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504 BROOKLYN-QUEENS CONNECTING HIGHWAY BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

CEQR No. 88-057K

520 Humboldt

498 Meeker

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PHASE IA ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

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HISTORICAL
PERSPECTIVES INC.



P.O. Box 331 Riverside, Connecticut 06878

PHASE 1A ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
504 BROOKLYN-QUEENS CONNECTING HIGHWAY
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Prepared

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INTRODUCTION

The proposed rezoning of a structure from residential to commercial use, located at 504 Brooklyn-Queens Connecting Highway, requires certain building and zoning permits from the City of New York. In addition, specific City review agencies must review the application prior to granting a Certificate of Occupancy. This application procedure has resulted in a request from New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYCLPC) to perform a Phase 1 Archaeological Assessment of the property. Gary Ochal, owner of the property, requested that Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HP) perform the required documentary assessment of archaeological potential for Lots 41 and 42 of Block 2827 in Brooklyn, New York (Figure 1).

Plans for the rezoned location are limited to removing a one story shed currently on the east end of Lot 41, and constructing one concrete-block 26' x 35' building with a 4' deep foundation (Figures 2, 3). The proposed dog-grooming establishment will be located approximately where the current shed is on Lot 41, and will extend onto Lot 42. Although direct impact is limited to these areas, Andy Caplan of NYCLPC has requested that the study include the secondary impact zone of the adjoining properties, lots 35 and 36. Specifically, NYCLPC requested documentary research concerning the sites placement in relation to the Colonial village of "Het Dorp". This Phase 1A analysis documents the prehistoric and historic horizontal and vertical footprints of Lots 41 and 42, and assesses the archaeological potential of each lot.

Prior to nineteenth century development, the parcel was located within two blocks of the Bushwick Creek, and may have bordered salt marshes adjacent to the creek. Nearby to the north, tributaries to the Newtown Creek drained marshland as well. The pristine habitat would have been ideal for prehistoric utilization, as resources in such an environment are diverse and abundant. The original Wood Point Road which ran through Bushwick was a widened Indian trail leading to a point on Newtown Creek that was used for launching crafts to Manhattan (Stiles 1929:328). The trail passed within two blocks of the project site suggesting that temporary settlements may have been located along it within the project area.

Historically, the earliest settlement within the vicinity dated to 1660. The center of Het Dorp was located about six blocks south of the project site, with homesteads being as close as three blocks to the south. While there appear to be no buildings associated with this settlement within the project area, it was probably part of the farm land outside of the village, used by the inhabitants. The first structure did not appear on the lot until possibly the 1850s, and there was definitely a structure on it by 1880. While the current two story dwelling on Lot 41 is probably the 1880 structure on the

lot, the shed to be removed dates to the 1940s. The house appears to have a cellar, while the shed is on a slab foundation.

The parcel appears to be in an area sensitive for prehistoric and historic archaeological remains. The potential to recover remains from such a site is based on the documented disturbance which has occurred historically, and the degree of likelihood that such remains are intact. This report addresses this potential and assesses the need for further archaeological research.

RESEARCH METHODS

Background research entailed a number of tasks, each contributing to an understanding of prehistoric and historic land use within and surrounding the project area. The research provided information on the nature and scope of potential cultural resources, and the degree and nature of any subsurface disturbance. In order to accomplish this, several phases of research were performed including documentary research, cartographic analysis, site files review and informant interviews. The scope of each of these is presented below.

Documentary Research

A literature search was conducted to attempt reconstruction of prehistoric and historic land use patterns within the project area. Among those areas researched were The New York City Public Library, and the James A. Kelly Institute for Local Historical Studies at St. Francis College in Brooklyn. The Brooklyn and New York City Historical Societies were each researched as well. Conveyance records and WPA Block Abstracts were reviewed at the Municipal Building in Brooklyn and the Brooklyn Historical Society, to establish historic ownership. The New York City Municipal Archives provided documentation of the construction of the Bronx-Queens Expressway, adjacent to the project area. An attempt was made to locate original blueprints of the BQE construction, although none pertinent to the project parcel were located. In addition, archaeological research reports for nearby projects were obtained and reviewed.

Cartographic Analysis

Historic maps and atlases were obtained from the Brooklyn Historical Society and New York City Library. Early maps were also obtained from the County Clerks Office, Map Division. These were examined to determine the original topography of the lot and to establish the presence of standing structures and historic features within the project parcel throughout history. Cartographic data helped to determine the degree of probability that historic structures or foundations would be encountered, and to determine the age of any extant structures.

Informant Interviews

The curator of the Brooklyn Archives was contacted to provide information regarding historic land use. In addition, the current property owner was interviewed to determine recent subsurface disturbance.

Site Files Review

Site file reviews were conducted by The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation and the New York State Museum Education Department, to determine if prehistoric or historic materials had previously been recovered from the project area. State inventories as well as National Register inventories were reviewed as

well. Both of these agencies provided an assessment of archaeological sensitivity based on previously developed models.

Field Visit

A field visit was conducted to assess obvious impacts. The site was walked over, reviewed and photographed. Questionable impacts were either confirmed or dismissed during the site visit.

PROJECT AREA CONDITIONS

Environmental Setting

Long Island is part of the Coastal Plain which extends along the Atlantic ocean. The Embayed Section, extending from North Carolina to Cape Cod, is underwater, though Long Island is an exception (Figure 4). The Plain is largely joined to the Continental Shelf below the ocean, and more than half the plain is less than 100 feet in elevation (Eisenberg 1978:7).

During the Wisconsin episode of the Pleistocene, Long Island was largely glaciated. When the ice began to recede about 16,000 years ago, the glaciers left two terminal moraines along the Coastal Plain with deposits of till and outwash, mostly coarse gravels (Sirkin 1974:432). The first gravel formation, called the Ronkonkoma Moraine forms much of the south side of Long Island, while the second, the Harbor Hill Moraine, formed the north side of Long Island (Snow 1980:102). The project area was probably deglaciated between 15,000 and 16,000 years ago. The post-glacial environment was characterized by a spruce-pine forest, slowly giving way to a mixed hard-wood forest.

As the environment warmed, sea levels rose slowly. The continental shelf, now under the Long Island Sound, was once exposed and occupied by flora and fauna. The Brooklyn area was slowly dominated by a mixed hard wood forest, together with salt marshes, estuaries and bays. As warming continued, diverse communities of plant and animal life established themselves in the rich environment. The area was probably predominantly wooded at the time of colonization, accounting for the name given to the original settlement, Bushwick, meaning town of the woods.

Prior to European Contact, the project area was situated between the Newtown and Bushwick Creeks. The original course of Bushwick Creek ran about two blocks to the west, and was surrounded by salt marshes. The old Bushwick Creek was said to meander through meadows and mud flats, with two deep channels and many tributaries. The surrounding meadows were sometimes covered by the tide to form a pretty bay (Hazelton 1925:1103). Williamsburg was characterized by dense thickets, acres of bog and low land from Wallabout Bay to Newtown Creek (Armbruster 1912:34). The project area was probably not inundated as topographic maps place it as currently 26-30 feet above sea level. The earliest map found also reporting elevations dates to 1887 and agrees with the current elevation (Sanborn 1887: plate 99). No soil borings could be located to confirm the natural or altered stratigraphy of the parcel.

Current Conditions

Currently the project parcel is located at the southeast corner of Meeker Avenue and Humboldt Street, adjacent to the egress for the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway (BQE). On the west portion of Lot 41 fronting Humboldt Street is a two story green shingled house with bracketed eaves and a flat roof (Photo A, B). The house foundation is made of stone and cement-block, and there are two brick chimneys both on the north side along Meeker Avenue. There is also a sidewalk entrance to a basement on Humboldt Street, which is a crawl space under half of the house.

On the east end of the building on Lot 41 is a patio with a sunken cement foundation (Photo D). Behind the dwelling is a one story play-house on cinder blocks. The dwelling borders a brick building to the south on Lot 36. There is a large wire and wood fence around the property, bordering the house and patio (Photo C). Further east at the rear of the lot is a one story framed shed with a cement slab foundation directly beneath only the framed area (Photo E). The shed stands against a brick structure to the east on Lot 35. There appears to be no subsurface foundation beneath the shed, although there is a subsurface sewer line which runs to the shed from an unknown point of origin. The pipe is about eight inches in diameter and surfaces in the middle of the shed.

The remnants of Lot 42 since the expansion of Meeker Street and the removal of all buildings north of Lot 41 on this block, are adjacent to the shed and outside of the wire fence around Lot 41 (Photo C, F). What was once a back yard to a structure on Lot 42 is now part of the back yard of Lot 41. A dirt driveway to the shed at the rear of Lot 41 has been created across Lot 42.

Adjacent to the house on Lot 41 to the south is a large five story brick building on Lot 36. The building has been in place since 1890, and has operated as a police precinct since its original construction. The structure, at the corners of Humboldt and Herbert Streets, covers the majority of the lot and has a full basement. To the east of Lot 41 on Lot 35 is a one story brick building covering the entire lot. The building, fronting Meeker Avenue, is used as a garage and repair shop.

PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

To understand the prehistoric sequence within the vicinity of the project area, it is necessary to establish regional chronologies and patterns throughout prehistory. Since settlement patterns varied with resource availability, it is also necessary to describe the prehistoric environment and the degree of likelihood that native populations would have exploited such an environment. The archaeological record for Kings County includes information gathered by amateur and professional archaeologists over the last century. This data base has been enhanced by early ethnographic accounts of the Native American population.

The earliest inhabitants of southern New York, Paleo-Indians, occupied the area between 10,000 and 13,000 years ago. It is postulated that these early inhabitants subsisted on post-pleistocene megafauna such as caribou, mammoth and bison. Alternative hypotheses support that Paleo-Indian settlement and subsistence was based on a diverse array of resources (Eisenberg 1978:10). Sites in southern New York have been located along the Hudson River and tributaries on bluffs and ridges, and on ridge tips where deciduous trees dominated (Ibid). However, on Long Island it is often difficult to locate sites as the rise in the sea level since that time period has inundated coastal sites (Saxon 1973:202). Fluted Points, diagnostic of Paleo-Indian populations, have not been found in Kings or Queens County (Saxon 1978:252).

The subsequent Early Archaic Stage (9,000 years ago) is scantily represented in the archaeological record of Long Island. Often artifacts of this period are found in multi-component sites also representing the later Middle and Late Archaic periods (8,000 to 4,000 years ago). These multi-component sites are often situated on tidal inlets, coves and bays (Kearns and Kirkorian 1986:7). By about 7,000 years ago environmental changes had promoted the establishment of seasonally available resources, and the flora and fauna of Long Island were much as they are today. The area became populated with white-tailed deer, elk, and other mast-eaters as well as abundant water fowl. The established biotic communities provided a stable resource base for Archaic Indians, and settlement patterns began to reflect a seasonal pattern of resource exploitation.

By the Late Archaic period the sea level was near its present level. As a result, sites of this period were not inundated, and numerous ones have been encountered. The established shellfish beds in Long Island Sound would have provided a stable resource, easily utilized during periods of low resource availability, and midden sites of this period confirm this activity. Midden sites have largely been found along the coast, with the exception of those found along inland salt creeks (Skinner 1932:16).

Following the Late Archaic, the Transitional Archaic is represented by the Snook Kill phase on Long Island. Artifacts of this period include soap-stone bowls. This period, dating between 4,000 and 3,000 years ago, is represented at sites found on high sandy river terraces. The majority of sites appear to be along rivers and streams, while the number of inland sites recovered is minimal (Kearns and Kirkorian 1986:8).

The following Early Woodland period (3,000 to 2,000 years ago) is marked by the introduction of the bow and arrow, and ceramics. Crude cord marked Vinette I pottery diagnostic of this period has been found at sites on knolls and well-drained terraces, in proximity to fresh water resources. Early Woodland/Middlesex phase sites have been most often discovered during sand or gravel mining operations near a river or lake (Ritchie 1980:201).

The Middle and Late Woodland periods (2,000 to 500 years ago) are represented by more elaborate ceramic styles, including scallop marking and shell tempering. Towards the end of the Woodland period, and possibly not until the later Contact period, maize horticulture was introduced into the Native American subsistence practices. Sites of this period are usually found on second terraces or well drained soils along fresh water sources (Ritchie 1980:265). Sites of the Windsor tradition of the Late Woodland period include the North Beach site at Laguardia Field, and the Grantville site at College Point (Smith 1950:102). Both sites yielded refuse pits associated with extended habitation. Sites of the Windsor tradition also tend to be located on bays and tidal streams (Ibid:129).

The impact of the European colonization of Long Island drastically altered the life-styles of Native Americans. With the introduction of metal and glass, aboriginal tools and artifacts were slowly replaced. The shoreline location for late prehistoric sites suggests that it is an extension of the settlement patterns utilized during earlier periods (Kearns and Kirkorian 1986:8). Alternative hypotheses suggest that the desire to produce wampum for economic exchange resulted in many Long Island groups settling year round along the coast. It is also thought that this same motivation may have been the reason for the adoption of maize as a stable resource base. Wampum manufacturing sites have been reported from the western part of the island (Ceci 1982:9).

At the time of European contact, Native American populations spanned Long Island. Western Long Island was inhabited by Native Americans of the Delaware group, speaking a Munsee dialect (Figure 5), while those on the eastern part of the island were more closely related to the Connecticut groups (Salwen 1978:160). Ethnographic reports of Indian villages at the time of contact show that there were large settlements along the Newtown Creek in Queens, north of the project area, and a

number along Jamaica Bay, south of the project area (Figure 6). The closest village reported is Quandus (Quaricus) along the Newtown Creek in the town of Bushwick (Figure 8). To the south along the East River the Rinnegaconck occupied a tract of land near Wallabout Bay (Figure 7).

The Brooklyn area was occupied by the Carnarsee Indians, whose extensive planting grounds surrounded their settlement (Bolton 1934:46). The Maspeth group occupied the swamps on the north side of Newtown Creek. While there are no settlements reported for the project site, the route of historic Wood Point Road two blocks to the east of the project area, follows an Indian trail, which was once the Rockaway foot path to Mispat (Newtown) Creek, where the Mispat Indians were located (Armbruster 1912:102). Although a map of Indian trails does not include this route, it did in fact exist (Figure 6). When Stuyvesant placed the original settlement of Het Dorp along this route in 1660, he placed it directly in the path used by Indians, to try to block their entry to his land on Manhattan (Jewell 1926:11).

While numerous prehistoric sites have been found in Brooklyn, none have been recovered in the vicinity of the project area. Bolton's map of Indian sites in Brooklyn show no sites in the Williamsburg area, and the closest reported at that time are located in the vicinity of Brooklyn Heights (Bolton 1934:145). Although no sites have yet been found near the study area, this does not mean that the site was not occupied at some time prehistorically.

Archaeologists working on Long Island have recently recognized the fact that the majority of data available regarding settlement and subsistence was obtained from midden sites (Lightfoot 1985:59). Since these sites have the highest visibility, they have received the majority of attention historically. In an attempt to develop an unbiased model of settlement and subsistence, an intensive survey of Shelter Island was performed. The results indicate that while the large visible shell midden sites do exist, they are only part of a broader subsistence system which includes the use of numerous short-term special purpose camps (Ibid:78). While this has only been confirmed with data from Shelter Island, it is plausible that the same settlement system was in operation on Long Island, and that small short term campsites have largely gone unnoticed.

According to the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, there are currently no archaeological resources that have been reported from the project site, or near it. The New York State Museum reports that no sites have been located within one mile of the project area. In addition, they state that there is an average probability of producing prehistoric archaeological materials, and there is a medium probability of prehistoric occupation or use of the site

(See Appendix A, B). These assessments are based in part on a review of current USGS topographic maps that do not depict original watercourses which are now buried. However they also state that there is "a higher than average probability of prehistoric occupation...for areas in the vicinity of streams or swamps..." (Appendix A).

As far as environmental reconstruction can determine, the prehistoric topography of the project area places it near fresh water resources as well as salt marshes and tidal streams. The exact pre-1880 topography is not known but it may very well have been part of a slightly elevated rise of ground; and, elevated land in proximity to a wetland resource was a preferred locale for Native American camps and villages. Also, the site is near a well traveled Indian path that historically joined the Rockaway group with the Mispats. These factors indicate that there is a strong possibility that sites along the route were occupied as short term camps, given the resource-rich environment that would have attracted Native Americans.

HISTORICAL ERA

During the seventeenth century the Dutch acquired what is now metropolitan New York, and named it New Netherlands. In the 1620s, the governing body of the Netherlands granted administrative control to the Dutch West India Company. Although a 1629 charter permitted grants to farmers, Brooklyn remained largely unsettled. It was not until Wouter Van Twiller, the director of New Netherland, and his associates Van Corlear, Hudde and Van Kouwenhoven purchased land in 1636 from local Indians, that settlements in Brooklyn were populated. Van Twiller's purchase of fifteen thousand acres was unsanctioned by the Dutch West India Company, who nullified the purchase in 1652 (Ment 1979:12). The purchase of smaller tracts took place in 1636 by William Bennet and Jacques Bentyn who purchased 930 acres at Gowanus from the Indians, and shortly thereafter in 1637 Joris de Rapalje purchased a tract of land near Wallabout Bay (Stiles 1867:23). Director Willem Kieft legitimized the purchases by providing patents for these tracts in the 1640s (Ment 1979:12).

