

HISTORICAL **PERSPECTIVES** INC.



Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study

CAMBA Gardens
560 Winthrop Street, Brooklyn, New York 11203
Block 4829, Lot 1

LPC # Housing Preservation and Dev. / LA-CEQR-K

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Block 4829, Lot 1**

LPC # Housing Preservation and Dev. / LA-CEQR-K

Prepared For:

CAMBA Housing Ventures, Inc.
19 Winthrop Street
Brooklyn NY 11225

Prepared By:

Historical Perspectives, Inc.
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November 2013

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number (if available):

Involved State and Federal Agencies: **HUD**

Phase of Survey: **Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study**

Location Information

Location: **Block 4829, Lot 1**

Minor Civil Division: **04701**

County: **Kings**

Survey Area

Length: **368'-8"**

Width: **262'-10"**

Number of Acres Surveyed: **ca. 2.2**

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: **Brooklyn**

Archaeological Survey Overview

Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: **N/A**

Number & Size of Units: **N/A**

Width of Plowed Strips: **N/A**

Surface Survey Transect Interval: **N/A, urban area**

Results of Archaeological Survey

Number & name of precontact sites identified: **None**

Number & name of historic sites identified: **None**

Number & name of sites recommended for Phase II/Avoidance: **None**

Report Authors(s): **Julie Abell Horn, M.A., R.P.A. and Cece Saunders, M.A., R.P.A., Historical Perspectives, Inc.**

Date of Report: **November 2013**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The mission of CAMBA Housing Ventures, Inc. (CHV) is to develop and operate affordable service-enriched rental housing. CHV's currently proposed second development, CAMBA Gardens 560 Winthrop Street, at the Kings County Hospital Center (KCHC) in Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, is the construction of a 256,330 sq. ft. residence on the site of the G Building, a seven-story former psychiatric facility (Figures 1 and 2). The G Building parcel is located within a portion of Block 4829, Lot 1. Block 4829 is bounded on the north by Winthrop Street, on the south by Clarkson Avenue, on the east by Albany Avenue, and on the west by the New York Avenue. The portion of Lot 1 that comprises the project site is on the south side of Winthrop Street near Albany Avenue, and measures ca. 369 feet east-west and ca. 263 feet north-south. The proposed project will demolish the existing seven-story psychiatric facility and construct a five to nine story roughly horseshoe-shaped building in its place (Figure 3).

As part of the proposed project, materials were submitted to the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) for review in the summer of 2013. The LPC responded that the project site has no architectural significance, but that:

LPC review of archaeological sensitivity models and historic maps indicates that there is potential for the recovery of remains from 19th Century occupation including an Almshouse and burial ground on the project site. Accordingly, the Commission recommends that an archaeological documentary study be performed for this site to clarify these initial findings and provide the threshold for the next level of review, if such review is necessary (see CEQR Technical Manual 2012) (Santucci 7/5/2013).

It is possible that this project will also require review by the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO) due to discretionary actions of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), a federal agency.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is the area that could be affected by project impacts. The APE for the proposed project includes the entire project site.

The project site is within a tract of 67 acres of land that was purchased by Kings County in 1830 for the purposes of erecting a poorhouse, or almshouse. This original almshouse was completed in 1832, and was located ca. 1000 feet west of the project site. Additional buildings on what was known as the "County Farm" were constructed in the ensuing years, including a hospital, lunatic asylum, and nursery, although the project site itself remained undeveloped through most of the nineteenth century. The closest building to the project site was the nursery, which was located south of the present access road that defines the project site's southern boundary. The project site likely was used by the nursery occupants as a yard. By the 1880s, the nursery had been converted to an "Incurables Hospital."

During the first years of the twentieth century, several structures associated with the overall hospital complex had been constructed within the project site, including a nurse's dormitory, an observation building, a hothouse, a coal shed, and an isolation ward building. All of these structures were razed when the present G Building was constructed in the 1930s.

The G Building is a 164,000± sq. ft. massive, seven-story multiple-winged structure with a full basement throughout its extensive footprint. There is significant buried infrastructure for this building, including substantial tunnels and utility lines. Construction of the G Building involved very substantial grading and filling on the project site. HPI concludes that the original landscape once used by the nursery on the County Farm, and which later contained early twentieth-century buildings associated with the hospital complex, has been completely disturbed and/or destroyed by construction of the G Building. There is no remaining archaeological sensitivity associated with any nineteenth-century resources that formerly were located on the project site.

Additionally, there is no indication that the project site was nearer than ca. 1000 feet to the original 1832 almshouse or its post-1850 rebuilt version. The Potters Field burial ground on the County Farm was located at the far eastern end of the 67-acre tract, and although it expanded over time to include more acreage within the tract, the furthest

western boundary of the cemetery was at East 45th Street, or about 1200 feet east of the project site. There is no indication that there ever was a burial ground specifically within or adjacent to the project site boundaries.

HPI has concluded that there is no remaining archaeological sensitivity for nineteenth-century resources associated with use of the project site as part of the overall County Farm. The massive G Building and its infrastructure that were built on the project site in the 1930s has completely disturbed and/or destroyed the original landscape. Additionally, there is no indication that the project site would have contained any resources associated with the almshouse on the County Farm, which was located ca. 1000 feet to the west, or the Potters Field, which even in its most extensive configuration, was located ca. 1200 feet to the east. There is no evidence, either from maps or historic accounts, that the Potters Field or any other cemetery ever was located on or adjacent to the project site. HPI recommends no additional archaeological investigations for the CAMBA 560 Winthrop Street project site.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The mission of CAMBA Housing Ventures, Inc. (CHV) is to develop and operate affordable service-enriched rental housing. CHV's currently proposed second development, CAMBA Gardens 560 Winthrop Street, at the Kings County Hospital Center (KCHC) in Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, is the construction of a 256,330 sq. ft. residence on the site of the G Building, a seven-story former psychiatric facility (Figures 1 and 2). The G Building parcel is located within a portion of Block 4829, Lot 1. Block 4829 is bounded on the north by Winthrop Street, on the south by Clarkson Avenue, on the east by Albany Avenue, and on the west by the New York Avenue. The portion of Lot 1 that comprises the project site is on the south side of Winthrop Street near Albany Avenue, and measures ca. 369 feet east-west and ca. 263 feet north-south. The proposed project will demolish the existing seven-story psychiatric facility and construct a five to nine story roughly horseshoe-shaped building in its place (Figure 3).

As part of the proposed project, materials were submitted to the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) for review in the summer of 2013. The LPC responded that the project site has no architectural significance, but that:

LPC review of archaeological sensitivity models and historic maps indicates that there is potential for the recovery of remains from 19th Century occupation including an Almshouse and burial ground on the project site. Accordingly, the Commission recommends that an archaeological documentary study be performed for this site to clarify these initial findings and provide the threshold for the next level of review, if such review is necessary (see CEQR Technical Manual 2012) (Santucci 7/5/2013).

It is possible that this project will also require review by the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO) due to discretionary actions of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), a federal agency.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is the area that could be affected by project impacts. The APE for the proposed project includes the entire project site.

CAMBA Housing Ventures, Inc. has retained Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI) to complete the required Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study, which has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of the City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR), and to comply with the standards of the LPC (LPC 2002; CEQR 2012). The HPI project team consisted of Julie Abell Horn, M.A., R.P.A., who conducted research and wrote the report; Christine Flaherty, M.A., who assisted with the research, and Cece Saunders, M.A., R.P.A. who conducted the site visit, managed the project and provided editorial and interpretive assistance.

II. METHODOLOGY

The present study entailed review of various resources, focusing on the nineteenth century history of the project site:

- Primary and secondary sources concerning the general history of Flatbush and Brooklyn and specific events associated with the project site and vicinity were reviewed at the Brooklyn Historical Society, the New York Public Library, the library of HPI, and using online resources. These included selected land records, institutional records for the Kings County Superintendents of the Poor and other predecessor organizations to the modern hospital complex.
- Historic newspapers and accounts were reviewed using online resources.
- Historic maps and photographs were reviewed at the Brooklyn Historical Society, the New York Public Library, the library of HPI, and using various online websites. These maps and photographs provided an overview of the topography and a chronology of land usage for the project site. A selection of these maps has been reproduced for this report.
- Craig Williams, Curator of History at the New York State Museum in Albany and expert on State health facility histories, provided additional historic maps and expertise.
- The Kings County Hospital Center provided building plans and other site surveys depicting current and former conditions on the project site.

- Information about previously recorded archaeological sites and surveys in the area was compiled from data available at the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP), the LPC, and the library of HPI.
- Last, a site visit was conducted by Cece Saunders of HPI on August 8, 2013 to assess any obvious or unrecorded subsurface disturbance (Photographs 1-14; Figure 2).

III. CURRENT CONDITIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

A. Current Conditions

The project site, which contains the structure known as the G Building, is a former psychiatric ward. It is a massive, three-wing multi-story building surrounded by chain-link fencing and various types of paved surfaces. It is located in the northeast corner of the sprawling 25-acre KCHC complex. The building's main entrance faces north and fronts on Winthrop Street; the west and south sides are bounded by KCHC service roads (Photographs 1, 2, and 3). Immediately to the east of the G Building's east wing is a six-story new residential building recently constructed by CHV, CAMBA Gardens 690-738 Albany Avenue. This new CHV building, which is only approximately 10 feet east of the G Building east wing (Photographs 4 and 5), has replaced a four-story former KCHC outpatient building.

The foundation excavation and construction of G Building, which contains a full story, below-grade (approximately 12 feet) service level in all three wings, would have destroyed the earlier landscape on the property. There is a distinct grade change from Winthrop Street up to the G Building entrance (Photograph 6).

Construction disturbances from the late 1930s also extend beyond the footprint of the G Building. The rear yard on both sides of G Building's south wing has been excavated to a depth of five to more than 15 feet to provide vehicular access from the street to the basement level (Photograph 7). A drainage system has been installed beneath this severely graded or excavated southwest rear yard (Photograph 8). Similarly, the southeast rear yard has been drastically cut to afford light to the below grade levels of the east and south wings. This southeast rear yard, which supports several large caliper trees, is, like the southwest rear yard, currently used by the KCHC maintenance department for the storage of salvaged architectural elements, light poles, concrete culverts, etc. (Photograph 9).

An underground tunnel, for pedestrian traffic as well as movement of equipment and utility piping, connects G Building's south wing with the administrative E Building to the southwest. Multiple buried fuel tanks were noted in the western edge of the G Building side yard (Photographs 10 and 11). The extensive subsurface drainage system that underlies all sides of G Building was noted during the site inspection (Photographs 12, 13, and 14). A very large electrical transformer has been installed to the immediate west side of the front entrance steps next to Winthrop Street.

