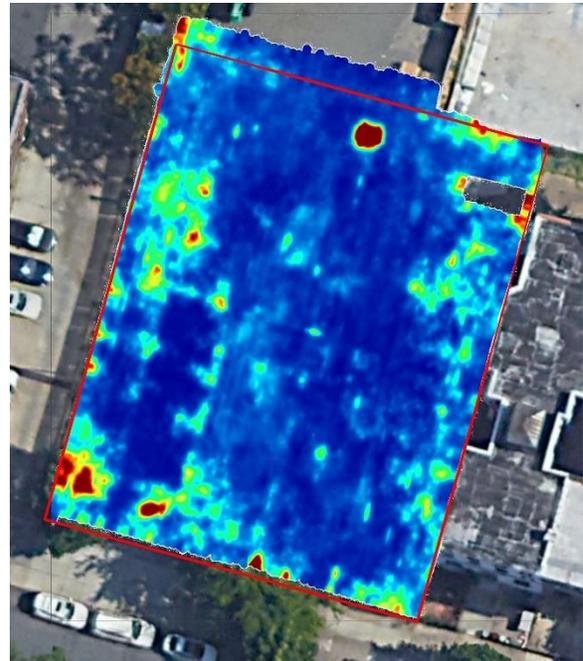
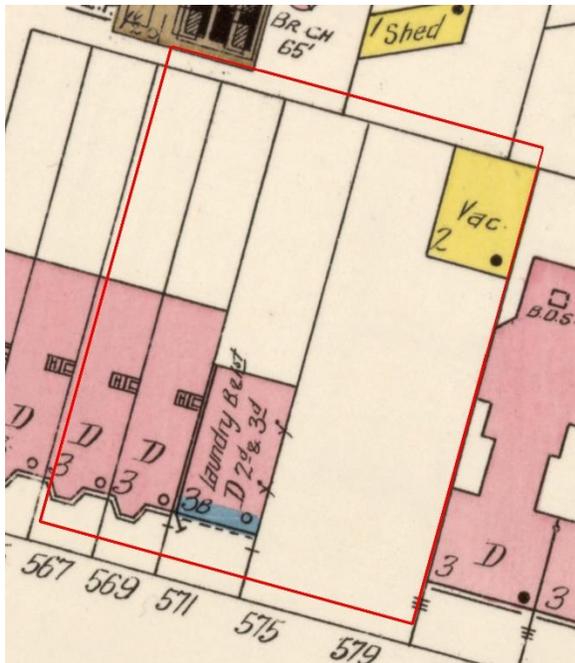


**Supplemental Documentary Study and Ground Penetrating Radar Investigation
Park Place Mixed Use Building, Block 1163, Lot 10**

575 Park Place
Borough of Brooklyn
Kings County, New York

NY SHPO 21PR05282



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July 15, 2022

Management Summary

SHPO Project Review Number: 21PR05282

Involved Agencies: Division of Housing and Community Renewal (DHCR)
Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)
New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC)

Phase of Survey: Phase IA

Location Information

Location: Block 1163, Lot 10; 575 Park Place
Minor Civil Division: Brooklyn
County: Kings

Survey Area (Metric & English)

Length: 131'-0" (39.9m)
Width: 102'-0" (31.1m)
Depth: not applicable
Number of Acres Surveyed: 0.31 acres (0.12 ha)
Number of Square Meters & Feet Excavated: not applicable
Percentage of the Site Excavated: not applicable

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: Brooklyn, NY

Archaeological Survey Overview

Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: not applicable
Number & Size of Units: not applicable
Width of Plowed Strips: not applicable
Surface Survey Transect Interval: not applicable

Results of Archaeological Survey

Number & name of prehistoric sites identified: not applicable
Number & name of historic sites identified: not applicable
Number & name of sites recommended for Phase II/Avoidance: not applicable

Report Author(s): Matthew Spigelman, PhD, RPA #36587230

Date of Report: July 15, 2022

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Project Information	1
Supplemental Documentary Research	2
Historic Map and Aerial Photograph Review	2
Historic Photograph Review	4
The Real Estate Record and Brooklyn Daily Eagle	5
Geotechnical Investigation	7
Ground Penetrating Radar Survey	8
Conclusions	9
Revised Sensitivity Assessment.....	10
Bibliography	12
Figures	14
Appendix A.....	37

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location of the Project Area on the Brooklyn NY Quadrangle (USGS 1995).	14
Figure 2. Recent aerial photograph (May 2021) with the Project Area indicated.	15
Figure 3. Detail of the project area on the 1869 Dripps Map.	16
Figure 4. Detail of the project area on the 1880 Bromley Atlas.	17
Figure 5. Detail of the project area on the 1888 Sanborn Atlas.	18
Figure 6. Detail of the project area on the 1898 Ullitz Atlas.....	19
Figure 7. Detail of the project area on the 1908 Sanborn Atlas.	20
Figure 8. Detail of the project Area on the 1916 Ullitz Atlas.	21
Figure 9. Detail of the project area on a 1924 Fairchild aerial photograph.	22
Figure 10. Detail of the project area on the 1929 Hyde Atlas.	23
Figure 11. Detail of the project area on the 1932 Sanborn Atlas.....	24
Figure 12. Detail of the project area on a 1954 USDA aerial photograph.	25
Figure 13. Detail of the project area on the 1965 Sanborn Atlas.....	26
Figure 14. Detail of the project area on the 1978 Sanborn Atlas.....	27
Figure 15. Detail of the project area on the 1956 (1975–1976) tax map (NYC Finance 1956)....	28
Figure 16. Map documented structures within the project area.....	29
Figure 17. 1940 Tax photographs, Bock 1163, Lots 87, 86, and 81 (NYCMA 1940). Note basement level on tenements.	30
Figure 18. Detail of undated photograph of the project area and adjacent structures. Note bulkhead doors (open) to basement level of tenements (Brooklyn Home Foundation).	31
Figure 19. Geotechnical borings and test trenches within the project area (Tectonic).	32
Figure 20. GPR slice 0.9m–1.0m bgl.....	33
Figure 21. GPR slice 1.2m-1.3m bgl.....	34
Figure 22. Aerial photograph of the project area in 2007, note asphalt patch marked by arrow. .	35
Figure 23. Revised areas of archaeological sensitivity within the project area.....	36

List of Tables

Table 1. Map Documented Structures within the Project Area.	4
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Introduction

ACME Heritage Consultants LLC (ACME) has conducted a Supplemental Documentary Study and Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) Investigation (Phase IA) of the proposed Park Place Mixed Use Building footprint (project area). This work is designed to complement the previously conducted Documentary Study (Phase IA) of the project area (Jamison 2022) to allow for a more detailed sensitivity assessment in advance of Phase IB investigations. It contains additional historic map and historic photograph reviews, an investigation of documentary evidence from the *Real Estate Record* and the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, a review of geotechnical investigations conducted within the project area, and the results of a GPR survey of the project area.

The goals of this supplemental documentary study are twofold: to provide more precise dating for the construction of houses and other structures within the project area, and to compare these construction dates with evidence for the introduction of municipal services in the area, principally water and sewer services, the introduction of which would likely have obviated the need for the construction and use of domestic shaft features (cisterns, wells, or privies) within the project area. The goal of the GPR investigation is then to investigate the project area for anomalies consistent with subsurface building foundations and built features, such as cisterns, wells, and privies, of which the built features are more likely to contain intact, stratified archaeological deposits.

Project Information

The proposed Park Place development is proposed by H.E.L.P. Development Corp. (a non-profit dedicated to providing affordable housing) as a five-story mixed-use building with 43 residential units, one superintendent unit, community facility space, and approximately 26 spaces of underground parking on the Vital Brooklyn RFP Site I. The project area is located at 575 Park Place, at the western edge of the Crown Heights neighborhood (Figure 1). The project area is currently occupied by an approximately 40 space surface parking lot, operated by the adjacent health center (Figure 2). The property is currently owned by the Atlantic Avenue Healthcare Property Holding Corporation, a subsidiary of the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York, and will be conveyed to H.E.L.P. Development Corp. for a nominal price prior to development. The project area is within zoning district R6B and the proposed project is an as-of-right development.

Funds for the project are provided by the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal (DHCR), which serves as the Lead Federal Agency and is conducting a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review of the undertaking. The Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) are consulting parties. The New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) responded to a request for comments on August 30, 2021, requesting additional information. In response to this information the SHPO requested a Phase IA Archaeological Study on September 9, 2021. Hartgen Archaeological Associates Inc. (Hartgen) was contracted to provide this study and submitted a report of the investigation (No. 22SR00218) dated February 23, 2022. This study found a high potential for the presence of intact archaeological deposits and features associated with the late-19th to early-20th century development of the property and recommended a Phase IB Survey to consist of up to 50 feet of backhoe trenching

excavated to intersect building foundations and backyard spaces. SHPO reviewed this report and concurred with the recommendations on May 4, 2022.

Supplemental Documentary Research

The previously conducted Phase IA Documentary Study by Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc. (Jamison 2022) consulted the New York State Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS), the files of the LPC, a collection of historic maps, and a historic photograph of the property adjacent to the project area. They found evidence for the use of the project area dating as far back as 1888 and evidence for the clearance of structures over the course of the 20th century. This supplementary research consults a wider range of sources to more precisely understand the process of construction within the project area and how that chronology relates to the introduction of municipal services (water, sewer, gas, etc.), the introduction of which often obviated the need for domestic shaft features (cisterns, wells, and privies).

Historic Map and Aerial Photograph Review

The project area is shown on the 1869 Dripps map (Figure 3) as “Formerly [owned by] Rem Lefferts” as well as “Moses Green & others.” The project area is contained within a block, bounded by Baltic Street to the south, Classon Avenue to the west, Warren Street to the north, and Franklin Avenue to the east. The project area is undeveloped at this time, and the block as a whole contains only a single house, located to the west. There is no water service indicated on the Dripps map, however, the completed Mount Prospect Reservoir is shown, less than a half mile to the southwest of the project area.

The 1880 Bromley atlas (Figure 4) is the first to depict the project area as subdivided into lots and developed with a structure (contra Jamison 2022, who mislocated the project area one block west on this map). The project area encompasses the whole of Lots 79, 80, and 82, and the eastern part of Lot 83. Lot 80 has been developed with a brick or stone building (map-documented structure 1). The name of the roadway to the south of the project area has been changed from Baltic Street to Park Place by this time. There are hydrants shown along Classon Avenue, with one located at the corner of Classon and Park Place, some 250 feet west of the project area. This proximity to a hydrant shows the development of municipal water in the vicinity of the project area during the time when the initial residence was being constructed, though it does not demonstrate that there was direct water service to the house itself.

The 1888 Sanborn atlas (Figure 5) shows Lots 79, 80, and 82 as a single property, numbered 321 Park Place, and developed with a dwelling (map-documented structure 1) and a stable (map-documented structure 2). The dwelling is three-stories-tall, built of brick or stone, with a metal cornice and a tar and gravel roof. The stable is a wood-framed, two-stories-tall structure, also with a tar and gravel roof. The project area also extends a short distance to the west, into Lot 83, which is undeveloped at this time. There are now also hydrants shown along Park Place, fed by a 6” water pipe, with one hydrant located directly across from the project area. This map therefore shows the introduction of municipal water not just in the vicinity of the project area, as had previously been shown, but rather to the right-of-way directly fronting the project area. The residence within the project area is therefore likely to have received a connection to the municipal water supply by 1888, if not earlier.

The 1898 Ullitz atlas (Figure 6) confirms that the first domestic structure in the project area (map-documented structure 1) was constructed of brick with a brown stone facade. The atlas also indicates that a wood frame addition was added to the rear of this dwelling. It is now renumbered as 571 Park Place. The atlas now shows a 12” sewer line in addition to the 6” water main along Park Place previously depicted on the 1888 atlas. This sewer may, however, predate this period and have been installed coincident with the municipal water line, as sewers were not depicted (even if present) on the earlier 1888 Sanborn and 1880 Bromley atlases. The 1898 Ullitz atlas therefore suggests that the brownstone structure in the project area had municipal water and sewer connections by that time, and raises the possibility that the frame addition to the rear of the structure contained a bathroom and other facilities that took advantage of these services.

The 1908 Sanborn atlas (Figure 7) shows significant changes within the project area. The stable (map-documented structure 2) is indicated to be vacant and the existing house (map-documented structure 1) has been converted to a laundry on the basement and first floor, and a dwelling, or dwellings, on the second and third floors. The frame extension shown on the previous atlas has been demolished. Additionally, four tenements have been constructed to the west of the original house, with the eastern two, numbered 567 and 569 Park Place (map-documented structures 3 and 4), falling within the project area. These tenements are indicated as three stories tall, with metal cornices, and wood-framed light wells, suggesting that the buildings were constructed prior to the implementation of the 1901 “new law” tenement requirements (Plunz 2016). The lot lines have been reconfigured, such that each tenement has its own lot, as does the original dwelling and the vacant stable. The western tenement (map-documented structure 4) extends beyond the western boundary of the project area by several feet. Given the evidence from the 1898 Ullitz atlas of both municipal water and sewer service along Park Place before their construction, it is likely that the tenements (map-documented structures 3 and 4) would have been constructed with indoor plumbing, obviating the need for domestic shaft features (cisterns, wells, or privies) in their rear yards.