The project area was historically on the border of the townships of Williamsburg, Greenpoint and Bushwick. These tracts of land were originally purchased by Director Kieft of the Dutch West India Company in 1638. By the 1640s, most of the land currently in Kings County had been purchased from the Indians. Early plantations were owned by Swedes, Dutch, French, and Norwegians, called "Normans." The original owner of the project parcel according to Conveyance records, was Dirck Volkersten who was granted a track of land by the Dutch in 1645 (NYCLPC 1982:1). In 1713 the land was transferred to Captain Pieter Praa, who was related to Volkersten by marriage (Liber 4:38). A map of early plantations shows the majority of Volkersten's land as being north of the Normanskill Creek, later named Bushwick Creek, in northwest Greenpoint (Figure 9). Our project parcel appears to fall on land owned by Hans Hansen, who was the son-in-law of J. Rapalje (Stiles:1867:29). The discrepancy regarding original ownership may be due to cartographic error and/or inaccuracies in recording historic boundaries.

In 1660 Governor Stuyvesant laid out the village of "Boswijck" (Bushwick-meaning town of the woods), with the main settlement known as "Het Dorp" (Figure 10, 11). He strategically placed the town directly on an Indian path which lead to his property on Manhattan, hoping to ward off Indian raiders. Woodpoint Road, the widened Indian Trail, ran through the center of the settlement connecting it with a town landing on Newtown Creek (Stiles 1929:328). Surrounding the palisaded village, farm lots were maintained by each household. A common salt marsh adjacent to the nearby Normanskill Creek was utilized to provide cattle with winter fodder. The center of this settlement appears to have been in the vicinity of current Bushwick Avenue and Metropolitan Avenue, about seven blocks south of the project area (Jewell 1926:14; Figure 12). The 1874

Beers Farm Line Map of the City of Brooklyn shows Wood Point Road running one block east of our site, and Old Mill Road running about two blocks to the south, with the original route of Bushwick Creek approximately two blocks to the west (Figure 13).

The earliest burial grounds of Bushwick Village were on Wood Point Road, near the intersection of Kingsland Avenue and Withers Street, about four blocks south of the project area. The cemetery was abandoned in 1879 and the remains reinterred under Bushwick Church (Armbruster 1912:85). The original settlement included the families of Skillman, Conselyea (Concellier), Baidel and DeBevois (Schroeder 1852:12). It is possible that private family burial plots were created, although remains have probably been reinterred elsewhere as well.

By 1674 Bushwick was under English rule. In 1687 the Patent of the town of Boswick (Bushwick) was granted, which did not include what became the village of Williamsburg (Stiles 1869:351). Although there was little growth in Bushwick during the eighteenth century due to transportation difficulties, the farms thrived providing crops to the city on Manhattan Island. Although Brooklyn was the site of the Battle of Long Island during the Revolutionary War, fighting took place in southern Brooklyn, far from the project site.

By 1786 Peter Conselyea owned the project parcel. There were no structures on it prior to this or at this time (Farm Plan Map, nd). In the 1790's plagues drove many New York City residents to Brooklyn, seeking fresh air and an escape from the rancid environment (Danforth 1978:5). At that time, what is now Williamsburg was characterized by swampy, low lying flat land which was not conducive for development, and thus the community experienced little growth (Figure 14).

In 1800 Richard Woodhull a local prospector, purchased thirteen acres of land along the East River, south of the Bushwick Creek. Here he laid out settlements in 1802. The land was surveyed by Colonel Jonathan Williams, for whom the town was eventually named (Armbruster 1942:1). In 1827 the village of Williamsburg was incorporated. To promote urban growth, Richard Williams turned fourteen acres in the north part of the city into building lots, stopping just south of the project area (Danforth 1978:6). Until 1838 Wood Point Road remained the sole public highway connecting the towns of Greenpoint, Williamsburg and Bushwick (Felter 1918:15).

Greenpoint, north of the Bushwick Creek, experienced similar growth during the nineteenth century, especially along the Newtown Creek. Here the streets were laid out in a grid pattern in 1834 by Nezhiah Bliss who ran Novelty Iron Works in New York (NYCLPC 1982:2). Shortly thereafter, many New Yorkers moved to Greenpoint, building their houses on stilts due to the depth of the mud (Schwartz 1966:14). As development proceeded, land was leveled and creeks and marshes were filled. In the

latter half of the nineteenth century, sand hills east of Kingsland Avenue, which is two blocks east of the project area, were leveled and a park was created (Harding 1944: p.14). Bushwick Creek was also eventually filled and became McCarren Park (Ibid:17). As Greenpoint grew, industrial activities centered along the Newtown Creek included porcelain and china production, ship building, glass manufacturing and oil refining (NYCLPC 1982:6).

The lack of formal boundaries between the townships throughout history results in uncertainty as to the township encompassing the project area. As shown in 1846, the project parcel is not in Williamsburg (Figure 15). However, an 1852 map shows that it is within the city limits (Figure 16). To add to the confusion, some of the conveyance records indicate that the parcel was within the boundaries of Greenpoint, while others place it within the township of Bushwick (Liber 23:378; Liber 350:398).

The project parcel remained undeveloped and owned by the Conselyea family through 1850. When Judge William Conselyea died, the Conselyea estate was divided into building lots and the parcel was sold to Samuel Willits (Liber 218:251). An 1852 map shows the project parcel may have had a building on it either on Lot 41 or 42, possibly associated with a dwelling across Smith Street, now Humboldt Street (Figure 16). At that time the block had not been lotted, so it is difficult to tell where the building is in relation to the project lot. This is the only structure shown on the entire block, while the surrounding blocks have been developed. The only industrial structure located in the vicinity is a ropewalk two blocks to the west, which is a term used for a rope manufacturing company (Figure 17).

The roads encompassing the block were opened and paved at different times. Humboldt Street, first named Wyckoff Avenue and then Smith Street, was opened by 1851 (Armbruster 1942:197). Smith Street was named for one of the early families in the neighborhood, and was renamed Humboldt after Alexander Humboldt (Lieberman 1965:43). Meeker Avenue was first opened in 1814 and was built from crushed Oyster shells, and properly named the "Shell Road" (Ibid :50). Originally the road ran to the ferry on Newtown Creek and the Penny Bridge crossing the creek. In 1836 the road became part of the Newtown-Bushwick Turnpike, facilitating travel to surrounding towns. These together with North Henry Street and Herbert Street, were all paved between 1901 and 1906, and were each 30 feet wide at that time (City of New York 1921:158).

In 1854 Brooklyn absorbed Williamsburg and Bushwick, and in 1898 Brooklyn became a borough of New York (WPA 1982:436). Prior to the 1890s Bushwick and Williamsburgh experienced a great influx of Germans, who were actively involved in the

development of both these cities. Germans were known for founding several of Brooklyn's breweries, and as managers and workers in the manufacturing industry (Ment 1979:55).

Through the remainder of the nineteenth century, the parcel changed hands many times. According to conveyance records at the Brooklyn Historical Society, Lot 41 was owned sequentially by the following families through the year 1900: Seabury, Cooper, Doyle, McKeaman, Farley, Hynes and Moore. There were no German owners of the properties. By 1880 the Block number had been changed to 833, Lot 41 was numbered 5, and Lot 42 was numbered 6. Both lots had a wooden structure located on the west portion of each lot, fronting Humboldt Street (Figure 18). There are no specifications indicating whether the buildings covered the entire lots or had basements at that time. It is also difficult to tell if either of these are the structure depicted on the 1852 map (Figure 16).

In the 1850s, the Board of Water Commissioners was established to promote aquaduct and reservoir development (Ment 1979:49). During the 1870s, Greenpoint had three pumps available for the town water supply. The remainder was supplied by cisterns (Harding 1944:14). According to the Water Department, water lines were hooked to the structure on Lot 41 by 1947, although no records of the original date of installation were available. For Lot 42 the only water records indicate that service was shut off in 1938. The Sewer Department maintains that sewage hook up appears to have been sometime during or after 1882 for Lot 41, while lot number 42 had sewer lines hooked up between 1880 and 1882. The 1880 atlas shows no sign of water and sewer lines in place, although there are fire hydrants located along Herbert Street (Figure 18). The 1887 atlas shows that Meeker Street had 12 inch pipes laid, and North Henry Street had 6 inch pipes laid for public utilities (Figure 19). It can only be assumed that sewer lines were in by the 1880s and water lines were available either by then, or shortly thereafter.

By the 1860s tracks were laid in Brooklyn for the horse railroad (WPA 1939:438). By 1880 a Railway Depot was located one block east of the project site, at the corner of North Henry Street and Meeker Avenue (Figure 18). While transportation facilitated the development of the neighborhood, the area was slow to develop relative to the surrounding village centers. Since the block fell somewhere between the boundaries of Greenbush, Williamsburgh and Bushwick, it was on the fringe of development, and did not experience the rapid growth that other neighborhoods did.

By 1887 the Block had been numbered 2827 and the Lots possessed their present numbers. Lot 41 had a two story structure on the western portion, fronting Humboldt Street, while Lot 42 had a three story structure fronting Humboldt

Street. These are probably the same buildings depicted on the 1880 map (Figure 19). Both buildings are listed as Stores with steam boilers, and are the only structures on the lots. At that time, Felix Doyle was the owner of the structure on Lot 41 (Liber 1714:114). In the 1890s, Williamsburgh and Bushwick experienced an influx of immigrant populations (Ment 1979:55). Low-income housing was in demand to accommodate the rising number of factory workers and blue-collar laborers, and often store keepers lived in the apartments above their shops, which may have been the case with the buildings on Lots 41 and 42.

In 1898 Brooklyn became a Borough of New York. In 1904 Lot 41 was owned by John Hynes (Liber 1790:23), and the original building on the lot appears to have an eastern extension, covering the western two-thirds of the lot (Figure 20). There are no labels indicating the measurements or specifications of the building, and the eastern end of the lot remains vacant. Lot 42 owned by the Bedfords remained the same as in 1880. Both of the lots appear unchanged on the 1916 Sanborn Atlas of Brooklyn.

In 1920 Giocchinio Spiezio acquired Lot 41 from Florence Moore. In 1942 he acquired Lot 42 from Francis Coiffi. Both parcels remained in the Spiezio family throughout the twentieth century until 1983 (Liber 3951:333). In 1929 Lot 41 continued to have a two story wooden structure. Behind this to the east there appears to be another one story building, where the one story extension had been. The buildings appear not to be connected, and together they cover the western two-thirds of the lot, with the remaining eastern third vacant. Lot 42 still possessed a three story wooden structure fronting Humboldt Street. (Figure 21). At that time Francesco Coiffi owned Lot 42. There is nothing to indicate that any of the structures or additions had subsurface basements. Each lot, measuring 101 feet long by 23 feet wide, was vacant on the eastern end. Adjacent to Lot 41 to the south was a brick building spanning the majority of Lot 36, labeled as Police Department Precinct 31A. The Police Department was built in 1891 and had a full cellar (BB 19).

In 1938 the northern half of Block 2827 including Lot 42 was razed for the construction of the Brooklyn-Queens Crosstown Expressway (BQE), and more than half the lot was removed. The construction of the highway included the demolition of 633 buildings along Meeker Avenue and other roads, which were widened and repaved. Apparently, the blocks along Meeker Avenue experienced the largest amount of demolition (Office of Borough President 1938:39). The Meeker Avenue Bridge across the Newtown Creek was an extension of the BQE to provide easy access to Maspeth (Figure 22). The project remained in progress through the end of the 1950s. By 1949 sections had been opened along Atlantic and Hamilton Avenue, while the section over Meeker Avenue was still in progress (Office of Borough President 1949:12).

Plans for a 1939 addition to a building on Lot 36 include a diagram of the structures on Lots 41 and 42 (ALT 3296; Figure 23). At this point there was still a three story dwelling on Lot 42 fronting Humboldt Street, and a two story dwelling on the front of Lot 41. The eastern ends of each lot remained vacant. A 1942 atlas shows that the structure on the western end of Lot 41 remained, while an additional structure of unknown size was placed on the eastern part of the lot (Figure 24). This may be the shed currently on the east end of the lot, although the shed is actually congruent to the lot's eastern border, and the building on the 1942 atlas may not be (Compare Figures 2, 24). Unfortunately, the 1924 atlas is not clear as to where the actual building stood on the lot.

Lot 42 was vacant by this time, and the rear yard that remained was incorporated into the property owned by the Spiezio family. A 1960 permit for the lot indicates that at that time there was one B class dwelling with frame construction, owned by Felecia Spiezio. In 1983 the parcel was purchased by Gary Ochal, the present owner. The structure currently on the western end of Lot 41 is probably the same structure that was present in 1942. While the shed on the eastern end of the lot may be the building present in 1942, it may also have replaced the building previously at that location.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The potential for a site to be sensitive for significant prehistoric or historical archaeological remains is based upon a number of factors including the probability that such remains were actually deposited; the amount of disturbance to potential remains; and the information that could be derived by retrieving deposits. This report has assessed the potential for cultural resources to be present, and has documented the horizontal and vertical historical activities which have taken place at this site.

The original construction which took place on this block may have necessitated grading and filling. The earliest elevation which was found for this location dates to 1887, when the elevation was between 26-30 feet above sea level, which is its current elevation. However, it is possible that the natural elevation had been higher or lower than 26-30 feet prior to development which occurred before 1880. The amount of earth moving activities which may have taken place at this site with development, remains undetermined.

The historical development which took place on Lot 41 either occurred before 1852, or between 1852 and 1880 when a house was constructed on the western portion of the lot (Figures 16, 18). While there was a structure located somewhere along Humboldt Street between Herbert and Meeker Streets in 1852, it is not clear where it was located in relation to the project area. It is possible that the structure was located fronting Humboldt Street on either Lot 41 or 42, and was probably removed prior to 1880. By 1880 both lots had structures fronting Humboldt Street (Figure 18). While the building on Lot 42 was razed during the construction of the BQE, the building on Lot 41 has remained, and is still standing.

The earliest utility availability for both lots dates to the 1880s. The house currently on Lot 41 is probably not the one shown in 1852. However, the 1852 structure may have once stood on the lot. If this is the case, then there is the possibility that features associated with the mid-nineteenth century dwelling exist in the back yard. However, between 1850 and 1900 eight different families owned or occupied the lot. Potential historical features would most likely have been disturbed or destroyed with the construction of the one story addition, and the sunken patio. However, even if they were not disturbed, their significance is deemed minimal due to the lack of continuity of occupation. Potential remains would simply reflect this, rather than the long term habitation and use by a single individual or family.

If the first structure on Lot 41 was not built until later in the nineteenth century, then utilities may have been available at the time of construction. The water and sewer

lines appear to have been available by the 1880s. If the structure was built after this, then historic features such as wells, cisterns or privies, would not have been used. Due to the lack of established long term habitation, and the ambiguity of the date of original construction, it appears that there is no potential to recover home-lot features from Lot 41 that would add to the knowledge of nineteenth century social history.

The back yard to the east of the structure on Lot 41 experienced significant disturbance by the construction of a one story addition, and possibly by a separate one story building present in 1929 (Figure 21). While there may not have been a basement in the addition -or separate structure-, by 1929 sewer, water and electrical lines would have been available for connection and would have caused subsurface disturbance. There is still a one story addition on the eastern end of the house, with an attached sunken concrete patio. There are only 50' between the eastern end of the patio and the eastern end of the lot. The sewer line which surfaces in the standing shed, and the presence of sunken flower borders and fence posts supports the argument that the eastern end of this 50' by 30' span has experienced considerable subsurface disturbance.

Certain current anthropological research questions focus on neighborhood development and the human-related issues of urbanization. We do not feel that the 504 BQE site would significantly add to our study of these processes. As discussed earlier, the project site was, in the nineteenth century, between two village centers and slow to develop relative to the surrounding village centers. Its "fringe" location would make comparative analysis with studies of rapidly evolving neighborhood enclaves or rural communities problematical.

why?
on
what basis?

While it is possible that the project parcel may have hosted Native Americans at some time during prehistory, there is no strong evidence that the site was in fact utilized for any extensive period of time. The early accounts by settlers of Bushwick place the town on an Indian path. The project parcel is within two blocks of this path, although at that time there was no mention of settlements along it. In addition, the nineteenth and twentieth century development that took place on Lot 41 has probably caused sufficient subsurface disturbance to eradicate potential prehistoric remains.

The eastern end of Lot 42 will experience disturbance as the proposed building will extend onto the lot (Figure 3). No potentially significant historical remains will be disturbed on Lot 42, as the first development on the lot appears between 1852 and 1880 (Figures 16, 18). Since utilities were available by the 1880s, they may have been available at the time of house construction, and therefore back yard features would have not been present. In addition, no long term habitation or ownership could be established for this address. If earlier back yard

features were once present, they would not provide significant information worthy of archaeological investigations due to the lack of continuity of occupation.

While the back yard of Lot 42 was not developed, the entire lot experienced significant disturbance when it was razed with the construction of the BQE in the 1940s. The portion of the lot that remained undeveloped is now part of the back yard behind the structure on Lot 41 (Photo F). If historical development on Lot 42 did not disturb potential prehistoric cultural materials, the limited space in the back yard of the lot which has no documented disturbance would only provide a small, restricted area from which to recover resources. The remaining undisturbed rear yard on Lot 42 is less than 15' at its widest point, tapering to a narrow 10', and 20' long. This small, restricted area would only provide a limited window on the prehistoric use of the area.

