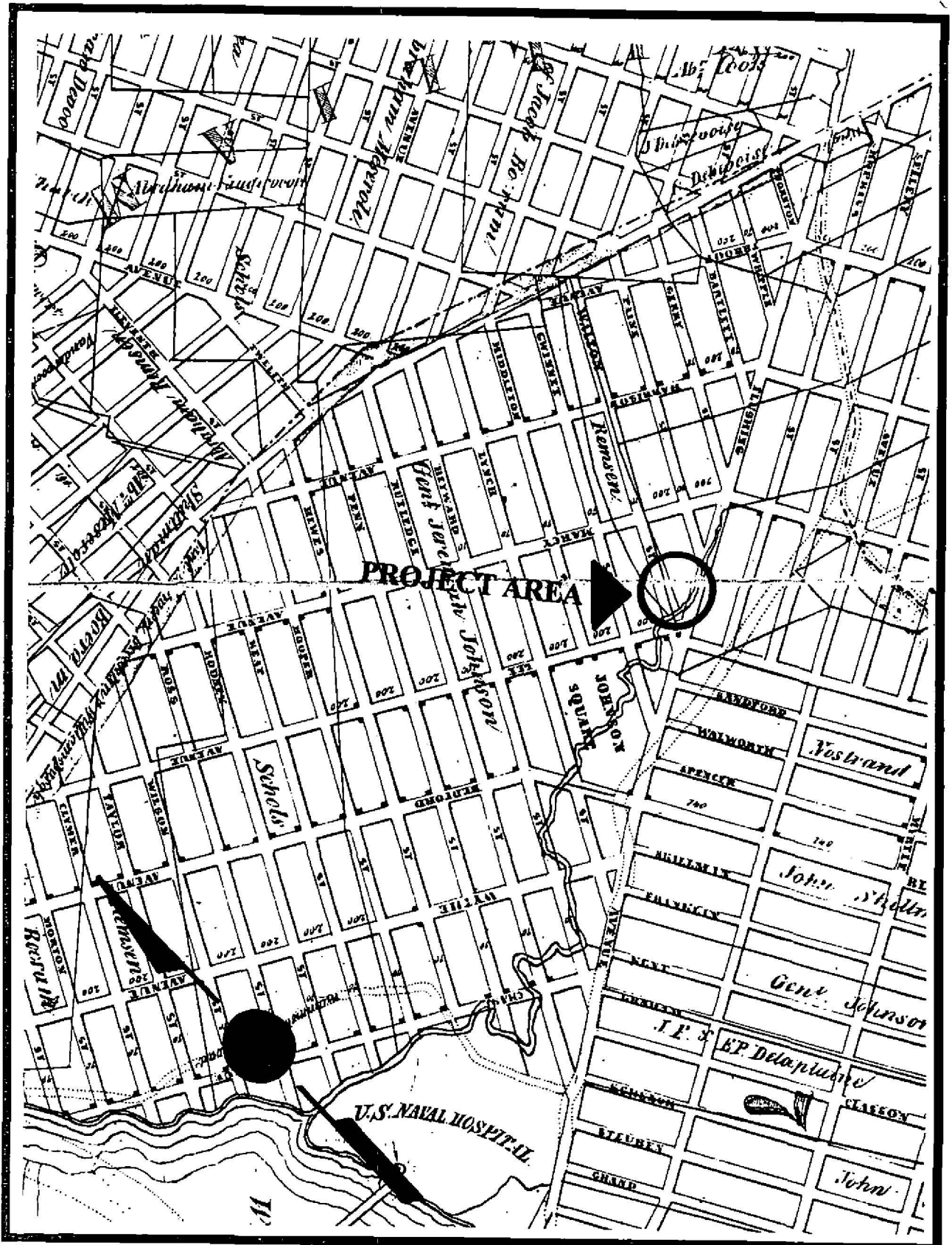


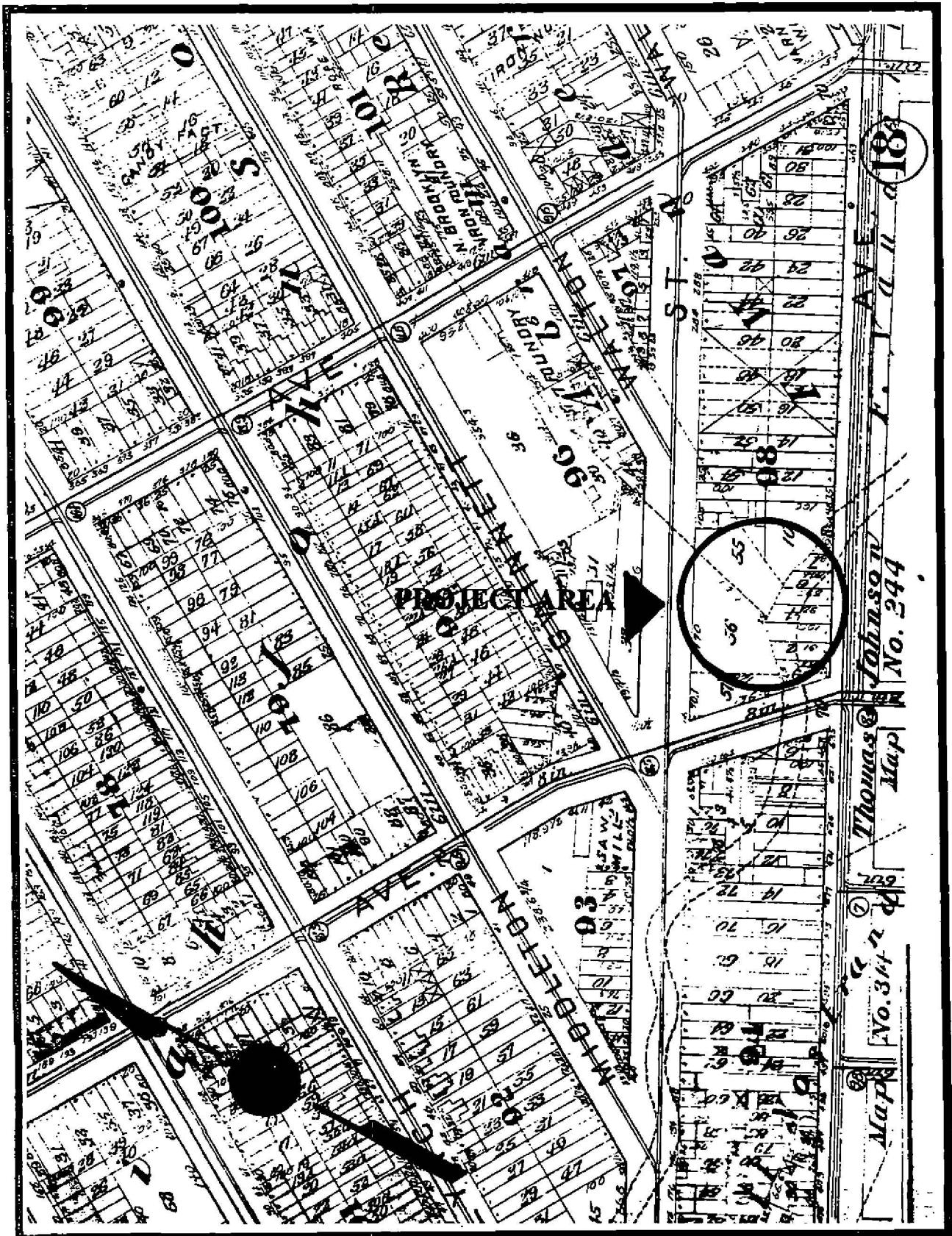