The 1916 Ullitz atlas (Figure 8) shows the demolition of the previously vacant stable (map-documented structure 2) and the continued habitation of 571, 569 and 567 Park Place (map-documented structures 1, 3, and 4). The lots have been renumbered, now as 83, 84, 86, and [87], running from east to west. The demolition of the stable is confirmed by a 1924 Fairchild aerial photograph of the project area (Figure 9), which shows the brownstone and tenements but no ancillary structures. The stable (map-documented structure 2) was therefore demolished at some point between 1908 and 1916.

The 1929 Hyde atlas (Figure 10) shows no changes; however, the 1932 Sanborn atlas (Figure 11) shows the demolition of the brownstone residence, 571 Park Place (map-documented structure 1), leaving the eastern portion of the project area empty. This change shows that the brownstone residence was demolished at some point between 1929 and 1932. This map designates the tenements, 567 and 569 Park Place (map-documented structures 3 and 4), as F for flats, in contrast to more modern structures that are designated as apartments.

A 1954 USDA aerial photograph (Figure 12) shows the tenements (map-documented structures 3 and 4) extant, confirming that the brownstone residence (map-documented structure 1) was demolished in the mid-20th century. Here too there are no outbuildings or additional structures visible, and the eastern portion of the project area remains a vacant lot.

A 1965 Sanborn atlas (Figure 13) shows no changes to the project area; however, a 1978 Sanborn atlas (Figure 14) shows the demolition of the two tenements, previously 567 and 569 Park Place (map-documented structures 3 and 4). The project area as a whole, therefore, became an empty lot at some point between 1965 and 1978.

Lastly, the archival tax map (1956, updated to 1975–76) shows that in 1975–1976 the lot lines were reconfigured, with the project area and lands to the north used to create Lot 10, and areas to the west included within Lot 1. This tax map confirms that the project area contains the whole of Lots 83 and 86, as well as nearly all of Lot 87, and establishes the dimensions of the project area as roughly 102’ by 131’. It also confirms that the western portion of Lot 87, which held 567 Park Place, extended beyond the project area.

The historic and aerial photograph review identifies four map-documented structures within the project area (Figure 16, Table 1), as did the Hartgen report (Jamison 2022). The earliest of these, map-documented structure 1, was a brownstone residence, built sometime after 1869 and before 1880. There was municipal water service in the vicinity of the project area at the time it was constructed, and it likely had domestic water service by 1888 and domestic sewer service by 1898, if not earlier, potentially even from the time of its construction. Map-documented structure 2 was a wood frame, two story stable, constructed by 1888 and demolished by 1916. Map-documented structures 3 and 4 are tenements, constructed by 1908 and demolished by 1978.

Table 1. Map Documented Structures within the Project Area.

Map Documented Structure	Dripps 1869	Bromley 1880	Sanborn 1888	Ullitz 1898	Sanborn 1908	Ullitz 1916
1 (brownstone dwelling)	—	X	X	X	X	X
2 (stable)	—	—	X	X	X	—
3 (tenement)	—	—	—	—	X	X
4 (tenement)	—	—	—	—	X	X

Map Documented Structure	Fairchild 1924	Hyde 1929	Sanborn 1932	USDA 1954	Sanborn 1965	Sanborn 1978
1 (brownstone dwelling)	X	X	—	—	—	—
2 (stable)	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 (tenement)	X	X	X	X	X	—
4 (tenement)	X	X	X	X	X	—

Historic Photograph Review

The 1940 tax photographs (Figure 17) for Block 1163, show a sequence of four identical tenements constructed on Lots 89 to 86, followed by a vacant lot [Lots 85–83], followed by a

small apartment building in Lot 81. These photographs confirm that the tenements were three-stories-tall structures, however, contrary to the insurance atlases, the tax photographs clearly show basement levels, with light wells to the side of the entry stairs. The tax photographs also show the eastern and western portions of the project area as a fenced-in, vacant lot, consistent with the demolition of the brownstone dwelling (map-documented structure 1) by 1932, as indicated by the map review.

An undated photograph (estimated 1930s or 1940s) shows a rear view of the tenements (Figure 18, see also Jamison 2022). This photograph confirms the presence of basement levels in the tenement structures, reached by a bulkhead door at the northeast corner of each unit. The rear yard of each structure is divided into a larger grass area to the west and a narrow strip of garden to the east. Each building has a pole at the rear of the yard, connected to each apartment unit by a clothesline. There are no outbuildings or other structures visible in any of the rear yards, reinforcing the results of the historic map review that the tenements were likely constructed with indoor plumbing, eliminating the need for domestic shaft features (cisterns, wells, or privies) in their rear yards.

The Real Estate Record and Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Archival copies of the *Real Estate Record* and the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* were consulted to investigate the purchase and development of the project area in the late-19th and early-20th century. The *Real Estate Record* was published from March 1868 to 1922, and the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* from 1809 to 1955. These publications report on property sales, building permits, mortgages, and municipal improvements. They trace the ownership of the properties within the project area, and while they do not report any information on the construction of the brownstone house (map-documented structure 1), they do record the construction of the stable (map-documented structure 2) in 1880, the sale of the brownstone house in 1896–1897, and the construction of the tenements (map-documented structures 3 and 4) in 1897–1898. A full reproduction of the relevant published information can be found in Appendix A and the key entries are reviewed here.

The earliest reference to the project area is in a mortgage recorded on May 11, 1868 from I.S. Davison to A. Woodruff, indicating that the latter owned Lot 85, to the west of the project area, and Lots 83, 82, 80, and 79, encompassing the project area (see Figure 4 above). It is not indicated when A. Woodruff acquired the property.

The following year, on May 15, 1869, A.C. Woodruff sold two parcels to Eleanor Wells, one measuring 40'x131', corresponding to Lot 80 where the brownstone house would be built, and the other measuring 25'x131', corresponding to Lot 82, to its west. These lots are the central portion of the project area. This sale suggests that the western most portion of the project area, then Lot 85, and the eastern most portion of the project area, then Lot 79, were owned by separate entities in and around the time the brownstone dwelling (map-documented structure 1) was constructed, and are therefore unlikely to contain domestic shaft features (cisterns, wells, or privies) associated with the initial use of that structure.

On October 12, 1869 it is reported that a resolution was passed that the Street Commissioner will set gas lamps and posts on Baltic Street, between Classon and Franklin Avenues, thereby documenting the delivery of municipal services to the block by that date.

On November 7, 1872 a B. Davison sold Lot 83, containing the western portion of the project area, to Samuel E. Tomkins. Tomkins would go on to sell Lot 83 and Lot 85, to its west, to Dudley R. Terrett on June 7, 1873.

Fredericka Ihne filed plans in May 1880 to build a two-story frame carriage house and stable, measuring 24' x 32', with a gravel roof, at 321 Park Place, corresponding to Lot 79. She took ownership of the property later that summer. The whole of Lots 82, 80, and 79 were sold at auction in 1886 to a Thomas E. Greene.

The first reference to the brownstone house itself is a June 21, 1896 advertisement in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle for a house for sale at 571 Park Place, described as "3 story and basement, brown stone front, with stable, 20,000 square feet with shade and fruit trees, lot 90x131, with 63x131 meeting." A pending sale of 571 Park Place is then recorded on April 13, 1897 to Clarence Whitman.

The tenements that would occupy the western portion of the project area (map-documented structures 3 & 4) are first referenced on June 26, 1897, when plans are filed for two four-story-tall brick tenements, each measuring 25' x 65'. On July 24, 1897, however, new plans are filed, for four three-story-tall brick tenements, each measuring 18' x 55', and holding three families each. The reported owner and architect in both cases is Thomas Corrigan.

The tenements (map-documented structures 3 and 4) appear to have been built in 1897 and/or 1898, and are advertised for sale soon thereafter on August 2, 1898 by the Mutual Benefit Loan and Building Company, suggesting that Corrigan defaulted on a construction loan. An advertisement on December 15, 1900 similarly announces the sale by the same company of the property containing the brownstone house (map-documented structure 1). This second sale describes the lot as measuring 68.2' wide, down from 90' wide in previous sales, and as marked at the western extent by a party wall, thereby further confirming the construction of the tenements in the final years of the 19th century.

The information gained from the *Real Estate Record* and the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* reinforces and extends the conclusions of the map review presented above. While the brownstone house (map-documented structure 1) is not shown on the 1869 Dripps map, it is possible that it was constructed soon after the survey of that map, just before or after the land was acquired by Eleanor Wells that same year. While there is no mention of the brownstone house in the 1870s references to the property, its construction likely predates the 1880 construction of a stables on the property. From 1869 through 1880 the location of the brownstone house (map-documented structure 1) was owned as a 65-foot-wide by 131-foot-deep property (Lots 80 and 82). It seems likely that until 1880, concurrent with the construction of the stable (map-documented structure 2), the easternmost 25 feet of the project area (Lot 79) was owned by a different entity than the central 65 feet of the project area (Lots 80 and 82).

The western 12 feet and the eastern 25 feet of the project area were therefore not associated with the brownstone dwelling (map-documented structure 1) during the likely years of its construction and early use, some time between 1869 and 1880, the time period when it is most likely to have utilized domestic shaft features (cisterns, wells, or privies). The property boundaries were reorganized, however, in 1897–1898, along with the construction of the tenements (map-documented structures 3 and 4). This dating of the tenement construction refines the conclusions of the map review and confirms that their construction predated the “new law” tenement requirements of 1901.

Geotechnical Investigation

Tectonic Engineering Consultants, Geologists, and Land Surveyors D.P.C. (Tectonic) conducted a subsurface investigation and geotechnical engineering evaluation of the project area (draft report dated April 13, 2022). Seven geotechnical borings were drilled, of which six (B2, B3, B3A, B4, B5, and B6) fall within the project area (B3A was drilled as B3 did not reach depth due to an obstruction). Additionally, six test pits were excavated to expose the foundations of adjacent structures, of which two (TP2 and TP3) fall within the project area. All borings and test pits proceeded through approximately six inches of asphalt pavement and 2 inches of subbase gravel before encountering either anthropogenic fill or natural soil below (Figure 19).

Boring B2 is in the northeast of the project area, within the boundary of the late-19th century stable (map documented structure 2). B2 found an anthropogenic fill of brown/black sand, silt, and gravel to a depth of two feet below ground level (bgl), below which was natural sediment of brown, clayey silt, with little to some sand. This boring therefore confirms that there was no subterranean level to the stable.

Boring B5 and test pits TP2 and TP3 are in the eastern portion of the project area, to the west of the 19th century brownstone (map-documented structure 1), within the portion of the project area that is believed to have never been developed with structures. Both the boring and the test pits found natural soil, described as brown sand or clayey silt, with small amounts of gravel, directly below the asphalt subbase. This soil sequence confirms that the eastern portion of the project area was never developed, save for the stable (map-documented structure 2) in the northeast corner.

Boring B4 was located approximately 16 feet north of the 19th century brownstone (map-documented structure 1). B4 found an anthropogenic fill of brown sand, gravel, and silt to a depth of two feet bgl, below which was natural sediment of brown silt with sand. The boring in the rear yard of the structure contrasts with those of the side yard, in that it contains an appreciable amount (approximately two feet) of fill. This location may be within the rear addition shown on the 1898 Ullitz atlas (see Figure 6) or may be due to generalized disturbance and fill within the backyard of the structure.

Boring B6 was located within the interior of the eastern tenement (map-documented structure 3). B6 found sand fill, with some gravel and trace amounts of brick, to a depth of eight feet bgl, below which was natural sediment of brown clayey silt with trace amounts of sand. This soil sequence confirms the results of the historic photograph review that the tenements (map-documented structures 3 and 4) had basement levels (contrary to the results of the map review).

Borings B3 and B3A are located in the northwest portion of the project area, to the north of the tenements (map-documented structures 3 and 4). B3 found an anthropogenic fill of black sand, with some gravel and silt, to a depth of four feet bgl. Below this fill it encountered an obstruction and was unable to proceed. B3A was offset from B3, drilled to a depth of 10 feet, then resumed soil study for the northwestern portion of the project area. It found natural sediment of brown sand, with silt and some gravel. These borings suggest that there is significant disturbance within the rear yards of the tenements (map-documented structures 3 and 4), likely associated with their construction or demolition.

The geotechnical borings and test pits therefore confirm and extend the findings of the map and historic photograph review. They demonstrate that the side yard of the brownstone (map-documented structure 1) was never developed, with natural soils directly below the asphalt paving and subbase gravel. They show shallow fill deposits in the area of the stable (map-documented structure 2) and to the rear of the brownstone (map-documented structure 1), leaving open the possibility of built features within the rear yard. Lastly, they confirm the presence of deep basements within the tenements (map-documented structures 3 and 4) and suggest significant disturbance and fill within the rear yards of those structures.

