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LANDMARKS PRESERVATION  
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DOCUMENTARY STUDY  
55 GOODWIN PLACE HOUSING SITE  
Borough of Brooklyn

for

New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development

CEQR 88-209-K

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**KEY PERSPECTIVES**  
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## INTRODUCTION

This study is designed to fulfill the requirement of a Stage IA documentary study for Block 3294, Lot 42 (35-55 Goodwin Place) as required by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. The lot is situated on the southeastern corner of the block, at the intersection of Grove Street and Goodwin Place in the Bushwick section of Brooklyn. It was flagged for study as City Environmental Quality Review Act (CEQRA) Project 88-209-K because of its general proximity to the early historic settlement of Bushwick, which was one of the five original seventeenth century Dutch towns that eventually grew into the present day borough of Brooklyn. The site is to be developed by the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development as a seven-story building containing one hundred units of housing for the elderly with a parking lot and open areas covering the northern third of the site.

This study consists of an examination, through maps and texts, of the history of the area of Block 3294 and its natural topography. In addition, the building history of the site has been researched and the site visited and examined in its present condition. The information has been analyzed to determine if a Stage IB archaeological survey should or should not be required. A Stage IB archaeological survey will be required if, on the basis of the Stage IA documentary research, the site is determined to have the possibility of yielding significant archaeological materials. On the basis of the study that follows, no such further archaeological work is recommended for Block 3294, Lot 42.

The research for this study was conducted at the New York Public Library, the Brooklyn College Library, the records archives of the New York City Department of Buildings and in the authors' personal library.

## TOPOGRAPHY

The Dutch name for the village of Bushwick was "Boswijck," which translates as "Town in the Woods." The name was assigned to the town by Peter Stuyvesant at the time of his visit in 1661.<sup>1</sup> It was an appropriate name to describe the early Dutch village and its vicinity since the community fell within the woodlands that marked the border district between Brooklyn and Queens.

There are no inlets, streams or marsh areas in the neighborhood of Block 3294, and in its natural state, the block would have been part of the Bushwick woods. After clearing by the early European colonists, the area of the block would have been suitable as meadow land for pasturage, or for the tobacco farming that provided the main cash source to the early Bushwick agricultural community.

The site today consists of an open, level lot covered with high weeds (Figure 1).<sup>2</sup> There are scattered dumps of domestic trash throughout the site that further obscure the ground surface. Where exposed, the ground surface consists of a mixture of earth and construction rubble (i.e. plaster and brick debris). There are no indications on the ground to suggest the form or architecture of any of the structures that previously occupied the lot.

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<sup>1</sup> Stiles 1867/1869: II.329f.

<sup>2</sup> A site visit was conducted on July 25, 1989.

## PREHISTORY

Prehistoric occupation in the northeast, including the New York City area, has been divided into the following periods: Paleo-Indian, 10,500 - 8000 B.C., Archaic, 8000 - 1300 B.C., Transitional, 1300 - 1000 B.C., and Woodland, 1000 B.C. - historic occupation. The Archaic and Woodland periods have been subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late phases as follows: Early Archaic, 8000 - 6000 B.C., Middle Archaic, 6000 - 4000 B.C., Late Archaic, 4000 - 1300 B.C., Early Woodland, 1000 - 300 B.C., Middle Woodland, 300 B.C. - A.D. 1000, Late Woodland, A.D. 1000 - European contact. Each of these periods is characterized by particular settlement types.

Paleo-Indian sites are often along areas of low, swampy ground or on very high, protected areas.<sup>3</sup> Within New York City, Paleo-Indian remains have been excavated at the Port Mobile site on Staten Island, and worked stone implements of Paleo-Indian type have been found at additional locations within that borough.<sup>4</sup>

Paleo-Indian materials have not yet been discovered in Brooklyn. In predicting the location of Paleo-Indian sites, it must be remembered that the topography of Brooklyn and its surrounding region have changed considerably since the beginning of the Neothermal period. The discovery of the remains of land-based megafauna such as mammoth and mastodon on the Atlantic Ocean floor along the Continental Shelf opposite the New York - New Jersey sea coast<sup>5</sup> serves as a reminder that the geography of the New York area has been altered considerably since antiquity. Considering the general scarcity of Paleo-Indian remains within New York City, the probability of such remains being present on the site is extremely low.

The Early Archaic was characterized by small hunting camps. According to the Landmarks Commission's study for a city-wide archaeological predictive model, such sites do not have great archaeological visibility, nor are they likely to be associated with particular land forms.<sup>6</sup> Finds from other portions of the U.S. Northeast indicate that during the Middle

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<sup>3</sup> Ritchie 1980:7.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.: pp. xvii f. and map, pp. 4f.

<sup>5</sup> Chesler 1982:20.

<sup>6</sup> Baugher et al. 1982:10

Archaic there was a large increase of population. As yet, there is little evidence of this time period in the New York City region and thus it is especially important to watch for remains from this era. Discoveries of Middle Archaic components are necessary in order to define occurrence-characteristics and increase the accuracy of future predictions of site occurrence.

For the Late Archaic, sites are most likely to be found in littoral areas.<sup>7</sup> Block 3294, without any adjacent streams or marsh areas, would seem then not to have a significant potential for Late Archaic utilization.

Littoral areas and the zones along major inland water ways such as the Hudson are also known to have been settled during Transitional times. As yet, there is not a large enough body of information to accurately predict Transitional site occurrence within New York City in anything except the most general terms.<sup>8</sup>

In the Woodland period, many different kinds of settlements existed. Permanent and semi-permanent settlements, villages, as well as seasonal campsites and food gathering/-processing stations, are characteristic. Agriculture was practiced, although this development may date only to the end of the Late Woodland period, following the first contact with Europeans.<sup>9</sup> Shellfish collecting sites at tidal inlets are particularly well represented in this period, although this may simply be a reflection of the fact that the tidal zones were less likely to have been disturbed by subsequent city development than were inland areas.

In the mid-17th century, high hills near streams, rivers and agricultural fields, and fishing places were favored by the Indians for settlement, again features not characteristic of the development site.

At the time of European contact and Dutch settlement, Brooklyn was occupied by Munsee-speaking Delawarean Canarsee who occupied western Long Island and, probably, lower Manhattan. Historically documented settlements of the Canarsee

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<sup>7</sup> Baugher et al. 1982: 10-11, Ritchie 1980:143.

<sup>8</sup> Ritchie 1980:150-178 for general characteristics and distribution of Transitional remains.

<sup>9</sup> Ceci 1982: 2-36.

are known at various sites in Brooklyn.<sup>10</sup> The largest of these was Keshaechquereren, a major village situated in Flatbush near 38th Street between Avenues J and K.<sup>11</sup> There are no known places of Contact Period settlement in the vicinity of Block 3294. The nearest known native American pathways ran considerably to the north (along Flushing Avenue) and south (on the far side of the Cemetery of the Evergreens) of the site (Figure 2).<sup>12</sup> Thus, Block 3294 does not appear to have the potential for significant native Amerind utilization during the period of European contact.

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<sup>10</sup> Jaffee 1979.

<sup>11</sup> Grumet 1981:18f.

<sup>12</sup> Grumet 1981:70 and Bolton 1922.



## HISTORIC PERIOD

### Bushwick and the General Site Vicinity

The village of Bushwick was one of the original five Dutch towns established in the territory of New Netherlands that would eventually grow into the borough of Brooklyn.<sup>13</sup> Thus Bushwick, along with Nieuw Amersfoort/Flatlands, Midwout/Flatbush, Breukelen/Brooklyn and New Utrecht, along with a sixth, English village, Gravesend, forms a critical element in the historic core of Brooklyn.<sup>14</sup>

In contrast to the rowdy trading settlement of Nieuw Amsterdam that had been established at the southern tip of Manhattan island, the Brooklyn villages were peaceful agricultural communities. "New Netherlands was a rough...tough trading outpost...It was Brooklyn's destiny to help save New Netherlands by becoming a prosaic farm community, a region of plain boers and bouweries."<sup>15</sup>

Dutch and Belgian Walloon settlers had established themselves on western Long Island perhaps as early as 1624, and the earliest European farmers were probably active in Bushwick not long thereafter.<sup>16</sup> The actual purchase of the core area of Bushwick from the native inhabitants of Long Island took place on August 1, 1638 under the administration of Willem Kiefft who obtained the land from the "chiefs of Keskaechquerem" in exchange for eight fathoms of duffels cloth, eight fathoms of wampum, twelve kettles, eight adzes, eight axes and some knives, corals and awls,<sup>17</sup> substantially more than had been paid not long before for the area of lower Manhattan island.

In its earliest years, between 1641 and 1660, Bushwick was

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<sup>13</sup> See Stiles 1867/1869: II:304ff. for a comprehensive review of Bushwick's early history. This text formed the basis and in most cases the verbatim source for Stiles' subsequent history, Stiles 1884:270ff, as well as for the general history of the district published by the Brooklyn Eagle in 1946. Miller, Miller and Karp 1979 places the historical development of Bushwick in the broader context of the borough's history.

<sup>14</sup> To avoid ambiguity, the term Brooklyn will be used *infra* exclusively to describe the area that encompasses the modern borough, while the form Breukelen will be used for the early village along the East River shore.

<sup>15</sup> Weld 1950/1967:6.

<sup>16</sup> Stiles 1867/1869: I:29; Miller, Miller and Karp 1979:9.

