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BROADWAY TRIANGLE PARTNERSHIP
HOUSING PROJECT
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Review of Archaeological Potential
Blocks 1721, 1722, 1726 and 1731
CEQR #86-304K

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The Broadway Triangle Partnership Housing Project consists of portions of six blocks within the Broadway Triangle Urban Renewal Area in Brooklyn, New York. Parts of Blocks 1721, 1722, 1726, 1730, 1731 and 1732 are included in the Partnership Housing Project. This project has been subdivided into two phases. Phase 1 includes Blocks 1730 and 1732, while Phase 2 includes the remaining four blocks. The project area on Block 1721 consists of lots 1, 4, 5, 6 and 8. On Block 1722 lots 1, 3-6, 8, 10-12, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41-45, and 53-59 are included. The project area on Block 1726 includes lots 1-8, 10, 20, 21, 31, 32, 34 and 127; and on Block 1731 lots 1-9, 11, 12, 14-19 and 39 are included. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the project area on the present tax maps.

Two background research reports have been completed on the Broadway Triangle Industrial Park. These reports studied twenty-four blocks including all twenty of the blocks within the Broadway Triangle Urban Renewal Area and therefore both phases of the Broadway Triangle Partnership Housing Project. Both reports were co-authored by Arnold Pickman and Susan Dublin. They date to March and April of 1989. Their reports were reviewed and it was determined that archaeological resources from five different categories may be present within the Broadway Triangle Partnership Housing project area. These categories include:

1. Prehistoric deposits below the existing fill layer(s);
2. eighteenth century roadways and associated settlement below the fill;
3. early nineteenth century farms below the fill;
4. mid- to late nineteenth century industrial deposits above or cut into the fill;
5. mid- to late nineteenth century domestic deposits above or cut into the fill, with this category to include both owner-occupied and rental properties.

The previous reports indicate that Blocks 1722 and 1726 have potential for resources in Categories 1, 2, 3 and 5; and that Blocks 1721 and 1731 have potential for resources in Categories 1, 2 and 5 only (Pickman and Dublin 1989a:80-83, Figure 20).

Thickness of the Fill:

Landfill was deposited over the Broadway Triangle Urban Renewal Area in one or more episodes during the nineteenth century. A comparison of elevation data from maps published in 1849 and 1898 indicates that 7.65 feet of fill was deposited at the intersection of Throop Avenue and Ellery Street, which is adjacent to Block 1726 (Pickman and Dublin 1989a: Table 3). Research in the previous reports succeeded in locating only one soil boring from Phase 2 of the Broadway Triangle Partnership Housing Project. This boring, in lot 8 on Block 1722, was conducted during 1962. A fill layer of rubble eight feet thick was recorded (ibid.:73). The only remaining source of information regarding the thickness of the fill is the archaeological testing recently completed on Blocks 1730 and 1732 which make up Phase 1 of this project. Backhoe Trenches 1 through 4 located on Block 1732 show fill at least eight feet thick to the east of Block 1731 and south of Block 1726 (Roberts 1991:9-10). The nearest trench on Block 1730, located just to the east of Block 1731, illustrates why soil borings may not be a particularly useful method of estimating the depth of fill here. Backhoe Trench 10 included three soil layers. The top two included artifacts while the deepest layer consisted only of sand with pebbles and cobbles. This layer, found from 4.0 feet below grade to the bottom of the excavation at 8.2 feet, could be either clean fill or subsoil (ibid.:9). Since soil borings remove such a small amount of material, the chances of recovering artifacts are very low, so soil deposits could easily be misinterpreted.



Post-Fill Deposits (Categories 4 and 5)

Previous research indicated lots 1/8 and 4 on Block 1721 held potential for having significant deposits associated with long-term resident owners or businesses above or cut into the fill (Pickman and Dublin 1989b:11, 15). The first property is lot 1 at the corner of Tompkins Avenue and Hopkins Street. Although lot 1 is currently 75 feet north to south, the previous research indicates that only the southern two-thirds were owned by Gerdt Geerken and family from 1851 and 1857 through to 1897 (Pickman and Dublin 1989a: App. 2; 1989b:11). A comparison of Figure 3, the original subdivision map for the Delmonico Farm, with Figure 1 shows that Tax Lot 1 is made up of parts of original lots 92 and 93 and all of 95. Geerken owned lots 93 and 95 and possibly 94. This indicates that part of present lot 8 was included. Water mains were available under Tompkins Avenue during September 1866 (New York City Bureau of Water Supply 1866:31) and under Hopkins Street to between November 1870 and June 1876 (New York City Bureau of Water Supply 1873:172; 1890:79). The sewer connection was made on 6 October 1869 when G. Gurkin was the owner (Brooklyn Sewer Department n.d.: Vol. 4). Both the sewer and water connections were made during the Geerken ownership and residency. Geerken was listed in the Brooklyn Directories for 1865/66, 1867/68, 1869/70 and 1870/71 as a grocer at the corner of Tompkins Avenue and Hopkins Street (Lain 1865:190; Lain 1867:226; Lain 1869:290; and Lain 1870:26). This lot must have had both a cistern and a privy, although subsequent construction may have disturbed them. The 1929 Hyde Desk Atlas shows that six-story buildings cover nearly all of lots 1 and 8, leaving only small back yards in former lots 92 and 93. We recommend one backhoe trench approximately 25 feet long to search former lot 93 for evidence of features filled by the Geerkens.

