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ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL SENSITIVITY EVALUATION
OCEANHILL URBAN RENEWAL AREA
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

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JUL 24 1995

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION
COMMISSION

B 1452

Prepared for:
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Preservation and Development
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May 1995

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Archaeological and Historical Sensitivity Evaluation is to document the potential prehistoric and historic sensitivity of the proposed Oceanhill Urban Renewal Area (URA), through field inspection and the review of existing archival cartographic, and published references. Recommendations regarding further documentation or archaeological testing are also noted. In order to provide a context for evaluating any identified resources within the parcel itself, this survey includes a synthesis of published and unpublished documentation of prehistoric and historic resources within and around the project area.

This sensitivity evaluation is organized in the following manner: first, an overview of the geography and physical setting of the project area; second, a review of prehistoric findings in the vicinity of the Oceanhill project area; third, a discussion of the historic sensitivity of the area; and finally, conclusions and recommendations.

The project area is located within the neighborhood known as Crown Heights. This neighborhood is bounded by Atlantic Avenue to the north, Washington Avenue to the west, Empire Boulevard to the south, and East New York Avenue to the southeast. Portions of this neighborhood, not including the project area were proposed as historic districts during 1978 (New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission 1978a:iii). These proposed districts, Crown Heights North and Crown Heights South, were denied landmark status (NYCLPC 1988:1-2; NYCLPC 1979:59-64).

The nearest New York City landmark is the Hunterfly Road houses. These are located at 1968 to 1708 Bergen Street, about three blocks west of the project area (NYCLPC 1979:67). There are no New York City landmarks within or adjacent to the Oceanhill U.R.A. project area.



GEOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL SETTING

The project area is located in the Atlantic Coastal Lowland Physiographic Province of New York State. There is only one other location in the state (Staten Island) where this province occurs (Thompson 1966:34-35). The Borough of Brooklyn (Kings County) forms the western end of Long Island, which is the largest island adjoining the United States proper. The Oceanhill U.R.A. project area lies to the north of the Harbor Hill Terminal moraine at its western end. This moraine marks the maximum extent of the second advance of glaciation which partly covered Long Island (Thompson 1966:43; Van Diver 1985:70).

Greenhouse Consultants visited the project location during April 1995. The project consists of all of Block 1452. This block is bounded by Bergen Street to the north, Saratoga Avenue to the east, St. Marks Avenue to the south, and Howard Avenue to the west. Lots 1 through 87 are included. The grade of the project area is close to that of the surrounding streets. It slopes gently from the northwest to southeast. The project area is presently almost completely covered with standing row houses adjacent to the streets. A new apartment complex is being constructed facing St. Marks Avenue in Lots 66 through 78.



PREHISTORIC SENSITIVITY

As part of the project evaluation process, this sensitivity study has surveyed published and unpublished resources in the Municipal Archives and Library of New York City, the files of the New York State Museum Division of Historical and Anthropological Services, the Research Branch of the New York Public Library, and the Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.

A search was made for known prehistoric sites within two miles of the project area. The search included a written inquiry to the New York State Museum. The search revealed no known prehistoric sites within two miles of the Oceanhill U.R.A. project area. Former New York State archaeologist Arthur C. Parker also reported no sites in the vicinity of the project area (Parker 1922:582, Pl. 179).

At the time of the first European contact and settlement in the seventeenth century, Brooklyn was inhabited by a number of distinct Indian groups each with one or more village sites, seasonal encampments and food supply areas indicated in the documentary record. These groups included the Marechkawiek, the Canarsee, the Keshaechquereren, the Rockaway and the Nayack (Grumet 1981:6). Several of these village sites have been identified with varying degrees of precision as having been situated in Brooklyn but not in the vicinity of the project area.

In terms of potential prehistoric sensitivity, the project impact area was evaluated from two points of view:

1. the proximity of known prehistoric sites in or near the project area;
and
2. the presence of freshwater drainage courses in general, and particularly the identification of river or stream confluence situations, where two or more drainages come together, providing access to both water and food supplies of both systems.

This survey has documented the reported or published location of prehistoric sites within a two mile radius of the Oceanhill Urban Renewal Area project. No sites have been identified in the general region of the proposed project area, and none are known to exist within the project area itself. No evidence, positive or negative, based on previous survey work is available. Maps depicting the project area during the nineteenth century, presented here as Figures 3 and 4 do not show any streams,



ponds or other sources of fresh water within or adjacent to the project area. This lack of a local fresh water source indicates that the Oceanhill U.R.A. project area probably would not have been occupied during the prehistoric period.



HISTORIC SENSITIVITY

As part of the background research into the Oceanhill U.R.A. project area, this archaeological and historical sensitivity evaluation surveyed published and unpublished sources located at the Brooklyn Historical Society, the Cadman Plaza branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, the Main Research Branch of the New York Public Library, including the Local History and Map Divisions, the New York City Municipal Reference Library and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. In addition, primary source material was examined at the Topographical Bureau of the Brooklyn Borough President's Office, the Brooklyn Sewer Department and the New York City Bureau of Water Supply.

Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

European settlement within what is now the Borough of Brooklyn began during the second quarter of the seventeenth century. The initial settlement consisted of farms concentrated around Wallabout Bay north of the project area. The Dutch established a village during 1645 along the shore of the East River just northeast of the present location of the Brooklyn Bridge. Throughout the colonial period, first under Dutch control and then under the British crown the village and surrounding farms developed very slowly. The project area location and much of what is known as the Crown Heights neighborhood were part of the common lands of the Town of Brooklyn from the seventeenth century until the nineteenth century. During 1670 an effort was made to enlarge the common lands of Brooklyn and extinguish any remaining Indian titles to them. The inhabitants of Brooklyn applied to Governor Lovelace and obtained his permission to purchase a large tract later known as Bedford (Stiles 1884:90). This purchase included the project area. During April 1697 a Town meeting was held in Bedford when it was resolved that any remaining common lands would be divided proportionately among the freeholders (ibid.:92). No early maps were found that show the project area in any sort of detail.

During the American Revolution from 1776 through 1783, Brooklyn was the scene of only one important military operation. The Battle of Long Island took place within Brooklyn during the final week of August 1776. The Americans had fortified a line running roughly from the Wallabout to Gowanus Bay. A maximum of 9,000 American troops faced roughly 15,000 British who had landed at New Utrecht and advanced toward the fortifications. The British forces prevailed and the Americans evacuated Brooklyn. New York City and the adjacent Kings County including the project area were held by the crown until November 1783 (Stiles 1867:I, 246-281, 297). The situation during the midst of the Battle of Long Island is depicted on the map entitled "Plan of the Battle of Long Island and Brooklyn Defenses" compiled by Henry P.



Johnston in 1776. A portion of this plan is presented here as Figure 2. No fortifications or troop positions are shown within the project area.



Nineteenth Century

It is during the nineteenth century, in particular the last quarter, that dramatic changes began to take place in the Crown Heights neighborhood that included the project area. It is this century that gave Brooklyn much of the character that it still possesses today. During 1816 the settlement of Brooklyn was incorporated as a village. Brooklyn grew over the succeeding two decades and in 1834 was incorporated as a city. The City of Brooklyn absorbed the old Towns of Greenpoint, Williamsburgh and Bushwick in 1855. Eleven years later the City of Brooklyn integrated with the town of New Lots. In 1894, it merged with Flatbush, New Utrecht and Gravesend. During 1896, the Town of Flatlands became part of the City of Brooklyn which now contained all of Kings County. On January 1, 1898, the City of Brooklyn became a borough of New York City (Ellis 1966:452-453).

