

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT
97 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS
BLOCK 219, LOT 1
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

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New York, New York

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East Orange, New Jersey

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA) has conducted a cultural resource assessment of 97 Columbia Heights, Block 219, Lot 1, in Brooklyn, New York. The site (Figures 1 and 2) has been open since February 1980 when the recently renovated Margaret Apartments were demolished following a fire (Brooklyn, New York, Buildings Department DEMO 197/80). It is located in the Brooklyn Heights Historic District, which is a National Historic Landmark as well as a New York City Landmark and has also been listed in the National Register of Historic Places (Figure 3; Appendix A).

The purpose of this study is to assess the potential for significant archaeological resources at this location and to determine the need for additional work. The following sections present the methodology, results, and recommendations. Soil borings data, provided to LBA, are contained in Appendix B.



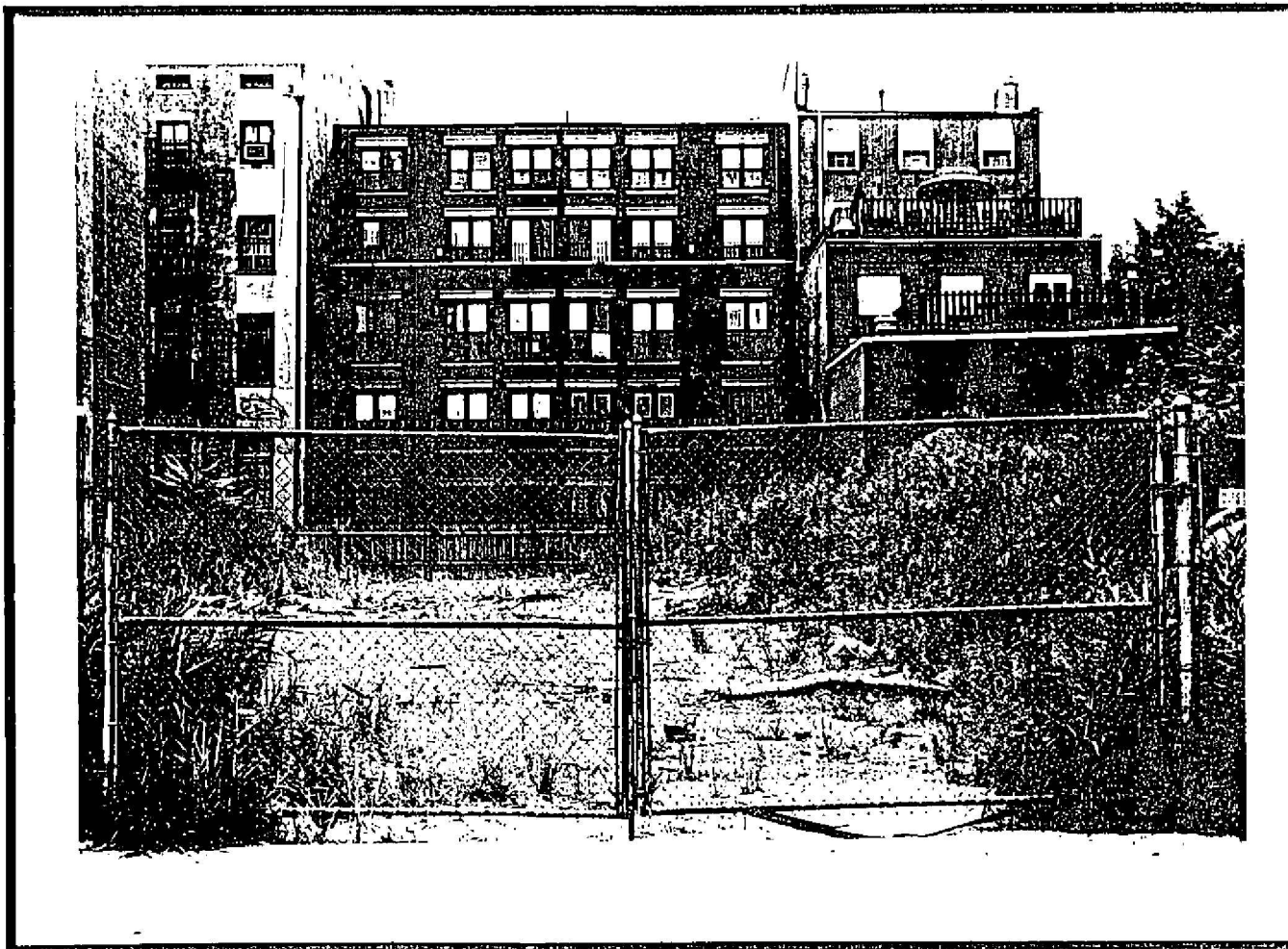


FIGURE 2 97 Columbia Heights, Block 219, Lot 1
July 28, 1986

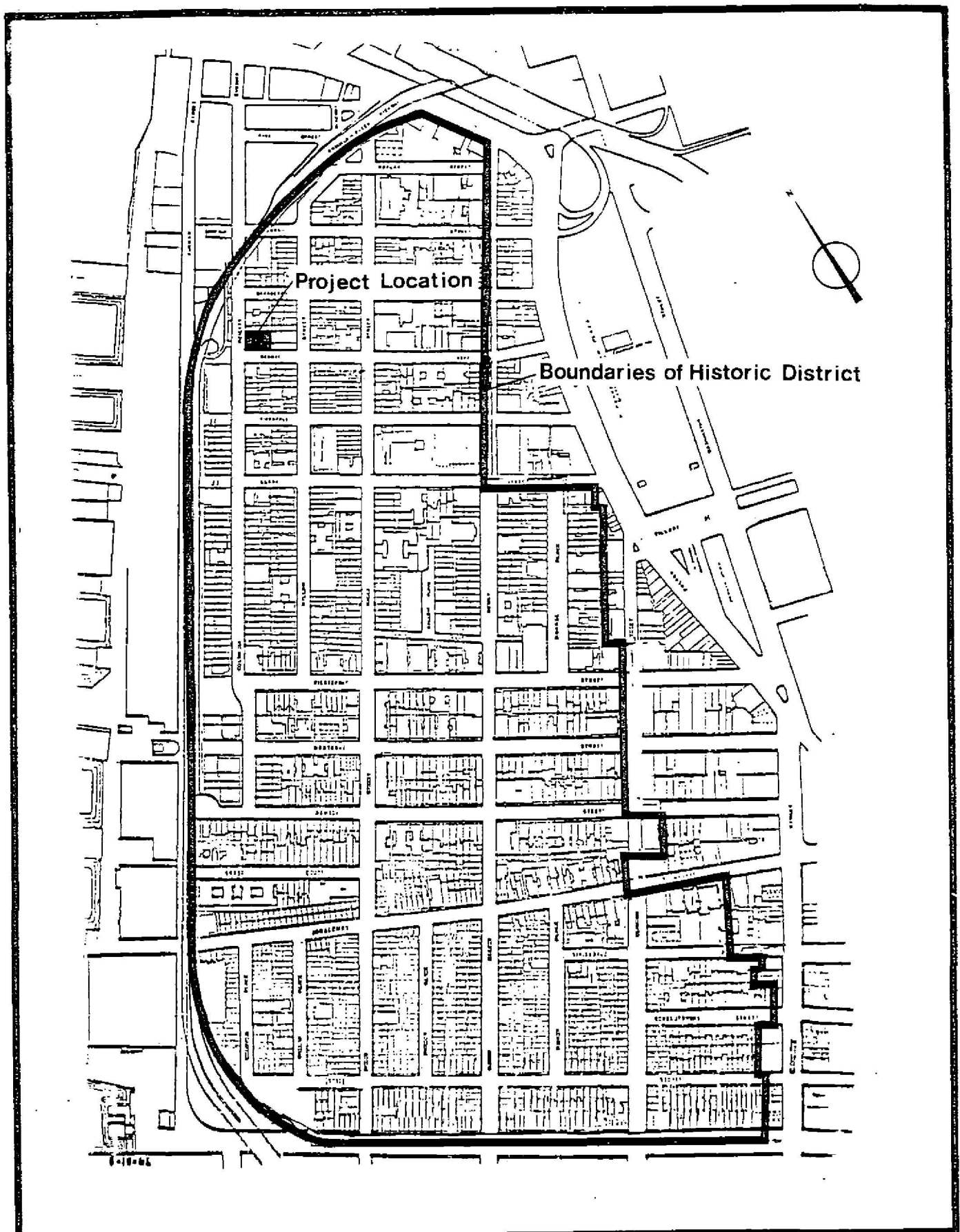


FIGURE 3 Brooklyn Heights Historic District, Nov.23, 1965
 Source: History Division, National Park Service, Washington, DC