The proposed construction of a dog grooming facility on Lot 41 will have no impact on surrounding Lots 35 and 36. Each of these lots have standing brick structures which are contiguous to the southern and eastern borders of Lot 41 (Photos D, E). The construction of a dog grooming facility will have no secondary impact on the adjacent lots.

Based on the extensive documentary and cartographic research conducted, it is determined that neither Lot 41 or 42 possess potentially significant cultural resources that will be impacted by the proposed development. The potential prehistoric resources from the back yard of Lot 42 would only be available from a restricted area. The materials and information recovered may not be worthy of additional archaeological investigations. Further documentary research would not clarify the presence or significance of such resources. In addition, the adjacent Lots 35 and 36 will not be adversely impacted either. The historical and prehistoric use of this site has been established, and further archaeological consideration is not necessitated.

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MAPS

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PROJECT SITE LOCATION

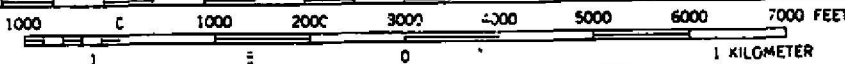
FIGURE 1



PROJECT AREA

SCALE 1:24 000

1 MILE



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
 SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
 THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 4.2 FEET IN THE EAST RIVER
 AND 5.2 FEET IN JAMAICA BAY

BROOKLYN, N. Y

N4037.5—W7352.5/7

(MEEKER AVE)
166' WIDE
BROOKLYN-QUEENS CONNECTING
HIGHWAY

HUMBOLDT ST.

231' 9 1/4"

101' 9 1/2"

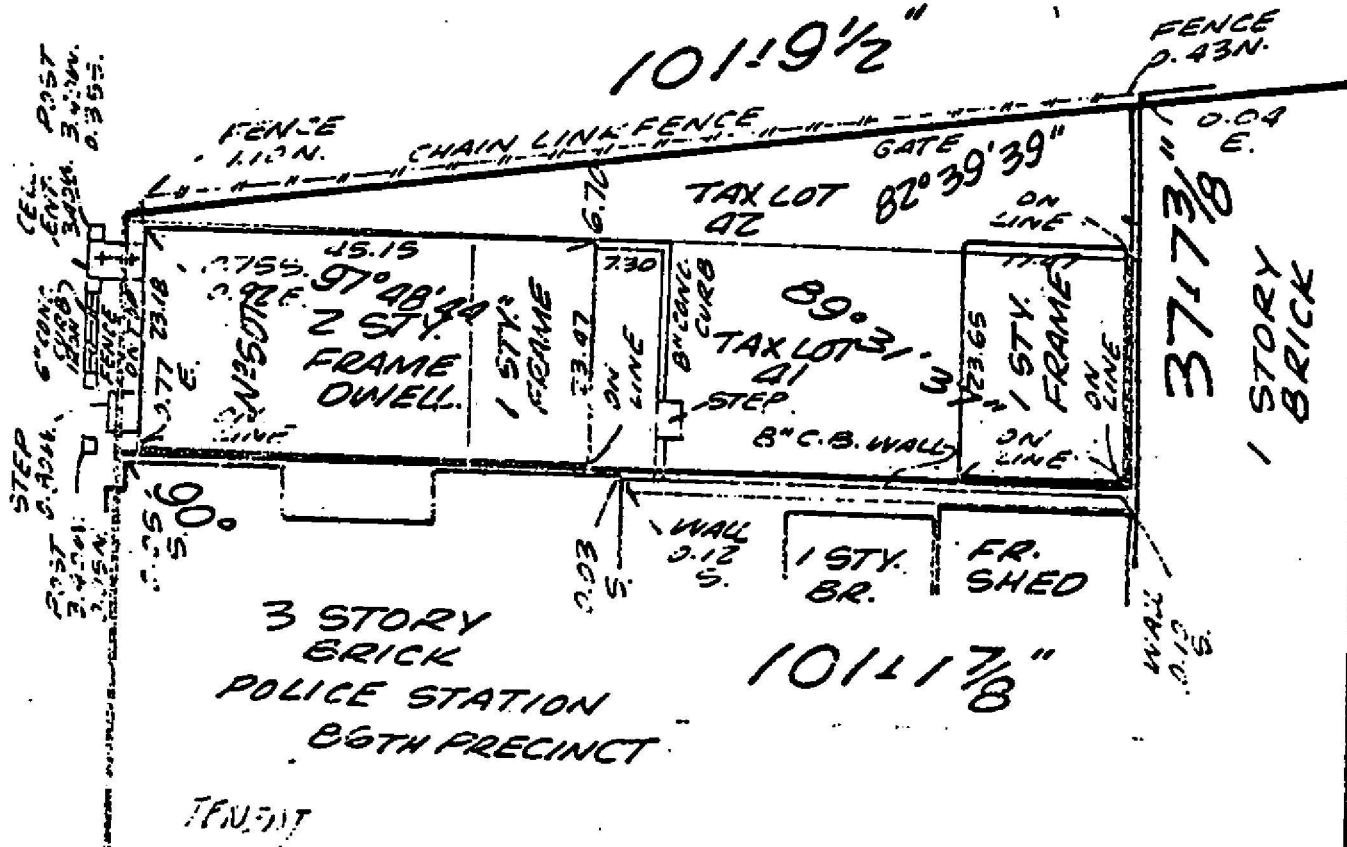
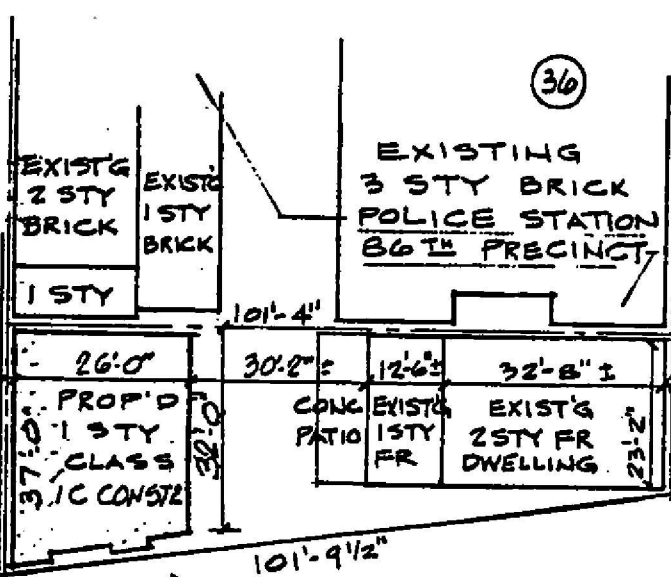


FIGURE 2: Current Plans of Project Area

FIGURE 3

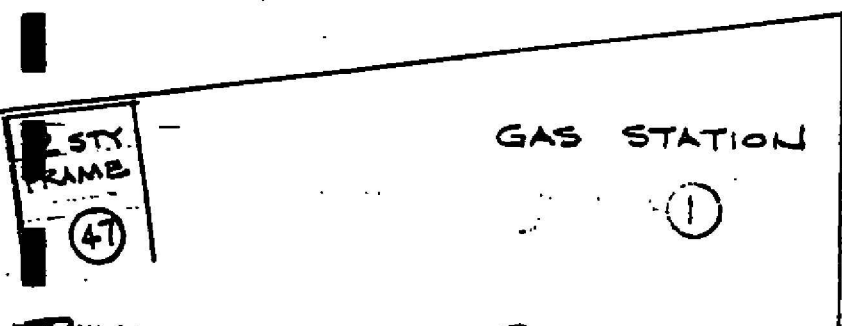
LOT : 41 & 42
 ZONE : R6
 MAP : 13a

HUMBOLDT ST.



HUMBOLDT ST
EXIT RAMP
FROM BQE

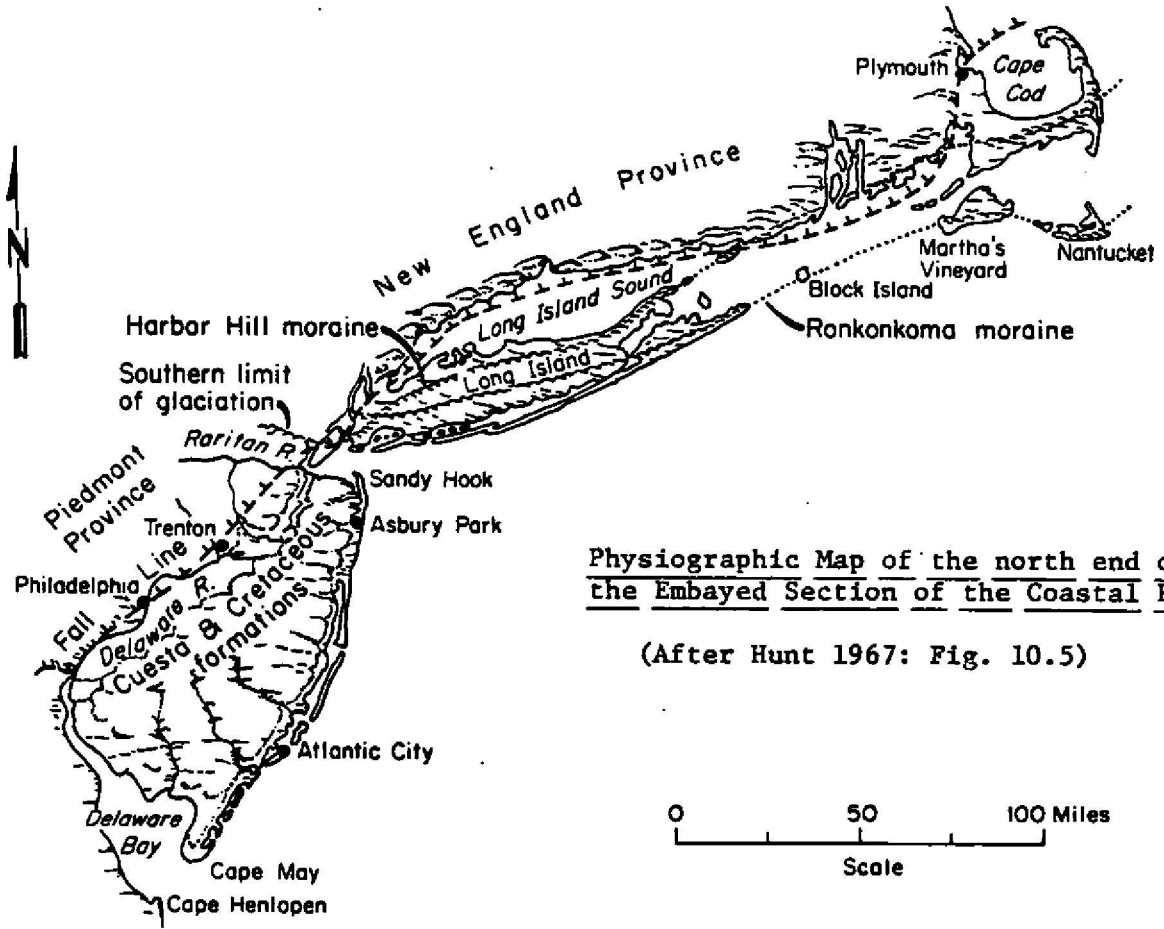
ELEVATED SECTION OF
BROOKLYN-QUEENS CONNECTING HIGHWAY
(MEEKER AVE)



PROPOSED CONDITIONS
SITE PLAN SCALE 1" = 30'-0"

LOCATION
104 BROOKLYN-QUEENS CONNECTING HWAY
(MEEKER AVE) S.E.C. HUMBOLDT ST. BROOKLYN
BROOKLYN, N.Y.





Physiographic Map of the north end of the Embayed Section of the Coastal Plain

(After Hunt 1967: Fig. 10.5)

FIGURE 4: Physiographic Map of Long Island From Eisenberg, 1978, p.10.

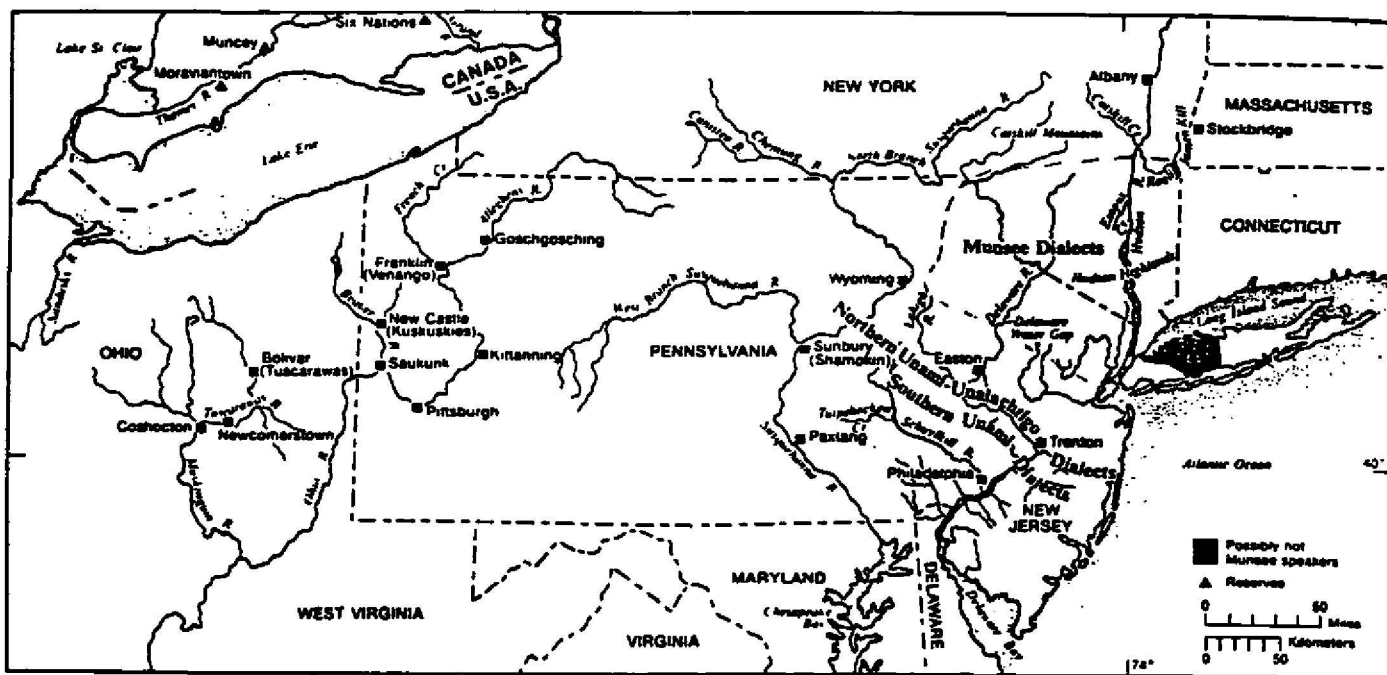


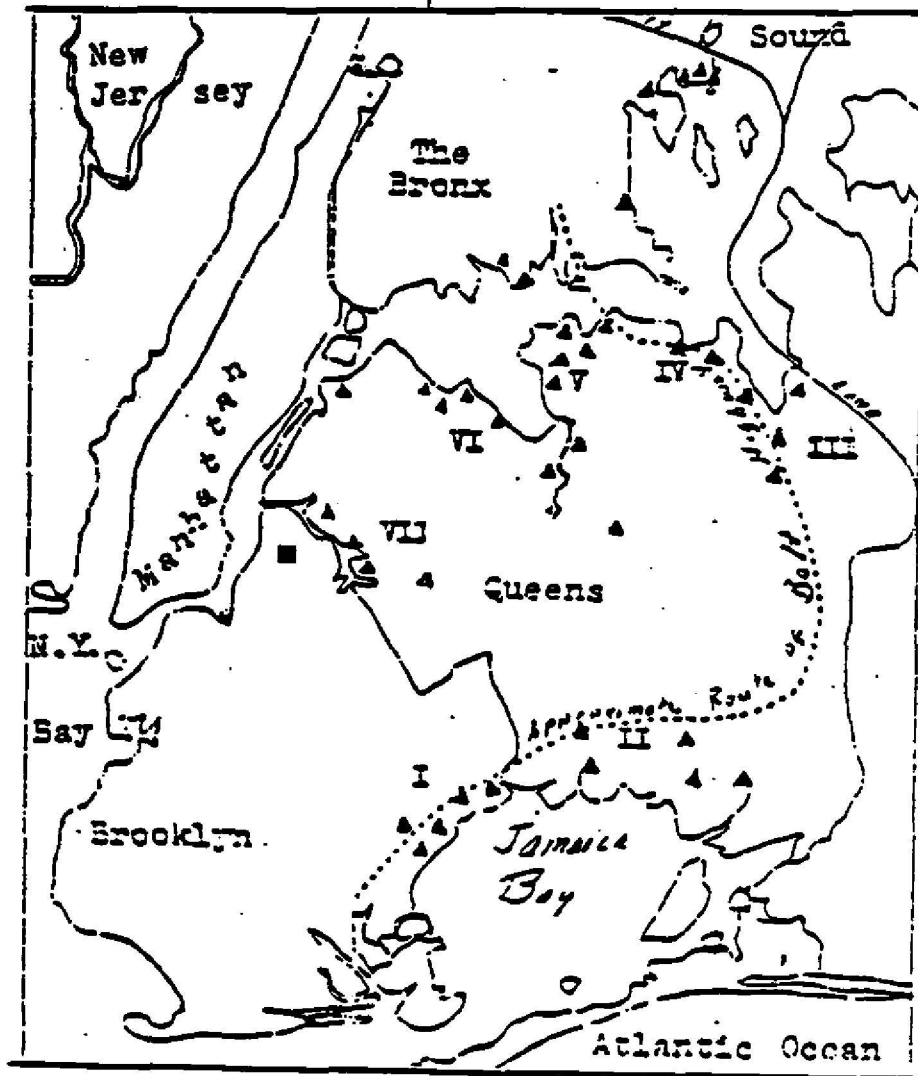
Fig. 1. 17th-century tribal territory and western relocations in the Susquehanna Valley (before 1709-1772), Ohio Valley (1724-1795), and Ontario (1785-present).

