

PHASE 1A LITERATURE SEARCH AND SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT
THE SEVENTY SIX MIXED USE REDEVELOPMENT
PROJECT
SOUTH END, CITY OF ALBANY, ALBANY COUNTY, NEW YORK

PREPARED FOR:

THE CHAZEN COMPANIES
21 FOX STREET
POUGHKEEPSIE, NY 12601



HUDSON VALLEY
CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, LTD.
3 LYONS DRIVE POUGHKEEPSIE, NY 12601

MAY 2020

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number (if available):

Involved State and Federal Agencies:

Phase of Survey: **Phase 1A Literature Search and Sensitivity Assessment**

Location Information:

Location: **Second Avenue, Scott, Krank & Leonard Streets and Seymour Avenue**

Minor Civil Division: **City of Albany**

County: **Albany County**

Survey Area (Metric & English)

Length: **558'/170.12 m**

Width: **350'/106.7 m**

Depth (when appropriate):

Number of Acres Surveyed: **2.19 acres (0.66 h)**

Number of Square Meters & Feet Excavated (Phase II, Phase III only): **N/A**

Percentage of the Site Excavated (Phase II, Phase III only):

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: **Albany NY 2019**

Archaeological Survey Overview

Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: N/A

Number & Size of Units: N/A

Width of Plowed Strips: N/A

Surface Survey Transect Interval: N/A

Results of Archaeological Survey

Number & name of precontact sites identified: 0

Number & name of historic sites identified: 0

Number & name of sites recommended for Phase II/Avoidance: N/A

Results of Architectural Survey

Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries within Project Area: **0**

Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries adjacent to Project Area: **1, Our Lady Help of Christians Church/Elijah Missionary Baptist Church (70 Second Avenue).**

Number of previously determined NR listed or eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: **1, South End-Groesbeckville Historic District**

Number of identified eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: **0**

Report Author (s): Beth Selig, MA, RPA

Date of Report: **May 18 2020.**

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I. PHASE 1A LITERATURE SEARCH AND SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

A. THE SEVENTY-SIX MIXED USE REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In May of 2020, Hudson Valley Cultural Resource Consultants (HVCRC) was retained by The Chazen Companies to complete a Phase 1A Literature Search and Sensitivity Assessment of The Seventy-Six Mixed Use Redevelopment Project, in the South End Neighborhood in the City of Albany, New York.

The purpose of the Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey is to determine whether previously identified cultural resources (historic and archeological sites) are located within the boundaries of the proposed project, and to evaluate the potential for previously unidentified cultural resources to be located within the boundaries of the Project APE of Potential Effect (APE). All work was completed in accordance with the *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archeological Collections* published by the New York Archeological Council (NYAC) and recommended for use by New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). The report has been prepared according to New York State OPRHP's Phase 1 Archaeological Report Format Requirements, established in 2005.

The background research as well as the cultural and environmental overviews were completed by Beth Selig, MA, RPA, President and Principal Investigator with HVCRC. A project site visit was conducted by Beth Selig and Franco Zani Jr., on May 12, 2020, to observe and photograph existing conditions within the Project APE. The information gathered during the walkover reconnaissance is included in the relevant sections of this report.

The Seventy-Six Mixed Use Redevelopment Project (hereafter “the Project Area”) consists of thirty-two residential properties, which are bounded to the north by Second Avenue, to the east by Krank Street, to the south by Seymour Avenue and the west by Leonard Street. Scott Street bisects the overall parcel. The parcel currently contains fourteen structures, most of which are vacant. The Elijah Missionary Baptist Church, formerly Our Lady Help of Christians, and the St. Peter's Addiction and Recovery Center are located to the northeast of the project boundaries. The Church is considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and will not be directly impacted by the proposed project.

The Project Area encompasses ±2.19 acres (0.66 h) of residential properties located on land that gently slopes to the southeast. The site assessment revealed that much of the natural landscape has been altered with cutting and filling to create level areas. Subsurface utilities border the parcels, and the roadways. Many of the residential yards are currently fenced.

The proposed undertaking consists of the development of four, seven story mixed use modular buildings that will each have solar canopies extending over the entire building footprints. The buildings will be built into the topography of the site. Parking will be provided in sub-grade parking garages, underneath the buildings that will be accessed from Leonard and Krank Streets. As part of the project, Scott Street, which currently bisects the Project Area will be converted to a pedestrian walkway and plaza.

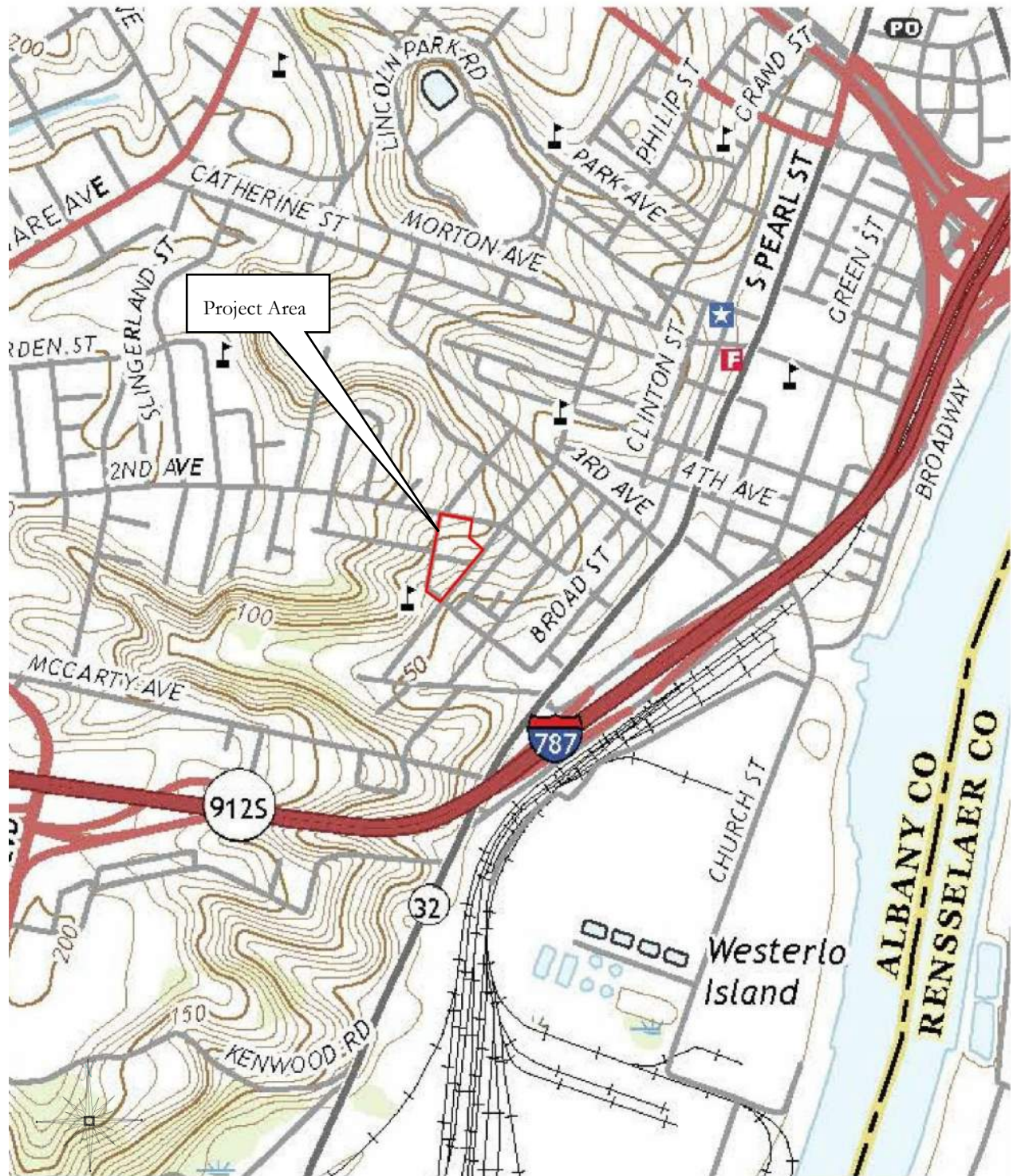


Figure 1: 2019 USGS Topographical Map. Albany NY Quadrangle. 7.5 Minute Series. (Source: USGS.gov.)
 Scale: 1"=1550'.