<sup>17</sup> Stiles 1867/1869: I:26.

a community of independent farmers. This early group was made up of Swedish and Norwegian as well as Dutch settlers. Then, in 1660, responding to concerns of a possible native uprising, the Dutch administration of New Netherland ordered the dispersed farmers of Brooklyn to congregate into villages. Simultaneously, on February 16, 1660, fourteen Frenchmen and one Dutch interpreter were presented to the Dutch governor, Peter Stuyvesant, with the intention of forming a settlement in a "more remote portion of the territory" of Brooklyn. On February 19, accompanied by the surveyor Jaques Cortelyou, they laid out twenty-two house plots in the area between Mespat Kill (now Newtown Creek) and Norman's Kill (Bushwick Creek). Slightly more than a year later, on March 14, 1661, Director General Stuyvesant visited the site and at the request of the settlers, he offered a name for the new village: Boswijck or "Town in the Woods."<sup>18</sup> This village was centered near the modern junction of Bushwick and Metropolitan Avenues, well to the north-northeast of the proposed development site.

Bushwick was loyal to the Dutch States-General in 1663 and 1664 and following the English conquest in 1664, it remained one of the more active centers of dissent to English rule throughout the seventeenth century. This dissent notwithstanding, the village's patent was reissued by the English Governor Thomas Dongan in 1687 and again by Governor Cornbury in 1708.<sup>19</sup>

The villages of Dutch Brooklyn grew slowly during the later seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, but even in this context the growth of Bushwick was minimal. While the population of Breukelen jumped fifty per cent between 1698 and 1738, that of Bushwick, the third largest village in Brooklyn, grew by only one individual, from 301 to 302.

Tobacco farming was the main occupation of Brooklyn, and a reliance on the traditional Dutch plantation-like Patroon system of agriculture caused Brooklyn at the time of the American Revolution to have the highest proportion of black slaves of any community north of the Mason-Dixon line.<sup>20</sup>

Along with the other Brooklyn communities, Bushwick suffered during the American Revolution. The Battle of Long Island, which was fought entirely within Brooklyn on August 27th, 1776 (Figures 3 and 4), brought 10,000 rebels and 20,000

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<sup>18</sup> Stiles 1867/1869: II:328ff.

<sup>19</sup> Stiles 1867/1869: II:345ff.

<sup>20</sup> Miller, Miller and Karp 1979:14.

British and Hessian troops into an area previously occupied by a mere 3750 civilians. A scorched earth policy adopted by the rebels prior to the battle, and plundering by the victorious British forces afterwards, devastated local private property. Bushwick provided a company of militia to the rebel army at the time of the battle, although fear of slave revolts at home kept a number of potential participants in the village. Aware of this, and with a deliberate view to adding insult to injury, the British occupying garrison in slave-holding Bushwick, which had included Hessian forces during the winter of 1776/1777, consisted between December 1, 1781 and October 24, 1783 of at least one largely black company in the Guides and Pioneers.<sup>21</sup>

The British evacuation of Brooklyn was completed before the end of 1783 and by that time Bushwick consisted of three distinct districts. Het Dorp, or the old town plot, was centered near the junction of Bushwick Avenue and Metropolitan Avenue/Humbolt Street. Het Kivis Padt, the "crossroads," was located at the junction of Bushwick Lane and the Kreupelbush and Maspeth Road, the modern crossing of Bushwick Avenue and Flushing Road. Het Strand, the Strand, was situated along the East River shore.<sup>22</sup> It is noteworthy that none of these village centers is situated less than a mile away from the proposed development site (Figure 5).

Agriculture continued to dominate the economy of Bushwick in the years immediately following the revolution, with grains and vegetables destined for the New York market now competing with tobacco as the predominant crop. Residential development began shortly after the beginning of the nineteenth century when a new district was laid out in western Bushwick. Named by its developer, Richard M. Woodhull, after its surveyor, a Colonel Williams, Williamsburg was incorporated on April 14, 1827 and formally severed from Bushwick in 1839.<sup>23</sup> Separated from its more populous western sector, Bushwick lagged behind Breukelen in population and development. Thus, while in 1790, the population of Breukelen was 1,603 and that of Bushwick was 540, by 1850, Breukelen held 96,838 persons while Bushwick had grown only to 3,739. Finally, on January 1, 1855, Breukelen, Bushwick, Williamsburg and Greenpoint, with a combined population of 205,250, merged to form the third largest

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<sup>21</sup> Stiles 1867/1869: II:359ff.; Klinge 1979.

<sup>22</sup> Stiles 1867/1869: II:371.

<sup>23</sup> Stiles 1867/1869: II:379ff.; Miller, Miller and Karp 1979:15.

independent city in America.<sup>24</sup>

The explosive nineteenth century population growth in Brooklyn, as in the rest of the United States, was fed by European immigration. Within Brooklyn, the Irish provided the first wave of European immigrants. They were followed in the second quarter of the nineteenth century by Germans and Austrians who became the dominant population group in Bushwick. Blacks, a substantial segment of the population in earlier times, receded in importance and by 1870 they made up only slightly over one per cent of the inhabitants of the district. Descendants of the nineteenth century German immigrants continued to dominate Bushwick until the years between World Wars I and II, when the area became predominantly Italian. Since the 1960's, the pattern of dominance has shifted once again and while northern and western Bushwick have retained some pockets of white occupants, and the overall population of the area is more than fifty per cent Hispanic, the area of southern Bushwick along Broadway in the vicinity of the proposed development site has become almost exclusively black.<sup>25</sup>

The character of Bushwick during the second half of the nineteenth and first quarter of the twentieth centuries was essentially set by its German/Austrian occupants. Following the general pattern for Brooklyn, manufacturing and food processing came to replace the earlier agricultural economy. By 1900, only 2,538 of the borough's 476,498 workers earned their living in agriculture.<sup>26</sup> In Bushwick, the new inhabitants brought Lutheran and Catholic churches and, for entertainment, their traditional beer halls. Breweries became a mainstay of the local economy. Eleven had been established in Bushwick and Williamsburg by 1880; by 1904 there were forty-four operating in the same area. Trolleys and then, by 1890, elevated railroads operated along Broadway and Myrtle Avenue.<sup>27</sup>

By World War I, Bushwick was a reasonably prosperous lower middle class area of two to six family dwellings. A few larger apartment houses were constructed during the 1920's as the population of the district began to shift from German to Italian. Following that, there was virtually no further

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<sup>24</sup> Miller, Miller and Karp 1979:15-18.

<sup>25</sup> New York City Planning Commission 1968: 3:54; Miller, Miller and Karp 1979: 18-20, 27; Sanchez 1988: 1ff.

<sup>26</sup> Miller, Miller and Karp 1979:25.

<sup>27</sup> Sanchez 1988:3.

development until the 1980's.<sup>28</sup>

After World War II, the local industries of Bushwick began to decline. Only nine breweries had survived Prohibition and only seven continued to function after the war. The last two closed in 1976. By that time, Bushwick had slipped into the downward spiral of the modern American urban slum. Mortgages for new development were unobtainable and employment levels among the adult population plummeted. Then, during the electrical blackout of July 13, 1977, the already devastated economy of Bushwick suffered a staggering blow. When the lights went out, crowds chanting "Broadway, Broadway, Broadway" converged on Bushwick's main commercial thoroughfare to commence the worst outbreak of looting since the ghetto riots of the mid-1960's. One third of the stores along Broadway closed after the 1977 riots. One year later, forty-three per cent were still vacant, a rate that remained virtually unchanged more than a decade later. Reflecting this economic collapse, the population of Bushwick dropped from 122,000 in 1975 to 93,000 in 1980. Today, Bushwick is the poorest area in Brooklyn, with fifty-six per cent of its adults out of the labor force.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> Sanchez 1988:4.

<sup>29</sup> Sanchez 1988:2, 4-8.

## The Project Site

The proposed development site fills the southeastern corner of Block 3294, at the intersection of Goodwin Place and Grove Street, one short block north of Broadway which serves as the area's main thoroughfare and which also forms the southern border of the Bushwick neighborhood.<sup>30</sup>

At the time of the European colonization of Brooklyn, the site was part of the woodland area that marked the border land between Brooklyn and Queens. The early settlers tended to concentrate along the river and the inlets along the Brooklyn shore. The easternmost of Bushwick's earliest settlers, Jan de Swede, Daniel Bordet and Humphrey Clay, all held land considerably to the west of the site, much of it within the area that eventually developed into Williamsburg.<sup>31</sup>

Even at the time of the Revolutionary War, the area around the site remained unsettled meadow and woodland. The famous Battle of Long Island was fought well to the south of the site (see Maps 2 - 6, Figures 3 and 4). The only action related to the battle that took place within the general area of the site was the movement of General Howe's reconnoitering party along the Old Rockaway Footpath.<sup>32</sup> This path ran through the Cemetery of the Evergreens, approximately a mile to the east of the site.

Within the next half century, streets began being laid out in the vicinity of the project block (see Maps 7 to 12) although inconsistencies in the early atlases suggest that some of this "development" may have been on paper rather than on the actual ground surface. Thus, one map published by M. Dripps and Company (Map 9) in the 1850's shows only six streets mapped in along Broadway (which is termed Division Street on the map, as it is also on Map 11) in its thirty-five block long stretch between Myrtle Avenue and the Cemetery of the Evergreens, while a second Dripps map dated 1852 (Map 10) shows the modern street divisions intact.

This same 1852 Dripps map provides the first indications

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<sup>30</sup> For purposes of clarity, cardinal directions have been normalized within this report so that Grove Street is described as being east of the proposed development site, Bushwick Avenue is north, Greene Street is west, and Broadway and Central Place/Goodwin Place are described as south.

<sup>31</sup> Stiles 1867/1869: II:315f.