FIGURE 5: 17th Century Tribal Boundaries
From Goddard, 1978.

FIGURE 6

Photocopied from
Solecki, 1941

■ 504 Brooklyn-Queens Connecting Highway Site

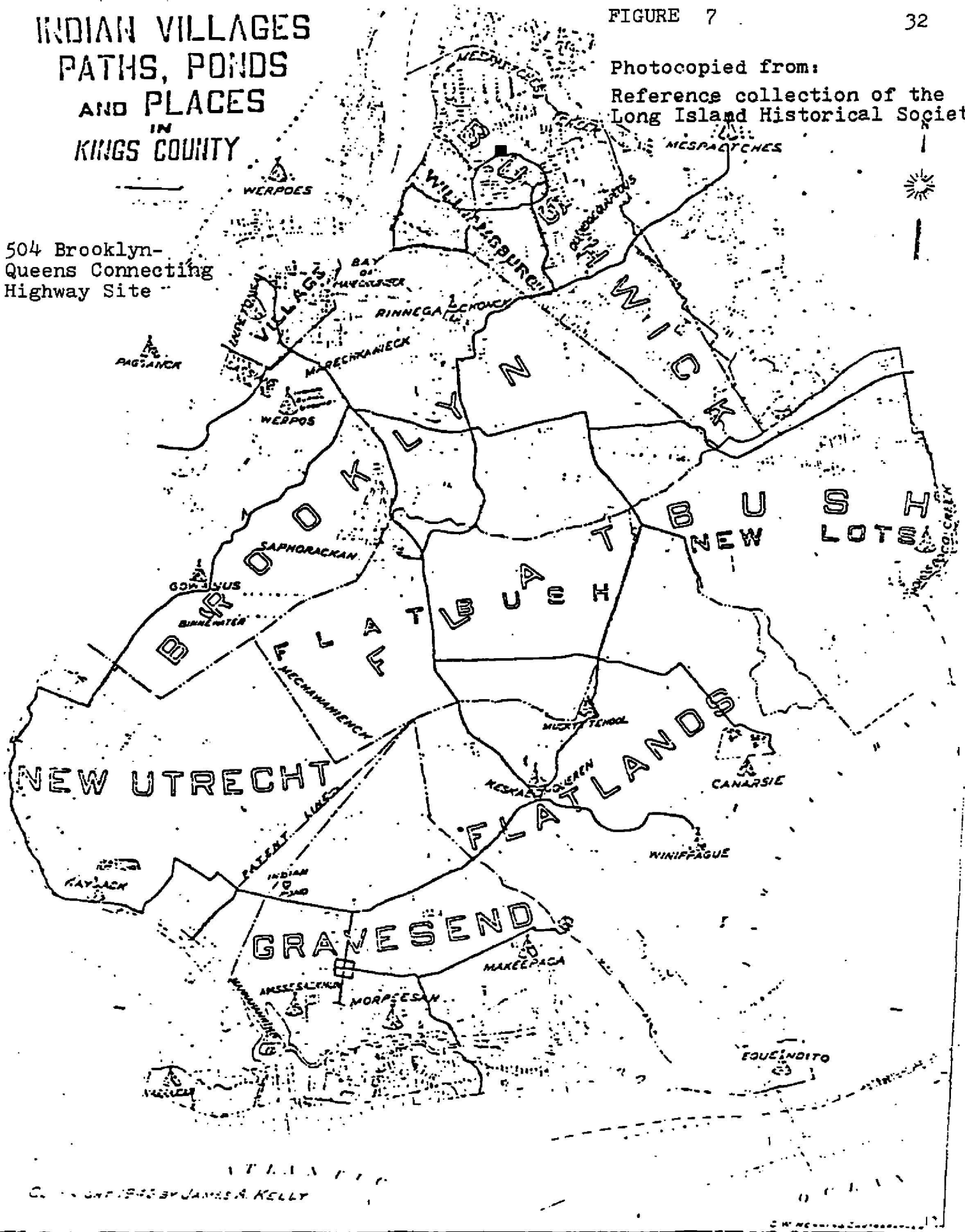


INDIAN VILLAGE SITES: Triangles on diagram indicate sites explored by Committee on American Anthropology of the Flushing Historical Society. Important locations described in accompanying article are numbered.

INDIAN VILLAGES PATHS, PONDS AND PLACES IN KINGS COUNTY

Photocopied from:
Reference collection of the
Long Island Historical Society

504 Brooklyn-Queens Connecting Highway Site



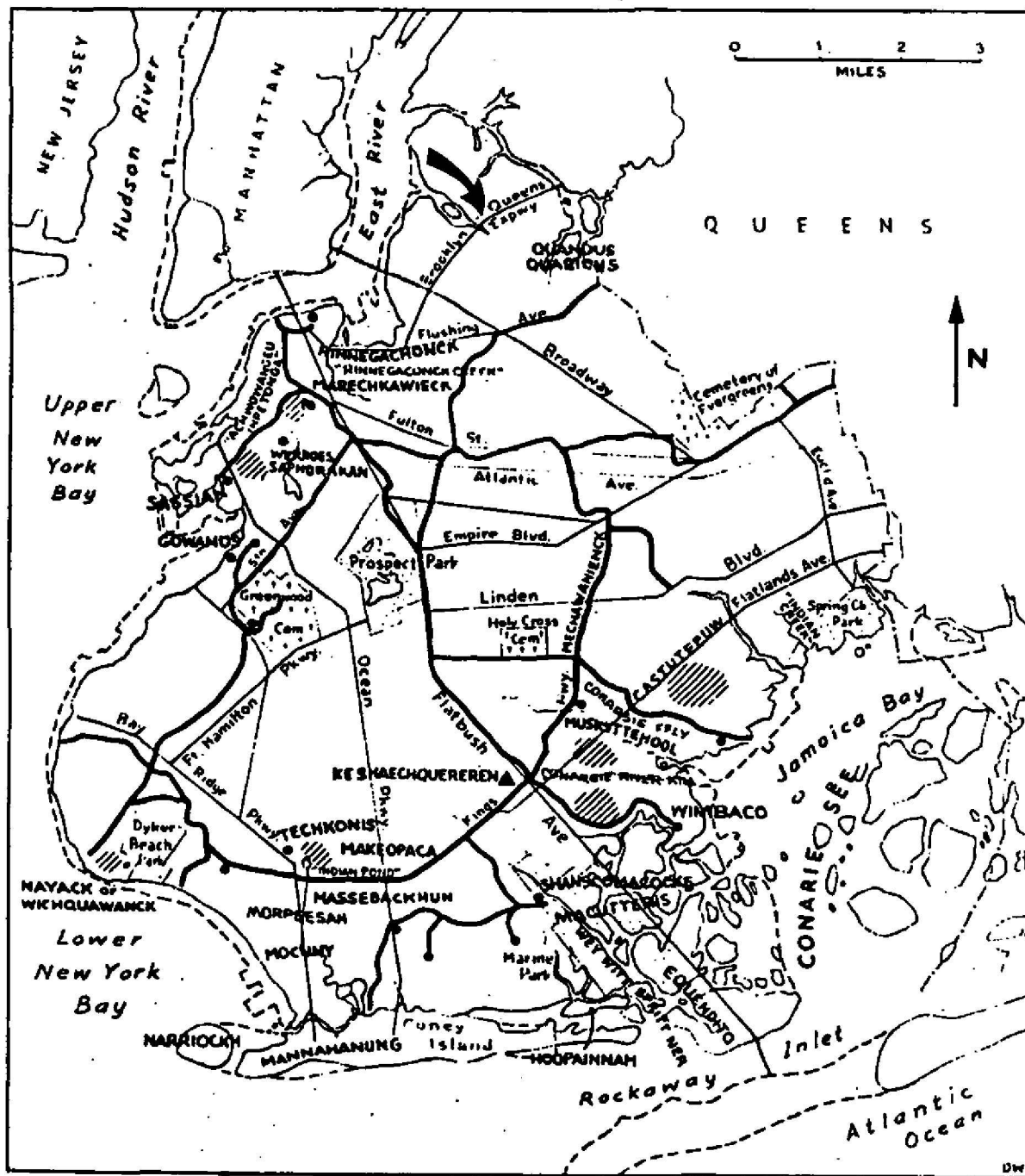


FIGURE 8: Indian Trails and Villages in Brooklyn from Grumet, 1981

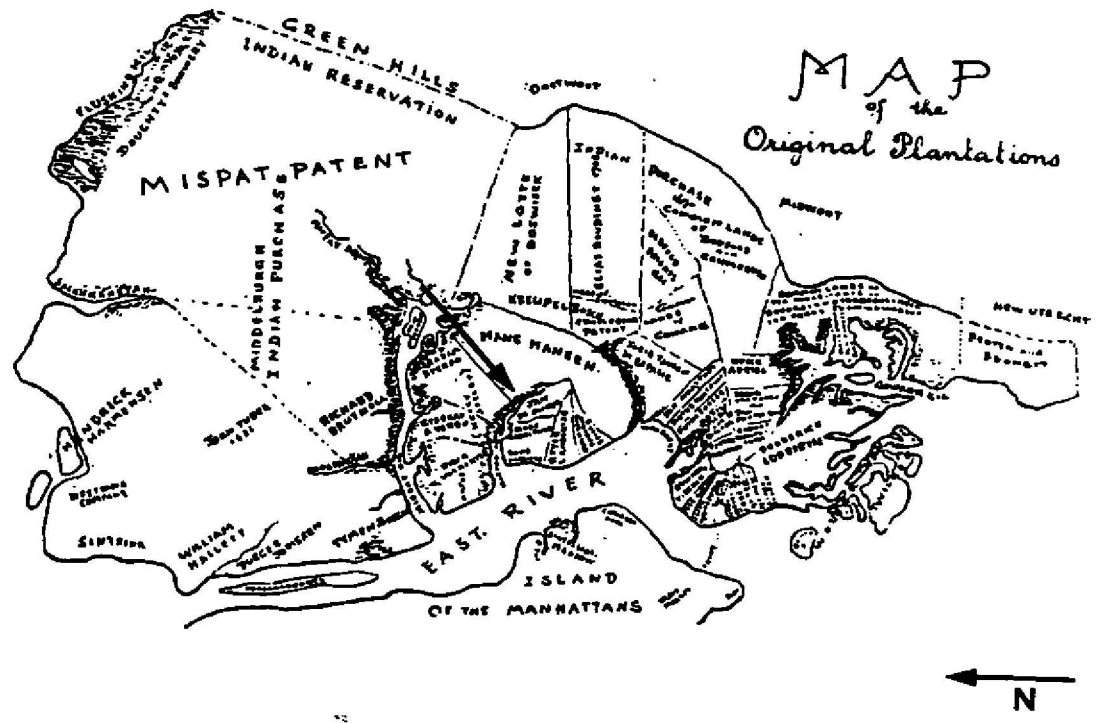
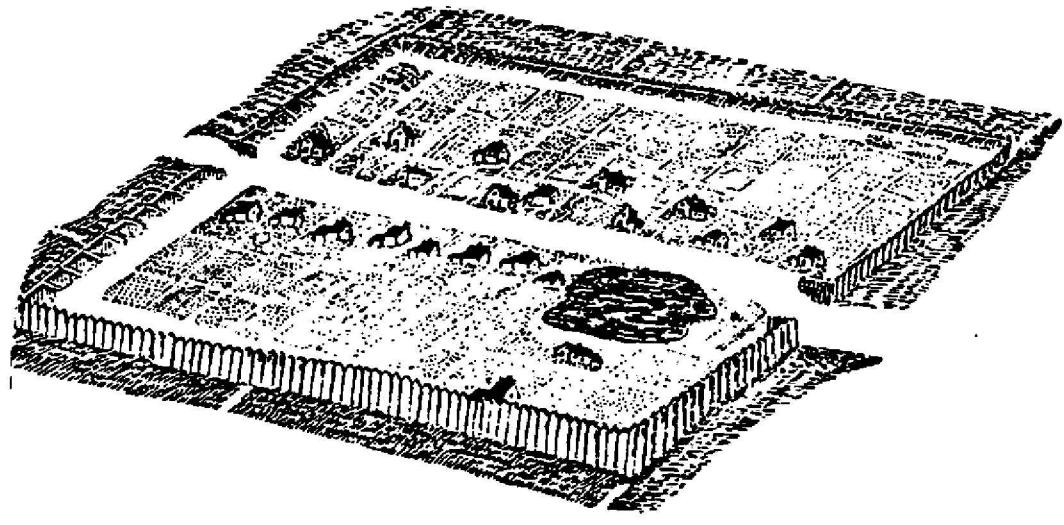


FIGURE 9: Original Plantations of Brooklyn From Armbruster, 1912.



Original Settlement 1660.

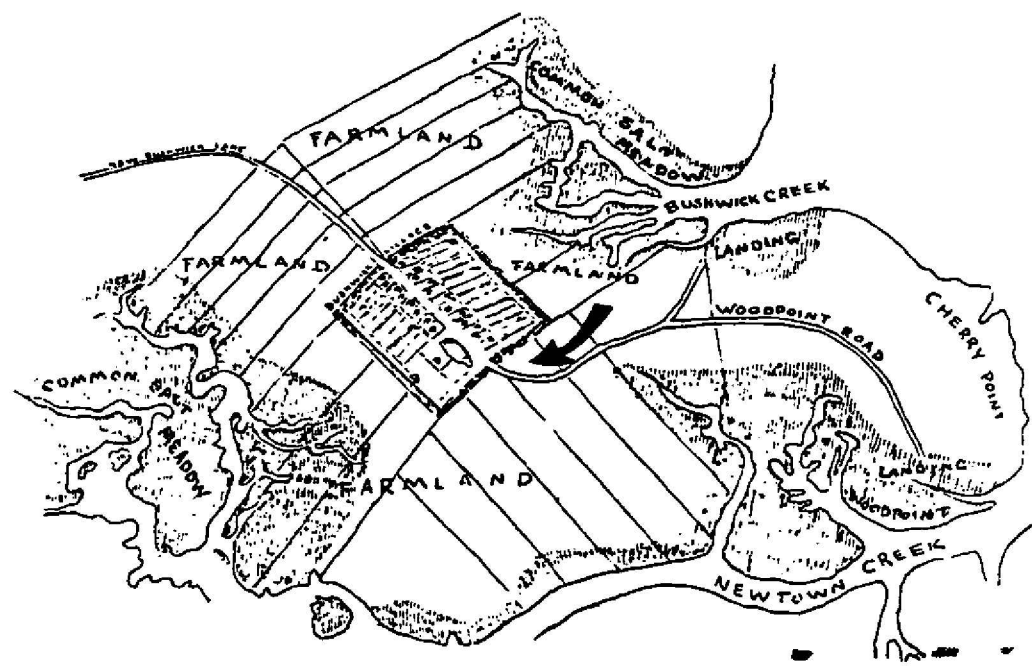


FIGURE 10: Bushwick Village and Surrounding Farm Land From Armbruster, 1912.