During the early nineteenth century, the Oceanhill U.R.A. project area and vicinity remained part of a rural area within the eastern part of the Town of Brooklyn. This area was known as the Bedford district. Its center was Bedford Corners, a hamlet situated at the intersection of the Clove Road which ran to Flatbush, the Cripplebush Road which ran to Newton, and the Brooklyn and Jamaica Turnpike. This location is now just north of Grant Square, approximately two miles northwest of the project area (New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission 1978A:5; Stiles 1867-1871:381). This area remained rural until the last two decades of the nineteenth century. The opening of the Brooklyn Bridge during 1883 spurred development in the outlying portions of Brooklyn (NYCLPC 1978a:7).

During 1844 the heirs of Jacobus Lott had a map of their woodland surveyed and filed with the Kings County Clerk. This map was prepared to show a proposed subdivision of their large property. Of interest here is a note regarding the land to the north. This land is labeled: 'Woodland now or late of Samuel Garrison dec'd. Leffert Leffers and Michael Stryker.' No structures are shown (Bergen 1844: Kings County Filed Map 263).

According to records on file with the Brooklyn Topographical Bureau, the portion of Howard Avenue adjacent to the project area was opened on February 3, 1873, and the corresponding portion of Saratoga Avenue was opened on April 7, 1873. The section of St. Mark's Avenue between Howard and Saratoga was opened on December 17, 1877. The section of Bergen Street between Howard and Saratoga opened on November 21, 1887. There are no records of any other streets or roads which passed through or adjacent to the project area.

The earliest map found showing the properties that existed within what is now the project area prior to the development of houses facing the street grid is the 1874 Farm



Line Map of the City of Brooklyn published by J.B. Beers and Company. This map shows portions of four farms, or perhaps more accurately woodlands, with their boundaries cutting across the block diagonally. The northernmost farm is labeled Estate of Leffert Lefferts, and James Lefferts. The next farm to the south is labeled Michael Stryker and A.O. Millard. This farm borders two others to the south. Most of the southern part of the block was part of a farm labeled Thomas P. Graham late Jacobus Lott. The southeastern portion of the block is labeled Mrs. Macomber (Fulton 1874: Section 7). This map is not reproduced here since the next two maps provide the same information and also include structures.

The next map of the project area and vicinity found is the 1880 Bromley Atlas, presented here as Figure 3. This atlas shows the same four farms, labeled respectively Leffert Lefferts Est., A.O. Millard, Jacobus Lott, and Mrs. Macomber. The Millard farm has been subdivided into lots numbered 2, 3, 4 and 40. Lot 2 contains a ropewalk, and Lot 3 a small structure adjacent to Howard Avenue.

The 1886 Robinson and Pidgeon Atlas, presented here as Figure 4, also includes much of the same information. The same four farms are shown with the same labels. The Millard farm shows the same subdivision into Lots 2, 3, 4 and 40. Lot 2 contains a long narrow structure that is evidently the ropewalk seen in Figure 3. Lot 3 contains a structure near Howard Avenue and a small outbuilding behind it. The remainder of the block is vacant.

Figure 5, taken from the 1888 Sanborn Insurance Maps, also shows the same structures. The former Millard farm has been further subdivided. What was Lot four in Figures 2 and 3 has been divided in half. The long narrow structure is labeled a ropewalk and shown to have one story. The structure near Howard Avenue is shown as a two-story dwelling, and the adjacent outbuilding has one story.

The next map found is the 1898 Atlas of the Brooklyn Borough of the City of New York, compiled by Hugo Ulitz. This atlas shows no buildings in Lots 2 or 3 which previously contained the ropewalk, and the two-story dwelling and outbuilding. This may well mark the demolition of the ropewalk, but the removal of the dwelling in Lot 3 appears to be in error. This dwelling appears on the 1908 Sanborn map with the same dimensions and location as the structure on the 1888 Sanborn map. See Figures 5 and 6. The two lots to the north have structures within what was previously vacant land.

The 1908 Sanborn map, shown here as Figure 6, shows considerable changes. The entire Bergen Street frontage has been developed. Stores now exist at both corners, and 33 row houses have been constructed between them. The western half of the St.



Marks Avenue frontage has also been developed. The corner property at Howard and St. Marks' Avenues consists of three stores. East of the stores are nine row houses, a vacant lot, and nine more row houses. The three structures facing Howard Avenue depicted in the 1898 Utlitz atlas are shown. All are labeled as two-story dwellings. The northernmost, at 397 Howard Avenue, has a small one-story extension in the rear, and a one-story outbuilding behind this. The outbuilding is labeled 'Tailor.'

The next map presented here is Figure 7, taken from the 1929 Hyde Atlas. All the remaining vacant lots facing St. Mark's and Saratoga Avenues have been developed by this date. A garage of one story in height has been constructed in the center of the block, probably entered through the side yard of 1479 St. Mark's Avenue. The three two-story structures facing Howard Avenue remain, as does the one-story outbuilding behind 397 Howard Avenue.

The final map presented here is Figure 8, taken from the 1932 Sanborn map. The only significant change from 1929 is the demolition of the two-story dwelling at 403 Howard Avenue, and its replacement with a one-story automobile washing and greasing facility. What is probably an office is shown in its northwestern corner. The remainder of this structure has an earthen floor.

Water service became available to the project area during the decade of 1894 through 1904. The earliest water main was installed under Bergen Street and was in use by July 1894. The second street with water service was Howard Avenue, where it was available by December 1901. Water service became available on Saratoga Avenue during April 1902, and on St. Mark's Avenue during May 1904 (Brooklyn Water Department n.d. Vol. 3:153, 388, 405; n.d. Vol. 4:22).

Sewer lines were installed under the streets adjacent to the project area during the years 1899 through 1901, according to records on file with the Brooklyn Sewer Department. Original sewer hook-up records were located for all the early twentieth century houses on the block excepting those facing Howard Avenue. The sewer hook-up records include the date, the name of the plumber, and the name of the owner. The earliest are those on Bergen Street, while the latest are the houses on Saratoga Avenue. Houses in Lots 11 through 20 were hooked-up during May 1899 when owned by F. Bucha. Lots 21 through 25 were hooked-up from October 1900 through January 1901. All five were owned by Brown. Lots 26 through 44 were hooked-up in five batches from August 1900 through June 1903. All nineteen houses were owned by J. Saladino. Lots 1 and 79 through 87 on St. Mark's Avenue were hooked-up during June 1905 when owned by Barbinell and Gold. Houses in Lots 66 and 70 through 78 were hooked-up during December 1905 when owned by Simon, Palmer and Fagan. Lots 53 and 54 were hooked-up during May 1909 under the ownership of M.J. Kramer.



Lots 48 through 50 were hooked-up during June 1909 and Lots 56 and 57 were hooked-up during July 1909. All were owned by M.J. Kramer. Lot 51 at the corner of Saratoga and St. Mark's Avenues was hooked-up during April 1914 when owned by David Izacowitz. No original hook-up records could be found for any other lots on Block 1452.

When this data on sewer and water lines is compared with the cartographic evidence, it becomes clear that nearly all the houses on Block 1452 were built in groups of two to ten, and all were provided with sewer and water connections when completed. The only exceptions are two houses facing Howard Avenue. None of the other structures on the block would have had cisterns or privies, due to the availability of the public water and sewer service. There is also no reason to suspect that these properties include any other subsurface features such as refuse pits that could contain deposits of artifacts relating to the families who lived there. For these reasons, all of the lots with houses constructed during 1899 or later were eliminated from further study.