<sup>32</sup> Stiles 1867/1869: I: text accompanying Plan of the Battle of Brooklyn (Map 2).

of development adjacent to the project block. Four houses are drawn near Broadway within the area that will later be encompassed by the block immediately south of the project block, which is today bounded by Broadway, Goodwin Place, Grove and Greene Streets. Two of the houses are situated immediately along Broadway, the other two houses are drawn "behind" them (i.e. further away from Broadway). Since the two houses along Broadway are drawn as solid blocks on the map while the other structures are only outlined, it seems likely that the map depicts two primary structures (e.g. residential buildings) and two accompanying out-buildings. No land owners are indicated for the houses although the area north of Bushwick Avenue is identified as belonging to Bowron, presumably the same Watson or Watsons Bowron who is shown on Dripps' 1868 map as owning the eastern quarter of the project block and on Fulton's 1874 farm line map as holding the block to the east of the proposed development site (Maps 14 and 16, Figure 13). A second map from 1852 (Map 11) shows the land between Grove Street and Greene Street as being divided into eight parallel rectilinear lots, The owners, beginning from Grove Street, are: Henry Terry, Benj. Rawson, Fred. Dubois, unowned lot, Benj. Wightman, L. Mathews, P.C. Mathews and unowned lot. The proposed development site would fall within the lots owned by Terry and Rawson.

The project block takes its final form (on paper at least) by 1859 when the east-west running division that is eventually termed Goodwin Place appears (Map 13, Figure 12). In this early period, Goodwin Place is called Central Place, a name that the street will hold until after World War I. The block, along with Bushwick in general, has been incorporated into the eighteenth ward of Brooklyn (Map 15, Figure 6).

Dripps' 1868 map of Kings County (Map 14, Figure 13) shows the street grid around and including the project block intact. The central part of the project block is owned by Schenck, presumably the Stephen Schenck identified on Fulton's 1874 farm line map (Map 16), while the eastern part of the block is held by Watson Bowron.

As noted above, Fulton's 1874 farm line map of Brooklyn (Map 16) identifies Stephen Schenck as the owner of the central portion of Block 3294. Schenck's eastern property line runs at a slight angle to the subsequent city block grid, and this line appears to be preserved in the slightly angled eastern border of the lot occupied by 43 Central/Goodwin Place, the westernmost building lot included within the proposed development site (see Map 20, Figure 7. Note, however, that on subsequent atlases [Maps 24, 25 and 26, Figures 8, 9 and 10] the angled boundary is shown on the western rather than on the eastern side of the lot, thus raising the question of whether any of the proposed develop-

ment site is situated within Schenck's property). The owner of the area immediately to the west of Schenck's property (i.e. the main portion of the proposed development site), identified by Dripps in 1868 as Watson Bowron (Map 14, Figure 13), is not indicated by Fulton.

Robinson's atlas of 1886 (Map 18) is the first to indicate construction within the development site. This construction consists of five residential buildings. These same structures are indicated on the 1888 Sanborn atlas (Map 20, Figure 7). Four were constructed of wood, 43 Central/Goodwin Place, 31, 35 and 37 Grove Street, while a fifth, at 39 Grove Street, was made of brick. All are at least two stories tall. Water and sewage lines were in place at this time, as can be seen in the 1886 and 1888 atlases, where the lines are indicated as they are in the later atlases as well (Maps 18 and 20). The development indicated on these two atlases left the central portion of the site as well as the corner of Grove Street and Central/Goodwin Place clear.

With the construction of the elevated rail line along Broadway (in place by 1890, see Map 21) development intensified. By 1893, a four story brick building had been added at the southeast corner of the development site, at the intersection of Central/Goodwin and Grove, while three, three-story wood frame structures had been built between the new brick structure and the former wood frame building at 43 Central/Goodwin (Map 22). The northwestern corner of the proposed development site which formed the back yards of these buildings remained undeveloped. The configuration of the block remains unchanged into early twentieth century and the Depression (Maps 24 and 25, Figures 8 and 9).

A search of the files of the Buildings Department revealed no plans for these structures. "Although only two of the buildings were indicated as having a basement, the frame buildings along Goodwin Place resemble in footprint many of the existing adjacent buildings. These adjacent buildings as a rule, have basements or full cellars. I think it is safe to assume that all these nine original buildings had similar basements or cellars."<sup>33</sup> These buildings were demolished in 1943 to make way for a proposed U.S. Post Office which was never built. The site remained vacant through the early 1950's (Map 26, Figure 10) until a super market was constructed on the site in 1954. The super market, which ran eighty-five feet along Goodwin Place and 100 feet along Grove Street and which had an eleven foot deep cellar, was positioned tight to the intersection of Goodwin and Grove,

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<sup>33</sup> J. Gallagher, pers. comm. to M. London, Dept. of City Planning, dated May 5, 1988.



with the remaining portion of the development site reserved for the market's parking lot. This configuration is visible in the aerial photographs utilized in the New York City Planning Commission's 1969 Plan for New York City. There are no records in the city files of when the super market was demolished.

What is today lot 42 was divided into numbered building lots by 1886, an event which occurred after 1874. In 1886, the building site was divided into 5 lots. By 1893 the area had been divided into 9 different lots, which division continued until 1943. In the following description of the individual building histories, street addresses will be used instead of lot numbers in order to avoid confusion.

No structures occur on the building site on any maps or atlases prior to 1886. Since the records of the early structures are not preserved in the Buildings Department, the atlases are our only record of the history of the physical structures on the site.

43 Central/Goodwin. Lot formed between 1874 and 1886. Lot dimensions 120' by 22'. After 1874 and by 1886 a 2-story frame house with attached 1-story section in back was on the street half of the lot. The structure was demolished in 1943. The lot was part of the parking lot of the 1954 supermarket.

45 Central/Goodwin. Lot formed between 1886 and 1893. Lot dimensions 100' by 22'. After 1886 and by 1893 a 3-story wooden structure was on the front half of the lot. The house was demolished in 1943. The lot was part of the parking lot of the 1954 supermarket.

47 Central/Goodwin. Lot formed between 1886 and 1893. Lot dimensions 100' by 22'. After 1886 and by 1893 a 3-story wooden structure was on the front half of the lot. The house was demolished in 1943. The lot was part of the parking lot of the 1954 supermarket.

49 Central/Goodwin. Lot formed between 1886 and 1893. Lot dimensions 50' by 22'. After 1886 and by 1893, a 3-story frame house filled the entire lot. The house was demolished in 1943. The lot was part of the parking lot of the 1954 supermarket.

27 Grove. Part of same lot as 31 Grove in 1886. By 1893 had become a separate lot 100' by 25' on which was erected a 4-story brick apartment building which covered the lot. The structure was demolished in 1943. The 1954 supermarket, with 11' foundations, covered the front 85' of this lot, with the parking lot covering the remaining area.

31 Grove. In 1886 was a lot 50' by 100', including the lot number 27 Grove. The part of the lot numbered 31 Grove was covered by a frame dwelling which was 2 1/2 stories at the front with a series of 2- and 1-story extensions towards the back. The house was set-back about 20' from the Grove Street frontage and extended to the back lot line. By 1893, the lot measured 25' by 100', but the house was apparently unchanged, except for the demolition of the sheds at the extreme rear of the house. The entire house was demolished in 1943. The 1954 supermarket building, with 11' foundations, covered the front 85' of this lot, with the parking lot covering the remaining area.

35 Grove. In 1886, the lot, measuring 50' by 120', contained a 3-story frame house with attached 1-story extension, set back from the street about 20' and extending back about 85'. This dwelling was destroyed in 1943. The 1954 supermarket covered the entire width of the lot and the front 85 feet. The remaining area was parking lot.

37 Grove. In 1886, the lot, measuring 20' by 166', contained a 2-story frame house with basement on the front part of the lot. The house was set back from the street about 20'. It was only about 25' deep and directly abutted 39 Grove. The house was demolished in 1943. It was part of the parking lot of the 1954 supermarket.

39 Grove. In 1886, the lot, measuring 20' by 135', contained a two-story frame house with gable which was set back about 20' from the street and extended about 60' towards the back of the lot. The house was demolished in 1943. It was part of the parking lot of the 1954 supermarket.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The northwestern corner of Block 3294, Lot 42 has never been seriously developed. Although paved over to form a parking lot in the mid-twentieth century, no sub-surface ground disturbances are recorded for that portion of the proposed development site. The remaining portions of the site have been cut by domestic cellars of the late nineteenth century and by the cellar of a mid-twentieth century supermarket. Thus, only this one corner of the lot could preserve remains of archaeological significance if such remains were there to be found within the proposed development site.

However, there is nothing in the documented archaeological or historic record to suggest that such remains would be present. The lot is not near any early water course which might have attracted prehistoric settlement, it is not in the vicinity of any of the native American pathways or villages of pre-European Brooklyn, and it is not within the borders of the early historic settlement of Bushwick or of its earliest "suburbs." The documentary evidence shows no structures built within the proposed development site prior to the late nineteenth century. And the late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential structures, built only when water and sewer lines had been installed on the block, were not of a character to suggest archaeological or historic significance. Even though the backyards were not all destroyed by the construction of the supermarket in 1954, there is no indication that there would be any in-yard features on the development site. And late nineteenth-early to mid-twentieth century domestic backyard remains, while often charming, are not of archaeological significance (eg. Winter 1984:69 and passim).

On the basis of the above findings, no further archaeological work is recommended for Block 3294, Lot 42.



