Appendix C: Historic Resources

Atlantic Avenue Mixed-Use Plan

Phase IA Archaeological Survey

New York City Department of City Planning
CEQR No. 24DCP019K
ULURP No. Pending

Prepared by:

WSP, Inc.
One Penn Plaza, 4th Floor
250 West 34th Street
New York, NY 10119
212-465-5000

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Management Summary

Involved State and Federal Agencies	New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation New York Landmarks Commission
Phase of Survey	Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study
Location Information	
Town	Borough of Brooklyn
County	Kings
Survey Area	29.3 hectares (72.5 acres), primarily along Atlantic Avenue in the neighborhoods of northwestern Crown Heights and southern Bedford-Stuyvesant
USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Map	*Brooklyn, NY*
Archaeological Survey Overview	
Methods Used	Research to reconstruct landscape setting Historical cartographic research Pedestrian reconnaissance, including photographs
Artifacts Recovered/ Features Identified	N/A
Results of Archaeological Survey	
No./Name(s) of Pre-Contact Sites Identified	None
No./Name(s) of Historic Sites Identified	None
Recommendations	Phase IB archaeological investigation
Report Author	Kevin Sheridan, Ph.D., RPA, Lauren Hayden, RPA, Matthew Kraemer, and Amber Courselle
Date of Report	March 6, 2025

Abstract

On behalf of the New York City Department of City Planning (DCP), WSP USA Inc. (WSP) completed a Phase IA archaeological documentary study for the proposed Rezoning and Related Actions for the Atlantic Avenue Mixed-Use Plan in Brooklyn, Kings County, New York. The Phase IA study was conducted in furtherance of an environmental impact statement (EIS) for the project in accordance with New York City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) guidelines and in accordance with methodologies outlined in the 2021 CEQR Technical Manual. The project area is defined by the area to be affected by the Proposed Actions, an approximately 21-block, 29.3-hectare (72.5-acre) area primarily along Atlantic Avenue in the neighborhoods of northwestern Crown Heights and southern Bedford-Stuyvesant, generally bounded by Vanderbilt Avenue to the west, Nostrand Avenue to the east, Herkimer Street to the north, and Bergen Street to the south. In addition, the project area includes four separate, non-contiguous areas.

The Phase IA archaeological documentary study consisted of background research and pedestrian reconnaissance. Background research included review of local soil conditions, the area's history, deed transfer and census records, previous surveys, and identified resources located within 0.8 kilometer (0.5 mile) of the project area. This larger area was defined as the study area. Photographs were taken throughout the area of potential effect (APE; defined below) during pedestrian reconnaissance. The objectives of the study were to determine the APE's sensitivity for archaeological resources, based on the potential for intact subsurface soils; the relationship to nearby known archaeological sites, resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and Landmarks and Parks Commission (LPC) properties; and criteria including soils, topography, proximity to water, and historic land use.

Review of the Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS) maintained by the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) identified seven historic archaeological sites in the study area. Five sites (04701.013594, 04701.025300, 04701.025301, 04701.025302 and 04701.025303) are historic cemeteries. The two remaining sites (04701.013923 and 04701.025483) consist of nineteenth-century domestic assemblages. None of the sites is located within the project area. Nineteen NRHP-listed properties and 10 Landmarks and Parks Commission properties are located in the study area.

The study determined that the project area has been significantly impacted by the development of the neighborhood beginning in the mid-nineteenth century. Soil surveys show that all study area soils consist of Urban Land Complex soils, which are soils impacted by historic and modern construction. The pedestrian reconnaissance of the study area confirmed that the majority of the surface has been covered by concrete and asphalt, with visible utility fixtures present. Construction of the buildings along Atlantic Avenue and adjacent streets began in the mid- to late nineteenth century. Several city blocks included grass lawns on the interior of the city blocks, and the presence of greenspace in areas where historical maps do not indicate prior construction suggests that intact historic features may be present, such as privies or cisterns. These features have the potential to contain sealed deposits of historic artifacts with the potential to yield data concerning the late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century history of the project area neighborhood.

The results of the initial Phase IA survey were submitted to the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) for review in March 2024. In response, the LPC requested this revised Phase IA documentary study, to focus on 14 project sites the LPC determined to have potential for the recovery of remains of nineteenth-century occupation and one location that has potential for the recovery of remains from a potential nineteenth-century burial ground. The latter location was found to be outside the study area. WSP submitted a revised report in October 2024. In response, LPC requested revisions in the form of additional documentary research. LPC also added a 15th lot to the list of projected development sites with potential to contain intact archaeological resources. The 15 lots LPC determined as having sensitivity for nineteenth-century occupation remains are considered the APE for this Phase IA documentary study.

It is WSP's opinion that the APE contains no potential for pre-Contact archaeological resources. The presence of open greenspace between the buildings in the neighborhood suggests that portions of the study area located in projected/potential sites 9, 10, 11, 20, 21, 22, 24, 27, 28, and 55 contain moderate potential for containing sealed historic features. In WSP's opinion Phase IB archaeological testing should be conducted in the portions of the project sites determined to have sensitivity for archaeological resources prior to any future ground disturbance. Prior to any Phase IB testing, WSP recommends continued consultation with the LPC, including submission of and concurrence with all required work plans. If significant archaeological resources are identified, Phase II evaluation studies and/or mitigation measures may be required as specified in the CEQR Technical Manual. For some project sites, if substantial work is done, an archaeological monitor should be present to ensure that no intact resources are present.

Table of Contents

Page

Management Summary i
Abstract ii
List of Figures iv
List of Tables iv
List of Photographs v

I. Introduction 1
II. Background Research 4
A. Environmental Setting 4
B. Pre-Contact Context 4
1. Paleoindian Period (11,000 to 10,000 BP) 5
2. Archaic Period (10,000 to 3000 BP) 5
a. Early Archaic Period (10,000 to 8000 BP) 5
b. Middle Archaic Period (8000 to 6000 BP) 6
c. Late Archaic Period (6000 to 3700 BP) 6
3. Woodland Period (2700 to 400 BP) 7
a. Early Woodland Period (2700 to 2000 BP) 7
b. Middle Woodland Period (2000 to 1000 BP) 7
c. Late Woodland Period (1000 to 400 BP) 7
4. Early Historic Contact (500 to 300 BP) 8
C. Historic Context 9
D. Previous Sites and Investigations 11
1. Previously Identified Sites 11
2. Properties in Project Vicinity Listed in NRHP and LPC 12
3. Previous Cultural Resource Surveys 13
4. Historical Map Review 14
III. Pedestrian Reconnaissance and Sensitivity Assessment 21
A. Pedestrian Reconnaissance 21
B. Sensitivity Assessment 21
1. Site 9, 611 Classon Avenue (Block 1126, Lot 7) - 3011260007 24
2. Site 9, 1072 Atlantic Avenue (Block 1126, Lot 13) - 3011260013 25
3. Site 10, 1119 Pacific Street (Block 1126, Lot 57) - 3011260057 26
4. Site 11, 625 Classon Avenue (Block 1126, Lot 3) – 3011260003 28
5. Site 11, 623 Classon Avenue (Block 1126, Lot 4) - 3011260004 30
6. Site 20, 1313-1317 Bedford (Block 1200, Lot 5) - 3012000005 35
7. Site 21, 536-560 Grand Avenue (Block 1132, Lot 32) - 3011320037 37
8. Site 22, 962 Pacific Street (Block 1133, Lot 13) - 3011330013 38
9. Site 24, 622 Classon Avenue (Block 1133, Lot 53) - 3011330053 38
10. Site 27, 887 Dean Street (Block 1133, Lot 76) - 3011330076 39
11. Site 28, 863-879 Dean Street (Block 1133, Lot 80) - 3011330080 42
12. Site 28, 861 Dean Street (Block 1133, Lot 89) - 3011330089 44
13. Site 28, 859 Dean Street (Block 1133, Lot 90) - 3011330090 45
14. Site 28, 857 Dean Street (Block 1133, Lot 91) -3011330091 47
15. Site 55, 510 Clermont Avenue (Block 2008, Lot 1) - 3020080001 48
IV. Conclusions and Recommendations 55
V. References Cited 57

Appendix A: Correspondence with Landmarks Preservation Commission A-1

List of Figures

Page

1: Location of Project Area and Study Area 3
2a: Location of Study Area in 1886 15
2b: Location of Study Area in 1886 16
2c: Location of Study Area in 1886 16
2d: Location of Study Area in 1886 17
3a: Location of Study Area in 1898 18
3b: Location of Study Area in 1898 18
3c: Location of Study Area in 1898 19
3d: Location of Study Area in 1898 20
3e: Location of Study Area in 1898 20
4: Archaeological Sensitivity in Project Area 23
5: Advertisement for a Wissner Piano n.d. 30

List of Tables

Page

1 Soil Types in Study Area 4
2 Recorded Archaeological Sites in Study Area 11
3 NRHP Properties in Study Area 12
4 LPC Properties in Study Area 13
5 Previous Surveys in Study Area 13
6 Summary of Archaeological Sensitivity by Development Site 22
7 Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1126, Lot 7 24
8 Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1126, Lot 7 25
9 Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1126, Lot 13 26
10 Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1126, Lot 13 26
11 Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1126, Lot 57 27
12 Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1126, Lot 57 28
13 Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1126, Lot 3 29
14 Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1126, Lot 3 29
15 Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1126, Lot 4 31
16 Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1126, Lot 4 31
17 Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1132, Lot 37 33
18 Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1132, Lot 37 35
19 Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1133, Lot 13 36
20 Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1133, Lot 13 36
21 Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1133, Lot 53 37
22 Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1133, Lot 53 38
23 Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1133, Lot 76 38
24 Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1133, Lot 76 39
25 Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1133, Lot 80 40
26 Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1133, Lot 80 41
27 Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1133, Lot 89 43
28 Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1133, Lot 89 44
29 Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1133, Lot 90 44
30 Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1133, Lot 90 45
31 Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1133, Lot 91 46
32 Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1133, Lot 91 47

33 Recorded Land Transfers of Block 2008, Lot 1 47
34 Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1200, Lot 5 49
35 Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1200, Lot 5 49
36 Summary of Archaeological Sensitivity by Development Site 56

List of Photographs

Page

1 Herkimer Place, View West 50
2 Atlantic Avenue from Nostrand Avenue, View West 50
3 Pacific Street, View West 51
4 Atlantic Avenue from Washington Avenue, View East 51
5 Atlantic Avenue, View West 52
6 Bedford Avenue from Atlantic Avenue, View North 52
7 Atlantic Avenue, View West 53
8 LIRR from Pacific Street at Carlton Avenue, View East 53
9 St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, ... 54
10 Potential Development Parcel at 1134 Pacific Street, View South 54

I. Introduction

On behalf of the New York City Department of City Planning (DCP), WSP USA Inc. (WSP) has completed a Phase IA archaeological documentary study for the proposed Rezoning and Related Actions for the Atlantic Avenue Mixed-Use Plan in Brooklyn, Kings County, New York. The Phase IA was conducted in furtherance of an environmental impact statement (EIS) for the project in accordance with New York City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) guidelines and in accordance with methodologies outlined in the 2021 CEQR Technical Manual.

The project area is defined by the area to be affected by the Proposed Actions, an approximately 21-block, 29.3-hectare (72.5-acre) area primarily along Atlantic Avenue in the neighborhoods of northwestern Crown Heights and southern Bedford-Stuyvesant (Figure 1). The project area is generally bounded by Vanderbilt Avenue to the west, Nostrand Avenue to the east, Herkimer Street to the north, and Bergen Street to the south. In addition, the Proposed Actions would affect four non-contiguous areas, on a portion of two blocks in Prospect Heights, on one block in Bedford-Stuyvesant, and two areas on a portion of two blocks bounded by:

- Fulton Street to the north, Atlantic Avenue to the south, Carlton Avenue to the west, and Clermont Avenue to the east, and
- Prospect Place to the north, Park Place to the south, New York Avenue to the west, and Brooklyn Avenue to the east.

The development sites within the project area have been divided into two categories: projected development sites and potential development sites. The projected development sites are considered more likely to be developed within the 10-year analysis period for the Proposed Actions (i.e., by the analysis year 2034). Potential sites are considered less likely to be developed over the approximately 10-year analysis period. The proposed rezoning consists of 70 development sites (54 projected and 16 potential).

The Phase IA archaeological documentary study consisted of background research and pedestrian reconnaissance. The background research involved in-person visits to the Brooklyn Public Library (conveyance records), the Municipal Archives in New York City (tax assessment records), and the Queens Business Center (original deeds). Researchers also utilized online resources such as FamilySearch (for census records), New York City Department of Finance's Automated City Register Information System (ACRIS) (for online deed records), and Brooklyn Eagle newspaper clippings. Due to the limited appointment window at the Municipal Archives, researchers could only ascertain real estate values from 1869 to 1873. Additionally, they faced challenges in obtaining a complete picture of the land conveyance records, as earlier records did not include modern addresses. This complication arose because the records often only contained estimated lot sizes within specific blocks, making it difficult to correlate the exact properties in the conveyance records with modern addresses within the APE. The objectives of the study were to determine the project area's sensitivity for archaeological resources, based on the potential for intact subsurface soils; the relationship to nearby known archaeological sites, resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and Landmarks and Parks Commission properties; and criteria including soils, topography, proximity to water, and historic land use.

The results of the initial Phase IA were submitted to the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) for review in March 2024. In response, the LPC requested a revised Phase IA documentary study, to focus on 14 lots the LPC determined to have potential for the recovery of remains of nineteenth-century occupation and one plot that has potential for the recovery of remains from a potential nineteenth-century burial ground (Appendix A). The latter location was found to be outside the study area. WSP submitted a revised report in October 2024. In response, LPC requested revisions in the form of additional documentary research. LPC also added a 15th lot to the list of projected development sites with potential to contain intact archaeological resources. Therefore, the 15 lots LPC determined as having sensitivity for nineteenth-century occupation remains are considered the APE for this Phase IA documentary study.

This study was performed for compliance with CEQR, and the report was prepared in accordance with the *Landmarks Preservation Commission Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City* (2018) (CEQR 2021). The cultural resource specialists who performed the investigations meet the standards specified in 36 CFR Part 66.3(b) (2) and 36 CFR Part 62.

The report is organized into five chapters. After the introduction in Chapter I, Chapter II presents the results of the background research, including cultural contexts, historical map review, and previous work in the study area. Chapter III contains the results of the pedestrian reconnaissance and the sensitivity assessment. Chapter IV provides a summary and recommendations. Chapter V contains a list of the references cited.

Jonathan Carey of WSP served as the Project Manager for the project. Archaeologists Kevin Sheridan, PhD (Registered Professional Archaeologist [RPA] 33420836), Thomas Blaber, Lauren Hayden (RPA 16286), and Matthew Kraemer conducted the background research. Architectural Historian Amber Courselle performed the pedestrian reconnaissance. Dr. Sheridan. Ms. Hayden, Mr. Kraemer, and Ms. Courselle wrote the report.

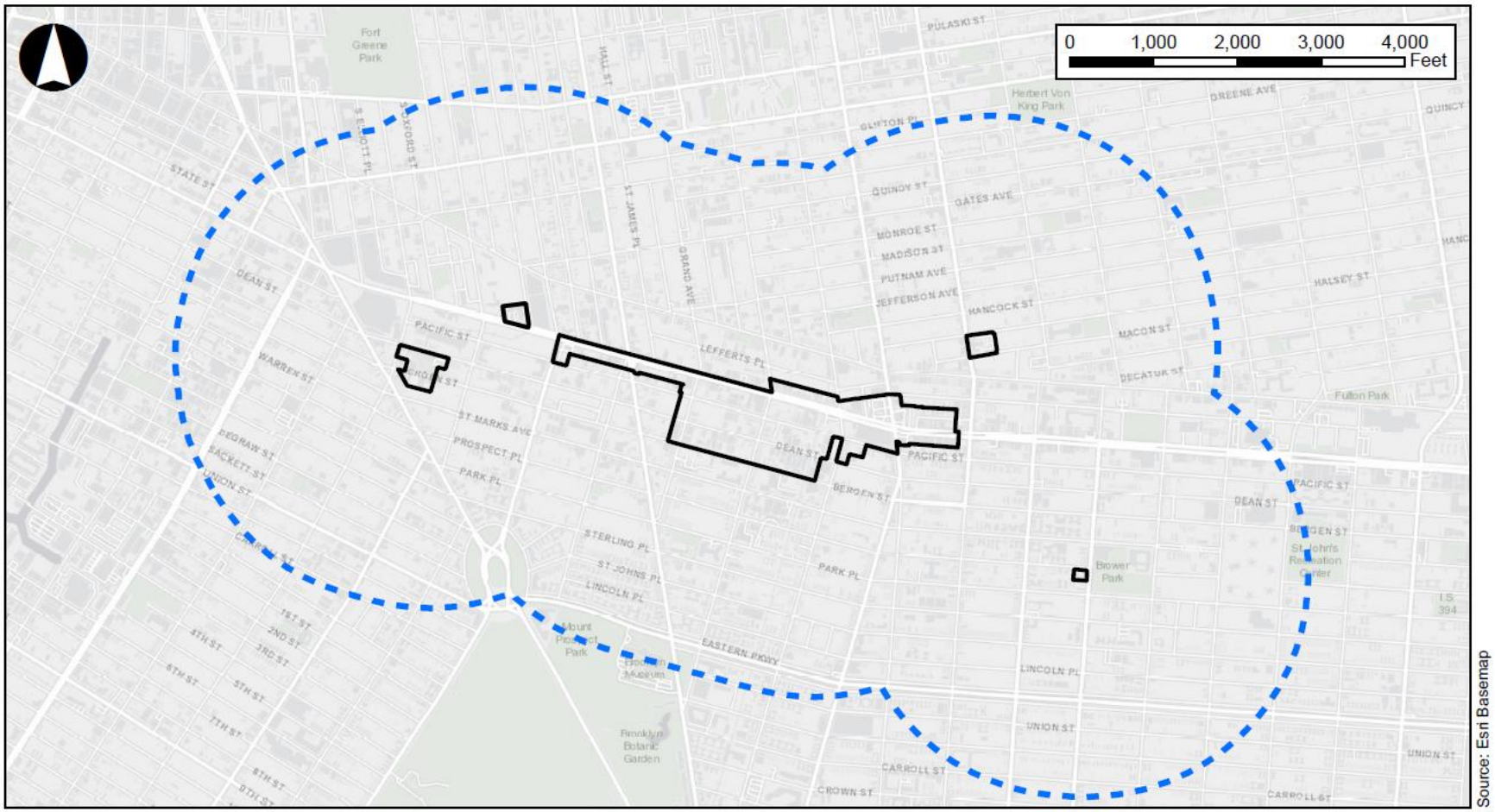


FIGURE 1: Location of Project Area and Study Area

II. Background Research

A. Environmental Setting

The study area is located within the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province. The Cretaceous-age Raritan and Magothy formations on Long Island represent the oldest geologic layers. They are composed of unconsolidated sands and clays formed from a Late Cretaceous lake. In Tertiary times, Long Island Sound was the valley of a large stream; layers of eroded bedrock derived from rocks of the New England Uplands are found above the Cretaceous deposits. This topography is obscured by the effects of glacial activity, particularly that sustained on Long Island during the Wisconsin Glaciation. Two terminal moraines associated with the retreat of this glacier document the extent of glacial activity. The Ronkonkoma and Harbor Hill moraines are both oriented east-west, with the younger Harbor Hill moraine located on the north side of the Island. This moraine can be seen in Prospect Park, south of the project area; the associated outwash plain covers the underlying Raritan and Magothy topography to the north. In addition, this area was covered by Glacial Lake Flushing during Pleistocene times, which created deposits of clay (Schuberth 1968).

Analysis of the online Web Soil Survey maintained by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) shows that the soils in the study area consist entirely of Urban Land Complex soils. These consist of soils that have been significantly impacted by urban development.

TABLE 1: SOIL TYPES IN STUDY AREA

NAME	SOIL HORIZON DEPTH CENTIMETER (in)	TEXTURE, INCLUSIONS	SLOPE	DRAINAGE	LANDFORM
Urban land-Greenbelt complex (UGA), 0 to 3 percent slopes	M: 0-38 cm (0-15 in) 2^C: 38-201 cm (15-79 in)	Cemented material Gravelly sandy loam	0-3%	Well drained	Urban areas
Urban land-Greenbelt complex (UGAI), 0 to 3 percent slopes, low impervious surface	M: 0-38 cm (0-15 in) 2^C: 38-201 cm (15-79 in)	Cemented material Gravelly sandy loam	0-3%	Well drained	Urban areas
Urban land-Greenbelt complex (UGB), 3 to 8 percent slopes	M: 0-38 cm (0-15 in) 2^C: 38-201 cm (15-79 in)	Cemented material Gravelly sandy loam	3-8%	Well drained	Urban areas
Urban land, till substratum (UtA), 0 to 3 percent slopes	M: 0-38 cm (0-15 in) 2^C: 38-201 cm (15-79 in)	Cemented material Gravelly sandy loam	3-8%	Well drained	Urban areas
Urban land, till substratum (UtA), 3 to 8 percent slopes	M: 0-38 cm (0-15 in) 2^C: 38-201 cm (15-79 in)	Cemented material Gravelly sandy loam	3-8%	Well drained	Urban areas

B. Pre-Contact Context

Traces of pre-Contact occupation have been largely eradicated from highly developed urban areas as a result of intensive development since early European occupation of the New York City area; however, early in the twentieth century avocational archaeologists, such as Reginald Bolton (1934) and Alanson Skinner (1909, 1915, 1919, 1920), recorded and excavated archaeological sites throughout the metropolitan region and documented the location of previously encountered pre-Contact sites. This work, along with more recent work such as Cantwell and diZerega Wall (2001), has constructed a rough outline of the pre-Contact occupation of New York City, serving to expand understanding of pre-Contact lifeways in the metropolitan area.

1. Paleoindian Period (11,000 to 10,000 BP[1])

The Paleoindian economy may have centered on the hunting of game. Although other economic activities, such as the gathering of plant foods or maritime resources, may have been equally important, they have left little or no trace in the archaeological record (Jones et al. 2002; Roosevelt et al. 1996; Sandweiss et al. 1998). Lithic technological considerations may also have contributed to Paleoindian landscape settlement patterns. Goodyear (1989) suggests that high-quality cryptocrystalline materials (i.e., chert, jasper, and chalcedony) were the materials most commonly used to manufacture fluted lanceolate projectile points because of the predictable manner in which these materials fractured, thereby decreasing the possibility of catastrophic fractures that typically occur in low-quality lithic materials. Paleoindians may have sought out these high-quality materials, a hypothesis that is supported by the dominant presence of high-quality lithic materials derived from great distances (up to 300 kilometers) at Paleoindian sites. However, past geoarchaeological surveys have also identified local sources of poorer quality stone used in recovered Paleoindian lithic artifacts (Bamforth 2002; LaPorta 1994; Moeller 1999).

The earliest known occupation of New York City was on the southwestern shore of Staten Island, where stone tools dating to about 10,000 BP were found in disturbed soils associated with the Port Mobil oil tanks. Along Charleston Beach, just south of Port Mobil, local avocational archaeologists collected stone tools that were similar to those found at Port Mobil (Boesch 1994). The avocational archaeologists found a total of 21 fluted points and more than 120 stone tools in three separate areas of the Port Mobil Site (Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001:41). The common stone tool recovered from the Port Mobil Paleoindian finds consists of a lanceolate-shaped spearpoint with a long, thin channel removed longitudinally from both faces of the point. This technique is known as "fluting" and is a hallmark of the Paleoindian period (Callahan 1979). Other stone tools recovered from the site include unfluted points, scrapers, knives, borers, and gravers (Eisenberg 1978; Kraft 1977).