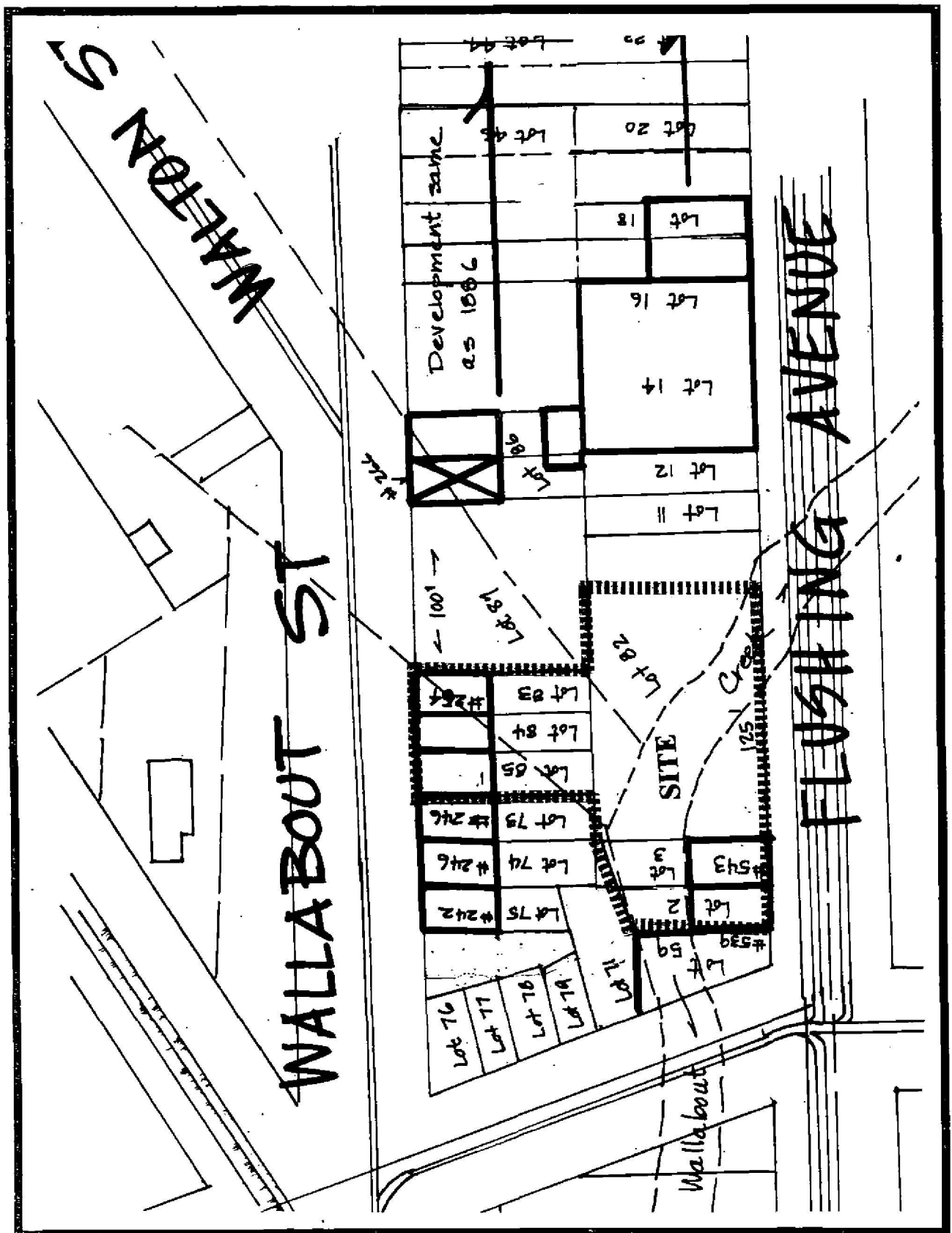


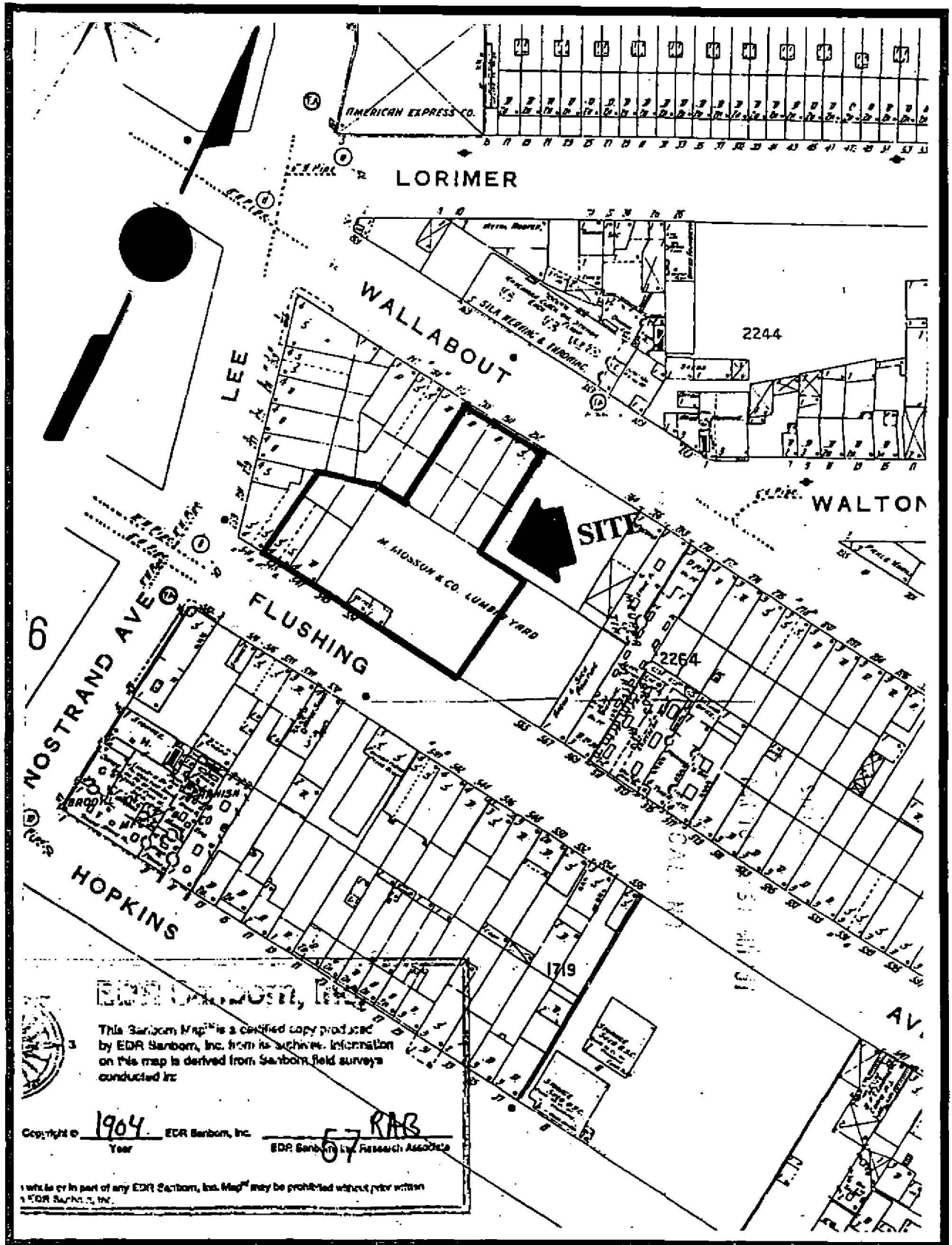


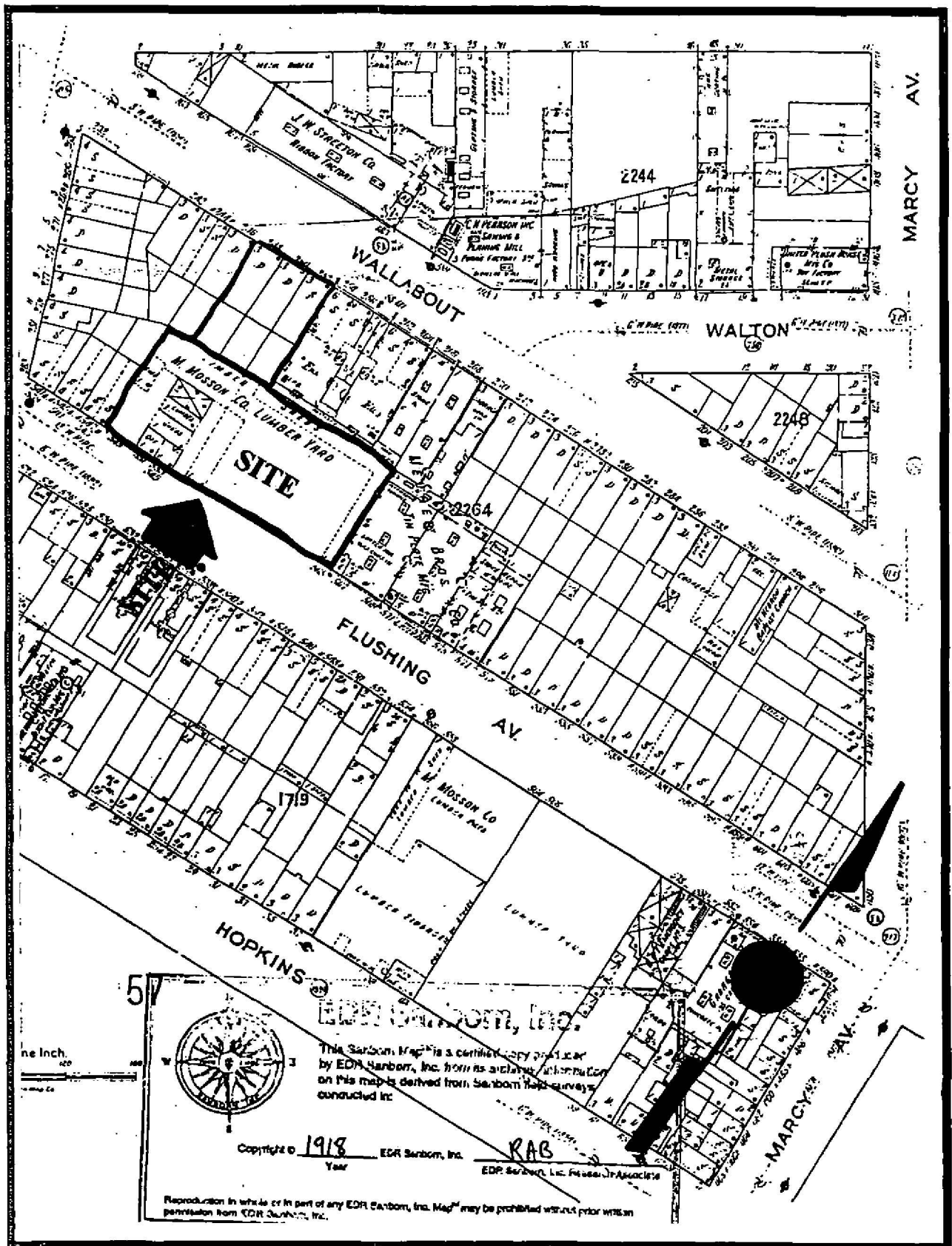