1A - View from west to east, along Goodwin Pl. to Grove



1B - View towards south, towards Broadway elevated

FIGURES 1A and 1B - Site views, July 25, 1989 (Winter)



1C - View across site towards south, with weed cover



1D - View towards north across Goodwin Place

FIGURES 1c and 1D - Site views, July 25, 1989 (Winter)

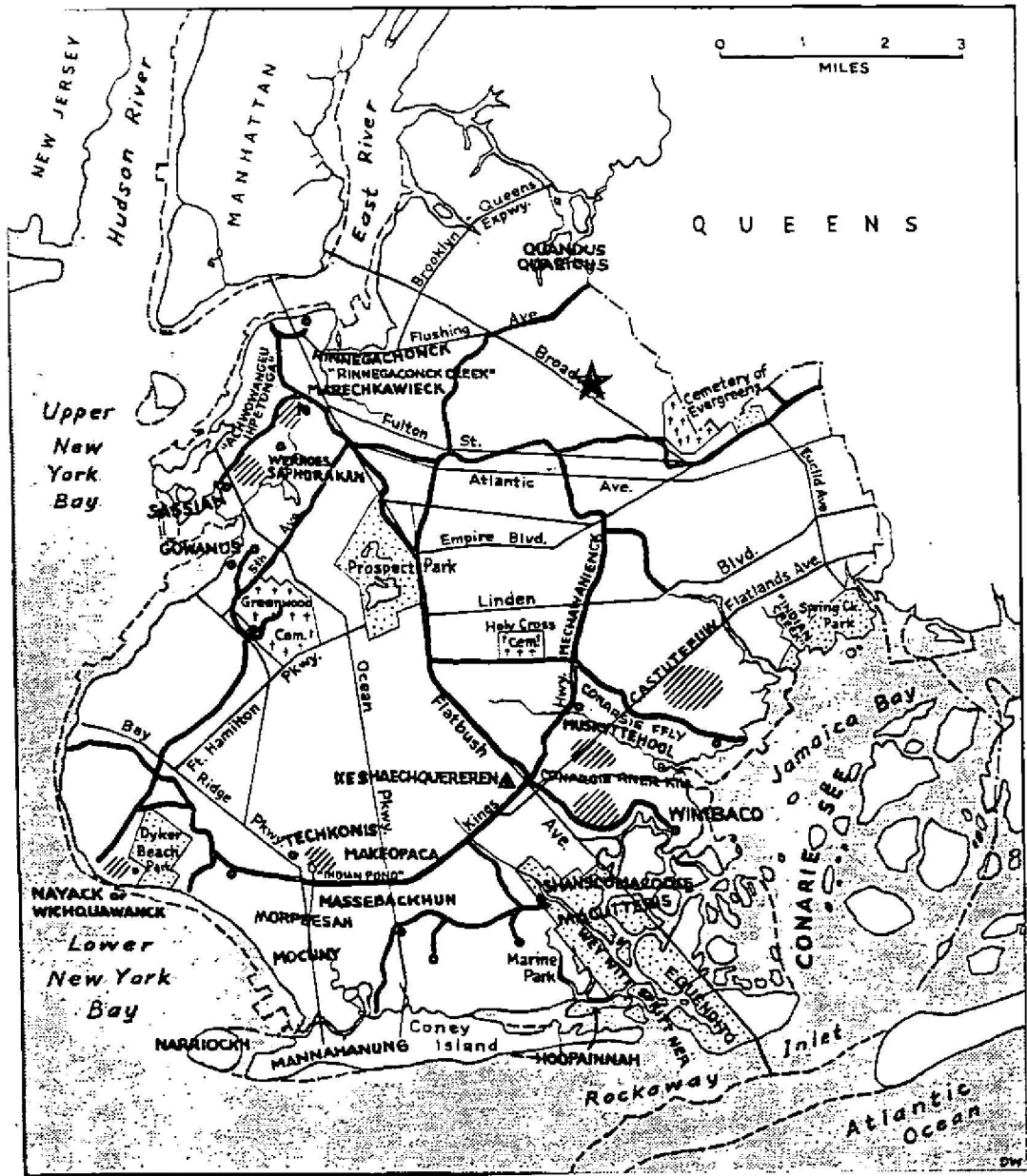


FIGURE 2 - Indian paths and settlements in Brooklyn (after Grumet 1971)

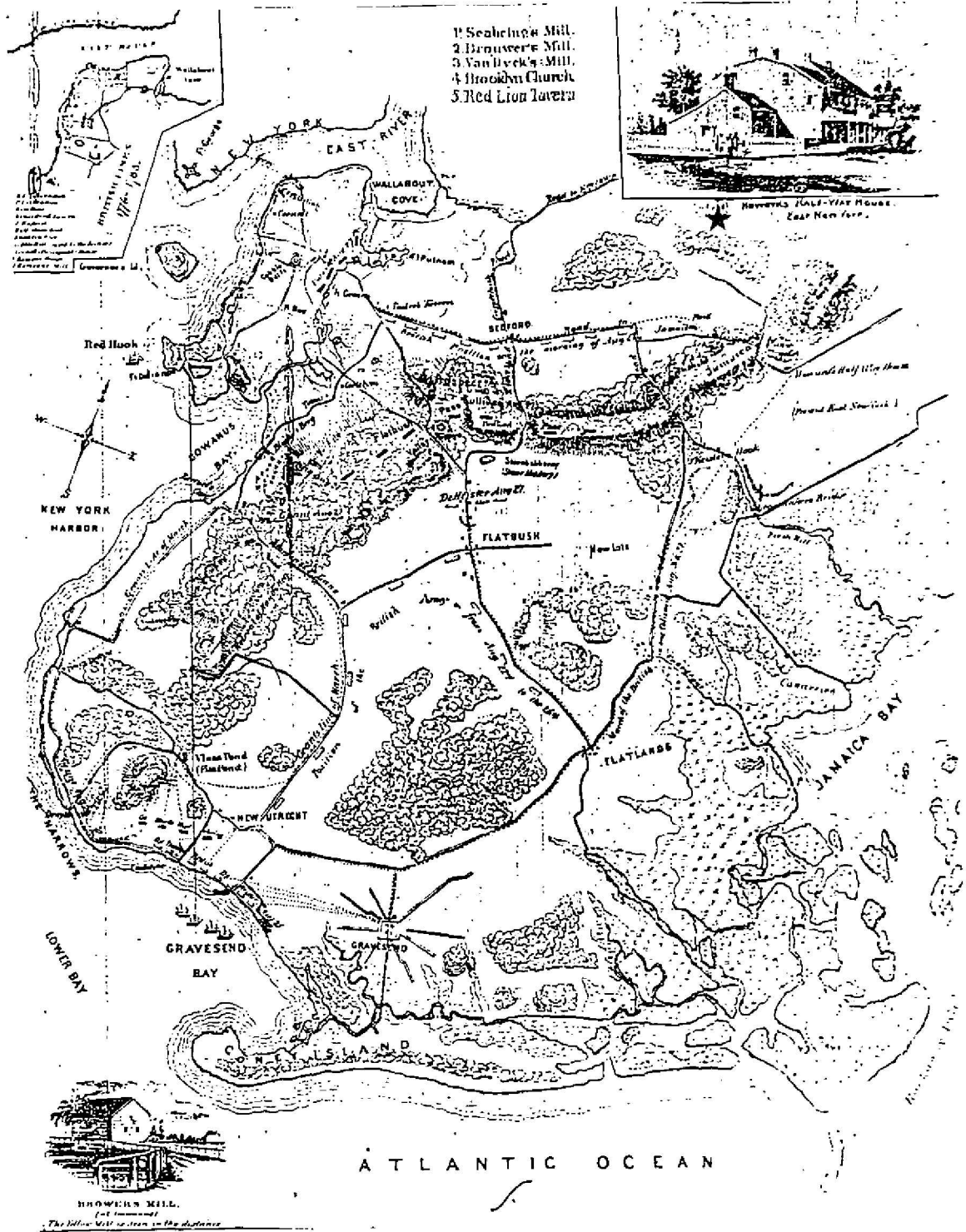


FIGURE 3 - Map of the Battle of Long Island, 1776  
 (after Stiles 1867/1869) (Map 2)

Plan of  
NEW YORK ISLAND  
and part of  
LONG ISLAND.

Showing the position of the  
AMERICAN & BRITISH ARMIES  
before, as & after the Engagement  
ON THE HEIGHTS  
August 27<sup>th</sup> 1771.

Scale of Miles.