Ground Penetrating Radar Survey

A GPR survey of the project area was conducted by ACME Heritage Consultants LLC and Horsley Archaeological Prospection LLC, with the former conducting fieldwork and the latter analysis. Data were collected by Matthew Spigelman and Paul Zimmerman of ACME on Wednesday, June 15, 2022, from approximately 5:30–8:30pm. A GSSI UtilityScan with a 350 MHz antenna was utilized. Antenna position was recorded using an Emlid Reach RS2 GNSS Receiver mounted to the antenna, utilizing real time RTK corrections supplied by the NYSNet CORS network and achieving ~1cm accuracy (NAD83). Transects were spaced 25cm apart and aligned with the long dimension of the project area (nominally north-south). A back-and-forth pattern was utilized, with data collected along odd numbered transects traveling north and along even numbered transects traveling south. The project area was clear of obstructions, save for a parked car in the northeastern corner that could not be moved. Measuring tapes were run every meter to guide data collection, however, position was recorded using the GNSS antenna. Data were analyzed by Tim Horsley using the GPR-Slice software and a standard suite of filters. Horizontal slices of the data were produced at 10cm intervals and output as jpg images and associated georeferenced data, a representative sample of which has been reproduced here (Figure 20). The following anomalies were identified.

Anomaly 1 is a series of features associated with the tenements (map-documented structures 3 and 4) that previously occupied the southwest corner of the property. The exterior foundation walls are clearly visible, as are the internal foundations for the airshafts and chimneys. The eastern tenement is fully within the project area and measures approximately 18 feet wide by 54 feet deep, consistent with historic maps and building permit for the structures. The interior of the tenements contains a dense, homogeneous fill, consistent with the clean sandy fill identified in that area by geotechnical boring B6 (see Figure 19). In the front of both tenements are voids or disturbed areas corresponding to the basement light wells and stairways observed in the historic 1940 tax photographs (see Figure 17). In the rear of both tenements are anomalies consistent

with the bulkhead doors that are visible at the northeast corner of each building in the undated historic photograph of the rear of the structures (see Figure 18).

Anomaly 2 is associated with the foundation of the brownstone dwelling (map-documented structure 1) that previously occupied the center of the property. The northern and eastern foundation walls are faintly visible and an area of generalized disturbance at the front of the property likely represents a lightwell with basement access. The structure appears to be 23 feet wide by approximately 40 feet deep, again consistent with the historic maps.

Anomaly 3 is a rectangular feature, measuring approximately 10 feet wide by 15 feet long and continues through the data to at least 6 feet (2m) below ground surface. It is located some 25 feet back from the rear of the brownstone dwelling and 30 feet from the rear property line. It corresponds to an asphalt patch that first appears in a 2007 aerial photograph of the project area (Figure 22). It is therefore most likely to be a modern, mechanically dug trench, unrelated to any historical use of the property.

Anomaly 4 is a metal storm sewer grate and deep catch basin at the rear of the project area.

Anomalies 5 and 6 are test trenches TP2 and TP3, excavated as part of the current permitting process, for the purpose of exposing the foundations of the structure adjacent to the east of the project area.

There are no anomalies associated with the stable (map-documented structure 2) in the northeast corner of the project area, though that area was partially obscured by a parked car. There are no anomalies along the rear of the brownstone dwelling (map-documented structure 1), suggesting that that structure was never served by a cistern. Likewise, there are no anomalies along the rear property line, suggesting that the brownstone dwelling was either never served by a privy, or that that privy has been destroyed by the modern storm sewer (Anomaly 4).

Conclusions

The previous Phase IA Documentary Study of the project area (Jamison 2022) found no evidence for use of the project area prior to the late-19th century and identified a high potential for intact archaeological deposits and features associated with the late-19th and early-20th century development of the property to be present throughout the project area. The work presented here concurs with those conclusions and presents the following refinements to the sensitivity assessment:

- The construction of the brownstone dwelling (map-documented structure 1) likely occurred between 1869 and 1880. Municipal water, sewer, and gas services were introduced to the area at or before that time. Planned gas service along Park Place (then Baltic Street) is documented in 1869, water service is documented along Classon by 1880 and along Park Place by 1888, and sewer service is documented by 1898. The brownstone dwelling (map-documented structure 1) therefore may have been constructed with indoor plumbing, eliminating the need for outdoor domestic shaft features (cisterns, wells, or privies), or it may have received indoor plumbing soon after its construction, in the 1880s or 1890s.

- The westernmost 12 feet and easternmost 25 feet of the project area were not associated with the initial development of the project area and they are therefore unlikely to contain archaeological deposits or features associated with the earliest construction and use of the project area with the brownstone dwelling (map-documented structure 1).
- The western 37 feet of the project area was developed in the years around 1900 with a pair of tenements (map-documented structures 3 and 4). These structures were constructed with basement levels, which are documented by geotechnical investigations extending to eight feet below ground level. The presence of these deep basements has likely destroyed any archaeological deposits or features associated with the construction and early use of the adjacent brownstone dwelling (map-documented structure 1).
- Geophysical investigations identified anomalies consistent with intact foundations for the brownstone dwelling (map-documented structure 1) and the adjacent tenements (map-documented structures 3 and 4) but did not identify any subsurface anomalies associated with the wood frame stable (map-documented structure 2) or any cisterns, wells, or privies in the rear yards of the project area.
- Geophysical investigations identified anomalies consistent with modern disturbance within the rear yards of the project area, most notably a 10-foot-wide by 15-foot-long deep trench consistent with disturbance seen in a 2007 aerial photograph and a storm sewer catch basin that remains visible in the project area today. These deep disturbances would have destroyed any archaeological deposits or features previously present in these areas.

Revised Sensitivity Assessment

This supplemental documentary study and GPR investigation supports the findings of the previously conducted study (Jamison 2022) that “there is a high potential for intact archaeological deposits and features to be present [within the project area] that were associated with the... development of the property.” The work presented here, however, refines the area of high sensitivity to include only the central portion of the property, associated with the brownstone dwelling (map-documented structure 1). Three areas of sensitivity are proposed (Figure 23). Sensitive Area 1, measures approximately 23 feet by 18 feet, from the rear of the brownstone dwelling (map-documented structure 1) to the ca. 2007 disturbance documented by GPR. Sensitive Area 2, measures approximately 25 feet by 10 feet, along the rear property line, to the west of the storm sewer catch basin. Sensitive Area 3, measures approximately 12 feet by 10 feet, also along the rear property line, to the east of the storm sewer catch basin. These areas are archaeologically sensitive for the presence of domestic shaft features (cisterns, wells, and privies) associated with the initial development and use of the structure, however, it is possible that the brownstone dwelling, as a middle-class residence built in the late-19th century, was constructed with indoor plumbing and other conveniences, thus eliminating the need for exterior features.

The foundations of the brownstone dwelling (map-documented structure 1) are not considered sensitive, as it is of a common architectural type with many extant examples available for study throughout Brooklyn. The area within the foundation is not considered sensitive, as the lower

levels of the building were repurposed as a laundry in the early-20th century, likely destroying any earlier deposits associated with its initial development and use. The area of the stable (map-documented structure 2) is not considered sensitive, as it was a wooden frame structure unlikely to be associated with notable subsurface deposits. The foundations of the tenements (map-documented structures 3 and 4) are not considered sensitive as they too are of a common type and can be studied using extant examples elsewhere, and their deep basement levels extend into the subsoil. The rear yards of the tenements are not considered sensitive as they are unlikely to contain domestic shaft features (cisterns, wells, and privies) as all lines of evidence point to the structures being constructed with indoor plumbing.

The recommendation of the Hartgen study (Jamison 2022) for a Phase IB archaeological investigation of up to 50 feet of backhoe trenching is also put forth here, but with the revision that the trenches be focused on the restricted areas of sensitivity presented here.

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Figures

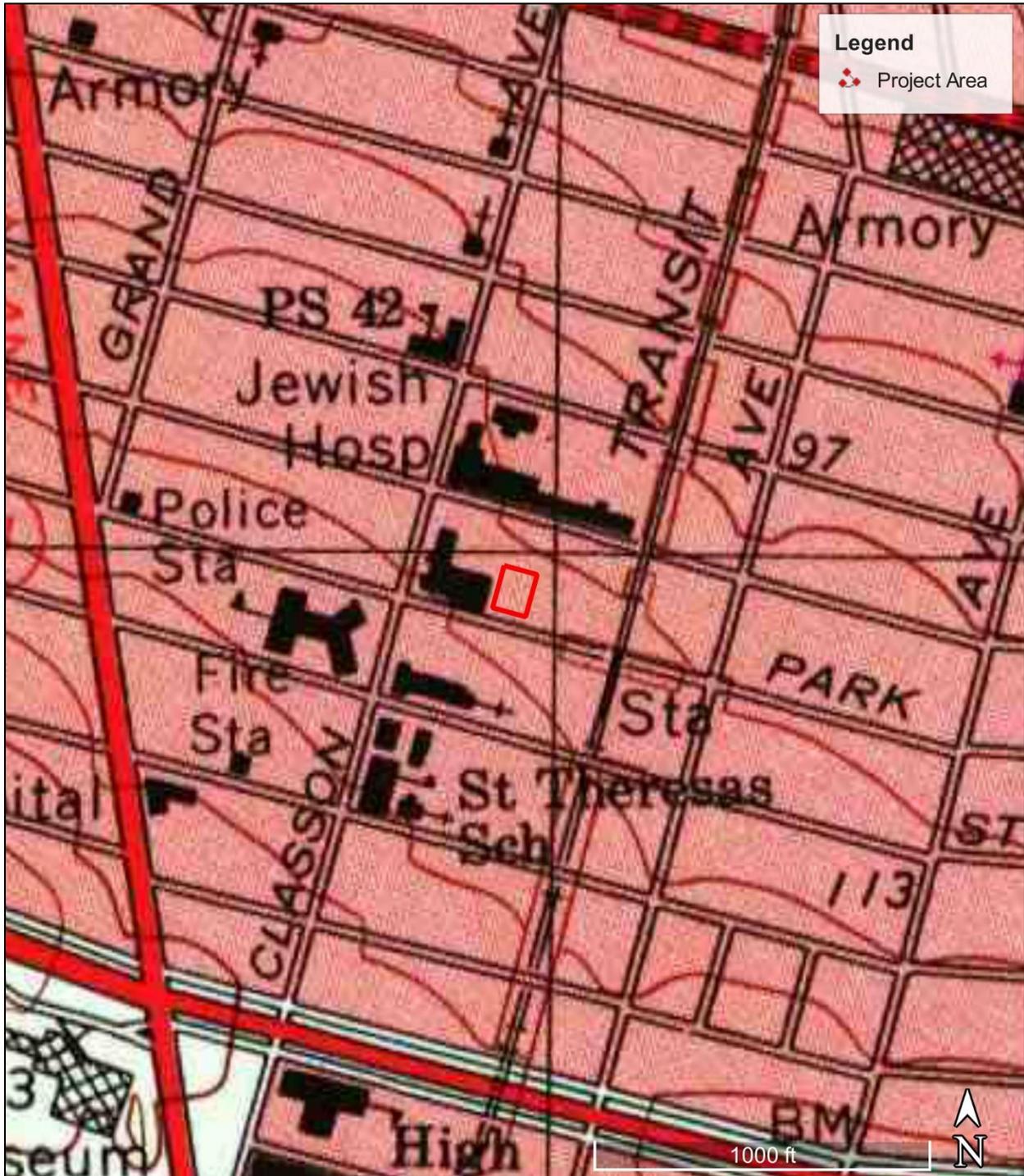


Figure 1. Location of the Project Area on the Brooklyn NY Quadrangle (USGS 1995).



Figure 2. Recent aerial photograph (May 2021) with the Project Area indicated.

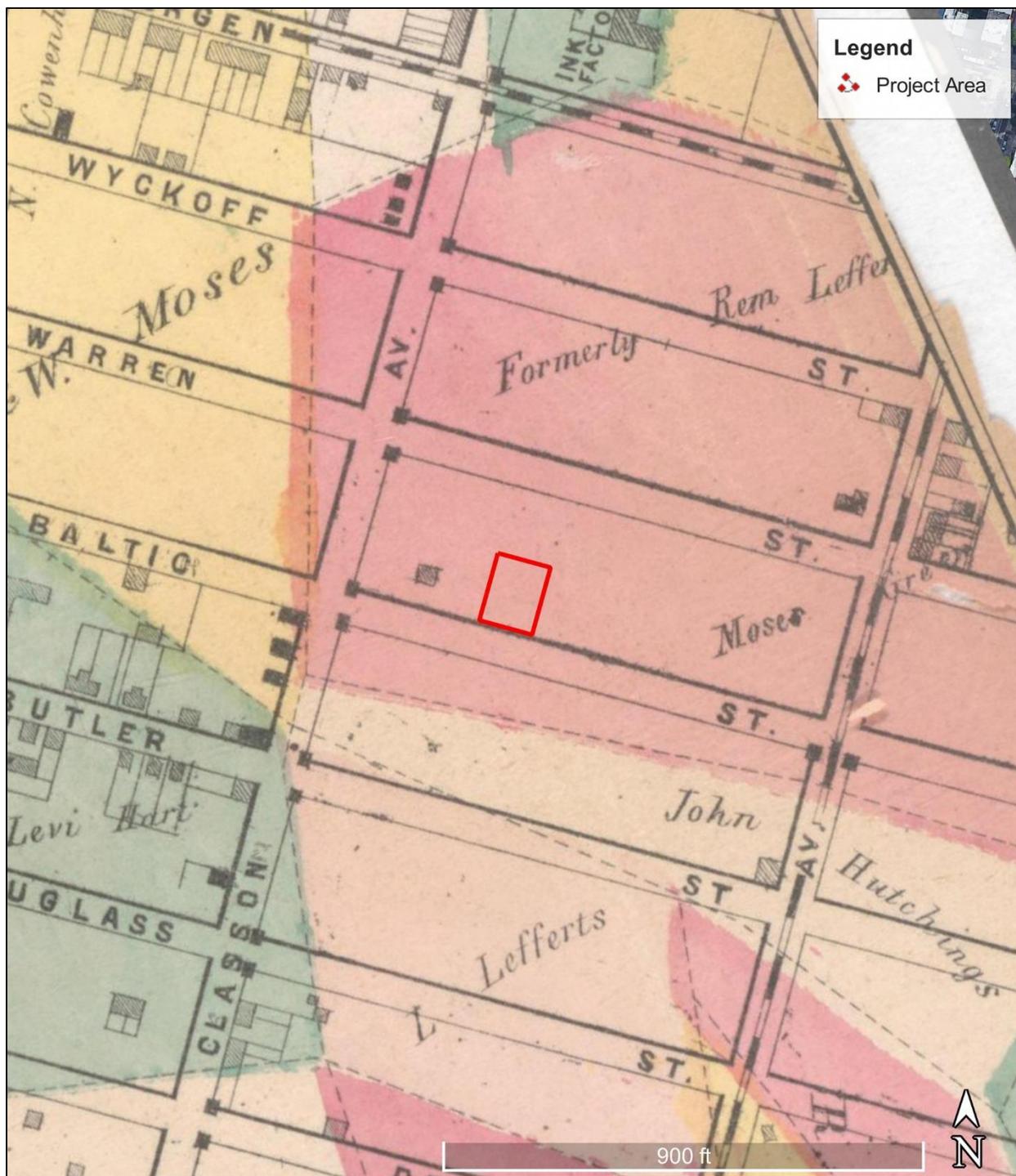


Figure 3. Detail of the project area on the 1869 Dripps Map.