This small collection of stone tools has been interpreted as pre-Contact refuse from a small resource-procurement encampment (Funk 1977). Although the Port Mobil Site presently overlooks the Arthur Kill, sea levels were lower during the Paleoindian period and the waterway did not exist when the site was occupied (Edwards and Merrill 1977). The lithic material recovered from the site indicates that the occupants were refining and manufacturing tools and may have processed animal hides and other products on site.

> Port Mobil itself was more than just a hunting station. The items found there included not just weapons, but also scrapers for working on wood and animal skins, knives used for a variety of tasks, and drills and gravers for working on bone or antler. This wide range of tool types suggests that small groups of men, women, and children may have come to the area, stayed for a while, and had worked at a number of different activities before moving on…[Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001:43-44].

The southwestern shore of Staten Island remains the only location in New York City where Paleoindian artifacts have been uncovered. There are several explanations for the limited evidence of Paleoindian occupation in coastal New York. One is the distance from high-quality lithic sources that were apparently critical to Paleoindian procurement and settlement strategies (Custer et al. 1983; Goodyear 1989). Another is that many habitation sites near the ocean from the Paleoindian era are now underwater (Marshall 1982).

No Paleoindian sites have been identified in the APE or the immediate vicinity.

2. Archaic Period (10,000 to 3000 BP)

Archaeologists typically divide the Archaic period in the Northeastern United States into three subperiods—the Early Archaic (10,000 to 8000 BP), the Middle Archaic (8000 to 6000 BP), and the Late Archaic (6000 to 3700 BP). These subperiods are distinguished by differences in tool assemblages, projectile point types, and preferred lithic materials.

a. Early Archaic Period (10,000 to 8000 BP)

Of the several Early Archaic sites (8000 to 6000 BC) identified in New York City, most are located on Staten Island, including the Old Place Site, the Ward's Point Site, the H.F. Hollowell Site, and the Richmond Hill Site. All these sites produced Kirk components, which yielded radiocarbon dates from 8250 to 7260 BP. A radiocarbon date of

[1] BP=before present. By archaeological convention "present" is defined as AD 1950.

approximately 9360 BP from the Richmond Hill Site has also been identified in relation to a Palmer (an Early Archaic variant) occupation (Ritchie and Funk 1971, 1973:38-39).

The assemblage recovered from the Ward's Point Site provides the clearest window into past Early Archaic lifeways in this area. The Ward's Point Site is a multicomponent site, and the Early Archaic component represents the earliest and most deeply buried deposit, Zone 5. Several hearths and associated fire-cracked rocks were found in this stratum, indicating that cooking activities, which included the use of stone boiling as a heating technique, occurred during the Early Archaic period on site. Heavy and smaller scraping tools were also found on site, reflecting that initial and later-stage hide-working occurred on site. In addition, a total of 36 spearpoints were recovered from the site, including bifurcated points. Tools for manufacturing and refining stone tools and other evidence of lithic reduction were also found, including hammerstones, cores, and spokeshaves for straightening wood into spear shafts (Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001:51-52).

b. Middle Archaic Period (8000 to 6000 BP)

Archaeological sites dating to the Middle Archaic (8000 to 6000 BP) are extremely rare in New York City, although extensive Middle Archaic shell midden sites are known from sites along the Hudson River approximately 30 miles to the north (Brennan 1974; Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001; Claassen 1995). The Dogan Point Site consists of several large shell middens of oystering debris dating to the Middle and Late Archaic periods. The Dogan Point shell midden site is significant because it represents one of the earliest shell midden sites along the Atlantic Coast, with radiocarbon dates ranging from 6900 to 4400 BP (Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001:55). Middle Archaic artifacts, such as Kanawha or LeCroy projectile points, have been uncovered on southern Staten Island in the Ward's Point area (Jacobson 1980b) and from Rossville (Historical Perspectives, Inc. 1996). Spearpoints dating to this period have also been found on Staten Island; however, these artifacts were not found *in situ* or within a clear archaeological context. Given that so little is generally known about the Middle Archaic occupation of the metropolitan region, it is often linked with either the Early or Late Archaic in discussions of the pre-Contact period (Kraft and Mounier 1982).

c. Late Archaic Period (6000 to 3700 BP)

Late Archaic sites (6000 to 3700 BP), on the other hand, are better documented in New York City owing to the high quantity of diagnostically dateable projectile points from this period that have been recovered. The increased variety of stone implements in the Late Archaic implies increasingly complex development of the economic subsistence base that was exploited by the pre-Contact population of New York City. This population would have been able to subsist on maritime, terrestrial, and even arboreal resources using their increasingly sophisticated technology, possibly following a seasonal round of resource exploitation moving from coastal to inland sites, a mobility pattern suggested by global ethnographic accounts (Mazel and Parkington 1981; Thompson 1939).

Two sites in northern Manhattan provide traces of information on Late Archaic settlement in the metropolitan region. These two sites, Tubby Hook and Inwood, are multicomponent sites, indicating that these locations were preferred habitation sites for several millennia (Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001; Skinner 1920). Late Archaic sites in the metropolitan area are characteristically situated on tidal inlets, coves, and bays. Site location and contents suggest that Late Archaic hunter-gatherer groups exploited various marine resources, including shellfish and fish, at typically small sites. Changes that occurred in the Late Archaic toolkits reflect an expansion in the variety of utilized resources. Some of these changes are the manufacturing of fishing gear, such as netsinkers (weights), fishhooks, and an increase in the use of groundstone (Ritchie 1994:143). The increased use of marine and estuarine resources in this period may be associated with the eventual stabilization of coastal environments (Edwards and Merrill 1977), although sea levels were rising throughout the Archaic period (Bradley 1999; Salwen 1962).

Late Archaic remains found in New York City are mainly represented by narrow projectile points, including Poplar Island and Bare Island types (Silver 1984), other stone tools (endscrapers, bifacial knives, sidescrapers), and special items such as bannerstones, steatite bowls, grooved axes, cylindrical pestles, and hammerstones (Ritchie 1980:149). Groundstone implements are also known from the Late Archaic (Historical Perspectives, Inc. 1996), although these most likely would have been used to grind acorns into meal (Ritchie 1980). In the metropolitan area a significant proportion of the Late Archaic projectile points are made of argillite, a material that is not found locally. The nearest source of this material is in the Lockatong Formation of central New Jersey (Didier 1975; Venuto 1967).

Some archaeologists identify a fourth subperiod toward the end of the Archaic, the Transitional or Terminal Archaic period (circa 3700 to 2700 BP). This period in the Northeast is often associated with the Orient culture. The Orient culture is represented by the introduction of soapstone vessels, a more efficient and heavier cooking technology than

previous stone-boiling techniques, and distinctive fishtail types of diagnostic points (Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001:62-63). Terminal Archaic sites have been identified in the Bronx (Skinner 1919), Manhattan (Skinner 1919), and on Staten Island (Silver 1984). The appearance of shell middens, which is characteristic of subsistence practices in the coastal areas of New York, continues from the Middle Archaic through the Woodland periods.

3. Woodland Period (2700 to 400 BP)

Archaeologists often typically divide the Woodland period into three subperiods—the Early Woodland (2700 to 2200 BP), the Middle Woodland (2000 to 1000 BP), and the Late Woodland (1000 to 400 BP). The subperiods are distinguished on the basis of technological changes, both ceramic and lithic, and interpreted cultural changes. The hallmark of the Woodland period in New York is the introduction of ceramic technology. The earliest ceramics recognized in coastal New York are grit-tempered wares similar to a Vinette I-style series that is U-shaped with a rounded conical point when seen from top edge to bottom.

a. Early Woodland Period (2700 to 2000 BP)

Few Early Woodland sites have been identified in the region. Aside from a few shell midden sites that have produced early ceramic sherds, The North Beach Site, near LaGuardia Airport, provides the best glimpse into lifeways during this period. Diverse artifacts were recovered from a refuse pit at the North Beach site. These artifacts included

> pottery sherds, hunting equipment, woodworking and hide-working tools, paint stones, bone awls that could be used in basket making or for punching holes in hides to make clothing, and a few bone needles. The diversity of these tool types and their everyday functions suggest that North Beach may have been a base camp for a small family group [Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001:76].

b. Middle Woodland Period (2000 to 1000 BP)

Changes in pottery temper, vessel form, and surface treatments are some chronological indicators marking the transition to the Middle Woodland period. Middle Woodland ceramics include shell-tempered wares with cord and net impressions. Several Woodland sites have been identified in New York City; the largest sample of Woodland sites come from Staten Island, although sites in the Bronx have yielded information regarding exchange networks in the metropolitan region and have suggested ritual behavior and possible social stratification in the area during this period (Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001; Kaeser 1963). Many of the Middle Woodland sites in the region have been found at the mouths of estuaries, streams, bays, and coves. These locations reflect the importance of marine resources within the economic and social lifeways of Middle Woodland people. Cantwell and diZerega Wall suggest that the locations of these sites may reflect not just the importance of fish and other marine-based mammals as a food resource, but also noneconomic factors, such as aesthetic or spiritual considerations (2001:91).

c. Late Woodland Period (1000 to 400 BP)

The Late Woodland period in the Northeast is marked by technological shifts with respect to weaponry, storage equipment, and cooking. Triangular stone arrowheads, reflecting bow and arrow technology, constitute one hallmark of the Late Woodland period. Ceramic vessels were becoming bigger, rounder, and more thinly walled, and decorative treatments were becoming more elaborate and extensive. Late Woodland ceramics include various collared vessels with incised as well as dentate and cordmarked decoration (Ritchie 1994). Archaeologists often associate this time period with the introduction of full-scale farming, of primarily maize but also beans and squash. The economic shift to intensive farming would have required increased, possibly permanent sedentism in the vicinity of the agricultural fields (Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001:94).

The Aqueduct Site in Queens is a Late Woodland site that contains evidence of increasing sedentism. Excavations at the site uncovered extensive refuse pits with faunal remains, postholes reflecting the presence of temporary or more permanent structures, and potential secondary burials with associated grave goods. Several Late Woodland period dog burials have also been identified in northern Manhattan. The presence of potential secondary burials and dog burials at Late Woodland period sites suggests mortuary ritual behavior during this period. Analysis of the human burials at Late Woodland sites has indicated that the Late Woodland occupants of coastal New York did not rely upon an exclusively agricultural diet. Rather, the relatively small presence of the nutrients associated with a maize-based diet within these individuals suggests that the Late Woodland occupants of coastal New York may have exploited the diverse resources in the area and supplemented these resources with limited horticulture. They most likely occupied an annual base camp from which select groups would visit specific resource-procurement sites throughout the year.

In this way the Late Woodland occupants of this region may have differed from much of the Late Woodland occupation in the rest of the Northeast, where agriculture played a more dominant role (Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001:109-116).

The largest pre-Contact burial site in the New York metropolitan area was found at the southwestern corner of Staten Island at Ward's Point. First noticed by Skinner, this site, known as Burial Ridge, provides a good example of the range of occupations that can occur within a single archaeological site. Collections from Burial Ridge include a large variety of projectile point types dating to the Early Archaic through the Late Woodland. The assortment of recovered ceramic wares is diagnostic of all phases of Woodland occupation. At least 127 pits, burials, hearths, and some 4,000 artifacts have been associated with the Burial Ridge/Ward's Point complex. Such findings suggest intensive Native American occupation from the Archaic through the Woodland periods (Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001; Jacobson 1980a). Frequencies of site types indicate that the most intensive pre-Contact occupations of this area occurred during the Late Archaic and Middle through Late Woodland periods.

Several Woodland village sites and associated planting fields have been identified in northern Manhattan. These sites, all previously recorded by Arthur C. Parker during the 1920s, were located along the Hudson or Harlem rivers. Site NYSM 4067 is located on the eastern shore of the Hudson River at Fort Washington Point. This site was one of the more extensive sites identified by Parker, with an assemblage that included shell middens, charcoal, and projectile points (PAL 2003:17; Parker 1920). Site NYSM 4065 was recorded as a Woodland village site in the vicinity of 155th Street and the Harlem River. Site NYSM 7249 is a smaller, unaffiliated site located at 145th Street and the Harlem River. Bolton has also identified a former Native American trail along the general alignment of present-day St. Nicholas Avenue (Bolton 1922; PAL 2003:17; Parker 1920).

4. Early Historic Contact (500 to 300 BP)

The end of the Woodland period is marked by the encounter between the Indigenous population occupying the metropolitan region and European explorers looking for the elusive route to the spice-laden lands of southeast Asia. Around 1524 Giovanni Verrazano sailed into New York Harbor and commented on the general pleasantness of the Native Americans riding along in canoes as they came close to his ship (Burrows and Wallace 1999). During this period, following the Late Woodland and before permanent European settlements were established, the Indigenous population began trading and interacting with the Dutch and English travelers exploring New York Harbor and eventually settling in Manhattan.

The Indigenous inhabitants of New York whom the early explorers encountered are known as the Munsee. The Munsee, part of a larger group known as the Delaware, are sometimes referred to as the Lenape. The Delaware represented a loosely organized group of people united by similar Algonquian languages (Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001:119). Those Delaware who lived in the New York region spoke a dialect called Munsee and had social and economic ties with similar-speaking people across a territory stretching from the Hudson Valley and western Long Island to northern New Jersey and then across to northeastern Pennsylvania. Although we collectively call these seventeenth-century people Munsee, after their dialect, there was no single Munsee political unit at that time; instead, there were a number of autonomous groups [Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001:120].

The Munsee groups that most likely occupied the vicinity of the APE included the Siwanoy, the Wiechquaeskeck, and the Rechgawawank. Ethnographic accounts of the Munsee indicate that these groups were organized in societies most similar to an egalitarian form of social organization. Such a system would be based around achieved as opposed to ascribed positions of status and leadership. Grumet indicates that Munsee society at the time of European contact was governed by "sets of principles regulating ancestry, descent, affiliation, and sociability" (Grumet 2009:17). Grumet also contends that Munsee society was fostered upon customs of flexibility, which provided the Munsee with adaptive favorability to change and made them "tailor-made for dealing with the ambiguities of contact, often providing margins of flexibility, helping Munsees counter colonial intrusions" (Grumet 2009:17).

The dynamic nature of settlement patterns in the Munsee homeland placed further obstacles in the paths of would-be census takers. Hometowns of particular extended families that usually sheltered a few dozen households occasionally became sites of substantial gatherings of hundreds or even thousands. The very same places could be totally abandoned at other times (Grumet 2009:14-15).

Evidence of the interaction between the Native population and the European explorers has been documented archaeologically on Staten Island (Skinner 1909), in the Bronx (Skinner 1919), and in Manhattan (Skinner 1920). Cantwell and diZerega Wall observe that distinguishing Contact-period Munsee sites from Late Woodland sites is

difficult because the material culture of the Munsee was similar if not identical to that of the Late Woodland period. Archaeologists look for the presence of European trade goods; however, archaeological sites from this period in New York have often only produced a small number of European artifacts. An additional problem in identifying Contact sites is that "as trade and contact increased through time, Munsee material goods become increasingly indistinguishable from those of their European neighbors" (Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001:123).

Throughout the seventeenth century interactions between the Munsees and Europeans consisted of an uneasy trade relationship with intermittent periods of violence and warfare. European traders were primarily interested in acquiring furs and pelts. In exchange for these items, the Native American traders acquired iron axes, knives, glass beads, fishhooks, brass kettles, jewelry, items of clothing, guns, tobacco pipes, powder and lead for guns, rum, and beer, among other items (Kraft 1991:208). In light of the small number of European trade items that have been found at pre-Contact sites in the region, Edward Lenik analyzed 12 Contact-period sites in northeastern New Jersey and southeastern New York and concludes that these groups must have had occasional contacts with Europeans that did not deeply influence or impact Indigenous lifeways. In particular, Lenik notes that:

> No evidence has been found to suggest that the introduction of European material culture during the Contact period caused the rapid decline of Native American technologies. On the contrary, the data presented indicate that the Indian's stone toolmaking technology and the utilization of ceramic pots persisted into the 18th century [Lenik 1989:116].

Grumet's findings regarding the flexibility of Munsee society may further explain the lack of European items within Contact-period archaeological sites, further supporting Lenik's conclusions. Alternatively, the relative lack of European trade items at archaeological sites in the Lower Hudson Valley may reflect the effects of flooding and scouring episodes in addition to more recent construction, or it may reflect the fact that to acquire pelts to trade with the Europeans, Native American traders had to move farther up the Hudson and Mohawk rivers (Griswold 1999:12-14; Kraft 1991:214).

European contact resulted in the introduction of violence and European-developed warfare technology, alcohol, and exotic diseases to the Munsee. The impact of these European introductions upon the Indigenous population in the area was tremendous and to some extent incalculable. By the beginning of the eighteenth century, only a small number of Munsee continued to live in coastal New York and the Lower Hudson Valley. With the close of the Seven Years' War in 1763, the remaining Munsee began to migrate westward, settling in Ohio, Indiana, Oklahoma, and Ontario (Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001:147-148; Grumet 2009:15, 208-212, 273-286).

C. Historic Context

Although earlier voyages had been made to the region, permanent European settlement began in the metropolitan New York City area in the 1620s. The land was claimed by the Netherlands and was under the direct control of the Dutch West India Company, a chartered company founded in 1621 to control trade with, among other locations, the New Netherlands, or present-day New York and New Jersey. As a chartered company, the Dutch West India Company was granted a trading monopoly and governing privileges for the lands under its jurisdiction.

In 1624, 30 families were settled by the Company in the New Netherlands at various locations, none of which were on Manhattan Island or Long Island, in a dispersed settlement pattern that was designed to strengthen the Company's territorial claims. When Peter Minuit assumed control of the New Netherlands in 1626, he recognized the hazards of a dispersed population pattern and concentrated the colonists on Manhattan, after his famous purchase of the island from the Native American inhabitants. The settlement on Manhattan, called New Amsterdam, grew slowly throughout the middle years of the seventeenth century, while on Long Island, villages were established by both the Dutch and the English in what are now the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. These villages were originally chartered by the Dutch West India Company, and their patents were confirmed by the British after their usurpation of the colony in 1664.

After 1664 New Amsterdam became New York, and the names of the Long Island villages were also changed or anglicized. The villages in the present borough of Brooklyn, in order of founding, were: Vlacke Bos [Flatbush] (1634); Gravesend (1643); Breukckelen [Brooklyn] (1646); Midwout [Middle Woods] (1652); and Boswijck [Bushwick] (1661). Flatlands was first chartered under the English in 1667, although there was probably a small settlement in the area as early as the late 1620s (Works Progress Administration 1982:433, 460, 470, 492-493, 502).

The people who lived in the Long Island villages were primarily farmers who grew crops and raised animals for their own use and to sell in the markets of the town. Their primary method of transportation was by water. Because most of the population did not live in sight of the beach and were therefore not aware of farmers who landed there with agricultural products to trade, the government of New Amsterdam established set times and places for markets as early as 1648 for the "relief of the farmers who often come to the strand with divers articles, such as Beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Turnips, Carrots, Cabbage, and other country produce" (Stokes 1915:vol 2, 345). Fishing was an occupation of both town and country people, but a regulated marketplace for fish was not established until 1691 (De Voe 1970[1862]:109-110).

On Long Island, villages were usually situated near the shores or along navigable creeks. Communication between the villages on Long Island and New Amsterdam/New York was by water. The first regular ferry service was established in 1642 at the foot of present-day Fulton Street, formerly Ferry Road and the first main street in Brooklyn; the ferry traveled to the foot of present-day Peck Slip. In 1814 the first steam-powered ferry was established on that route and Ferry Road was subsequently renamed in honor of Robert Fulton, inventor of the first successful commercial steamboat in America.

Internal roads were created within Long Island villages, but these communities were largely isolated from each other by a lack of interconnecting roads (Goldstone and Dalrymple 1976:444). In 1704 a road commission was established to build a road from the Brooklyn Ferry to Easthampton on the eastern end of Long Island (Munsell 1882, cited in Allee King Rosen & Fleming, Inc./Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc. 1987:9). More roads followed, connecting the villages in Brooklyn and Queens to each other and ultimately to the ferries that crossed the East River; nevertheless, throughout the eighteenth century the towns and villages of Brooklyn and Queens were generally isolated, "separated by lengthy journeys across wooded hills, undeveloped fields, and verdant farmland" (Winkleman 1986:13).

Although the population of Long Island grew steadily throughout the eighteenth century, the occupations of the inhabitants changed little. The variety of occupations increased when industrialization began in the nineteenth century. At the same time, construction of roads and railroads throughout Long Island greatly accelerated the development of Brooklyn and Queens. Facilities for recreation, especially along the shores, and houses for workers who commuted to Manhattan became common in the outlying boroughs. The opening of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1883 increased the pace of new construction of houses and industries and fostered rapid population growth. Before the construction of the bridge, it was said that in winter, when the East River was iced and the weather was bad, it took longer for passengers to go from Brooklyn to Manhattan on the ferry then it did for rail passengers to go from Albany to Manhattan (Ellis 1978:371).

The Crown Heights area of present-day Brooklyn was primarily rural throughout the nineteenth century. The area featured an African American neighborhood in the early to mid-nineteenth century called Crow Hill. The origin of the name is unclear. One theory was the name was a racist moniker for the residents, while other stories refer to the large number of crows present in the relatively rural area. The neighborhood was the site of the Crown Hill Castle, a penitentiary constructed in 1848 which served as the county prison for Kings County until its demolition in 1907. One of the primary reasons for the demolition of the prison was the fact that the area was becoming a popular residence area for upper middle-class residents of New York City, and the presence of the prison was a deterrent to further development of the area (Brooklyn Public Library 2015).

The Brooklyn Bridge was one of the factors that fostered the creation of Greater New York in 1898. The political consolidation of the boroughs of the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond with Manhattan soon led to an increase in their physical interconnections. After the Brooklyn Bridge opened in 1883, Brooklyn and Manhattan were also linked by the Williamsburg Bridge in 1903, the Manhattan Bridge in 1909, and subway lines created between 1905 and 1913. Bridge and tunnel construction came slightly later in Queens. The Queensboro Bridge opened in 1909, the Pennsylvania Railroad Long Island Tunnel under the East River began carrying trains in 1910, and subway lines were extended to Queens in the 1920s. The Triborough Bridge (now known as the Robert F. Kennedy Bridge), which connected Manhattan, the Bronx, and Queens, opened in 1936, and the Whitestone Bridge between the Bronx and Queens and the Queens Midtown Tunnel between Queens and Manhattan were both completed in 1939, greatly increasing automobile access between Long Island and neighboring boroughs.

Within Long Island, the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company opened its line between the East River and Jamaica in 1836. The Long Island Railroad (LIRR), originally intended to link Manhattan with Boston through a series of ferries and railroads, immediately leased the tracks. The line was completed between Brooklyn and Greenport, in Suffolk County, in 1844. Branch routes from the main line were not built until the 1850s and were not common until after the Civil War. Other competing railroad lines opened in Brooklyn and Queens during the mid-nineteenth century,

but they were all consolidated into one line by the last quarter of the century. Transit systems enabled land development, as "the suburban land rush that accompanied the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge was repeated each time new lands became accessible, and settlement patterns directly reflected transit developments and station openings" (Winkleman 1986:15).

Brooklyn faced significant public health challenges due to inadequate waste management practices in the mid-19th century; to fight against the outbreaks of infectious diseases, the Board of Sewer Commissioners was established in 1857. The first underground sewers were constructed in the city in the late 1850's and the project were completed in 1867 (Brooklyn Public Library 2015b).