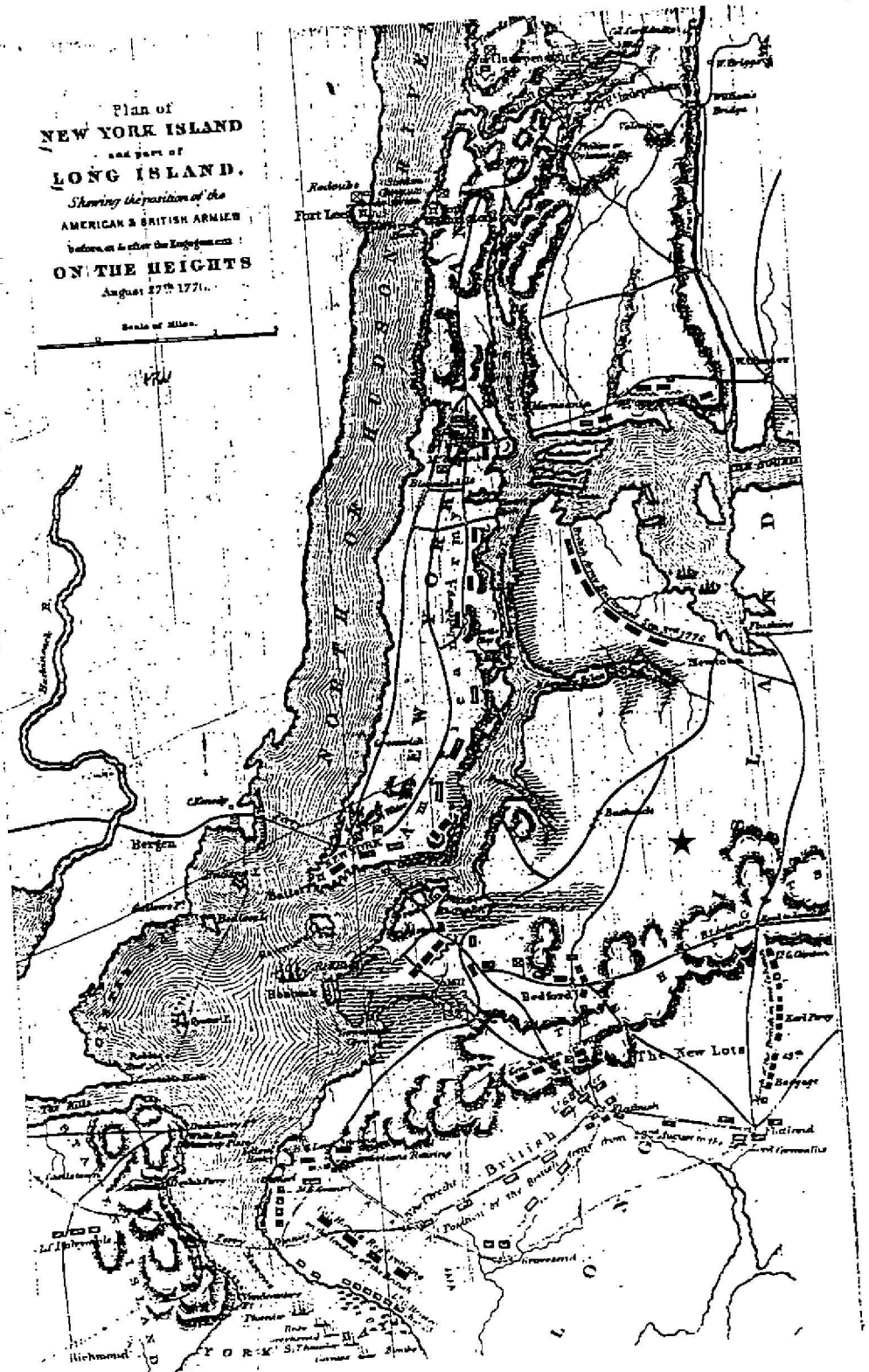


FIGURE 4 - Plan of New York Island and Part of Long Island  
1776 (Map 5)





FIGURE 5 - Late 18th century Bushwick in relation to the modern city and the proposed development site. Het Dorp = 1, Het Kivis Padd = 2, proposed development site = 3

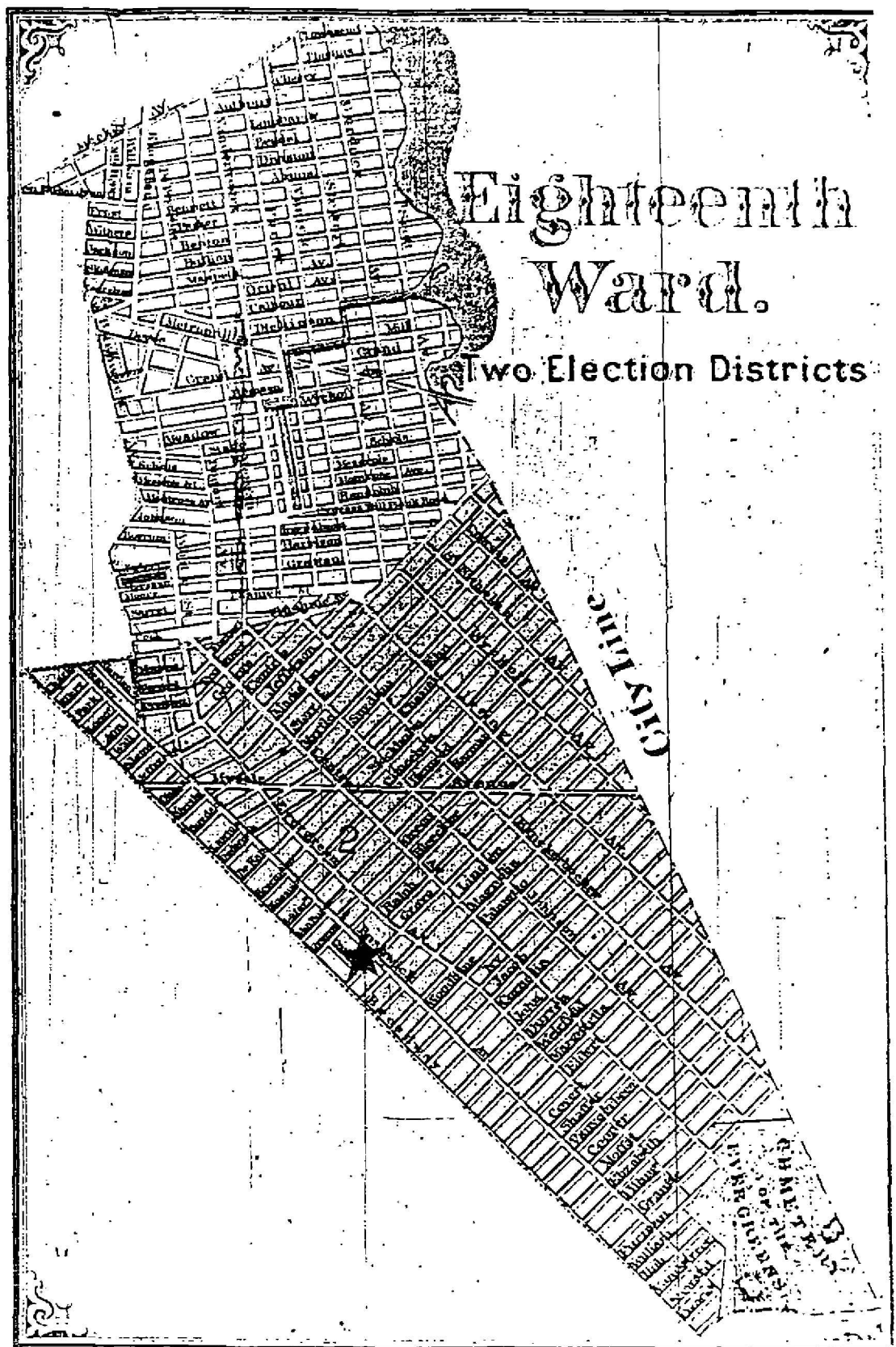


FIGURE 6 - Brooklyn's eighteenth ward, 1869 (Map 15)

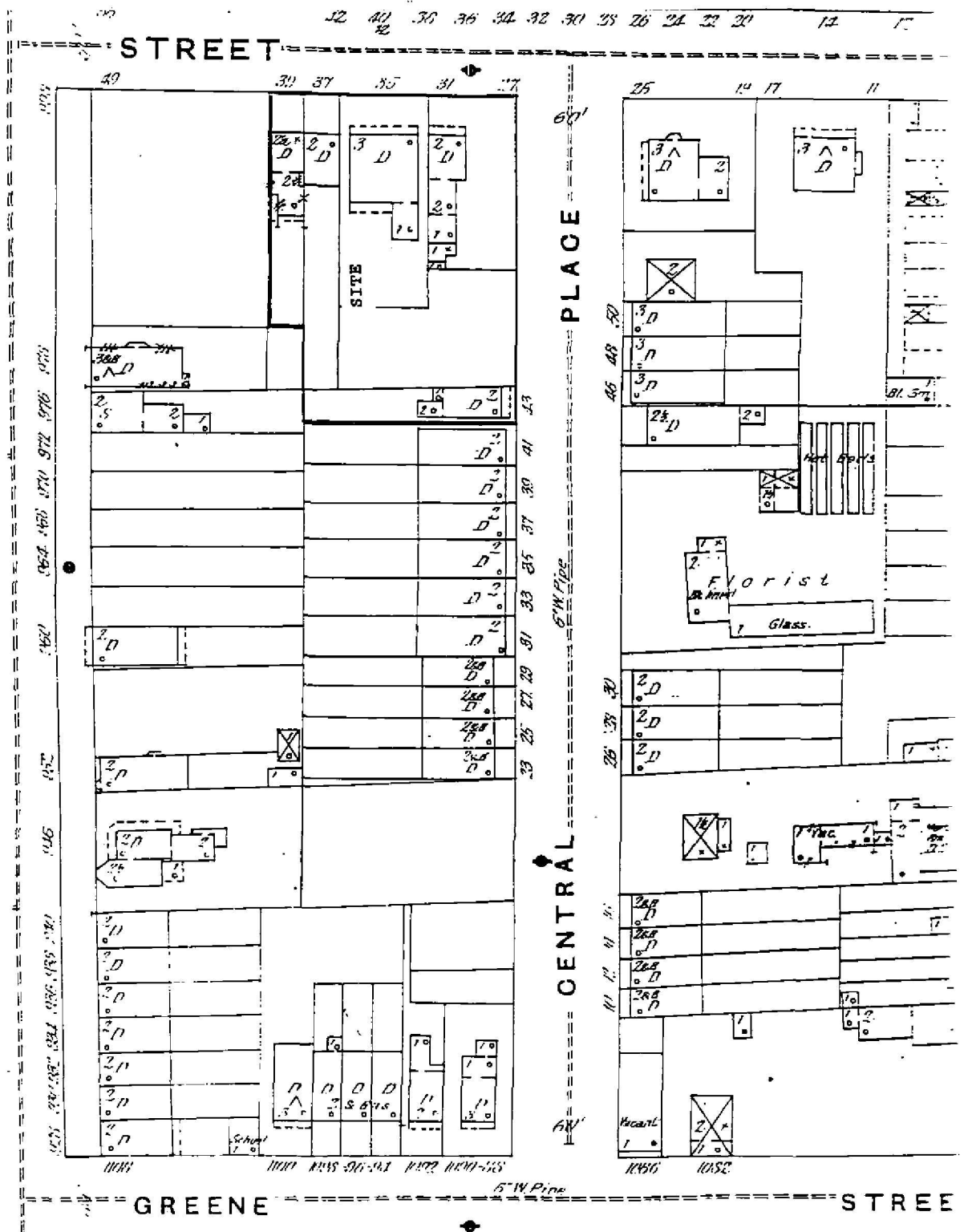


FIGURE 7 - 1888 Sanborn atlas (Map 20)