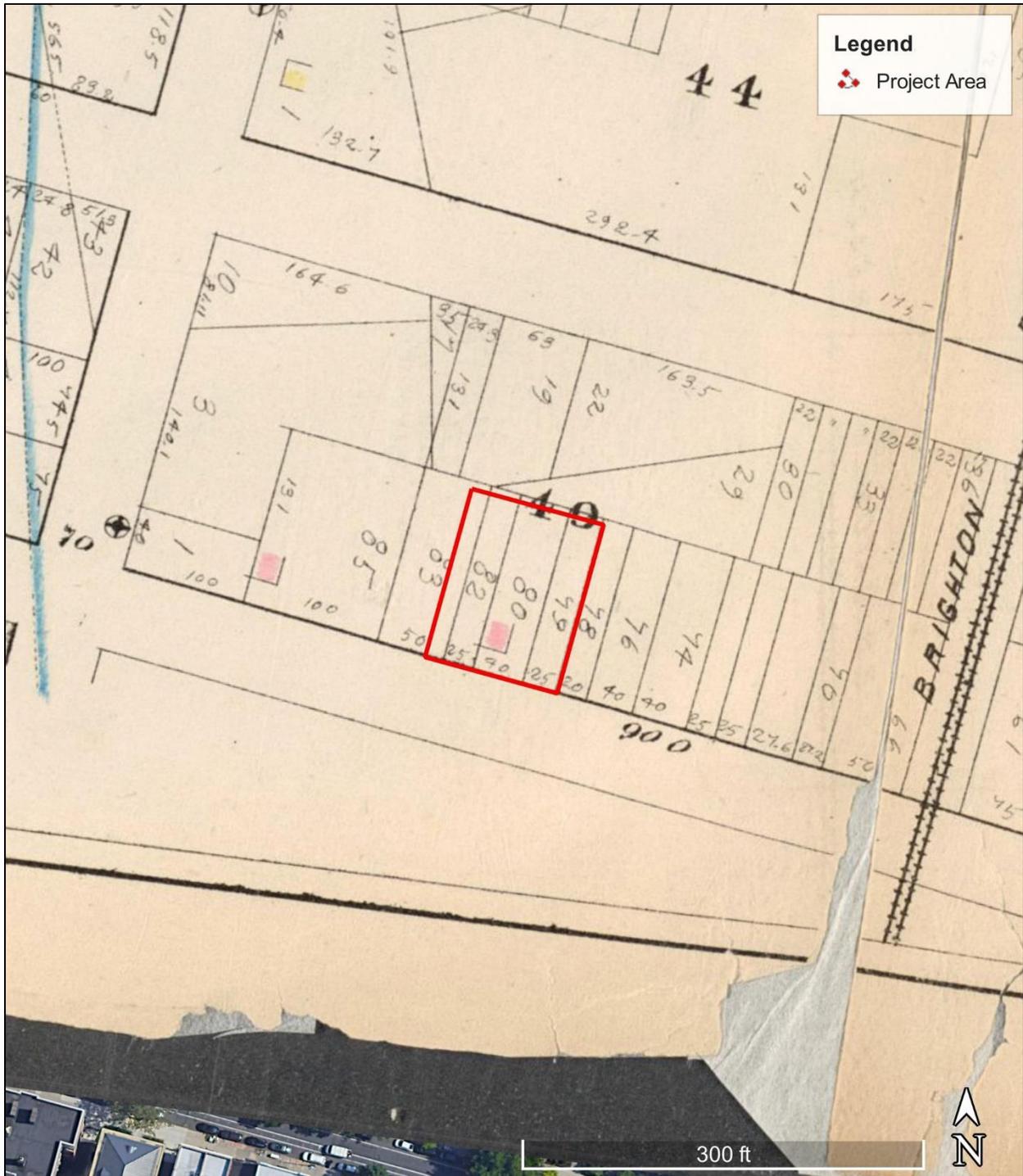


Figure 4. Detail of the project area on the 1880 Bromley Atlas.

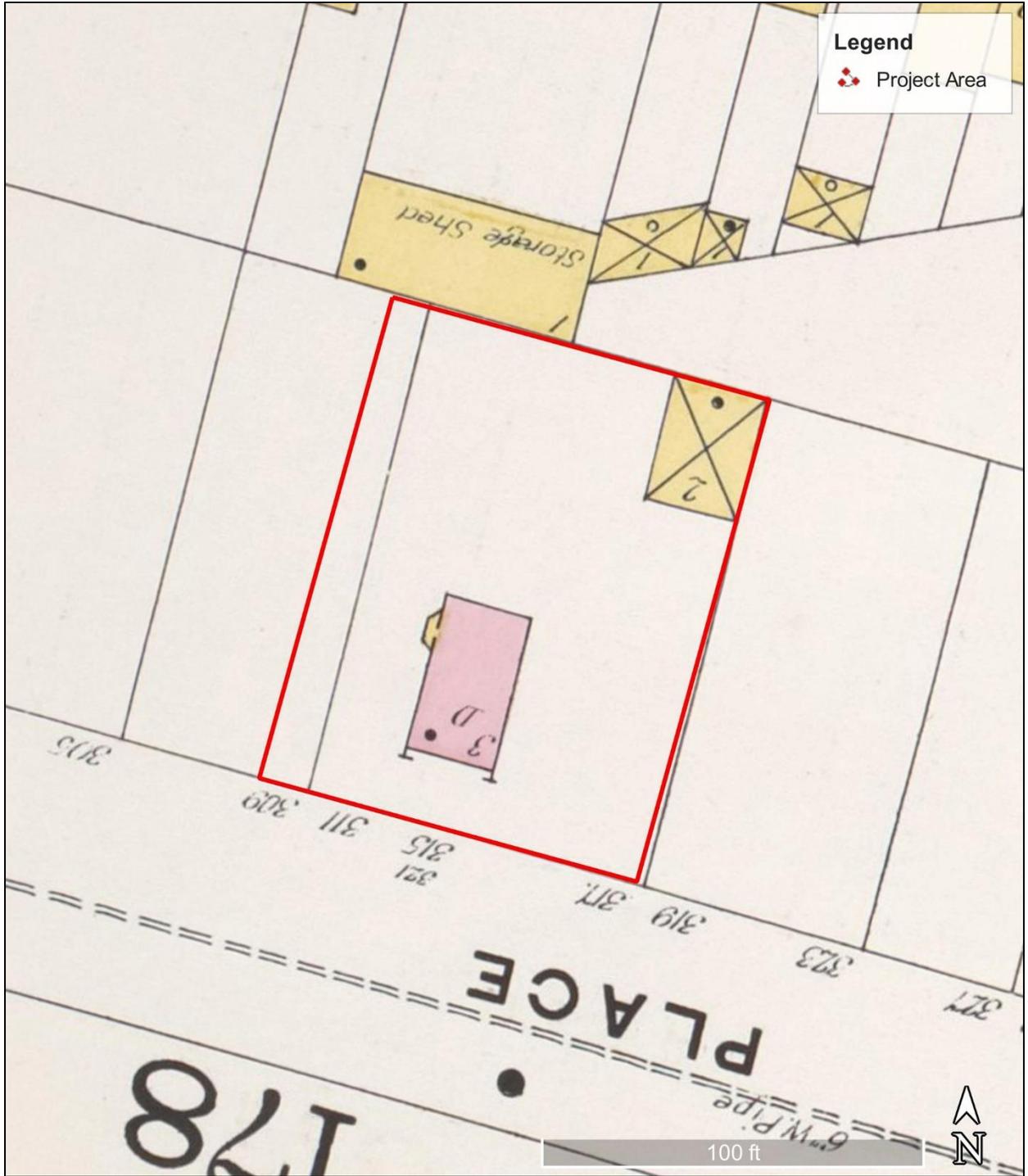


Figure 5. Detail of the project area on the 1888 Sanborn Atlas.

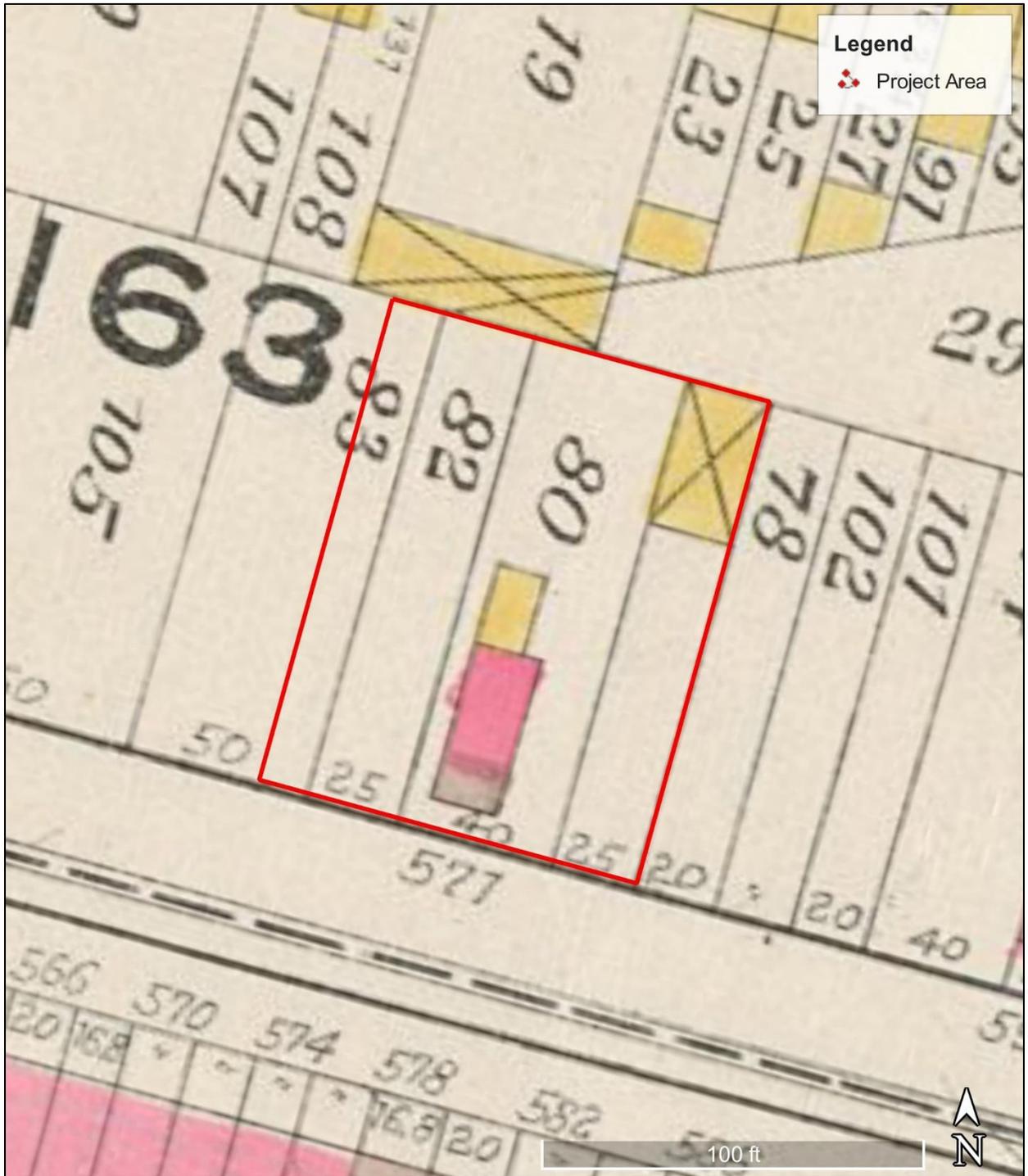


Figure 6. Detail of the project area on the 1898 Ullitz Atlas.