Utility surveys provided by CHV further demonstrate the subsurface disturbances of the G Building landscape. As noted on Plot Plan 201 for the Pavilion for Psychiatric Patients (NYC Department of Public Works, ca. 1940), numerous abandoned and operating water mains, sewer lines, and gas mains run between G Building and Winthrop Street. There do not appear to be any areas of the project site that have not been impacted by disturbance from grading, filling, and construction of the G Building and its underground utilities and tunnels.

B. Topography and Hydrology

The project site and vicinity are within a relatively level portion of Brooklyn with minimal change in elevation. One of the earliest topographical maps that indicated elevations (U.S.G.S. 1891) showed the entire site vicinity to be approximately 40 feet above sea level. The earliest available Sanborn map, from 1905 (see Figure 13) indicates the intersection of Albany and Winthrop Streets was 40 feet above sea level and the intersection of the service road west of the project site and Winthrop Street was 44 feet above sea level. The modern U.S.G.S. map (Figure 1) shows that the project site is between 40-50 feet above sea level, and the modern survey map for the project site (Figure 2) shows similar numbers. Although overall elevations have not changed more than a few feet over time, it is clear that construction of the G Building has significantly affected the natural topography through grading and filling.

The project site is located approximately one mile east of natural lakes in Prospect Park and approximately one mile north of a former creek that ran east-west and emptied into Jamaica Bay near Canarsie.

C. Soils

According to the soil survey for New York City, the project site falls within soil mapping unit 211, known as “Pavement & buildings-Flatbush-Riverhead complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes” and described as:

Nearly level to gently sloping urbanized areas of outwash plains that have been substantially cut and filled, mostly for residential use; a mixture of anthropogenic and gneissic outwash soils, with 50 to 80 percent of the surface covered by impervious pavement and buildings (USDA 2005:17).

No soil borings were provided for the project site.

IV. BACKGROUND RESEARCH/HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

A. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites and Surveys

The archaeological site file inventories from the New York State Museum (NYSM) and the NYSHPO indicate that within a one mile radius, there have only been a few precontact period archaeological sites recorded, located in the vicinity of Prospect Park at about one mile to the west. No historic period archaeological sites have been documented within a one mile radius of the project site. There has been very little archaeological survey undertaken within the project site vicinity. The one survey on file at the LPC within a one mile radius is an Archaeological Documentary Study of Clove Road (RBA Group 2002). The overall Kings County Medical Center complex has not been subjected to any archaeological studies in the past. Based on the lack of previously recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity, the NYSHPO GIS indicates that the project site is not located within an area of archaeological sensitivity.

B. Historic Period Summary

The project site falls within the colonial boundaries of the Town of Flatbush within Kings County. The Town of Flatbush was incorporated into the City of Brooklyn in 1894. Flatbush Avenue, a former Native American trail which runs north-south through the original settlement of Flatbush, is located approximately one mile to the west of the project site. When Flatbush was settled, the earliest properties were laid out in oblong shaped east-west parcels fronting both sides of Flatbush Avenue. These lots measured 600 Dutch rods in length and 27 Dutch rods in width (Strong 1842:11-12). A Dutch rod is the equivalent of 12.071 feet, such that each lot was about 7246 feet long and about 326 feet wide, or about 54 acres. Most landowners were allotted two lots. Buildings were located along Flatbush Avenue, with the interior portions of the tracts used for farmland or woodland. The project site is located within the interior portion of one of these double tracts, and until the nineteenth century was undeveloped. By at least the beginning of the nineteenth century, this land belonged to the Martense family, who were members of an extended clan of landowners with large holdings in Flatbush.

Until 1824, individual towns within New York State were required to care for their own residents who did not have the means to support themselves financially. In 1824, this changed when the legislature passed an act requiring the care of the indigent poor to be addressed at the county level. Supervisors of each county were told to purchase land, no more than 200 acres total, and erect buildings to house the poor, at a cost of no more than \$7000. Between three and five citizens were to be designated the Superintendents of the Poor and be given the responsibility of purchasing the land and constructing the buildings. In Kings County, where the project site is located, this process took several years to implement. In 1829, the Kings County Supervisors appointed a commission to study the potential to create a county almshouse, which was approved. The Board of the Superintendents of the Poor was created, consisting of Samuel Smith of Brooklyn, and David Johnson and Michael Schoonmaker of Flatbush; in 1830 they recommended purchasing 64 acres of the Martense family holdings at Flatbush for \$3000 and erecting a poorhouse on the land. While the new poorhouse was under construction, the Board arranged to rent the existing Brooklyn almshouse for one year (Proctor 1884:464).

The 1830 deed for the Martense property noted that it measured “by estimation” 67 acres more or less, and was bounded southerly by land late of Philip Nagel Esquire, easterly by woodland now or late belonging to William Williamson, northerly by land late in the possession of John Cortelyou, and westerly by land of late of Colonel

Aquila Giles. The property also included the privilege of a road or passage to the land from the public highway leading through Flatbush along the line of Philip Nagel's land, wide enough for two wagons to pass each other. This location corresponds to modern Clarkson Avenue. The land and its road privilege had been conveyed by William B. Gifford and his wife Frances to Garret Martinson (aka Martense) in 1796. Members of the Martense family previously had conveyed the land and road privilege to Gifford in 1784 (Liber 29, p. 233).¹

Because the land purchased for the poorhouse was inaccessible by local roads at the time of its purchase, Clarkson Avenue having not yet been laid out, a new road was constructed linking Brooklyn with what was to be called the "County Farm." This road was an extension of the Clove Road that originated at Bedford Corners and ran through Bedford Pass before joining Flatbush Avenue. The extension of the Clove Road was unnamed at first, or called the "Road to the County Poorhouse" or other similar appellations. It ran southeast to what is now Clarkson Avenue, continued east along the line of Clarkson Avenue, and then veered south near the line of Brooklyn Avenue to meet the Canarsie Road, which ran east-west and was located north of modern Clarendon Avenue. By the mid-nineteenth century, this stretch of road that ran through the County Farm was called either Canarsie Road or Clove Road.

The new poorhouse in Flatbush was situated on and fronted the east side of Clove Road, north of the line of Clarkson Avenue. It was completed enough in April 1832 that paupers were moved there from the Brooklyn almshouse. Survey maps from 1834 and 1837 illustrate its location, and indicate that it was approximately 1000 feet west of the undeveloped project site (Herbert and Tolford 1834, Figure 4; U.S.C.S. 1837, Figure 5).

During the 1830s, additional buildings were constructed on the County Farm, in proximity to the poorhouse. As early as 1834, the Superintendents made a motion to establish a hospital for lunatics and for an infectious disease building, and in 1835 they recommended cultivating land and creating orchards on the County Farm. A school was established within the poorhouse for the children. In 1837, the lunatic hospital was under construction, and a workhouse was proposed. Two additional buildings were completed in 1841, one for the general use of the poor, and the other for those with infectious diseases (Proctor 1884:465-469). Some of the new buildings on the County Farm began to be depicted on historic maps during this period. The 1842 Map of the Town of Flatbush (Strong 1842, Figure 6) shows that the County Poorhouse complex had two buildings, although probably there were more in existence by this time. The project site still was shown as vacant.

In 1845, a new Lunatic Asylum was completed on the west side of the Clove Road, across the street from the poorhouse. A new hospital was constructed east of the poorhouse during this period as well. The 1849 Sidney map (Figure 7) shows the Asylum building west of the Clove Road, the now enlarged poorhouse buildings east of the Clove Road, and the County Hospital to the east of the poorhouse buildings. The project site remained undeveloped.

In 1849, however, plans were already in motion for construction of a new Nursery for children, which would be located east of the new hospital and "within the same enclosure" (Proctor 1884:474). The 1852 Conner map (Figure 8) shows that by this time, the Nursery had been completed, and that it was located along Clarkson Avenue, just south of the project site, which likely was used as part of the Nursery yard area. By the mid-1850s, a much larger new Lunatic Asylum was under construction on the block east of Albany Street and the project site. The 1856 U.S.C.S. map (Figure 9) shows the recently completed new Lunatic Asylum and the 1872 Dripps map (Figure 10) shows a more elongated version of the building. Although not shown on the 1872 map, new wings were completed extending from the new Lunatic Asylum in 1861 and again in the late 1860s (Proctor 1884:484-485, 491). Detailed engravings (Figures 11a-d) of the four main buildings on the County Farm published in 1870 – the Almshouse (now rebuilt on the same block after an 1850 fire), the Hospital, the Nursery (which also had been enlarged), and the Lunatic Asylum – illustrate that each structure was a substantial and ornate edifice.

¹ Other secondary sources variously note the land purchased in 1830 as either 64 acres or 70 acres. The width of the 67 acres of land purchased corresponds to approximately the width of Block 4829, and the length would have measured just less than one mile in extent. Given that the original ca. 108-acre double lots were laid out fronting Flatbush Avenue, the 1830 purchase would have included the interior section of the original double lot from approximately New York Avenue on the west to Utica Avenue on the east, which was the approximate boundary with the woodland of William Williamson, as noted in the 1830 deed and shown on the 1890 Robinson map (Figure 12).

In addition to the buildings on the County Farm, accounts show that there also was a burial ground on the overall property. After a legislative act in 1838 that greatly enlarged the duties of the Superintendents of the Poor, in 1839 a new set of Rules and Regulations included a mandate that the group would now be in charge of burying those county paupers whose family and friends could not afford to do so, as well as strangers who died while within the county. Both coffins and a burying place would be provided, although the location of a burying ground was not specified. In 1845 the Superintendents of the Poor recommended purchasing a separate plot of land in Greenwood Cemetery or elsewhere to be used as a burial ground for paupers, but it does not appear that this ever happened (Proctor 1884:468, 471).

Rather, at least by the late 1840s or early 1850s, and possibly earlier, it appears that a burial ground had been established on the County Farm. In 1852, newspaper accounts noted that some bodies had been removed from “the burial ground attached to the Alms House” and a fence was proposed to enclose the area, as well as a dwelling house for the Sexton in the vicinity of the burial ground. The location of the burial ground was given variously as in Flatbush and on the County Farm (*Brooklyn Daily Eagle* 2/27/1852; 3/24/1852; 4/5/1852). Documents indicate that the burial ground in question was located at the far eastern end of the County Farm property, near the modern line of Utica Avenue, although no historic maps prior to the 1890s identified its boundaries. A newspaper article from 1869 confirmed this location (as did numerous later documents and maps) and explained:

It appears from the examination made in the matter, that, at the time the County Farm was purchased and the buildings erected, some five acres of the ground was set apart for the purpose of a burial ground for the paupers and all others who might have to be buried at the expense of the county. Of this amount nearly four acres have been filled up, leaving a little more than one acre to be still used.” (*Brooklyn Daily Eagle* 6/11/1869).