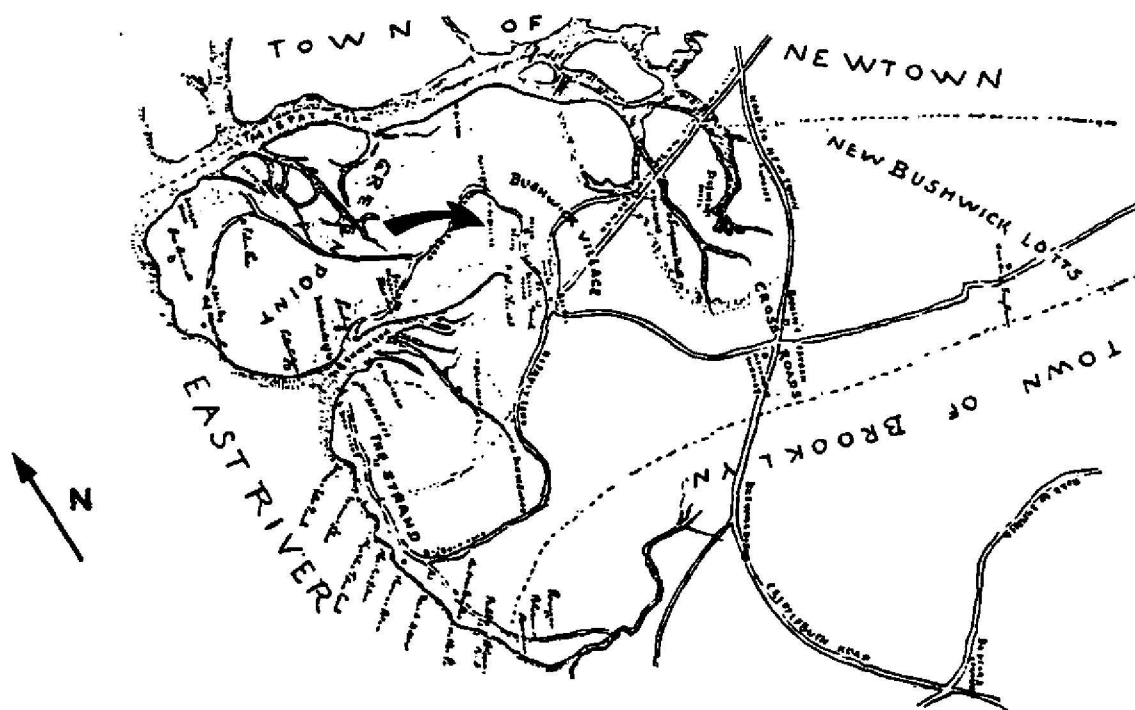
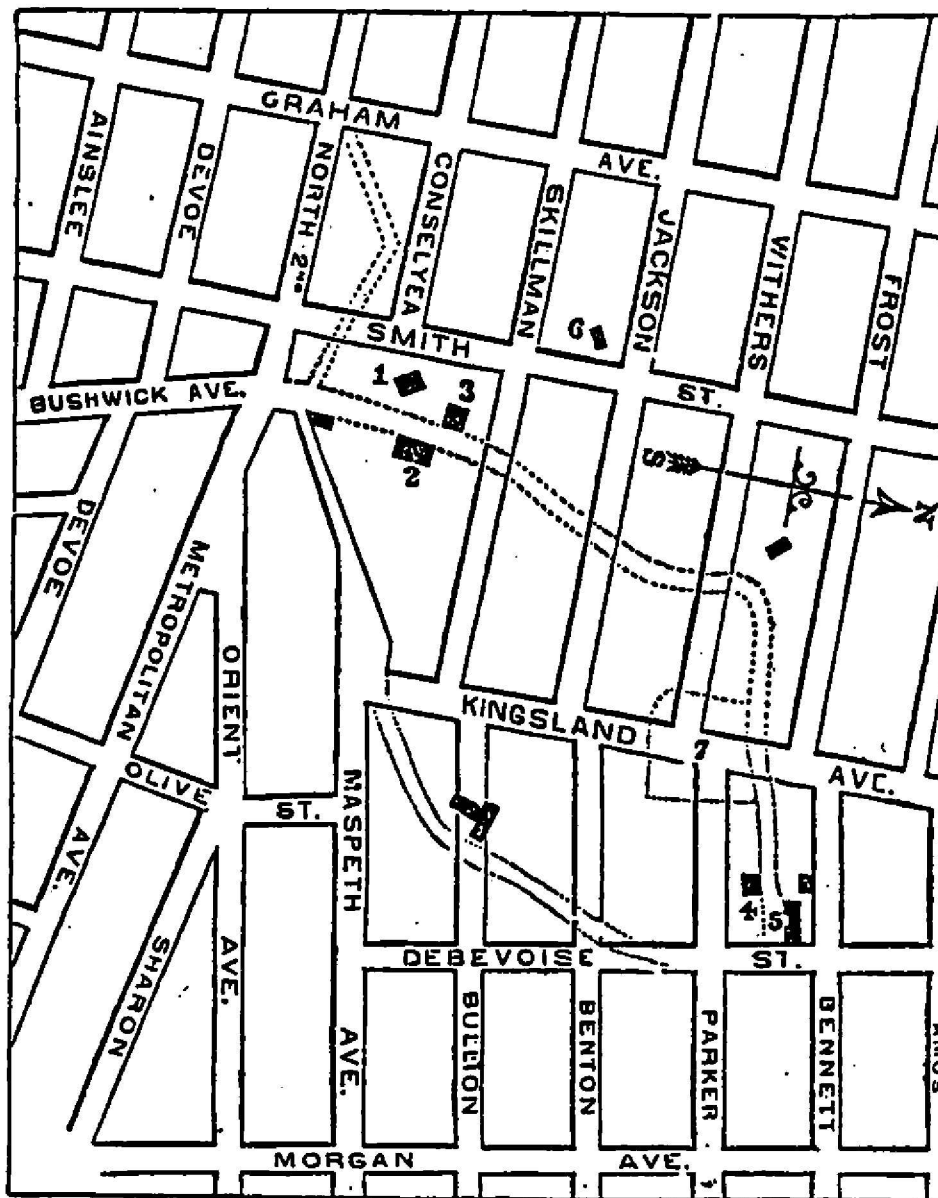


FIGURE 11: Bushwick Village and Surrounding Farmlands
From Armbruster, 1912.

FIGURE 12

From Stiles, 1867.

Project Area is about three blocks to the north of Frost Street, on Smith (Humboldt) Street.



HET DORP, OR BUSHWICK GREEN.

1. Bushwick Church.
2. Town House.
3. School House.
4. } De Voe Houses. (See page 374).
5. }
6. Consetyca House. (See pp. 373, 374).
7. Old Bushwick graveyard (see page 374), shown by dotted line.

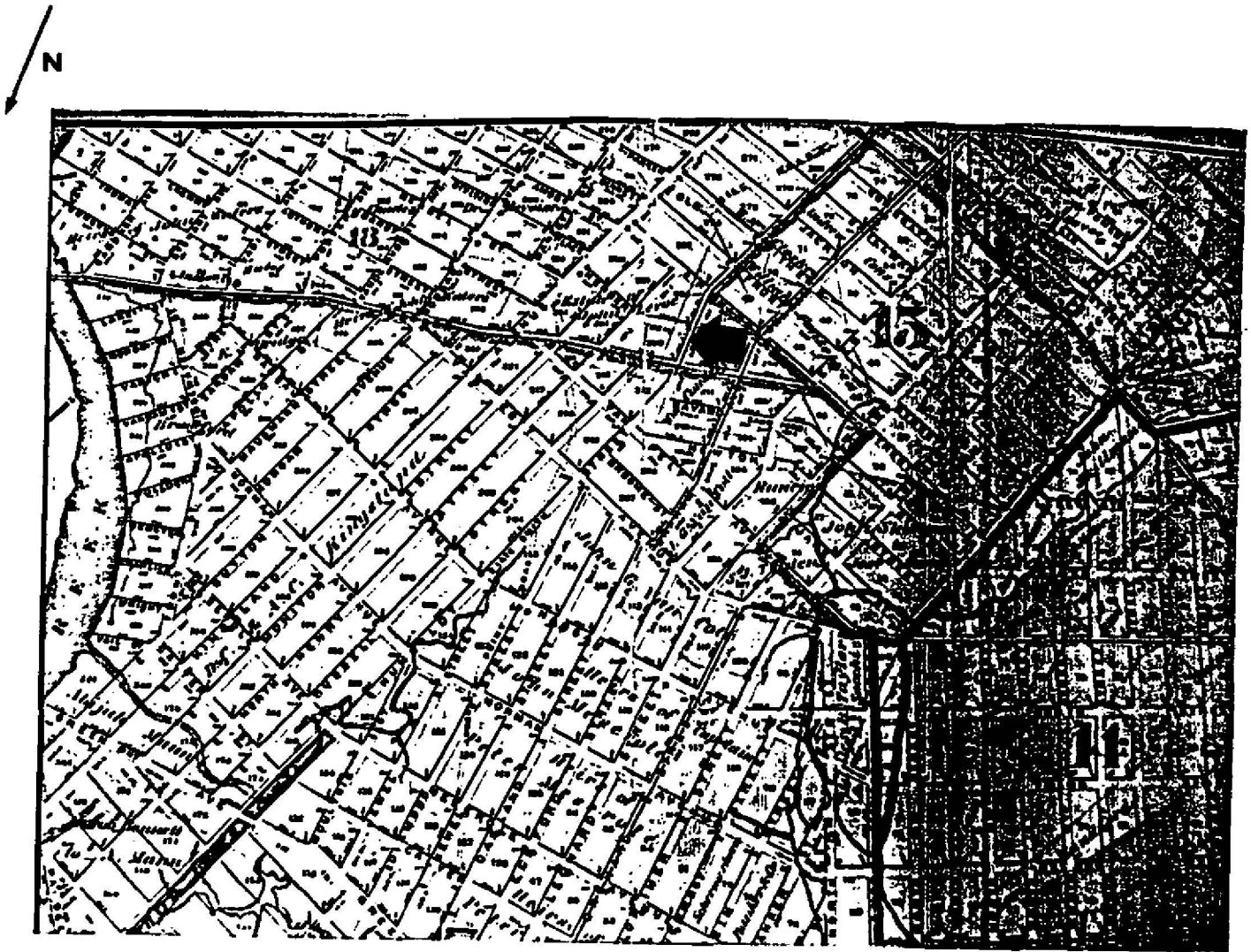


FIGURE 13: 1874 Beers Farm Line Atlas
Project Area is within the
Conselyea property.

Photocopy of Map of New York and Staten Island and Part of Long Island, surveyed and drawn by G. Taylor and An. Skinner General Sir Henry Clinton, 1781

scale: in British Miles



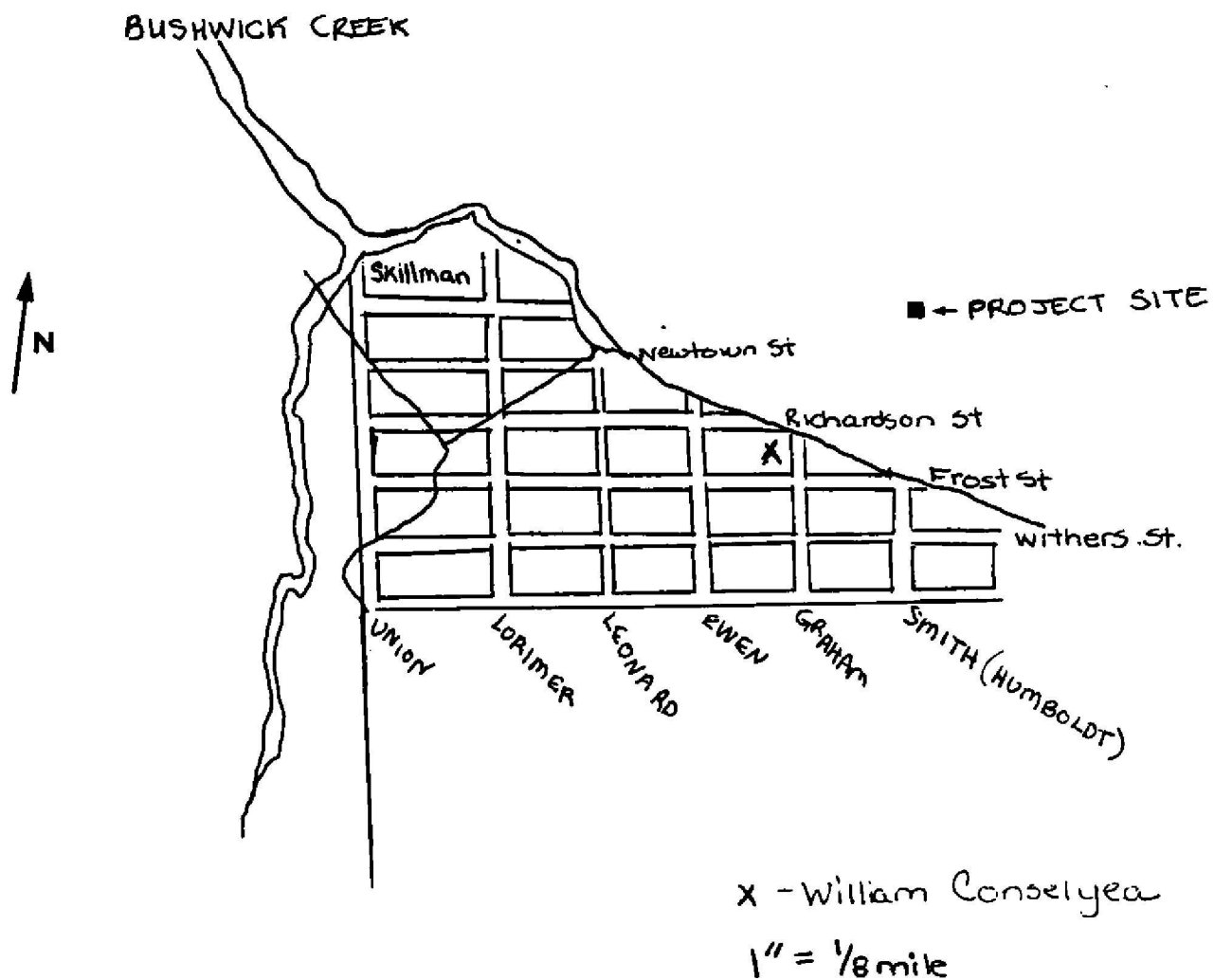


FIGURE 15: 1846 Map of the City of Brooklyn and Village of Williamsburgh. Richard Butt.
 Note: Project site is outside the Village of Williamsburgh

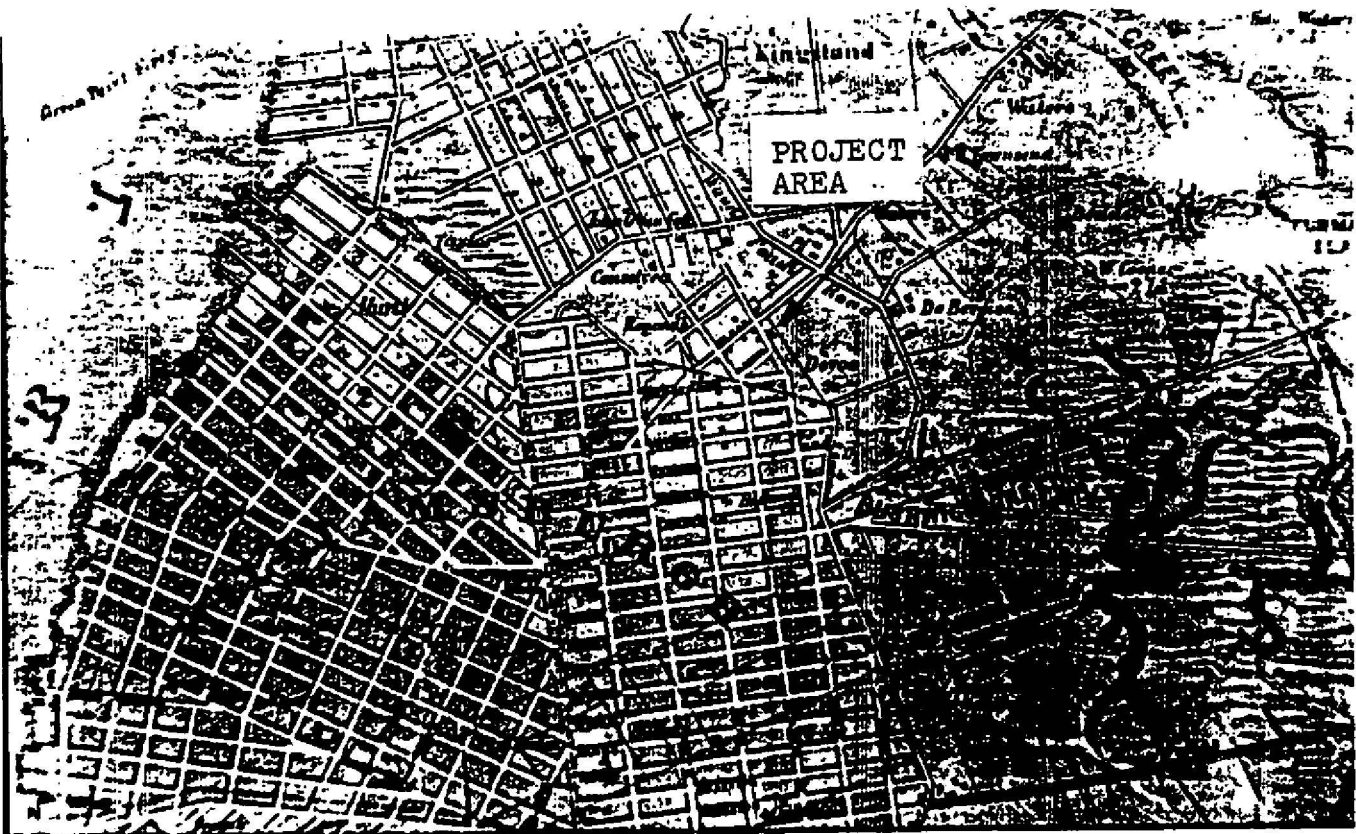


FIGURE 16: 1852 Map of Kings and Part of Queens Counties. Long Island, New York. Matthew Dripps.