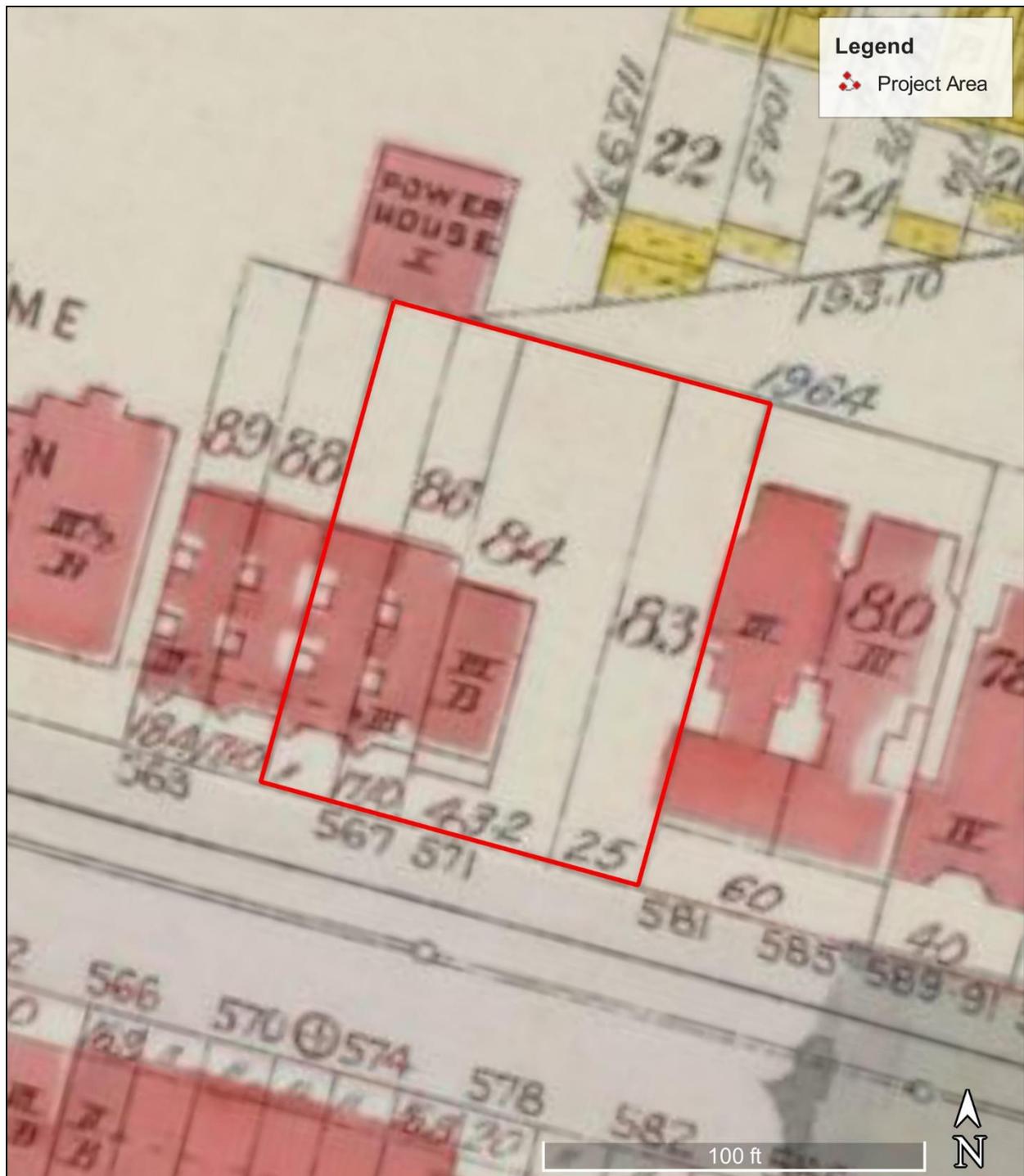


Figure 8. Detail of the project Area on the 1916 Ullitz Atlas.



Figure 9. Detail of the project area on a 1924 Fairchild aerial photograph.

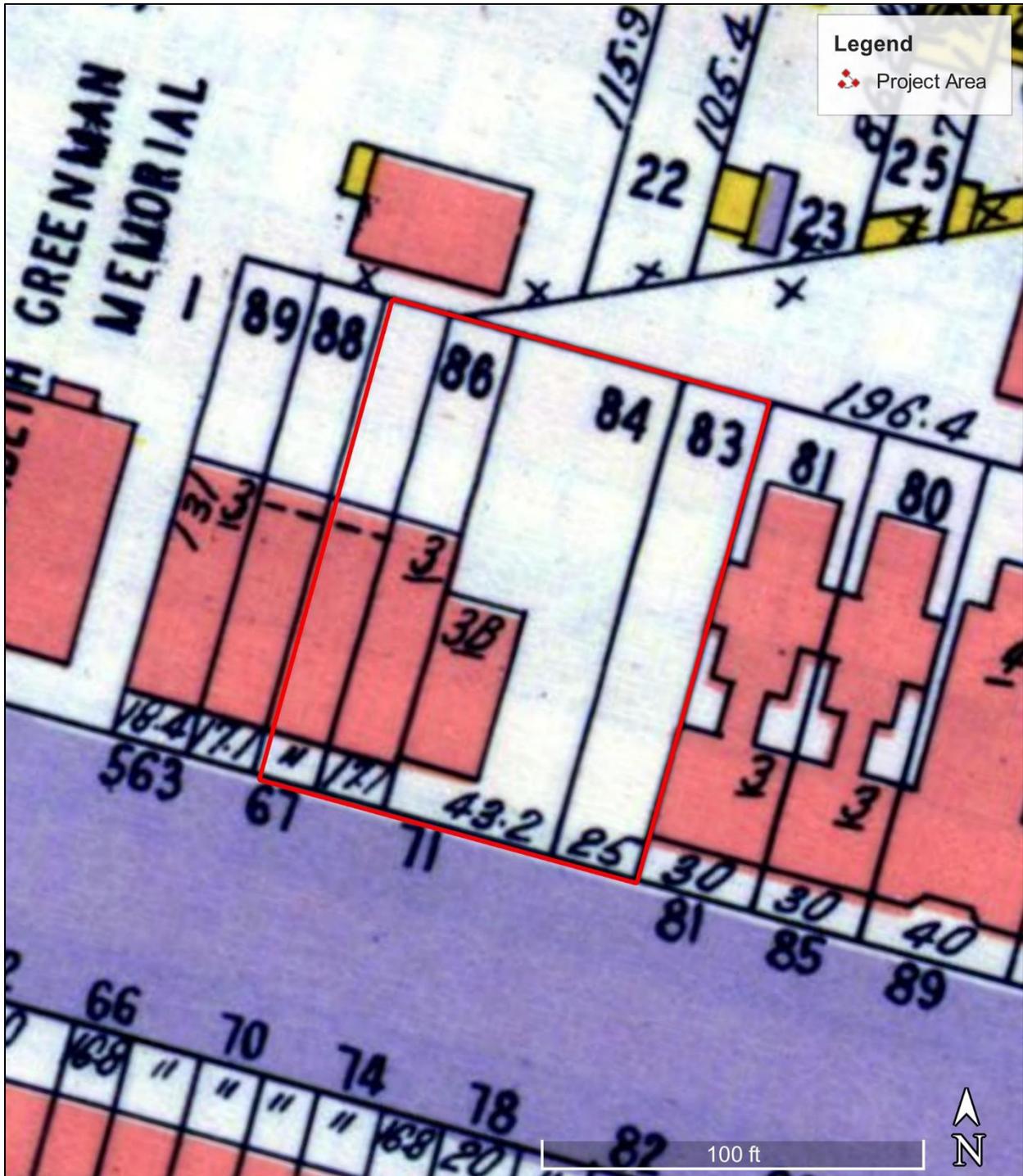


Figure 10. Detail of the project area on the 1929 Hyde Atlas.

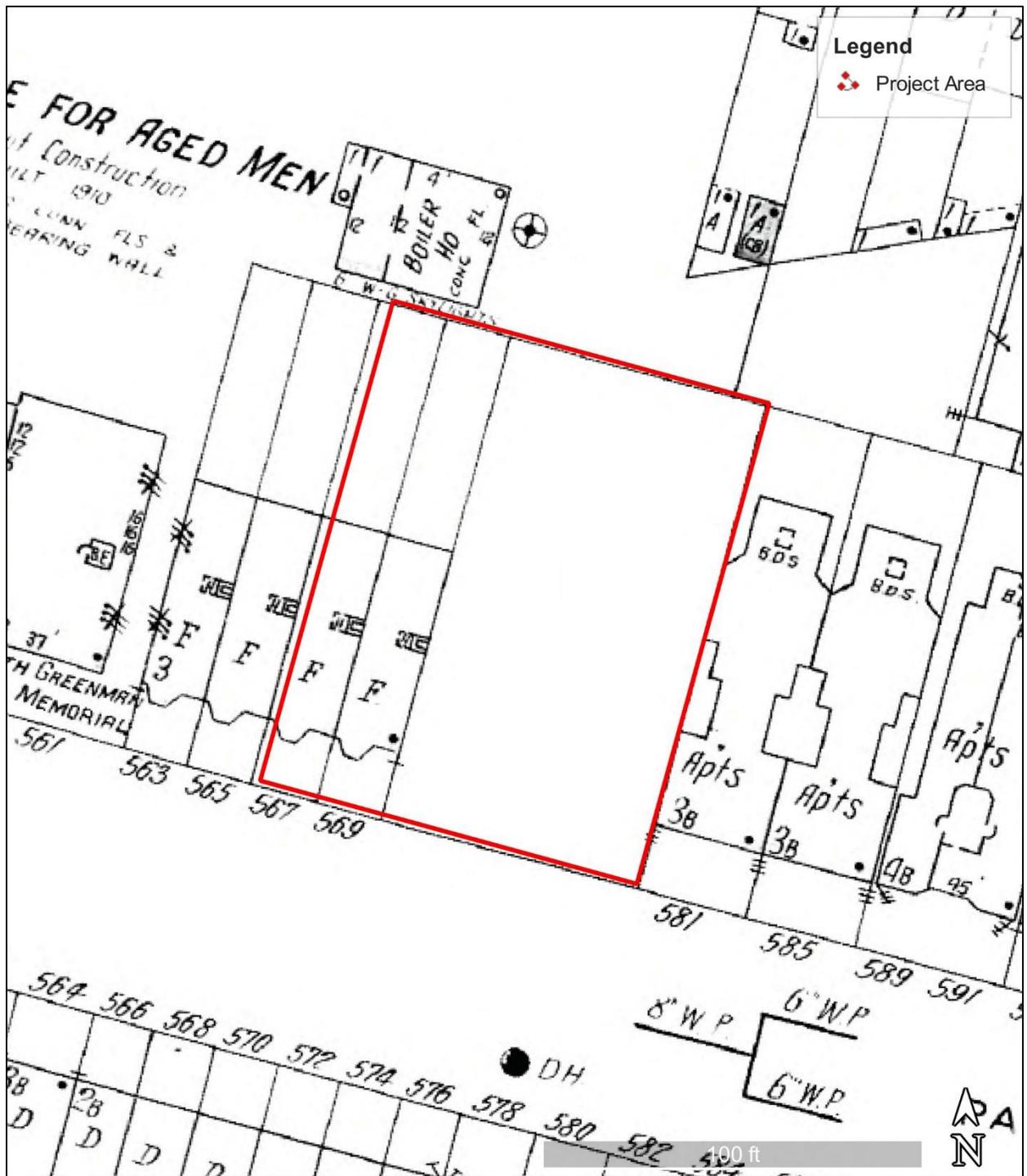


Figure 11. Detail of the project area on the 1932 Sanborn Atlas.



Figure 12. Detail of the project area on a 1954 USDA aerial photograph.