The cartographic, sewer and water line evidence discussed above eliminates the need to study the deed evidence for all of the project area block with the exception of the former woodland associated with the Stryker and Millard families. In particular it is the western portion of this land on Block 1452 where structures appear by 1880 or earlier that is of interest. This is fourteen years before water lines are available under Bergen Street, and nineteen years before the sewers became available there. Research was conducted into the indices of deeds for Block 1452 filed at the Brooklyn Registrar's Office and at the Brooklyn Historical Society. See Tables 1 and 2 below.

Frederick Brösamle appears in the 1889 directory as a carpenter living at 403 Howard Avenue (Lain and Healy 1889:132). Four hundred three Howard Avenue is former Lot 3. No Brösamles are listed in the directories from 1890 through 1899. Louisa Brösamle owned former Lot 3 from 1871 through 1905. Her husband Frederick is listed as living there in 1889.



403 Howard Ave

Table 1
Chain of Title for Lot 5 (former Lot 3)

Grantor	Grantee	Transaction Date	Recording Date	Liber:Page
Brooklyn, Town of	Inhabitants & Freeholders of the Town of Brooklyn Henry Filkin	---	May 11, 1697	2:133
Henry Filkin Katherine Filkin	Peter Stryker	---	Jan. 22, 1701/2	3:326
Cornelius Stryker	John Lefferts	May 5, 1810	Feb. 25, 1811	10:76
John Lefferts Sarah Lefferts	Cornelius Stryker	May 5, 1810	Feb. 25, 1811	10:74
Heirs of Cornelius Stryker	Executors of Cornelius Stryker	Dec. 8, 1854	Oct. 14, 1867	783:459
Adrianna Stryker Sarah M. Ditmas Henry Ditmas	Caroline E. Hyatt	---	Oct. 16, 1867	784:109
Caroline E. Hyatt Abraham C. Hyatt	Louisa Brösamle (wife of Frederick)	March 3, 1871	Nov. 25, 1871	1024:24
Louisa Brösamle	Louis Goetz Wilhelmina Goetz	---	Nov. 23, 1905	42:63
Louis Goetz Wilhelmina Goetz	Rubin Brinian	----	July 24, 1916	3610:342

407 Howard Ave

(rope walk)



Table 2
Chain of Title for Former Lot 2 (Parts of Lots 1, 72-87)

Grantor	Grantee	Transaction Date	Recording Date	Liber:Page
Brooklyn, Town of	Inhabitants & Freeholders of the Town of Brooklyn Henry Filkin	—	May 11, 1697	2:133
Henry Filkin Katherine Filkin	Peter Stryker	----	Jan. 22, 1701/2	3:326
Cornelius Stryker	John Lefferts	May 5, 1810	Feb. 25, 1811	10:76
John Lefferts Sarah Lefferts	Cornelius Stryker	May 5, 1810	Feb. 25, 1811	10:74
Heirs of Cornelius Stryker	Executors of Cornelius Stryker	Dec. 8, 1854	Oct. 14, 1867	783:459
Adrianna Stryker Sarah M. Ditmas Henry Ditmas	Caroline E. Hyatt	----	Oct. 16, 1867	784:109
Caroline E. Hyatt Abraham C. Hyatt	John Leahy	April 15, 1872	May 1, 1872	1048:120
Samuel Maddox (referee) Julia Gibbs Catherine Leahy <i>et al.</i>	William L. Lee	----	July 3, 1896	5:431

John Leahy appears in the 1869 directory as a ropemaker living on Butler Street near Brooklyn Avenue (Lain 1869:379). The following year he appears as a ropemaker on Rockaway Avenue near Halsey Street (Lain 1870:412). During 1872 and 1874 he appears as ropemaker living at the corner of Bergen Street and Howard Avenue (Lain 1872:434; Lain 1874:480). During 1875 and 1877 his listing is ropemaker at Howard Avenue corner of Bergen Street (Lain 1875:511; Lain 1877:526). He appears again in 1879 as twine manufacturer at the same address (Lain 1879:579). The same listing appears in 1880 with the addition of his home at 351 Howard Avenue (Lain 1880:620). The 1881 directory shows him a ropemaker at Howard Avenue corner of St. Mark's Avenue (Lain 1881:629). From 1884 through 1887 he is listed as twine manufacturer at Howard and St. Marks or Howard and Bergen, with a house at 351 Howard Avenue (Lain and Healy 1884:745; Lain and Healy 1885:598; Lain and Healy 1886:653; Lain and Healy 1887:654). During 1888 and 1890 he is listed as twine manufacturer at Howard Avenue and Bergen Street (Lain and Healy 681; Lain and Healy 1890:682). During 1891 through 1893 he is listed as twine manufacturer or manufacturer living at 351 Howard Avenue (Lain and Healy 1891:665; Lain and Healy 1892:682; Lain and Healy 1893:728). During 1894 his listing is twine manufacturer at St. Mark's and



Howard Avenues, with a house at 351 Howard Avenue (Lain and Healy 1894:768). The next year a John A. Leahy is listed as a printer living at 351 Howard Avenue (Lain and Healy 1895:788). This may well be the son of John Leahy, ropemaker. John Leahy owned former Lot 2 from 1872 through 1896. He is listed as a ropemaker there intermittently from 1872 through 1894. During 1872 and 1874 he may also have lived there. From 1880 through 1884 he evidently lived at 351 Howard Avenue, north of the project area.

The remainder of the former Stryker woodland must have passed to A. Orville Millard sometime prior to 1867 when he is referred to in the deed to Caroline E. Hyatt as owing land to the north of her lot (Liber 784:109). His executors sold part of the former Lot 4 (western half) to Walter and Henry Parfitt during June 1886 (Liber 1675:15). During November 1888 the Parfitts sell this lot to James Carpenter (Liber 1845:382). Carpenter sells it to William Goetz during July 1891 (Liber 2055:389). Goetz sells the small triangular lot at 399 Howard to Louis Goetz in 1896 (Liber 6:4). The directories show William Goetz as a tailor living at 403 Howard Avenue during 1892, 1895 and 1896 (Lain and Healy 1892:447; Lain and Healy 1895:506; Lain and Healy 1896:539). Four hundred three Howard is former Lot 3. The 1897 directory shows William Goetz as a tailor living and working at 397 Howard Avenue (Lain and Healy 1897:556). This lot is Lot 9 which contains a two-story dwelling and a one story tailor's shop as shown in Figure 6.

The Brooklyn City Directories were searched for evidence on A.O. Millard. From 1867 through 1870 he is listed as living at 1361 Fulton Avenue (Lain 1867:429; Lain 1868:431; Lain 1869:457; Lain 1870:499). The 1871 directory lists him as a lawyer living at 77 New York Avenue (Lain 1871:516). He is consistently listed at this address through 1884 (Lain and Healy 1884:851). He is absent in the later directories. A short biography of Millard confirms that he was a lawyer practicing in New York City. He moved to Brooklyn in 1839 and subsequently served on the Board of Education and as a judge. He also invested in real estate (Stiles 1884:1297). There is no evidence that he ever lived on his woodland property on or near the project area.

Additional information was sought on ropemaking due to its association with former Lot 2. During 1824 the village of Brooklyn had eight ropewalks. They employed 200 people, and produced 1130 tons of cordage that year. This manufacturing was valued at \$260,000 (Stiles 1884:142). For certain years Lain and Company produced a Brooklyn Business Directory which was bound with their City Directory. The entry for 1871 lists fourteen makers of rope, cord or twine including Leahy (Lain 1871:69). This 1875 directory lists sixteen ropemakers including Leahy (Lain 1875:95).