Crown Heights from the 1920s onward included a significant Jewish population. Beginning in the 1950s, a significant number of new residents came from the West Indies, as well as African Americans from the American South. From the 1950s through the 1970s, many white families moved to "redlined" developments that prohibited the residence of African American families, such as Levittown in Nassau County. The exception to this was the Jewish community; at the request of Rebbe Menachem Mendel Schneerson, the Lubavitch Hasidic community remained within the Crown Heights neighborhood (Goldschmidt 2006).

Tensions between the Jewish community and West Indian/African American communities erupted in 1991 when Gavin Cato, the son of Guyanese immigrants, was struck and killed by a car in the motorcade of Rebbe Schneerson that ran a red light. This led to rioting, which took place August 19-21, 1991. In the course of the rioting, Australian college student Yankel Rosenbaum was stabbed and later died of his injuries (Shapiro 2002). Following the riots, the African American and Jewish communities engaged in a series of community outreach programs to address the underlying tensions and prevent further violence (Goldschmidt 2006).

In the twenty-first century Crown Heights underwent substantial gentrification. This development coincided with tension between developers and landlords on one hand and longtime residents on the other, particularly concerning the cost of living within the area (Croghan 2019; Marsh 2014; New York Community Media Alliance 2007).

D. Previous Sites and Investigations

1. Previously Identified Sites

Review of the Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS) maintained by the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) identified seven historic archaeological sites in the study area. Five sites (04701.013594, 04701.025300, 04701.025301, 04701.025302 and 04701.025303) are historic cemeteries. Two of the sites (04701.013923 and 04701.025483) consist of nineteenth-century domestic assemblages. None of the sites is located in the APE.

TABLE 2: RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN STUDY AREA

NYS OPRHP SITE No./ ADDITIONAL SITE No./NAME	APPROXIMATE DISTANCE FROM PROJECT AREA (feet/meters)	SITE TYPE/TIME PERIOD	ARTIFACTS/ FEATURES	NRHP STATUS	REPORTED BY
04701.013594/Bedford Corners African Cemetery	620/189	Cemetery	N/A	Undetermined	NYC LPC
04701.013923/Atlantic Terminal Historic Site	2050/625	19th Century Domestic	N/A	Undetermined	John Milner Associates
04701.025300/Trinity Church/Saint Luke's Church Vaults, Location 1	280/85	Cemetery	N/A	Undetermined	Dissertation-Dr. Elizabeth Meade
04701.025301/Trinity Church/Saint Luke's Church Vaults, Location 2	300/90	Cemetery	N/A	Undetermined	Dissertation-Dr. Elizabeth Meade
04701.025302/Remsen Family Cemetery	720/220	Cemetery	N/A	Undetermined	Dissertation-Dr. Elizabeth Meade
04701.025303/Lefferts Family Burial Ground	520/158	Cemetery	N/A	Undetermined	Dissertation-Dr. Elizabeth Meade
04701.025483/575 Park Place	880/268	19th Century Domestic	N/A	Undetermined	ACME Heritage Consultants LLC

2. Properties in Project Vicinity Listed in NRHP and LPC

Review of CRIS data identified 18 NRHP-listed properties and one NRHP-eligible property in the study area. These consist of five historic districts and 14 historic buildings. The districts consist of historic neighborhoods with primarily residential structures. The buildings include residential buildings, religious structures, schools, a brewery, and the Brooklyn Museum (Table 3). In addition, 10 LPC properties are located in the study area, and four of these properties are also listed in the NRHP (Table 4).

TABLE 3: NRHP PROPERTIES IN STUDY AREA

PROPERTY NUMBER / ADDITIONAL SITE No. (NAME)	DISTANCE FROM PROJECT AREA / USGS QUADRANGLE	PROPERTY TYPE	NRHP STATUS
90NR01296 / Brooklyn Museum	0.8 km (0.5 mi) SE / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Building	Listed
90NR01263 / Lincoln Club	0.3 km (0.2 mi) N / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Building	Listed
90NR01264 / Boys' High School	0.8 km (0.5 mi) NE / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Building	Listed
90NR01300 / Flatbush Avenue, Buildings at 375-379 and 185-187 Sterling Place	0.8 km (0.5 mi) SW / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Buildings	Listed
90NR01309 / Prospect Heights Historic District	0.6 km (0.4 mi) SW / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District	Listed
90NR01301 / Fort Greene Historic District (Boundary Increase)	275 m (902 ft) NW / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District	Listed
90NR01348 / Emmanuel Baptist Church	0.8 km (0.5 mi) N / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Building	Listed
90NR01347 / Public School 111 and Public School 9 Annex	0.72 ki (0.45 mi) SW / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Building	Listed
90NR01273 / Hanson Place Seventh Day Adventist Church	0.24 km (0.15 mi) S / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Building	Listed
90NR01311 / St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church	0.24 km (0.15 mi) NW / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Building	Listed
90NR01318 / Fort Greene Historic District	275 m (902 ft) NW / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District	Listed
95NR00838 / Renaissance Apartments	0.8 km (0.5 mi) NE / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Building	Listed
90NR01317 / Eastern Parkway	0.8 km (0.5 mi) S / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Buildings	Listed
09NR06022 / Kol Israel Synagogue	0.32 km (0.2 mi) S / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Building	Listed
13NR06471 / Kismet Temple	Within the Study Area / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Building	Listed
14NR06550 / Nassau Brewery	Within the Study Area / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Building	Listed
15NR00002 / Union Temple of Brooklyn	0.8 km (0.5 mi) SW / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Building	Listed
15NR00111 / Crown Heights North Historic District (Boundary Increase)	0.8 km (0.5 mi) E / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District	Listed
04701.018526 / Bedford Hill Historic District	600 m (1969 ft) SE / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District	Eligible

TABLE 4: LPC PROPERTIES IN STUDY AREA

LPC NUMBER / ADDITIONAL SITE No. (NAME)	DISTANCE FROM PROJECT AREA / USGS QUADRANGLE	PROPERTY TYPE
LP-00695 / Stuyvesant Heights Historic District	0. 64 km (0.4 mi) NE / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District
LP-02017 / Clinton Hill Historic District	0.24 km (0.15 mi) NW / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District
0.2LP-02204 / Crown Heights North Historic District	Within the Study Area / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District
LP-02309 / Alice and Agate Courts Historic District	0.5 km (0.3 mi) E / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District
LP-02314 / Prospect Heights Historic District	0.5 km (0.3 mi) SE / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District
LP-02361 / Crown Heights North II Historic District	0.16 km (0.1 mi) SE / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District
LP-02446 / Park Place Historic District	0.4 km (0.25 mi) S / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District
LP-02489 / Crown Heights North III Historic District	0.7 km (0.45 mi) SE / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District
LP-02496 / Bedford-Stuyvesant/Expanded Stuyvesant Heights Historic District	0.5 km (0.3 mi) NE / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District
LP-02514 / Bedford Historic District	0.16 km (0.1 mi) N / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District

3. Previous Cultural Resource Surveys

Review of CRIS and LPC data identified six previously conducted cultural resource investigations in the study area (Table 3).

TABLE 5: PREVIOUS SURVEYS IN STUDY AREA

SURVEY No.	SURVEY NAME	REPORTED BY	SURVEY DATE
07SR57011	Phase 1A Archaeological Survey, Crown Heights Charter High School, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York	AKRF, Inc.	2007
07SR57209	Phase 1B Archaeological Investigation for Atlantic Yards Arean and Redevelopment Project, Block 119 Lot 1 and Block 1127, Lots 55 and 56, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York	URS Corporation	2007
08SR58091	Phase 1B Archaeological Documentary Study, Crown Heights Charter High School, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York	AKRF, Inc.	2008
LPC #LA-CEQR-K	Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study, 962 Pacific Street Rezoning Project, Block 1133, Lot 13, Brooklyn, NY	Historic Perspectives, Inc.	2021
22SR00218	Phase IA Archaeological Literature Search and Sensitivity Assessment Survey, 575 Park Place, Brooklyn, NY 11238	Hillmann Consulting	2022
23SR00366	End of Fieldwork Memorandum: Conclusion of Phase IB–II Testing of the Proposed Park Place Mixed Use Building	ACME Heritage Consultants LLC	2023

In 2007 AKRF, Inc. completed a Phase IA archaeological survey for the proposed Crown Heights Charter High School. The survey determined that the property had moderate to high potential for archaeological resources and recommended a Phase IB archaeological survey along with additional research to determine the degree of disturbance resulting from the basement at the building at Lot 23. The subsequent Phase IB investigation (AKRF, Inc. 2008) confirmed that the land within the project boundaries had been significantly disturbed and no intact nineteenth-century deposits were present. No sites were identified, and no further work was recommended.

In 2007 URS Corporation conducted a Phase IB archaeological survey for the Atlantic Yards Arena and Redevelopment Project (07SR57209). Excavations determined that the soil horizons had been significantly impacted by prior development on the site. No intact archaeological deposits or intact features were identified, and no further archaeological work was recommended.

Historic Perspectives Inc. conducted a Phase IA documentary study for 962 Pacific Street (Block 1133, Lot 13), Brooklyn NY for a rezoning project in 2021. Block 1133, Lot 13 is Project Site 22 in the current study. That study concluded that portions of the lot that remained open yard areas have sensitivity to contain nineteenth-century archaeological resources. HPI recommended Phase IB archaeological survey for the property.

In 2022 Hillmann Consulting conducted a Phase IA archaeological assessment for 575 Park Place. The survey determined that the property has a high potential for intact nineteenth- through early twentieth-century archaeological sites and recommended a Phase IB archaeological survey.

The subsequent Phase IB/Phase II survey (ACME Heritage Consultants LLC 2023 identified one site, the 575 Park Place Site, which was determined to be not eligible for the NRHP. No further archaeological work was recommended for the project.

4. Historical Map Review

WSP reviewed the historic-period development of the APE through maps made in the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries.

The Ratzer (1767) plan of New York City shows the future Atlantic Avenue traversing the study area. The land within and surrounding the study area is shown as partially wooded and rural, with no buildings in the study area. The area remained similarly sparse in 1776, with no structures in the study area (Faden 1776).

Analysis of mid-nineteenth-century real estate maps covering the study area in 1851, 1852, and 1853 show the area consisting primarily of empty lots. A single house is shown at the corner of Atlantic Avenue and Classon Avenue in 1853 (Brooklyn Historical Society 1853).

The Sanborn Fire Insurance map of Brooklyn made in 1886 shows the late nineteenth-century configuration of the block and extant properties. The map shows dense blocks of structures, primarily brick or stone buildings with some framed buildings with brick fronts (Figures 2a-d). Also present on a 1886 Sanborn map is Nicholas Kouwenhoven's name in the area in and around the Dean Street, Atlantic Avenue, Pacific Street, and Grand Avenue segments of the APE, suggesting that Cowenhoven (whose family's name shows up on land conveyance records, still owned pieces of property in the area around the APE. In the same map, the name "lefferts" appears near Bedford Avenue which would corroborate the land conveyance records showing that family owning the properties near Bedford Avenue for dozens of years. Maps from 1898 show the configuration of the study area as largely identical to the 1886 Sanborn map (Figure 3a-e). The maps of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries demonstrate a rapid development of the Crown Heights neighborhood into a densely populated residential and business area from the previously sparsely populated area of the early and mid-nineteenth century.