The second property on Block 1721 with potential is lot 4, 11 Tompkins Avenue, which was the location of a tin/coppersmith in 1887 (Pickman and Dublin 1989b: App. B). Water was available under Tompkins Avenue by September 1866 (New York City Bureau of Water Supply 1866:31) and this lot was connected to the sewer on 15 June 1880 when owned by B. Kuntz (Brooklyn Sewer Department n.d.: Vol. 7). There is no evidence that the smith was operating when these connections were made, so any feature fill would not be related to this business. We recommend no testing.

The previous research indicated that on Block 1722, the sensitive lots were 1, 3, 12, 14, 17, 21-24, 31, 35-45, 50, 54 and 57 (Pickman and Dublin 1989b:11, 15). Lots 1, 3, 12, 35, 37, 39, 41-45, 54 and 57 are within the present project area. Additional deed research indicated that the second Pickman and Dublin report was in error, and the sensitive lots should be 53 and 55/56. Lot 1, 19-21 Delmonico Place, was owned by H.M. Schmeelk from 1868 through 1883 (ibid.:11). Water mains were available under Delmonico Place during November 1870 (New York City Bureau of Water Supply 1873:172). This lot was connected to the sewers on 3 December 1872 when owned by "Schmidt" (Brooklyn Sewer Department n.d.: Vol. 5). It appears likely that Schmeelk's name was misspelled by the Sewer Department clerk. Although Schmeelk does not appear in the Brooklyn Directories until 1873 when he is listed as Hermann Schmeelk, liquors, Hopkins corner of Delmonico Place (Lain 1873:677), he was definitely the owner and quite possibly the resident of this lot during both connections. The backyard of this property was evidently left open (Hyde 1929 Vol. 1:173), so both a cistern and privy could survive. We recommend two trenches totalling just over 90 feet in length to test this irregularly shaped lot.

Lot 3, 17 Delmonico Place, was owned by Elisha Jacques from 1851 through 1887. Water was available here by November 1870 (New York City Bureau of Water Supply 1873:172) and the lot was connected to the sewers on 21 August 1872 when owned by Jacques (Brooklyn Sewer Department n.d.: Vol. 5). Elisha C. Jacques is listed as a carpenter with a home on Delmonico Place near Flushing Avenue in the directories for 1855/56 and 1856/57 (Smith 1855:174; Hope and Henderson 1856:213). He reappears in 1859/60 and is listed at this address intermittently through 1870/71 (Lain 1859:203; Lain 1870:357). In the 1873/74 directory he is shown as living at 327 Metropolitan Avenue (Lain 1873:378) but his wife and children are listed on Delmonico Place in the 1880 Census (Pickman and Dublin 1989b: App. C). By 1929 the rear yard of lot 3 is nearly covered by a one-story extension of the structure, but no



basement is indicated (Hyde 1929 Vol. 1:173). We recommend two trenches, one 25 feet long and one 38 feet long to search for a cistern and a privy.

Lot 12, 662 Flushing Avenue, was the location of a laundry during 1887 (Pickman and Dublin 1989b: App. B). Water was available under this portion of Flushing Avenue during November 1863 (New York City Bureau of Water Supply 1864:21) and this lot was connected to the sewers on 19 November 1873 when owned by "Myer" (Brooklyn Sewer Department n.d.: Vol. 5). These connections are 24 and 14 years prior to the map evidence of the laundry. It appears virtually certain that the fill of any cistern or privy here would not relate the laundry operations. No testing is recommended in lot 12.