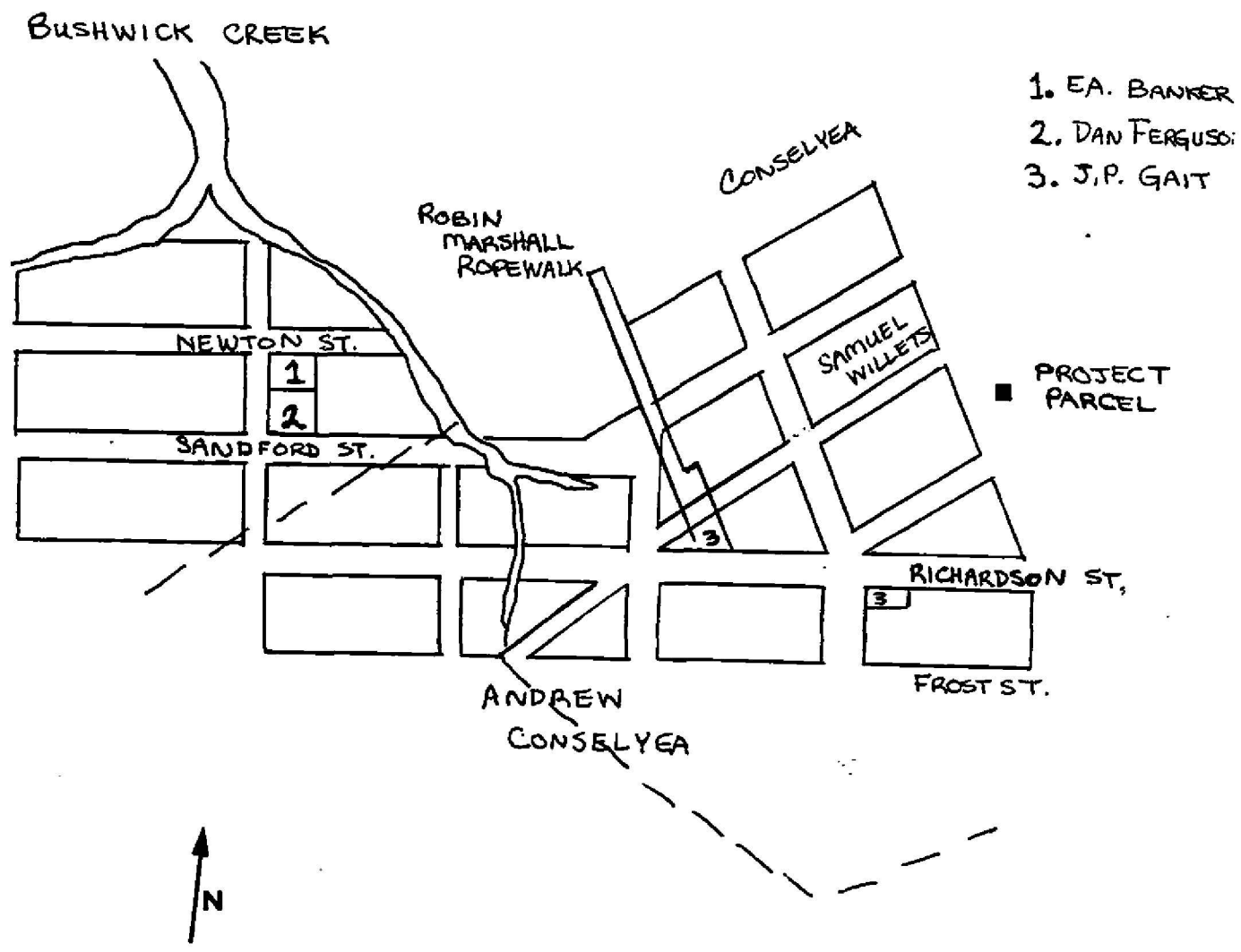


FIGURE 17: 1852 Map of the City of Williamsburgh and Town of Bushwick, Including Greenpoint, New York. Thomas Field. Note: Project parcel block has not yet been designated.

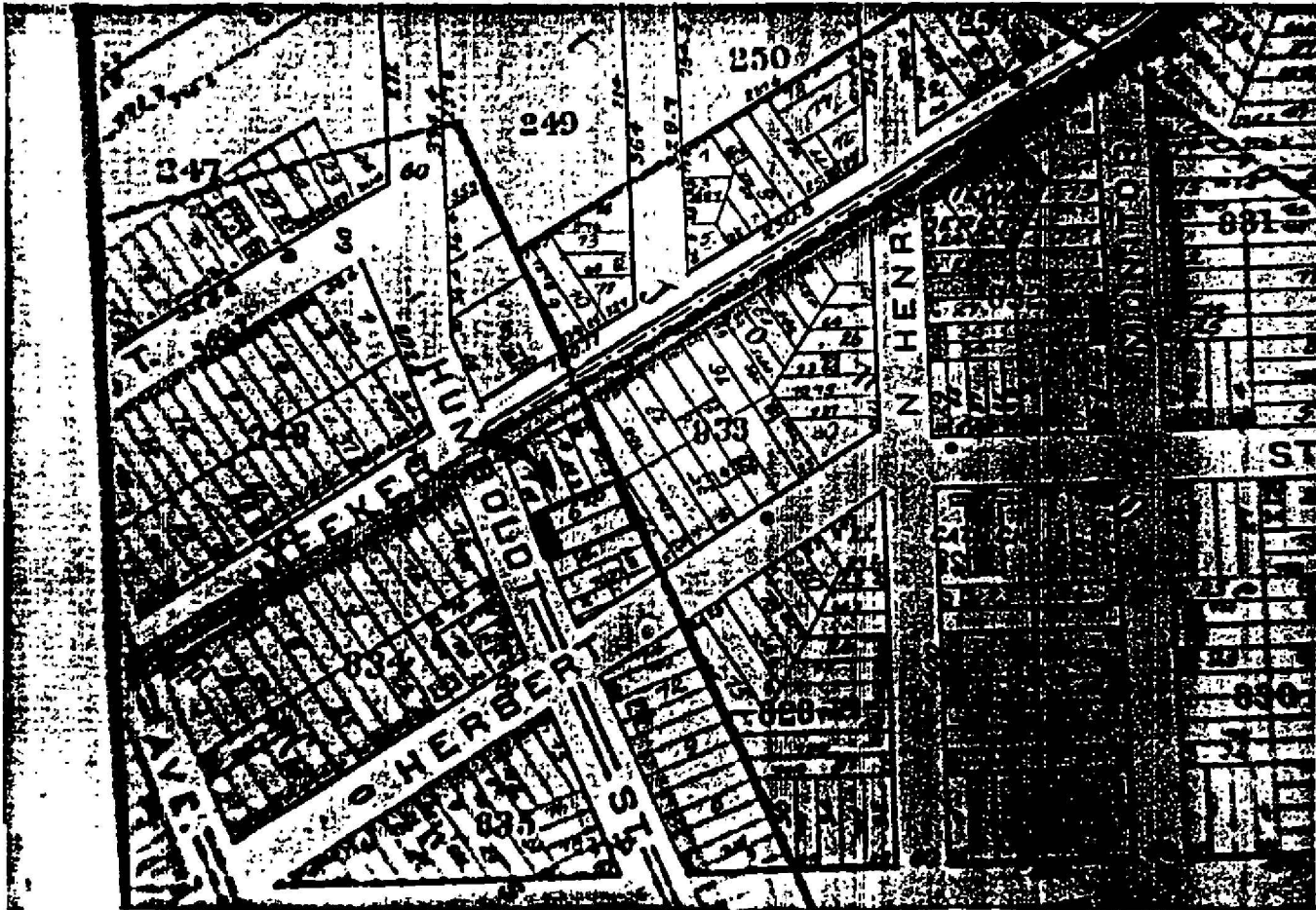
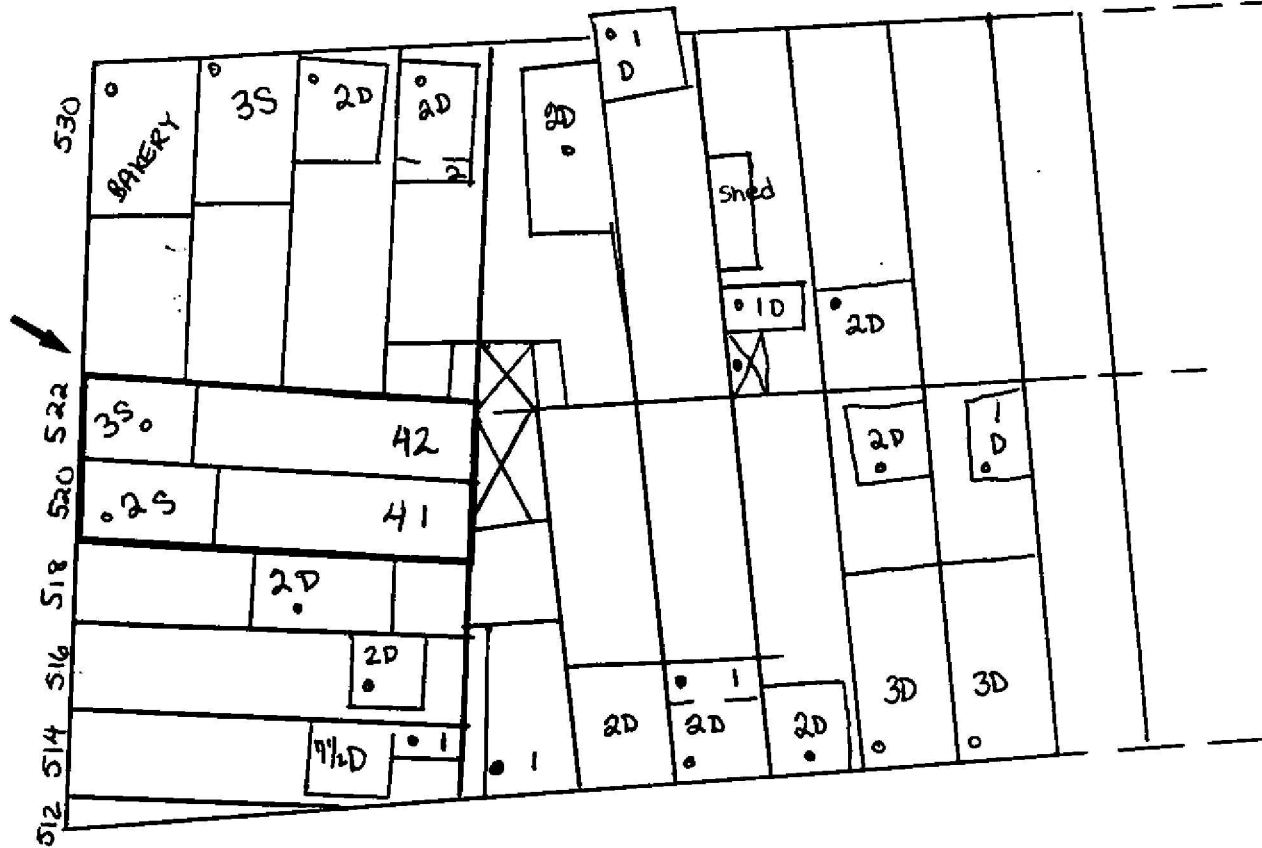


FIGURE 18: 1880 Atlas of the Entire City of Brooklyn, New York. G.W. Bromley and Company.

HUMBOLDT STREET

12" WIDE PIPE
MEEKER AVENUE



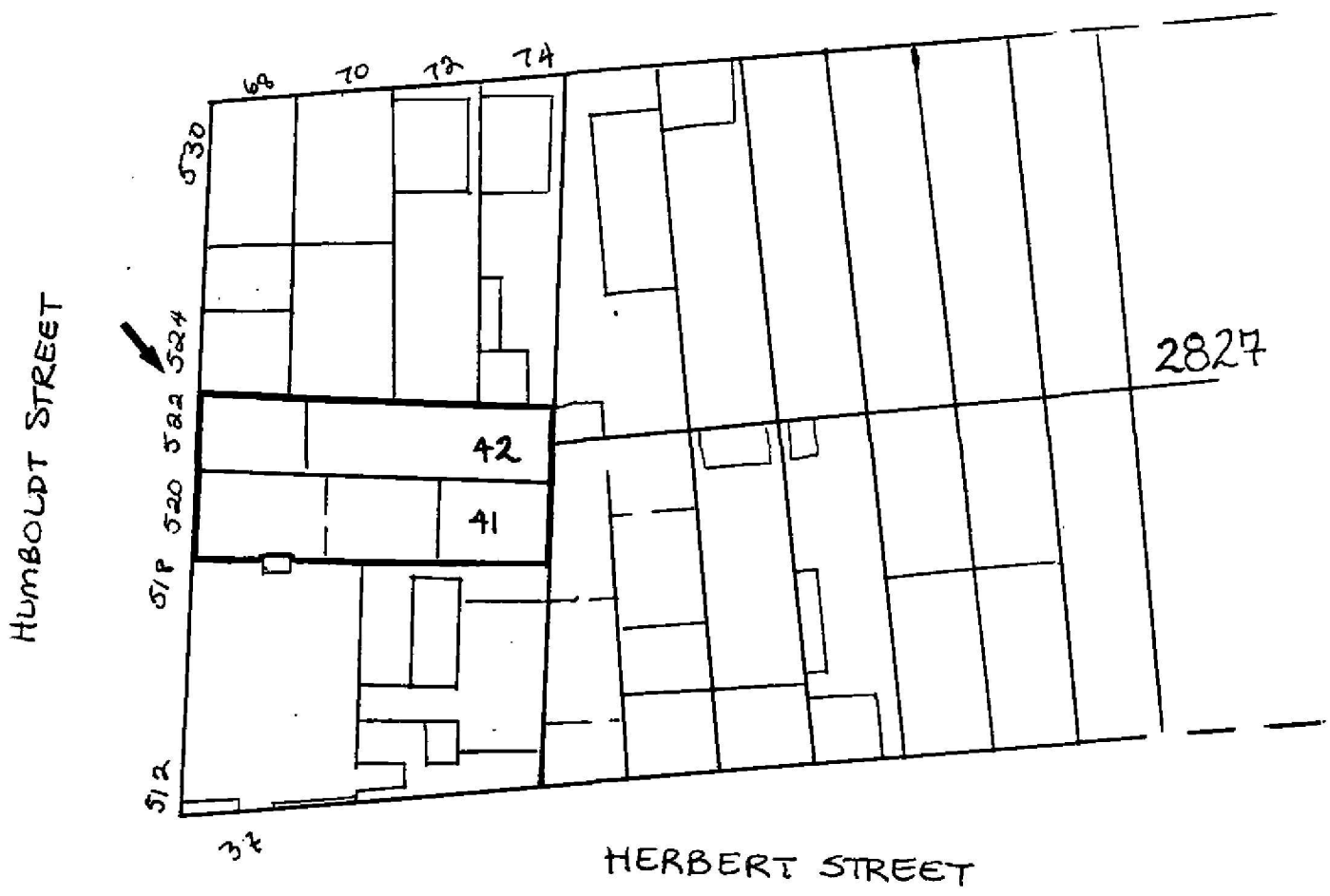
1" = 60'

HERBERT STREET



FIGURE 19: 1887 Insurance Maps, Brooklyn, New York. Sanborn Map and Publishing Company

MEEKER AVENUE



1" = 60'

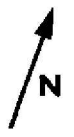


FIGURE 20: 1904 Insurance Maps, Borough of Brooklyn, New York. Sanborn Map and Publishing Company.

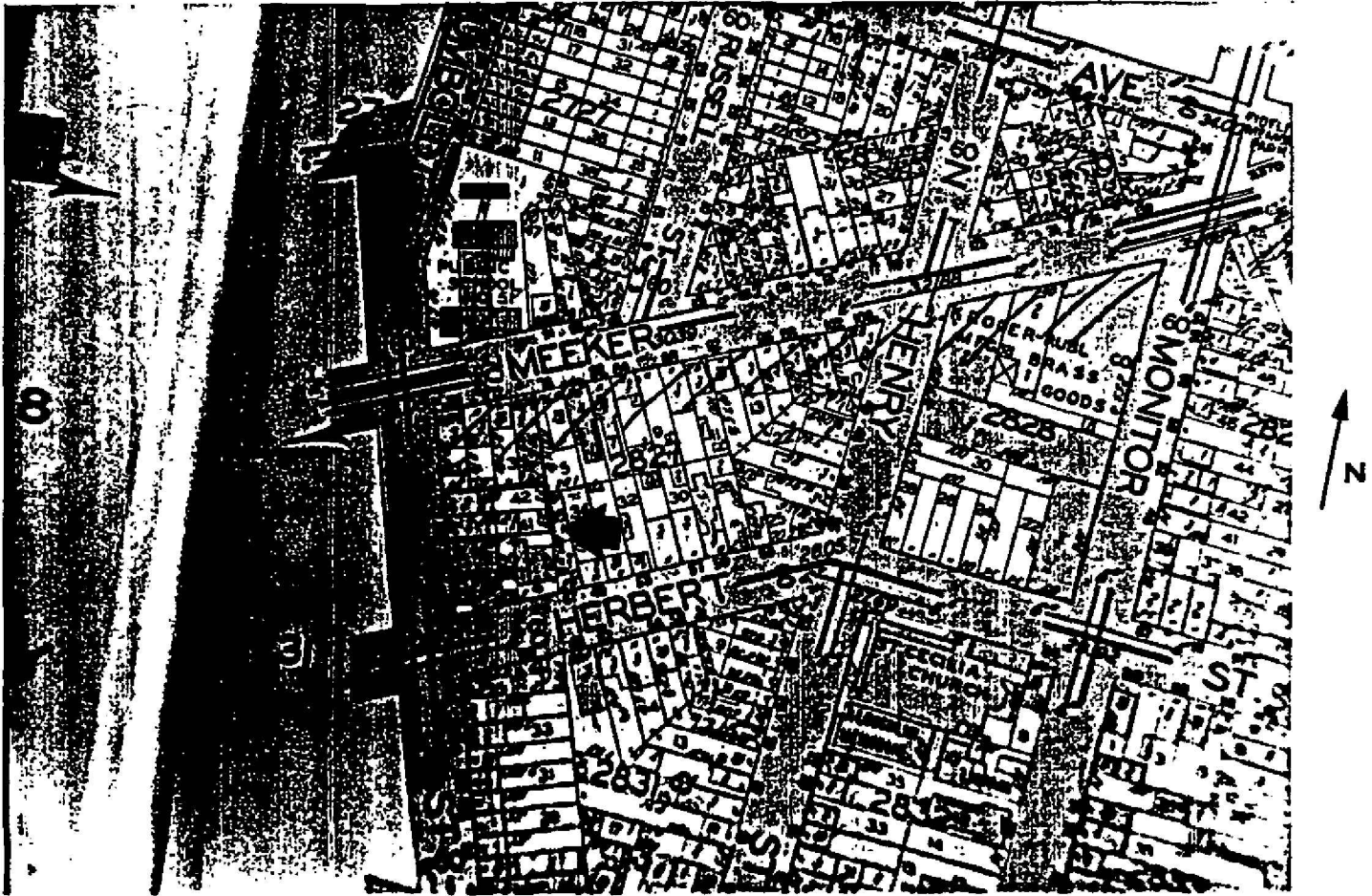
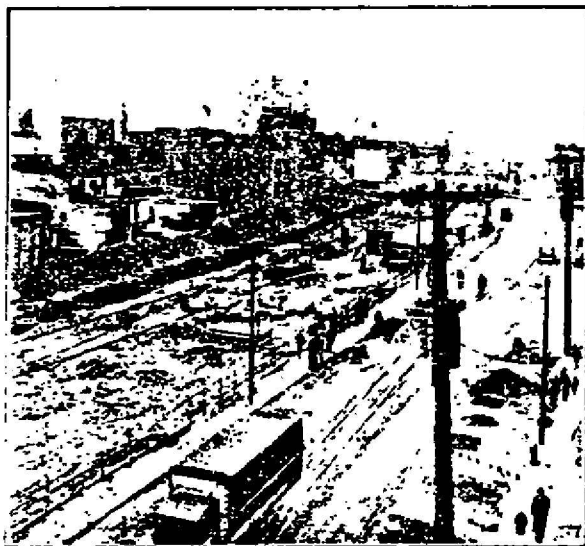


FIGURE 21: Desk Atlas, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York. E. Belcher Hyde. 1929.