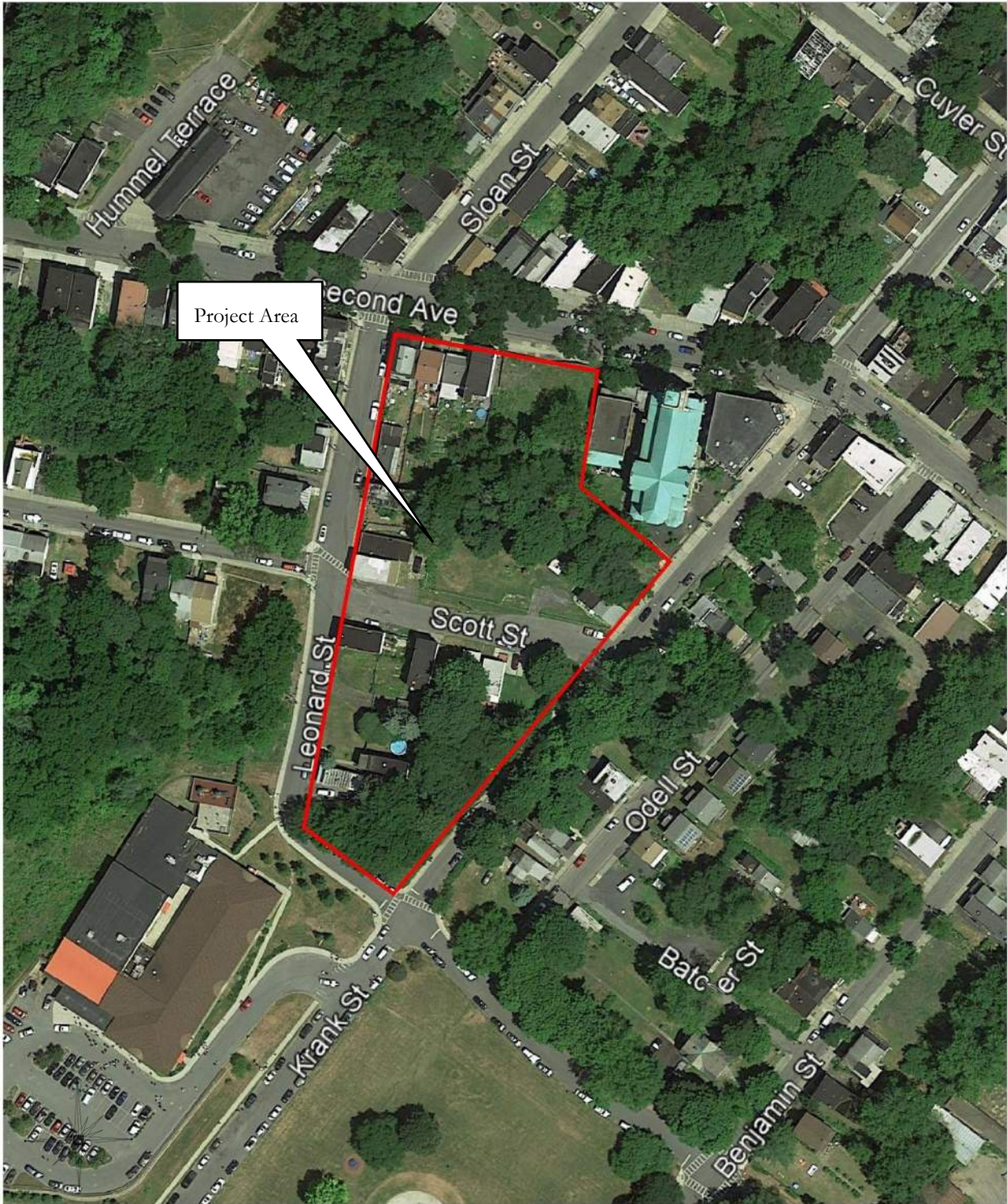


Figure 2: 2018 Aerial Image showing the Project Area. (Source: Google Earth.) Scale: 1"=170'.



Photo 1: The Project Area is currently a mix of overgrown lots and residential properties. View to the southwest from the intersection of Krank and Scott Streets.



Photo 2: The Project Area is bounded to the east by Krank Street. View to the south toward the intersection of Krank Street and Scott Street.



Photo 3: The Project Area is bounded to the west by Leonard Street. View to the south. The landscape slopes to the southeast.



Photo 4: Scott Street bisects the Project Area. View to the southeast along Scott Street from Leonard Street.



Photo 5: The landscape rises from the southeast to the northwest. View to the north along Krank Street, from Seymour Avenue.



Photo 6: View to the west along Scott Street. The landscape to the west of the Project Area rises sharply.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

The landscape within the Project Area consists of a mix of residential lawns, overgrown areas and asphalt covered driveways. In the southern portion of the Project Area, adjacent to Seymour Avenue the landscape has been graded and subsurface utilities have been installed. To the north of this location, the slopes rise steeply, to a leveled area. This steep slope appears to be the result of leveling the central portion of the parcel. A similarly cut and leveled area is located along the northern side of Scott Street. Elevations within the parcel fall from the northwest to the southeast. In the northwestern corner the landscape is 110' (33.5 m) Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL), and in the southeastern portion 80' (24.3 m) AMSL.

ECOLOGY

The Project Area lies in a vegetation zone where the Northern Hardwood Forest Zone meets the Appalachian Oak Forest Zone. In the Northern Hardwood Forest Zone, sugar maple, birch, beech and hemlock are the predominant trees (Bailey 1995).

GEOLOGY

The Project Area is located within the Hudson-Mohawk Lowlands physiographic province, bounded by the Appalachian plateau to the south, the Adirondack Highlands to the north and the Taconic Mountains to the east. The Project Area is situated on the Valley Floor of the Hudson River, at the toe of the slope that forms the valley wall and rises to the west. To the east, the ground surface rises to form the bed of Interstate 787 which is located on the narrow active flood plain of the Hudson River and is composed entirely of made lands.

The Hudson Mohawk lowlands are underlain by bedrock of Ordovician origin (Isachsen et. al. 2000). Most of the City of Albany is underlain by Snake Hill Shale, but there are small areas, mostly in the southern portion of the province, that are underlain by Normanskill formations that have over thrust these the younger shale beds.

Albany sits in a glacial trough, a U shaped valley formed by glacial action. The floor of the valley is covered by varying amounts of glacial till, of Wisconsinan age, with an upper elevation of 20' (6.09 m) AMSL. The surrounding uplands are wide flat expanses of glaciated plains, covered by sands deposited at the end of the Pleistocene. Most of Albany falls within the zone of lacustrine sediments deposited during the time of the post Glacial Lake Albany. With the draining of the lake, erosive processes became dominant in dissecting the surficial deposits. As the level of the Hudson River, stabilized the alluvial deposits consisting of the eroded material formed terraces along its banks (Isachsen et. al. 2000).

DRAINAGE

There are no wetland areas or other bodies of water identified within or adjacent to the Project Area boundaries. The Hudson River is located approximately 3050' (937.3 m) east of the Project Area, and the Normanskill is located 6200' (1890.2 m) to the south.

SOILS

The soils within the Project Area consist of primarily of well-drained Hudson Silt Loam (HuE) Urban Land (Ur) and Urban Land Urdorthents Complex (Ut) (Natural Resources Conservation Service) (Appendix A: Table 1). The mixed nature of the soil units within the Project Area is an indicator of the potential of an area to contain cultural deposits. The Urban Land and Urdorthents soils are indicative of areas that have been cut and filled, as areas covered with impervious materials such as concrete, asphalt, and buildings.



Figure 3: Aerial Image showing soil units within the Project Area. (Source: National Resources Conservation Service.) Scale: 1"=80'.



Photo 7: View to the southeast of the northeastern portion of the Project Area from Second Avenue. The Elijah Missionary Baptist Church is located outside the boundaries of the Project Area.



Photo 8: Significant alterations have taken place to the landscape. View to the northwest of a leveled and graded area adjacent to Scott Street.



Photo 9: View to the southwest from Second Avenue and Krank Street toward the St. Peter's Addiction and Recovery Center and the Elijah Missionary Baptist Church.



Photo 10: Subsurface utilities are located adjacent to the boundaries of the Project Area. View to the north along Leonard Street.

C. RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND SURVEYS

To complete a comprehensive study of the history of the Project APE and the surrounding region, HVCRC reviewed the combined site files of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) and the New York State Museum (NYSM) for information regarding previously recorded archeological sites within one mile (1.6 km) of the Project Area. In addition, on May 12, 2020, HVCRC consulted the files at the OPRHP for information regarding cultural resources listed on the State and/or National Register of Historic Places (S/NRHP) within one half mile of the Project Area.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Eleven archaeological sites have been recorded within a one half mile radius of the Project Area. The majority of these sites are historic in nature, and represent domestic occupations in the nineteenth century. Two of these sites are reported as precontact period sites with human remains. These two locations were reported by Arthur Parker, former New York State Archaeologist, in the early twentieth century. The reported sites are listed in tabular form in Appendix A (Table 2). None of these identified locations will be impacted by the proposed project.

PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

As part of the research for this Project Area, professionally completed surveys in the general area were consulted. More than eight archaeological surveys have been completed within a one half mile radius of the Project Area. These surveys were completed for the replacement or addition of buried infrastructure, the redevelopment of portions of city blocks and are primarily Phase 1 Surveys. These surveys have been listed in tabular form in Appendix A (Table 3).