II. METHODOLOGY

Data collection for this project involved review of prior studies in the vicinity of the project area, which were found at the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission; examination of relevant documentation at the History Division, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. and the National Register of Historic Places, Washington, D.C., in addition to investigation of selected primary sources. These included historic maps and atlases, found at the New York Public Library and at the Brooklyn Historical Society; antebellum tax lists and directories, found at the Brooklyn Historical Society; and deeds and buildings records, both housed at the Brooklyn Municipal Building. The site was visited and photographed on July 28, 1986.

Prior investigation of nearby Block 208 in Brooklyn Heights found that Brooklyn adopted a comprehensive drainage and sewerage plan in 1859, which was believed to have been implemented by about 1860 (Historical Perspectives 1985a:4-5). Stratified deep features such as wells, cisterns, and privies with informational potential would, therefore, pre-date the Civil War. While the cartographic search covered the period up to 1929, selected investigation of deeds, city directories, and the surviving tax lists (1810 and 1841) was confined to the period prior to 1860. This approach, moreover, compensated for the absence of atlases, which provide the most accurate cartographic information on a site-specific level, prior to 1855.

III. RESULTS

Aboriginal occupation of Long Island dates to approximately 3,000 B.C. The closest site to the study area was most likely the village of Mareychawick, which has been linked with three possible locations: Galletin and Elm Place; the vicinity of Lawrence and Jay Streets, and north of Old Fulton Street (Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. 1986:1). No prehistoric artifacts were found during excavations at nearby Cadman Plaza (Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. 1986:13).

Historic occupation of the study area and vicinity dates to the mid-seventeenth century, when Dutch settlers organized the earliest village of Brooklyn. The earliest deeds associated with the study area date to the 1690s, when it appears to have been part of a 650-acre farm, which also contained a ferry landing (George Jacobs to Harman Jonas, October 28, 1692, Liber 1, Page 293). The area was occupied as a farm through the eighteenth century, although no deeds have survived for the period 1767-1811 and only two transactions have been recorded for the period 1702-1811. Prior to partitioning into its present grid in 1806, Block 219 was owned by Jacob and John Hicks, who held a fairly large farm in what is now Brooklyn Heights (Historical Perspectives 1985:3; Beers 1874).

John and Jacob Hicks appear in the 1802-1803 Brooklyn Directory at "Main Ferry" (Brooklyn Directory 1802-1803:n.p.) and are also listed in 1810 tax lists as the owners of an unspecified number of houses and lots, valued at \$11,500; the locations of these properties are not given (Kings County, New York 1810). John and Jacob Hicks sold twelve of the sixteen lots that comprised the 200-foot square block bounded by Orange, Columbia, Cranberry, and Willow Streets to George Gibbs in 1811 (Liber 10, Page 95). Gibbs bought the remaining four lots at the corner of Willow and Cranberry (i.e., the northeast corner of Block 219) from Joseph G. Swift in 1819 (Liber 12, Page 454). The entire block appears to have been vacant at this time, according to the Poppleton and Lott map of 1816-1819 (Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. 1985:16).

The area burgeoned in the 1820s and 1830s as an early residential suburb of New York City, to which it was linked by a ferry in 1814. In 1826, Zachariah Lewis acquired the entire block (Joseph G. Swift to Zachariah Lewis, January 6, 1826, Liber 19, Page 5). Lewis was then a resident of the City of New York but apparently moved to Brooklyn, since he appears in the city directory for 1831-1832 (Spooners Brooklyn Directory 1831-1832:38). The address in this directory is given as "75 Columbia, cor[ner] Orange," which corresponds to the locational information given in the earliest of the extant city atlases (Perris 1855; Figure 4). Lewis appears to have occupied the 100-foot square lot at the corner of Columbia (now Columbia Heights) and Orange until he