In summary it can be seen that former Lots 2 and 3 on Block 1452 each contained structures for at least a decade prior to the availability of water and sewers. Cisterns or wells and privies can be expected in both lots. These lots were owned by the Brösamle and Leahy families for all or most of this period. Lot 2 housed a ropewalk owned and operated by John Leahy from approximately 1872 through 1894. Lot 3 contained a two-story dwelling. Frederick and Louisa Brösamle lived there during 1889 and possibly before. By 1892 William Goetz lived there. He left by 1896, when he moved two doors north to 397 Howard Avenue. There is no good evidence that the structures at 397 and 399 Howard were built prior to 1897. Water was available under Bergen Street during 1894, so these two structures probably did not have cisterns or wells. Sewers were available by 1899. Privies are a possibility, but so are flush toilets emptying into a cesspool or septic tank.

Deep features such as cisterns, wells or privies could survive in former Lots 2 and 3. Former Lot 2 lies partly under the backyards of later Lots 79 through 87, partly under the one-story garage in the rear of Lot 78 and has been partly disturbed by the new construction in Lots 66 and 70 through 77. Former Lot 3 is now Lot 5. The rear yard remains open and the western half of the lot contains a one-story structure without a basement.



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The above text has documented that Block 1452 within the Oceanhill Urban Renewal Area has little potential for preserving archaeological evidence from the prehistoric period. There are no known prehistoric sites within a radius of two miles. None of the early maps show any fresh water sources nearby.

The section on historic sensitivity shows that this block remained woodland until circa 1870. Shortly after this a ropewalk and a two-story dwelling were built on adjacent lots subdivided from the former Stryker woodland. Water service became available during 1894 and sewers during 1899, so there is a good possibility that cisterns or wells, and privies were used in these two lots. The ropewalk is clearly associated with John Leahy for this entire period, and the dwelling was occupied by the Brösamle and Goetz families for parts of the period. No structures with basements were ever built on the lot with the dwelling, and most of the former ropewalk location is in backyards or under a garage with no basement, so any subsurface features could still survive. For these reasons we recommend archaeological testing of former Lots 2 and 3 (parts of present Lots 78-87, and present Lot 5), prior to any construction activities there.



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New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

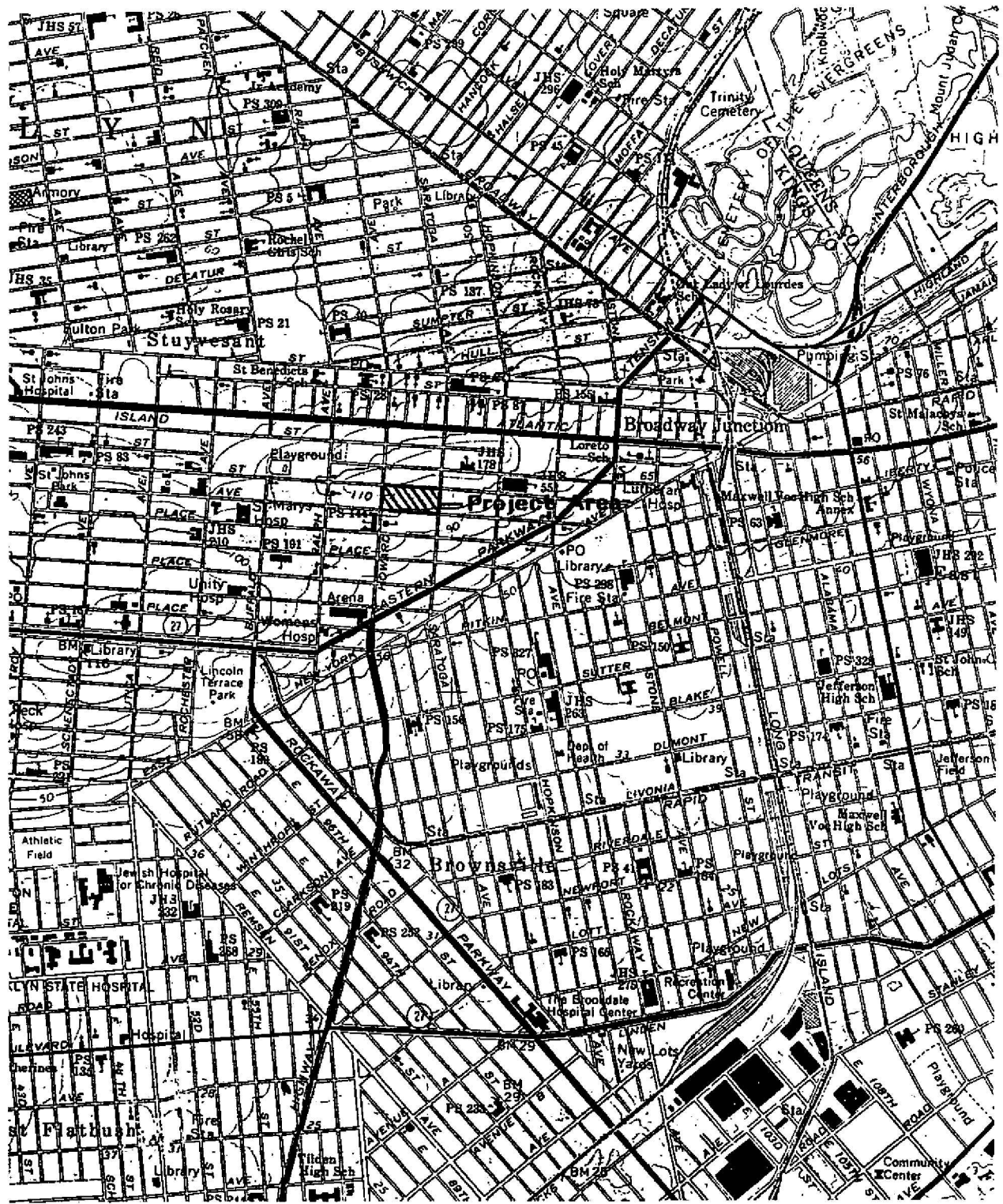
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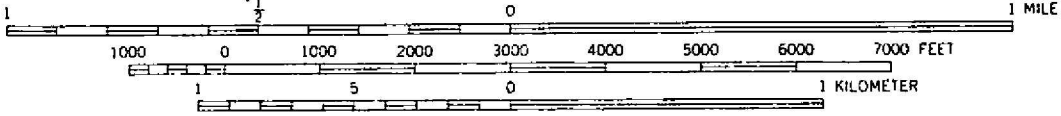


Figure 1 Project area shown on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series Brooklyn, N.Y. quadrangle, 1967 photo-revised 1979.