Lot 43, 107 Hopkins Street, was the location of a tailor during 1887 (Pickman and Dublin 1989b: App. B). Water was available under this block of Hopkins Street prior to the sewers on 7 May 1872 when owned by Reinhardt (Brooklyn Sewer Department n.d.:161, 5). These connections are 15 and 11 years prior to the map evidence for the tailor. It appears quite probable that any cistern or privy fill would not relate to the tailoring business. No testing is recommended in lot 43.

Lot 53, 167 Hopkins Street, was owned by Caleb Lyon from 1858 through 1886, although the previous research indicated lot 54 (Pickman and Dublin 1989b:11). Both the purchase deed by Caleb Lyon in 1858 and the sale deed by his widow Catherine in 1886 describe the lot as #82 on Filed Map #131 (Liber 485:325; Liber 1691:322). Filed Map #131, presented here as Figure 3, shows that former lot 82 became lot 53. Water was available under Hopkins Street prior to June 1876 (New York City Bureau of Water Supply 1890:79) and lot 53 was connected to the sewers on 16 November 1869 when owned by C. Lyons (Brooklyn Sewer Department n.d.: Vol. 4). Caleb Lyon is listed as an engraver with a home on Hopkins near Delmonico Place in 1860/61 on Hopkins near Throop Avenue in 1862/63 through 1870/71 and at 167 Hopkins in 1871/72 through 1873/74 (Lain 1860:263; Lain 1862:261; Lain 1870:436; Lain 1871:451 and Lain 1872:463). The 1929 Hyde Atlas shows a two-story structure with a basement at the rear of this lot (Hyde 1929 Vol. 1:173), so the privy has probably been destroyed. We recommend one trench 25 feet long to search for a cistern in lot 53.

Lots 55 and 56, 161-163 Hopkins Street, were owned by Louis Grasser from 1864 through 1878, although the previous research indicated lot 57 (Pickman and Dublin 1989b:11). The purchase deed describes two parcels correspond to lots 79 and 80 on Filed Map #131 presented here as Figure 3 (Liber 639:314). Water was available here prior to June 1876 (New York City Bureau of Water Supply 1890:79) and these lots were connected to the sewers on 20 and 22 November 1869 when owned by "Louis Grapsey" or "L. Graftsen" (Brooklyn Sewer Department n.d.:Vol. 4). Both references appear to be to L. Grasser. L. Grasser is listed as a tinsmith living on Hopkins near Throop Avenue or near Delmonico Place in directories for 1865/66, 1867/68 and 1869/70 then at 161 Hopkins in 1872/73 and 1873/74 (Lain 1865:203; Lain 1867:241; Lain 1869:256; Lain 1872:292 and Lain 1873:295). By 1929 all of the rear of lot 56 and half of lot 55 are covered by one- or two-story buildings, but no basements are indicated (Hyde 1929 Vol. 1:173). We recommend two trenches, each 50 feet long, to search for cisterns and privies.

Lots 35, 37, 39 and 41 through 45 (150-160 Throop Avenue and 181-189 Hopkins Street) were purchased by Whitson Jarvis during 1842 through 1860 (Pickman and Dublin 1989b:11; 1989a: App. 3). Jarvis originally owned more land here and had a farmhouse that faced the old Newton Road. This house and any associated resources would likely be located below the landfill, but after the farmhouse was demolished Jarvis evidently built a house in lot 44 (185 Hopkins). Jarvis sold lot 29 (696 Flushing Avenue) in 1868 (Pickman and Dublin 1989a:App. 3). This included part of the farmhouse location, so it must have been demolished by then. Water was available under Hopkins Street between November 1870 and June 1876 (New York City Bureau of Water Supply 1890:77) and lot 44 was connected to the sewers on 30 September 1874 when owned by "Javers" (Lain 1870:358; Lain 1873:380). Since numbering of these streets was just starting to be used, it appears that 185 was his residence. The 1880 Bromley and Robinson Atlas shows a building at the rear of this lot (Pickman and Dublin 1989b: App. A). The 1887 Sanborn Map shows a two-story structure at the rear of the lot and a three-story building at the



front (ibid.: App. B). This indicates that a cistern could survive but the privy has likely been destroyed by the front building since the 1929 Atlas shows the same situation (Hyde 1929 Vol. 1:173). We recommend one trench 25 feet long to search for a cistern in lot 44.