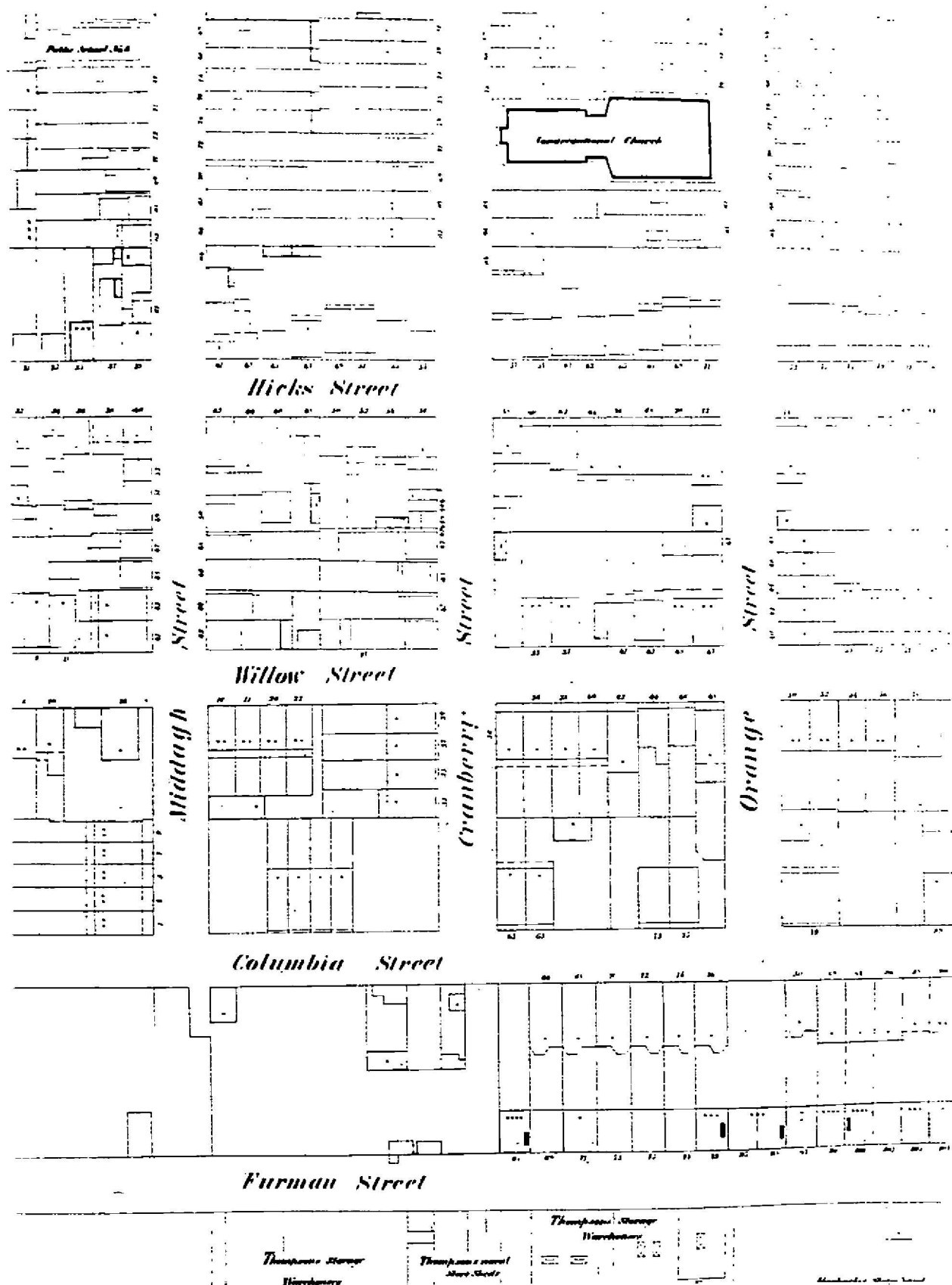


FIGURE 4 Project Area and Vicinity, 1855
Source: Pevvis, 1855

died between 1837 and 1839 (Brooklyn Directory 1837-1838:67; Brooklyn Directory 1839-1840). During his ownership and that of his heirs in the 1840s, the lots in Block 219 began to be sold off as separate properties, although like other properties in Brooklyn Heights, they retained their original lot sizes and configuration (Bradford 1964:1-2).

As late as 1841, the property at the corner of Columbia Heights and Orange was still owned by Zachariah Lewis's estate, which was taxed for "4 lots & House [at the] cor[ner of] Orange" on the east side of Columbia in that year (Brooklyn, New York, Collector of Taxes and Assessments 1841:7). This property was valued at \$16,000. The property devolved among seven heirs in the 1840s, who appear to have rented the frame double house shown on the 1855 Perris map (Figure 4) to tenants (see Lewis to Thompson, March 15, 1844, Liber 117, Page 454; Richards to Hurlbut, as trustee, December 13, 1843, Liber 120, Page 450; Lewis to Edwards, May 21, 1845, Liber 131, Page 417; Lewis to Edwards, August 17, 1848, Liber 183, Page 136). Similar leasing and sub-leasing arrangements were characteristic of real estate in Manhattan by 1840 (Blackmar 1979).

The party wall between the two units of the house corresponds to the lot line parallel to Orange Street and about 50 feet north of the corner of Orange and Columbia. The northern wall of this structure would have been located at about the northern boundary of the study area, which extends approximately 75 feet along Columbia Heights from the intersection of Columbia Heights and Orange (Figure 1). The house was in place through 1886 (M. Dripps & Company 1869; Bromley and Robinson 1880:Plate 1; Figure 5) but was replaced in 1889 by the Margaret Hotel, which appears to have covered the entire study area (Hyde & Company 1898:Plate 1; "A Walking Tour of the Brooklyn Heights Historic District" n.d.:3; Figure 6). This structure was eleven stories tall with two twelve-story towers and had a cellar and sub-cellar (Brooklyn, New York, Buildings Department, ALT 166-78, Margaret Apartments Plot Plans).

The hotel was substantially renovated for conversion to apartments in 1978. Plans of the sub-cellar show an approximately 250 square-foot area of unexcavated material behind the elevator shaft in the center of the building. This area was, however, covered by the cellar (Brooklyn, New York, Buildings Department, ALT 166-78, Margaret Apartments Plot Plans A-1 and A-2). Analysis of soil borings, drilled in 1986 (Appendix B), shows miscellaneous fill to a depth of 20 feet. A concrete floor, presumably corresponding to the floor of the sub-cellar, was encountered at 20 feet below ground level at two locations (Appendix B, Borings B-4, B-5 and B-5A). Boring B-3 was drilled near the center of the area of unexcavated material below the cellar. Like the other borings, the log shows miscellaneous fill to a depth of 20 feet (Appendix B, Boring B-3).