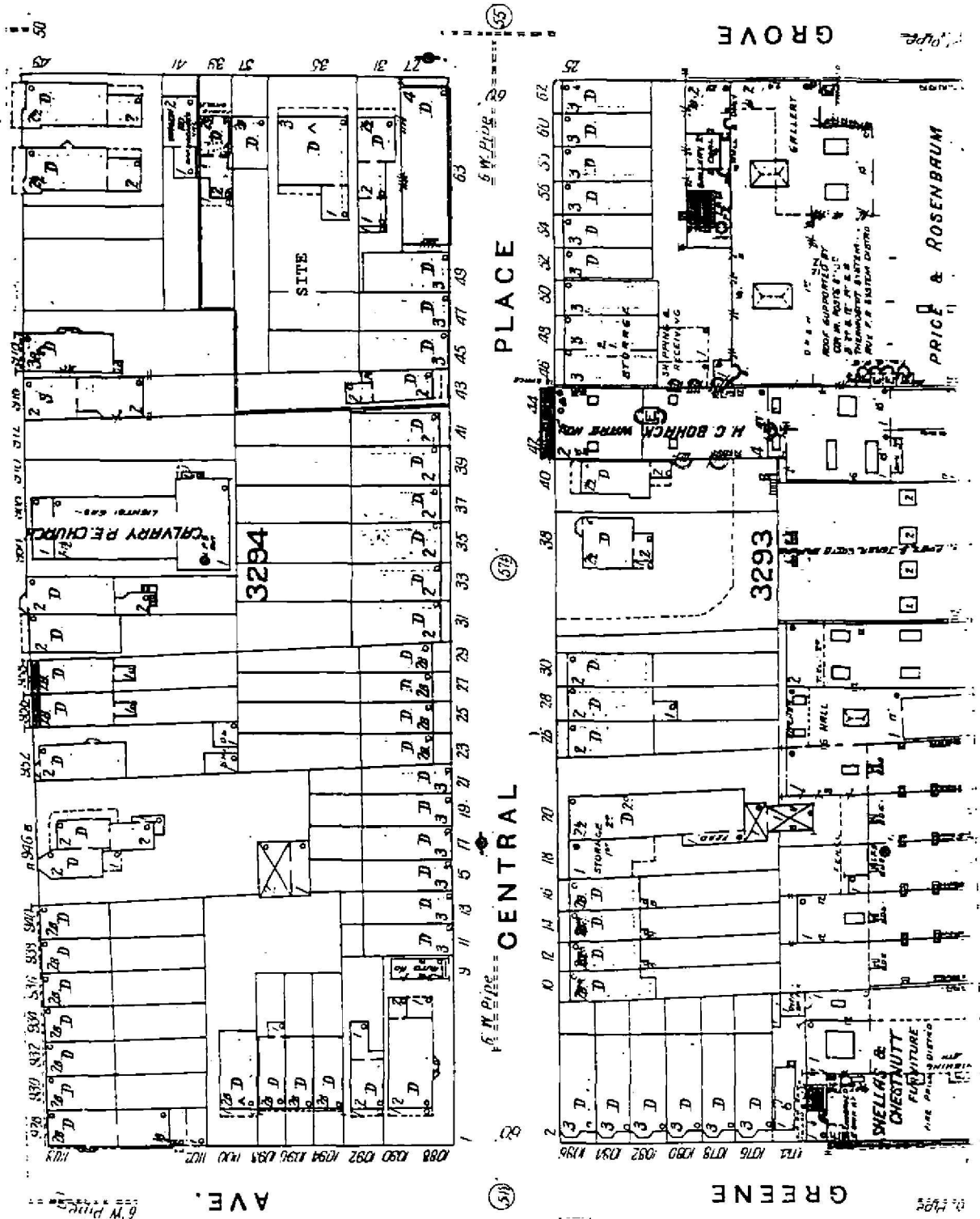


FIGURE 8 - 1907 Sanborn atlas (Map 24)

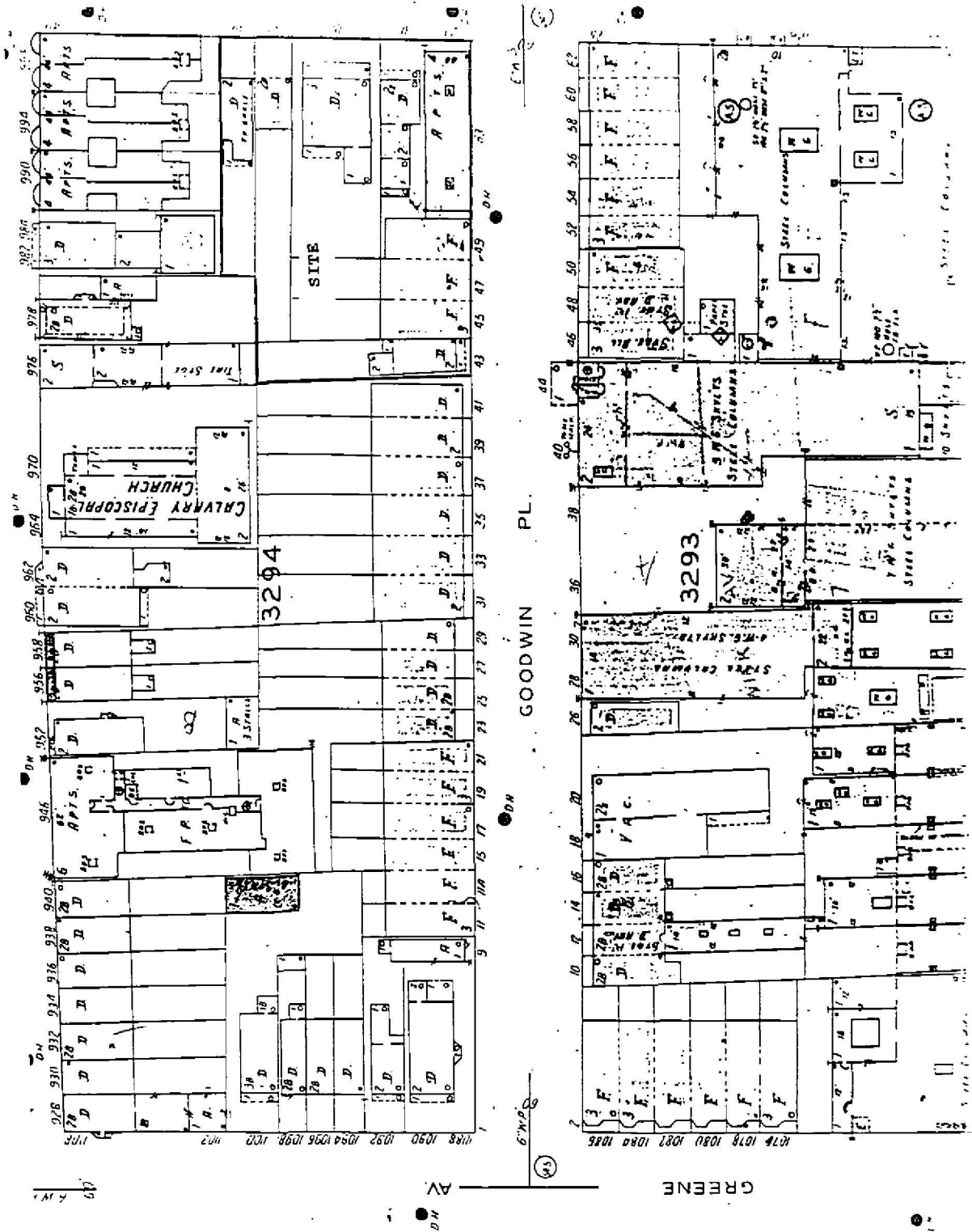


FIGURE 9 - 1933 Sanborn atlas (Map 25)