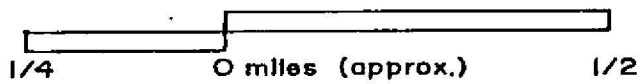
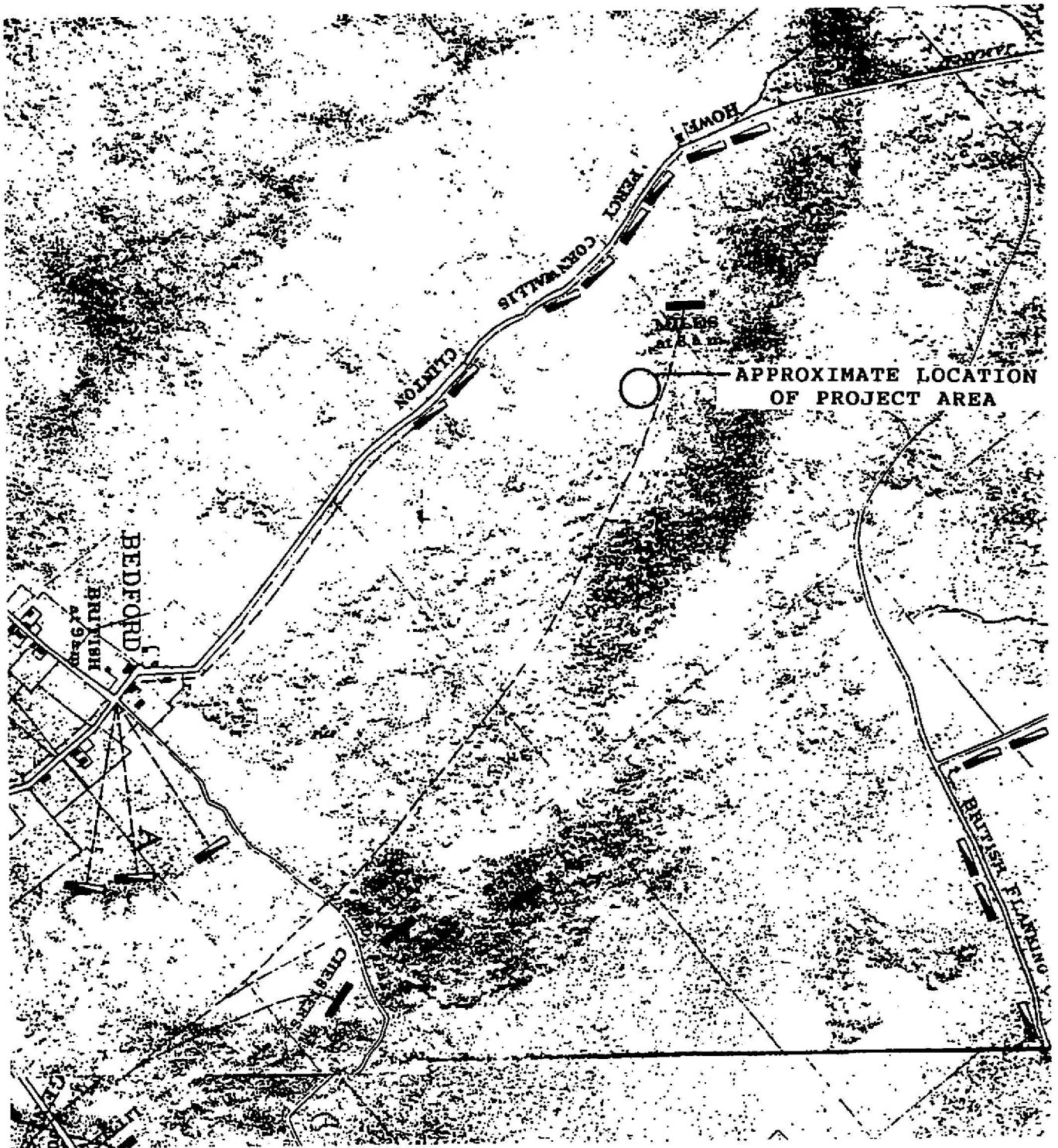


Figure 2 From Johnston's Plan of the Battle of Long Island and of the Brooklyn Defenses, August 27, 1776.

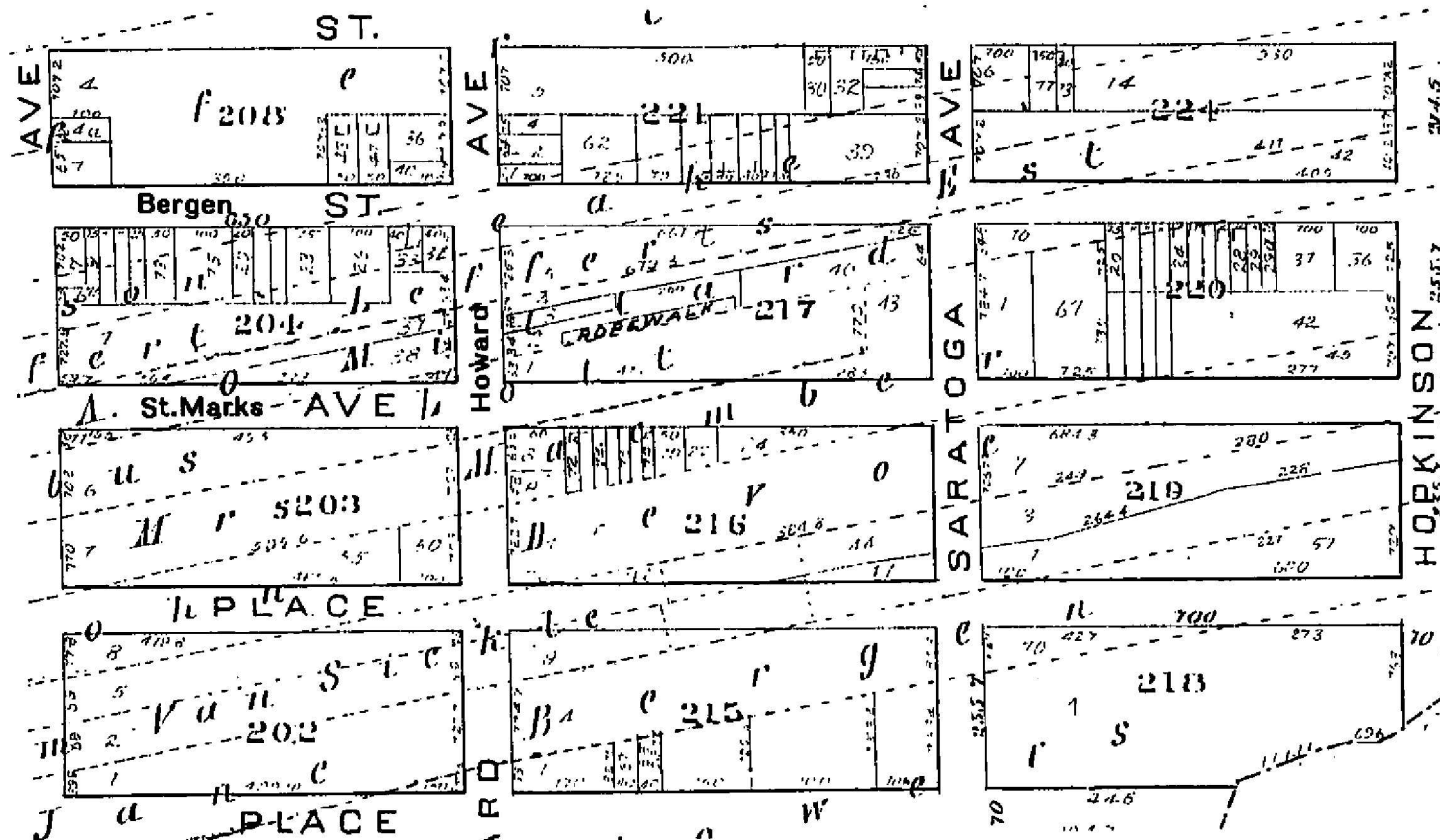


Figure 3 From the 1880 Bromley Atlas, Plate 33.
 Project area is block 217.