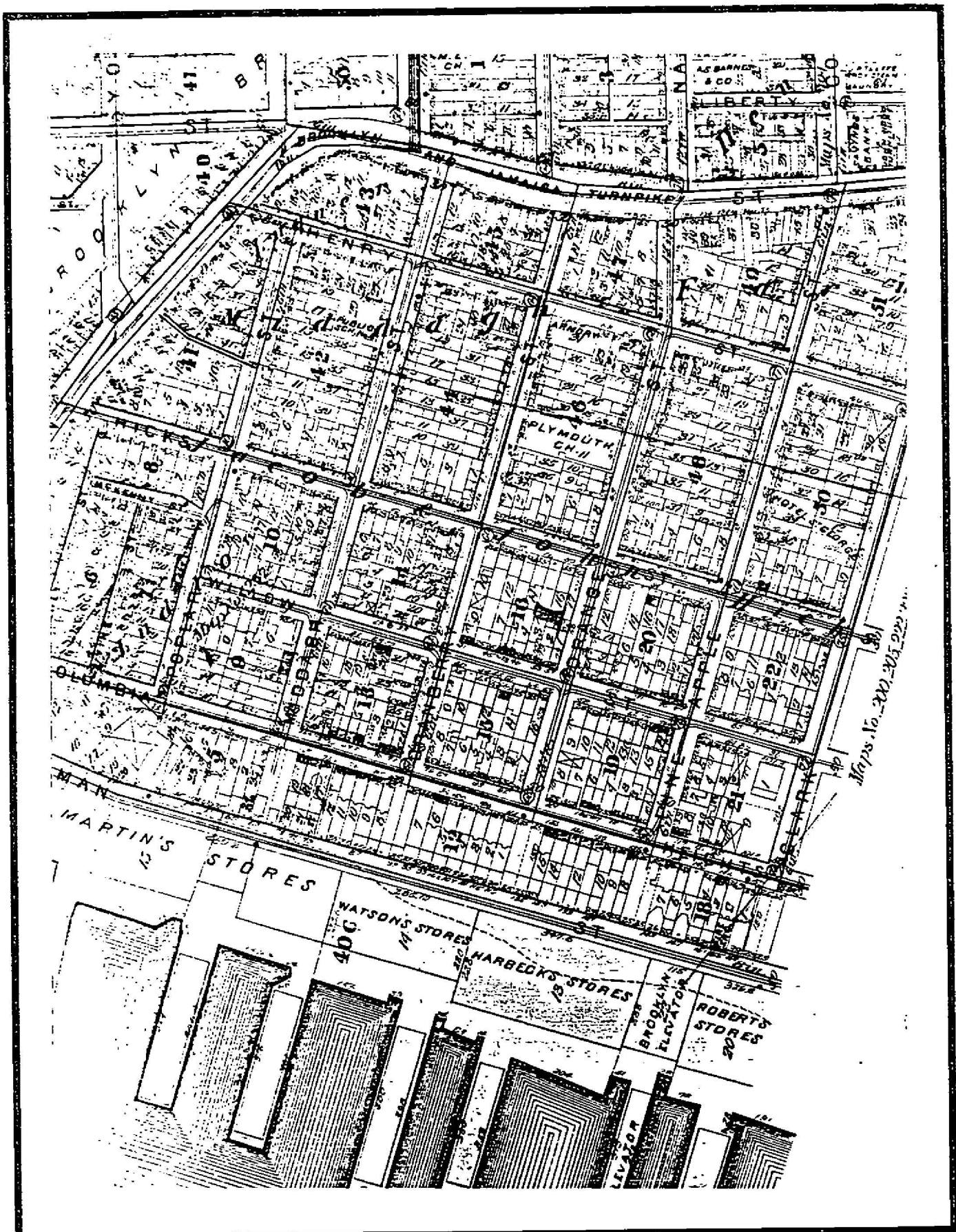


FIGURE 5 Project Area and Vicinity, 1886
Source: Robinson, 1886

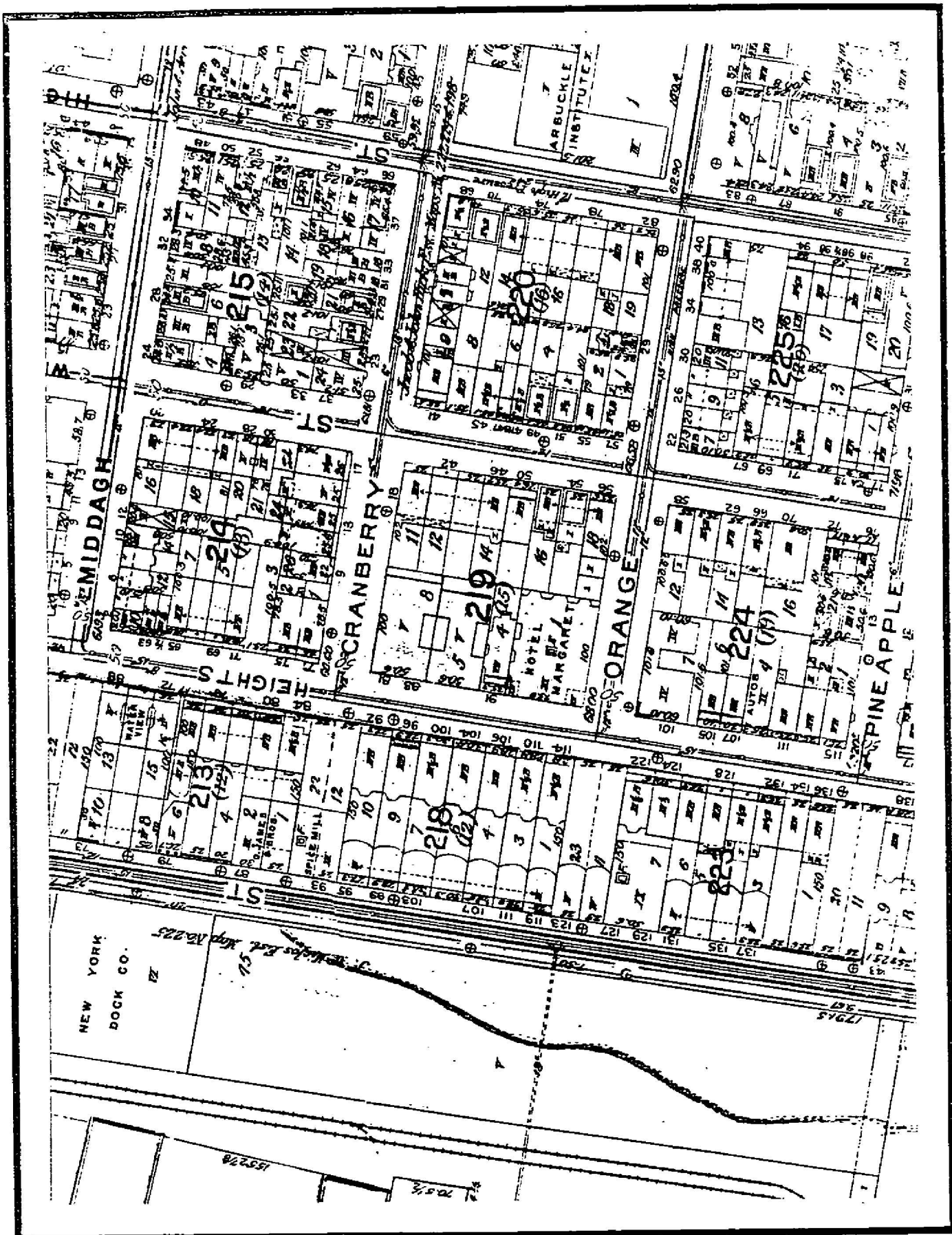


FIGURE 6 Project Area and Vicinity, 1916
Source: Hyde, 1916

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

Occupation of the property by Zachariah Lewis in the 1830s constitutes a discrete, antebellum use, assignable to a household of at least prosperous and perhaps elite status. However, there has clearly been extensive disturbance over the entire site to a depth of 20 feet below grade. Geismar (1986:5) has found that the "bottom of the deepest deposits in a non-landfill situation can extend as much as 13 ft. [sic] below the ground surface" in Manhattan, and recent investigations at nearby Cadman Plaza did not identify artifactual materials at depths greater than ten feet below ground surface (Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. 1986:Figures 12-17). No potentially significant cultural resources were identified during the Cadman Plaza study (Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. 1986:13) and no further work was undertaken. Given the depth of documented disturbance at 97 Columbia Heights, therefore, no significant cultural resources appear to be present and no further work is recommended.

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APPENDIX A

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION FORM

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

THEME Architecture

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Brooklyn Heights

AND/OR COMMON

Brooklyn Heights

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Brooklyn Heights

CITY, TOWN

Brooklyn

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

14th

STATE

New York

CODE

36

COUNTY

Brooklyn

CODE

047

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT☐ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☒ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☒ COMMERCIAL☒ PARK☒ EDUCATIONAL☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ ENTERTAINMENT☒ RELIGIOUS☐ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ MILITARY☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Multiple private and public contact Brooklyn Heights Association

STREET & NUMBER

76 Montague Street

CITY, TOWN

Brooklyn

VICINITY OF

STATE

New York

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Kings County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Brooklyn

STATE

New York

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> XALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

From the harbor, East River, or Brooklyn Bridge, Brooklyn Heights appears composed of the thin horizontal planes of the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway and the Esplanade, and the bulky upright masses of hotels, apartment houses, office buildings, and a few industrial plants stationed around its perimeter. These impressions belie the charm of the real Brooklyn Heights, with its tree-shaded streets and bluestone-paved walks lined by rows of fine old brick and brownstone houses behind decorative iron fences, and distinguished churches in the romantic styles, dating back to an era when this was the most easily accessible, desirable, and aristocratic suburb of New York. One gets an entirely different concept of the community from within than from any of various vantage points outside its boundaries.

Brooklyn Heights is an irregularly shaped area located on a high bluff of Long Island directly across from the lower tip of Manhattan. In the nineteenth century three ferries connected the Heights with Manhattan. Today, traffic between Long Island and New York comes through Battery Tunnel at the foot of Atlantic Avenue and over Brooklyn Bridge above Fulton Street, the two extremities of Brooklyn Heights. This leaves its predominantly residential streets to the relative quiet of local traffic.

Except for the variable outline in the northern part, and the peculiar angles of Joralemon Street, connecting the dock section with Borough Hall, and Love Lane, Brooklyn Heights is laid out on a rectangular grid scheme. Blocks were planned 250 feet to a side although less than a dozen turned out square. Omission of originally planned streets resulted in very long blocks. Along most of the west side extends the Esplanade, cantilevered out over two levels of the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway. This promenade gives a magnificent view of South Ferry and Manhattan's financial district across the river, a vista up the East River to the north and across the New York harbor to Governor's Liberty and Ellis Islands, New Jersey and Staten Island on the south.

The first scene of active building was along the northern end of Hicks Street and on the cross streets adjacent to it around 1820. A large percentage of these early houses were frame construction such as Numbers 38, 40, 68, 70, and 72 Hicks Street and Numbers 27, 29, 55, 57, and 59 Middagh Street. Numerous contemporary brick examples are found along Hicks and Willow Street. 10

Although the row house predominated, some earlier houses were constructed to be free standing. Number 13 Pineapple Street is one of the oldest, and later examples include Numbers 70 Willow Street and 36 Pierrepont Street. 2

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The Federal Period provided the standard plan of the row house used in Brooklyn Heights until well into the twentieth century. The normal twenty-five foot breadth of lots accommodated one room and a hall wide enough for a staircase to one side. This resulted in the three bayed house, usually two rooms deep, with the off center front door. The kitchen was generally in the basement.