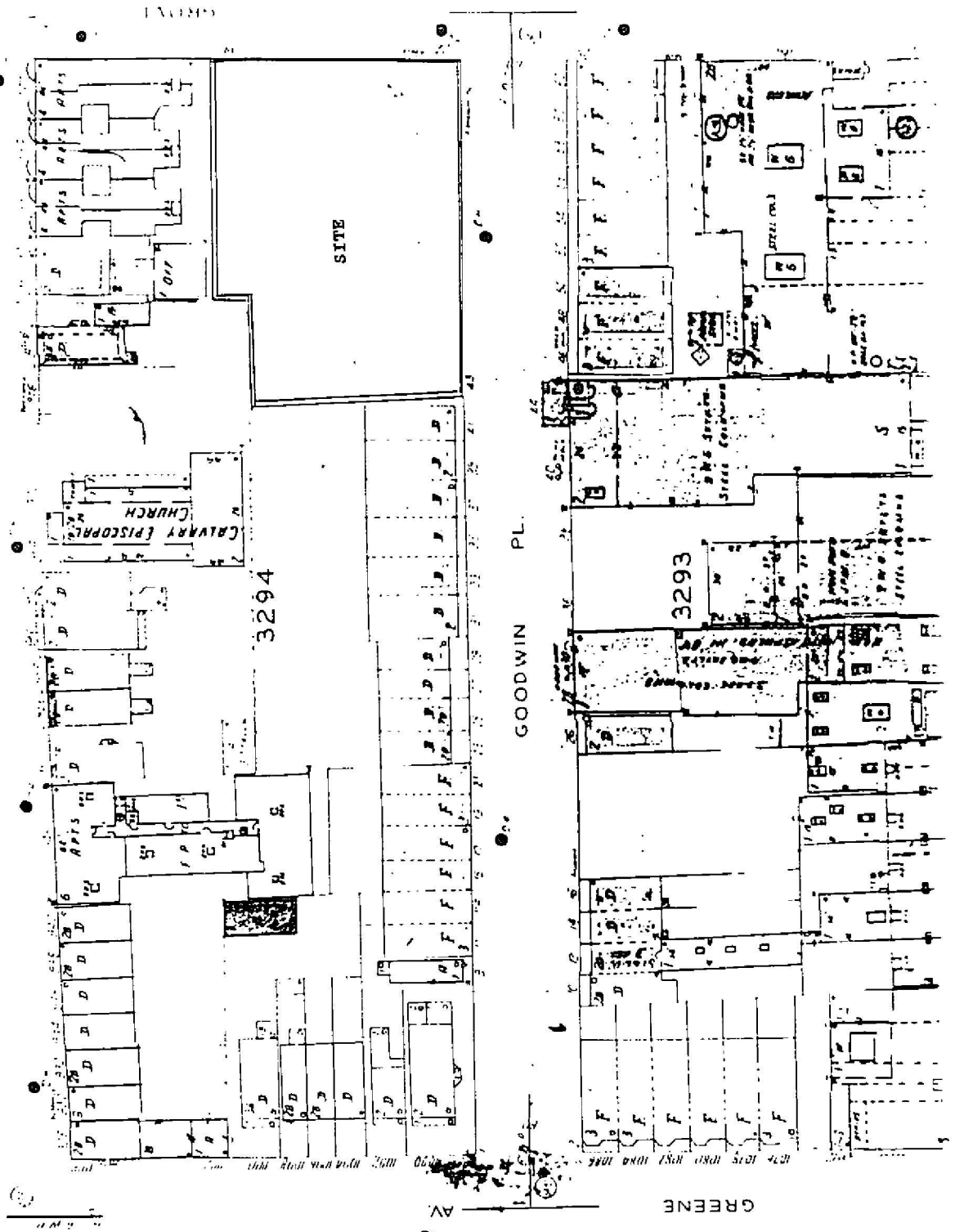
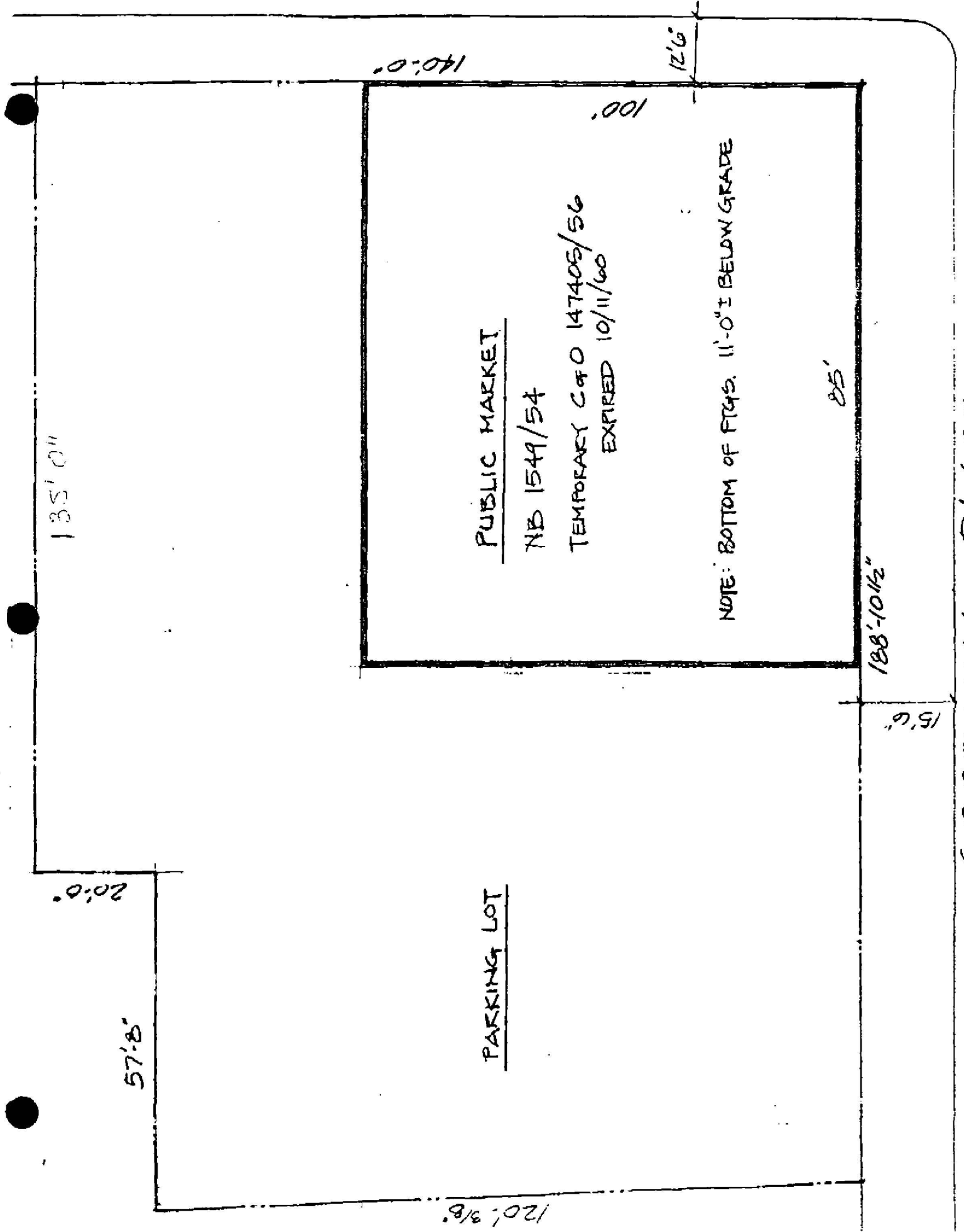


FIGURE 10 - 1951 Sanborn atlas (Map 26)