As the nineteenth century progressed, use of what was known as the Potter’s Field progressed westward so that the entire area at the eastern end of the County Farm, from about East 45th Street to the property boundary near Utica Street eventually was taken up by the cemetery (Robinson 1890 [Figure 12]; Ullitz 1898, 1916; Sanborn 1905). By the 1920s, the cemetery was no longer shown and new buildings of the Brooklyn State Hospital had been constructed on these blocks (Bureau of Engineering 1924, Sanborn 1929). The distance between the eastern edge of the CAMBA Phase II project site and the final, western edge of the former cemetery is about 1200 feet. There is no indication, either from maps or historic accounts, that the Potters Field or any other cemetery ever was located on the project site.

The project site remained vacant through the end of the nineteenth century. The former nursery that was located just south of the project site was closed after 1874 when the children were moved to other charitable institutions in the county (*New York Times* 12/31/1874). The Nursery later was converted into an Incurables Hospital associated with the Lunatic Asylum (known as “The Annex”) and appears on the Robinson 1890 map (Figure 12). Several smaller buildings labeled as a boiler house and two contagious diseases structures were located north of the Incurables Hospital and just south of the project site.

The 1890s and first decades of the twentieth century ushered in more changes on the County Farm. In 1895, the organization was transferred from the county to the state, and became known as the Long Island State Hospital; in 1916 it again was renamed, to be known as the Brooklyn State Hospital. The change to state stewardship in 1895 also affected the building programs on the overall property. On the project site block, additional auxiliary structures were built just south of the project site in the late 1890s (Ullitz 1898), and by the first years of the twentieth century, there were now, for the first time, several buildings within the project site itself. The 1905 Sanborn map (Figure 13) shows that by this time, there was a three-story brick nurses’ dormitory, a two-story observation building, a one-story frame hothouse with a glass roof, and a one-story frame coal shed within the project site boundaries. Similar configurations are shown on the 1907 Bromley and 1917 Hyde maps. By issuance of the 1929 Sanborn map (Figure 14), the hothouse within the project site had been expanded in size, the coal shed had been removed, and a two-story isolation ward building had been constructed between the nurses’ dormitory and the observation building.

During the 1930s, the present “Building G” on the project site was completed. As noted above, it is seven stories with a full basement, and with its grounds, encompasses nearly the entire project site footprint. The 1951 Sanborn map (Figure 15) labels the building the Pavilion for Psychiatric Patients of the Kings County Hospital. Building G has had various alterations since the 1930s, but the footprint of the building has not changed since that period.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study was to determine whether archaeological resources from the nineteenth century could still survive within the project site, including from an almshouse and burial ground. The following sections outline the conclusions for these resources.

The project site is within a tract of 67 acres of land that was purchased by Kings County in 1830 for the purposes of erecting a poorhouse, or almshouse. This original almshouse was completed in 1832, and was located ca. 1000 feet west of the project site. Additional buildings on what was known as the “County Farm” were constructed in the ensuing years, including a hospital, lunatic asylum, and nursery, although the project site itself remained undeveloped through most of the nineteenth century. The closest building to the project site was the nursery, which was located south of the present access road that defines the project site’s southern boundary. The project site likely was used by the nursery occupants as a yard. By the 1880s, the nursery had been converted to an “Incurables Hospital.”

During the first years of the twentieth century, several structures associated with the overall hospital complex had been constructed within the project site, including a nurse’s dormitory, an observation building, a hothouse, a coal shed, and an isolation ward building. All of these structures were razed when the present G Building was constructed in the 1930s.

The G Building is a 164,000± sq. ft. massive, seven-story multiple-winged structure with a full basement throughout its extensive footprint. There is significant buried infrastructure for this building, including substantial tunnels and utility lines. Construction of the G Building involved very substantial grading and filling on the project site. HPI concludes that the original landscape once used by the nursery on the County Farm, and which later contained early twentieth-century buildings associated with the hospital complex, has been completely disturbed and/or destroyed by construction of the G Building. There is no remaining archaeological sensitivity associated with any nineteenth-century resources that formerly were located on the project site.

Additionally, there is no indication that the project site was nearer than ca. 1000 feet to the original 1832 almshouse or its post-1850 rebuilt version. The Potters Field burial ground on the County Farm was located at the far eastern end of the 67-acre tract, and although it expanded over time to include more acreage within the tract, the furthest western boundary of the cemetery was at East 45th Street, or about 1200 feet east of the project site. There is no indication that there ever was a burial ground specifically within or adjacent to the project site boundaries.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

HPI has concluded that there is no remaining archaeological sensitivity for nineteenth-century resources associated with use of the project site as part of the overall County Farm. The massive G Building and its infrastructure that were built on the project site in the 1930s has completely disturbed and/or destroyed the original landscape. Additionally, there is no indication that the project site would have contained any resources associated with the almshouse on the County Farm, which was located ca. 1000 feet to the west, or the Potters Field, which even in its most extensive configuration, was located ca. 1200 feet to the east. There is no evidence, either from maps or historic accounts, that the Potters Field or any other cemetery ever was located on or adjacent to the project site. HPI recommends no additional archaeological investigations for the CAMBA 560 Winthrop Street project site.

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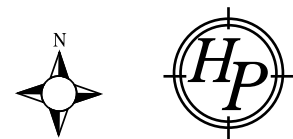


Figure 1: Project site on *Brooklyn, N.Y. 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle* (U.S.G.S. 1979).