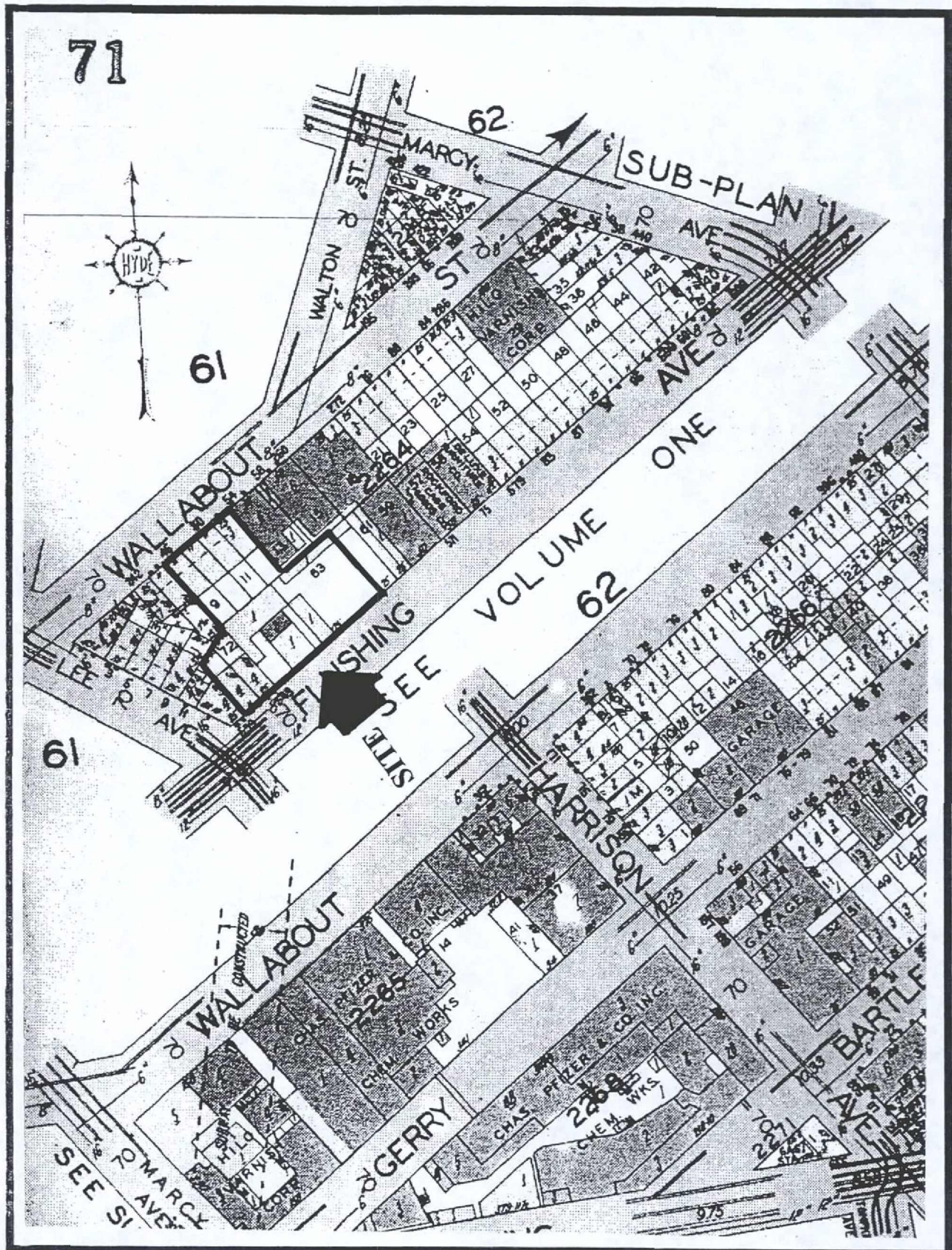


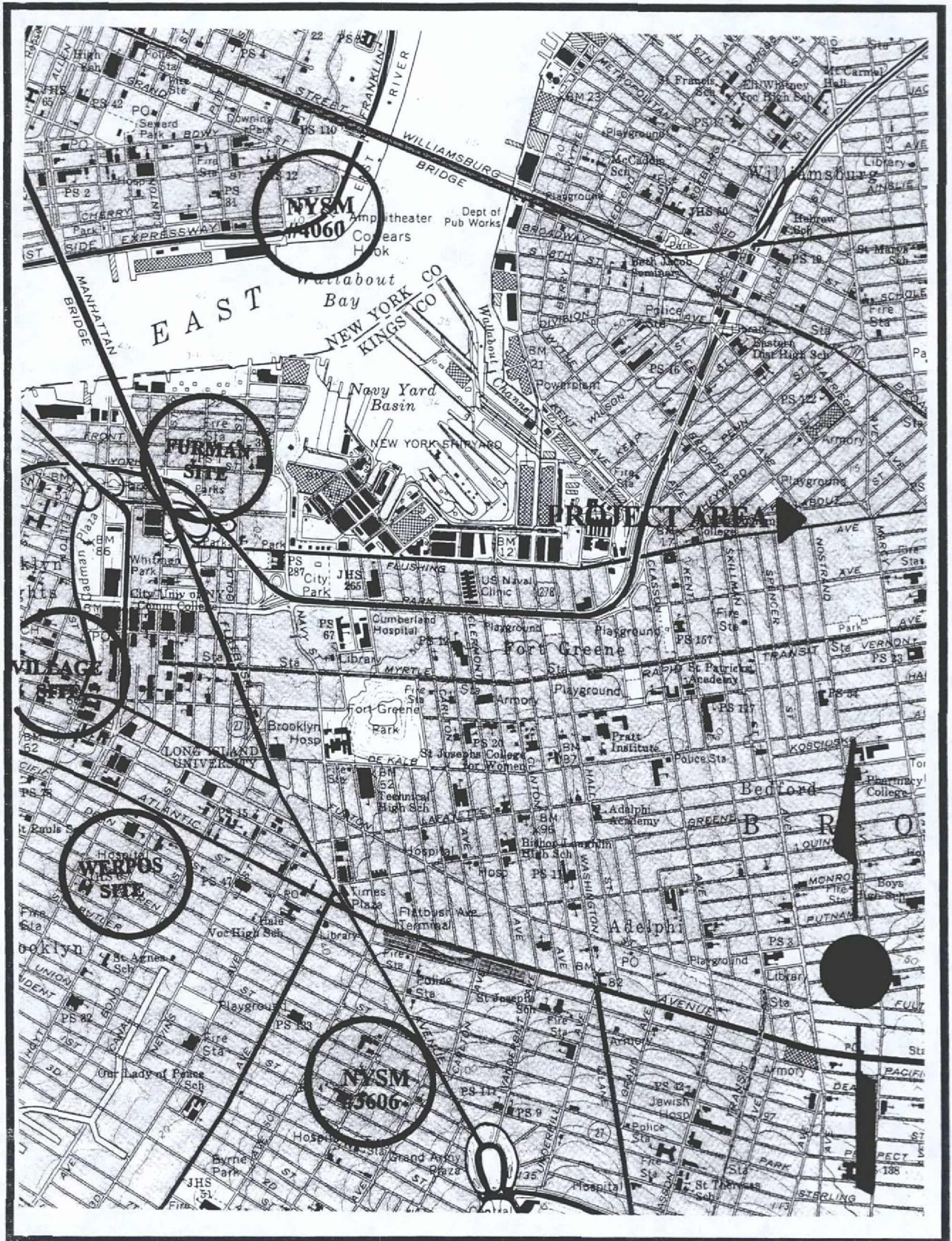