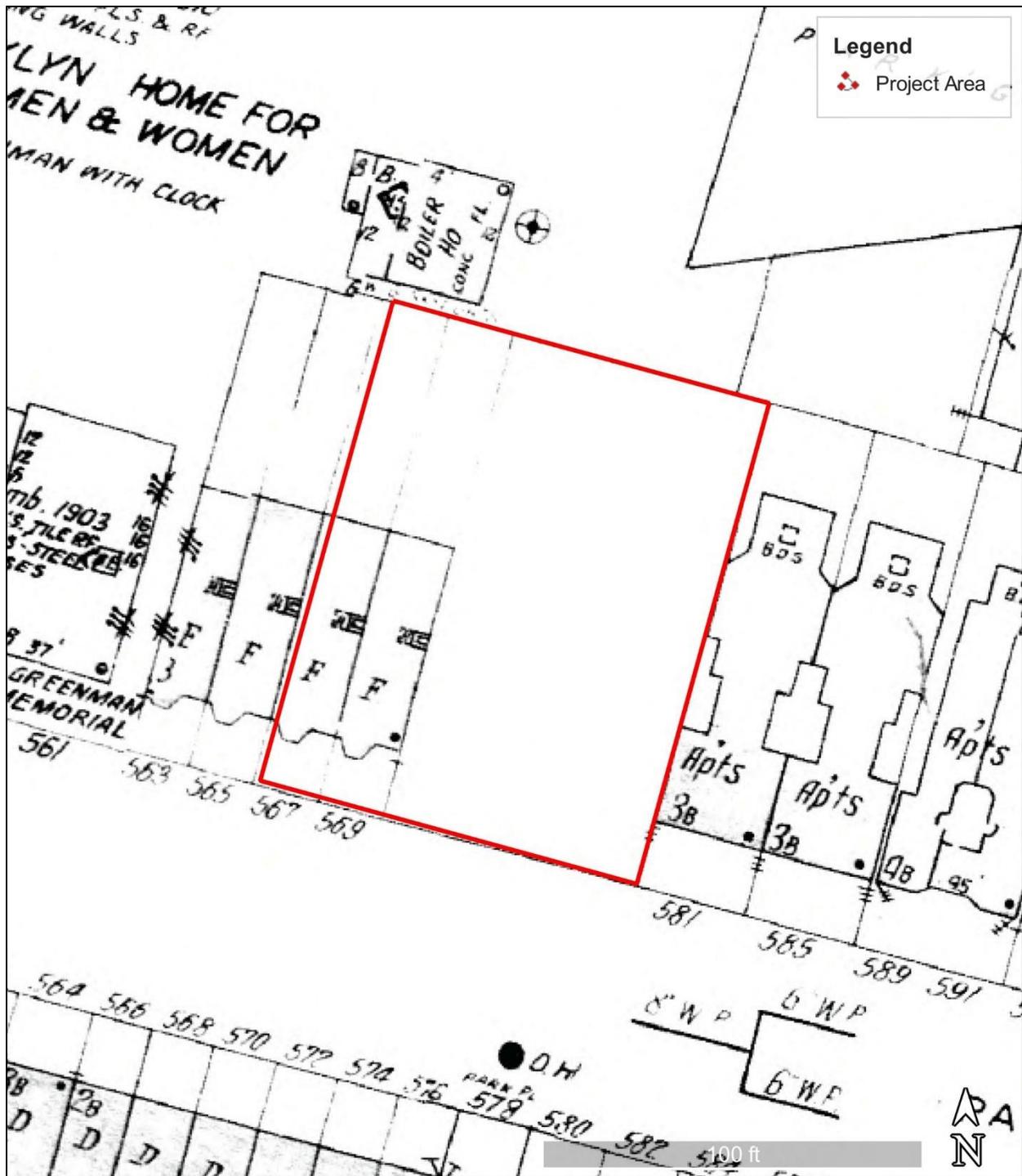


Figure 13. Detail of the project area on the 1965 Sanborn Atlas.

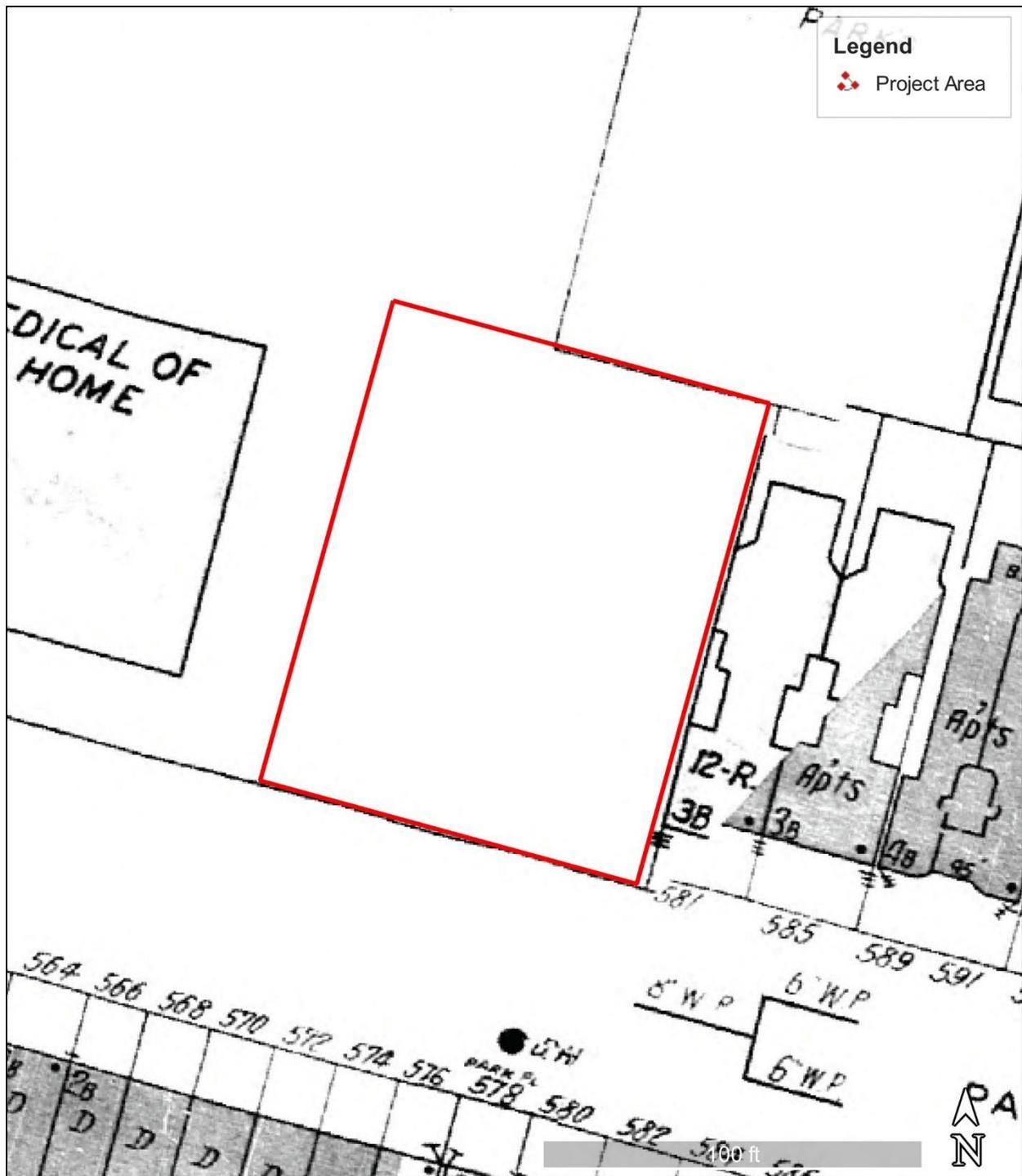


Figure 14. Detail of the project area on the 1978 Sanborn Atlas.

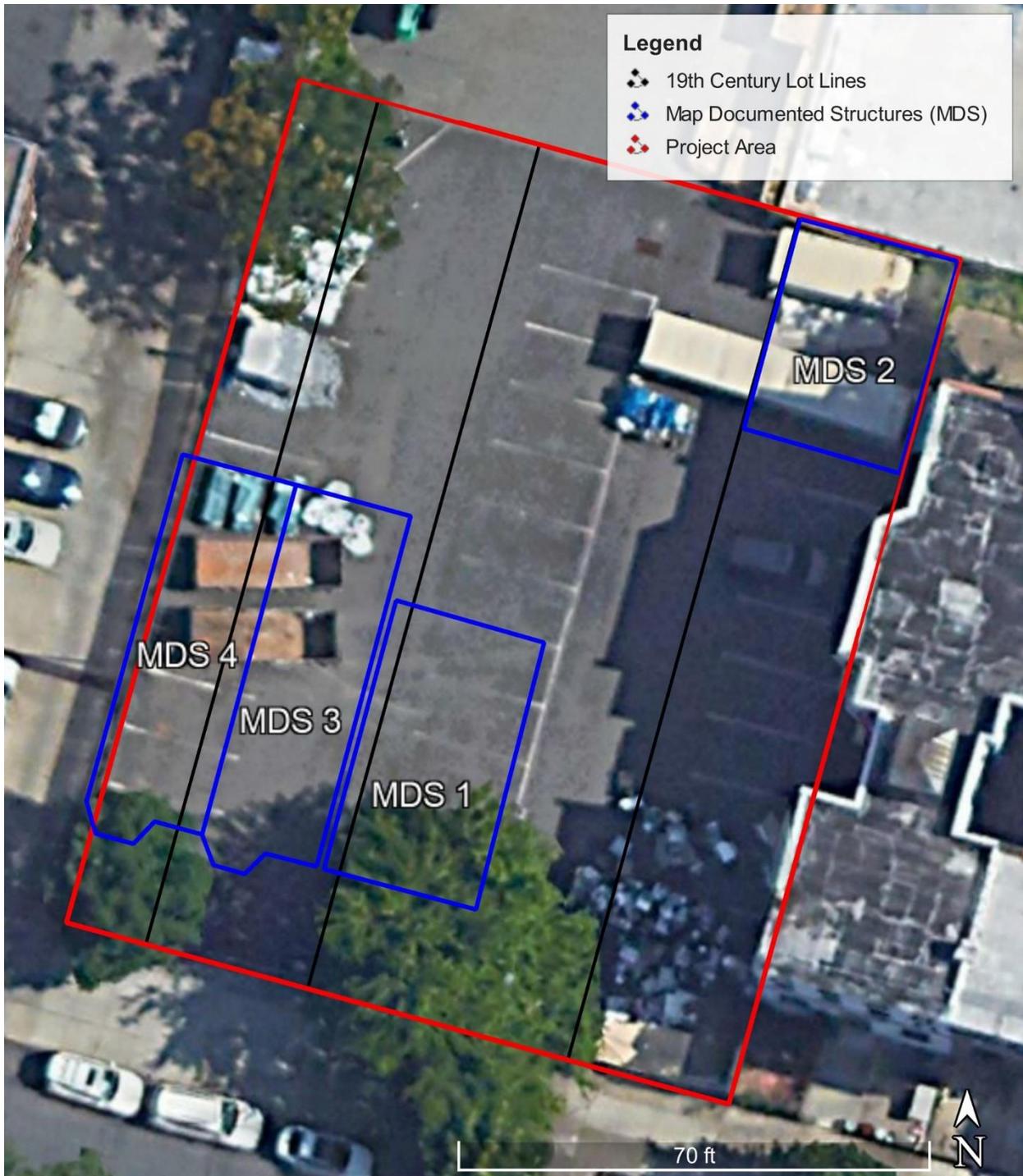


Figure 16. Map documented structures within the project area.



Figure 17. 1940 Tax photographs, Bock 1163, Lots 87, 86, and 81 (NYCMA 1940). Note basement level on tenements.



Figure 18. Detail of undated photograph of the project area and adjacent structures. Note bulkhead doors (open) to basement level of tenements (Brooklyn Home Foundation).

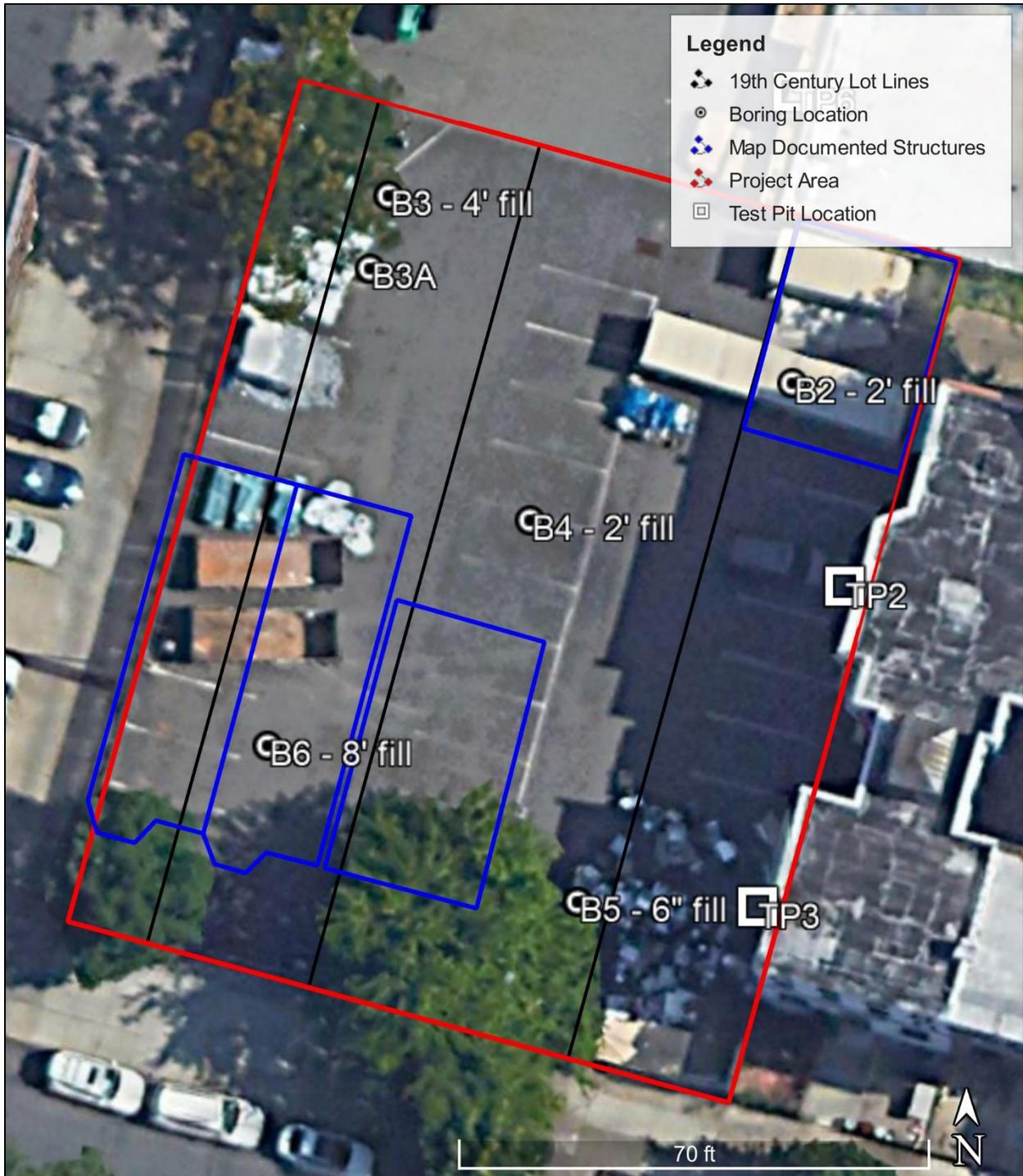


Figure 19. Geotechnical borings and test trenches within the project area (Tectonic).