The initial research on Block 1726 indicated that lots 2, 4, 5-8, 10, 11, 14, 21, 25-27, 29, 31, 32 and 125 have potential (Pickman and Dublin 1989b:11, 15), of which lots 2, 4, 5-8, 10, 21, 31 and 32 are within the present project area. Lot 2 (33 Tompkins Place) was the location of a laundry during 1887 (ibid.:15). Water was available under Tompkins Avenue during September 1866 (New York City Bureau of Water Supply 1866:31) and lot 2 was connected to the sewers on 18 June 1874 when owned by "H.H. Merson" (Brooklyn Sewer Department n.d.: Vol. 6). This evidently refers to L. Munson who purchased this property during 1873 (Pickman and Dublin 1989a: App. 4). Since the laundry business post-dates the hook-ups by at least thirteen years, it is very unlikely that any feature fill would relate to the business. No testing is recommended in lot 2.

Lot 4, 29 Tompkins Avenue, was owned by Kraft Karcher from 1866 through 1894 (Pickman and Dublin 1989b:11). Water was available under Tompkins Avenue during September 1866 (New York City Bureau of Water Supply 1866:31) so this building probably never had a cistern. Lot 4 was connected to the sewers on 22 March 1882 when owned by Karcher (Brooklyn Sewer Department n.d.: Vol. 7). Karcher is listed as a carpenter living at 29 Tompkins Avenue in the directories for 1882/83 and 1883/84 (Lain 1882:586; Lain and Healy 1883:630). The 1929 Atlas shows that the rear yard of this lot remained open (Hyde 1929 Vol. 1:173), so there is reason to believe that a privy filled by the Karcher family could survive here. We recommend one trench 25 feet long.

Lots 5 through 8, 19-25 Tompkins Avenue, were owned by Nicholas Guillaume from 1851 through 1886. The previous research only lists 1851 through 1867 (Pickman and Dublin 1989b:11) but deed research turned up two sales in 1886 by Susannah Guillaume, widow of Nicholas (Liber 1658:163; Liber 1675:386). Nicholas Guillaume owned adjacent land fronting the old Newtown Road and including the future path of Delmonico Place from 1845 through 1851 (Liber 132:186-190). Figure 3 shows the location of this land. During 1851 Guillaume sold his original parcel back to the Delmonicos and purchased the western half of original lots 112 through 115 (now lots 5-8) as shown on Figure 3 (Liber 259:529; Liber 665:1) during 1851 and 1865. The 1887 Sanborn Map shows that one year after Susannah Guillaume sold this land, it was completely covered by a series of three story structures thus destroying any cisterns or privies (Pickman and Dublin 1989b: App. B). That same map shows a bakery in the basement of lot 6, 23 Tompkins Avenue. Water had been available since 1866 here (New York City Bureau of Water Supply 1866:31) and lot 6 was connected to the sewers on 19 July 1886 when owned by Hartman. The deeds show Charles Grau and Conrad Hartmann as owners (Liber 1658:163). No evidence regarding Grau was found in the Brooklyn directories, and the only listing for Hartman was Charles M. who was in real estate and lived at 174 Floyd Street (Lain and Healy 1887:476). This tends to indicate that Grau and Hartmann were non-resident owners who rented this property to the bakery. Since the sewer hook-up is only a few months after the purchase and 20 years after the water main installation, it appears that this bakery never had a cistern or privy. No testing is recommended in lots 5 through 8.

Lot 10, 152 Hopkins Street, was the location of a tailor shop during 1887 (Pickman and Dublin 1989b:15). F. Miller owned this lot from 1866 through 1880 (Pickman and Dublin 1989a: App. 4). Water was available under Hopkins Street prior to June 1876 (New York City Bureau of Water Supply 1890:79) and lot 10 was connected to the sewers on 25 May 1870 when owned by Miller (Brooklyn Sewer Department n.d.: Vol. 5). These hook-ups are both at least a decade earlier than the tailor shop and occurred under different ownership. There appears to be no reason to suspect that the tailor had a cistern or privy. No testing is recommended in lot 10.

Lot 21, 196-200 Hopkins Street, was owned by E. Watrous from 1861 through 1872, and by C. Schmidt from 1872 through 1891. During 1887 a glass-bending business occupied the rear building (Pickman and Dublin 1989b:11, 15). However, by 1929 a three-story building with a basement covered the entire lot



(Hyde 1929 Vol. 1:173). This would have destroyed any cisterns or privies here, so no testing is recommended in lot 21.

Lot 31, 176 Throop Avenue, was owned by J. Kugler from 1873 through 1884 (Pickman and Dublin 1989b:11). Water was available under Throop Avenue during October 1869 (New York City Bureau of Water Supply 1873:98) and lot 31 was connected to the sewers on 15 October 1872 when owned by "Brandell" (Brooklyn Sewer Department n.d.: Vol. 5). Both hook-ups pre-date the ownership and occupancy by Kugler, so there is not reason to suspect that any feature fill in this lot would relate to Kugler's occupancy. We recommend no testing in lot 31.