Figure 2a: Location of Project Area in 1886

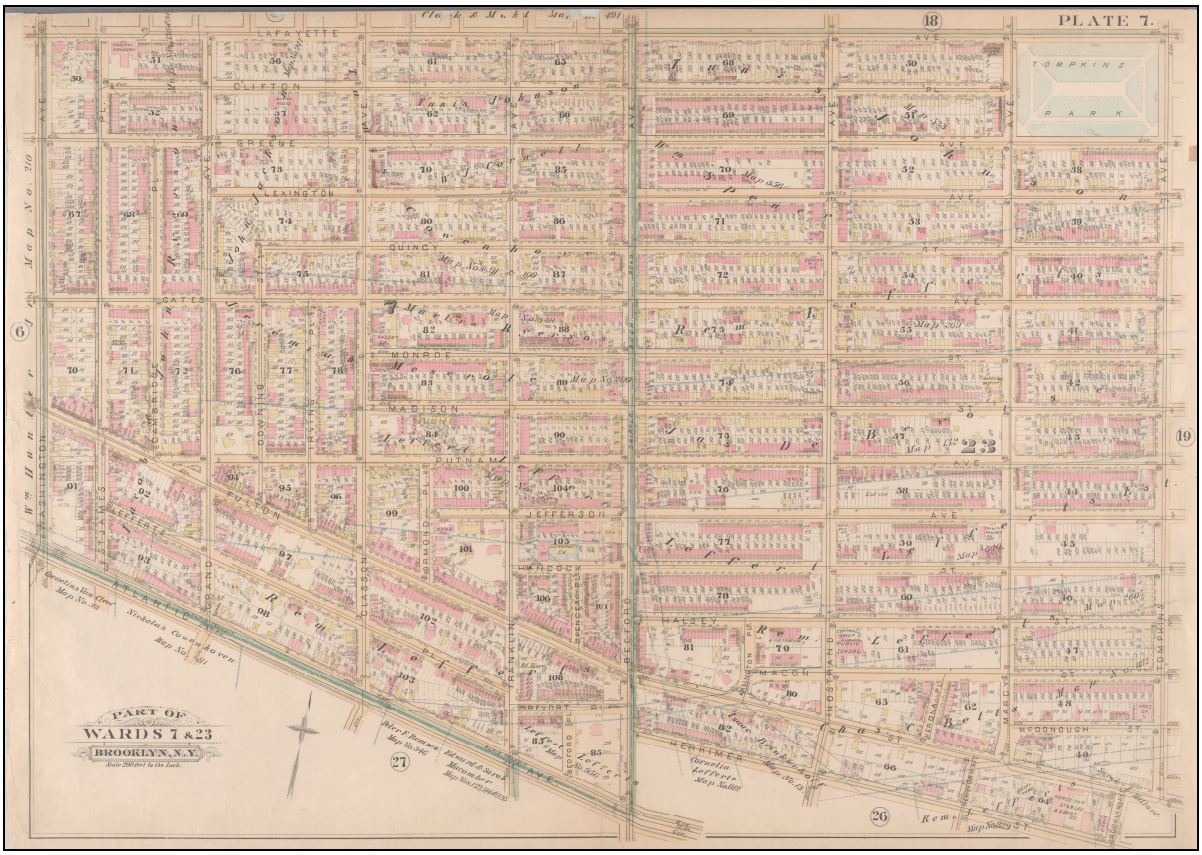


Figure 2b: Location of Project Area in 1886

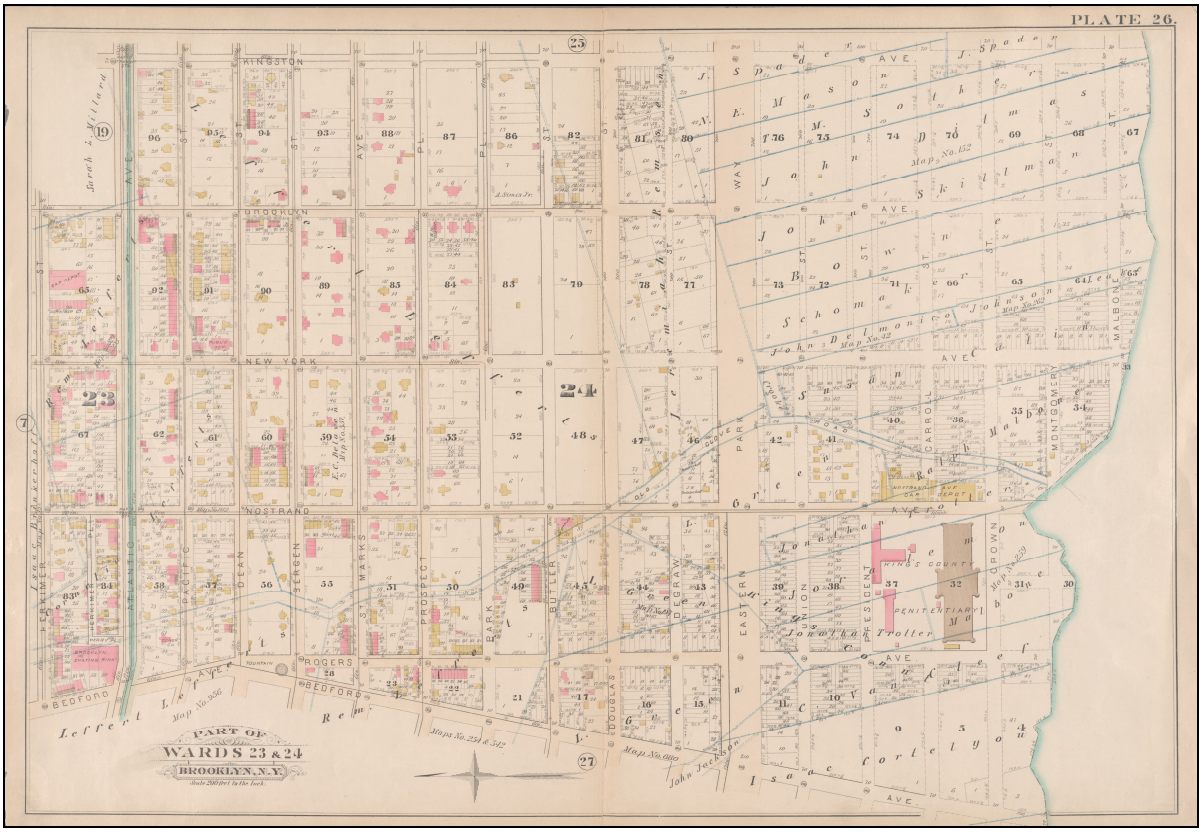


Figure 2c: Location of Project Area in 1886

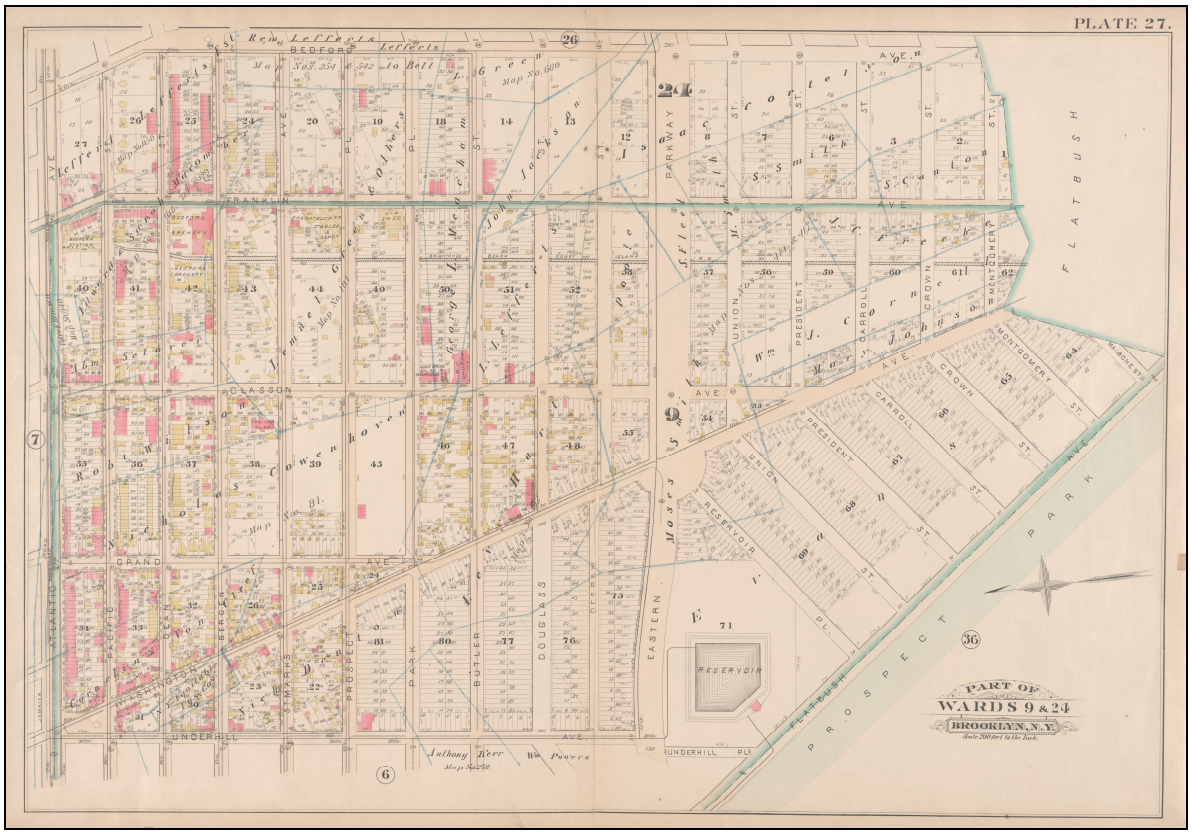


Figure 2d: Location of Project Area in 1886

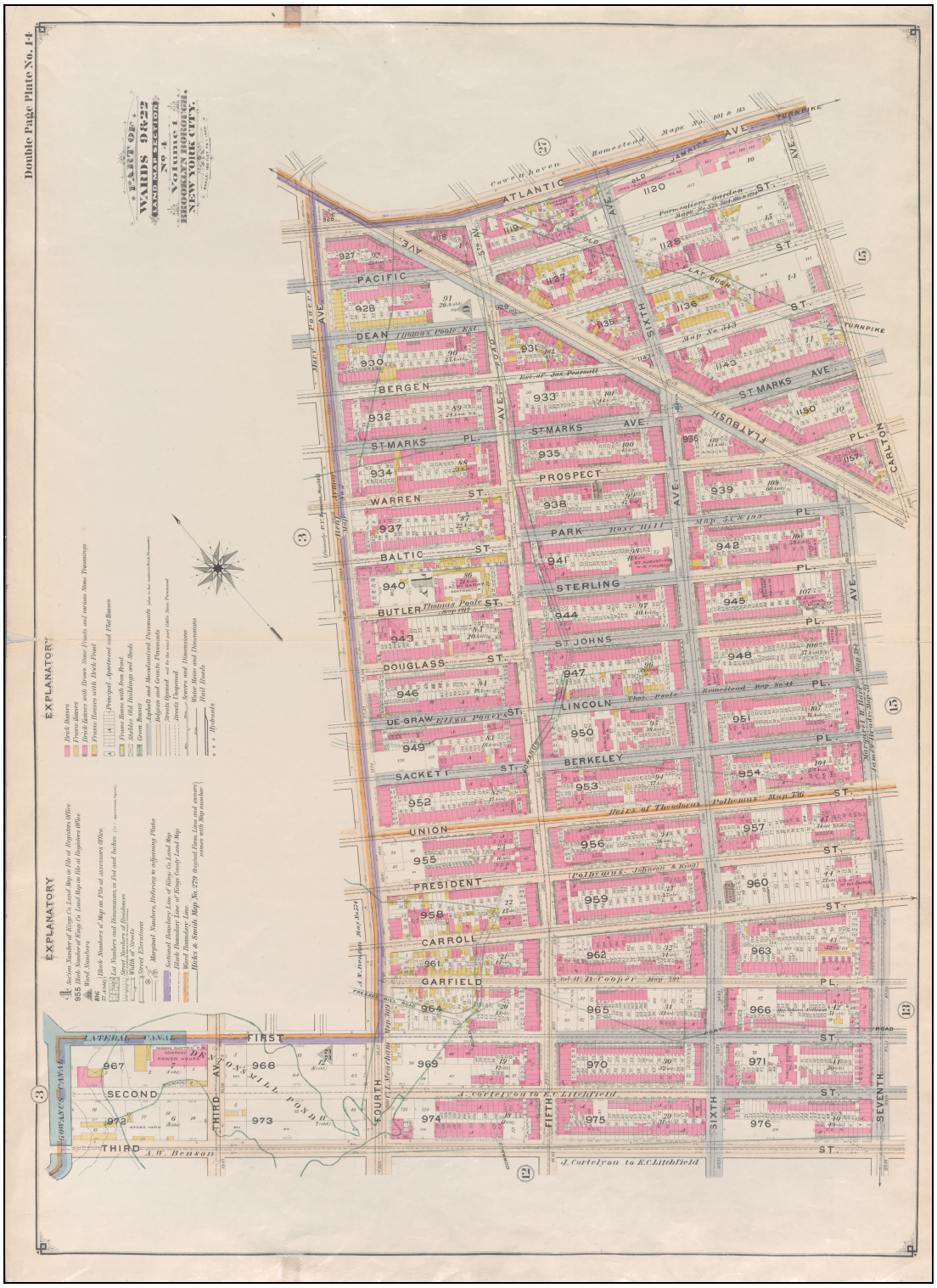


Figure 3a: Location of Project Area in 1898

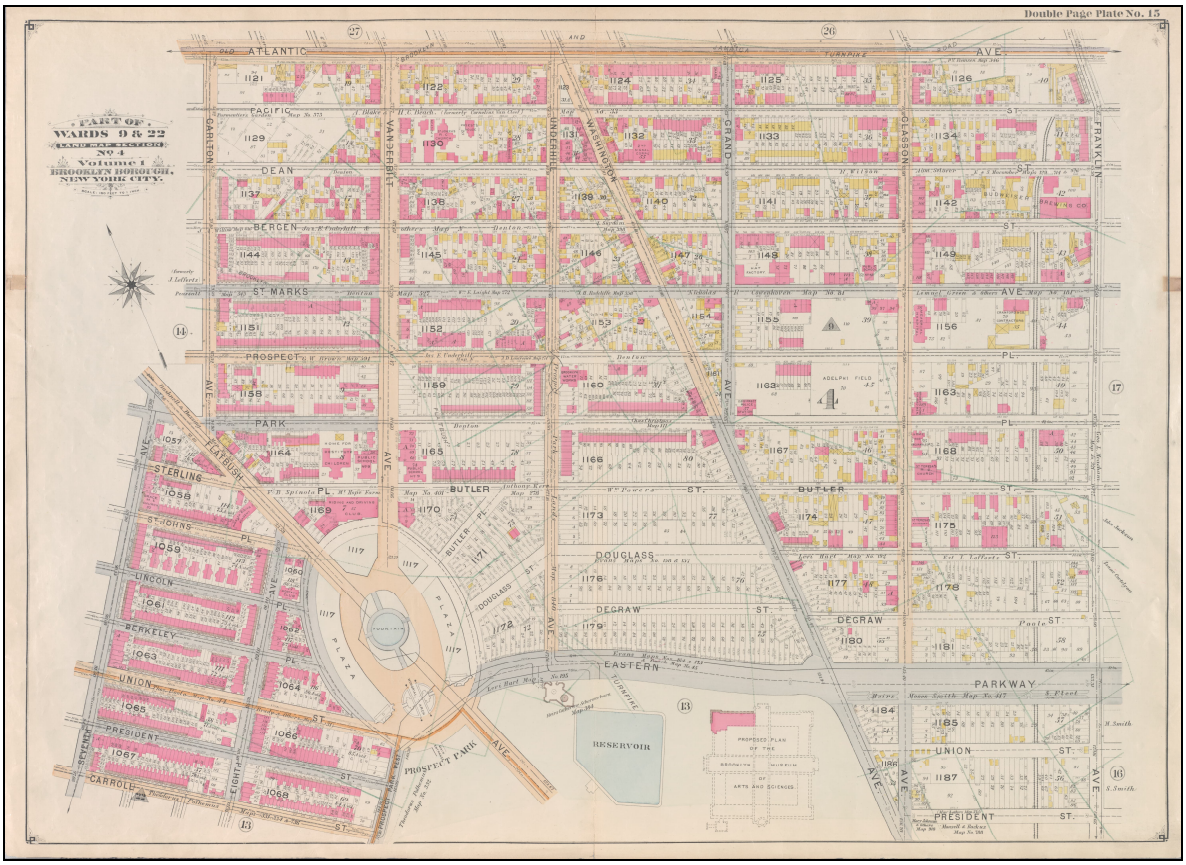


Figure 3b: Location of Project Area in 1898

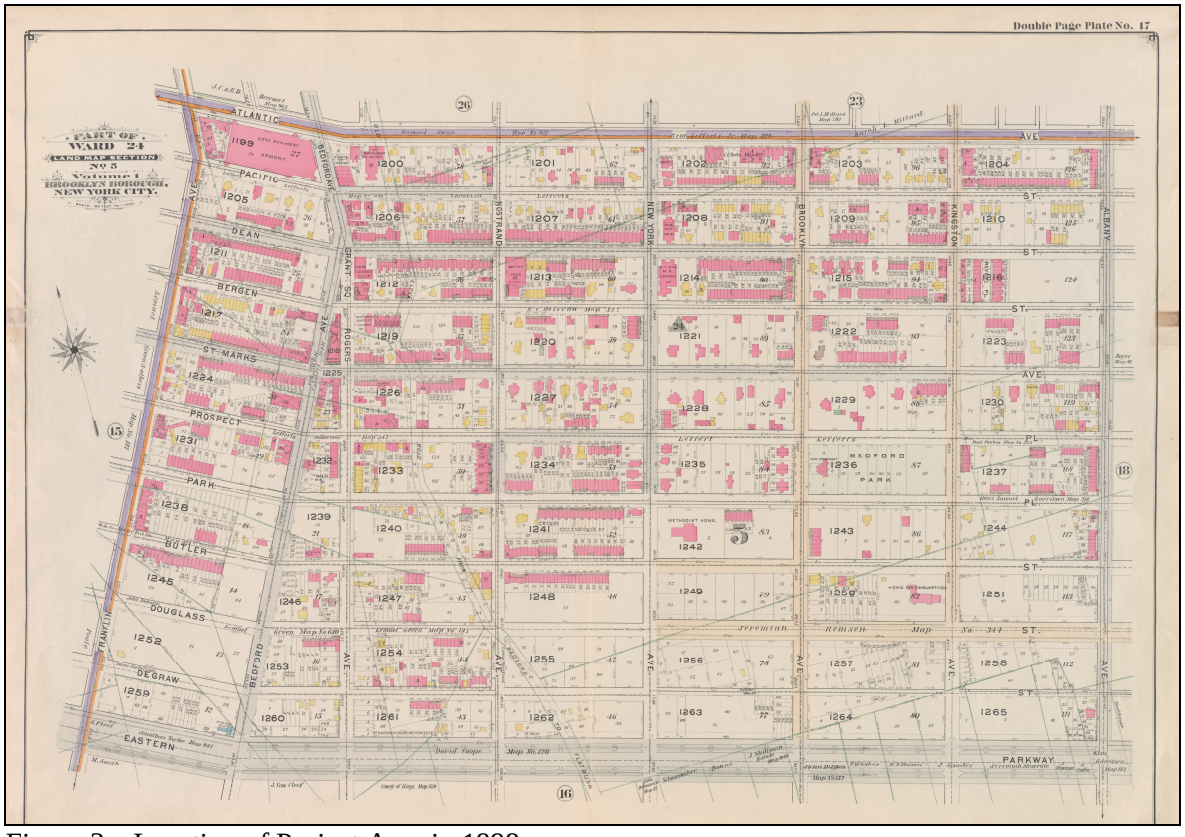


Figure 3c: Location of Project Area in 1898

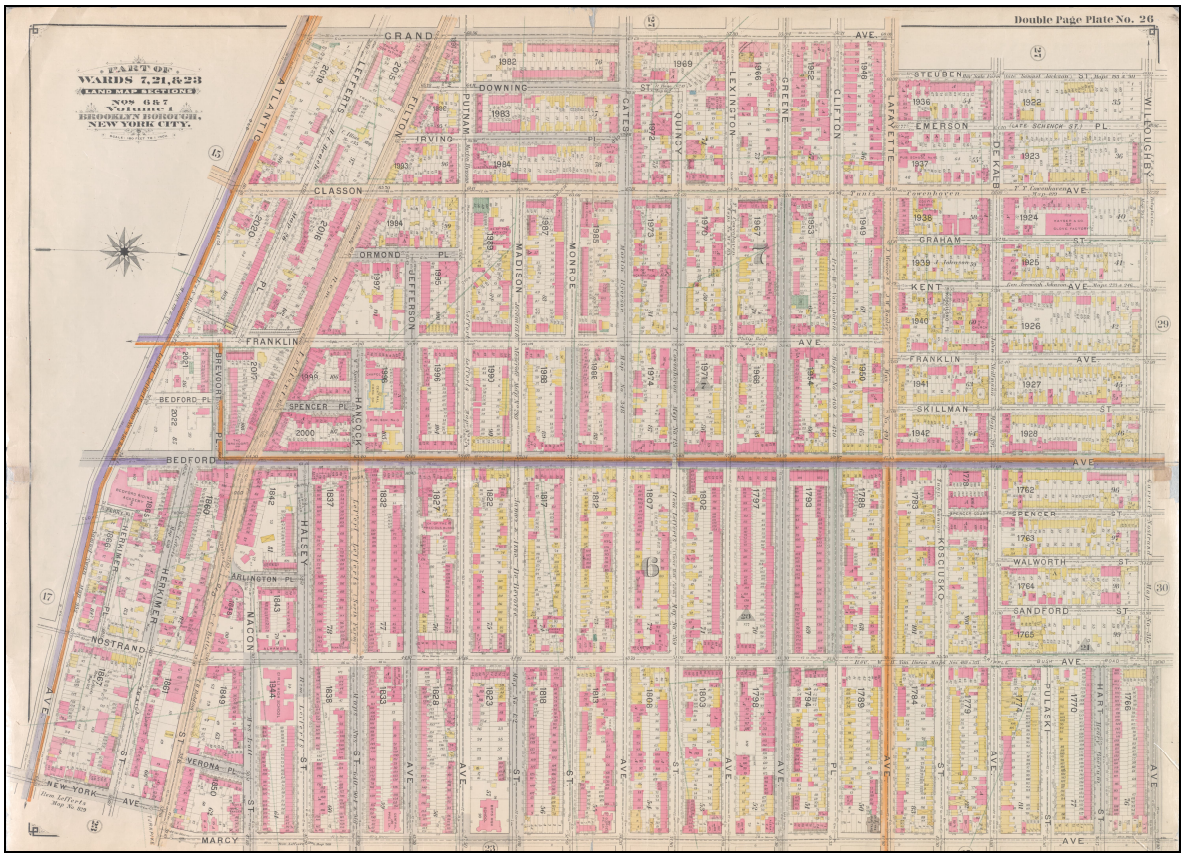


Figure 3d: Location of Project Area in 1898

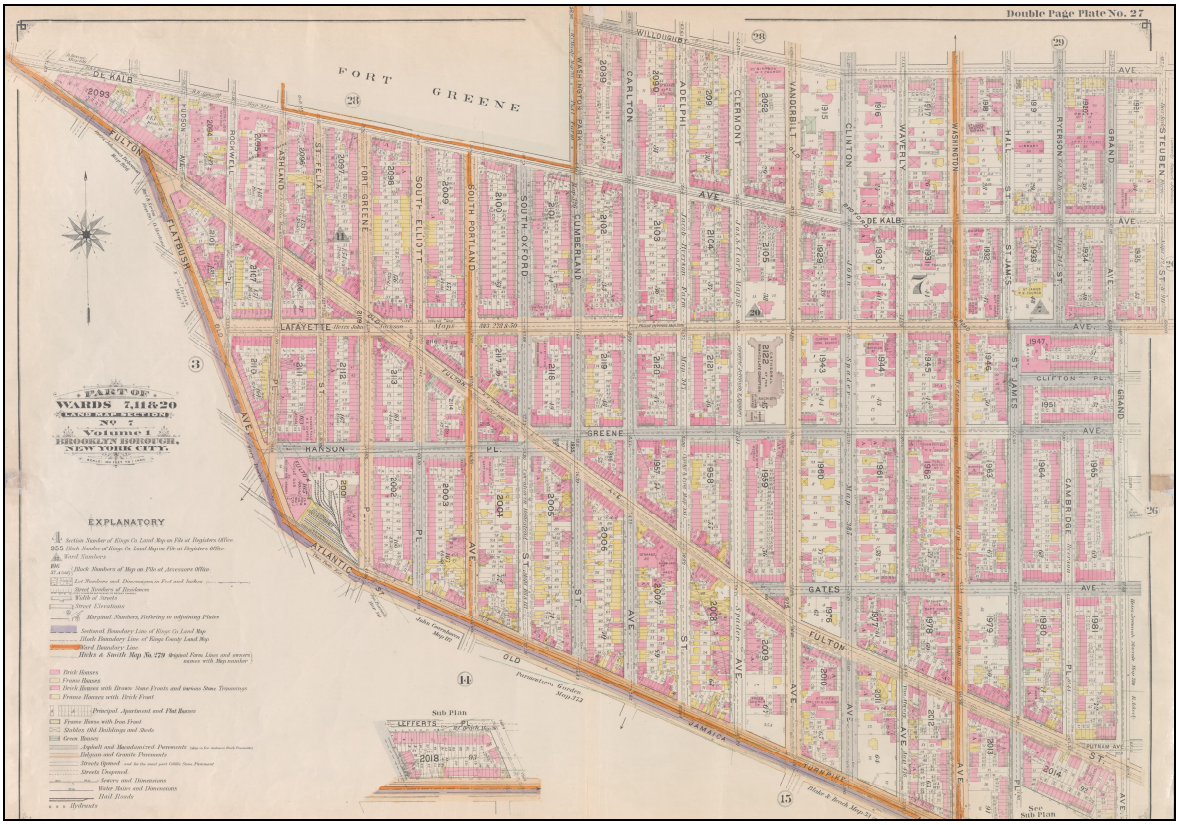


Figure 3e: Location of Project Area in 1898

III. Pedestrian Reconnaissance and Sensitivity Assessment

A. Pedestrian Reconnaissance

An archaeological sensitivity assessment was required because the proposed project would result in new, in-ground disturbance resulting from both above- and below-ground construction in projected and potential development sites (the APE). Archaeological resources are considered only for projected and potential development sites where new, in-ground disturbance would occur compared to the No-Action condition. Because these sites could experience additional, in-ground disturbance as a result of the Proposed Actions compared to No-Action conditions, a Phase IA study was completed for the 70 projected and potential sites identified where new, in-ground disturbance is expected to occur as a result of the Proposed Actions and will be submitted to LPC for review.

To assess the Proposed Actions' potential impacts on archaeological resources, this chapter:

- Describes land use in the APE.
- Identifies those areas thought to be potentially archaeologically sensitive.
- Identifies projected and potential development sites where new, in-ground disturbance is expected to occur as a result of the Proposed Actions.
- Summarizes the results of this Phase IA documentary study.

The portions of the APE (the projected and potential development sites) assessed for archaeological sensitivity include those areas where new excavation or ground disturbance is likely. The lots that were assessed for this study are shown on Figures 4a-e and listed in Table 6. WSP conducted the pedestrian reconnaissance of the APE on February 10, 2024.

B. Sensitivity Assessment

Background research showed that most of the APE has been impacted by the historical development of the urban neighborhood from the mid-nineteenth century to the present day. The pedestrian reconnaissance showed that most of the APE fronting on all of the streets consists of paved urban landscapes, such as asphalt streets and concrete sidewalks (Photographs 1-4). Fixtures for buried utilities, including fire hydrants, lampposts, and other utility access points, were visible on the surface of sidewalks and roadways (Photographs 5-7). A portion of the APE between Atlantic Avenue and Pacific Street includes a railyard for the LIRR (Photograph 8). A section of the New York City subway extends under the neighborhood. The areas between the residential buildings (in the center of the blocks) have areas of grass lawns, and most of these areas were inaccessible in the course of the pedestrian reconnaissance. Portions of greenspace also front on the connecting streets (Photographs 9 and 10). (All photographs follow at the end of the chapter.)

These observations are consistent with background research of soil data showing the entire study area falls within soil classes with an Urban Land Complex. The degree of modification present in the landscape and soil horizons suggests that the APE has no sensitivity for pre-Contact archaeological deposits. It is WSP's opinion that the APE has no sensitivity for pre-Contact archaeological resources.

Sections of the APE include areas of grassy lawn between the buildings of the city blocks and in the front yards of some buildings. Comparison of the extant greenspace in the APE with Sanborn maps of the area suggests that sections of the APE may include areas with sealed historic features, such as privies and cisterns. These features have the potential to yield data regarding the historical development of the neighborhood, including data regarding immigration, class, and identity from the mid- to late nineteenth century into the mid-twentieth century. Therefore, these sections of the APE have a moderate potential for containing intact nineteenth-century archaeological resources (see Figures 4a-e). It is WSP's opinion that a Phase IB archaeological survey should be conducted in the portions of the project sites determined to have sensitivity for archaeological resources prior to any future ground disturbance. The archaeological sensitivity in the APE by project site is detailed below.

TABLE 6: SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY BY DEVELOPMENT SITE

SITE No. / LETTER	BLOCK	LOT	PARCEL	ADDRESS	SENSITIVITY
9	1126	7	3011260007	611 Classon Avenue	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
9	1126	13	3011260013	1072 Atlantic Avenue	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
10	1126	57	3011260057	1119 Pacific Street	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
11	1126	3	3011260003	625 Classon Avenue	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
11	1126	4	3011260004	623 Classon Avenue	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
20	1200	5	3012000005	1313-1317 Bedford Avenue	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
21	1132	37	3011320037	536-560 Grand Avenue	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
22	1133	13	3011330013	962 Pacific Street	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
24	1133	53	3011330053	622 Classon Avenue	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
27	1133	76	3011330076	887 Dean Street	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
28	1133	80	3011330080	863-879 Dean Street	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
28	1133	89	3011330089	861 Dean Street	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
28	1133	90	3011330090	859 Dean Street	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
28	1133	91	3011330091	857 Dean Street	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
55	2008	1	3020080001	510 Clermont Avenue	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
Not part of a Project Site			3012000016	1227 Pacific Avenue	N/A

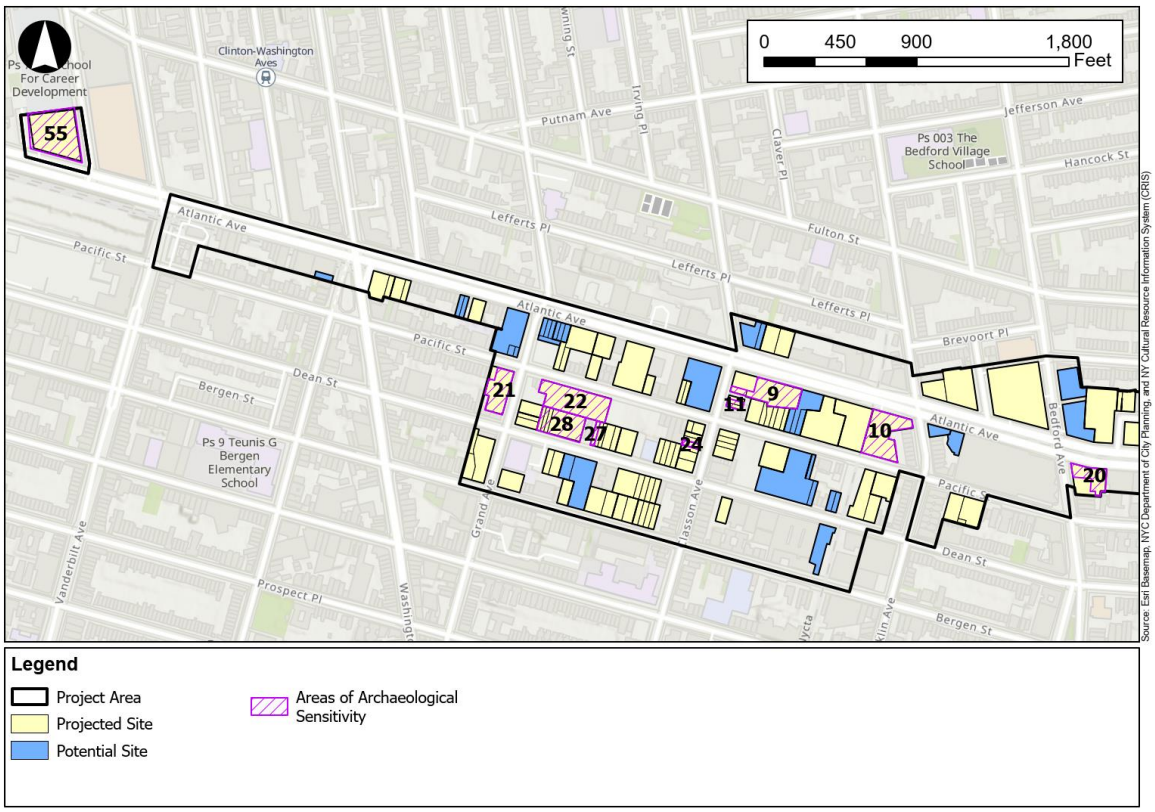


FIGURE 4: Archaeological Sensitivity in Project Area

1. Site 9, 611 Classon Avenue (Block 1126, Lot 7) - 3011260007

This property is currently a vacant lot with the front half covered in asphalt and the rear half with gravel. The 1886 Sanborn map shows 611 Classon Avenue to contain a four-story building designated as a store (Sanborn 1886). The Sanborn (1908) map shows this plot containing a single structure split into two addresses, numbered 617A and 617B. This is a four-story brick structure with a composition roof that was designated as a store and dwelling. A vertical steam boiler is in the front of address 617A. The structure had two sets of windows on the west side on every floor. The space in the rear of the structure shows no other use at this time. A photograph from 1940 shows that the first floor housed a luncheonette. Based on aerial imagery, there was a structure on this parcel until at least 1976, but by the early 1980s it was a vacant lot. According to ACRIS the City of New York transferred the deed to this property through public auction to the 174 Construction Company in 1973.

A Brooklyn Eagle article from 1915 states that George H. Clark, a dry goods salesman, resided at 611 Classon Avenue at the time of his death (Brooklyn Eagle 1915). A search of census records yielded no additional information on Clark. Another Brooklyn Eagle article from 1922 references a Fritz Knorr living on the "top floor of the apartment house at 611 Classon Avenue" (Brooklyn Eagle 1922). Census records from 1910 list Knorr at 811 Classon Avenue, which is also recorded as his address in his death record, suggesting the newspaper article contained an error. The 1900 census lists Thomas and Frannie Gerrity at 889 Bergen Street, with no direct connection to Classon Avenue. According to deed records the parcel changed ownership throughout the nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries several times (Table 7).

A review of the nineteenth century tax assessments for the parcel provides further insights into which household may have historically occupied Lot 7. From 1869 to 1873 Augustus F. Smith paid taxes on the lot (Table 8).