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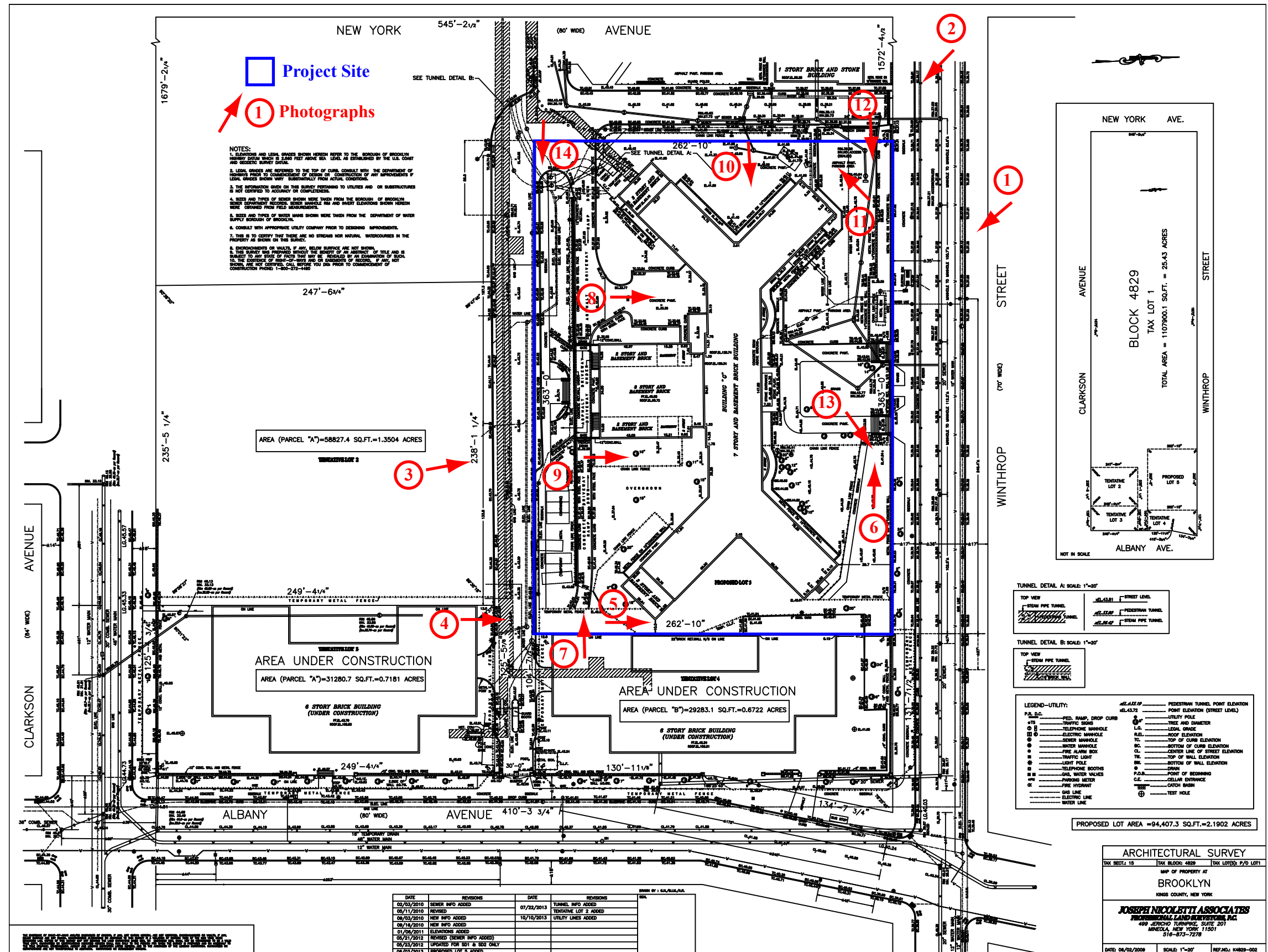
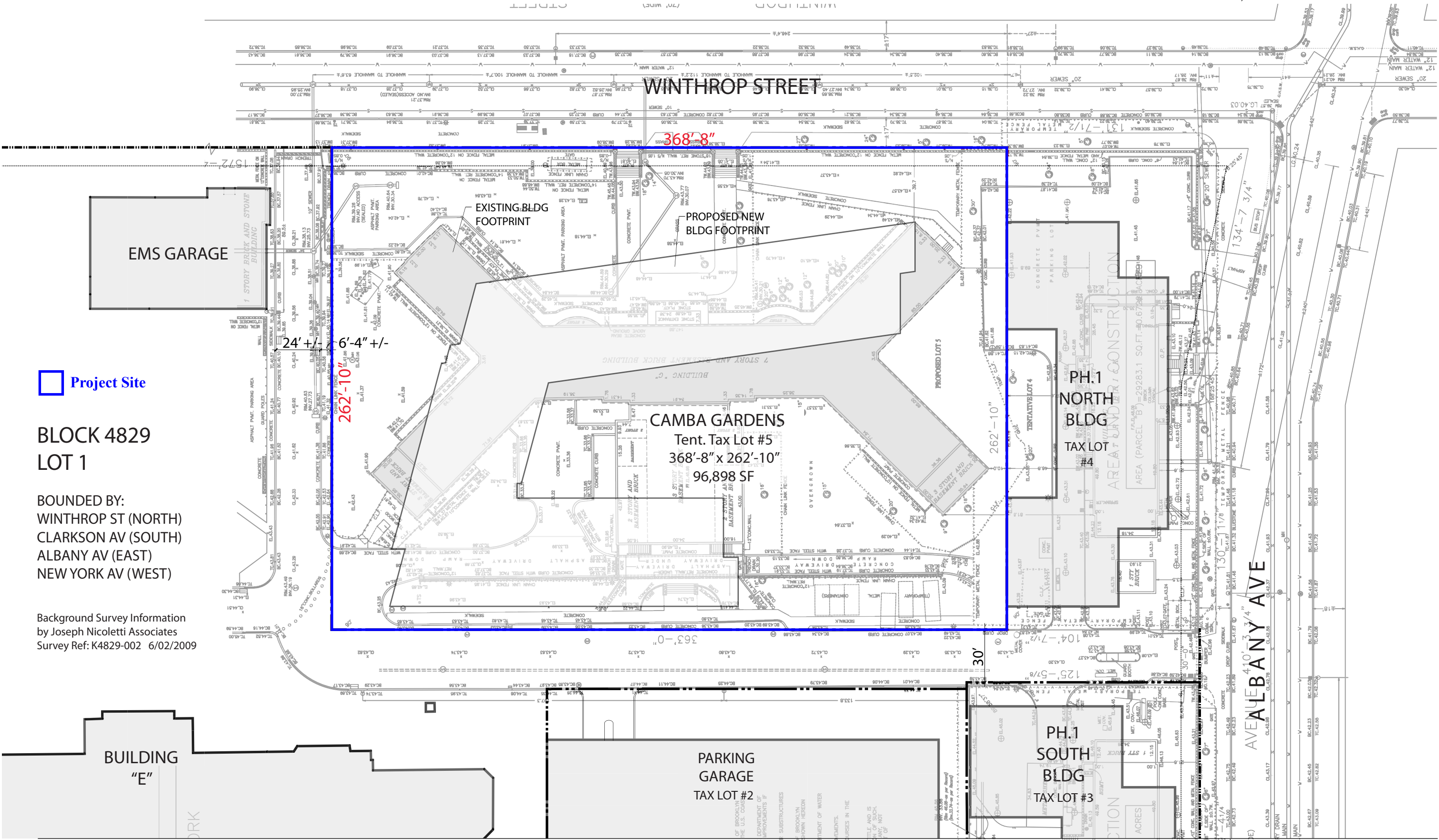
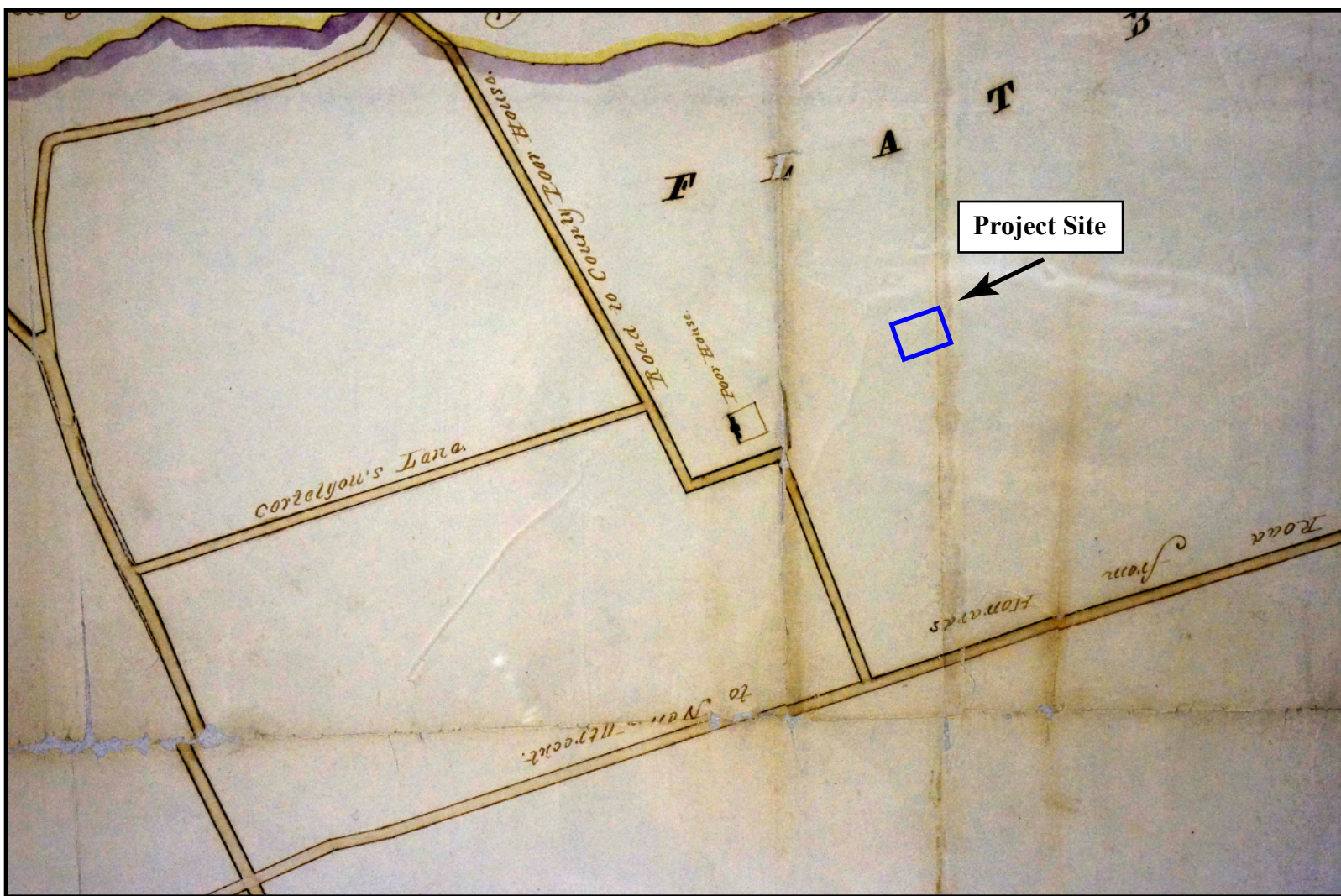


Figure 2: Project site and photograph locations on existing conditions survey map (Joseph Nicoletti Associates 2013).





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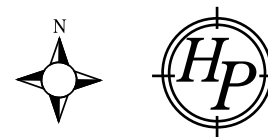
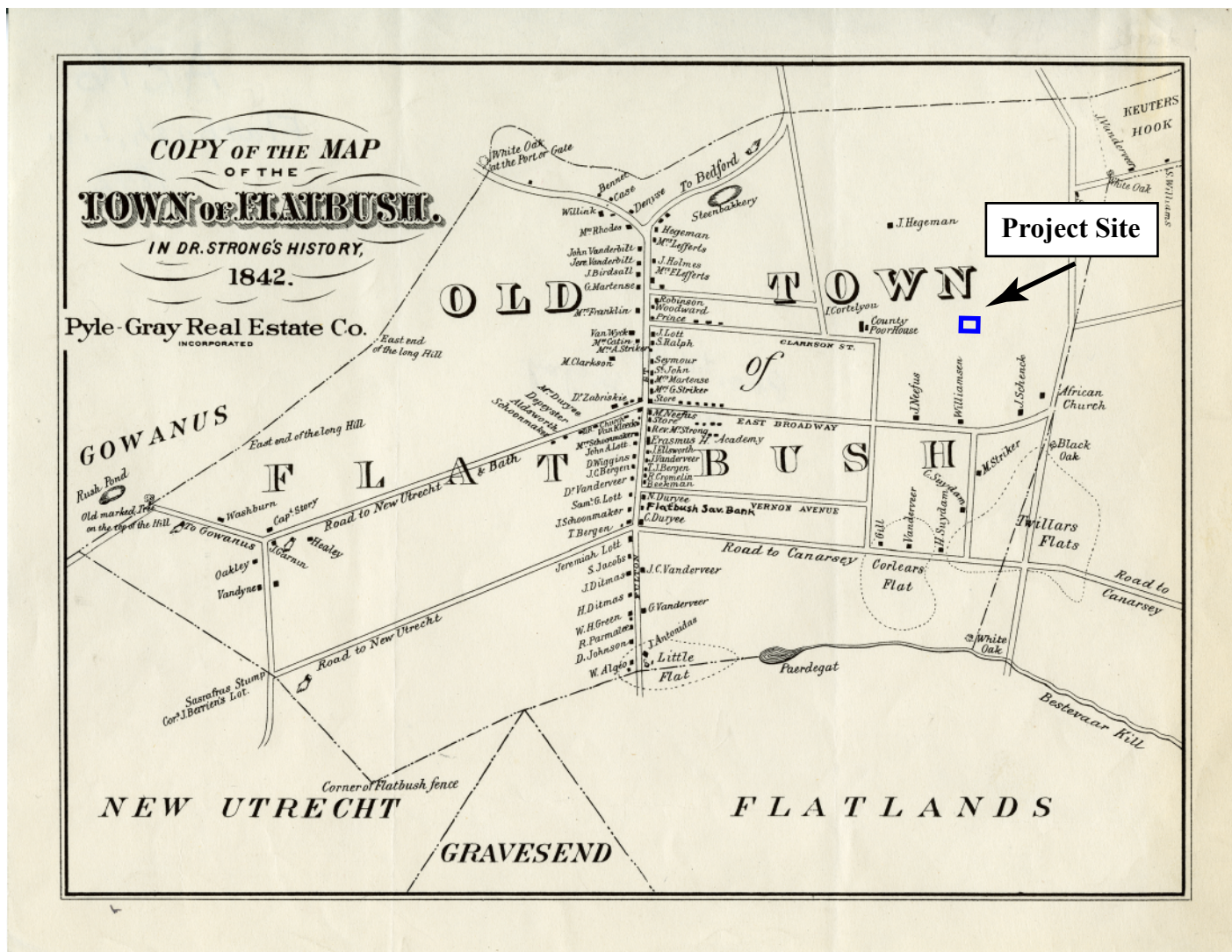


Figure 4: Project site on *Map of the Town of Brooklyn in the County of Kings* (Herbert and Tolford 1834).