In the Heights, classic elements were played down although columns or small slender colonnettes are seen flanking front doors or on mantelpieces in the interior. Other traditional elements such as rustication, paneling, carved sunburst, floral motifs, dentils and various moldings of cornices and entablatures are found on interior woodwork and exterior details.

Arched windows and fan doorways with leaded semicircular or semi-elliptical transoms in delicate patterns still can be found in many houses. Entrance stairs were either of wood or stone and railings were of wrought iron, decorated with small cast-iron fittings such as rosettes and pine cone finials.

The Greek Revival brought generally higher basements, usually with a family dining room on this level with the kitchen. Ceilings became higher and a screen of columns or pilasters flanking sliding doors between parlors added a new decorative element to the interior. Houses became a full three stories above the basement and roofs were lower pitched. Row houses often had superimposed open galleries along the back separated by brick partition walls as in Numbers 20-26 Willow Street. Greek Revival is the predominant style of Heights buildings. The style led to many of the attractive iron fences along the streets; thin square bars fashioned into frameworks filled with frets, meanders, guilloches and floral forms in double relief.

The name of Minard Lafever is closely associated with the Heights. His pattern books provide designs for much of the interior detailing. His acknowledge works in the neighborhood include Packer Collegiate Institute (1854), Church of the Holy Trinity (1844-47) and two churches on Monroe Place. These public buildings of his design, unlike the private residences either by his hand or influenced by his designs, are in the Gothic Revival. These churches gave the Gothic Revival its start in the Heights. Within six years the style was adopted for townhouses. Tudor arches with carved spandrels replaced pilastered doorways, slender clustered colonnettes flanked sliding parlor doors and medieval window tracery offered models for plaster ceilings and iron railings.

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Externally the least modified Gothic Revival house is a three story brown-stone at Number 131 Hicks Street, with its adjoining twin at Number 135. The doorways are recessed under low pointed arches with horizontal hood molds and the windows retain their center mullions. Three brick houses on State Street are also well preserved although stripped of their hood moldings. Only Number 107 retains its first floor balcony railing but all three display iron tracery stair rails and fences. Four houses on Willow Place also display a delightful blend of clustered colonnetts, Tudor arches and trefoiled spandrels.

Brooklyn Heights also contains a few examples of the more ponderous Romanesque Revival, most notably in Herman Behr's House (now the Hotel Palm) and the Church of the Pilgrims (now Our Lady of Lebanon) by Richard Upjohn.

The Renaissance Revival began to appear on the Heights soon after the Gothic Revival was adopted to residential buildings. This style is distinguished by a certain opulence, manifesting itself in an increased scale and greater ornamentation, especially around the openings. Balustrades replaced other types of railings and a half round arch was reintroduced at entrances, although spanning recessed vestibules instead of flush doors as in the Federal Period. Brownstone was the favored material with cast-iron painted to look like stone used for architectural detail (123 Remsen Street and 220 Columbia Heights).

Among later nineteenth-century styles, perhaps the most important and enduring was Ruskinian or Venetian-Gothic, distinguished by the multi-colored use of stone. The principal example in the Heights is Saint Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church by Renwick and Sands. The Ruskinian style had little effect upon domestic architecture.

Unlike other revivals, the Queen Anne was not concerned with a specific style for its own sake but rather with unusual harmonies of forms, colors, and textures. The best example of Queen Anne is a group of three houses inclusive on Numbers 108-112 William Street, dated 1883. Treated as a single irregular mass of brick, stone, terracotta and shingles, great interest is achieved through the use of bay windows, towers, gables, chimneys, and a variety of different shaped openings. (For a detailed analysis of each street the reader is referred to Clay Lancaster's book on Brooklyn Heights cited in the bibliography.)

The interesting variety of nineteenth-century architecture at times beautiful in its refinement, delightful in its fancy or ponderous in its

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massiveness still remains well represented in Brooklyn Heights. The area has been revived as a residential area over the last two decades and most of the private residences are well maintained. The hotels and apartment houses erected in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century have not destroyed either the architectural interest or residential nature of Brooklyn Heights. Montague Street is the principal commercial strip, but most of the shops and businesses are located within old buildings so the scale is not disrupted. In fact, great potential remains for a complete rehabilitation of the area. The Brooklyn Heights Association, chartered by the city, is an active organization which has had remarkable success in safe-guarding the area. There greatest triumph occurred in 1950 with the construction of the Esplanade, forcing the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway below the Heights, thus keeping heavy traffic and noise from the residential area. Following the construction, modern low-level dock facilities below the Esplanade were procured, opening up the harbor and skyline view. This innovative solution to the problem of modern highway construction saved the integrity of Brooklyn Heights which would most certainly have been destroyed. In 1971 another battle saved the South Heights from a multi-lane expressway. As long as people are willing to search for alterative answers to the questions of urban development, the continued existence of Brooklyn Heights seems hopeful and should serve as an example for other communities.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1816

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Brooklyn Heights, the leading residential district of New York City before the rise of the large homes along Fifth Avenue, contains many private and public buildings that display the various popular architectural styles of the nineteenth-century. Although the area has been intruded upon by modern buildings to some degree, it retains enough of its earlier structures to remain almost a textbook for architectural development between the 1820's and the early 1900's.

The residences in this area display, in the period after 1814, one architectural style after another. Three styles, the Federal, Greek Revival, and Renaissance Revival are represented by outstanding houses. Particularly striking are the fine front doorways flanked with rich ornamental ironwork. Interior ornamentation is equally elaborate, with marble fireplaces, heavy plaster cornices, and carved woodwork. In short, Brooklyn Heights reflects the comfortable, opulent culture of the Victorian era.

HISTORY

Brooklyn Heights was the leading residential area of New York City before the rise of Fifth Avenue. Three ferries connected Manhattan with the promontory of Long Island directly across from the lower tip. The Fulton Street Ferry docked at the northern end of the Heights where the Brooklyn Bridge crosses today. The second and third ferries carried passengers from the base of Montague Street to Wall Street and from Atlantic Avenue to South Ferry. The Atlantic Avenue ferry was the terminal of the Brooklyn-Jamaica Railroad. From 1842 to 1859 the last mile of this line ran through an underground tunnel, thus, becoming the world's first passenger subway. The railway was placed below ground to preserve the character of Atlantic Avenue, which in those days was a fashionable shopping street. The tunnel ended at a two-storied frame depot built in 1836 and demolished in 1914. Although unused for a century, all but the eastern extremity of the subterranean vault over the two-way tracks is said to remain intact.

The history of Brooklyn Heights as a residential suburb began soon after the establishment of a steam ferry plying between New York and Brooklyn in 1814. At that time a number of landowners, whose memories are perpetuated through such street names as Middagh, Pierrepont, Hicks, Remsen, and

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Joralemon, began dividing their respective holdings into 25 X 100-foot building lots. The first village map, recorded by Jeremiah Lott in 1816, the year Brooklyn was incorporated as a village, shows virtually the same street arrangement that exists today north of Clark Street, except for the crook to Orange Street at the Fulton Street end; and the Poppleton and Lott map of the Pierrepont estate, made three years later, indicates in a general way the present layout of the southern section of the Heights. This area, however, was still not much developed when a new map of the Pierrepont estate was made in 1831 by Isaac T. Ludlam, the village surveyor. All streets on the Heights were given their definitive form by about mid century, and they have remained unaltered down to the time of the construction of the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway during the early 1950's, which took off the northwest and southwest corners of the Heights.

Not a single building existing on Brooklyn Heights today figured on the Lott map of 1816 or the Lott and Poppleton map of 1819, barring perhaps part of No. 39 Henry Street not visible from outside. A good many structures stood on Fulton Street in those days, and several farm houses and villas were inside the range of the Heights proper, but all have since disappeared. However, a number of buildings put up soon after the Lott surveys were made are still to be found. The first scene of consecutive building operations was along the northern end of Hicks Street and on the cross streets adjacent to it.