D. PRECONTACT PERIOD BACKGROUND

During the Paleoindian period, mobile bands of hunter-gatherers occupied what is now New York State. These bands exploited the resources of the landscape by hunting game and gathering plants. Paleoindian sites have been documented in the upland regions a short distance from the Hudson River (Ritchie 1969). Frequently, these sites are associated with sources of stone used as the raw material for tool making. Two Paleoindian Sites located in nearby Greene County are the West Athens Hill site in the Town of Athens, north of Catskill, and the Kings Road site in the nearby Town of Coxsackie (Funk 1976). In addition, a Paleoindian component was identified at the Iroquois Gas Compressor Station in the Town of Athens near the Native American Quarry known as Flint Mine Hill (HAA 1995). The Swale site and Railroad 1 site are among the few well documented Paleoindian sites in the Hudson River Valley; however these sites are located some distance from the Project APE (Domack et al 2012).

With the lowering of the water table during the Archaic period, subsistence methods and technologies changed in response to climatic warming. This was accompanied by an increase in vegetation density and diversity, changing faunal migrations and a change in sea levels (Sirkin 1977). The Archaic Period was likely a time of incipient sedentism among the inhabitants of the area. Changes in settlement and subsistence patterns that occurred during the Late Archaic period reflect an increased exploitation of coastal and riverine resources (Snow 1980). Ground stone food processing tools are more common, reflecting an increase in processed plant resources in the diet. Projectile points commonly found at Late Archaic sites include narrow stemmed, broad stemmed and side notched types (Snow 1980). The Laurentian Tradition of the Late Archaic is the most represented throughout New York State, and is subdivided into a series of phases: Vergennes, Vosburg, Sylvan

Lake, River and Snook Kill. Ground stone tools appear, and steatite bowls are associated with the later part of this time period (Pretola and Freedman 2007). Archaic period sites have been identified along the banks of the Hudson River. Barren Island, east of Coeymans Landing, is a significant Archaic Period site. This location was inhabited from the Archaic well into the Woodland Period (Funk 1976).

The Woodland period is distinguished from the Archaic in part, by the use of ceramics. Horticulture, although practiced in other parts of North America at an earlier date, does not appear in the Hudson River Valley until c. 1000 AD (Funk 1976). The soil and moisture requirements for the cultivation of maize, beans, and squash created a marked change in the pattern of land use and the selection of locations for villages (Hart and Brumbach 2005). It was no longer necessary for the entire group to move from place to place following a seasonal round of migration fueled by fluctuating sources of food. Cord marked ceramics became common during the Middle Woodland period, and incised vessels, many with a collar area, are typical of Late Woodland cultures (Lavin et al 1993).

In the general vicinity of the Project Area, Archaic period sites have been identified along the Normanskill and its smaller drainages that flow into the Hudson River. Woodland Period sites have been identified on Barren Island. At the time of European Contact, the Hudson Valley lay within the Mohican Indian territory which extended from the southern end of Lake Champlain, to western Dutchess County, and from the Schoharie Valley, east to south central Vermont (Sualvik 2005). By the early 1600s the preferred locations for settlements were hilltops overlooking the river (Ritchie 1969). Killian Van Rensselaer purchased his lands from the Mahican Indians in 1630.

E. HISTORIC CONTEXT

The following discussion of the historic and cartographic research provides information concerning the likelihood of encountering Map Documented Structures (MDS) and other intact historic cultural resources within the boundaries of the Project Area. While this narrative is included to illustrate the historic context and setting, it is not intended to be an exhaustive examination of the history of Albany or of the Project Area.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

In 1614, the Dutch established a settlement on the western bank of the Hudson River, and built Fort Nassau on Castle Island near the western shore. Dutch traders working for the Dutch West India Company chartered the trade of beaver pelts through the Fort in 1621. The 1624, Fort Nassau was replaced by Fort Orange, a new stronghold constructed one mile to the north of Fort Nassau and on the western side of the river. In 1648, this existing stronghold was rebuilt in stone, adding space for private residences to be built within its walls. The town of Beverwyck was surveyed in 1652 and the layout of the town was officially redesigned around what is now the intersection of State Street and Broadway. This re-organization forced the relocation of the existing residences along the new streets within the fort. The stockade around Fort Orange enclosed an area of 600 paces (McEneny 1998).

The restructuring of the streets and lot boundaries within the stockade relocated the original homesteads that had been put up by Dutch colonists around the fort. Following this reconstruction an outer stockade was built around the fort and town (Huey 1985). Outside of the stockade were small structures known as Indian trading houses.

In 1664, New Netherland was defeated and taken over by Great Britain. Fort Orange was abandoned as a military post in 1675. The British military built a new stronghold, Fort Albany in 1676 on a hill above

Beverwyck and the town was renamed Albany. In the decades following the construction of Fort Orange the northern wall of the stockade continuously moved, as the town expanded in response to population growth (Huey 1985).

In 1675, King Phillip's war erupted in New England, and fearing the expansion of the hostilities the military commissioned the construction of Fort Frederick at Albany. It was located at the head of State Street near Lodge Street. The stockade around the city was strengthened at the same time (McEneny 1998). The fortifications at Fort Frederick were to protect the growing community from attacks by the nearby Native Americans as well as the French. The Native American population had, by this time, been reduced significantly due to epidemics of chicken pox, cholera, malaria, typhoid fever, scarlet fever and yellow fever. Other diseases infected the native population, particularly those who had intensive contact through trade. Despite the intensive trade and substantial native population at Albany, very few Native American sites have been identified. Of those found and studied, the excavations have revealed a continued reliance on native goods and lithic technologies, despite the availability of Euromerican goods (Funk 1976).

The City of Albany was incorporated in 1683 and granted its charter three years later. Despite the overarching English control, the English were only minimally represented as a military presence and the character of the city remained Dutch. In the early eighteenth century, as the population continued to grow new settlements in the vicinity were made along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, expanding the breadth of Albany. The major economic base for the region was agrarian, with some reliance on trade and barter of surplus goods. Small craftsman controlled industries such as shoe making, hat making and tanning. Brickmaking in Albany began in 1708 and became a strong economic industry that lasted well into the nineteenth century. Throughout the eighteenth century the city remained residential with only light commercial industries that began to expand toward the end of the eighteenth century. Albany residents, with a few exceptions, lived relatively frugal lives, and there were few professional occupations (lawyers, bankers) represented in the community (Howell and Tenney 1886).

Despite the frugal nature of the Albany residents, the city continued to expand, and as a result the stockade did as well. Fort Frederick was razed in 1757 when the city walls were expanded. Indian trading houses that had been built on the hill to the west of the city in 1750 were no longer in existence by 1758. Construction in the latter portion of the eighteenth century included a new military hospital and a new stockade. The population of Albany was 2000 people in the mid-eighteenth century, but had grown to over 5000 at the beginning of the nineteenth century. With the growth of the European and Euroamerican population, a marked decline of the Native American population took place. This decline was attributed mostly to disease, but with the disappearance of the fur trade in the late eighteenth century, many members of the Native groups moved to locations west along the Mohawk. Overall during the eighteenth century the City of Albany can be characterized by broad paved sidewalks, and small residential dwellings with a garden, well and small lawn behind them (Gerber 1977).

Throughout the early nineteenth century the population of Albany was dominated by the Dutch and English, however, by the close of the century, the immigration of Irish, German, Polish and Italians contributed significantly to the population base. Agriculture played a significant role in the nineteenth century, with a focus on cereal grains and hay. Lumber became a significant commodity. With the local landscape nearly entirely deforested, timber needed to be harvested well to the north in Schenectady County.

The nineteenth century saw the establishment of the railroad, canals and trolley lines throughout the city. The Erie Canal connected the Hudson River to points north and west, while the railroad expanded markets throughout the states and territories. The completion and opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 marked a turning

point in Albany's economic development. The population grew significantly as the trade in lumber and grain expanded and diversified. Brick making industries, as well as cement factories, mines and other industries were established along the banks of the Hudson River and utilized the canal to ship their goods north and west to Ohio. In addition to major economic growth the nineteenth century also saw significant population growth from 50,000 at the mid-century mark to over 100,000 by the close of the century (Louis Berger Group 2006).

Public works and other accommodating infrastructure, including early public water systems and the installation of gas lines got started in 1840. Street rails, or trolleys were well established by 1860 and granite street pavers were in place on most streets by 1874. Nearly all streets within the city could boast electric, telephone and trolley service by the turn of the century (Kennedy 1983).

The twentieth century saw the City evolving into partitioned communities, with certain district's dominated by commercial, residential or manufacturing services. Banks and law offices and other professional services were proliferating along with the growing population. Manufacturing enterprises of the nineteenth century included iron foundries, distilleries, breweries, lumber yards, agricultural machinery and household goods. Distinct neighborhoods, forming primarily residential or commercial districts emerged, characterizing the downtown area of Albany as primarily commercial and industrial in nature.