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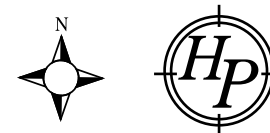
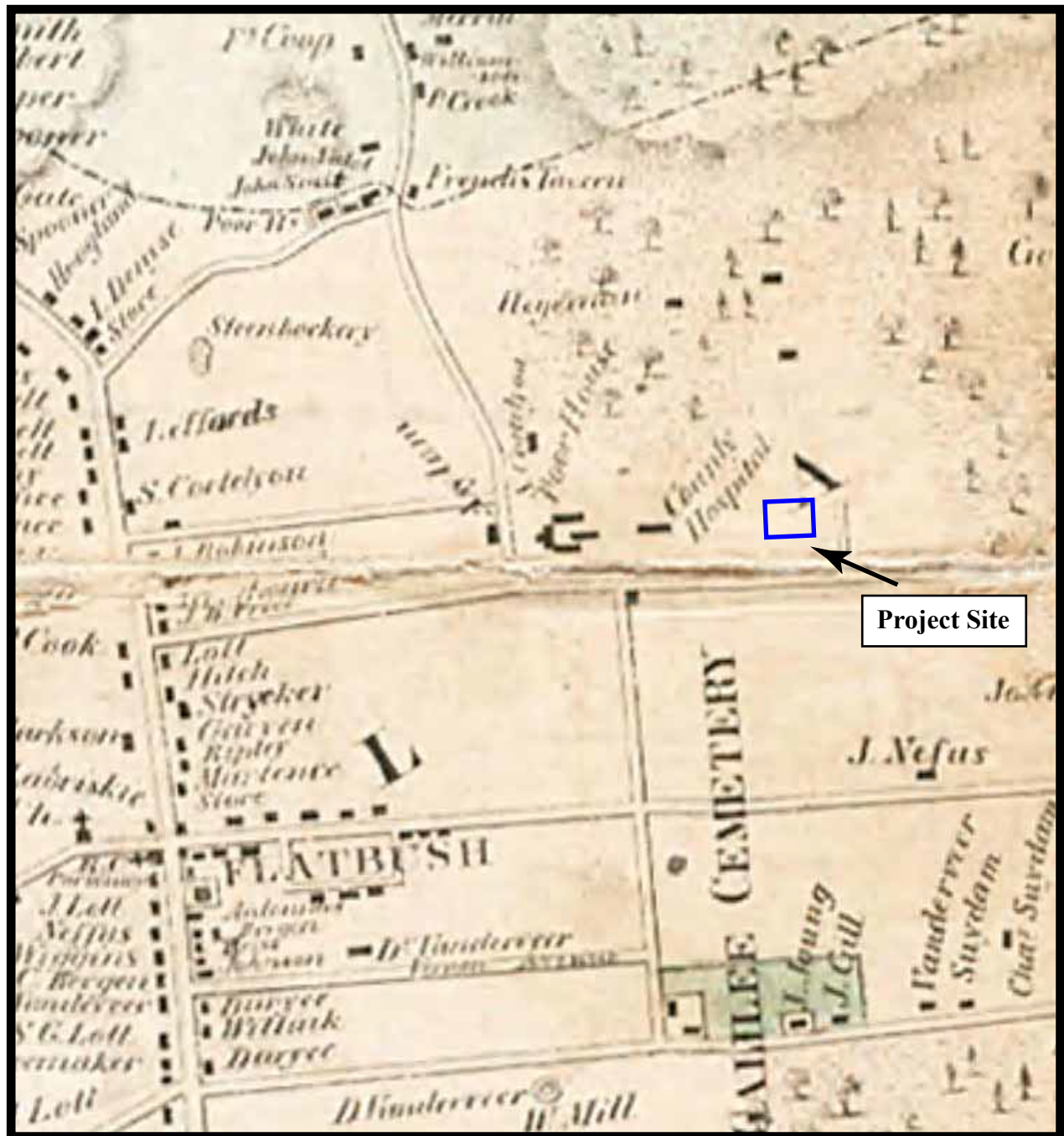


Figure 6: Project site on Map of the Town of Flatbush (Strong 1842).

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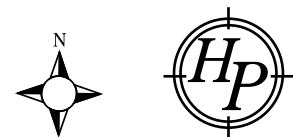
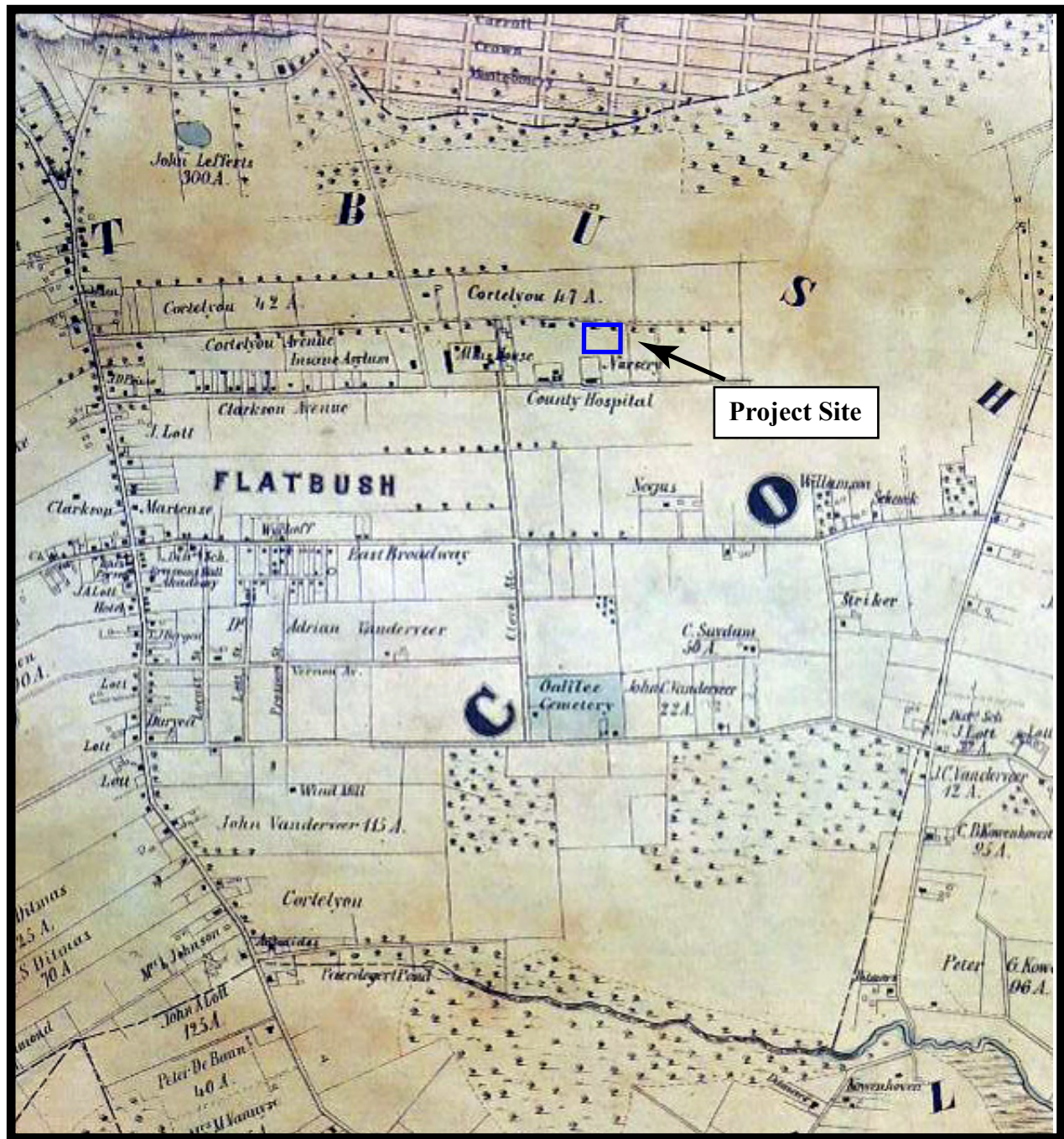


Figure 7: Project site on *Sidney's Map of Twelve Miles Around New-York* (Sidney 1849).

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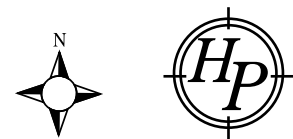
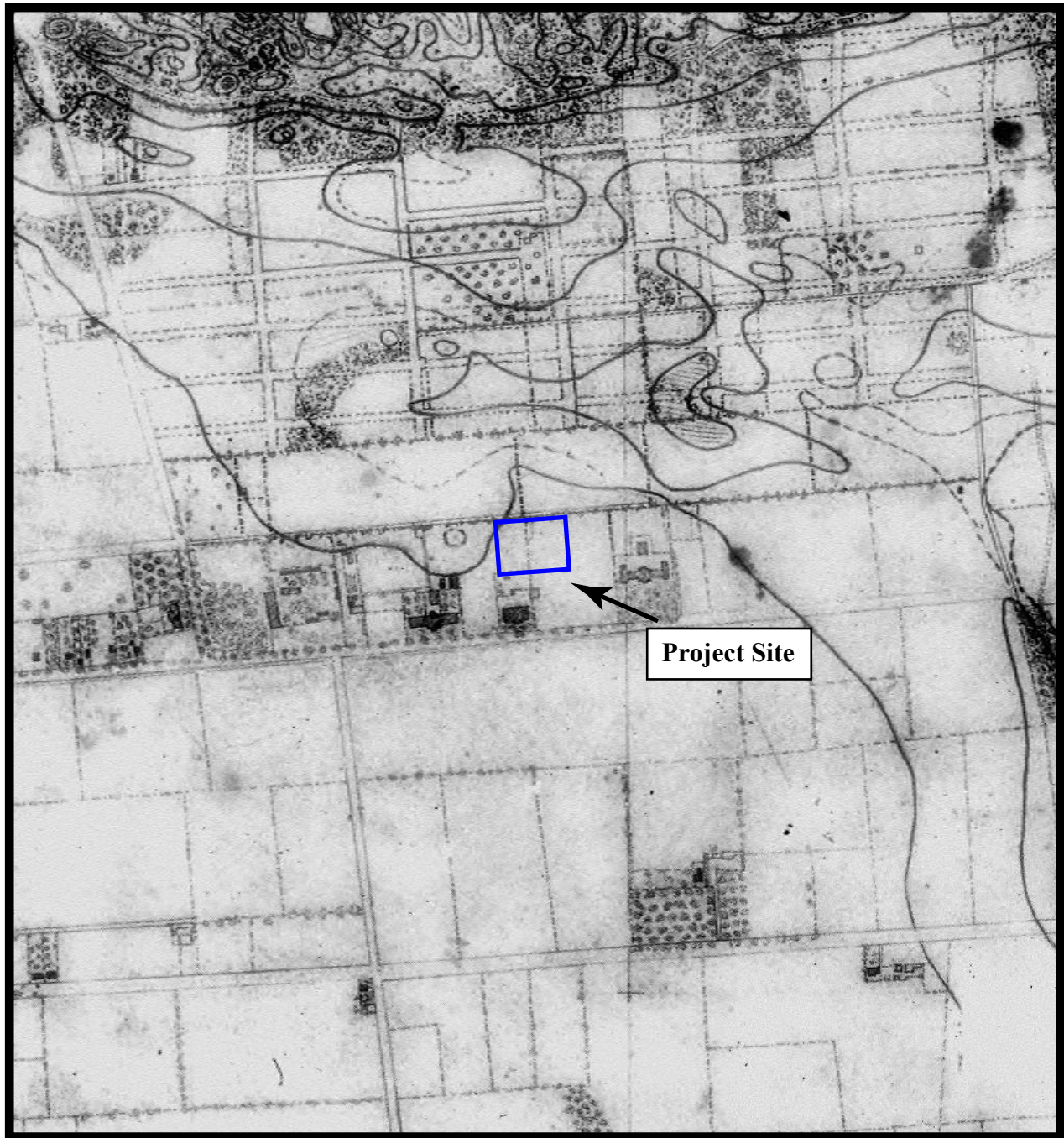


Figure 8: Project site on *Map of Kings and Part of Queens Counties, Long Island, N.Y.* (Conner 1852).