Table 7: Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1126, Lot 7

Grantor	Grantee	Date Recorded	Liber/ Page	Description
Thomas Smith	John Bibout	10/10/1698		Giant lot of land granted to John Bibout including Classon, Atlantic, and Pacific addresses in APE
Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Co	A. Chichester	2/2/1852		Large Tract containing all Classon lots
Nevin, James	Mary L. Perkins	3/3/1905	53/57	*Unclear which of these is Lot 7
Toussaint, John J.	Mary L. Perkins	3/31/1905	53/185	
Perkins, Mary L.	Frieda Kauschke	1/10/1906	58/273	
Kazzsochke, Frieda	Lina Vollweiter	2/6/1908	3070/330	
Vollweiter, Lina	Michael H. Costigan	1/17/1916	3585/330	617 Clason Ave (from atlas)
Costigan, Michael	Costigan Realty Corp	7/31/1942	6213/248	Classon 70' from Atlantic, 24X70 and Classon 95' from Atlantic, 16X70
Costigan Realty	Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn	3/22/1945	6874/628	Classon 70' from Atlantic, 24X70
Costigan, Michael	Costigan Realty Corp	3/22/1945	6874/616	Classon 70' from Atlantic, 24X70
Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn	Benton Gibbs	3/22/1945	6874/624	Lot 7, 617 Classon Avenue, 70' from Atlantic, 24x70
Gibbs, Benton	May Gibbs	1/26/1948	7254/87	Lot 7, 617 Classon Avenue, 70' from Atlantic, 24x70

Grantor	Grantee	Date Recorded	Liber/ Page	Description
City of New York	174 Construction Company	6/28/1973	642/1113	

Table 8: Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1126, Lot 7

Owner	Real Estate Valuation (1869)	Real Estate Valuation (1870)	Real Estate Valuation (1871)	Real Estate Valuation (1872)	Real Estate Valuation (1873)
Augustus F. Smith	$8100	$8100	$8000	$8000	$8000

2. Site 9, 1072 Atlantic Avenue (Block 1126, Lot 13) - 3011260013

The property is currently an auto dealership, Auto Trader 1, which has been in operation since 2014. The lot is not easily visible from the street but appears to be fully covered in asphalt and actively used for vehicle storage. In 2013, the lot was used for parking, while in 2011, it appeared vacant.

Block 1126 is shown as undeveloped on the 1852 map of the area (Conner 1852). A 1902 map depicting all sewers constructed by January 1, 1902, indicates that this portion of Atlantic Avenue had pipe sewers by that time. In 1937, Lispenard Pattern and Cabinet Works was advertised as being located at 1072 Atlantic Avenue (The Tablet 1937). A liquor license was issued to William O. Wissner at the same address in 1935 (Times Union 1937).Radio Service corporation is mentioned as being moving into a building located at 1072-1076 Atlantic Avenue in a newspaper in 1929 (Times Union 1929). Another article in 1929 states that Benjamin Ginsberg is the head of the Radio Service corporation with the headquarters located at 1072 Atlantic Avenue (Times Union 1929). According to the article, the Atlantic Avenue location included executive offices, buying departments, warerooms, repair, testing, and service headquarters.

There is an obituary for a Jennie Tartarone who lived at 1072 Atlantic Avenue and died at the age of 77 (The Brooklyn Times 1923). A search of census records did not find any additional records associated with Ms. Tartarone.

This property appears in the 1886 Sanborn map as a four-story building listed as a dwelling (Sanborn 1886). Sanborn (1908) map shows this plot as the location for the Wissner Piano Factory. The structure was a brick building with five stories and a basement. Two horizontal boilers and a brick chimney were at the rear of the factory and as well as an Independent Electric Plant (I.E.P).

Otto Wissner was a German immigrant who began work repairing pianos and started manufacturing his own pianos in 1876 (Figure 5). He opened several showrooms as well as Wissner Hall, where many foreign artists were introduced. He incorporated as Wissner & Sons in 1913 and ran the company with his family until his death in 1932 (*The New York Times*, July 19, 1932).

In 1936 the company was absorbed into the Jansen Piano Company, and use of the name stopped by the 1940s (Antique Piano Shop 2024). The current lot encompasses the entire footprint of the factory as well as a portion of space to the east designated "scattered lumber piles." Street photography from the 1940s shows the Wissner building with faded lettering being used by several other businesses. Aerial imagery from 1954 and 1976 appears to show a structure still standing in this location; however, by the 1980s the lot appears to be vacant and overgrown.

This property was transferred to Rudner Nelson from the estate of Meyer Entin in 1968. According to the 1940 census, Meyer Entin was married to Bessie Entin and had two daughters, Ruth and Judith. His address is listed as 3423 Farragut Road. Meyer Entin's birthplace is listed as Russia. His occupation is listed as a fireplace equipment manufacturer. Mr. Entin is listed on the 1950 census as living in Warwick, New York and his occupation is listed as real estate investments. According to deed records the parcel changed ownership throughout the mid-twentieth century several times (Table 9). Researchers were not able to follow the ownership transfers via deed records for the nineteenth century.

Review of the nineteenth century tax assessments for the parcel showed that from 1869 to 1873 Augustus F. Smith paid taxes on the lot (Table 10).

Aerials of 2002 show only a small structure present at the center of the plot, which appears to be entirely surrounded by grass. Although the lot has value as a historic site of a prominent New York manufacturer, it is unlikely that anything remains of the original Wissner structure, even with the initial presence of a basement of the structure. The entirety of the plot has been demolished, likely graded, and covered by asphalt, which would make the possibility of finding intact remains of cultural value almost nonexistent.

Table 9: Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1126, Lot 13

Grantor	Grantee	Date Recorded	Liber: Page	Description
Thomas Smith	John Bibout	10/10/1698		Giant lot of land granted to John Bibout including Classon, Atlantic, and Pacific addresses in APE
Hines, Foley, McGoey	Otto Wissner	10/28/1921	4086/433	Deed L. 1988 cp. 446
Wissner, Otto	Order of Court	3/17/1922	4132/142	Atlantic Ave 100' fr Classon, 40X70
Wissner, Otto	Brooklyn Radio Service	5/18/1929	5033/506	Lease, 1072-6 Atlantic Ave
Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn	Tafenclark Realty Corp	12/4/1942	6261/208	1072-88 Atlantic Ave, 101' fr Classon, 305X irr.
Tafenclark Realty	Pax Products Inc.	7/26/1947	Misc. 71/3	Lease, 1072-1078 Atlantic Ave
Tafenclark Realty	Julia Goldberg	8/16/1963	9159/150	Atlantic 100' fr Classon, 204X70 irr.
Goldberg, Julia	Atlantic Associates	8/16/1963	9159/181	1072-1078 Atlantic, 100' fr Classon, 203X70 irr.
Tafenclark Realty Corp	Meyer and Bessie Entin	1/24/1964	9215/489	Atlantic-Pacific Avenue, 303' fr. Classon
Entin, Meyer and Bessie	R.J. Realty	8/14/1964		
Estate of Meyer Entin	Nelson, Rudner et al.	7/19/1968	776:260	Mortgage-1072-1078

Table 10: Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1126, Lot 13

Owner	Real Estate Valuation (1869)	Real Estate Valuation (1870)	Real Estate Valuation (1871)	Real Estate Valuation (1872)	Real Estate Valuation (1873)
Augustus F. Smith	$8100	$8100	$8000	$8000	$8000

3. Site 10, 1119 Pacific Street (Block 1126, Lot 57) - 3011260057

This property is currently a parking lot that is covered in asphalt. This property does not show up in the 1888 Sanborn map, but there is a large gap between 1109 and 1131 Pacific Street. This area was owned and utilized by the Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad Station. the Sanborn (1908) map shows this plot containing the building department for the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company (B.H.R.R). The buildings are all framed structures with the majority of them having corrugated iron frames. Almost every building had a vertical steam boiler, and a 100-foot-deep hydrant was

located near the northern edge of the property. Based on aerial photographs, some structures remained on the lot through 1954, but by 1966 the lot had been converted into a parking lot. Since that date there have apparently been no changes in the use of the parcel.

Alfred Landon Megill of 1119 Pacific Street married Charlotte Elinor Narwood in 1913 (Brooklyn Eagle 1913). The earliest land conveyance record found was in 1698 when Thomas Smith granted a very large land tract to John Bibout which featured 1119 Pacific Street.

According to deed records the parcel changed ownership throughout the mid-twentieth century several times (Table 11). Researchers were not able to follow the ownership transfers via deed records for the nineteenth century.

Review of the nineteenth century tax assessments for the parcel showed that from 1869 to 1873 W. Moses paid taxes on the lot (Table 12).

Table 11: Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1126, Lot 57

Grantor	Grantee	Date Recorded	Liber: Page	Description
Thomas Smith	John Bibout	10/10/1698		Giant lot of land granted to John Bibout including Classon, Atlantic, and Pacific addresses in APE
Louis, Meyer	Charles G. Bennett	2/6/1908	3071/421	
Skidmore, Mary A.	Charles G. Bennett	10/23/1907	3099/421	
Mechanics Bank	Shetland Co.	1/19/1910	3179/36	
Shetland Co	Mechanics Bank	1/19/1910	3185/451	
Bennett, Charles G. and Maria L.	Mechanics Bank	8/4/1911	3315/72	
O'Connor, Eugene (referee)	Mechanics Bank	4/8/1912	3349/527	
Mechanics Bank	Shetland Co.	4/8/1912	3349/528	
Cortelyou Bldg Co.	Thomas L. Gracey, Max Koplik, Abraham Bros, G.B.K. Auto Repair	2/25/1918	3707/346	Pacific St 98' fr Franklin
Shetland Co Union Bank NY State of	Cortelyou Bldg Co.	8/24/1917	3686/163	Pacific St 98' fr Franklin
Cortelyou Bldg Co	Selig Rosen	12/2/1919	3893/159	
Higgins, Edith	Coney Island Brooklyn Terminal	5/22/1924	4682/428	Pacific St 144' fr Franklin 20X90
Martin, Charles and Bertha	Edith L. Higgins	5/22/1924	4682/429	Pacific St 144' fr Franklin 20X90
Rosen, Selig and Ida	Edith L. Higgins	7/1/1926	4693/546	Pacific 90' fr Franklin 46X100
Higgins, Edith L.	Coney Island & Brooklyn Terminal Co.	7/1/1926	4693/545	Pacific 90' fr Franklin 46X100
Coney Island & Brooklyn Terminal Co.	NY Rapid Transit Corp	9/9/1934	5402/22	Pacific 98' fr Franklin, 66X irr.
NY Rapid Transit Corp	NYC	6/4/1938	5866/437	See liber
The City of New York	New York City Employees Retirement System	1966		

Table 12: Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1126, Lot 57

Owner	Real Estate Valuation (1869)	Real Estate Valuation (1870)	Real Estate Valuation (1871)	Real Estate Valuation (1872)	Real Estate Valuation (1873)
W. Moses	$575	$400	$400	$500	$500

4. Site 11 (625 Classon Avenue (Block 1126, Lot 3) – 3011260003

This property is currently a vacant lot that does not appear to be covered in asphalt. This property shows up in the 1888 Sanborn map, noting a three-story dwelling located on the lot. the Sanborn (1908) map shows this plot containing a three-story brick structure with a composition roof that was designated as a store and dwelling. A well hole with frame sides is shown on the south side of the structure. A vertical steam boiler is in the front of the structure. The rear of the building has a smaller addition of only one story with another vertical steam boiler. There is space in the rear of the structure that shows no other use at this time.

In 1916 there was a marriage announcement for a Hattie K. Muller who lived at 625 Classon Avenue (The Chat 1916). Santillo Triano is mentioned in a newspaper article as living at 625 Classon Avenue in 1903 when he was 30 years old (The Brooklyn Daily Times 1903). The marriage certificate lists Henry Muller and Marie Leifbeit as her parents (familysearch.org). Henry Muller, his wife Marie, Hattie, and a son named Henry are listed on the 1905 census record as living at 625 Classon Avenue as well as Dick Meyer (28). Both Henry Muller and Dick Meyer are listed as storekeepers from Germany. Henry Muller, his wife, a daughter listed as Katie (14), and his son Henry are listed as living at 625 Classon Avenue on the 1910 census. A border named Otta Lilkendey is also listed as living at this address. Mr. Lilkendey's occupation is listed as butcher.

According to deed records the parcel changed ownership throughout the nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries several times (Table 13).

Review of the nineteenth century tax assessments for the parcel showed that from 1869 to 1873 Rose McLaughlin paid taxes on the lot (Table 14).

Table 13: Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1126, Lot 3

Grantor	Grantee	Date Recorded	Liber: Page	Description
Thomas Smith	John Bibout	10/10/1698		Giant lot of land granted to John Bibout including Classon, Atlantic, and Pacific addresses in APE
Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Co	A. Chichester	2/2/1852		Large Tract containing all Classon lots
Anna Roth	Anton Mergle	7/12/1867		Larger Plot with Classon properties
Anton Mergle	William Roth	7/12/1867		Larger Plot with Classon properties
Raymond, John V. and Sarah C.	Henry V. Raymond	1/5/1897	10/411	
Raymond, John V.	Henry Muller	9/2/1903	42/409	
Muller, Henry A., McCoy, Harriet, and Muller, Mary	Allen Cromer and Isaac Bradford	10/5/1960	8864/358	Classon Ave, 144' fr Atlantic Dee L 42 pg. 409, 16X70
Cromer, Allen and Bradford, Isaac	Community Association Club	10/21/1969	8868/481	Classon Ave 144 fr Atlantic
The Commissioner of Finance of the City of New York	City of New York	1979		

Table 14: Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1126, Lot 3

Owner	Real Estate Valuation (1869)	Real Estate Valuation (1870)	Real Estate Valuation (1871)	Real Estate Valuation (1872)	Real Estate Valuation (1873)
Rose McLaughlin	$500	$500	$500	$500	$500

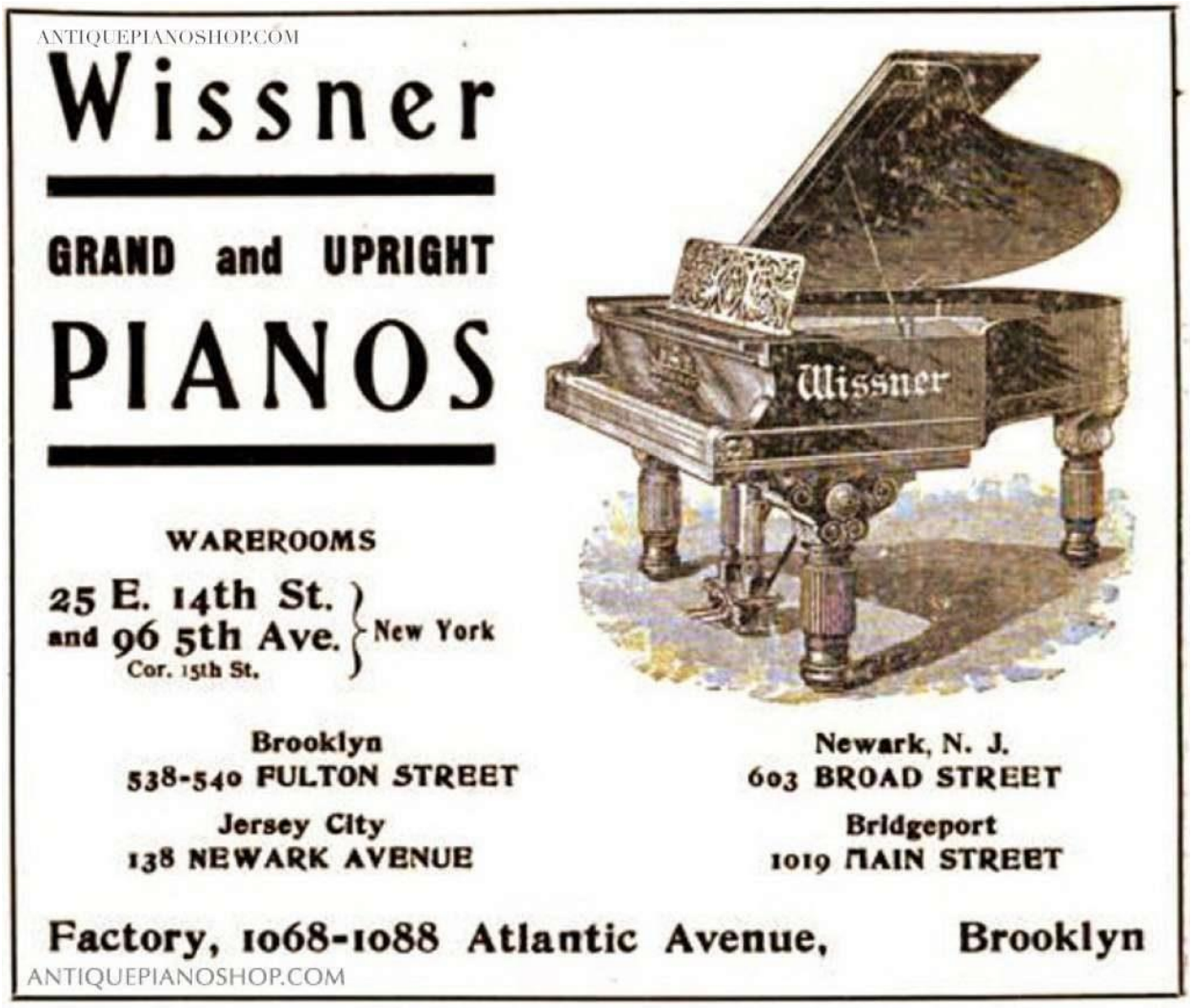


FIGURE 5: Advertisement for a Wissner Piano n.d.

5. Site 11, 623 Classon Avenue (Block 1126, Lot 4) - 3011260004

This property is currently a vacant lot that does not appear to be covered in asphalt. According to the 1886 Sanborn map, there was a three-story dwelling located on this property. he Sanborn (1908) map shows this plot containing a three-story brick structure with a composition roof that was designated as a store and dwelling. A well hole with frame sides is shown on the south side of the structure. A vertical steam boiler is in the front of the structure as well. The rear of the building has a smaller addition of only one story with another vertical steam boiler. There is space in the rear of the structure that shows no other use at this time.

A Brooklyn Eagle (1896) article reports a fire at a store at 623 Classon Avenue, owned by Sigmund Hamersblack; however, he does not appear in the 1890 or 1900 census records. A Brooklyn Eagle (1901) article references James Flood at 623 Classon Avenue, but the 1900 census lists him at 633 Classon Avenue. Similarly, a Times Union (1905) article states that Benjamin Kittay operated a store at this address, but he could not be found in the 1900 or 1910 census records.

Two Brooklyn Daily Times (1897) articles mention Kate Hamanschleg and Mary Glynn as residents of 623 Classon Avenue. Hamanschleg does not appear

in the 1900 census, while Glynn was recorded as living on Bergen Street, married to William Glynn, with two children. She was born in New York, and her parents were Irish immigrants.

According to deed records the parcel changed ownership throughout the nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries several times (Table 15). The earliest land conveyance record found was in 1698 when Thomas Smith granted a very large land tract to John Bibout which featured 625 Classon Avenue.

Review of the nineteenth century tax assessments for the parcel showed that from 1869 to 1873 Mrs. Connor paid taxes on the lot (Table 16).

Table 15: Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1126, Lot 4

Grantor	Grantee	Date Recorded	Liber: Page	Description
Thomas Smith	John Bibout	10/10/1698		Giant lot of land granted to John Bibout including Classon, Atlantic, and Pacific addresses in APE
Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Co	A. Chichester	2/2/1852		Large Tract containing all Classon lots
Anna Roth	Anton Mergle	7/12/1867		Larger Plot with Classon properties
Anton Mergle	William Roth	7/12/1867		Larger Plot with Classon properties
Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn	Henry V. Raymond	11/20/1919	3841/526	
Raymond, Henry V. and Jennie G.	Oscar Forman	11/20/1919	3844/550	
Raymond, Henry V. and Jennie G.	Oscar Forman	11/20/1919	3844/551	
Farman, Oscar and Sophie	Salvatore and Marie Cangialosi	9/4/1920	3874/508	
Farman, Oscar and Sophie	Salvatore and Marie Cangialosi	9/4/1920	3874/511	
Cangialosi, Marie	Vincent Cangialosi	1/12/1962	8986/168	Classon Ave, 128' fr Atlantic 16X70
Cangialosi Vincent (deceased)	Frances Galente	1966		

Table 16: Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1126, Lot 4

Owner	Real Estate Valuation (1869)	Real Estate Valuation (1870)	Real Estate Valuation (1871)	Real Estate Valuation (1872)	Real Estate Valuation (1873)
Mrs. Connor	$440	$450	$450	$450	$450

6. Site 21, 536-560 Grand Avenue (Block 1132, Lot 37) - 3011320037

This parcel originally contained 12 separate parcels numbering 848-854 Pacific Street and 538-560 Grand Avenue. The 1888 Sanborn map indicates that 560 and 558 Grand Avenue were two-story dwellings with basements, while 554 and 552 Grand Avenue were three-story dwellings. 548 and 546 Grand Avenue contained three-story shops with attached two-story dwellings in the rear, and 538 Grand Avenue housed two separate two-story shops, a carriage house, and a two-story dwelling attached to the shops. (1888 Sanborn). The Sanborn (1908) map shows 560 and 558 Grand Avenue were two-story brick-lined frame dwellings with basements. No. 554 Grand Avenue was a three-story

frame shop and dwelling with a one-story addition on the back. No. 552 Grand Avenue was a three-story brick-lined frame dwelling with a basement and a two-story frame addition on the rear. A small one-story structure was also at the back of the property. No. 548 Grand Avenue was fronted by a three-story frame shop and dwelling with a two-story addition in the rear and two further one-story additions. A separate two-story frame dwelling was at the rear of the property. No. 546 Grand Avenue was a three-story brick-built shop and dwelling with a one-story frame addition. A separate two-story frame dwelling stood in the rear of the property. Nos. 436 and 544 Grand Avenue were connected as a two-story frame shop and dwelling. No. 950 Pacific Street was a three-story brick dwelling with a one-story brick addition in the rear. No. 952 Pacific Street was a two-story frame dwelling with a basement and a one-story frame addition in the rear. These structures all appear to be intact in photos from 1940, including a grocer and laundry at the corner of Pacific and Dean; however, by 1954 aerials show that the current lot was as it is today, a single lot for parking. Over the last 70 years it appears that no new structure has been built on this site, and it is currently a paved lot for parking and storage.

Over the years, numerous individuals resided at these addresses. Robert Andrews (b. 1904) lived at 536 Grand Avenue in 1922, while Jennings Whitney, a painter, lived at 537 Grand Avenue in 1881. Agnes Davidson resided there in 1900, when she and over 60 others died of heat stroke. John Shannon, an Irish immigrant who worked for the Brooklyn City Works Department, lived at 537 Grand Avenue until his death from pneumonia in 1907. Other residents at 537 Grand Avenue included Henrietta J. Allison (d. 1918) and Hugh Roddin, who served in the 105th Field Artillery of the New York Army National Guard.

At 538 Grand Avenue, Joseph Burns was recorded in 1908. Michael King, originally from Ireland, lived at 539 Grand Avenue in 1887, followed by Joseph Dalton (1888) and Michael Montonuci (1914), who was arrested for highway robbery. Antonio Cuviello was a resident of 540 Grand Avenue in 1922, while G.W. Cann (1904), Ilse V. Brunn (1912), and Mrs. C. Lutzenberger (1910)lived at 542 and 543 Grand Avenue. Ferdinand Socha (b. 1900) resided at 545 Grand Avenue in 1921.

The 1880 census lists multiple families at 546 Grand Avenue, including the Mulligans, Morans, Hughes, Gruthere, Commores, and McCormicks, many of whom were Irish immigrants. James Costello, a butcher, lived there in 1911, followed by George Stimler (1921) and Mathilda D. Andresen, who passed away there in 1926. At 548 Grand Avenue, Edward Mulligan was arrested in 1881, while John J. Moran (1897), James Gillespie (1907), and Frank and Jane Riley (1910) were later residents.