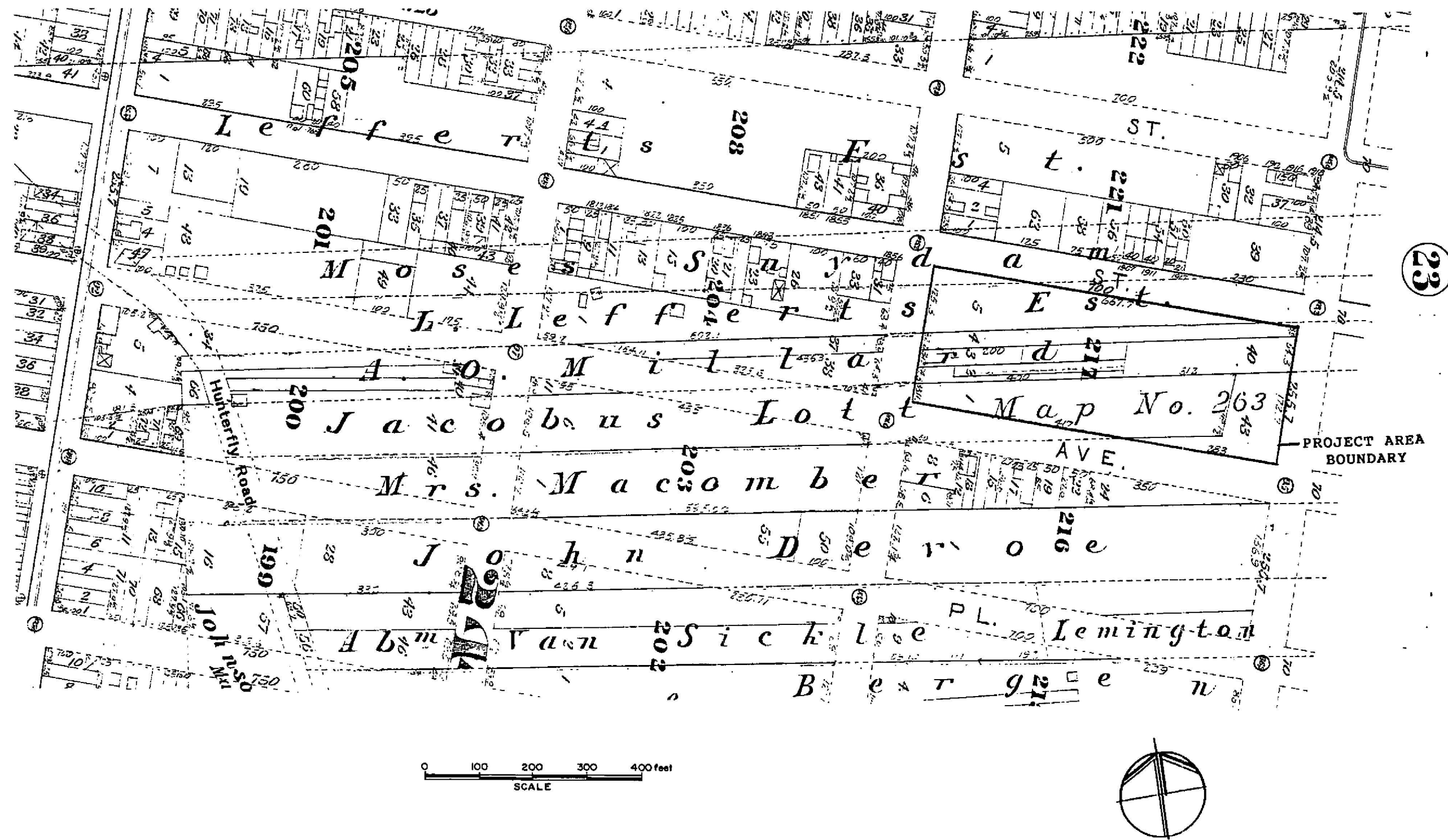


Figure 4 From the 1886 Robinson and Pidgeon Atlas, Plate 24.

BERGEN

ST. MARKS

Howard Av.

Saratoga Av.

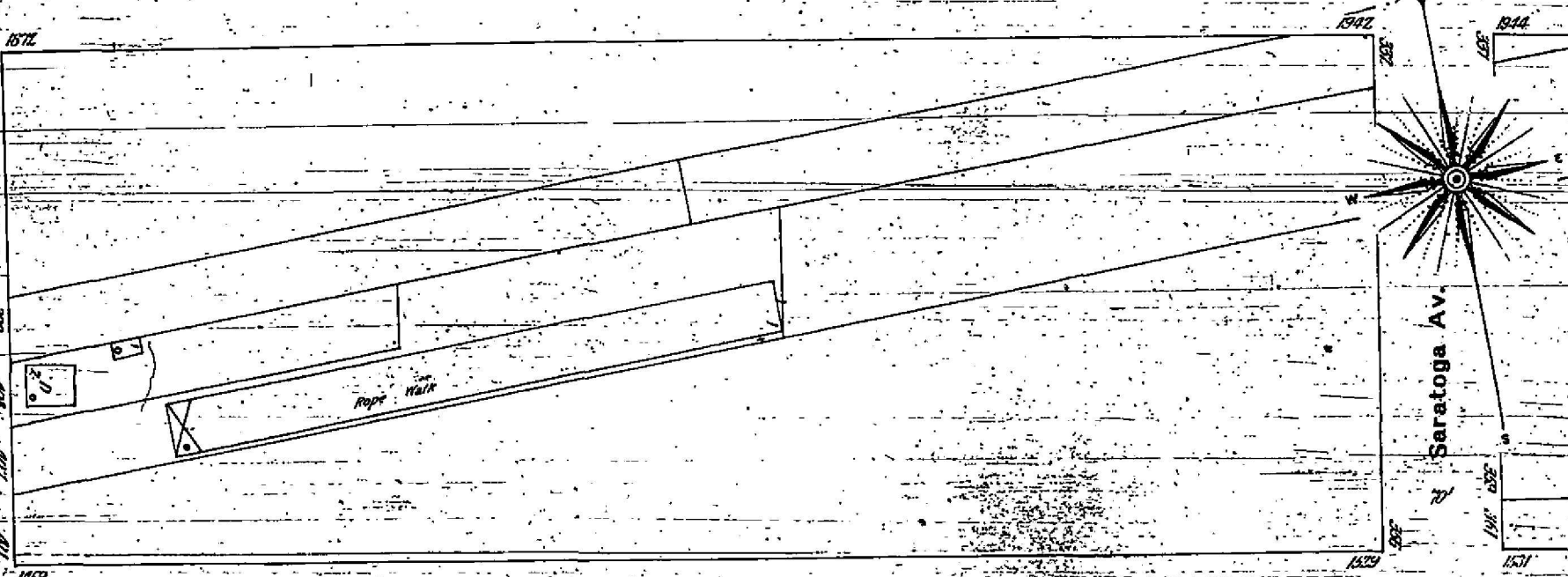


Figure 5 From the 1888 Sanborn Insurance Maps.