Today the area is entirely built-up, forming an integral part of Brooklyn by its active commercial boundary street. Only when one gets beyond Atlantic Avenue and Fulton and Court Streets does the special character of the area become apparent. Brooklyn Heights remains a community, sustaining the quality of neighborhood in the vast spread of New York City.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Lancaster, Clay, Old Brooklyn Heights, Rutland, Vermont, 1961.
Reed, Henry Hope, "Brooklyn Heights, A Walking Tour" (mimeographed guide)
New York, 1957.
_____ and Bayley, John Barrington, Classical Brooklyn: Its Architecture
and Sculpture, Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, 1956.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY C. 140

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	18	585220	4505890
B	18	5851160	4504570
C	18	584500	4504820
D	18	584150	4505940

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(See Continuation Sheet)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Patricia Heintzelman, Architectural Historian, Landmark Review Project

ORGANIZATION

Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service

DATE

May 1975

STREET & NUMBER

1100 L Street NW.

TELEPHONE

202-523-5464

CITY OR TOWN

Washington,

STATE

D.C.

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL _____

STATE _____

LOCAL _____

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE Boundary Certified:

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Landmark Designated: 1/12/65
Chief, Hist. & Arch. Surveys 11/19/76

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST

DATE Boundary Certified: 11/19/76

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Director, Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

The boundary of Brooklyn Heights Historic District follows those of the historic zoning, and is drawn to eliminate the heavy commercialization along the eastern edge. Beginning at the southeast corner, the boundary runs west along the north curb of Atlantic Avenue to the beginning of the Esplanade which runs above the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway, then north along the outer edge of the Esplanade which curves at its beginning to the northwest, then straightens to continue due north then curves to the northeast where the Esplanade stops and the boundary becomes the south edge of the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway until it crosses Fulton Street, then southeast along the south curb of Fulton Street to Henry Street, then south along the west curb of Henry Street to Clark Street, then east along the south curb of Clark Street to the rear property lines of buildings on the east side of Monroe Place, then south along this line to the rear property lines of buildings on the north of Pierrepont Street, then east along this line to Clinton Street, then south along the west curb of Clinton Street to the south curb of Remsen Street, then east to the rear property line of the building on the southeast corner of the intersection of Remsen and Clinton Streets, then south along this line, then west back to Clinton Street along the south property line of this building, then south along the west curb of Clinton Street to Joralemon Street, then east along the south curb of Joralemon Street to the east property line of Packer Institute, then south along this line to Livingston Street, then east along the south curb of Livingston Street to the rear property lines of buildings on the west side of Court Street, then south along these rear property lines to the point of beginning as shown in sketch maps A and B.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Brooklyn Heights (Historic District), New York City

Brooklyn Heights, the leading residential district of New York City before the rise of the splendid homes along Fifth Avenue, contains many private and public buildings that display the various popular architectural styles of the 19th century. Although the area has been invaded by modern buildings to some degree, it retains enough of its earlier structures to remain a "textbook" of architectural development between the 1820's and the early 1900's.

The residences in this area display, in the period after 1814, one architectural style succeeding another. Three styles, the Federal, Greek Revival, and Renaissance Revival, are represented by outstanding houses. Particularly striking are the fine front doorways flanked with rich ornamental ironwork. Interior ornamentation is equally elaborate, with marble fireplaces, heavy plaster cornices, and carved woodwork. In short, Brooklyn Heights reflects the comfortable, opulent culture of the Victorian era that is now vanishing throughout most of our Nation.

Brooklyn Heights has been revived as a residential area within the past fifteen years, and most of the private homes appear to be well maintained. Indeed, the influx of new residents has helped to prevent the destruction of old houses and the erection of new apartment and business buildings. The hotels and nonresidential structures erected in the late 19th century and since have not yet destroyed either the architectural interest or the residential nature of Brooklyn Heights.

Situated on a bluff opposite the southeastern tip of Manhattan, Brooklyn Heights has an irregular boundary which encloses an area at the most eight blocks wide and fourteen blocks long. The western boundary follows the cliff facing the East River. Atlantic Avenue, Court Street, and Fulton Street form the southern, eastern, and northern boundaries of historic Brooklyn Heights.

APPENDIX B

SOIL BORINGS INFORMATION

Note: There is no boring log for B-2; this location was unaccessible and work was discontinued.

FIELD SOIL TEST BORING DATA

Eichner Properties
Proposed Construction
97 Columbia Heights
Brooklyn, New York

DATE: July 2, 1986

LAB. NO.: 2162



Prepared For: Eichner Properties
625 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

Prepared By: Testwell Craig Test Boring Co., Inc.
P.O. Box 477
Mays Landing, N.J. 08330

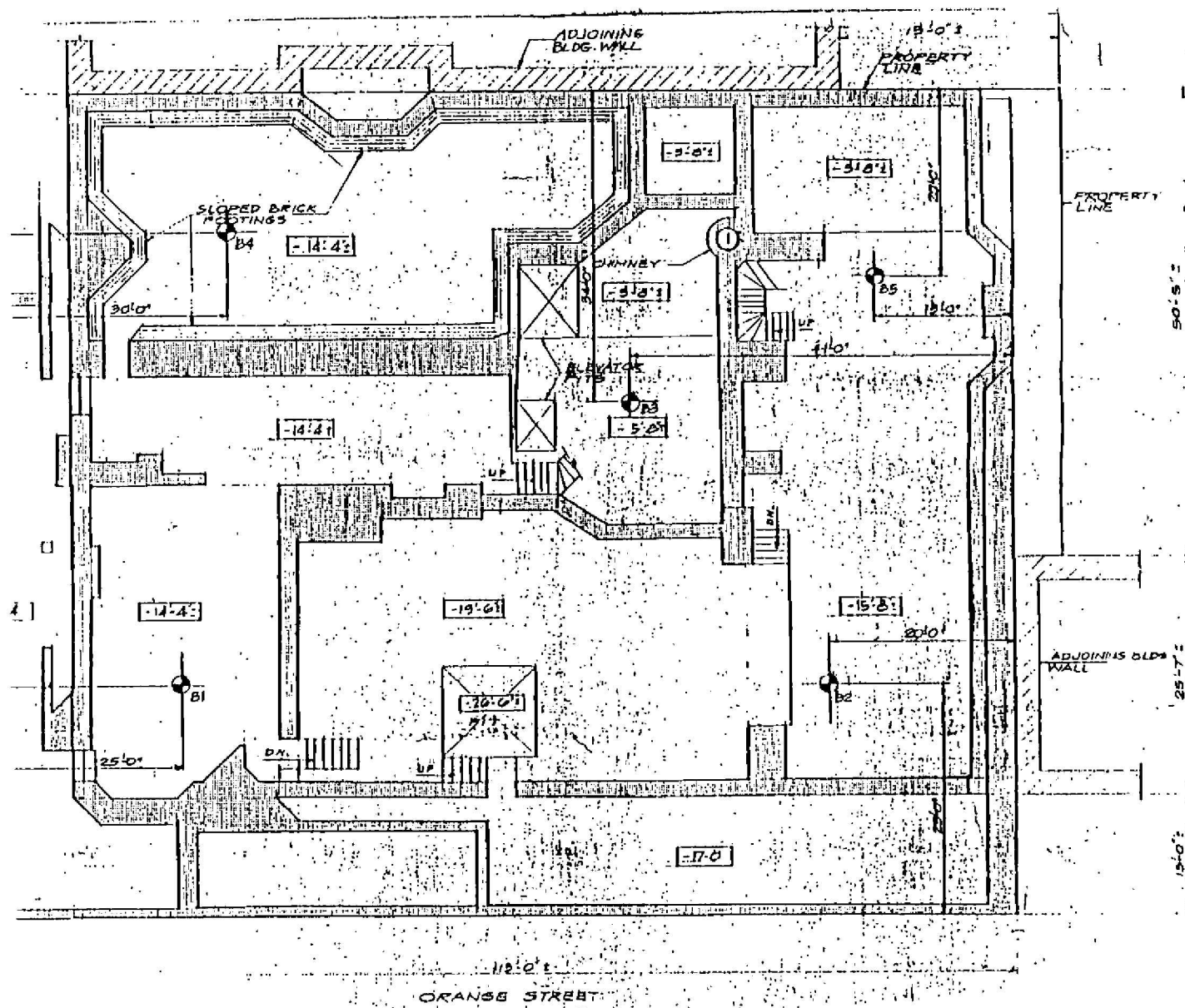
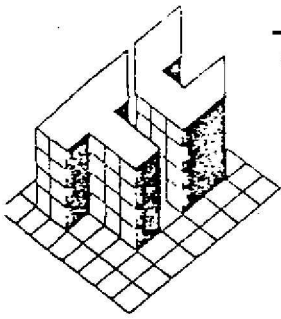