Other notable residents include William S. Booz (549 Grand Avenue, 1886), who worked in the wholesale oil business, and Gertrude C. Freel (551 Grand Avenue), who lived with her family until her passing in 1911. John and Ann Marray (1880) and the Castine family resided at 552 Grand Avenue, while John and Mary Harrington, the Barrs, McCormicks, and Smiths occupied 554 Grand Avenue in the same year.At 556 Grand Avenue,

James Turner was charged in 1873 with destroying a competitor's buggy belonging to Walter C. Russell at 558 Grand Avenue. Henrietta V.B. Craven (d. 1919) lived at 557 Grand Avenue, while B.E.O. Russell (1874) and Walter C. Russell (1878) were residents of 558 Grand Avenue. Charles Taggart (1885) and Arthur Busse (1918) lived at 559 Grand Avenue, and Sheridan Mann (1902) was a resident of 560 Grand Avenue. According to the 1880 U.S. census, John and Kate Shurlrs (illegible) lived at 560 Grand Ave with their children John, Martha, and Elizabeth. All were born in New York. Sheridan Mann lived at this address in 1902 (Brooklyn Eagle 1902).

The Kouwenhaven's were a major family throughout the early history of settlement in modern-day Brooklyn. Wolphert Gerritsen Van Couwenhoven was granted a major land plot in New Netherlands in 1636, where his family remained for much of Brookyln's early years (Wolphert Gerritsen (Van Couwenhoven) - Historical Society of the New York Courts) . The Kouwenhovens are documented as first owning the land that features 536-560 Grand Avenue, 857, 859, 861, 863-879, and 887 Dean Street, 962 Pacific Street, and 1072 Atlantic Avenue in 1731.

According to deed records the parcel changed ownership throughout the nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries several times (Table 17).

Review of the nineteenth century tax assessments for the parcel showed that from 1869 to 1873 multiple owners paid taxes on the parcel (Table 18).

Table 17: Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1132, Lot 37

Grantor	Grantee	Date Recorded	Liber: Page	Description
Gerella Kouwenhoven	Nicholas Kouwenhoven	6/21/1731		These were all part of a larger block dating to at least 1731-1857, including all of Dean Street, 962 Pacific, 1072 Atlantic, and 536-560 Grand
Rem Kouwenhoven	John Kouwenhoven	3/10/1779		
Jacob Ryasin	George Ryasin	9/20/1802		
Peter Kouwenhoven	Jacob Ryasin	3/30/1810		
Nicholas Kouwenhoven	R.G. Beach	8/1/1834		
Emmet Thomas Addin	Nicholas Kouwenhoven	11/12/1842		
Nicholas Bouwenhoven	Valentine Hall	8/1/1845		
Finnigan Henry	Charles Gassent	10/25/1853		Larger plot with parts of Grand and Dean
Valentine Hall	John Bunting	1/4/1857		
John Bunting	Edward B "illegible"	1/15/1857		
Charles Gassent	Thomas Mayhew	11/21/1860		Larger plot with parts of Grand and Dean
Thomas Mayhew	Daniel Lyons	7/11/1867		Larger plot with parts of Grand and Dean
Provisiero, Ralph	Carmela Provisiero	3/27/1924	4377/424	Lot 42? Grand Ave 110’ fr Pacific
Provisiero, Carmela	Ralph Provisiero	9/21/1932	5225/161	Lot 42? Grand 110’ fr Pacific
Chambers, William J. and Mary J. (formerly Mather)	Domenico and Raffaela Russo	5/28/1919	3815/43	Lot 44?, Grand 46’ fr Dean
Russo, Domenico and Raffaela	Anthony Russo	3/5/1945	6671/644	Lot 44?, Grand 46’ fr Dean
Hughes, James F. and Mary	Ellen Hughes	12/18/1913	3452/412	Lot 39?
Hughes, James F. and Mary	Ellen Hughes	12/18/1913	3452/411	Lot 39?
Hughes, Ellen	Caterina Costello	9/28/1916	3628/239	Lot 39?, Grand Ave, 25 NE Dean
Costello Catherine and Caterina	Catherine Costello and Raffele Tanzano	8/30/1919	3833/349	Lot 39, 349 Grande Ave 45 fr Dean

Murray, James, Joseph, and Peter heirs of John	John Murray	1/21/1899	20/324	Lot 43
Murray, Anne	John Murray	1/21/1899	20/323	Lot 43
Murray, John Jr.	Thomas L. Murray	2/6/1907	3071/61	Lot 43
Mathews, Joseph S. (referee) Moran, William J.	James H. and Margaret Donnelly	7/22/1897	13/359	Lot 41
Donnelly, James H. and Margaret	Edward Lippman	7/25/1906	62/39	Lot 41
Lippmann, Edward	Amiello and Andreanna Baccala	4/1/1916	3602/15	Grand Ave 82' fr Pacific
Baccate Amiello and Andreanna	Wellman, Mayer	5/29/1924	4414/92	Grand Ave 82' fr Pacific
Wellman, Annie (exc of) Mayer	Harry Wolff	8/30/1947	7179/420	Lot 41, 548 Grand Ave
Murray, Thomas K.	Tall Trees Realty Corp	5/21/1948	7304/384	Lot 43, 554 Grand Ave
Tall Trees Realty Corp	Walter J. Keeley	3/3/1949	7403/228	Lot 43, 554 Grand Ave
Wolff, Ruth M., Wellman, Morris (heirs of) Mayer, Wellman (Ex of) Mayer	Entroy Realty Corp	3/24/1949	7438/478	Lot 41, 548 Grand
Tanzano, Mary and Nicholas, DiMiailo, Catherine, Senn, Caroline, Constantino, Marie	Nicholas Lawrant, Catherin Demaiola, Caroline Senn, Marie Constantino	4/21/1949	7449/645	Lot 45, 560 Grand
Di Maisto, Catherine, Tanzano Nicholas, Senns, Caroline, Constantino, Marie	Walter J. Keeley	5/2/1949	7453/360	Lot 45, Grand 25' fr Dean
Russo, Anthony	Walter J. Keeley	5/2/1949	7453/396	Lot 44, 558 Grand
Russo, Domenico and Raffaela	Walter J. Keeley	5/2/1949	7453/392	Lot 39, 546 Grand
Tanzano (Est of) Rafaele	Release Est Tax	5/2/1949	Misc. 89/280	Lot 39, 560 Grand
Proviszero, Ralph	Walter J. Keeley	4/28/1949	7452/287	Lot 42, 552 Grand
Entroy Realty Corp	Walter J. Keeley	6/27/1949	7476/108	Lot 41, 548 Grand
Keeley, Walter J.	Randall Cadillac Olds Inc.	10/24/1949	752/678	Lots 35-29-41-42-43-44-45, Pacific, 50' fr Grand
Caldarz, Julius and Carolina	Randall Cadillac Olds, Inc.	9/20/1951	7833/398	Lot 37, 954 Pacific corn Grand 25X55
Randall Cadillac Corp and Randall Cadillac Old Inc. (formerly)	General Motors Corp.	8/3/1954	8260/337	Lots 35-36-37-39-41-42-43-44-45, Cor. Pacific & Grand

This table features a major land tract that features 536-560 Grand Avenue, 857, 859, 861, 863-879, and 887 Dean Street, 962 Pacific Street, and 1072 Atlantic Avenue.

Table 18: Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1132, Lot 37

Owner|Address	Real Estate Valuation (1869)	Real Estate Valuation (1870)	Real Estate Valuation (1871)	Real Estate Valuation (1872)	Real Estate Valuation (1873)
John Murray 536 Grand Avenue	$2150	$2200	$2200	$2200	$2200
D.A. Lynn|537 Grand Avenue	$2250	$2250	$2200	$2200	$2200
Patrick Woods| 538 Grand Avenue	$2000	$200	$2000	$2000	$2000
John Roselle|540 Grand Avenue	$1885	$1900	$1900	$1900	$1900
Ellen Bolton|542 Grand Avenue	$1885	$1900	$1900	$1900	$1900
D.A. Lynn|543 Grand Avenue	$650	$650	$600	$600	$600
Peter L.|544 Grand Avenue	$4500	$4500	$4000	$4000	$4000
H. P. Hale| 545-557 Grand Avenue	$1250	$1250	$1300	$1300	$1300
Peter Riley| 546-560 Grand Avenue	$1250	$1250	$1400	$1400	$1400

7. Site 22, 962 Pacific Street (Block 1133, Lot 13) - 3011330013

This parcel originally contained 19 separate parcels numbering 962-998A. Nos. 990-998A were all three-story frame residential buildings with basements, Nos. 966-988 were all two-story frame residential buildings with basements, and Nos. 962-964 were both three-story frame buildings with shops and dwellings as well as a single-story addition in the rear. All structures were joined and labeled with "Party Walls Brick Filled." The 1886 Sanborn shows the propert containing a three-story store with a one-story building directly behind it (Sanborn 1886).The 1906 Sanborn map shows 962 Pacific Street having a three-story store with a small building attached in the back (1906 Sanborn). These structures all appear to be intact in photos from 1940 as well as aerials from 1954; however, aerials from 1966 show many of the structures as demolished, and photographs from the 1980s show the whole row of buildings as demolished. Over the last 40 years it appears that no new structure has been built on this site. The photos from the 1940s show that at the time 962-964 Pacific Street had an American and Italian grocer on the first floor.

According to a Time Union article, Giuseppi Carrerl lived at this property in 1911 (Time Union, 1911). Unfortunately, there is nobody in the 1910 census with that name living in Brooklyn. Antonio Manuco will later occupy the residence in 1923, like Carrerl, there is no information in the 1920 census regarding this individual (Brooklyn Times, 1923). The next person found to have lived there according to the Brooklyn Eagle is James J. Lovell (Times Union 1927). While the 1930 census has Lovell living elsewhere in Brooklyn, it shows that he was born in the British West Indies in 1884.

According to deed records the parcel changed ownership throughout the nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries several times (Table 19).

Review of the nineteenth century tax assessments for the parcel showed that from 1869 to 1873 Thomas J. Seely paid taxes on the parcel (Table 20).

Table 19: Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1133, Lot 13

Grantor	Grantee	Date Recorded	Liber: Page	Description
Gerella Kouwenhoven	Nicholas Kouwenhoven	6/21/1731		These were all part of a larger block dating to at least 1731-1857, including all of Dean Street, 962 Pacific, 1072 Atlantic, and 536-560 Grand
Rem Kouwenhoven	John Kouwenhoven	3/10/1779		
Jacob Ryasin	George Ryasin	9/20/1802		
Peter Kouwenhoven	Jacob Ryasin	3/30/1810		
Nicholas Kouwenhoven	R.G. Beach	8/1/1834		
Emmet Thomas Addin	Nicholas Kouwenhoven	11/12/1842		
Nicholas Kouwenhoven	Valentine Hall	8/1/1845		
Belknap (?)	Frederick P. James	1852		Large plot with 962 Pacific, and all of the Dean properties in APE
Valentine Hall	John Bunting	1/4/1857		
John Bunting	Edward B"illegible"	1/15/1857		
Ellie Baley	Bernard Gray	10/30/1863		
Inbrato, Rosina	Raffaele and Rosina Inbrato	12/19/1924	4505/143	Pacific St 62’ fr Grand
Inbrato, Raffaele	Raffaele Inbrato	6/20/1954	8200/620	Lot 13, 962 Pacific 62’ fr Grand
The Finance Administration of the City of NY	The City of NY	1973		962 Pacific

Table 20: Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1133, Lot 13

Owner	Real Estate Valuation (1869)	Real Estate Valuation (1870)	Real Estate Valuation (1871)	Real Estate Valuation (1872)	Real Estate Valuation (1873)
Thomas J. Seely	$5600	$6000	$9000	$9000	$8000

8. Site 24, 622 Classon Avenue (Block 1133, Lot 53) - 3011330053

This property is currently a vacant lot that does not appear to be covered in asphalt. The 1888 Sanborn shows the property as a two-story dwelling with a basement, and another one-story dwelling in the rear (1888 Sanborn). The 1908 Sanborn also shows this plot containing two frame buildings with a slate or tin roof that are both designated as a dwelling. The dwelling along the street is two stories with a basement, and the one to the rear has only one story. It is possible that the basement of this structure may have preserved some remains of previous occupations. A photograph from 1940 shows the structure with a walk-down basement from the street that appears to be a residence. Based on aerial photography, it seems that between 1954 and 1966, the structure was demolished, and the parcel has remained vacant of any structure since. The lot is currently used as parking, but it is unclear if the lot is paved or gravel.

The earliest reference of someone living at 622 Classon Avenue was an 1880 Brooklyn Daily Times article referencing Mary Kenny (Brooklyn Daily Times 1880). However, according to the 1880 census she lived at 647 Classon Avenue. There does not appear to be any inhabitants to 622 Classon Avenue in 1880 according to the census. Thomas McCormick also inhabited this property in 1900, where he is shown to be an ice dealer (Brooklyn Daily Times 1900). Fannie Gerrity lived at this property in 1905, (Brooklyn Eagle 1905). She was born in Ireland in 1863, then immigrated to Brooklyn where is listed in the 1900 census as working in a tea shop. Lars Erickson lived at 622 Classon Avenue in 1920 (The Brooklyn Citizen 1920).

According to deed records the parcel changed ownership throughout the nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries several times (Table 21).

Review of the nineteenth century tax assessments for the parcel showed that from 1869 to 1873 Martin Feely paid taxes on the parcel (Table 22).

Table 21: Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1133, Lot 53

Grantor	Grantee	Date Recorded	Liber: Page	Description
Thomas Smith	John Bibout	10/10/1698		Giant lot of land granted to John Bibout including Classon, Atlantic, and Pacific addresses in APE
Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Co	A. Chichester	2/2/1852		Large Tract containing all Classon lots
Anna Roth	Anton Mergle	7/12/1867		Larger Plot with Classon properties
Anton Mergle	William Roth	7/12/1867		Larger Plot with Classon properties
Shannon, Margaret	Giuseppe Tramantano	1/21/1921	4007/469	
Desiante, Michael	Michael, Peter, and Frank Desiante	7/22/1955	8361/476	Lot 53, 622 Classon, 89 fr Pacific
Coppola, Italina	Giuseppe Tramantano	3/4/1931	5176/473	628 Classon
Tramantano, Giuseppe and Rosie	Michael Desiante	7/22/1955	8361/454	Lot 53, 622 Classon 60 fr Pacific
Desiante, Frank	Michael and Peter Desiante	6/19/1956	8451/577	622 Classon Aven 89 fr Pacific 1024-1026-1028 Pacific
Michael De Siante	Michael D Sons. Inc.	1950		

Table 22: Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1133, Lot 53

Owner	Real Estate Valuation (1869)	Real Estate Valuation (1870)	Real Estate Valuation (1871)	Real Estate Valuation (1872)	Real Estate Valuation (1873)
Martin Feely	$875	$900	$900	$900	$900

9. Site 27, 887 Dean Street (Block 1133, Lot 76) - 3011330076

887 Dean Street does not appear on the 1886 Sanborn map. However, there is an empty unmarked plot of land between 883 and 891 Dean Street that could be 887 Dean Street. This parcel originally contained a two-story frame dwelling building with a basement. A single vertical boiler is present, and the entire row of houses from 857-891 Dean Street appear to be part of the same building episode and labeled with "Party Walls Brick Filled." According to a 1882 Brooklyn Union article, 887 Dean Street is described as a 2 story attic and basement frame house with sub-cellar, piazzas front and rear, 12 rooms, 3 marble mantels, gas, water, and bath (Brooklyn Union 1882). The structure appears to be intact in a photo from 1940 as well as aerials from 1966; however, photographs from the 1980s show the building as demolished and a fence blocking the site to what was beyond. Over the last 40 years it appears that no new structure has been built on this site, and it is currently a paved lot for parking and storage.

There are several articles that references a "Matthews" family that lived at this property from at least 1894-1901 (Brooklyn Eagle 1894, 1898, 1901). There are also records of a Thomas and Edward Cooney who were 16 and 10 in 19109 respectively.

According to deed records the parcel changed ownership throughout the nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries several times (Table 23).

Review of the nineteenth century tax assessments for the parcel showed that from 1869 to 1873 V.G. Hale paid taxes on the parcel (Table 24).

Table 23: Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1133, Lot 76

Grantor	Grantee	Date Recorded	Liber: Page	Description
Gerella Kouwenhoven	Nicholas Kouwenhoven	6/21/1731		These were all part of a larger block dating to at least 1731-1857, including all of Dean Street, 962 Pacific, 1072 Atlantic, and 536-560 Grand
Rem Kouwenhoven	John Kouwenhoven	3/10/1779		
Jacob Ryasin	George Ryasin	9/20/1802		
Peter Kouwenhoven	Jacob Ryasin	3/30/1810		
Nicholas Kouwenhoven	R.G. Beach	8/1/1834		
Emmet Thomas Addin	Nicholas Kouwenhoven	11/12/1842		

Nicholas Bouwenhoven	Valentine Hall	8/1/1845		
Belknap (?)	Frederick P. James	1852		Large plot with 962 Pacific, and all of the Dean properties in APE
Valentine Hall	John Bunting	1/4/1857		
John Bunting	Edward B"illegible"	1/15/1857		
Matthews, Rose	Kate T. Cooney	7/3/1906	60/339	
Cooney, Josephine G. and Francis	Joesphine Cooney	10/27/1961	8966/34	Dean St 350' fr Grand Ave
887 Dean Street	1972	Josephine G. Cooney	Duplex Realty Corp	

This table features a major land tract that features 536-560 Grand Avenue, 857, 859, 861, 863-879, and 887 Dean Street, 962 Pacific Street, and 1072 Atlantic Avenue.

Table 24: Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1133, Lot 76

Owner	Real Estate Valuation (1869)	Real Estate Valuation (1870)	Real Estate Valuation (1871)	Real Estate Valuation (1872)	Real Estate Valuation (1873)
V.G. Hale			$400	$400	$400

10. Site 28, 863-879 Dean Street (Block 1133, Lot 80) - 3011330080

According to the 1888 Sanborn map, 875 Dean Street consists of a two-story dwelling and store. Next door, 873 Dean Street is a three-story dwelling, while 871 Dean Street features a three-story dwelling and store. The buildings at 869, 867, and 865 Dean Street are all three-story dwellings, and 863 Dean Street has a two-story dwelling. Across the street, 864 Dean Street contains a three-story dwelling. There is an empty, unmarked plot of land between 864 and 874 Dean Street. Finally, 874 Dean Street is a four-story store.This parcel originally contained nine two-story frame dwelling buildings with basements. A single vertical boiler is present in each, and the entire row of houses from 857-891 Dean Street appear to be part of the same building episode and labeled with "Party Walls Brick Filled." These structures all had a one-story addition in the rear of the building with another boiler. These structures appear to be intact in a photo from 1940 as well as aerials from 1966; however, photographs from the 1980s show the whole row of buildings as demolished. Over the last 40 years it appears that no new structure has been built on this site, and it is currently a paved lot for parking and storage.

The Twilight Pleasure Club was reportedly organized at 863 Dean Street in 1886, with resident William Robinson serving as treasurer. By 1889, John J. O'Grady was living at the address, followed by Rosa Ricciuto in 1928, who had immigrated from Italy in 1908 and passed away at home.

At 864 Dean Street, Cornelius Gallagher was listed as a resident in 1883. By 1910, Charles G. Davis lived there, while the census recorded Searing E. P. Davis as the property owner, residing with his sister-in-law, Amy McLean, and his children. Searing worked in the railroad industry.

Henry Dandelion lived at 865 Dean Street in 1901, followed by John Smith in 1902 and Christine Battestin in 1922. At 866 Dean Street, Peter Robert was a resident in 1889. Mary Skelly lived at 867 Dean Street in 1892 but tragically died of smallpox that same year. Ann Keho, another resident, passed away from heart disease in 1895. Joseph Huntington was listed at the address in 1917.

In 1915, 868 Dean Street was operated by the Modern Dairy Co. before being sold in 1924 to the Jefferson Auto Painting Company. At 869 Dean Street, Harry Dean was listed as a resident in 1891. Emma E. Lloyd lived at 870

Dean Street in 1910, owning the property and working in the sewing trade. She rented a room to John Patterson and his family. Later, in 1919, William R. Collins, a member of the 102nd Engineers, Company E, was listed as a resident.

At 871 Dean Street, William F. Stackpole was a resident in 1894, followed by Charles Groll in 1900, who lived with his wife Mary and nephew while working as a coachman. Eliza Damm, born in Germany in 1828, lived there until her death in 1908. Beatrice also resided at the address and passed away in 1920. vJames Rote lived at 873 Dean Street in 1888. By 1900, William McCluskey owned the property, living with his wife and daughter. Henry S. Wood also resided there and passed away in 1916.

At 874 Dean Street, James Nevins lived there in 1872, followed by Philip McGovern in 1888 and Frank Harvey in 1895. By 1910, William H. George owned the property, residing with his family and renting a room to James A. Cook and his family. In 1911, William E. Kelley, President of the National Letter Carriers Association and a congressional candidate, lived at the address.

Albert Salacage was listed at 875 Dean Street in 1923. At 876 Dean Street, A. T. Det. Truax lived there in 1881, followed by Della McKelvey in 1896. The 1910 census recorded three sisters—Mary, Ellen, and Winifred Divver—who operated a boarding house, along with several boarders. By 1917, rooms at the property were advertised for rent at $30 per month.

William Doyle lived at 877 Dean Street in 1898. The 1900 census recorded Anne and Martha Hemming, both dressmakers, along with Frederick, Ella, and Austin Jones. James Joseph Murray, born in Liverpool, lived there until his death in 1910, and Gilbert Jones was a resident in 1915. Frank P. Murray lived at 878 Dean Street in 1877 before passing away at 25. By 1910, Emma Dougan owned and lived at the property with her daughter Ellen. In 1914, Gertrude Schmitz, a resident, married Wilbur Gillwater. William E. Betts was listed at 879 Dean Street in 1902, while Norton Callow resided there in 1912 when he married Mary Hogan.

According to deed records the parcel changed ownership throughout the nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries several times (Table 25).

Review of the nineteenth century tax assessments for the parcel showed that from 1869 to 1873 multiple owners paid taxes on the parcel (Table 26).

Table 25: Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1133, Lot 80

Grantor	Grantee	Date Recorded	Liber: Page	Description
Gerella Kouwenhoven	Nicholas Kouwenhoven	6/21/1731		These were all part of a larger block dating to at least 1731-1857, including all of Dean Street, 962 Pacific, 1072 Atlantic, and 536-560 Grand
Rem Kouwenhoven	John Kouwenhoven	3/10/1779		
Jacob Ryasin	George Ryasin	9/20/1802		
Peter Kouwenhoven	Jacob Ryasin	3/30/1810		
Nicholas Kouwenhoven	R.G. Beach	8/1/1834		
Emmet Thomas Addin	Nicholas Kouwenhoven	11/12/1842		
Nicholas Kouwenhoven	Valentine Hall	8/1/1845		

Valentine Hall	John Bunting	1/4/1857		
John Bunting	Edward B"illegible"	1/15/1857		
Valentine Hall	George Johanson	10/21/1867		
Charles Parsons	Gilbert Gould	10/23/1868		
George Johanson	Charles D (illegible)	12/3/1868		
Romano, Mary and Pizzaro, Catherine	Santaniello, Michael Joseph	8/9/1962	9040/79	873 Dean St, 233' fr Grand
Santaniello, Michael and Joseph	Marrow Alexander	8/31/1962	9045/379	873 Dean St, 233' fr Grand
Richard Lewisohn	City of NY	1971		863-879 Dean Street

This table features a major land tract that features 536-560 Grand Avenue, 857, 859, 861, 863-879, and 887 Dean Street, 962 Pacific Street, and 1072 Atlantic Avenue.