*Looking west
on Meeker Ave.
from Morgan
Ave.
The demolition
for Crosstown
route was
west along
the street*

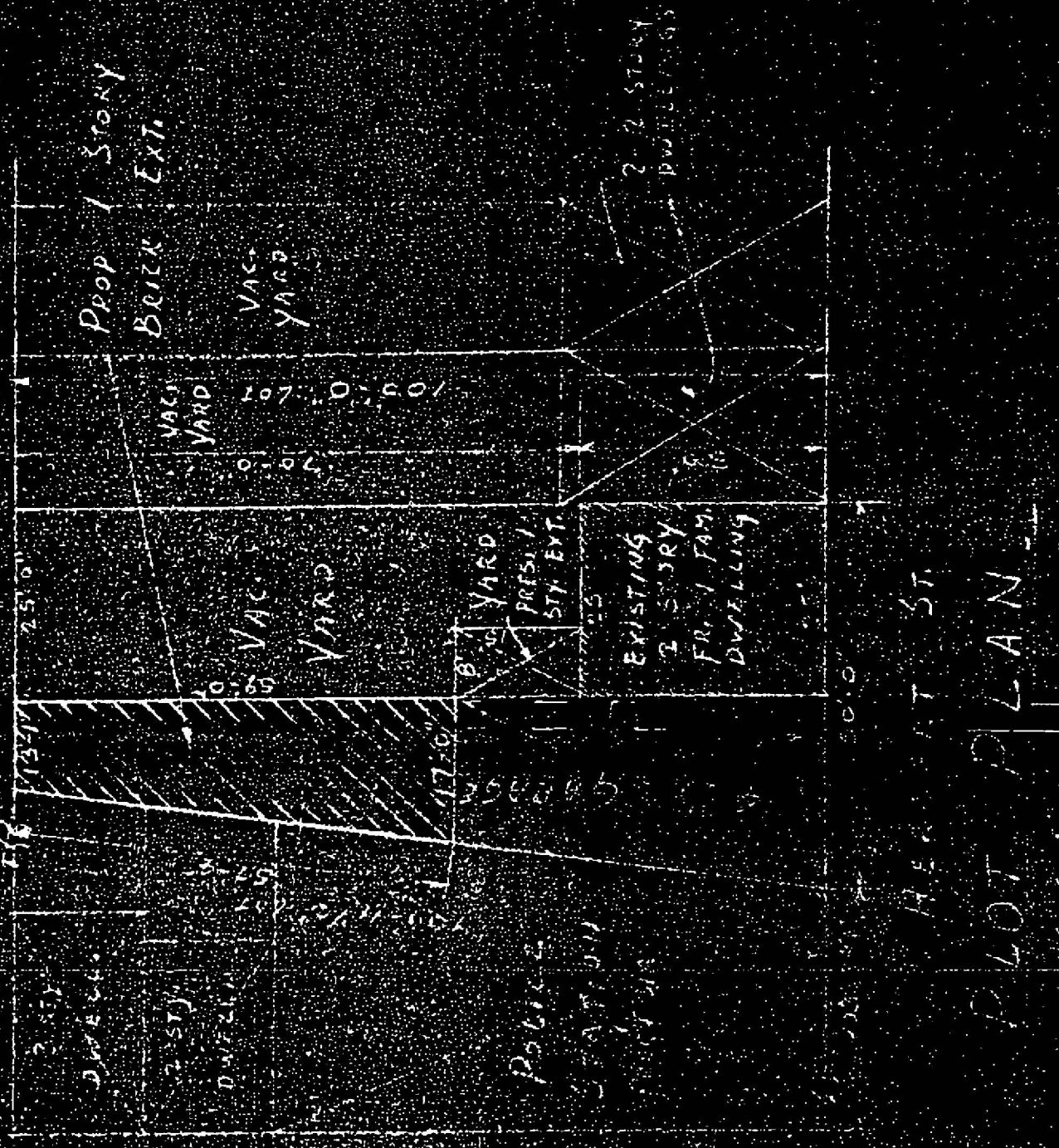
FIGURE 22: Construction of the Brooklyn-Queens Crosstown Expressway along Meeker Street. From Brooklyn Progress, 1938.

FIGURE 23: Block Plans showing a two story dwelling on Lot 41 fronting Humboldt Street, and a three story dwelling on Lot 42 fronting Humboldt Street. 1939.

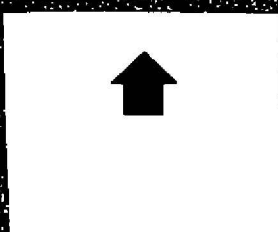


ALL ADJOINING PROPERTIES UNDER DIFFERENT OWNERSHIP

MEEKER AVE. 38.1'



HERBERT ST
PLOT PLAN



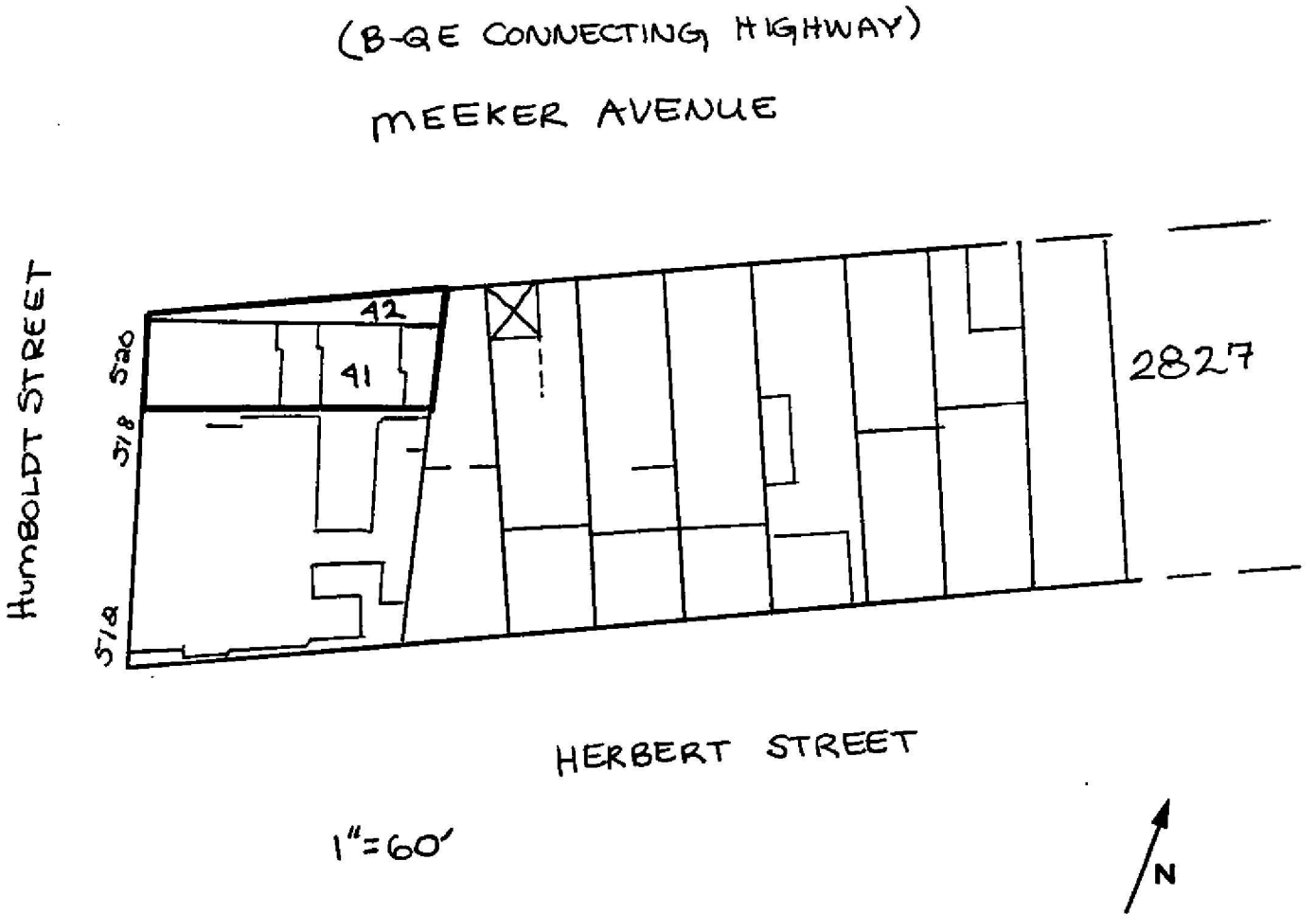


FIGURE 24: 1916 Insurance map of Brooklyn, Corrected to 1942. Sanborn Map and Publishing Company.

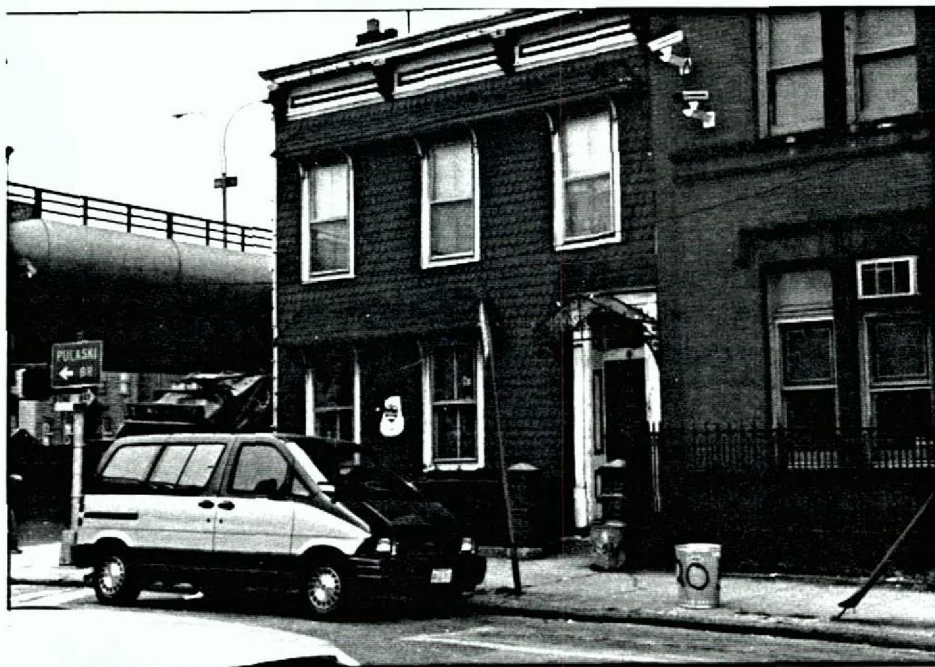
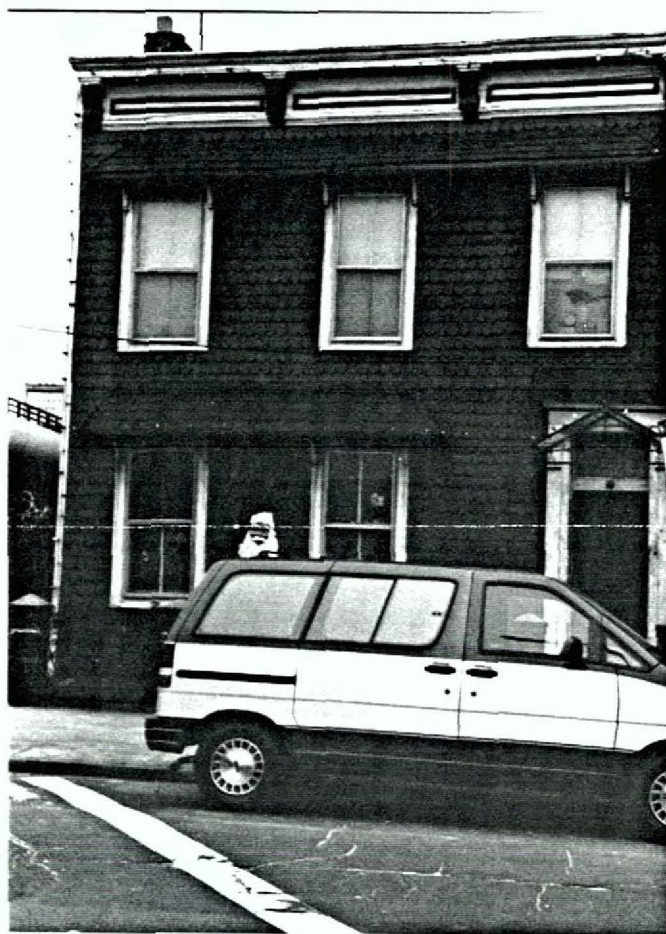


PHOTO A: Two story framed dwelling on Lot 41, fronting
AND B Humboldt Street. Facing northeast from
Humboldt Street. Lot 36 on the south side has
a five story brick building covering the lot.



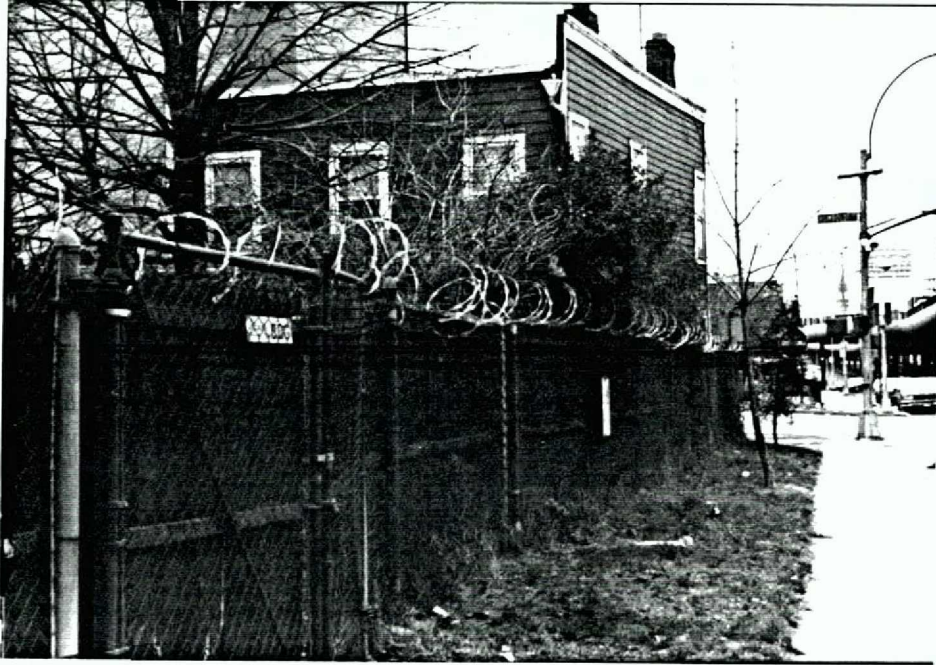


PHOTO C: Facing southwest from Meeker Avenue. The shed behind the house on Lot 41 can not be seen due to the fence around the lot. The sidewalk and strip of grass outside of the fence are what remain of Lot 42.