PUBLIC MARKET

NB 1549/54

TEMPORARY C#O 147405/56  
EXPIRED 10/11/60

NOTE: BOTTOM OF FIGS. 11'-0" BELOW GRADE

PARKING LOT

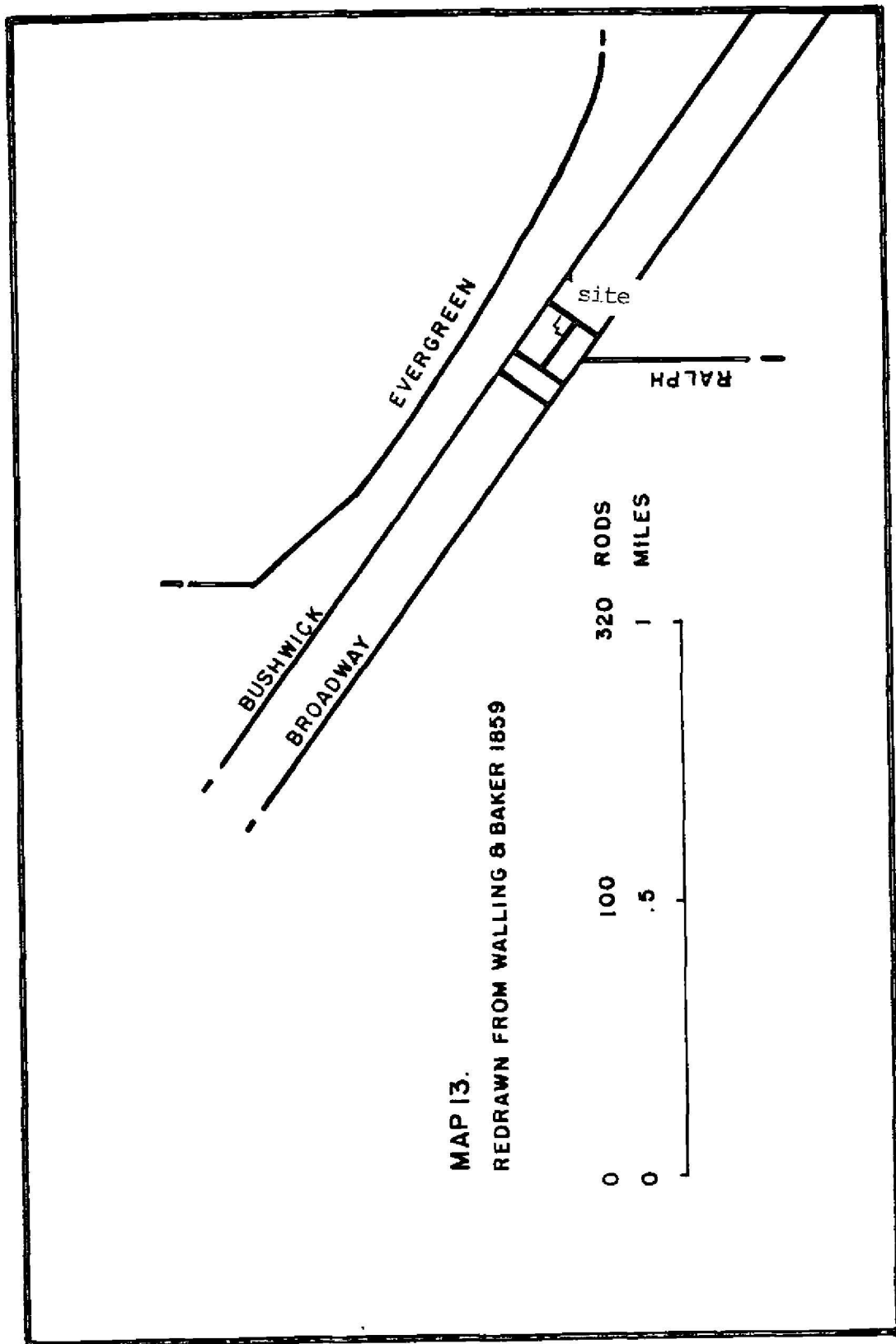


FIGURE 12 - 1859 Walling and Baker Map (enlarged copy)



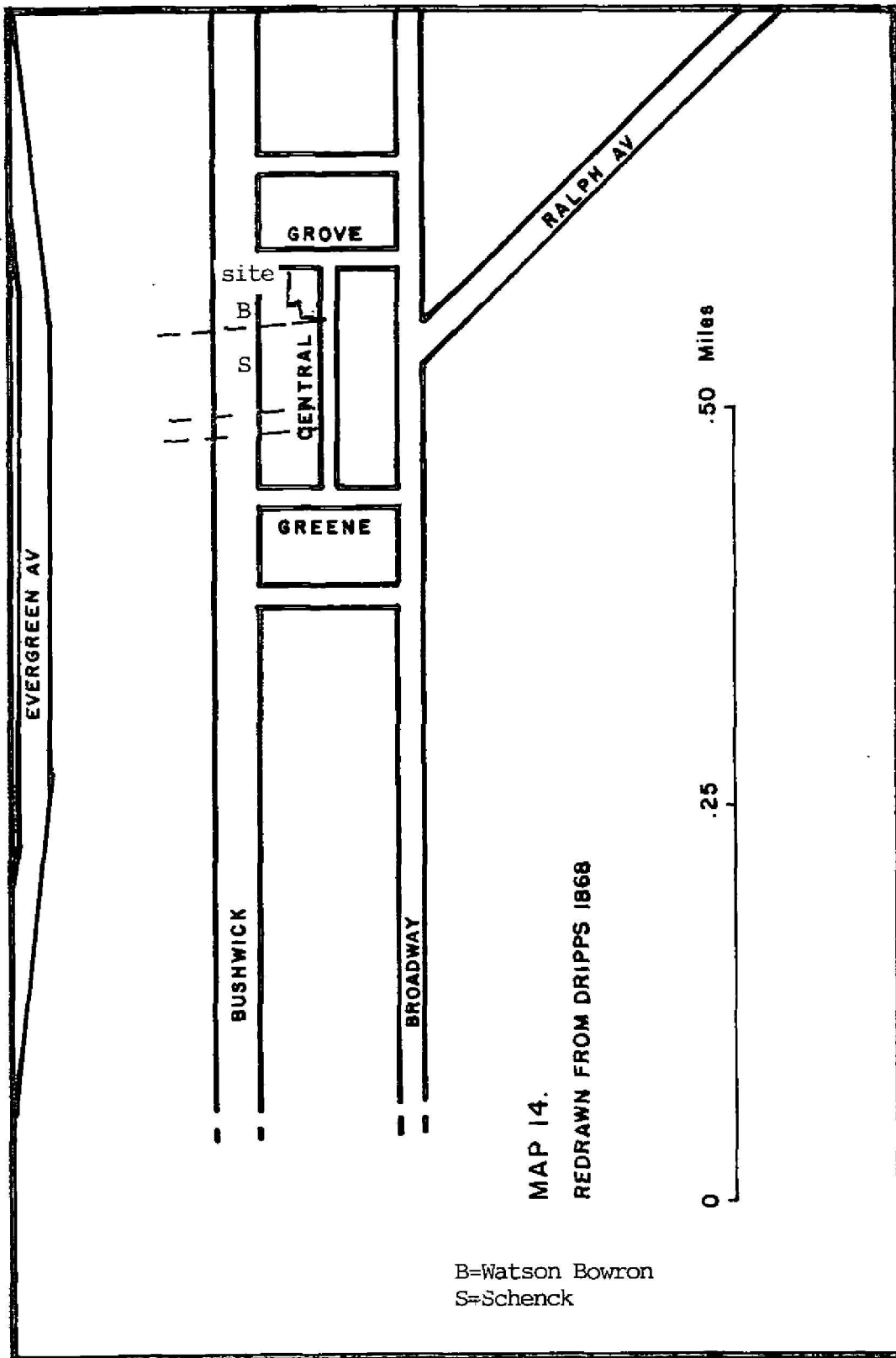


FIGURE 13 - 1868 Dripps Map (enlarged copy)

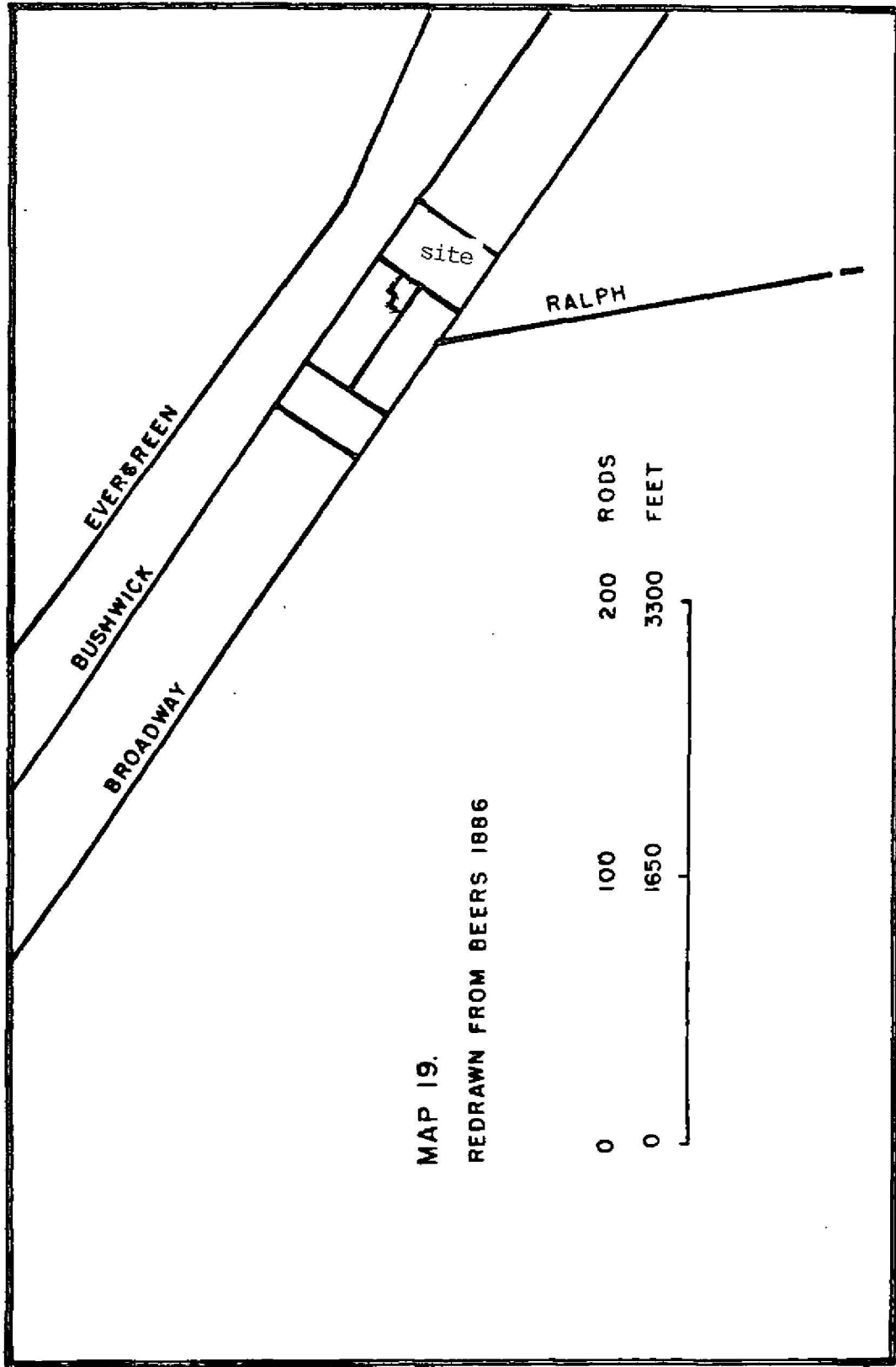


FIGURE 14 - 1886 Beers Map (greatly enlarged copy)

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