Lot 32, 201 Ellery street, was the location of a tailor shop during 1887 (Pickman and Dublin 1989b:15). Water was available under Ellery Street during October 1875 (New York City Bureau of Water Supply 1890:67). Lot 32 had two sewer connections between October 1871 and March 1882 (Brooklyn Sewer Department n.d.: Vols. 5 and 7). All these connections are at least five years prior to the tailor shop, so there is not reason to believe any feature fill would relate to this business. No testing is recommended in lot 32.

The previous research on Block 1731 indicated that lots 19, 20 and 39 have potential (Pickman and Dublin 1989b:11, 15), of which lots 19 and 39 are within the present project area. Lot 19, 180 Ellery Street, had a bakery in its basement during 1887 (ibid.:15). Water was available under this block of Ellery Street during October 1875 (New York City Bureau of Water Supply 1890:67) and this lot was connected to the sewers on 19 July 1881 when owned by "F. Hurst" (Brooklyn Sewer Department n.d.:Vol. 7). This property was bought by F. Hauck during 1881 (Pickman and Dublin 1989a: App. 6). The directories for 1881/82 through 1888/89 show Frederick Hauck as a liquor dealer at 177 Throop Avenue (Lain and Healy 1881:458; Lain and Healy 1888:481). The bakery clearly rented this location and post-dates the later hook-up by six years. There is no reason to suspect that any feature fill would relate to this business. We recommend no testing in lot 19.

Lot 39, 737 Park Avenue, was owned by William Quig from 1864 through 1887 (Pickman and Dublin 1989b:11). Water mains were installed under this block of Park Avenue during December 1870 (New York City Bureau of Water Supply 1873:178) and lot 39 as connected to the sewers on 7 May 1878 when owned by Quig (Brooklyn Sewer Department n.d.: Vol. 7). William Quig, carman, living on Park Avenue near Tompkins Avenue, first appears in the 1868/69 directory. He continues to be listed in all the directories through to 1873/74 although the address is 737 Park Avenue in the later issues (Lain 1868:507; Lain 1873:622). This indicates that this lot probably had both a cistern and privy originally, and that both were probably filled by William Quig and family. The earliest map to depict the Quig house is the Sanborn of 1886 which shows a two-story structure at the rear of the lot (Pickman and Dublin 1989b: App. B). The 1904 Sanborn shows that the lot has been extended about ten feet to the north and a storage shed has been erected in the new space (Sanborn 1904:59). The 1929 Hyde Atlas shows that a story building has been erected to cover the front yard (Hyde 1929 Vol. 1:173). It appears that the most likely location for a cistern would be just south of the structure, and the most likely location for a privy would be near the front of the yard along Park Avenue. This assumes that the building shown in 1887 was there as early as 1868 when Quig is first listed as residing in this lot, but evidently no cartographic evidence exists to confirm or deny this assumption. We recommend two backhoe trenches each 25 feet long.

The only remaining issue regarding the nineteenth century domestic resources is the selection of properties on Blocks 1721, 1722, 1726 and 1731 that were occupied by renters during this period including the time when privies and cisterns would have been filled. These lots must be chosen primarily from the lots not considered above. The remaining lots on Block 1721 are numbers 5 and 6. These are not good choices since both are completely covered by structures thus increasing the chances that feature deposits have been destroyed or disturbed.



Lots 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 32, 33, 54, 57, 58 and 59 on Block 1722 may have been used by renters and are within the present project area. The 1869 Dripps' Map shows structures in all of these lots except 32. Lots facing Flushing Avenue would have little chance for cisterns since water mains were installed here in November 1863 (New York City Bureau of Water Supply 1864:21). Cisterns are a possibility along Throop Avenue where mains were installed during October 1869 (ibid. 1873:98) and a probability for the remaining streets. Since the goal is the comparison of renters with owner/occupiers, the best choices would be sewer hook-ups between 1870 and the late 1880s. Lots 6 and 8 can be eliminated since they were completely covered by buildings by 1929 (Hyde 1929 Vol. 1:173) as can lot 54 which has no sewer hook-up date in the records. Lots 57, 58 and 59 have initial hook-ups that are too late (Brooklyn Sewer Department n.d.: Vols. 12 and 18). Lot 5, 13 Delmonico Place, which was hooked up to the sewers on 11 April 1870 when owned by T. Barron (Brooklyn Sewer Department n.d.: Vol. 4) appears to have good chances for preserving a cistern and privy. Lot 11, 660 Flushing Avenue, was hooked up to the sewers on 10 October 1870 when owned by Ulrich (ibid.: Vol. 5). Lot 11 has a good chance for preserving a privy but not a cistern. Two trenches are recommended in lot 5, one approximately 28 feet and the other 25 feet long. One trench 28 feet long is recommended in lot 11.