SOUTH END NEIGHBORHOOD

In Albany's South End Neighborhood, development began in the early to mid-nineteenth century. The earliest road through the area was present day South Pearl Street, which was established as a toll road in 1804. In the 1850s street plans extended south of the City boundary, into the Town of Bethlehem's Groesbeckville community. Due to the curves of Pearl Street, the street grid in the South End area met with the existing grid in the City of Albany at a skewed angle. Although the streets in the South End and Groesbeckville area were established, the area remained sparsely settled until the end of the nineteenth(Anderson 1981).

After General Philip Schuyler's death in 1804, the family and communal pasture lands were subdivided and sold as building lots. The lands to the west of Clinton Street were utilized by brick yards due to the abundant clay deposits (Anderson 1981).

Pearl Street continues to be the major thoroughfare and commercial corridor of the neighborhood. This neighborhood developed primarily as a result of immigrant groups settling in the region to work in the many industries that were located on the banks of the Hudson River and the Erie Canal. While the ethnicity of the immigrant groups varied, those that settled in the South End area were primarily Dutch and German. In the years between 1840 and 1860, the population in the city of Albany nearly doubled, due to a massive influx of Irish and German immigrants. In the latter portion of the nineteenth century, the industrial development along the Erie Canal continued, and large railroads and rail yards were built in the vicinity of Gansevoort Street. By the close of the nineteenth century South Pearl Street, from State Street to Second Avenue, had become Albany's major commercial district (Anderson 1981).

Although the hamlet of Groesbeckville was often included on city maps and in the Albany city directory, the South End Neighborhood area was not officially incorporated into the city boundaries until 1870. In the late 1880s a second wave of development took place in the South End neighborhood, brought about in part, by a large influx of Jewish Immigrants. This development was primarily concentrated between Second and Third Avenue, but also extended west to Elizabeth Street. The streams that originally flowed along Second Avenue hill were diverted or channelized, and the landscape was altered to create residential space. By the 1900s, many

of the Irish immigrant families had moved out of the South End to residential properties further south and west (Anderson 1981).

The urban renewal programs of the 1960 and 1970s, changed the nature of the South End area, which saw a rise in the black population and a shift from Catholic and Protestant communities to Baptist and Methodist groups. The South End neighborhood continues to be a working class neighborhood, and currently reflects the diversity of its history (Anderson 1981).

CARTOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

HVCRC examined historical maps of Albany County to identify possible structures, previous road alignments and other landscape features or alterations that could affect the likelihood that archeological and/or historic resources could be located within the Project Area. These maps are included in this report, with the boundaries of the Project Area superimposed. Nineteenth century maps frequently lack the accuracy of location and scale present in modern surveys. As a result of this common level of inaccuracy on the historic maps, the location of the Project Area is drafted relative to the roads, structures, and other features as they are drawn, and should be regarded as approximate.

The historic maps included in this report depict the sequence of road construction and settlement/development in the vicinity of the Project Area. In the City of Albany, early development took place near the docks and on the elevated terraces overlooking the River. The early maps also depict the changing shoreline along the southeastern bank of the Hudson River.

This report does not include all the historic maps available for the City of Albany, but rather includes those that show the changes that have taken place within the Project Area and the general vicinity. These maps are utilized to identify the history and significance of the early structures located within and adjacent to the Project Area.

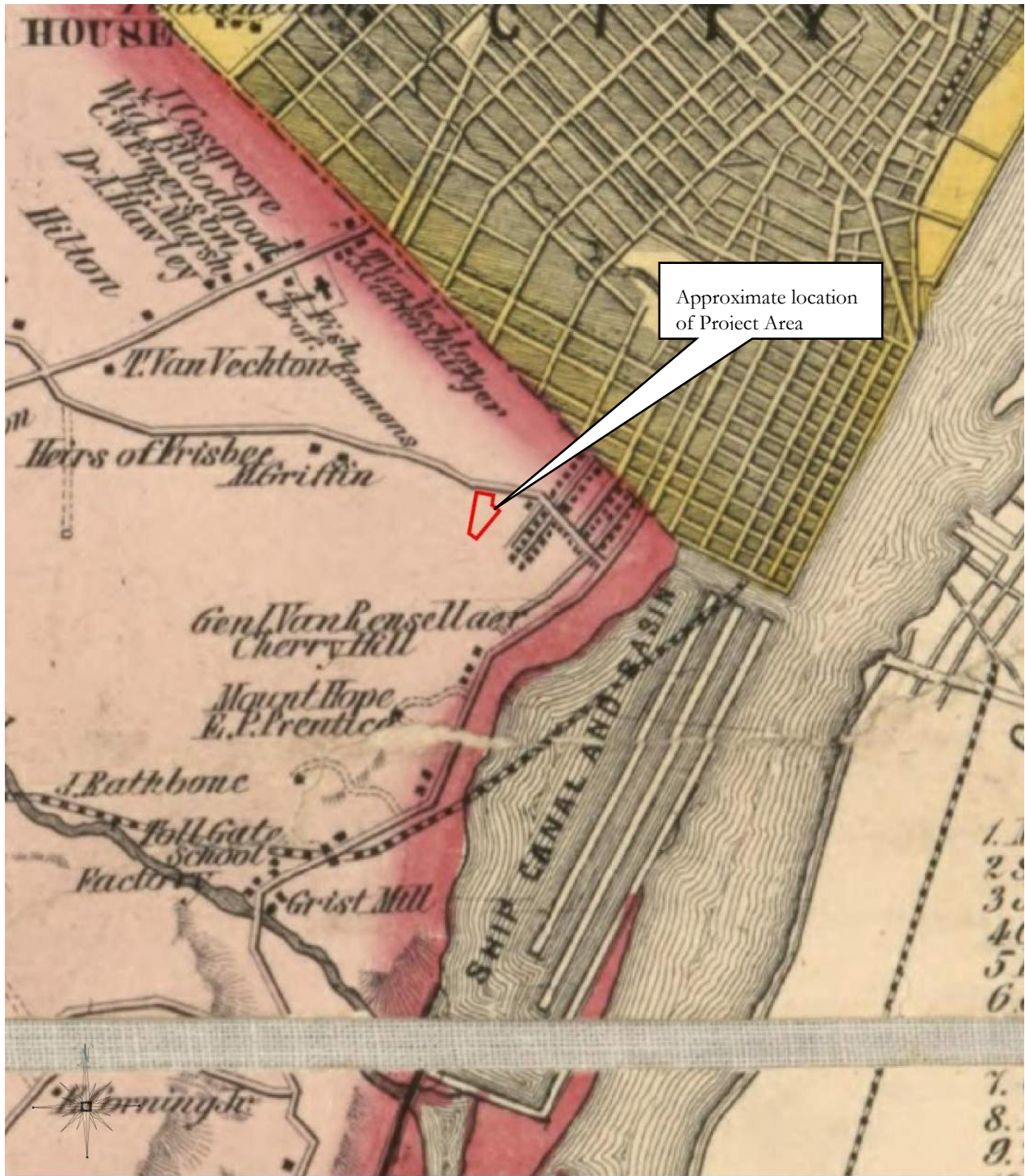


Figure 4: 1854 Jay Gould. *Map of Albany County, New York: from actual surveys*. Scale: 1"=1600'. (Source: Library of Congress)

In 1854 Gould published the *Map of Albany County* which shows that Second Avenue has been constructed, and it traverses open lands west and southwest of the City of Albany. This map shows that there are no structures located within or adjacent to the project area.



Figure 5: 1874 Reuben H. Bingham. *Map of the City of Albany*. Scale: 1"=1200'. (Source: Library of Congress)

The *Map of City of Albany* drafted in 1874 by R. Bingham, shows that Krank and Leonard Streets have been constructed. No structures are shown along either of these streets, or in the general vicinity of the Project Area. This map shows that South Pearl Street contains a trolley line, and to the east, the Susquehanna and Albany Railroad is located along Island Creek and parallels the Hudson River.

In addition to the historic maps discussed previously, the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (hereafter "Sanborn Maps") were examined to identify the former locations of structures within the Project Area. While the Sanborn Maps do not show landowner information, they show the locations of structures, outbuildings and any other features that may have existed.