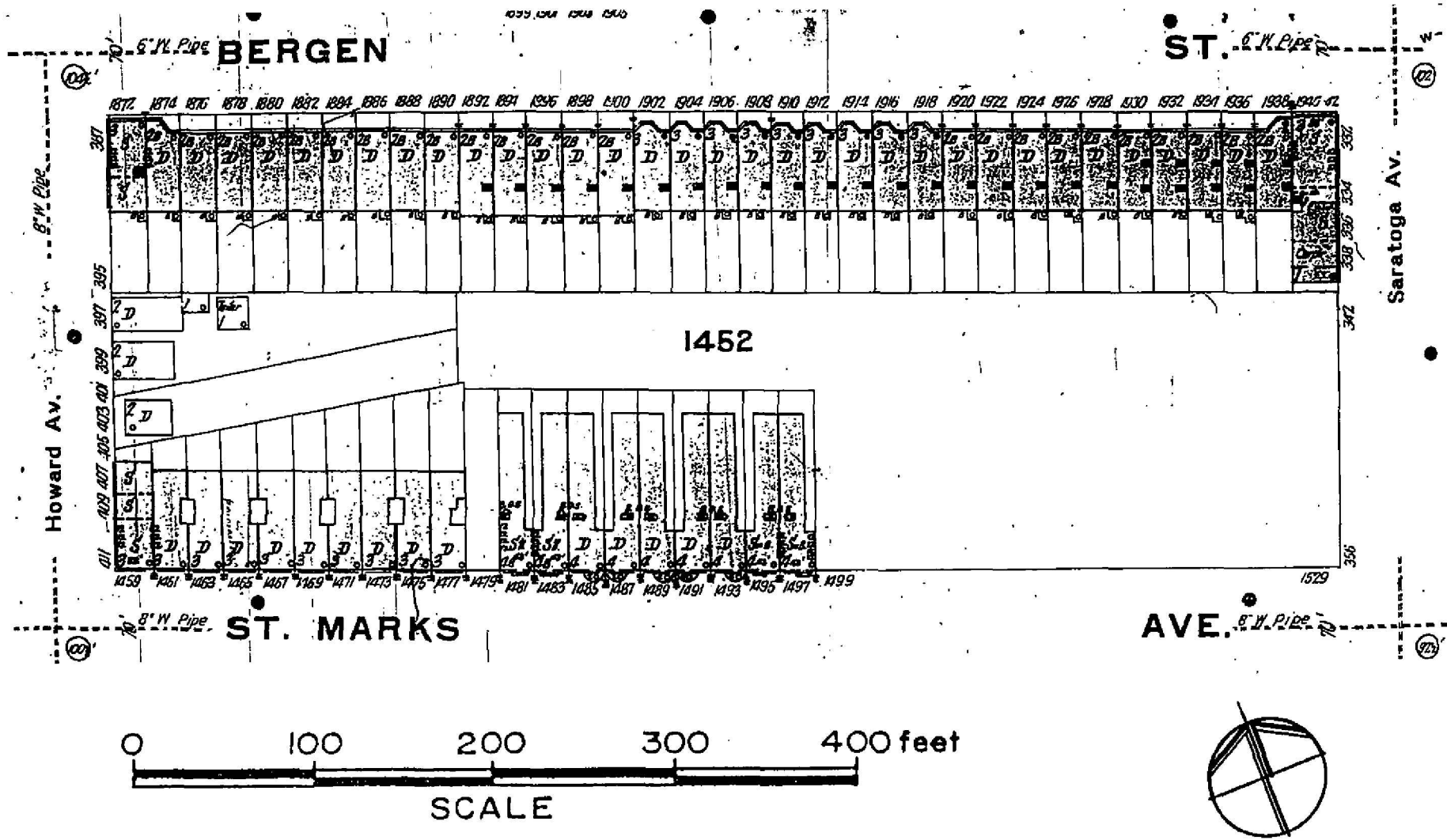
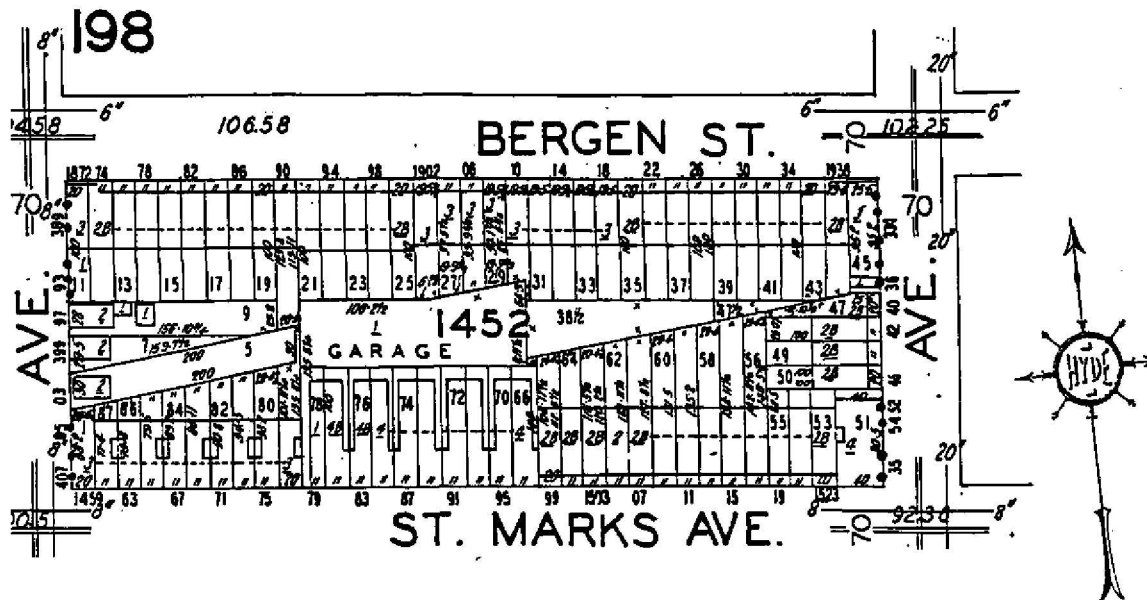


Figure 6 From the 1908 Sanborn Insurance Maps.



SCALE: 150 FEET TO THE INCH

Figure 7 From the 1929 Hyde Desk Atlas, Plate 196.