Lots 1, 3, 20, 34 and 127 on Block 1726 may have been occupied by renters. Lot 34 is nearly completely covered by a six story building by 1929 and has little chance of preserving features (Hyde 1929 Vol. 1:173). Lot 20 is also a poor choice since the two-story building there in 1887 was replaced with a larger three-story structure at the front of the lot and another two-story structure at the rear (Sanborn 1887:83; Hyde 1929 Vol. 1:173). Lots 1 and 3 are both shown as stores or shops on the 1887 Sanborn, and so are less likely to have been the residences of renters (Sanborn 1887:83). This leaves lot 127 which contains a two-story structure at the east end in 1929 (ibid.; Hyde 1929 Vol. 1:173). The sewer hook-up for lot 127 was made on 29 April 1876 when owned by S. Armoux (Brooklyn Sewer Department n.d.: Vol. 6) and water was available under Ellery Street during June 1871 (New York City Bureau of Water Supply 1873:213). The location of this 15 by 25 foot extension may contain a privy and a cistern. We recommend two trenches, each 25 feet long.

Block 1731 appears to have possibilities in lots 1-9, 11, 12, and 14-18. However, the 1869 Dripps Map shows only two lots with structures by that time, probably lots 3 and 14. The 1880 Robinson Atlas shows that lots 7-9 and 16-18 remained vacant and lot 15 was still vacant as of 1887 (Sanborn 1887:83). Water was available surrounding the block from September 1866 through June 1871 (New York City Bureau of Water Supply 1866:31; 1873:213). This rules out cisterns from all lots except 3 and 14 where they are possibilities although not probable. Sewer hook-ups for lots 16 through 18 are all in Volume 8 which is missing but must post-date May 1882 (Brooklyn Sewer Department n.d.: Vol. 7). Lot 15 has a hook-up on 20 April 1891 (ibid.: Vol. 11). Lots 15 through 18 are poor choices since these hook-ups appear to date to the initial building episodes in these lots. The hook-ups for lots 1, 2, 4-9 and 11-13 range from March 1873 through February 1876 (ibid.: Vols. 5 and 6), which are probably when the buildings were constructed. This leaves lots 3 and 14 which are the locations of the earliest structures. Lot 3 is a poor choice because it is shown as a store or shop on the 1887 Sanborn Map. Lot 14 has probably lost its cistern due to expansion of the two-story structure at the front of the lot by 1929, although a privy could survive under what appears to be a one-story shed at the rear of the lot (Hyde 1929 Vol. 1:173). We recommend once trench 25 feet long to search for this privy.

In summary, archaeological testing for nineteenth century domestic resources is recommended in one lot each on Blocks 1721, 1726 and 1731 and five lots on Block 1722, all associated with owner occupiers or known businesses. In addition, testing of one lot each on Blocks 1726 and 1731 and two lots on Block 1722 occupied by renters is also recommended.

Pre-Fill Deposits (Categories 1-3)

All of the Broadway Triangle Partnership Housing project area on Blocks 1721, 1722, 1726 and 1731 is potentially sensitive to the preservation of archaeological evidence of prehistory. Since trenches are



recommended for all blocks, the search for prehistoric evidence can be combined with those for other resources. Portions of the eighteenth century Newtown or Cripplebush Roads may exist beneath portions of Blocks 1722 and 1726. The line of this road passes through lots 35, 37, 39, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48 and 49 on Block 1722 and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 on Block 1726. All are within the present project area except lots 47-49 on Block 1722 and Lot 11 on Block 1726. The best location to situate a trench to search for surfaces from this road would be in lots 2 and 3 on Block 1726, both of which have surviving rear yards. One trench approximately 60 feet long is recommended to search for evidence of the Newtown Road in lots 2 and 3 on Block 1726.