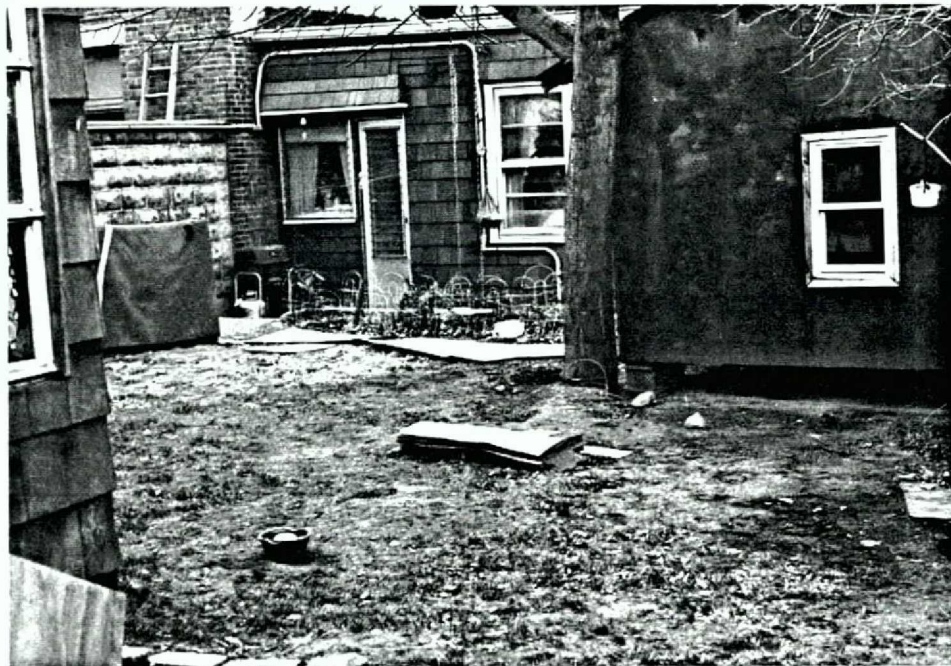


PHOTO D: Facing west from east end of Lot 41. House is flush with brick building on Lot 36 to the south. Small playhouse on right of photo.

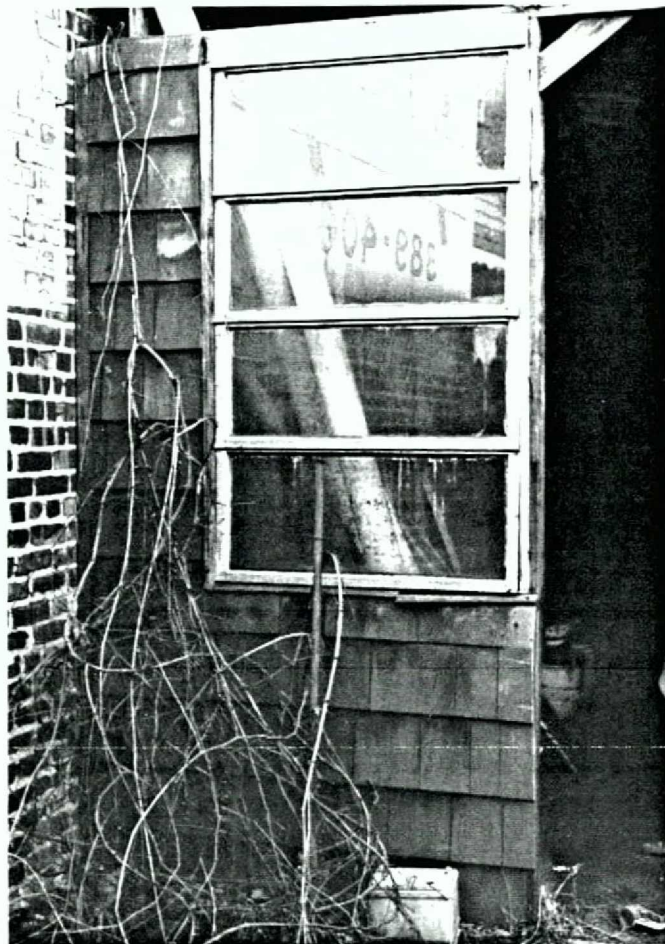


PHOTO E: One story shed on east end of Lot 41, facing southeast. Shed is flush with brick building on Lot 35 to the east.

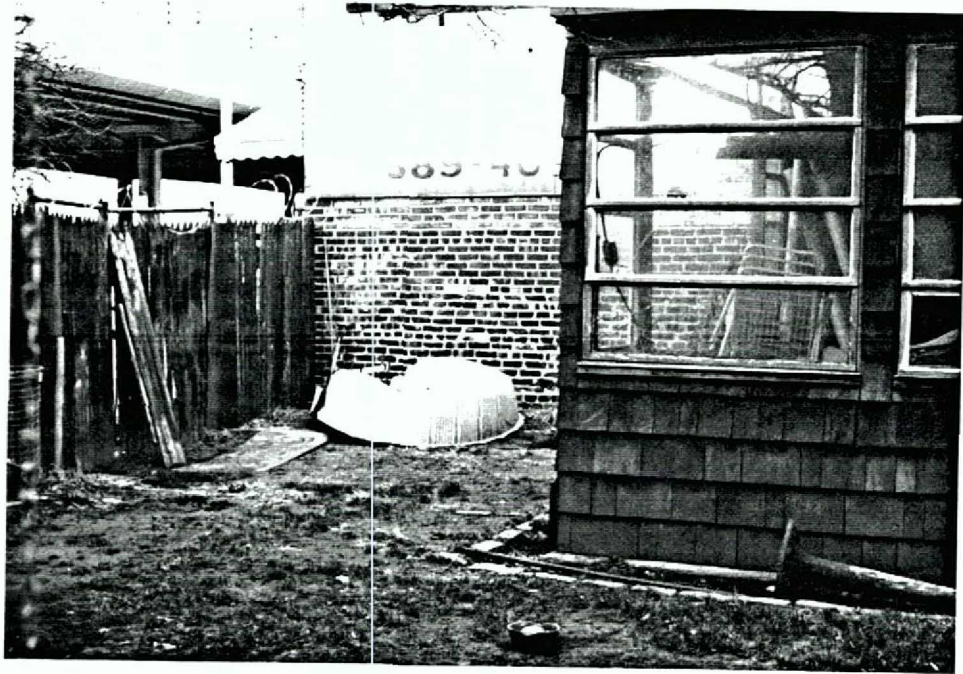
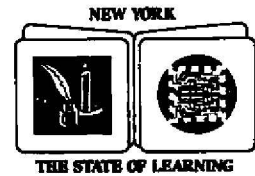


PHOTO F: Facing east from house on west end of Lot 41.
Vacant yard to left of shed is the east end of
Lot 42.

APPENDIX

A: Correspondence with the New York State Museum

B: Correspondence with the New York State Office of
Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation



THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT / THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK / ALBANY, N.Y. 12230

NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM
DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND COLLECTIONS

Please direct correspondence to:

NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM
Prehistoric Site File
Cultural Education Center, RM 3122
State Plaza
Albany, N.Y. 12230

Search Results:

Date: January 9, 1989

To: Faline Schneiderman-Fox
Historical Perspectives Inc.
P.O. Box 331
Riverside, Connecticut 06878

Area Searched: Brooklyn 7.5', (see attached map).

In response to your request our staff has conducted a search of our data files* for locations and descriptions of prehistoric archaeological sites within the area indicated above.

The results of the search are given below. Please refer to the NYSM site identification numbers when requesting additional information.

If specific information requested has not been provided by this letter, it is likely that we are not able to provide it at this time, either because of staff limitations or policy regarding disclosure of archaeological site data. Any questions regarding this reply can be directed to Philip Lord, Jr., at (518) 473-1503 or the above address, mark as Atten: Site File.

*[NOTE: Our files normally do not contain historic period sites or architectural properties. Contact: The Survey Registration & Planning Unit, Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation, Agency Building #1, Empire State Plaza, Albany NY, at (518) 474-0479 to begin the process of collecting data on these types of sites.]

RESULTS OF THE FILE SEARCH:

The following sites are located in or within one mile of the project area:

None.

Code "ACP" = sites reported by Arthur C. Parker in The Archeology Of New York, 1922, as transcribed from his unpublished maps.

SEARCH CONDUCTED BY: B.W. (initials)
Staff, Office of the State Archaeologist

EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY FOR PREHISTORIC (INDIAN) SITES

Examination of the data suggests that the location indicated has the following sensitivity rating:

- HIGHER THAN AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF PRODUCING PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA.
- AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF PRODUCING PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA.
- LOWER THAN AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF PRODUCING PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA.
- MIXED PROBABILITY OF PRODUCING PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA.

The reasons for this finding are given below:

- A RECORDED SITE IS INDICATED IN OR IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE LOCATION AND WE HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE IT COULD BE IMPACTED BY CONSTRUCTION.
- A RECORDED SITE IS INDICATED SOME DISTANCE AWAY BUT DUE TO THE MARGIN OF ERROR IN THE LOCATION DATA IT IS POSSIBLE THE SITE ACTUALLY EXISTS IN OR IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE LOCATION.
- THE TERRAIN IN THE LOCATION IS SIMILAR TO TERRAIN IN THE GENERAL VICINITY WHERE RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ARE INDICATED.
- THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION SUGGEST A HIGH PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE.
- THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION SUGGEST A MEDIUM PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE.
- THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION ARE SUCH AS SUGGEST A LOW PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE.
- EVIDENCE OF PRIOR DESTRUCTIVE IMPACTS FROM CULTURAL OR NATURAL SOURCES SUGGESTS A LOSS OF ORIGINAL CULTURAL DEPOSITS IN THIS LOCATION.
- THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION ARE MIXED, A HIGHER THAN AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE IS SUGGESTED FOR AREAS IN THE VICINITY OF STREAMS OR SWAMPS AND FOR ROCK FACES WHICH AFFORD SHELTER. DISTINCTIVE HILLS OR LOW RIDGES HAVE AN AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF USE AS A BURYING GROUND. LOW PROBABILITY IS SUGGESTED FOR AREAS OF EROSIONAL STEEP SLOPE.
- PROBABILITY RATING IS BASED ON THE ASSUMED PRESENCE OF INTACT ORIGINAL DEPOSITS, POSSIBILITY UNDER FILL, IN THE AREA. IF NEAR WATER OR IF DEEPLY BURIED, MATERIALS MAY OCCUR SUBMERGED BELOW THE WATER TABLE.
- INFORMATION ON SITES NOT RECORDED IN THE N.Y.S. MUSEUM FILES MAY BE AVAILABLE IN A REGIONAL INVENTORY MAINTAINED AT THE FOLLOWING LOCATION(S). PLEASE CONTACT:

COMMENTS:

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES INC.



December 10, 1988

RCUB 12/15/88

Phil Lord
Room CEC 3118
New York State Museum
Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12230

Dear Phil

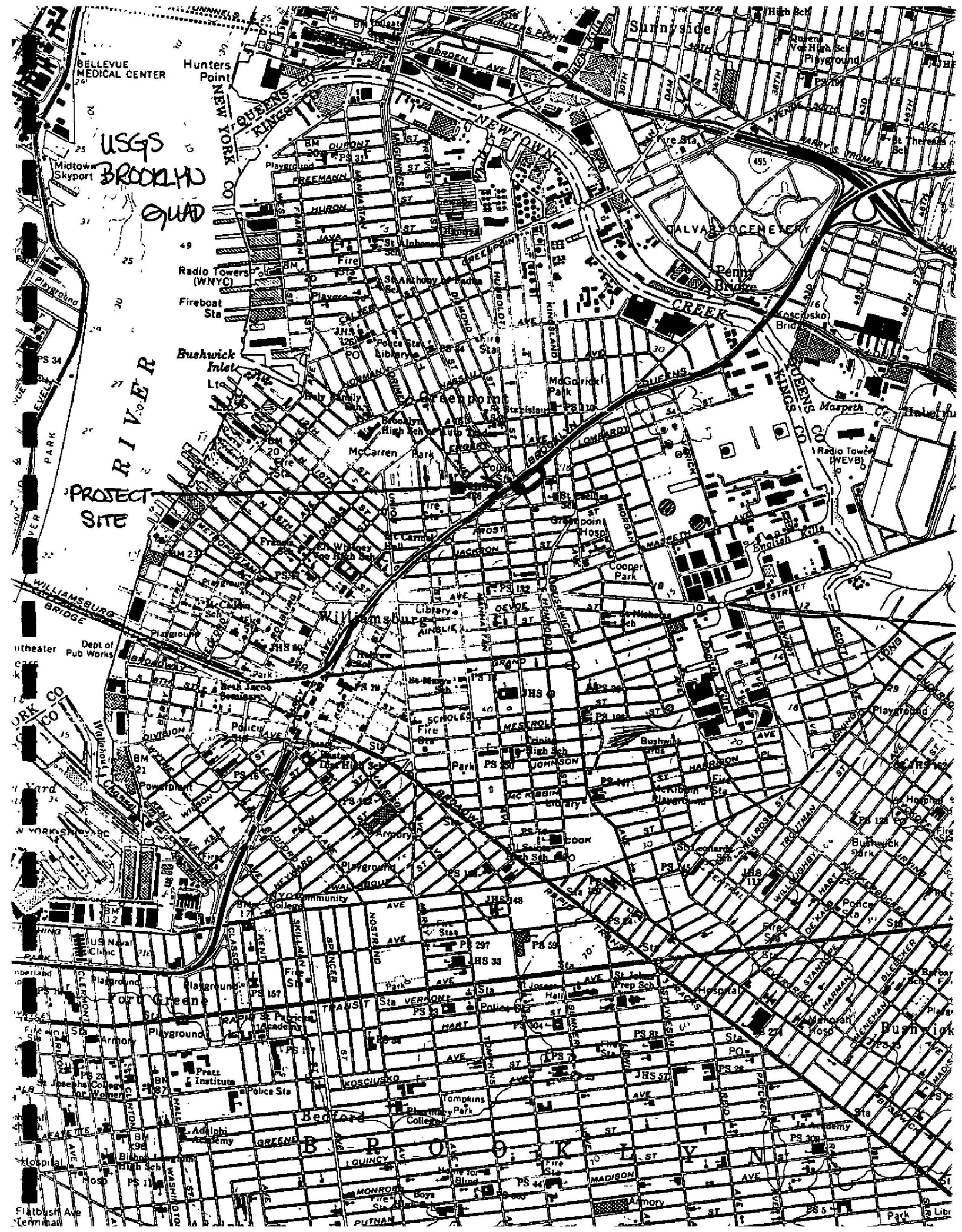
We are conducting a Phase 1A archaeological assessment on a tract of land in Brooklyn. I have enclosed a U.S.G.S. topo map with the block in question noted.

Could your office please conduct a site file search for sites or information pertinent to this area of Brooklyn. Thank you very much for your assistance. We appreciate your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Faline Schneiderman-Fox

Enc.





New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

The Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza
Agency Building 1, Albany, New York 12238-0001

January 6, 1989

Ms. Faline Schneiderman-Fox
Historical Perspectives Inc.
P.O. Box 331
Riverside, Connecticut 06878

Dear Ms. Schneiderman:

Re: Information Request
Project Site
Brooklyn, Kings County

The Field Services Bureau of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation/State Historic Preservation Officer has received your request for information on properties or sites which are included in or may be eligible for inclusion in the National and State Registers of Historic Places.

Based upon the information which you provided and a file search conducted by our staff, we have been able to determine that:

- I. The project area has been comprehensively surveyed by a qualified professional and reviewed by this office. To the best of our knowledge, the project area contains no buildings, objects, or districts which are eligible for or included in the National or State Registers of Historic Places.
- II. To our knowledge, the project area has not been professionally surveyed for historic resources. We recommend that any buildings or structures proximal to or within this area should be documented and evaluated for potential importance. Any information we do have on file from sources other than a comprehensive survey are noted on the following page.

III. The project area has been comprehensively surveyed by a qualified professional and reviewed by this office. The following resources have been reported to our office and are located in or in the vicinity of the project area which you identified:

A. National/State Register of Historic Places listed or eligible properties:

B. Properties included in Statewide Inventory:

IV. No architectural information requested.

V. Archaeology

A. With regard to archeology, it is the opinion of this office that your project lies in an area that is archaeologically sensitive. This determination is based upon our office's archaeological sensitivity model. Archaeologically sensitive areas are determined by proximity to known archaeological sites, as well as the area's likelihood of producing other archaeological materials. It is our opinion that unless substantial ground disturbance can be documented, an archaeological survey should be undertaken to determine the nature and extent of archaeological resources in your project area. If you wish to submit evidence regarding ground disturbance, it should include statements concerning the nature and date of the disturbances as well as a map indicating the locations and depths of such activities. Photographs of recent construction activities keyed to a map are very useful in this regard. Once we have had an opportunity to review the additional information provided as the evidence regarding prior disturbance or as a result of the archaeological survey, we will be able to complete our review of this project and issue our final comments.

- B. At the present time, there are no previously reported archaeological resources in your project area or immediately adjacent to it. This finding is based upon our office's archaeological sensitivity model. Archaeologically sensitive areas are determined by proximity to known archaeological sites, as well as the area's likelihood of producing other archaeological materials.
- C. Regarding your request for site file information, the following archaeological resources are located within or proximal to the project area:

VI. Additional Comments:

In order to submit comments on structures, please submit the following:

1. Photographs of structure(s) [prints, clearly labeled as to property name and indicating location of all shots] keyed to a site plan.
2. Photographs of the surroundings looking out from project site in all directions.

Should you have any further questions, please contact our Project Review staff at (518) 474-3176.

Sincerely,



David S. Gillespie
Director
Field Services Bureau

DSG/VJD:tr
#2a (6/88)