APPENDIX C

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: View into Lot 65, looking toward Lot 72 and 73. Area is currently used for off-street parking. View to northwest.

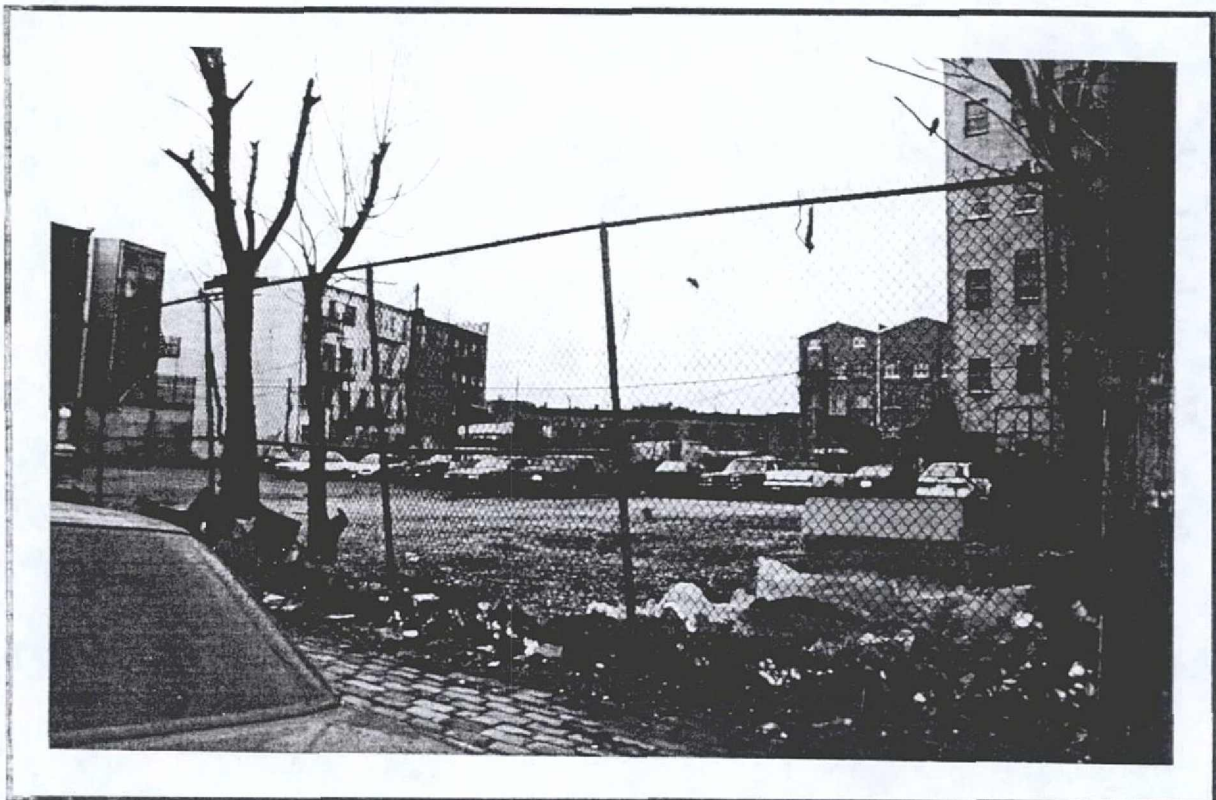


Photo 2: View across Lot 65 from Flushing Avenue to Lot 10 on Wallabout Street. Areas are fenced and locked. All used for off-street parking. View to northwest.