Eighteenth or early nineteenth century farms existed within Blocks 1722, 1726 and 1731 according to the previous research. The eighteenth century Remsen Farm included Block 1726. The farmhouse was within lots 11 and 14 which are outside the present project area. Outbuildings were evidently in lots 14, 20 and 21 (Pickman and Dublin 1989b:4). The latter two lots are within the project area, but have three-story structures with basements by 1929 (Hyde 1929 Vol. 1:173). Lot 20 is also adjacent to Public School No. 140, the largest structure on the block. These structures could well have foundations deeper than 6.5 feet below grade which is the maximum impact expected from the proposed new houses. Because of this probable disturbance, no testing is recommended to search for the Remsen Farm.

The nineteenth century Delmonico Farm was also situated within Block 1726. The farmhouse and only outbuilding shown are within lot 11 outside the present project area (Pickman and Dublin 1989b:4).

The nineteenth century Jarvis Farm was located on Block 1722. The farmhouse stood within lots 27, 28, 29, 43, 44 and 45, and one outbuilding was within lots 28 and 29 (ibid.:5). Only lots 43, 44 and 45 are within the present project area. Since lot 45 was completely covered by a three-story building in 1929 (Hyde 1929 Vol. 1:173), the best chance would be lots 43 and 44. We recommend one trench approximately 60 feet long to search for evidence of the Jarvis Farm in lots 43 and 44.

In summary, testing for pre-fill deposits is recommended in lots 43 and 44 on Block 1722 and lots 2 and 3 on Block 1726. Two trenches will be sufficient.

Conclusions and Recommendations

It is suggested that backhoe trenching would be an effective method for conducting this recommended testing. The trenches will be excavated to 6.5 feet below adjacent street grade, the maximum depth for the proposed construction excavations. If the possible resources described above are not found then excavation will cease. This will provide definitive negative evidence regarding post-fill resources, meaning they either never existed or were completely destroyed by later disturbances. If pre-fill resources are not found within these limits, they may still exist but would be in no danger of being disturbed by the proposed housing construction. They could be safely left in the ground preserved under the new construction. Should any of the resources be found within the testing limits, then mitigation in the form of data recovery excavations may be recommended at that time. Overall, testing consisting of 20 backhoe trenches is recommended within 14 lots on Blocks 1721, 1722, 1726 and 1731.

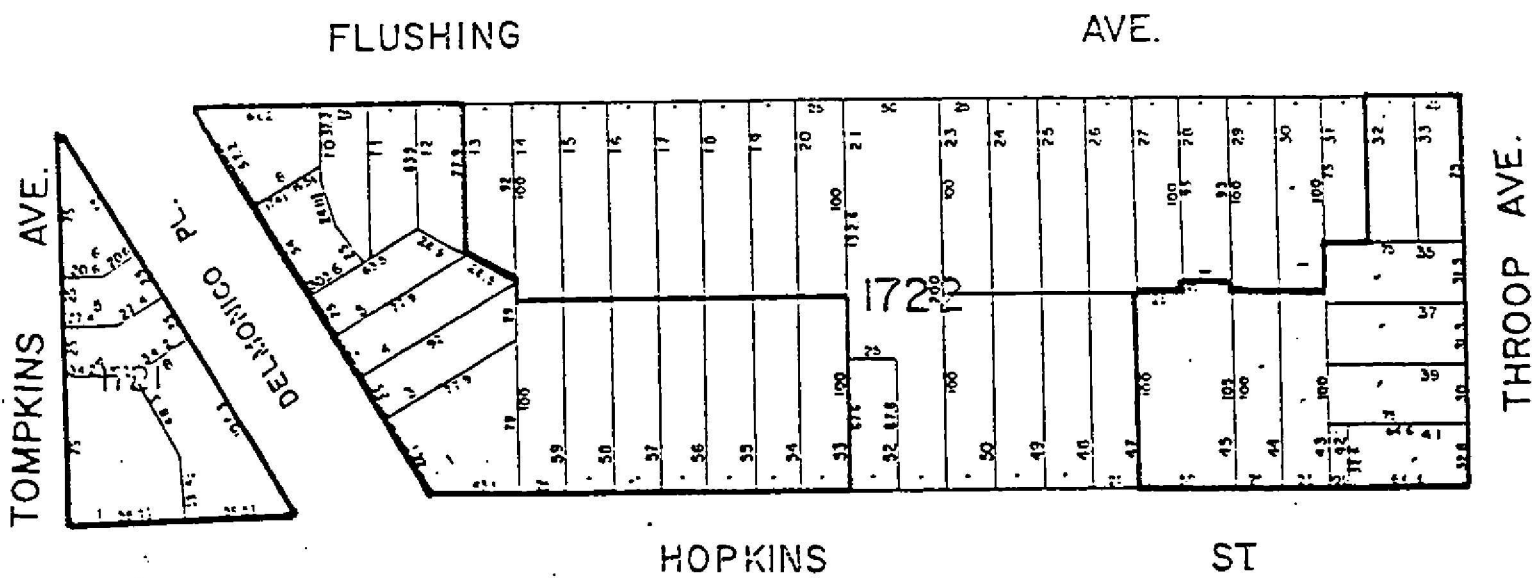


Figure 1 Tax Map of Blocks 1721 and 1722, with project area outlined. Scale: 100 feet = 1 inch.