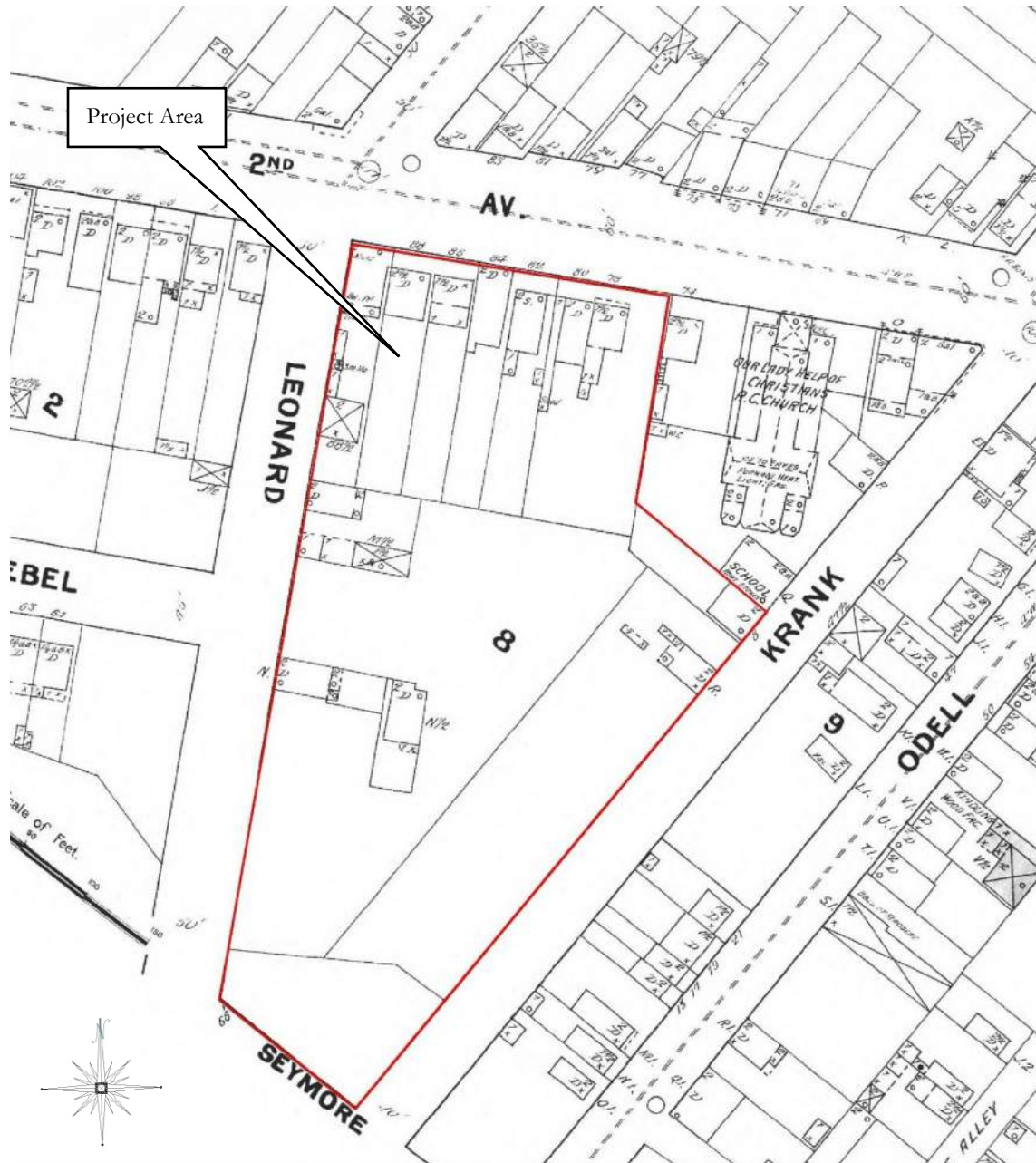


Figure 6: 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing the Project Area. Scale: 1"=115'. (Source: EDR Sanborn Library)

This map shows that there are seven structures within the project area that face Second Avenue. These buildings include dwellings and a store. Two dwellings are located along Leonard Street, along with a stable, and a number of small sheds. Although Scott Street has not been constructed, a single structure (N 1/2 Leonard Street) is shown facing north along its future route. Two wood frame dwellings are located along Krank Street. No structures are located in the southern portion of the parcel. Although the City of Albany had water and sewer pipes throughout portions of the city by 1860, none are shown along Leonard or Krank Streets. Furthermore, the structure at 74 Second Avenue has a water closet (W.C.) in the rear of the parcel. Similarly styled outbuildings are shown to the rear of several dwellings within the Project Area.

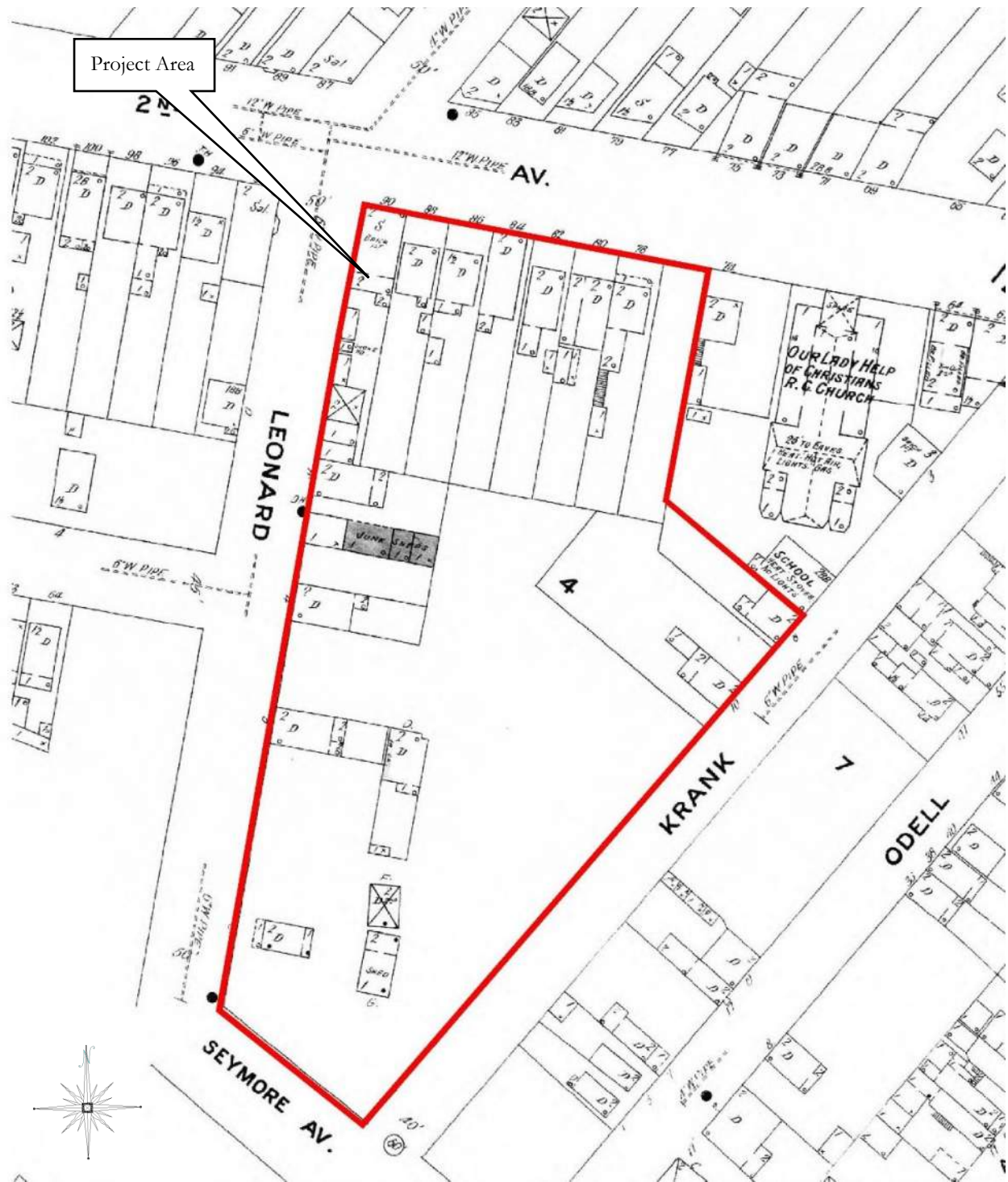


Figure 7: 1909 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing the Project Area. Scale: 1"=100'. (Source: EDR Sanborn Library)

A number of changes have taken place since the 1892 map was completed. Several structures have been added to the southern portion of the Project Area, primarily small wood frame dwellings. Along Leonard Street, two junk sheds have been constructed. This map shows that water lines have been installed along Krank and Leonard Streets.