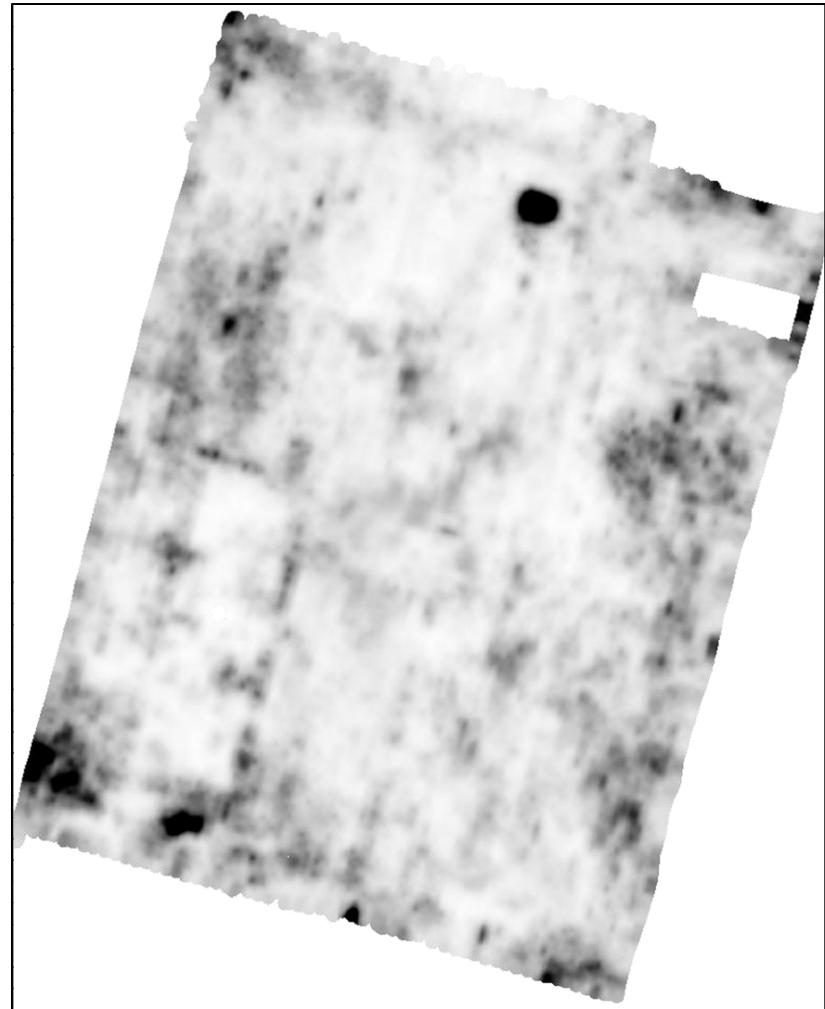
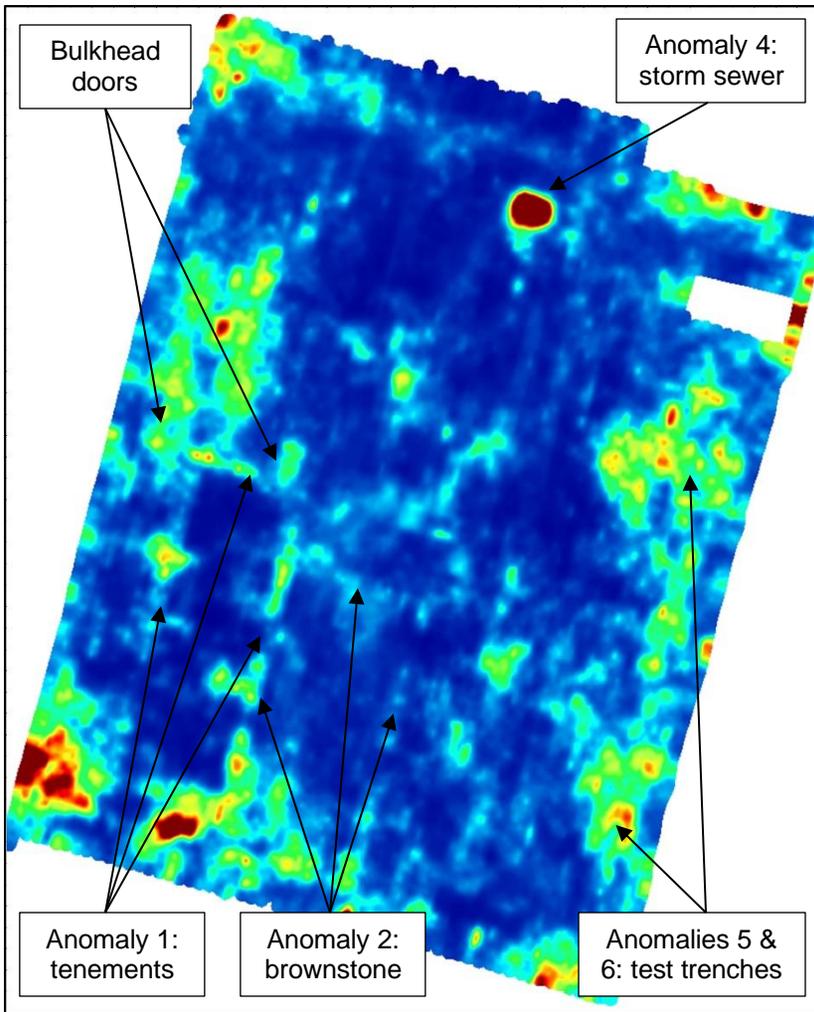


Figure 20. GPR slice 0.9m–1.0m bgl.

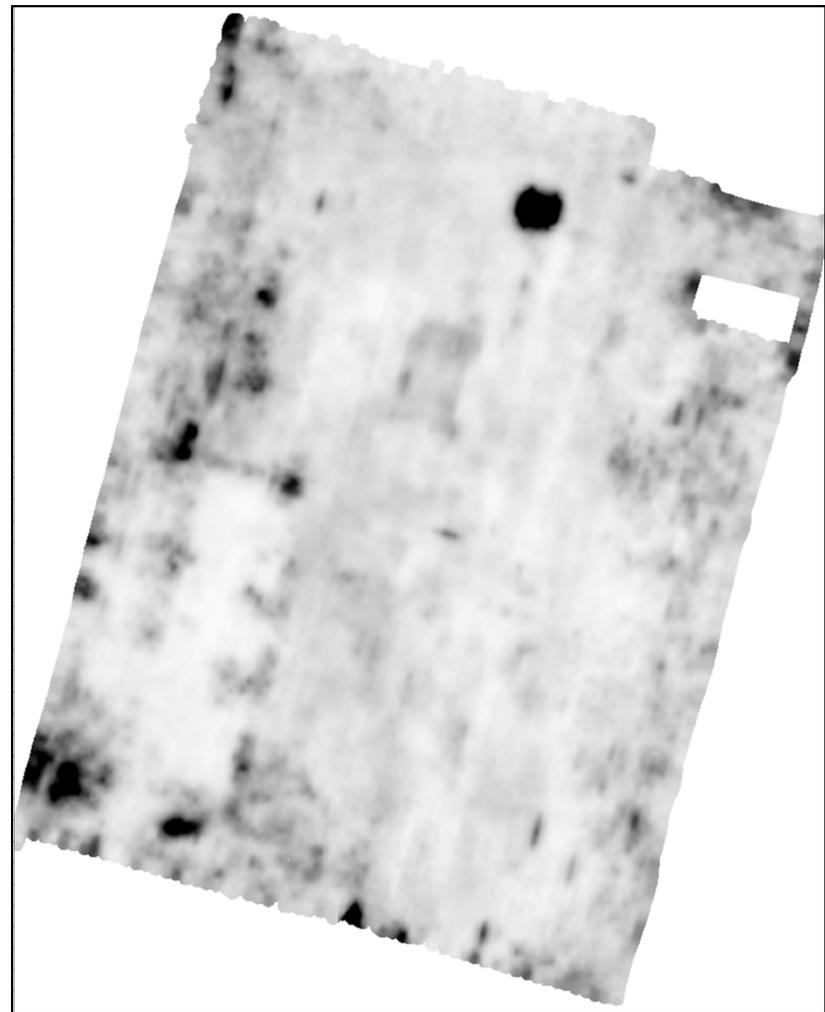
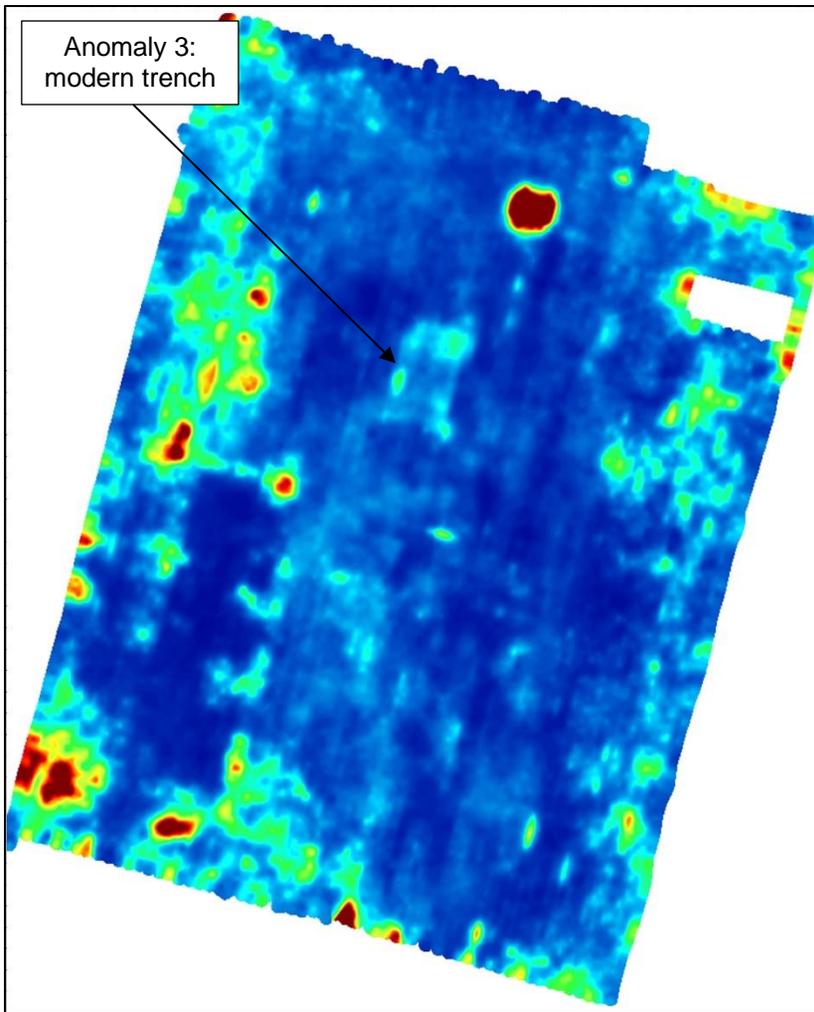


Figure 21. GPR slice 1.2m-1.3m bgl.



Figure 22. Aerial photograph of the project area in 2007, note asphalt patch marked by arrow.