Table 26: Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1133, Lot 80

Owner|Address	**Real Estate Valuation (1869)**	**Real Estate Valuation (1870)**	**Real Estate Valuation (1871)**	**Real Estate Valuation (1872)**	**Real Estate Valuation (1873)**
Bernard Gray|863 Dean Street	$1250	$1250	$1200	$1200	$1200
Calum Graves|864 Dean Street	$1250	$1250	$1300	$1300	$1300
Bernard Gray|865 Dean Street	$1250	$1250	$1200	$1200	$1200
Calum Graves|866 Dean Street	$1250	$1250	$1300	$1300	$1300
Bernard Gray|867 Dean Street	$1250	$1250	$1200	$1200	$1200
Calum Graves|868 Dean Street	$1250	$1250	$1300	$1300	$1300
M. L. Payne|869 Dean Street	$1375	$1400	$1400	$1400	$1400
Calum Graves|870 Dean Street	$1250	$1250	$1300	$1300	$1300

V.H. Hall|871 Dean Street	$1375	$1400	$1400	$1400	$1400
Henry Tuck| 872 Dean Street	$1250	$1250	$1300	$1300	$1300
V.H. Hall|873 Dean Street	$375	$400	$400	$400	$400
Calum Graves|874 Dean Street	$1250	$1250	$1300	$1300	$1300
V.H. Hall|875 Dean Street	$375	$400	$400	$400	$400
Calum Graves|876 Dean Street	$1250	$1250	$1300	$1300	$1300
V.H. Hall|877 Dean Street	$9500	$9500	$400	$400	$400
Calum Graves|876 Dean Street	$1250	$1250	$1300	$1300	$1300
V.H. Hall|879 Dean Street	$9500	$9500	$400	$400	$400

11. Site 28, 861 Dean Street (Block 1133, Lot 89) - 3011330089

The 1888 Sanborn maps indicates that that 863 and 861 Dean Street featured a two-story dwelling that overlapped the two lots, there also appears to be a small structure in the rear of the house (Sanborn 1888). This parcel originally contained a two-story frame dwelling building with a basement. A single vertical boiler is present, and the entire row of houses from 857-891 Dean Street appear to be part of the same building episode and labeled with "Party Walls Brick Filled." This structure had a one-story addition in the rear of the building with another boiler. The structure appears to be intact in a photo from 1940 as well as aerials from 1966; however, photographs from the 1980s show the building as demolished and a fence blocking the site to what was beyond. Over the last 40 years it appears that no new structure has been built on this site, and it is currently a paved lot for parking and storage.

William Callan lived at 861 Dean Street in 1900 according to the 1900 census and Brooklyn Daily Times article (Brooklyn Daily Times 1900). William was born in 1867, married his wife Catherine in 1894, and had 2 children, Ella and William. The census also shows that William was employed as a fireman, and rented, not owned, the 861 Dean Street property. Elizabeth A. Finn lived at 861 Dean Street in 1918, where she died at home (Time Union 1918). She was born in County Silgo, Ireland and had a husband, Hugh, and four daughters, Mary, Anna, Elizabeth, and Nora. According the 1920 census, Silgo's husband Hugh is still living at 861 Dean Street with his daughters Eleanor and Anna. Hugh was born in 1865 in Ireland, before moving to the United States in 1890 and working as an engineer.

According to deed records the parcel changed ownership throughout the nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries several times (Table 27).

Review of the nineteenth century tax assessments for the parcel showed that from 1869 to 1873 B.A. Gray paid taxes on the parcel (Table 28).

Table 27: Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1133, Lot 89

Grantor	Grantee	Date Recorded	Liber: Page	Description
Gerella Kouwenhoven	Nicholas Kouwenhoven	6/21/1731		These were all part of a larger block dating to at least 1731-1857, including all of Dean Street, 962 Pacific, 1072 Atlantic, and 536-560 Grand
Rem Kouwenhoven	John Kouwenhoven	3/10/1779		
Jacob Ryasin	George Ryasin	9/20/1802		
Peter Kouwenhoven	Jacob Ryasin	3/30/1810		
Nicholas Kouwenhoven	R.G. Beach	8/1/1834		
Emmet Thomas Addin	Nicholas Kouwenhoven	11/12/1842		
Valentine Hall	John Bunting	1/4/1857		
John Bunting	Edward B"illegible"	1/15/1857		
Reilly, Owen (as exec of Catherine Lynch	John Lynch	2/25/1902	39/431	
Lynch, Patrick F.	John Lynch	2/25/1902	39/430	
Callan, Ellen (dev of) Nicholas	Sarah E. Reynolds	1/24/1905	52/240	
Lynch, John	Adolf H. Michael	11/21/1905	57/207	
Reynolds, Sarah E. and Matthias	Katherine Callan	5/8/1905	54/375	
Callan, Katherine	Elizabeth Finn	10/3/1911	3321/227	
Michael, Ida and Adolph H.	Edgar N. Finn	1/3/1911	3267/358	
Finn, Edgar N.	Saider (sp?) Finn	12/2/1911	3333/236	
Finn, Mary	Hugh (sp?) Finn	4/14/1920	3934/209	
Finn, Hugh	Mary Finn	3/21/1923	4238/304	Dean St 133 from Grand
Finn, Mary, Elizabeth, and Eleanor and Norris, Anna	Joseph and Filomeno Ardolino	3/20/1925	4484/374	Dean 133 from Grand
Ardolino, Filomeno	Robert Lewis	6/3/1970	414/1678	

This table features a major land tract that features 536-560 Grand Avenue, 857, 859, 861, 863-879, and 887 Dean Street, 962 Pacific Street, and 1072 Atlantic Avenue.

Table 28: Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1133, Lot 89

Owner	Real Estate Valuation (1869)	Real Estate Valuation (1870)	Real Estate Valuation (1871)	Real Estate Valuation (1872)	Real Estate Valuation (1873)
B.A. Gray	$375	$400	$400	$400	$400

12. Site 28, 859 Dean Street (Block 1133, Lot 90) - 3011330090

The 1888 Sanborn map shows this property as containing a one-story store at the front of the lot, and a three-story dwelling in the rear (Sanborn 1888). This parcel originally contained a two-story frame dwelling building with a basement. A single vertical boiler is present, and the entire row of houses from 857-891 Dean Street appear to be part of the same building episode and labeled with "Party Walls Brick Filled." This structure had a one-story addition in the rear of the building with another boiler. The structure appears to be intact in a photo from 1940 as well as aerials from 1966; however, photographs from the 1980s show the building as demolished and a fence blocking the site to what was beyond. Over the last 40 years it appears that no new structure has been built on this site, and it is currently a paved lot for parking and storage.

There is a newspaper clip which states, "The estate of M. Ryan to partition off shop at 859 Dean Street, at a cost of $400." (Brooklyn Eagle 1888). However, researcher were not able to ascertain the identity of M. Ryan. John A. Donohue was reported to have lived at 859 Dean Street in 1898 (The Brooklyn Daily Times 1898). Edward Ball lived there in 1907 and worked at the Sheffield Milk Dairy Company (The Brooklyn Daily Times 1907). In 1911, John A Moore, 23, married Mary E. Robinson, 18 (The Chat 1911).

According to deed records the parcel changed ownership throughout the nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries several times (Table 29).

Review of the nineteenth century tax assessments for the parcel showed that from 1869 to 1873 Thomas Sherry paid taxes on the parcel (Table 30).

Table 29: Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1133, Lot 90

Grantor	Grantee	Date Recorded	Liber: Page	Description
Gerella Kouwenhoven	Nicholas Kouwenhoven	6/21/1731		These were all part of a larger block dating to at least 1731-1857, including all of Dean Street, 962 Pacific, 1072 Atlantic, and 536-560 Grand
Rem Kouwenhoven	John Kouwenhoven	3/10/1779		
Jacob Ryasin	George Ryasin	9/20/1802		
Peter Kouwenhoven	Jacob Ryasin	3/30/1810		
Nicholas Kouwenhoven	R.G. Beach	8/1/1834		
Emmet Thomas Addin	Nicholas Kouwenhoven	11/12/1842		
Nicholas Kouwenhoven	Valentine Hall	8/1/1845		

Valentine Hall	John Bunting	1/4/1857		
John Bunting	Edward B"illegible"	1/15/1857		
Duff, Roseanna and Mary	Emma Williams	8/17/1910	3316/155	
Williams, Emma	Angelo and Michelina Ferzola	6/14/1915	3557/342	
Ferzola, Angelo and Michelina	Katherine Romano	6/9/1933	5354/2	Dean St 116 ft Grand
Cazazzo, Dominick and Adeline	Angelina Daccordo	10/15/1941	6092/97	859 Dean St. 116 fr Grand
Daccordo, Angelina	Dominck Cazazzo and Adeline Cazazzo	2/25/1944	6477/391	859 Dean St, 116 fr Grand
Cazazzo, Dominick and Adeline	Lawrence Fatigato and Margaret A. Fatigato	11/13/1951	7857/65	Lot 90, 859 Dean Street, 116 fr Grand
Fatigato, Margaret A.	Jesse Beckom Jr.	5/16/1961	8920/417	
Commissioner of Finance	The City of New York	5/28/1986	1818/603	

This table features a major land tract that features 536-560 Grand Avenue, 857, 859, 861, 863-879, and 887 Dean Street, 962 Pacific Street, and 1072 Atlantic Avenue.

Table 30: Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1133, Lot 90

Owner	Real Estate Valuation (1869)	Real Estate Valuation (1870)	Real Estate Valuation (1871)	Real Estate Valuation (1872)	Real Estate Valuation (1873)
Thomas Sherry (?)	$1250	$1250	$1200	$1200	$1200

13. Site 28, 857 Dean Street (Block 1133, Lot 91) -3011330091

This parcel originally contained a two-story frame dwelling building with a basement. The 1888 Sanborn map shows this property to be a dwelling and noted to be "Brick Lined" (Sanborn 1888). Also present on the 1888 Sanborn map is Nicholas Cowenhoven's name in the area in and around 857 Dean Street, suggesting the Cowenhoven's still owned pieced of property in the area around the APE. A single vertical boiler is present, and the entire row of houses from 857-891 Dean Street appear to be part of the same building episode and labeled with "Party Walls Brick Filled." This structure had a one-story addition in the rear of the building with another boiler. The structure appears to be intact in a photo from 1940 as well as aerials from 1966; however, photographs from the 1980s show the building as demolished and a fence blocking the site to what was beyond. Over the last 40 years it appears that no new structure has been built on this site, and it is currently a paved lot for parking and storage.

Emilia Mary Mitton lived at 857 Dean Street from approximately 1881 to time of her death in 1906. She was reportedly born in England and had 2 children and 8 grandchildren (The Brooklyn Citizen 1906). Despite this article clipping, researchers could not find her in the 1900 census for Brooklyn.

Sophia Morgan reportedly died at her home, 857 Dean Street, in 1909 at the age of 69 (The Brooklyn Citizen 1909). The 1900 census shows 6 people living at 857 Dean Street including Alfred Beams, Sophia Beams, Ave Beams, Frederick Beams, Amelia Beams, Frederick Morgan, and Sophia Morgan. It is likely that "Amelia Beams" is Emilia Mary Mitton from the 1906 Brooklyn Citizen, as Mitton was her maiden name. According to the Census, Frederick owned the property at the time and was employed a clerk.

According to deed records the parcel changed ownership throughout the nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries several times (Table 31).

Review of the nineteenth century tax assessments for the parcel showed that from 1869 to 1873 John Rivers paid taxes on the parcel (Table 32).

Table 31: Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1133, Lot 91

Grantor	Grantee	Date Recorded	Liber: Page	Description
Gerella Kouwenhoven	Nicholas Kouwenhoven	6/21/1731		These were all part of a larger block dating to at least 1731-1857, including all of Dean Street, 962 Pacific, 1072 Atlantic, and 536-560 Grand
Rem Kouwenhoven	John Kouwenhoven	3/10/1779		
Jacob Ryasin	George Ryasin	9/20/1802		
Peter Kouwenhoven	Jacob Ryasin	3/30/1810		
Nicholas Kouwenhoven	R.G. Beach	8/1/1834		
Emmet Thomas Addin	Nicholas Kouwenhoven	11/12/1842		
Nicholas Kouwenhoven	Valentine Hall	8/1/1845		
Finnigan Henry	Charles Gassent	10/25/1853		Larger plot with parts of Grand and Dean
Valentine Hall	John Bunting	1/4/1857		
John Bunting	Edward B"illegible"	1/15/1857		
Charles Gassent	Thomas Mayhew	11/21/1860		Larger plot with parts of Grand and Dean
Thomas Mayhew	Daniel Lyons	7/11/1867		Larger plot with parts of Grand and Dean
Beans or Spoth, Frederick and Eva	Madeline Borella	2/17/1938	5606/243	857 Dean St, 100 fr Grand
Joseph Borella	Freedom Realty Corp	1969		857 Dean Street

This table features a major land tract that features 536-560 Grand Avenue, 857, 859, 861, 863-879, and 887 Dean Street, 962 Pacific Street, and 1072 Atlantic Avenue.

Table 32: Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1133, Lot 91

Owner	Real Estate Valuation (1869)	Real Estate Valuation (1870)	Real Estate Valuation (1871)	Real Estate Valuation (1872)	Real Estate Valuation (1873)
John Rivers	$1375	$1400	$1400	$1400	$1400

14. Site 55, 510 Clermont Avenue (Block 2008, Lot 1) - 3020080001

This parcel originally contained 24 separate parcels numbering 481-495 Adelphi Street, 492-516 Clermont Avenue, and 761-781 Atlantic Avenue. The 1886 Sanborn map shows a two-story dwelling on the property. Sanborn (1908) map shows a mix of residential and shop structures at that time. Some of these structures appear to be intact in photos from 1940; however, by 1954 aerials show that some of the structures were already gone and replaced with parking lots. According to a 1975 Certificate of Occupancy, it is confirmed that 510 Clermont Avenue has a cellar. By the 1980s P.S. K753-School for Career Development had been built on this plot and no further evidence of structures on the lot exist after that time.

According to the 1920 U.S. census, William, Jennie, and Sarah Burton rented the property at 510 Clermont Avenue. There was also an Alfred and William who lived at the property.

According to deed records the parcel changed ownership throughout the nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries several times (Table 33).

Table 33: Recorded Land Transfers of Block 2008, Lot 1

Grantor	Grantee	Date Recorded	Liber: Page	Description
Gerella Kouwenhoven	Nicholas Kouwenhoven	6/21/1731		These were all part of a larger block dating to at least 1731-1857, including all of Dean Street, 962 Pacific, 1072 Atlantic, and 536-560 Grand
Rem Kouwenhoven	John Kouwenhoven	3/10/1779		
Jacob Ryasin	George Ryasin	9/20/1802		
Peter Kouwenhoven	Jacob Ryasin	3/30/1810		
Nicholas Kouwenhoven	R.G. Beach	8/1/1834		
Emmet Thomas Addin	Nicholas Kouwenhoven	11/12/1842		
Nicholas Kouwenhoven	Valentine Hall	8/1/1845		
Valentine Hall	John Bunting	1/4/1857		
John Bunting	Edward B"illegible"	1/15/1857		
Rivo Realty Corp	William and Leola Washington	10/11/1963	9179/240	494 Clermont Ave, 470; fr Fulton 25X100
Terwilliger, Robert	Dene Carmine	8/1/1964	9287/141	Lot 1

Furnald, Helen and Putscher, Madelyn and Terwilliger, Annie S.	Terwilliger, Robert C.	8/11/1964	9287/139	Lot 1

The industry City Municipal archive building did not have information on real estate value on hand during the time of the site visit.

15. Site 20, 1313-1317 Bedford Avenue (Block 1200, Lot 5) -3012000005

This parcel contains 4 separate parcels numbering 1313-1317 Bedford Avenue. The property, visible on Google Earth, is utilized by the South Brooklyn Seventh-Day Adventist Church. It features two three-story buildings, with a concrete parking lot situated behind and parallel to the structures. The remaining areas on the lot, not occupied by the buildings, appear to be concrete pavement used for sidewalks or additional parking. While formerly named Perry Avenue, Bedford Avenue appears on the Sanborn maps as early as 1886. Although 1313-1317 Bedford Avenue cannot be explicitly seen on the 1886 Sanborn map, there is an empty plot of land comprising 1307-1325 Bedford Avenue. However, the 1906 Sanborn map shows 1313-1315 Bedford Avenue as conjoined lots with a four-story building housing the Kings County Medical Society. Additionally, 1317 Bedford Avenue is depicted as a four-story dwelling.

A Brooklyn Life article notes that the Medical Society of the County of Kings (1313 Bedford Ave) was erected in 1900 with funds contributed from members of the medical society. It contains a large assembly hall and smaller rooms for meetings. Held one of the largest collections of medical books in the country (at the time) with over 75,000 volumes (Brooklyn Life 1919).

George Beck is listed as living at 1314 Bedford Avenue in 1916 (Times Union 1916). Beck was born in 1894 in New York. William Seabury, born in 1897 lived at 1314 Bedford Avenue in 1919, however the 1920 census has him living in Putnam Ave, Brooklyn (Times Union 1919). Charles Siefert lived at 1316 Bedford Avenue in 1894, but researchers were not able to find him in the 1890 or 1900 census (Brooklyn Eagle 1894). Charles W. Ladd reportedly lived at 1317 Bedford Avenue in 1896, where it is noted that this property was a bicycle warehouse (Times Union 1896). According to the 1900 US census, "Chas W Ladd" lived at 1403 Bedford Ave where his occupation was a Bicycle dealer. This could indicate that the news article was incorrect, Charles moved to another house nearby, or that Charles lived at 1403 Bedford Ave, but conducted his business at 1317 Bedford Avenue.

According to various Brooklyn Eagle and Brooklyn Life articles, Mrs. Archie H. Mowen, a Mrs. F. Schwartje, and Catherine LeClaire lived at 1317 Bedford Avenue in 1905, 1908, and 1913 respectively (Brooklyn Life 1905; Brooklyn Eagle 1908, 1913). Researchers could not find out more information on Mowen or Schwartje, but LeClaire reportedly died at home in 1913 at the age of 81. Dorothy Farr Higgins lived at 1317 Bedford in 1925 (Brooklyn Life 1925). Robert C. Pooley lived at 1317 Bedford Avenue in 1927, where he was noted to have been away at the Colorado State Teachers' College in Greeley, Colorado (Brooklyn Life 1927).

The area comprising modern day 1313-1317 Bedford was granted several times as part of a larger land tract. The first land conveyance record that researchers uncovered at the Othmer Library in Brooklyn New York, featured a William Joonis granting the land to Jacob Joorissen. According to family search, there was a Jacob Joriszen who lived in Brooklyn in 1689 who may be the "Jacob Joorissen" from the conveyance record. Family search indicates that Joriszen was born before 1652 in New Amsterdam, New Netherland where he would later marry his wife Lysbeth Thomase on May 27, 1677 in Brooklyn, Kings, New York Colony, British Colonial America (Family search.org, Jacob Joriszen (1652–1692)). The land comprising 1313-1317 Bedford Avenue would later be granted to the Lefferts family. The Lefferts were a powerful family in Brooklyn, with members of the family serving as officers in the Revolutionary War and members for the New York State convention that ratified the constitution (www.americanheritage.com). Furthermore, the name Lefferts appears in the vicinity of Bedford Avenue on the 1886 Sanborn map.

According to deed records the parcel changed ownership throughout the nineteenth century several times (Table 34).

Review of the nineteenth century tax assessments for the parcel showed that from 1869 to 1873 the property belonged to a Church (Table 35).

Table 34: Recorded Land Transfers of Block 1200, Lot 5

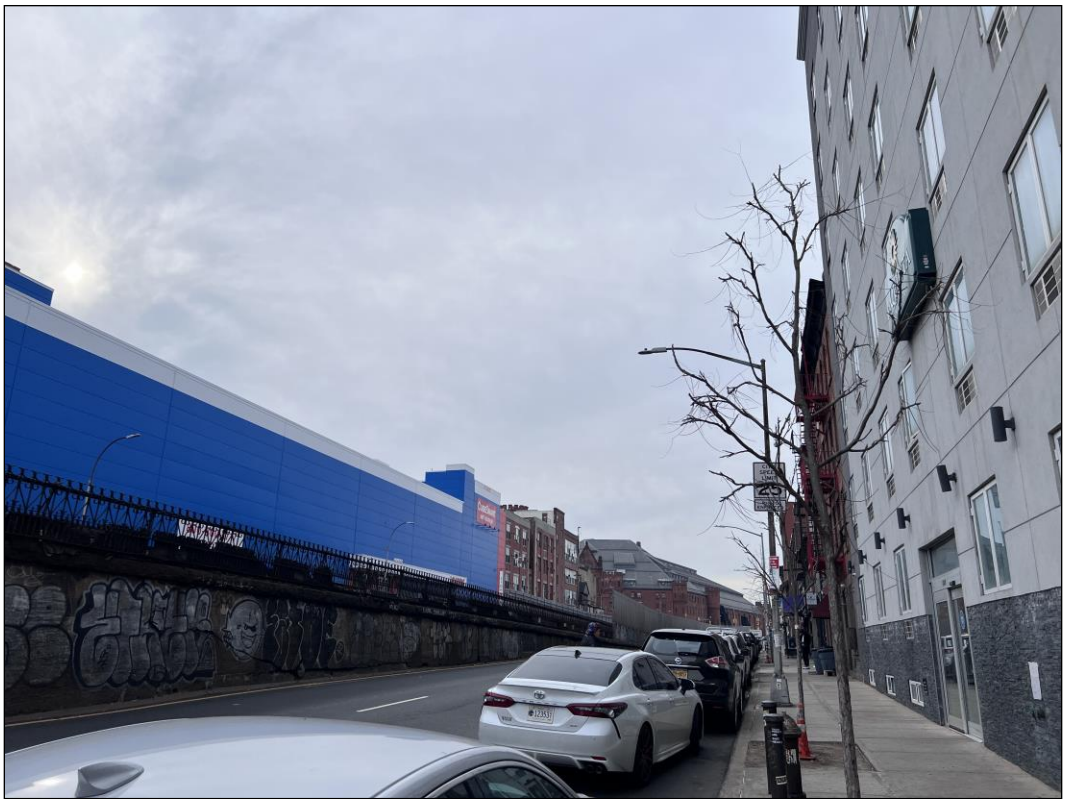
Grantor	Grantee	Date Recorded	Liber: Page	Description
William Joonis	Jacob Joorissen	1689		Part of a larger land tract
John Lowen Bogart	Thomas Lambertse	4/29/1695		Part of a larger land tract
Thomas Bouverts	Lambert Sickalls	4/9/1700		Part of a larger land tract
Leffert Peterse	Cornelius Vanderhoove	5/4/1703		Part of a larger land tract
Leffert Leffert jr.	Leffert-Leffert	2/1/1819		Part of a larger land tract
Cornelia leffert	Samuel Swan	6/3/1835		Part of a larger land tract
N/A	Academy of Medicine of Brooklyn	1986		The deed was transferred to the Academy of Medicine of Brooklyn.