FIGURE B-1 Test Boring Plan, 97 Columbia Heights



TESTWELL CRAIG TEST BORING COMPANY, INC.

LEGEND SHEET - BORING DATA

SOIL

Bn - brown
Gy - gray
Blk- black
wh - white

Rd - red
Or - orange
Bl - blue

Multi - multi-colored
Lt - light
Dk - dark

NOTATION

trace - tr
some - sm
adjective - (ly)
and - &

PERCENT (%) BY WEIGHT

0 - 10
10 - 20
20 - 35
35 - 50

coarse grained - c
medium grained - m
fine grained - f

HSA - Hollow Stem Auger Casing
SS - Split Spoon Soil Sampler

WOR - Weight of Rods
WOH - Weight of Hammer
NR - No Recovery of Sample

ROCK

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION, R.Q.D.

R.Q.D.

0-25%
25-50%
50-75%
75-90%
90-100%

Description of Rock Quality*

Very Poor
Poor
Fair
Good
Excellent

*after Deere et al, 1967

TESTWELL CRAIG TEST BORING CO., INC.

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- ☐ New York Division 36-20 13th Street, Long Island City, NY 11106 (212) 392-0121
- ☐ North Jersey Division 218 Little Falls Rd., Cedar Grove, NJ 07009 (201) 239-5796
- ☐ Connecticut Division 6 Lake Avenue, Danbury CT 06810 (203) 743-7281
- ☐ Albany Division 518 Clinton Avenue, Albany, NY 12206 (518) 436-4114

Address correspondence to the above:

TESTING ENGINEERS • STEEL • WATER • CONCRETE • CHEMICAL ANALYSIS • SOILS • TEST BORINGS • CORE DRILLING • ASPHALT • RESEARCH

FIELD TEST BORING LOG

CLIENT **Eichner Properties** DATE **July 2, 1986**
 PROJECT **Proposed Construction, 97 Columbia Heights** LAB. NO. **2162**
Brooklyn, New York
 Boring No. **B-1** Sheet No. **1 of 2** Ground Surface Elev. _____

Ground Water Data				A - Method of Advancing Boring		Depth	
Depth	Hour	Date	Hrs. After Completion	4" Drilled in Casing		0	to 51' 9"
Dry		6-9-86	Comp of Hole			to	to
Depth	A	Sample		Soil Classification		Remarks	
		No.	Depth				
5					Misc. Fill 0-20'		
10							
15							
20		S-1	20-22'	5-3-7-21	F-M SAND, tr silt, tr brick/ bn, dry, loose		20'
25		S-2	22-24'	53-25-21-31	F-M-C SAND & f gravel/bn, dry, dense		
30		S-3	25-26'3"	13-27-100/3"	C-M-F SAND/bn, dry, v. dense		
35		S-4	30-32'	38-63-33-25	C-M-F SAND & f gravel/bn, dry, v. dense		

☐ S-2" O.D. Split Spoon Sample
 ☒ U - Undisturbed Sample, 3" Diameter
 ☒ — Core Drilling
 N.R. — No Recovery
 N - Standard Penetration Resistance per 6"
 (140# Hammer, 30" drop)
 Driller B. Kimley

TESTWELL CRAIG TEST BORING CO., INC.

FIELD TEST BORING LOG

BORING NO. B-1

SHEET NO. 2 of 2

LAB NO. 2162

Depth	A	Sample			Soil Classification	Remarks
		No.	Depth	N		
		S-5	35-35'9"	50-100/3"	F-M-C SAND/bn,dry,v.dense	
40		S-6	40-42'	37-66-78-97	C-M-F SAND,sm f gravel/bn, dry,v. dense	
45		S-7	45-47'	5-20-34-48	SAME	
50		S-8	50-51'9"	28-47-60-100/3"	SAME	51'9"
					Test Boring Completed @ 51'9"	
55						
60						
65						
70						
75						
80						
85						

☐ S - 2" O.D. Split Spoon Sample

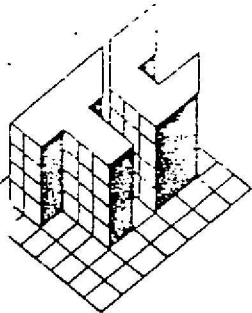
☒ U - Undisturbed Sample, 3" Diameter

☒ - Core Drilling

N.R. - No Recovery

N - Standard Penetration Resistance per 6"
(140# Hammer, 30" drop)

Driller B. Kimley



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- ☐ North Jersey Division 218 Little Falls Rd., Cedar Grove, NJ 07009 (201) 239-5796
- ☐ Connecticut Division 6 Lake Avenue, Danbury CT 06810 (203) 743-7281
- ☐ Albany Division 518 Clinton Avenue, Albany, NY 12206 (518) 436-4114

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FIELD TEST BORING LOG

CLIENT Eichner Properties DATE July 2, 1986
 PROJECT Proposed Construction, 97 Columbia Heights LAB. NO. 2162
 Brooklyn, New York
 Boring No. B-3 Sheet No. 1 of 3 Ground Surface Elev.

Ground Water Data				A - Method of Advancing Boring		Depth	
Depth	Hour	Date	Hrs. After Completion	4" Drilled in Casing		0	to 50'
				Mud Rotary Method		50'	to 102'
		6-4-86	Comp of Hole			to	
Depth	A	Sample			Soil Classification	Remarks	
		No.	Depth	N			
5					Misc. Fill 0-20'	20'	
10							
15							
20							
		S-1	20-22'	10-15-19-22	F-M SAND, tr silt/bn, dry, dense		
		S-2	22-24'	19-21-27-35	F-M SAND, tr f gravel/bn, dry, dense		
25		S-3	25-27'	17-27-29-35	SAME		
30		S-4	30-32'	16-33-67-93	F-M-C SAND, sm f gravel/bn, dry, v. dense		
35							

☒ S-2" O.D. Split Spoon Sample ☒ U - Undisturbed Sample, 3" Diameter ☒ — Core Drilling N.R. — No Recovery

N - Standard Penetration Resistance per 6"
 (140# Hammer, 30" drop)

Driller B. Kitley

TESTWELL CRAIG TEST BORING CO., INC.