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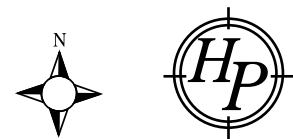
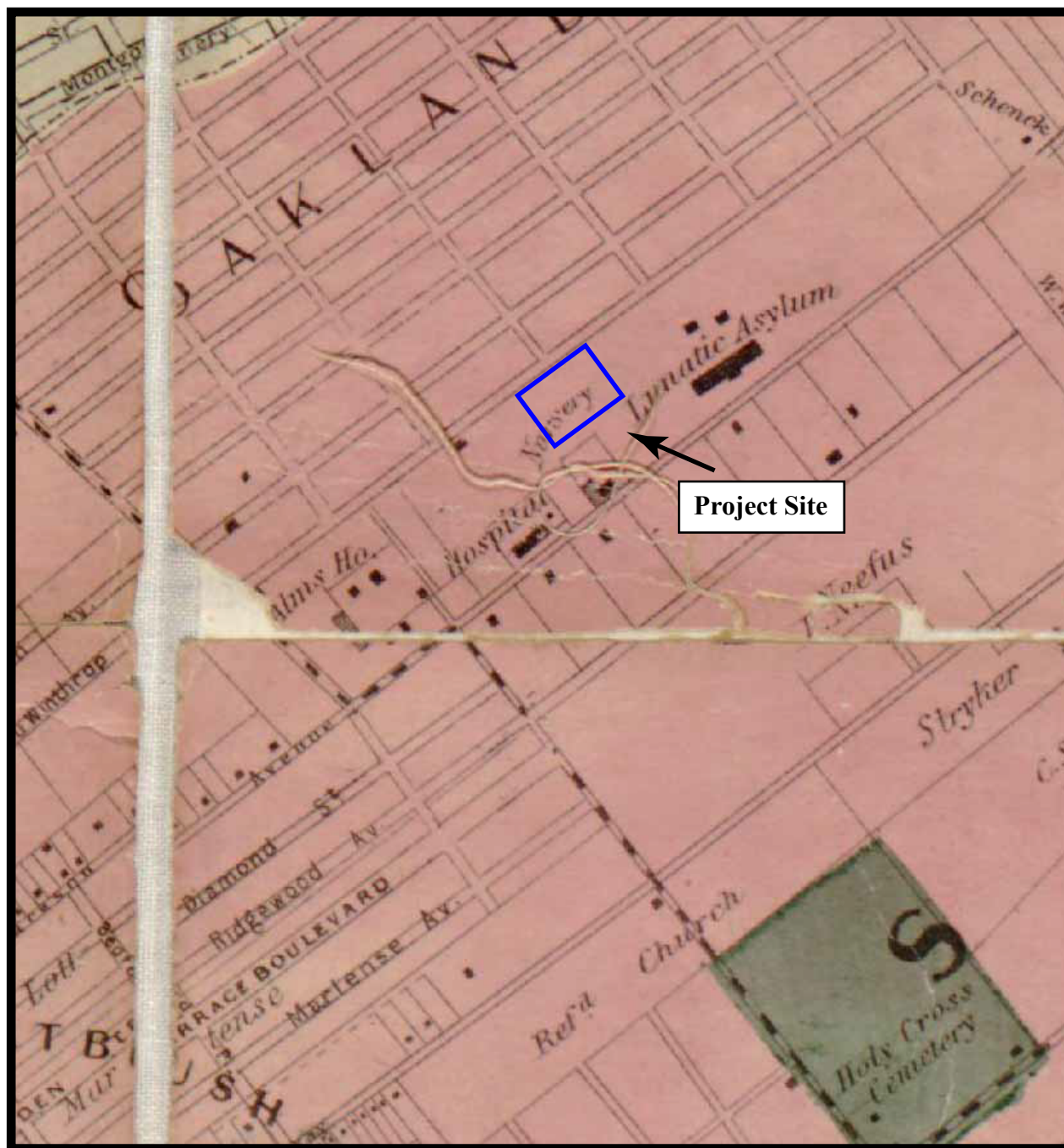


Figure 9: Project site on *Gowanus Bay and Vicinity, Long Island, New York* (U.S.C.S. 1856).

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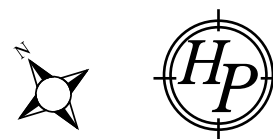
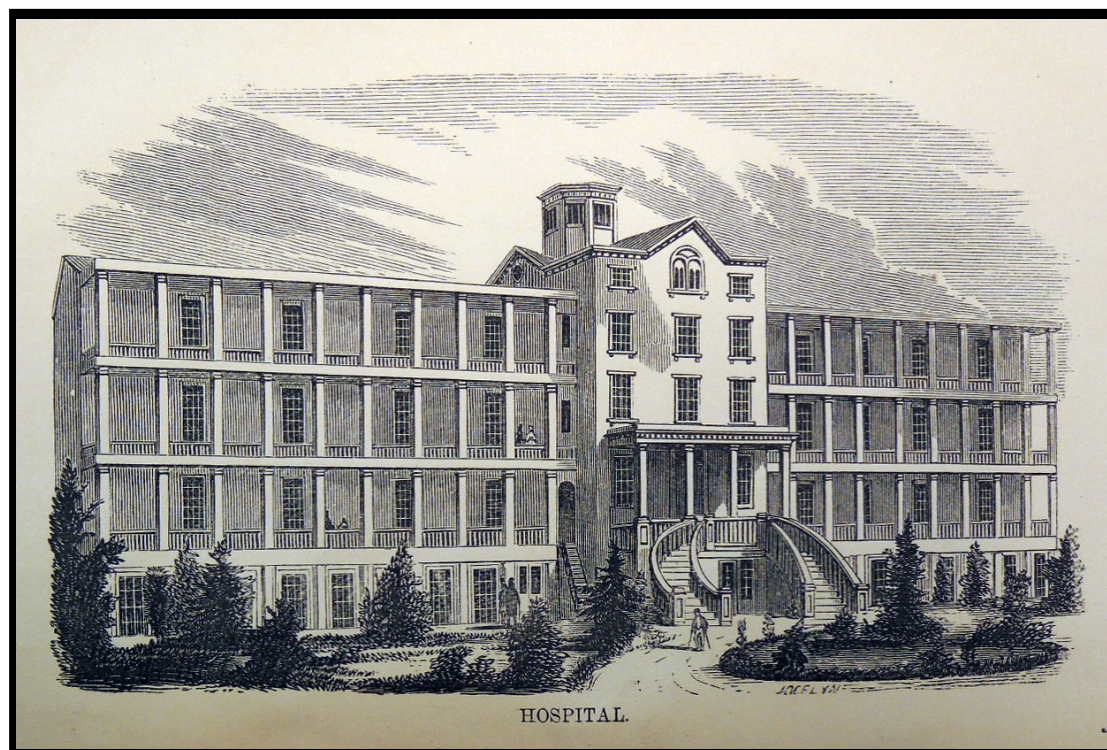
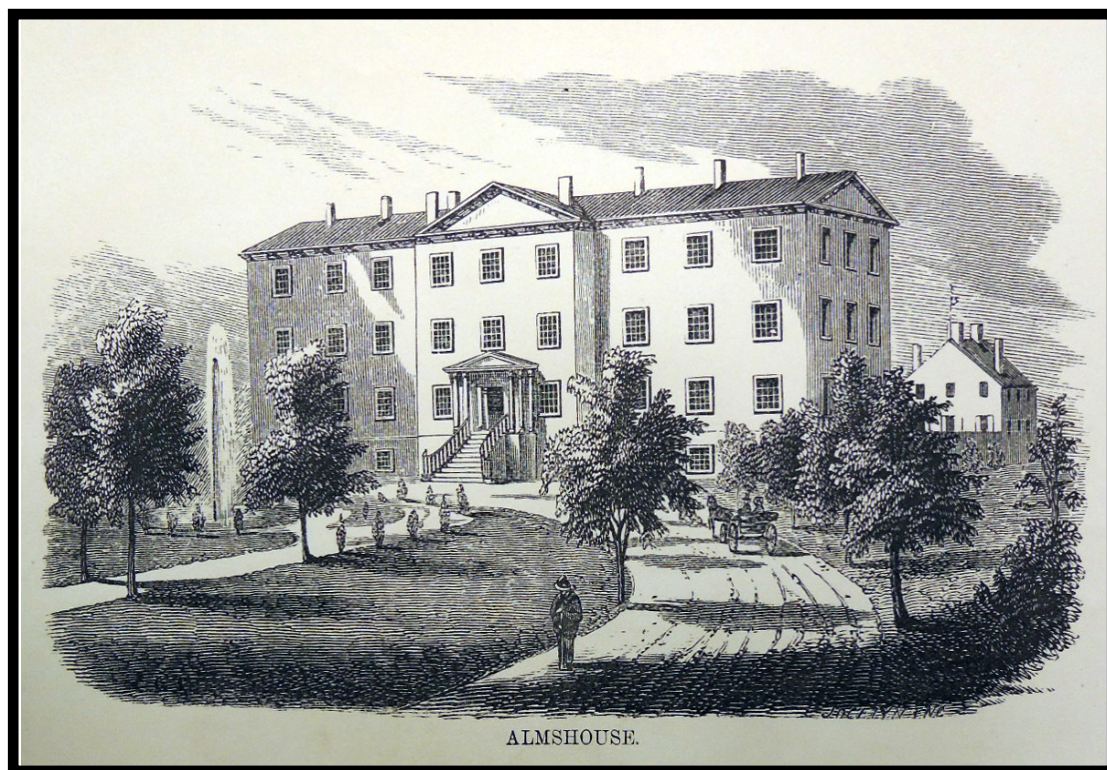


Figure 10: Project site on *Map of Kings County...* (Dripps 1872).