Table 35: Municipal Tax Assessments for Block 1200, Lot 50

Owner	Real Estate Valuation (1869)	Real Estate Valuation (1870)	Real Estate Valuation (1871)	Real Estate Valuation (1872)	Real Estate Valuation (1873)
Church Property	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



PHOTOGRAPH 1: Herkimer Place, View West (A. Courselle 2/12/2024)



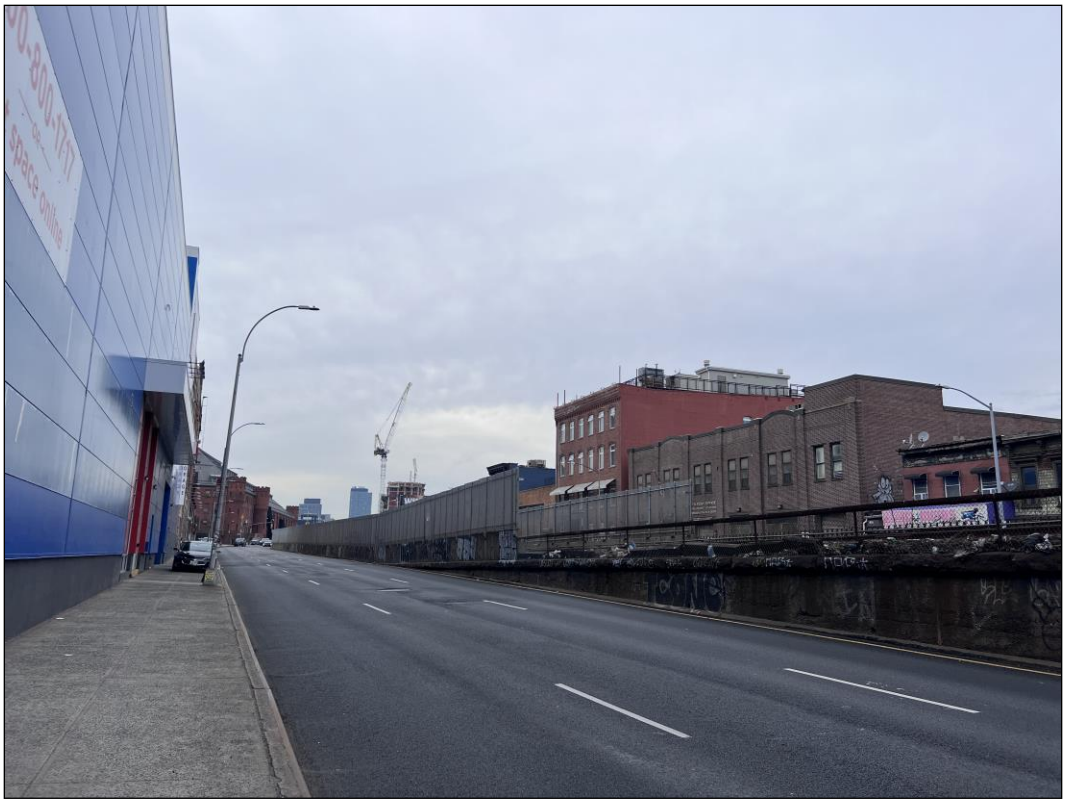
PHOTOGRAPH 2: Atlantic Avenue from Nostrand Avenue, View West
(A. Courselle 2/12/2024)



PHOTOGRAPH 3: Pacific Street, View West (A. Courselle 2/12/2024)



PHOTOGRAPH 4: Atlantic Avenue from Washington Avenue, View East
(A. Courselle 2/12/2024)



PHOTOGRAPH 5: Atlantic Avenue, View West (A. Courselle 2/12/2024)



PHOTOGRAPH 6: Bedford Avenue from Atlantic Avenue, View North
(A. Courselle 2/12/2024)



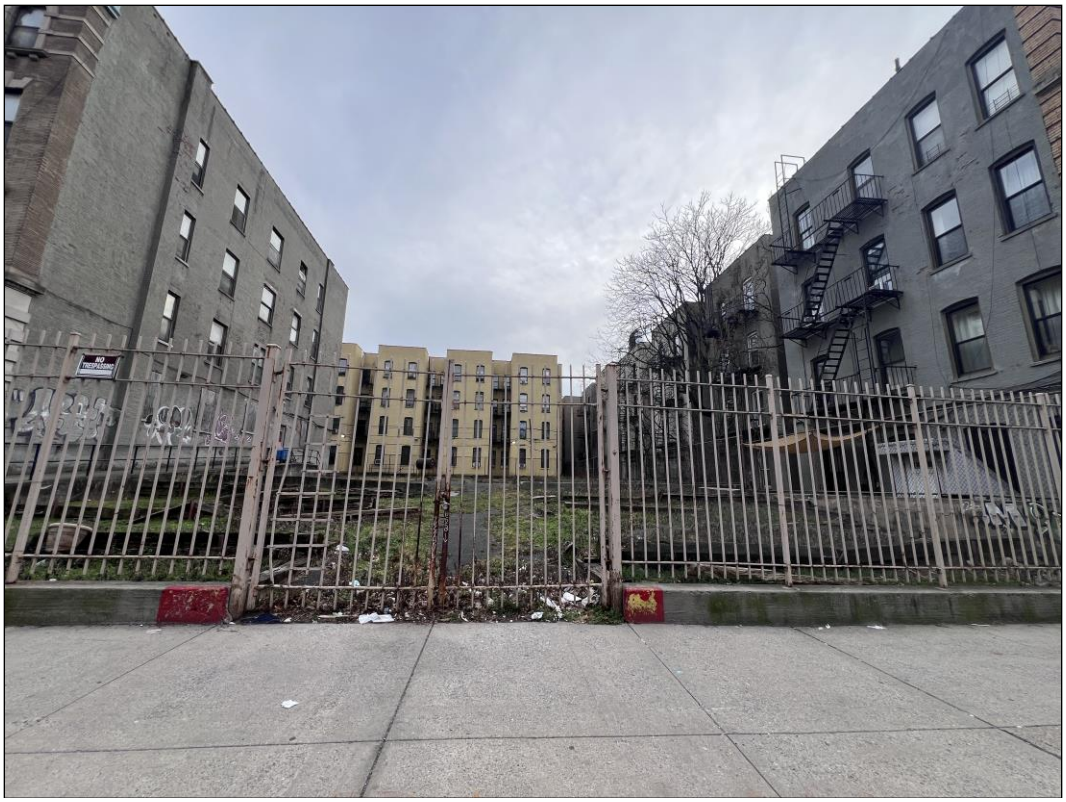
PHOTOGRAPH 7: Atlantic Avenue, View West (A. Courselle 2/12/2024)



PHOTOGRAPH 8: LIRR from Pacific Street at Carlton Avenue, View East
(A. Courselle 2/12/2024)



PHOTOGRAPH 9: St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, View Northeast
(A. Courselle 2/12/2024)



PHOTOGRAPH 10: Potential Development Parcel at 1134 Pacific Street, View South
(A. Courselle 2/12/2024)

IV. Conclusions and Recommendations

On behalf of the New York City DCP, WSP has completed a Phase IA archaeological documentary study for the proposed Rezoning and Related Actions for the M Crown Neighborhood in Brooklyn, Kings County, New York. The Phase IA was conducted in furtherance of the EIS for the project in accordance with CEQR guidelines and in accordance with methodologies outlined in the 2021 CEQR Technical Manual.

The Phase IA archaeological documentary study consisted of background research and pedestrian reconnaissance. Background research included review of local soil conditions, the area's history, and previous surveys and identified resources located within 0.8 kilometer (0.5 mile) of the project area This larger area was defined as the study area. It also involved in-person visits to the Brooklyn Public Library (conveyance records), the Municipal Archives in New York City (tax assessment records), and the Queens Business Center (original deeds). Researchers also utilized online resources such as FamilySearch (for census records), New York City Department of Finance's Automated City Register Information System (ACRIS) (for online deed records), and Brooklyn Eagle newspaper clippings. Photographs were taken throughout the APE during pedestrian reconnaissance. The objectives of the study were to determine the APE's sensitivity for archaeological resources, based on the potential for intact subsurface soils; the relationship to nearby known archaeological sites, resources listed in the NRHP, and LPC properties; and criteria including soils, topography, proximity to water, and historic land use.

WSP identified seven historic archaeological sites in the study area. Five sites (04701.013594, 04701.025300, 04701.025301, 04701.025302 and 04701.025303) are historic cemeteries. The two remaining sites (04701.013923 and 04701.025483) consist of nineteenth-century domestic assemblages. None of the sites are located within the project area. Nineteen NRHP-listed properties and 10 Landmarks and Parks Commission properties are located in the study area.

The study determined that the project area has been significantly impacted by the development of the neighborhood beginning in the mid-nineteenth century. Soil surveys show that all study area soils consist of Urban Land Complex soils, which are soils impacted by historic and modern construction. The pedestrian reconnaissance of the study area confirmed that the majority of the surface has been covered by concrete and asphalt, with visible utility fixtures present. Construction of the buildings along Atlantic Avenue and adjacent streets began in the mid- to late nineteenth century. Several city blocks included grass lawns on the interior of the city blocks, and the presence of greenspace in areas where historical maps do not indicate prior construction suggests that intact historic features may be present, such as privies or cisterns. Research revealed that the first underground sewers were constructed in the late 1850s and completed in 1867. Before this, residents relied on privies, typically located at the rear of lots. Archaeological resources, such as domestic artifacts and refuse, were likely deposited in wells, cisterns, and privies. These resources, often found in urban contexts like Brooklyn, can provide insights into the daily lives and cultural behaviors of the predominantly Irish immigrant working-class community. Additionally, these features have the potential to contain sealed deposits of historic artifacts, which could yield valuable data concerning the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century history of the project area neighborhood.

It is WSP's opinion that the APE contains no potential for pre-Contact archaeological resources. The presence of open greenspace between the buildings in the neighborhood suggests that portions of the study area contain moderate potential for containing sealed historic features. In WSP's opinion Phase IB archaeological testing should be conducted in the portions of the project sites determined to have sensitivity for archaeological resources prior to any future ground disturbance. Prior to any Phase IB testing, WSP recommends continued consultation with the LPC, including submission of and concurrence with all required work plans. If significant archaeological resources are identified, Phase II evaluation studies and/or mitigation measures may be required as specified in the CEQR Technical Manual. For some project sites, if substantial work is done, an archaeological monitor should be present to ensure that no intact resources are present.

The archaeological sensitivity in the APE by project site is detailed in Table 36 below.

Table 36: Summary of Archaeological Sensitivity by Development Site

Block	Lot	Site Number/Letter	Potential	Description of Archaeological Potential
1126	13	9	Moderate	Late nineteenth/early twentieth century deposits
	7		Moderate	Late nineteenth/early twentieth century deposits
1126	57	10	Moderate	Late nineteenth/early twentieth century deposits
1126	3	11	Moderate	Late nineteenth/early twentieth century deposits
	4		Moderate	Late nineteenth/early twentieth century deposits
1200	5	20	Moderate	Late nineteenth/early twentieth century deposits
1132	37	21	Moderate	Late nineteenth/early twentieth century deposits
1133	13	22	Moderate	Late nineteenth/early twentieth century deposits
1133	53	24	Moderate	Late nineteenth/early-twentieth century deposits
1133	76	27	Moderate	Late nineteenth/early twentieth century deposits
1133	91	28	Moderate	Late nineteenth/early twentieth century deposits
	89		Moderate	Late nineteenth/early twentieth century deposits
	80		Moderate	Late nineteenth/early twentieth century deposits
	90		Moderate	Late nineteenth/early twentieth century deposits
2008	1	55	Moderate	Late nineteenth/early twentieth century deposits

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Appendix A: Correspondence with Landmarks Preservation Commission

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Project number: DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING / 24DCP019K
Project: AAMUP
Date Received: 3/12/2024

LPC is in receipt of the draft Historic and Cultural Resources chapter of the DEIS. Comments are as follows.

Project sites with Architectural significance and are also adjacent to Properties with Architectural significance:

1) 178 BROOKLYN AVENUE, BBL: 3012350037.

   COMMENTS: ADJACENT TO LPC DESIGNATED CROWN HEIGHTS NORTH AND CROWN HEIGHTS NORTH II HDS. WITHIN S/NR LISTED CROWN HEIGHTS NORTH HD BOUNDARY INCREASE.

2) 457 NOSTRAND AVENUE, BBL: 3018440001

   COMMENTS: LPC DESIGNATED GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL AND WITHIN LPC DESIGNATED AND S/NR ELIGIBLE BEDFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT.

Project sites that are not significant, but are adjacent to Properties with Architectural significance:

1) 1104 PACIFIC STREET, BBL: 3011340044, STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: ADJACENT ELIGIBLE S/NR HD, COMMENTS: ADJACENT TO S/NR ELIGIBLE BEDFORD HILL HD.

2) 542 DEAN STREET, BBL: 3011360035, LPC FINDINGS: BUILDING NEAR LPC HISTORIC DISTRICT, STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: ADJACENT S/NR HISTORIC DISTRICT, COMMENTS: ADJACENT LPC PROSPECT HTS. HD AND S/NR PROSPECT HTS. HD BOUNDARY EXPANSION HD.

3) 1010 DEAN STREET, BBL: 3011420034, STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: ADJACENT DESIGNATED S/NR PROPERTY, NASSAU BREWERY, 1046 DEAN STREET.

4) 569 FRANKLIN AVENUE, BBL: 3011990008, STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: ADJACENT ELIGIBLE S/NR HD, COMMENTS: ADJACENT TO S/NR ELIGIBLE BEDFORD HILL HD.

5) 1154 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BBL: 3011990012, LPC FINDINGS: PROJECT NEAR SIGNIFICANT BLDGS., STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: PROJECT NEAR SIGNIFICANT BLDGS., COMMENTS: ADJACENT TO LPC DESIGNATED AND S/NR LISTED 23RD REGIMENT ARMORY, 1322 BEDFORD AVE.

6) 1134 PACIFIC STREET, BBL: 3012050011, STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: PROJECT NEAR SIGNIFICANT BLDGS., COMMENTS: ADJACENT TO S/NR ELIGIBLE BEDFORD HILL HD.

7) 1142 PACIFIC STREET, BBL: 3012050014, STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: PROJECT NEAR SIGNIFICANT BLDGS., COMMENTS: ADJACENT TO S/NR ELIGIBLE BEDFORD HILL HD.

8) 1025 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BBL: 3020200001, STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: ADJACENT S/NR HISTORIC DISTRICT, COMMENTS: ADJACENT S/NR LISTED CLINTON HILL SOUTH HD.

9) 1035 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BBL: 3020200086, STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: ADJACENT S/NR HISTORIC DISTRICT, COMMENTS: ADJACENT S/NR LISTED CLINTON HILL SOUTH HD.

10) 1029 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BBL: 3020200089, STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: ADJACENT S/NR HISTORIC DISTRICT, COMMENTS: ADJACENT S/NR LISTED CLINTON HILL SOUTH HD.

11) 1027 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BBL: 3020200092, STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: ADJACENT S/NR HISTORIC DISTRICT, COMMENTS: ADJACENT S/NR LISTED CLINTON HILL SOUTH HD.

12) 1087 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BBL: 3020210001, STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: ADJACENT DESIGNATED S/NR LANDMARK, COMMENTS: ADJACENT 559 FRANKLIN AVENUE, S/NR LISTED.

13) 1222 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BBL: 3012000016, LPC FINDINGS: PROJECT NEAR SIGNIFICANT BLDGS. COMMENTS: ADJACENT TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, 1227 PACIFIC ST. LPC DESIGNATED.

Properties with Archaeological significance:

LPC review of archaeological sensitivity models and historic maps indicates that there is potential for the recovery of remains of 19th Century occupation on the BBL project sites:

3020080001
3011330089
3011330090
3011330080
3011330091
3011330076
3011330053
3011330013
3011320037
3011260004
3011260003
3011260057
3011260007
3011260013

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LPC review of archaeological sensitivity models, reports and historic maps indicates that there is potential for the recovery of remains from a potential 19th Century burial ground on the project site for BBL 3012000016.

Accordingly, the Commission recommends that an archaeological documentary study be performed for these identified site BBLs to clarify these initial findings and provide the threshold for the next level of review, if such review is necessary (see CEQR Technical Manual 2021). For BBL 3011330013, see: Historical Perspectives, Inc. 2021, Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study, 962 Pacific Street Rezoning Project, Block 1133, Lot 13, Brooklyn, NY.

The LPC notes that a draft archaeological documentary study was submitted as part of this review request titled, "Phase IA Archaeological Survey for the Atlantic Avenue Mixed Use Plan," prepared by WSP and dated March 11, 2024. However, it is unclear how and why the lots that were included in that report were selected, and the LPC further notes that in any event the study should adhere to the requirements for an archaeological documentary study as specified in the Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City. At this point, the archaeological documentary study should be revised to focus upon the lots LPC has identified above and include all of the expected information about those sites as noted in the guidelines. Finally, the city's archaeological reports, which include many not found in CRIS, may be found on LPC's website here and should be consulted for any archaeological work within New York City.

Comments:

There are no further archeological concerns for the following BBLs:

3011410069
3011470021
3011340081
3011340078
3011340028
3018650003
3018650010
3011260080
3011260079
3011260078
3011340074
3011340073
3011420034
3011990012
3011990008
3020200001
3020200092
3011250040
3011250009
3011250008
3011250007
3011250006
3011250005
3011250004
3011250002
3011240047
3011240046

3011240037
3011240027
3011240026
3011220037
3018440001
3012350037
3011430020
3018650077
3018660009
3011260029
3012050111
3012050014
3012050011
3011430025
3011360035
3011360034
3011360033
3011360032
3011360029
3011260032
3011340044
3011250061
3011410061
3011410059
3011420010
3011410073
3011410128
3011410062
3011410058
3011410057
3011410056
3011410055
3011410033
3011410040
3011410039
3011410038
3011410037
3011410001
3011400031
3011400044
3011400035
3011340067
3011340064
3011340017
3011340007
3011340005
3011340009
3011340008
3011330004
3011330003
3011330001
3011330075

3011330074
3011330072
3011330071
3011330067
3011330063
3011330062
3011330061
3011330060
3011330057
3011330055
3011330054
3011330052
3011330051
3011330048
3011330049
3011320034
3018660001
3018660007
3018650090
3018650087
3018650095
3020220001
3020210020
3020210001
3020200089
3020200086
3011260086
3011260085
3011260084
3011260083
3011260082
3011260081
3011260105
3011260008
3011250053
3011250052
3011250072
3011250025
3011250016
3011250081
3011250080
3011250010
3011240029
3011240014
3011240011
3011240010
3011240004

cc: NYSHPO

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4/10/2024

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Gina Santucci, Environmental Review Coordinator

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Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 Centre Street
9th Floor North
New York, NY 10007

Voice (212)-669-7700
Fax (212)-669-7960
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ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Project number: DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING / 24DCP019K
Project: AAMUP
Date Received: 1/27/2025

Comments: as indicated below. Properties that are individually LPC designated or in LPC historic districts require permits from the LPC Preservation department. Properties that are S/NR listed or S/NR eligible require consultation with SHPO if there are State or Federal permits or funding required as part of the action.

Properties with Architectural and Archaeological significance:

1) 1313-1317 BEDFORD AVENUE, BBL: 3012000005, STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER LIST, ARCHEOLOGY FINDINGS: HISTORIC POTENTIAL.

Based on new information, the following property appears to be eligible for the State and National Registers. Please update the AAMUP Historic Resources table on page 7-26 , Table 7-2, "Architectural Resources" of the draft DEIS dated 10/2/24 to include the property listed below:

1313-1317 Bedford Avenue, BBL 1200/0005, BIN 3255815 .

Additionally, LPC review of archaeological sensitivity models and historic maps indicates that there is potential for the recovery of remains of 19th Century occupation on the BBL project site: 3012000005. Accordingly, the Commission recommends that an archaeological documentary study be performed for this site.

In addition, the LPC is in receipt of the revised, "Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study for the Atlantic Avenue Mixed-Use Plan," prepared by WSP and dated October 2, 2024. Unfortunately, it is missing some of the needed research noted in C.2 of the Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City 2018. Therefore, LPC cannot concur with the report's conclusions until it is complete. The LPC recommends that the consultants submit a work plan to the LPC noting the research that will be completed to ensure that the next revision will be sufficient.

Finally, the principal conclusions for archaeological resources noted in the Historic and Cultural Resources chapter should note that the LPC has asked for the October 2, 2024 Phase IA to be revised but that it is likely that Phase IB testing will be needed at some if not all of the identified lots and that, as the text now notes, if significant archaeological resources are identified, Phase II evaluation studies and/or mitigation measures may be required as per the *CEQR Technical Manual*.

Gina Santucci

1/28/2025

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Gina Santucci, Environmental Review Coordinator

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New York, NY 10007

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ARCHAEOLOGY REVIEW

Final Sign-Off (Multiple Sites)

Project number: 24DCP019K (DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING)
Project: AAMUP
Date Received: 3/6/2025

Comments: as indicated below. Properties that are individually LPC designated or in LPC historic districts require permits from the LPC Preservation department. Properties that are S/NR listed or S/NR eligible require consultation with SHPO if there are State or Federal permits or funding required as part of the action.

This document only contains Archaeological review findings. If your request also requires Architecture review, the findings from that review will come in a separate document.

Comments: The LPC is in receipt of the revised, "Phase IA Archaeological Survey for the Atlantic Avenue Mixed-Use Plan," prepared by WSP and dated March 6, 2025. The report reviewed the archaeological potential of the following sites:

1. *Site 9, 611 Classon Avenue (Block 1126, Lot 7) – 3011260007*
2. *Site 9, 1072 Atlantic Avenue (Block 1126, Lot 13) – 3011260013*
3. *Site 10, 1119 Pacific Street (Block 1126, Lot 57) – 3011260057*
4. *Site 11 (625 Classon Avenue (Block 1126, Lot 3) – 3011260003*
5. *Site 11, 623 Classon Avenue (Block 1126, Lot 4) – 3011260004*
6. *Site 21, 536-560 Grand Avenue (Block 1132, Lot 37) – 3011320037*
7. *Site 22, 962 Pacific Street (Block 1133, Lot 13) – 3011330013*
8. *Site 24, 622 Classon Avenue (Block 1133, Lot 53) – 3011330053*
9. *Site 27, 887 Dean Street (Block 1133, Lot 76) – 3011330076*
10. *Site 28, 863-879 Dean Street (Block 1133, Lot 80) – 3011330080*
11. *Site 28, 861 Dean Street (Block 1133, Lot 89) – 3011330089*
12. *Site 28, 859 Dean Street (Block 1133, Lot 90) – 3011330090*
13. *Site 28, 857 Dean Street (Block 1133, Lot 91) -3011330091*
14. *Site 55, 510 Clermont Avenue (Block 2008, Lot 1) – 3020080001*
15. *Site 20, 1313-1317 Bedford Avenue (Block 1200, Lot 5) -3012000005*

The report determined that sites 9, 10, 11, 20, 21, 22, 24, 27 and 28 have the potential to contain historic archaeological resources and should be archaeologically tested (although we note that site 20 is not included in table 4 showing the areas of archaeological sensitivity). It also concluded that site 55 is no longer of concern but did not specify if the construction of P.S. K753-School for Career Development included the entire lot with basement. The LPC notes that the revised report still does not meet the standards noted in the Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City- but concurs that the noted lots are archaeologically sensitive. However, LPC does not have sufficient information to concur that site 55 is not sensitive. The report should be revised to comply with the guidelines, correct the noted errors, and

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9th Floor North
New York, NY 10007

Voice (212)-669-7700
Fax (212)-669-7960
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the conclusion should list the findings for each site. We recommend that the authors use existing Phase IA reports for recent large rezonings that are available through LPC's website as models.

The LPC is also in receipt of the Historic Resources chapter for the EIS for this project. The text pertaining to archaeological resources should be revised to include site 55 in the list of archaeologically sensitive sites, and notes that table 7.1a showing the archaeologically sensitive sites should include both site 55 and site 20. The text is otherwise acceptable.

Finally, the LPC is in receipt of the mitigation chapter for the EIS. It should be revised to include all of the archaeologically sensitive sites as noted above. In addition, the line noting that archaeological monitoring will be needed should be removed.



3/6/2025

SIGNATURE DATE

Amanda Sutphin, Director of Archaeology

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