FIELD TEST BORING LOG

BORING NO. B-3

SHEET NO. 2 of 3

LAB NO. 2162

Depth	A	Sample			Soil Classification	Remarks
		No.	Depth	N		
		S-5	35-35'5"	100/5"	C GRAVEL/bn,dry,v. dense	
40		S-6	40-40'6"	100/6"	C-M-F SAND & fc gravel/bn, dry,v. dense	
45		S-7	45-46'	34-100/6"	F-M SAND/bn,dry,v. dense	
50		S-8	50-52'	15-34-40-73	F-M-C SAND,sm f gravel/bn, dry,v. dense	
55		S-9	55-57'	11-16-18-36	F SAND,silty/rd,bn,moist,dense	
60		S-10	60-62'	29-34-49-68	F-M-C SAND,tr f gravel/bn, dry,v. dense	
65		S-11	65-66'5"	50-70-100/5"	C-M-F SAND & f gravel/bn,wet, v. dense	
70		S-12	70-72'	33-43-40-61	C-M-F SAND,tr f gravel/bn, wet,v. dense	
75		S-13	75-77'	27-42-47-91	SAME	
80		S-14	80-82'	29-46-67-88	F-M SAND/bn,wet,v. dense	
85						

☐ S-2" O.D. Split Spoon Sample

☒ U-Undisturbed Sample. 3" Diameter

☒ Core Drilling

N.R. - No Recovery

N - Standard Penetration Resistance per 6"
1140# Hammer, 30" drop

Driller B. Kimley

TESTWELL CRAIG TEST BORING CO., INC.

FIELD TEST BORING LOG

BORING NO. B-3

SHEET NO. 3 of 3

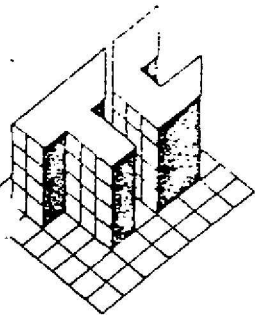
Depth	A	Sample			Soil Classification	Remarks
		No.	Depth	N		
85		S-15	85-86' 11"	25-59-88-100/5"	SAME	
90		S-16	90-92'	20-53-70-81	SAME	
95						
100		S-17	100-102'	58-55-61-64	SAME	102'
105					Test Boring Completed @ 102'	
110						
115						
120						
125						
130						
135						

☐ S - 2" O.D. Split Spoon Sample
 ☒ U - Undisturbed Sample, 3" Diameter
 ☒ — Core Drilling
 N.R. — No Recovery

N - Standard Penetration Resistance per 6"
 (140# Hammer, 30" drop)

Driller B. Kimley

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FIELD TEST BORING LOG

CLIENT Eichner Properties
 PROJECT Proposed Construction, 97 Columbia Heights
 Brooklyn, New York
 Boring No. B-4
 Sheet No. 1 of 2
 DATE July 2, 1986
 LAB. NO. 2162
 Ground Surface Elev.

Ground Water Data				A - Method of Advancing Boring		Depth	
Depth	Hour	Date	Hrs. After Completion	4" Drilled in Casing		0	to 52'
Dry		6-2-86	Comp of Hole				to
		Sample			Soil Classification	Remarks	
Depth	A	No.	Depth	N			
5					Misc. Fill 0-20'		
10							
15							
20							
20							
		S-1	20.5-22.5'	11-9-11-12	F-M SAND, tr silt/bn, dry, med. dense	20'	20.5'
		S-2	22.5-24.5'	9-13-16-24	F-M-C SAND, sm f gravel, tr silt/bn, dry, med. dense		
25		S-3	25-27'	14-23-47-44	C-M-F SAND/bn, dry, v. dense		
30		S-4	30-30'6"	100/6"	C-M-F SAND & fc gravel/rd, bn, dry, v. dense		
35							

☒ S-2" O.D. Split Spoon Sample
 ☒ U - Undisturbed Sample, 3" Diameter
 ☒ — Core Drilling
 N R. — No Recovery

N - Standard Penetration Resistance per 6"
 140# Hammer, 30" drop

Driller B. Kimlev

TESTWELL CRAIG TEST BORING CO., INC.

FIELD TEST BORING LOG

BORING NO. B-4

SHEET NO. 2 of 2

LAB NO. 2162

Depth	A	Sample			Soil Classification	Remarks
		No.	Depth	N		
40		S-5	35-36' 10"	20-47-47-100/4"	C-M-F SAND & fc gravel/ bn, dry, v. dense	
		S-6	40-42'	13-45-51-66	SAME	
45		S-7	45-47'	25-54-48-47	SAME	
50		S-8	50-52'	13-41-48-70	SAME	52'
55					Test Boring Completed @ 52'	
60						
65						
70						
75						
80						
85						

□ S-2" O.D. Split Spoon Sample

■ U - Undisturbed Sample, 3" Diameter

▨ - Core Drilling

N.R. - No Recovery

N - Standard Penetration Resistance per 6"
(140# Hammer, 30" drop)

Driller B. Kimley

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FIELD TEST BORING LOG

CLIENT Eichner Properties DATE July 2, 1986
 PROJECT Proposed Construction, 97 Columbia Heights LAB. NO. 2162
 Brooklyn, New York
 Boring No. B-5 Sheet No. 1 of 1 Ground Surface Elev.

Ground Water Data				A - Method of Advancing Boring		Depth	
Depth	Hour	Date	Hrs. After Completion	4" Drilled in Casing		0	to 20'
Dry		6-3-86	Comp of Hole				to
Depth	A	Sample		Soil Classification		Remarks	
		No.	Depth				
5				Misc. Fill 0-20'			
10							
15							
20							
				Concrete Slab @ 20'		20'	
				Test Boring Completed @ 20'			
				Broke Auger			
25							
30							
35							

☐ S-2" O.D. Split Spoon Sample ☒ U-Undisturbed Sample, 3" Diameter ☒ — Core Drilling N.R. — No Recovery

N-Standard Penetration Resistance per 6"
 (140# Hammer, 30" drop)

Driller B. Kimley

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FIELD TEST BORING LOG

CLIENT Eichner Properties

DATE July 2, 1986

PROJECT Proposed Construction, 97 Columbia Heights
Brooklyn, New York

LAB. NO. 2162

Boring No. B-5A

Sheet No. 1 of 2

Ground Surface Elev.

Ground Water Data				A - Method of Advancing Boring		Depth	
Depth	Hour	Date	Hrs. After Completion	4" Drilled in Casing		0	to 50' 1"
Dry		6-5-86	Comp of Hole				to
Depth	A	Sample		Soil Classification		Remarks	
		No.	Depth	N			
5						Misc. Fill 0-20'	
10							
15							
20		S-1	20-22'	15-17-12-14		F-M-C SAND & fc gravel/bn, dry, med. dense	
		S-2	22-24'	15-14-18-18		C-M-F SAND/bn, dry, dense	
25		S-3	25-27'	8-15-26-19		C-M-F SAND & fc gravel/bn, dry, dense	
30		S-4	30-32'	20-25-34-45		SAME	
35							

☐ S-2" O.D. Split Spoon Sample

☒ U - Undisturbed Sample, 3" Diameter

☒ - Core Drilling

N.R. - No Recovery

N: Standard Penetration Resistance per 6"
140# Hammer, 30" drop

Driller B. Kimley

TESTWELL CRAIG TEST BORING CO., INC.

FIELD TEST BORING LOG

BORING NO. B-5A

SHEET NO 2 of 2

LAB NO. 2162

Depth	A	Sample			Soil Classification	Remarks
		No.	Depth	N		
		S-5	35-36'4"	59-75-100/4"	C-M-F SAND & f gravel/bn, dry, v. dense	
40		S-6	40-40'11"	65-100/5"	SAME	
45		S-7	45-46'11"	28-55-71-100/5"	SAME	
50		S-8	50-50'1"	100/1"	C GRAVEL/bn, dry, v. dense	50'1"
					Test Boring Completed @ 50'1"	
55						
60						
65						
70						
75						
80						
85						

☒ S-2" O.D. Split Spoon Sample

☒ U - Undisturbed Sample, 3" Diameter

☒ — Core Drilling

N R — No Recovery

N - Standard Penetration Resistance per 6"
(140# Hammer, 30" drop)

Driller B. Kimley