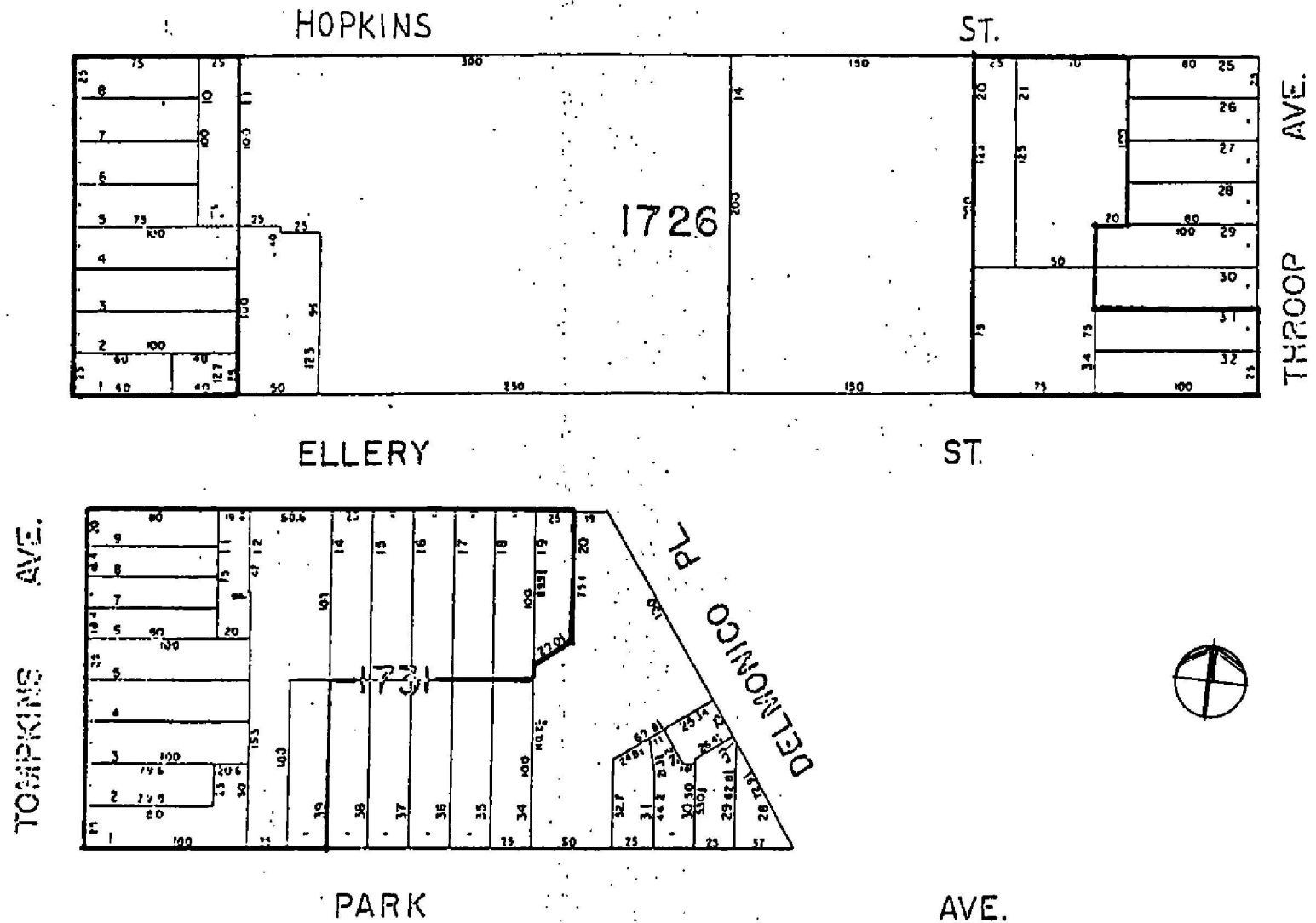


Figure 2 Tax Map of Blocks 1726 and 1731, with project area outlined. Scale: 100 feet = 1 inch.



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