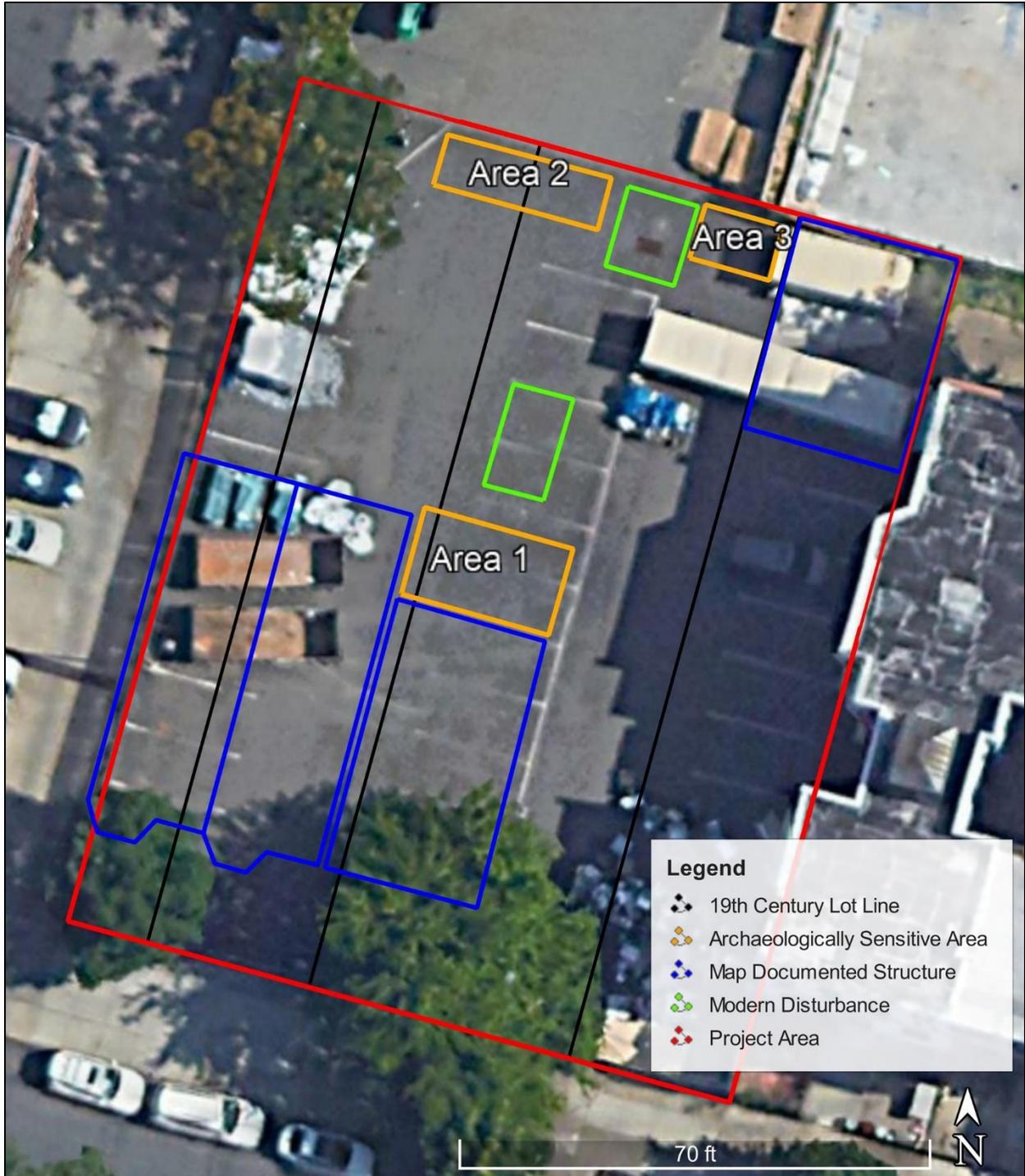


Figure 23. Revised areas of archaeological sensitivity within the project area.

Appendix A

The Real Estate Record

<https://rerecord.library.columbia.edu/index.php>

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle

<https://bklyn.newspapers.com/>

September 5, 1868 – Real Estate Guide

Kings County Mortgages

May 11th, 1868

Davison, I. S. to A. Woodruff. Baltic st., n. s. 100 e. of Class av., 131x100 [Lot 85]..... 3,800

Davison, I.S. to A. Woodruff. Baltic st., n.s. 200 e. of Class av., 131x140 [Lots 79, 80, 82, 83]..... 5,000

May 18, 1869 – Brookly Daily Eagle

Baltic st, north side, 250 ft. east of Classon ave, 25x131-\$1,500. Albert C. Woodruff to Eleanor Wells.

Baltic st. north side, 275 ft. east of Classon ave, 40x131-\$2,400. Albert Woodruff and Jeremiah P. Robinson to Eleanor Wells.

May 29, 1869 – Real Estate Record

Kings County Conveyances – May 15, 1869

Baltic st., n. s., 250 e. Classon av.; 25x131. [Lot 82]

A. C. Woodruff to Elenor Wells....1,500

Baltic st., n. s., 275 e. Classon av., 131x40. [Lot 80]

A. Woodruff to Elenor Wells..... 2,400

November 16, 1872 – Real Estate Record

Conveyances – Kings County – November 7th

Baltic st., n. s., 200 e. Classon av., 50x131 [Lot 83]. B. Davison to Samuel E. Tomkins, of Sing Sing, N.Y..... 7,000

June 7, 1873 – Real Estate Record

Conveyances – Kings County – May 23d

Baltic st., n. s. 100 e. Classon av., 100x131 [Lot 85]

Baltic st., n. s. 200 e. Classon av., 50x131 [Lot 83]

S. E. Tomkins to Dudley R. Terrett... 33,000

May 29, 1880 – The Real Estate Record

Buildings Projected – Kings County NY

Plan 330–Park pl, No. 321 [Lots 79, 80], s s, 300 from Clason av, one two-story frame carriage house and stable, 24x32, gravel roof; cost, \$800; owner, F. Hine [Fredericka Ihne], 321 Park pl; architect and builder, Wm. H. Burhans.

June 12, 1880 – The Real Estate Record

Conveyances – Kings County, N.Y. – June 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9

Park pl, n s, 315 e Clason av, 25x131 [Lot 79]. Annie D. wife of James B Smith, Menlo Park, N. J. to Daniel Rodamer..... 900

Park pl, n s, 315 e Clason av, 25x131 [Lot 79]. Daniel Rodamer to Fredericka wife of Henry Ihne..... 1,000

September 25, 1880

Park pl, n s, 315 e Clason av. [Lot 78] Release mort. Patrick Haughey to Annie D. Smith, Menlo Park, N.J..... 700.

February 13, 1886

Mortgages – Kings County – February 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11

Ihne, Fredericka, wife of Henry, to Thomas Brady. Park pl, n s, 250 e Clason av, 90x131 [Lots 79, 80, 82]; Prospect pl, ss. 224.3 e Clason av, runs south 131 x east 29.2 x northeast 36.6 x north 116 to Prospect pl, x west 63. Feb. 8, demand, 5%. 1,200

December 4, 1886 – The Record and Guide

Sales of the Week

* Indicates that the property described has been bid in for plaintiff's account:

*Park pl, n s, 250 e Clason av, 90x131 [Lots 79, 80, 82]. Thomas E. Greene..... 8,000.

June 21, 1896 – Brooklyn Daily Eagle

For sale, house, 3 story and basement, brown stone front, with stable, 20,000 square feet with shade and fruit trees, lot 90x131, with 63x131 meeting. Call at premises 571 Park Place.

April 17, 1897 – Record and Guide

Lis Pendens - April 13

Park pl, No 571, n s, 250 e Classon av, 90x131 [Lots 79, 80, 82]. Clarence Whitman agt Peter McGovern et al; att'y, J S Davenport.

May 29, 1897 – Record and Guide

Mortgages – May 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27

McGovern, Sarah F and Peter to Mutual Benefit Loan and Building Co. Prospect pl, s s, 224.3 e Classon av, runs s 131 x e 29.2 x n e 36.6 x n 116 to Prospect pl, x w 63; Park pl, n s, 250 e Classon av, 90x131. Sub to mort \$10,000, assumed by mortgage. May 20, installs. 2,500

June 19, 1897 – Record and Guide

Mortgages – June 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17

Corrigan, Thomas to Anne J Talbot, Newark, N J. Park pl, n s, 200 e Classon av. [Lot 83] P M. June 10, 2 years, 5%. 1,000

June 26, 1897

New Buildings

[Plan] 1000 – Park pl, n s, 200 e Classon av, two 4-sty brk tenem'ts, 25x65; total cost, \$14,000; ow'r and ar't, Thos Corrigan, 398 10th st; b'r, not selected.

July 24, 1897 – Record and Guide

New Buildings

[Plan] 1136 – Park pl, n s, 200 e Classon av, four 3-sty brk dwell'gs, 18x55, 3 family each, gravel roofs; total cost, \$16,000; ow'r and ar't, Thos Corrigan, Central Islip, L I; b'r, W H Johnson, 489 16th St.

April 30, 1898 – Record and Guide

Baltic st, n s, 250 e Classon av, 25x131.

Baltic st, n s, 200 e Classon av, 50x131.

Park pl. n s, 200 e Classon av, 71.10x131.

Release from covenants. Brooklyn Home for Aged Men, Sarah F McGovern, Anglo-American Savings and Loan Assoc, New York; Marie N Benedict, Henry and Mary Schnalstich, Isaac R Robinson, Wm W Clendennin, Geo A Vroom, Brookly & Brighton Beach R R Co, William Deppell and Fredk W Carlin to Thomas Corrigan.

July 30, 1898 – Record and Guide

Advertised Legal Sales – Aug. 2

Park pl, n s, 250 e Classon av, 90x131, two 3 sty brk dwell'gs, 2-sty frame shed and vacant; assessed value, \$7,350.

Mutual Benefit Loan and Building Co agt Sarah F McGovern et al; W F Wyckoff, att'y, 215 Montague st.

August 27, 1898 – Record and Guide

Conveyances – August 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25.

Prospect pl, s s, 224.3 e Classon av, runs s 131 x e 29.2 x n e 36.6 x n 116 to pl, x w 63.

Park pl, n s, 250 e Classon av, 90x131, excepts from above.

Park pl, n s, 250 e Classon av, 22.6x131.

Foreclose. Frank D Creamer to Mutual Benefit Loan and Building Co. Mort \$10,000. 2,500.

December 15, 1900 – Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Case by Mutual Benefit Loan and Buildings company against Agnes P. Moroney and others to sell at public auction a parcel 271'10" east from Classon, running north through a party wall (buildings to west already constructed), 131' north, 68'2" east, 131' south, 68'2" west. Deed dated December 5, 1900.

December 26, 1900 - Brooklyn Daily Eagle

To-morrow's Sales

571 Park place, brick and frame buildings, plot 68.2x121 [sic]

December 29, 1900 – Record and Guide

Auction Sales of the Week

*Indicates that the property described has been bid in for plaintiffs account.

*Park pl, No 571, n s, 271.10 e Classon av, 68.2x131, brk and frame bldg.. (Amt due \$3,622 and taxes, &c, \$176; sub to foreclose on which amt due is \$7,041.) Mutal Benefit Loan and Building Co.... 7,309.

February 9, 1901 – Record and Guide

Baltic st, n s, 250 e Classon av, 25x131. Release covenant. John Reilly, Franklin L Sheppard, Sarah M Jones, Anastasia C Gleason, Fannie Crawford, John M and Geo F Halsted, Chas F Halsted trustee for Bayard T McLean, Louis De B Kuhn, Mary A William, Henry and Mary Schmalstich, Mary S Croxson, Patrick Dalton, Mutal Benefit Loam and Bldg Co, N Y, and Charles McLoughlin to Thomas Corrigan, Mathew F Hart, Wm H Johnson and Charlotte B Leavens.

February 16, 1901 – Record and Guide

Borough of Brookly – Conveyances – Feb. 8, 9, 11, 13 and 14.

Baltic st, n s, 200 e Classon av, 50x131. Release covenant. Bayard T McLean to Thomas Corrigan.

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PhD, Anthropology, New York University, 2015
MA, Anthropology, New York University, 2008
BA, The Growth and Structure of Cities, Haverford College (Bryn Mawr College), 2002

Professional Associations

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA #36587230)
Society of American Archaeology
New York State Archaeological Association
Archaeological Society of New Jersey

Professional History

- 2016–present Partner, ACME Heritage Consultants
- Consulting firm based in Westchester, NY and Great Barrington, MA providing cultural resource investigations (Phases IA/B, II, and III) throughout the Northeastern region. Successful completion of Phase IA investigations of utility pole mounted telecommunication projects in NJ, NY, and MA and new build telecommunications towers in MA, Phase IA/B and Phase II investigations of raw land development and infrastructure projects in NJ, NY, PA, CT, and VT.
- 2014–2016 Project Manager, PaleoWest Archaeology, New York, NY
- Fieldwork and report preparation for telecommunication projects in New York and Vermont. Phase IA research and report preparation for a multi-phase natural gas collection network in eastern Ohio. Fieldwork and report preparation for National Park Service projects in NY, NJ, and PA.
- 2013 Archaeologist, Linda Stone RPA, New York, NY
- Fieldwork in support of water main installation project on Governor's Island, NY. Included machine assisted trenching and cemetery delineation.
- 2006–2013 Adjunct Instructor and Teaching Assistant, Department of Anthropology and Department of Environmental Studies, New York University, NY
- Courses included Introduction to Archaeology, The Archaeology of New York City, Faunal Analysis, Introduction to Environmental Studies.
- 2005–2012 Fellowships for Graduate Study, New York University, NY
- Support for graduate study from the McCracken Fellowship, NYU (course work and comprehensive exams), Cyprus Fulbright Commission (field research), National Science Foundation (laboratory research), James Arthur Fellowship, NYU (dissertation writing).