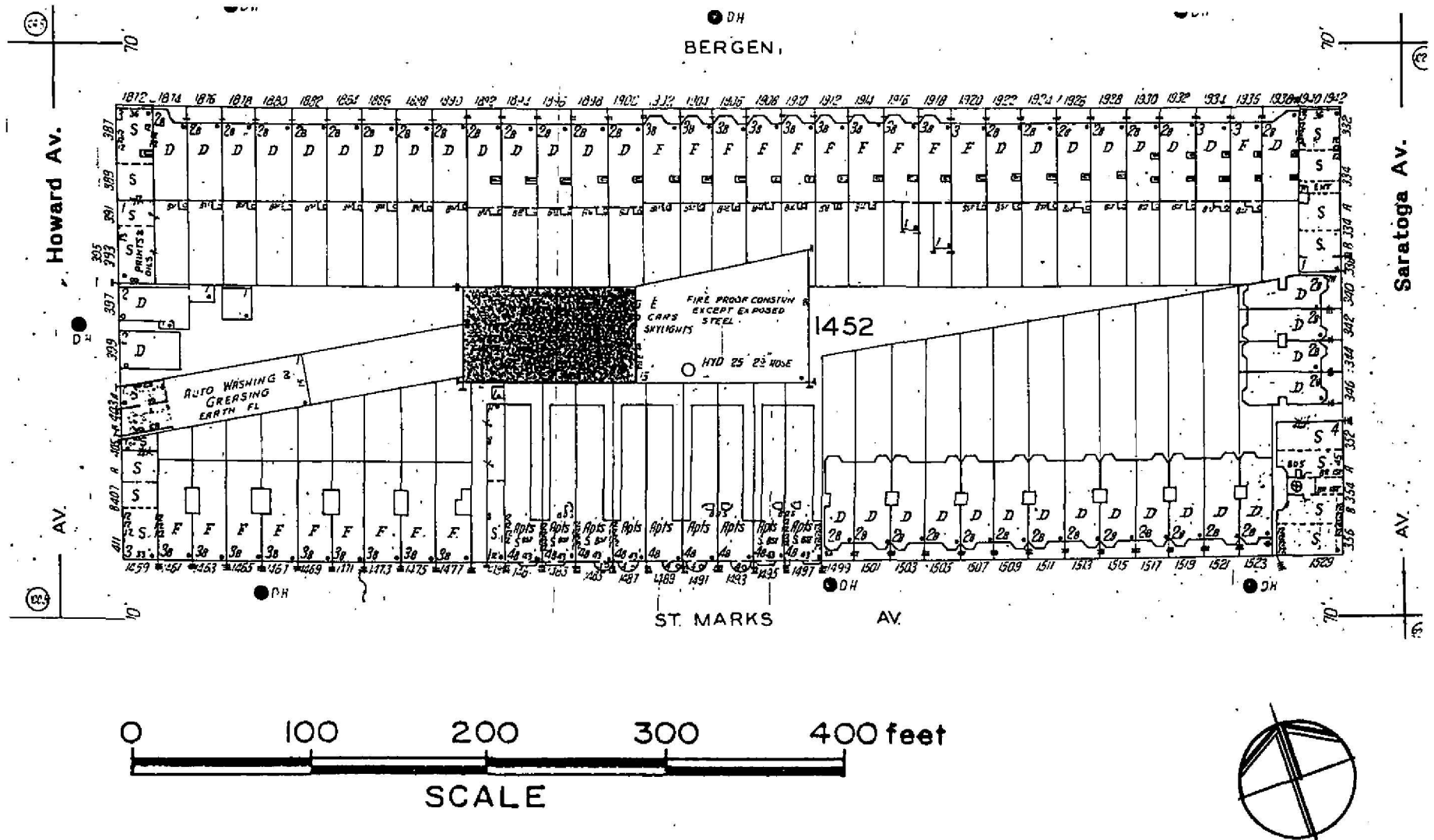


Figure 8 From the 1932 Sanborn Insurance Maps.

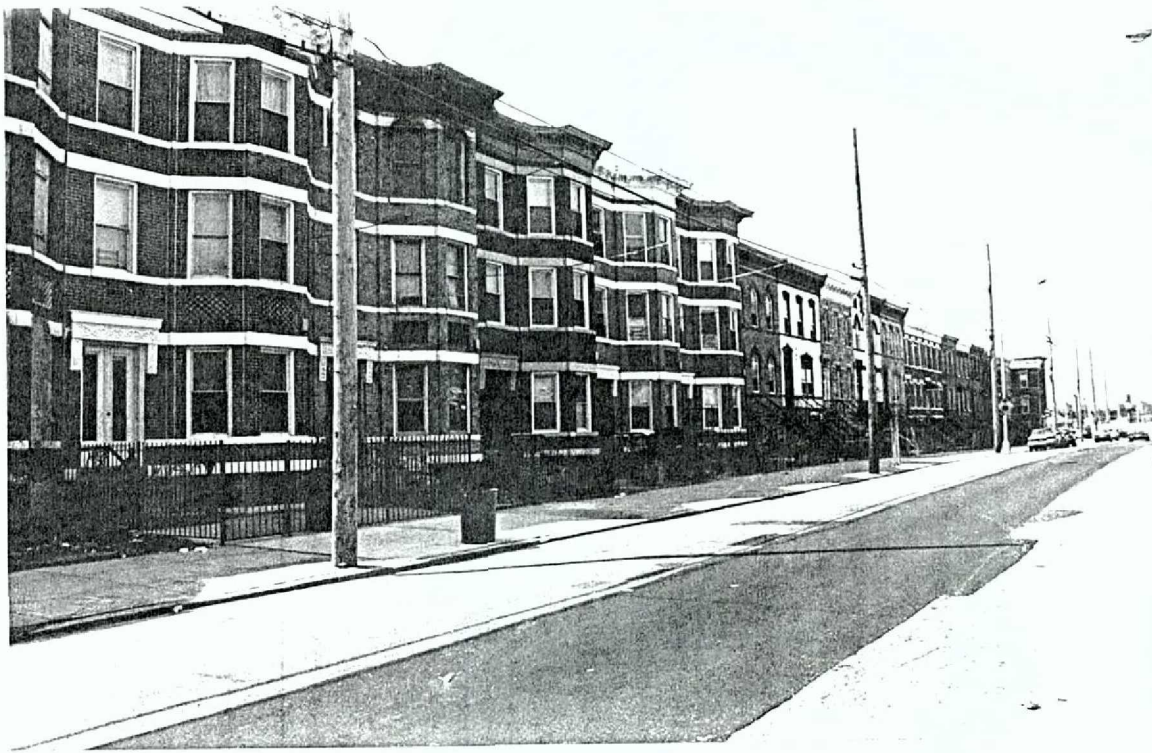


Plate 1 View of the Bergen Street frontage of the project area looking west.

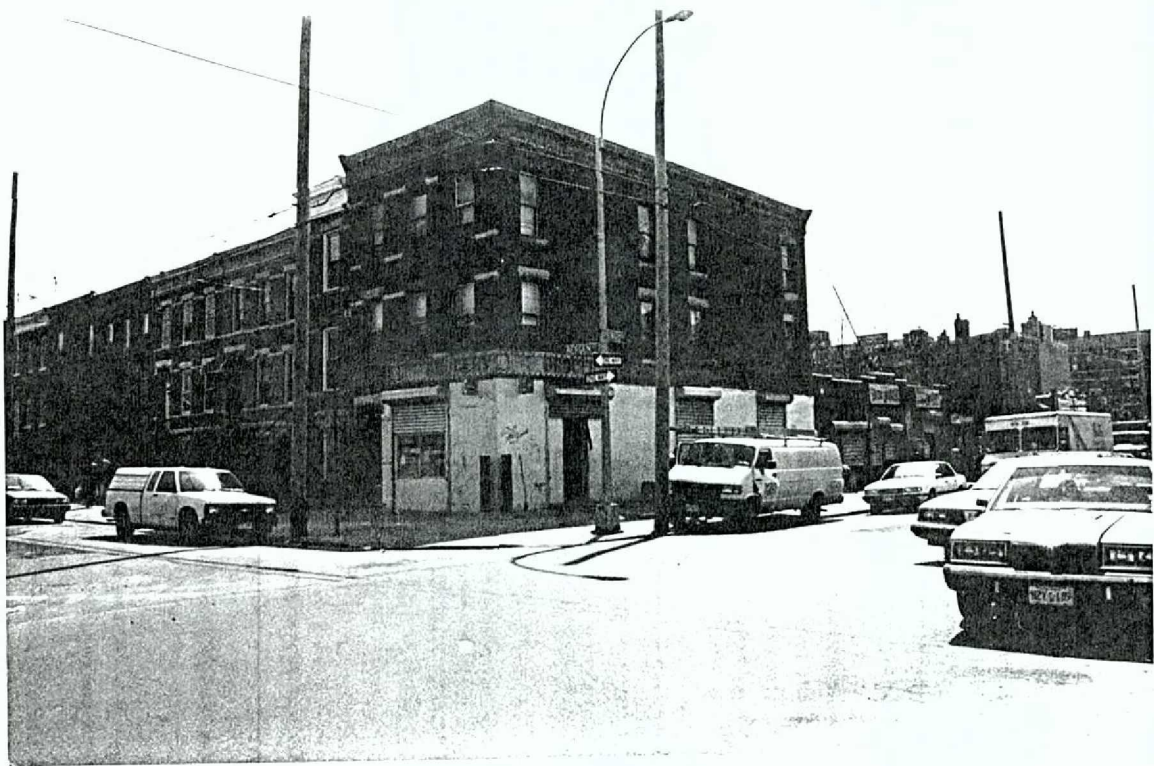


Plate 2 View of the corner of Bergen Street and Howard Avenue looking southeast.



Plate 3 View of the corner of Howard and St. Marks Avenue looking northeast.



Plate 4 View of the corner of St. Marks and Saratoga Avenues looking northwest.