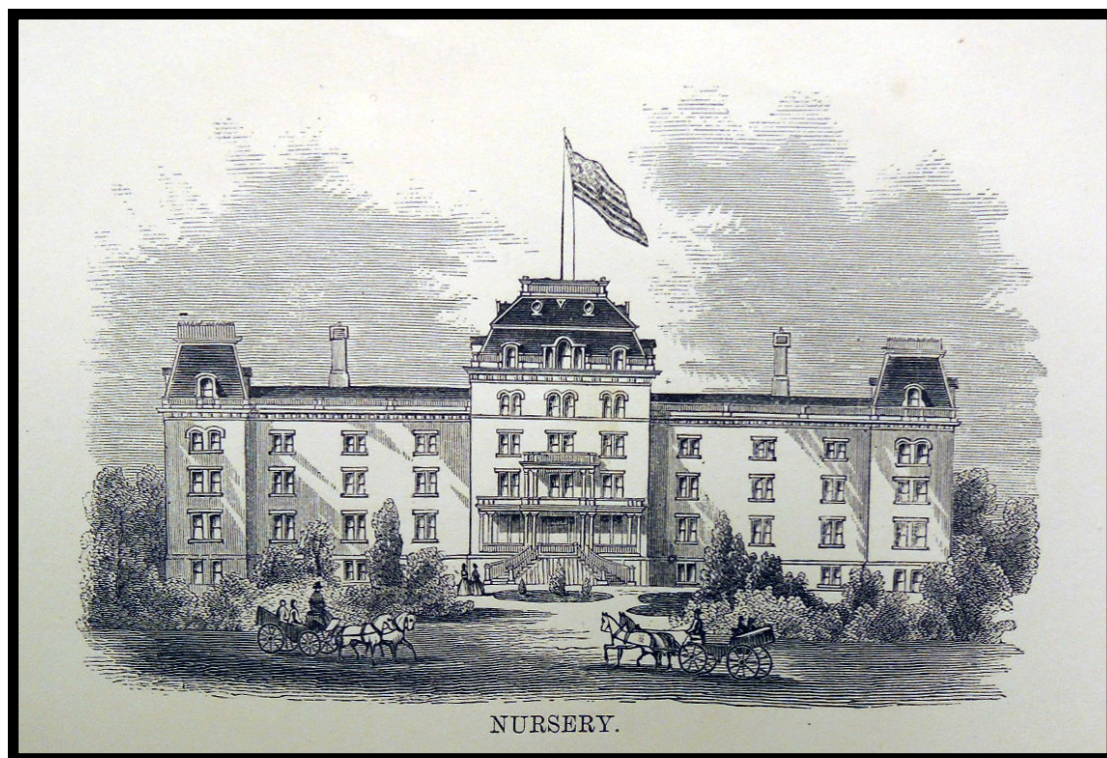
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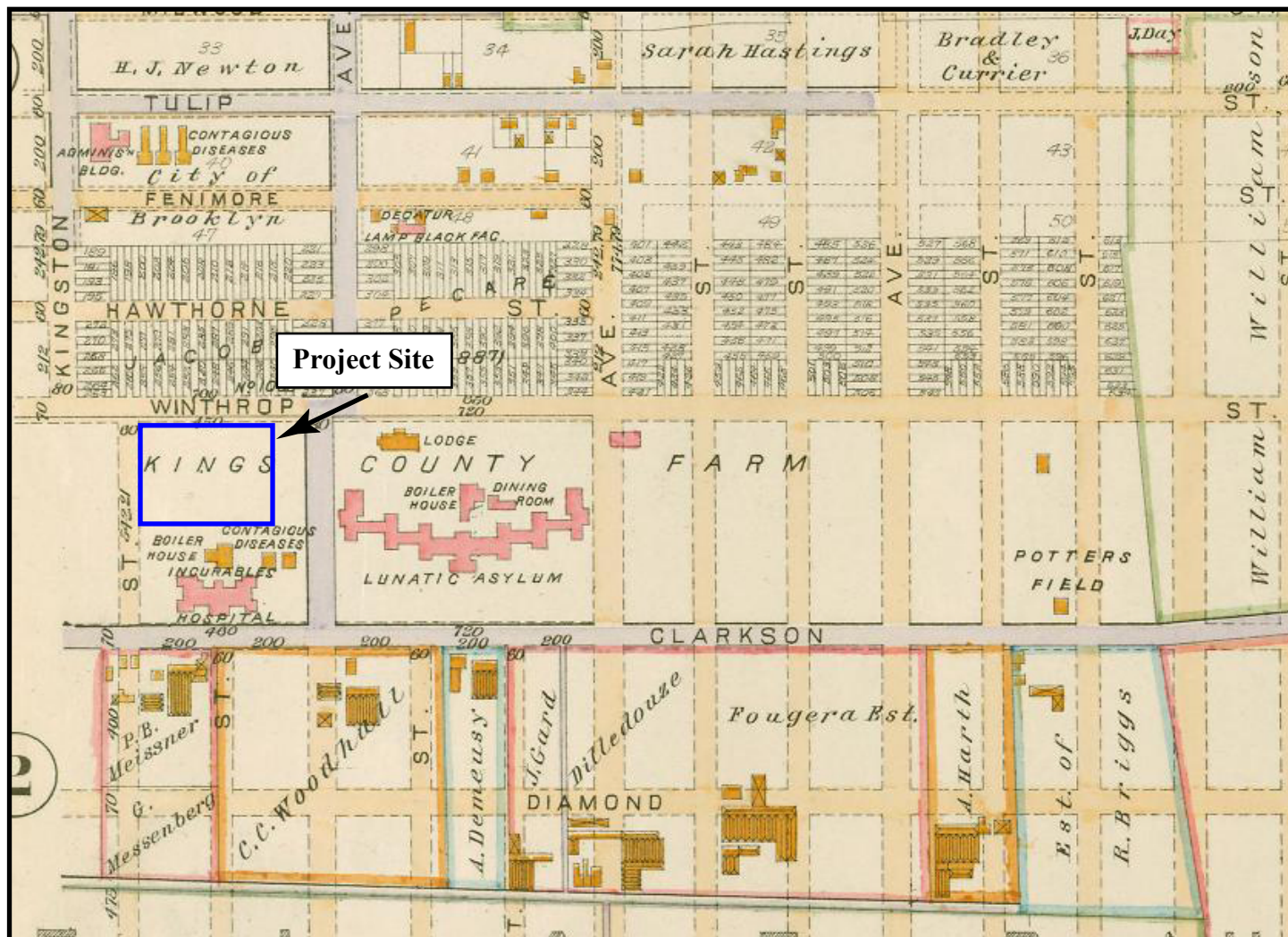
Figures 11a and 11b: Engravings of Almshouse and Hospital Buildings
 (Annual Report of the Superintendents of the Poor 1870).



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Figures 11c and 11d: Engravings of Nursery and Lunatic Asylum Buildings
 (Annual Report of the Superintendents of the Poor 1870).



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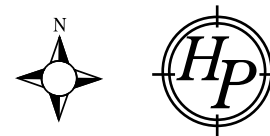
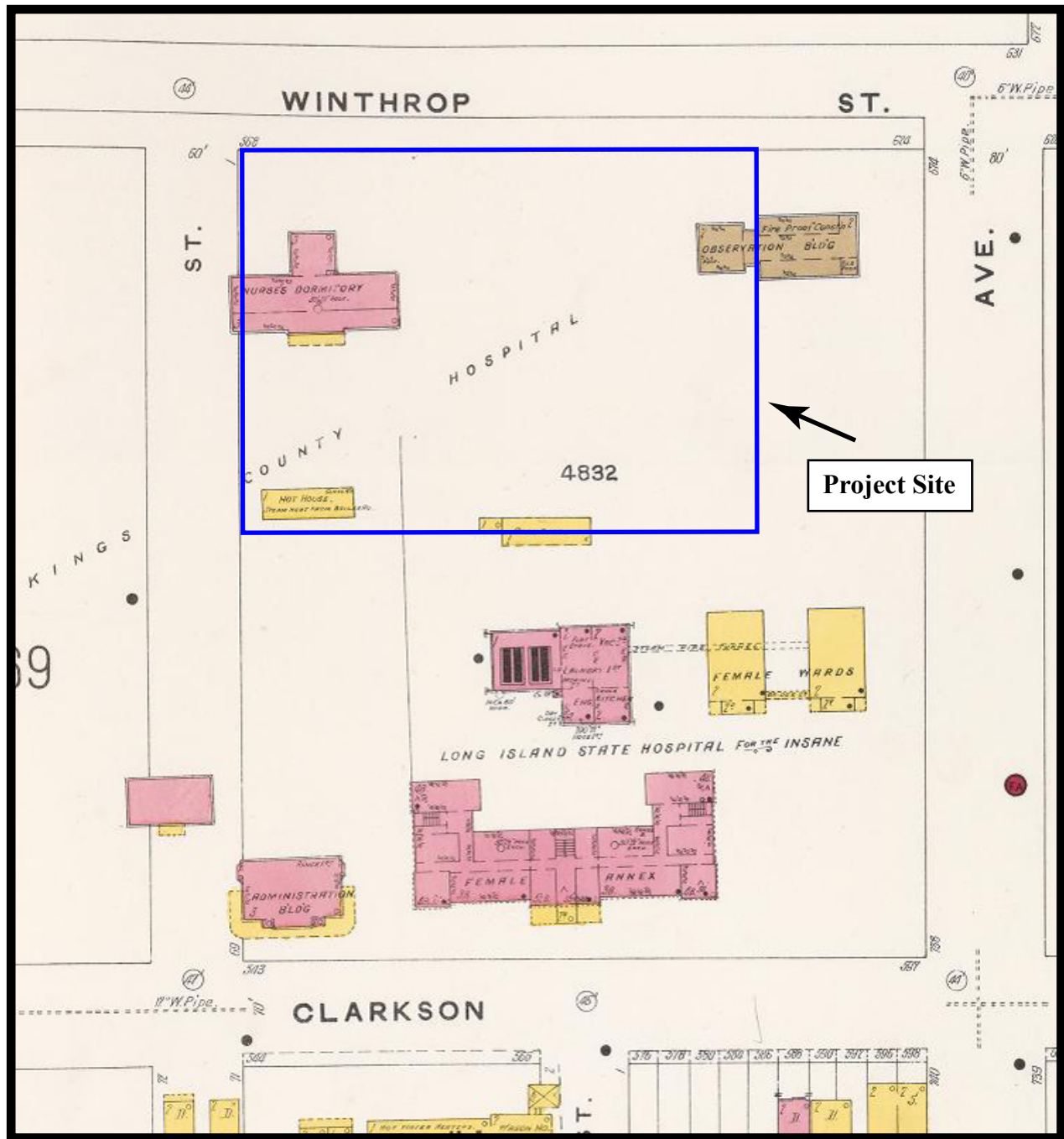


Figure 12: Project site on *Robinson's Atlas of Kings County, New York* (Robinson 1890).