Photo 3: View of Lot 65 from Flushing Avenue looking northeast. Area around site combines commercial and residential uses.

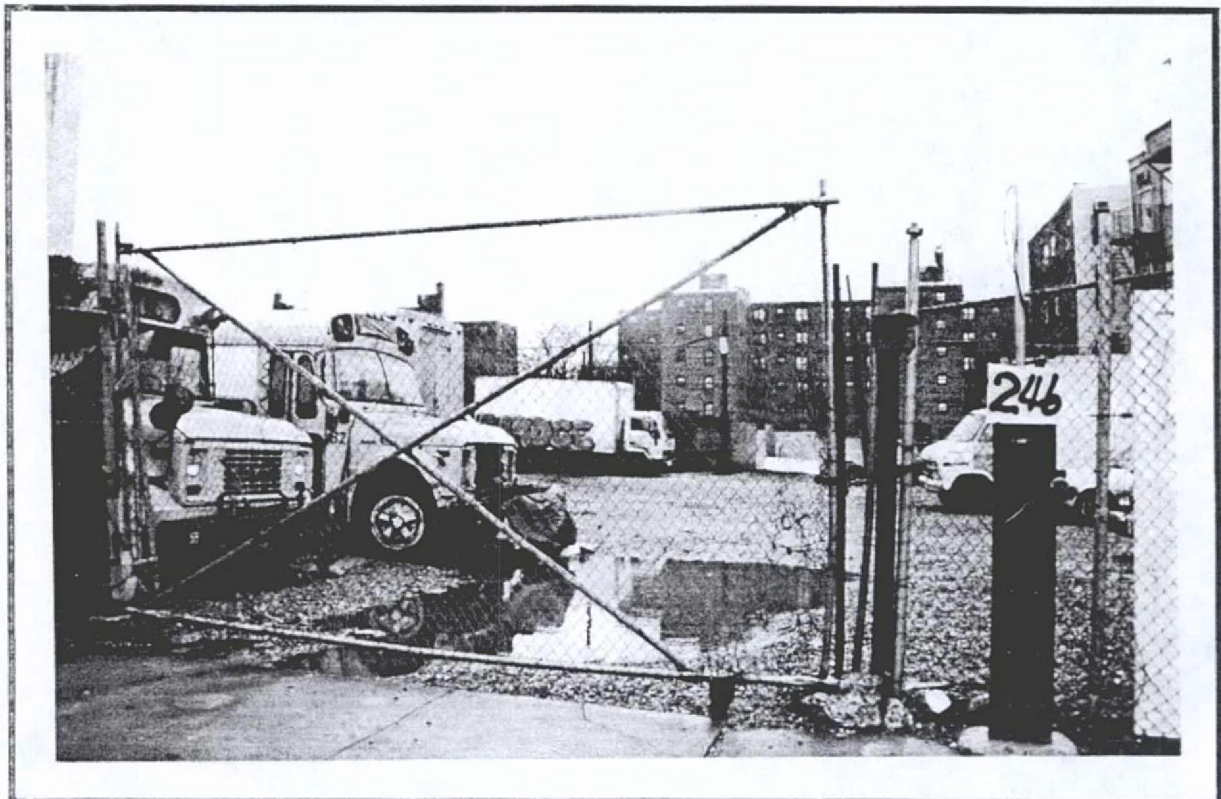


Photo 4: View looking south across Lot 10 toward Lot 65 and Flushing Avenue.