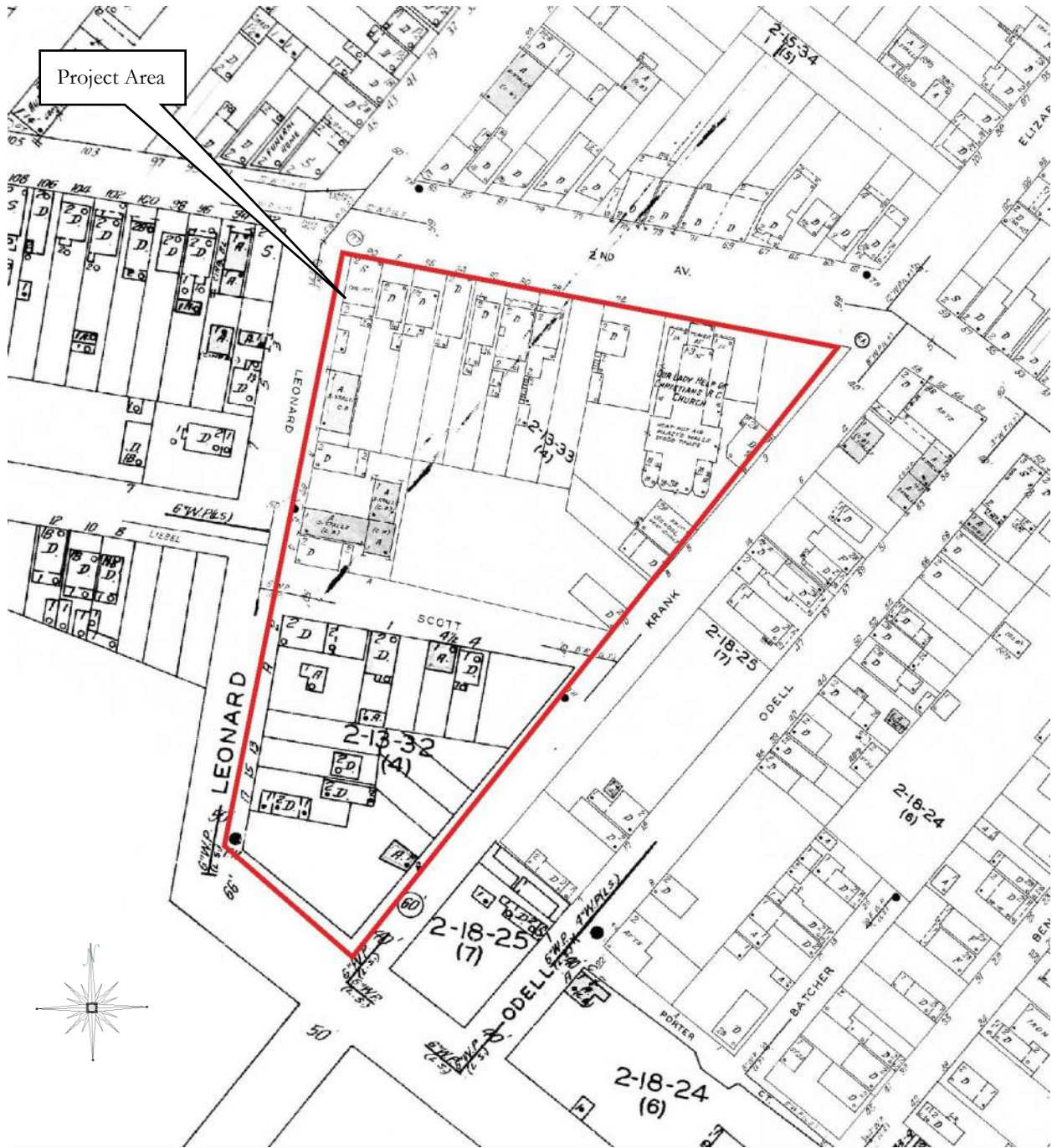


Figure 8: 1935 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing the Project Area. Scale: 1"=135'. (Source: EDR Sanborn Library)

By 1934 a significant number of changes have taken place within the Project Area, the most notable of which is the construction of Scott Street that bisects the parcel. A new residential structure and garage have been constructed along this roadway. To the north of Scott Street, the former Junk sheds and wood frame stable and shed have been converted into car garages. A small car garage has also been constructed in the southern portion of the parcel along Krank Street.

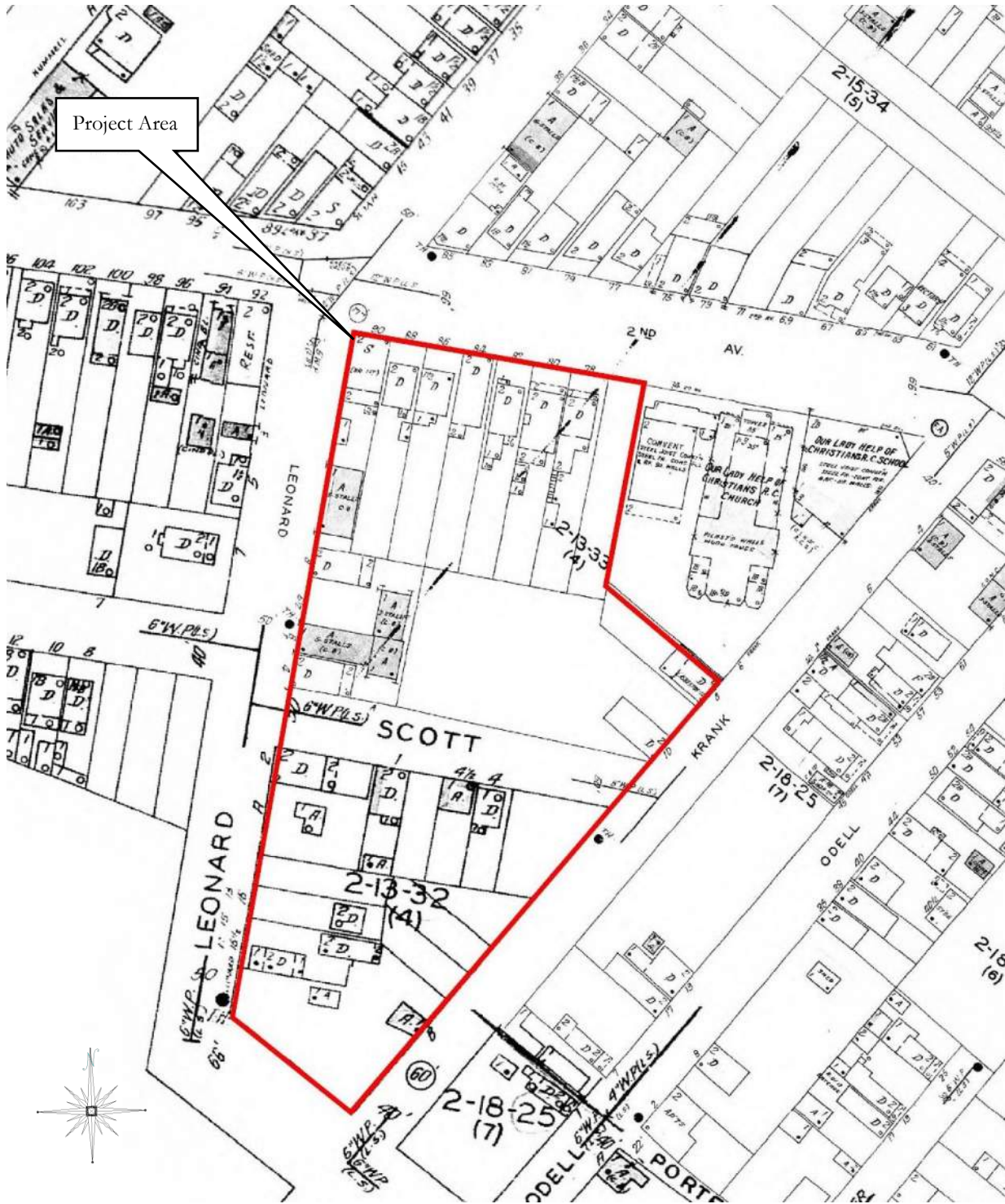


Figure 9: 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing the Project Area. Scale: 1"=120'. (Source: EDR Sanborn Library)

The 1951 map shows that there have been very few changes within the Project Area. A small shed, added to the property at 15 ½ Leonard Street, is the only notable addition.