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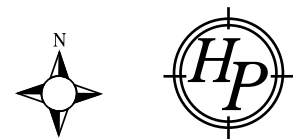
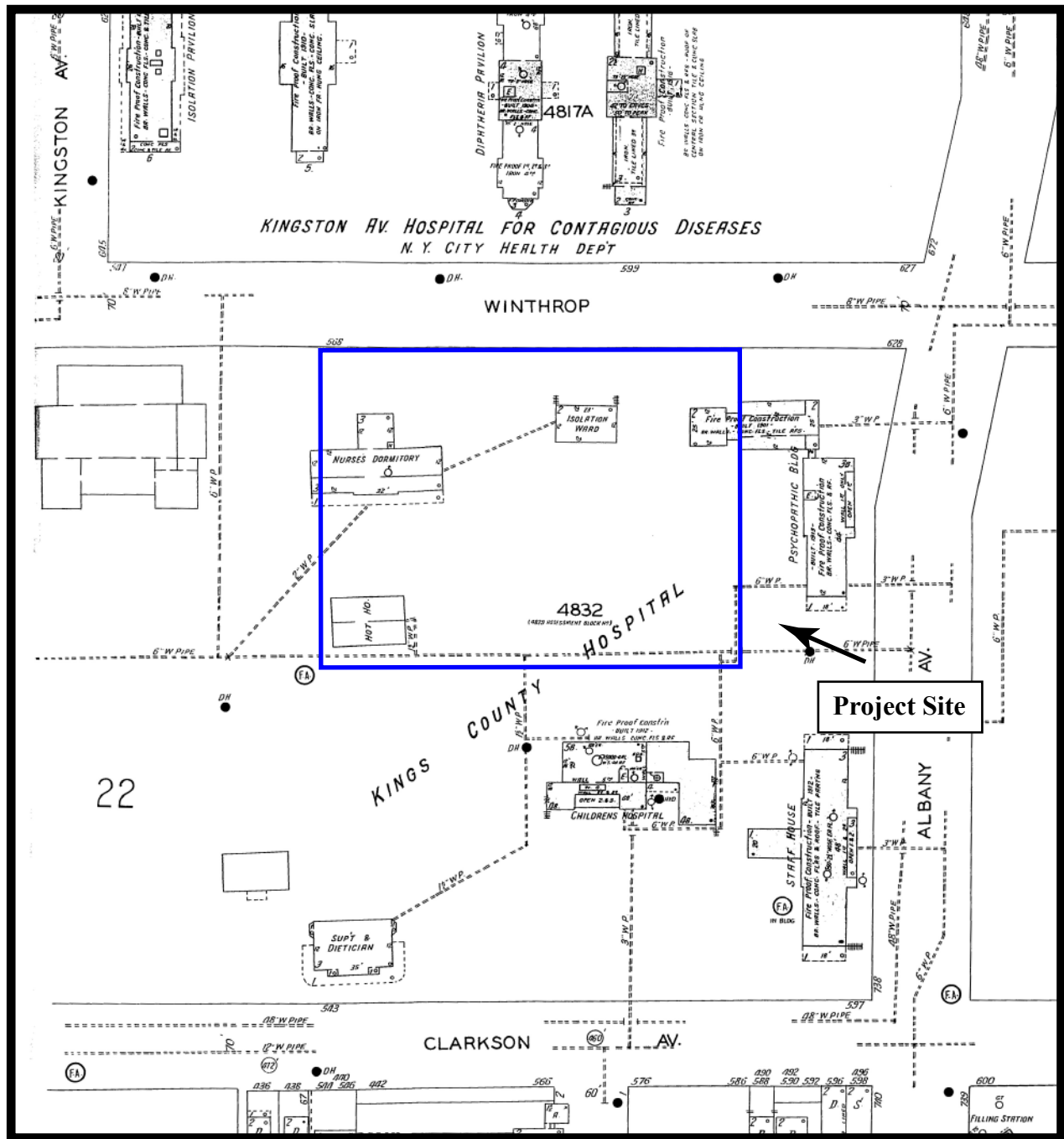


Figure 13: Project site on *Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn* (Sanborn 1905).

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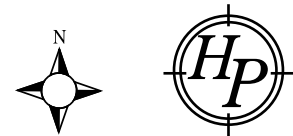
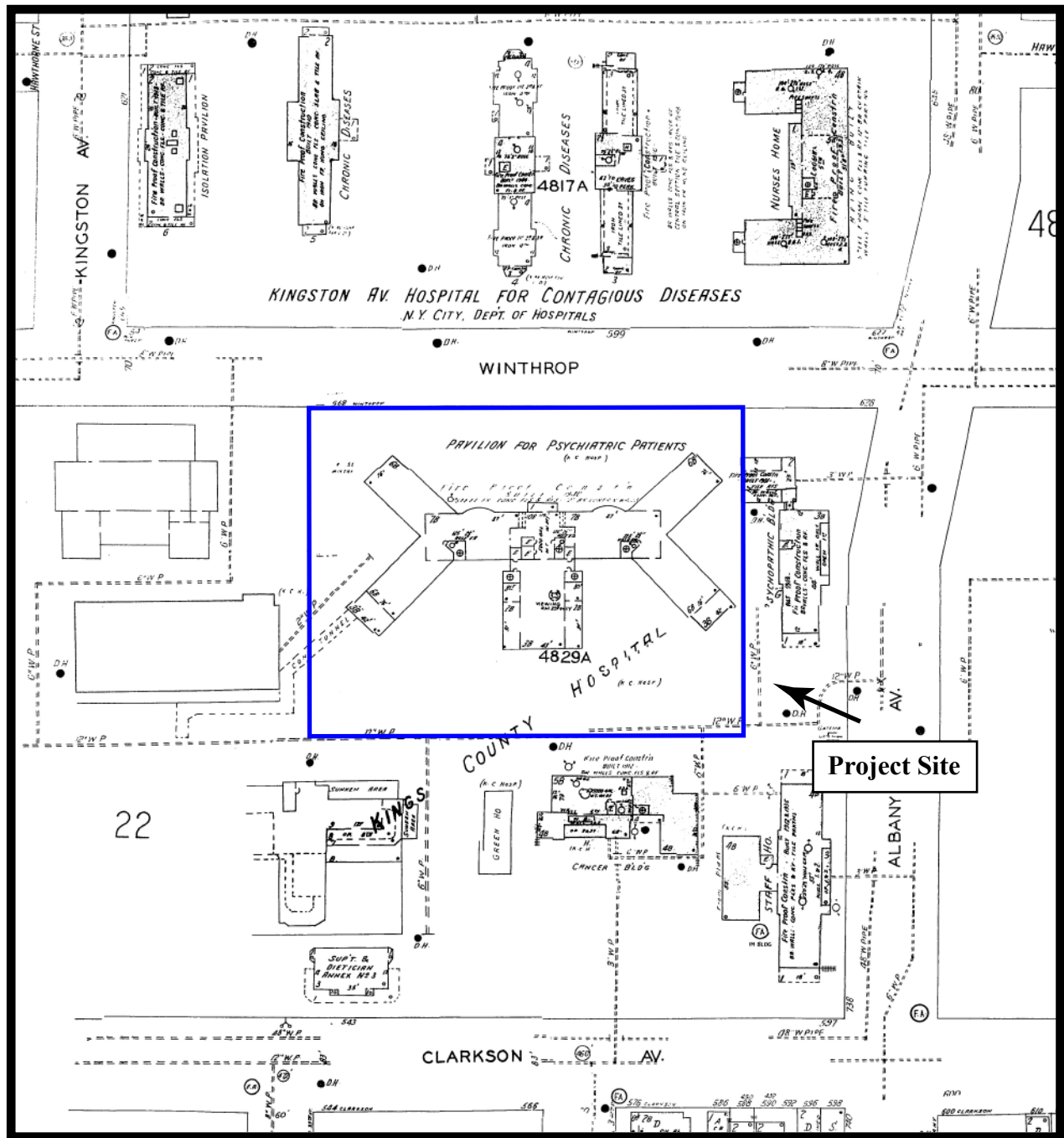


Figure 14: Project site on *Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn* (Sanborn 1929).

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Figure 15: Project site on *Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn* (Sanborn 1951).

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Photograph 1: Central portion of G Building façade along Winthrop Street. View looking southeast.



Photograph 2: Western end of G Building façade along Winthrop Street, south wing on right. View looking southeast.



Photograph 3: South façade of G Building. View looking northwest.



Photograph 4: View of new CAMBA Gardens (690-638 Albany Avenue) building under construction on right immediately adjacent to G Building. View looking north.



Photograph 5: Detail view of new CAMBA Gardens (690-638 Albany Avenue) building under construction on right immediately adjacent to G Building's east wing. View looking north.



Photograph 6: Grade change up to G Building entrance along Winthrop Street.



Photograph 7: Former vehicular ramp down to basement from access road on south side of G Building. View looking west.



Photograph 8: Drainage grate within sunken area south of G Building, and west of the south wing. Basement level is below blue construction canopy. View looking north from street level.



Photograph 9: Construction staging area in sunken area south of G Building, and east of the south wing. Boarded up windows are at the basement level. View looking north from street level.



Photograph 10: Buried utility vent on west side of G Building. View looking east.



Photograph 11: Manhole cover at northwest corner of G Building. View looking southwest.



Photograph 12: Manhole covers in parking area at northwest corner of G Building. View looking east.



Photograph 13: Manhole cover near stairs leading to G Building entrance on Winthrop Street. View looking northeast.



Photograph 14: Manhole cover between the southwest corner of G Building and access road. View looking east.