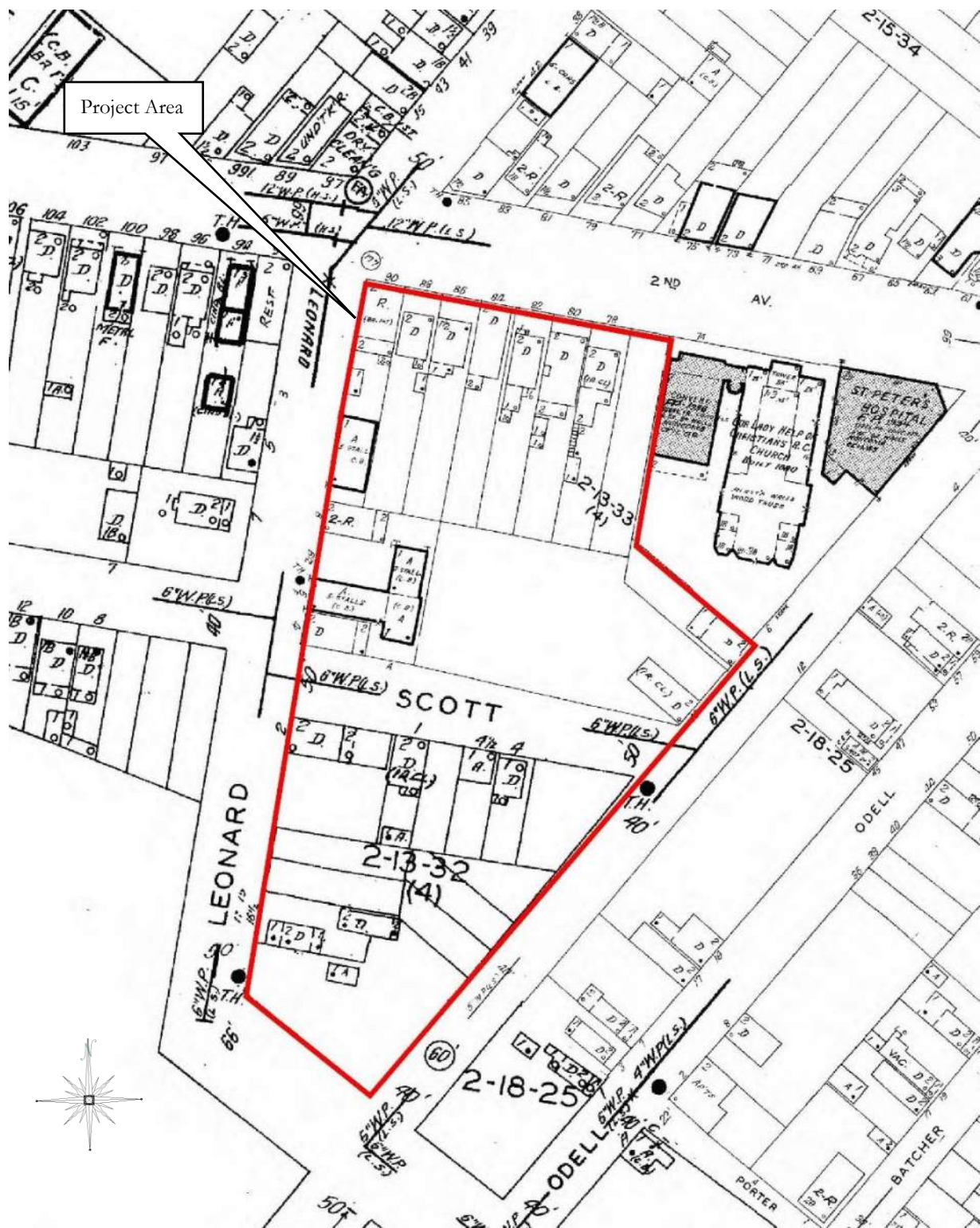


Figure 10: 1997 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing the Project Area. Scale: 1"=110'. (Source: Sanborn Library)

The 1997 Sanborn map shows that there are a total of nineteen structures within the Project Area boundaries. Since this map was published, several structures fronting along Second Avenue have been removed. Aerial images indicate that this demolition took place between 2011 and 2013.

F. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE/LISTED SITES

The National Register Database and OPRHP files were reviewed to identify structures on or in the vicinity of the Project Area that have been listed on the National Register or identified as National Register Eligible. There are six National Register Listed properties and districts, and three National Register Eligible properties located within a one half mile radius of the Project Area.

To the north are the South End-Groesbeckville Historic District, Mansion Historic District, and Lincoln Park. The Nut Grove and Cherry Hill historic properties are located to the south of the Project Area. A structure at 48B Dove Street to the west is also listed in the National Register. These National Register properties will not be directly impacted by the proposed project.

Two properties located to the north, 5 Clinton Street and 206 Morton Avenue, are eligible for Listing in the National Register. The Elijah Missionary Baptist Church adjacent to the Project Area boundaries is also eligible for listing on the National Register. This church, constructed in 1880, was one of the first buildings constructed within the general vicinity of the Project Area.



Photo 11: View to the northwest from Krank Street. The retaining wall encloses brick rubble, and portions of brick walls associated with an earlier building.

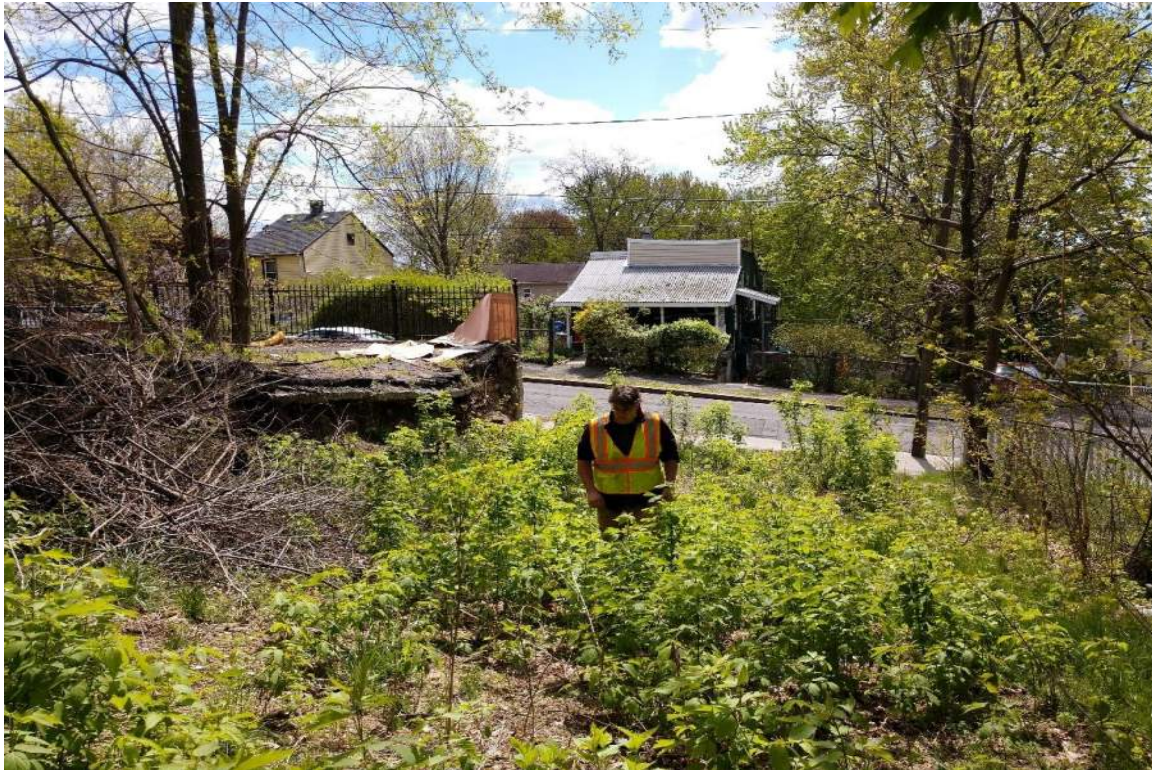


Photo 12: The landscape rises to the west from Krank Street. View to the east.



Photo 13: The parcel adjacent to the church rectory has been graded and leveled. View to the north to Second Avenue.



Photo 14: The rear yards of the houses along Second Street feature slopes that descend to the south. View to the northeast.



Photo 15: The landscape along the northern side of Scott Street has been graded and leveled. View to the west.



Photo 16: In the southern portion of the parcel the landscape exhibits characteristics of cutting and filling. View to the northwest.



Photo 17: Level areas are located in the northeastern portion of the Project Area. View to the west.



Photo 18: Portions of the Project Area have been leveled for residential development. View to the north.

G. ASSESSMENT OF SENSITIVITY FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES

PRECONTACT SENSITIVITY

The banks of the Hudson River were populated by precontact peoples for millennia, making this landscape highly sensitive for precontact cultural resources. The Project Area is located west of the Hudson River, in an area with a rich documented history of Native American occupation. Only two Native American sites have been identified within a half mile of the Project Area boundaries and are reported to contain burials. These factors would normally indicate that the Project Area is highly sensitive for precontact cultural resources; however, the landscape within the Project Area has experienced a significant amount of development. Nevertheless, due to the cutting and filling within the parcel, there may be areas that have been encapsulated and intact sediments are buried beneath a fill overburden. Therefore the potential for the site to yield precontact sites is considered to be moderate.

HISTORIC SENSITIVITY

Numerous historic sites have been identified within one half mile of the Project Area; however none of these sites will be impacted by the proposed project. There are a number of Map Documented Structure (MDS) located within the boundaries of the Project Area; that date to the late nineteenth century. The existing structures have been continually occupied, and upgraded throughout the twentieth and into the twenty first century. The Sanborn maps show that despite Albany having water and sewer hookups as early as 1860, water pipes were not established along Krank and Leonard Streets until the early twentieth century. In fact, the Sanborn maps show that residential structures along Second Avenue had water closets in the yards. The presence of these early structures suggests that the Project Area has the potential to contain intact subsurface features associated with the nineteenth and early twentieth century residential occupation (i.e. privies, cisterns, basements etc.). Therefore the historic potential of the Project Area is considered to be high.

H. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In May of 2020 Hudson Valley Cultural Resource Consultants completed a Phase 1A Literature Search and Sensitivity Assessment for the Seventy-Six Mixed Use Redevelopment Project, City of Albany, New York. The results of the literature search indicate that the lands within the Project Area were occupied from the late nineteenth through the present day.

Based on the information identified in this report it is recommended that a Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey be completed within the boundaries of the proposed Project Area to determine the nature and extent of the subsurface stratigraphy and whether any archaeological deposits exist within the Project Area boundaries.

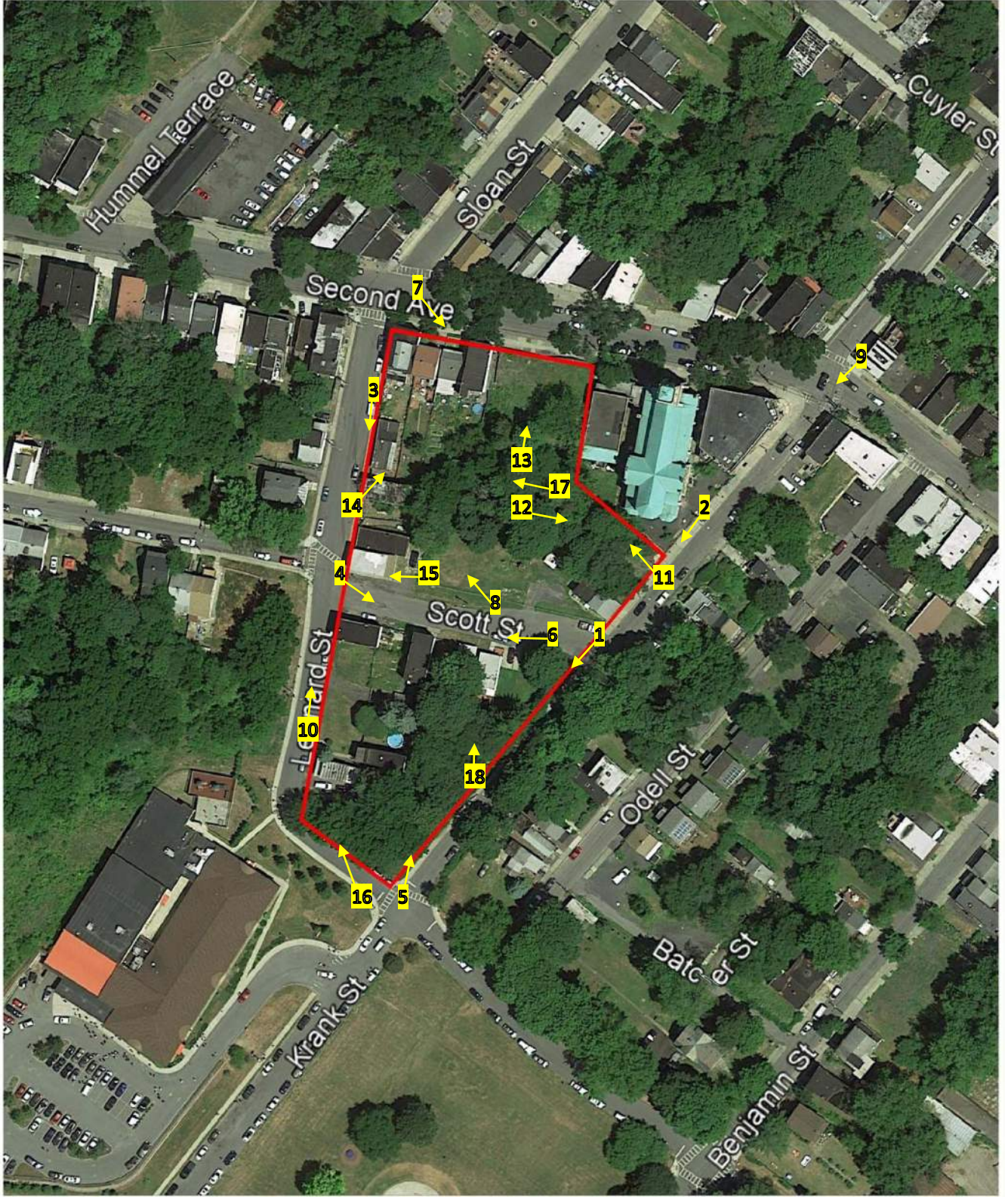


Figure 11: 2018 Aerial Image showing the Project Area and Photographic Views. (Source: Google Earth.)
Scale: 1"=170'.

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APPENDIX A: TABLES

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 1: Soil Unit Descriptions (Natural Resources Conservation Service)
- Table 2: Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within a one half mile mile radius
- Table 3: Previously Completed Archaeological Surveys within a one half mile radius
- Table 4: National Register properties located within a one half mile radius
- Table 5: Structures Shown on Sanborn Maps

Table 1: Soil Unit Descriptions (Natural Resources Conservation Service)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Soil Horizons & Texture	Slope	Drainage	Landform
HuE	Hudson silt Loam	H1 - 0 to 11 inches: silt loam H2 - 11 to 16 inches: silty clay loam H3 - 16 to 31 inches: silty clay H4 - 31 to 60 inches: clay	25 to 45%	Moderately well drained	Lake plains
Ur	Urban Land	H1 - 0 to 6 inches: variable	Nearly level	Well Drained	Made Lands
Ut	Urban Land-Udorthents Complex	H1 - 0 to 4 inches: channery loam H2 - 4 to 70 inches: channery loam	0 to 8%	Moderately well drained	Made Lands

Table 2: Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within a one half mile radius of the Project Area.

USN	Name	Distance from Project Area	Time Period	Site Information
140.001712	Historic Cherry Hill Archaeological Deposits	1320'/ 0.4 k	Historic	No info on site form, referenced report not in CRIS
140.001788	Albany Waterfront	2640'/ 0.8 k	Historic	Excavations completed by P. Huey
140.001789	Parker #1	1320'/ 0.4 k	Precontact	Camp site reported by A. C. Parker
140.001793	Parker #8	2640'/ 0.8 k	Precontact	Village site reported by A. C. Parker
140.004462	Memorial Hospital	1320'/ 0.4 k	Precontact	Village Site reported by Parker
140.004479	Schuyler Mansion State Historic Site	2640'/ 0.8 k	Eligible	Investigations in Schuyler Mansion Garden, no additional information.
140.004639	Jessie Cottage Historic Site	2640'/ 0.8 k	Historic	Architectural material associated with historic map documented structure
140.004702	108 Broad Street Midden Historic Site	1320'/ 0.4 k	Historic	Domestic materials associated with historic structure
140.004840.	Albany South End Historic Site 5	2640'/ 0.8 k	Historic	Domestic materials associated with historic structure
140.004841	Albany South End Historic Site 6	2640'/ 0.8 k	Historic	Domestic materials associated with historic structure
140.005357	Albany Hospital for the Incurables	2640'/ 0.8 k	Historic	Architectural materials associated with historic hospital, now demolished.

Table 3: Previously Recorded Archaeological Surveys within a one half mile radius of the Project Area.

Project Number	Name	Sites Identified
00SR50854	Archeological Survey, Historic Cherry Hill, City Of Albany, Albany County, New York	Historic Cherry Hill Archaeological Deposits
01SR51371	Phase IA Reconnaissance Survey, PIN 1754.48, Reconstruction Of Church Street, I-787 Ramp To Port Of Albany Entrance, City Of Albany, Albany County, New York	No Sites, Phase 1A Report
01SR51661	Stage I Archeological Survey South Pearl And Ganesvoort Streets, City Of Albany, Albany Co.	No Sites identified
02SR52694	Phase IB Reconnaissance Survey, Pin 1754.48 Reconstruction/Rehabilitation Of Church Street, I-787 Ramp To Port Of Albany, City Of Albany, Albany County, New York	No Sites identified
04SR54457	Phase IA Literature Review And Archeological Sensitivity Assessment And Phase 1B Archeological Field Reconnaissance, Warehouse Near 159 Church Street, City Of Albany, Albany County,. New York	No Sites identified
16SR00273	90 McCarty Avenue Project, Phase I Archeological Survey	Albany Hospital for the Incurables.
19SR00662	Phase IA Literature Review And Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment Of The Beaver Creek Clean River Project City Of Albany Albany County, New York	No Sites, Phase 1A Report

Table 4: National Register Properties located within a one half mile radius

Designation Number	Name	Status
89NR00010	Mansion Historic District	Listed
90NR02819	South End-Groesbeckville Historic District	Listed
90NR02815	Nut Grove	Listed
90NR01673	Cherry Hill	Listed
02NR04995	Mendelson, A., & Son Company Building	Listed
16NR00124	Lincoln Park	Listed
89NR00010	Mansion Historic District	Listed
90NR01647	Schuyler, Philip, Mansion	Listed
00140.004069	48B Dove Street	Listed
00140.006157	The Elijah Missionary Baptist Church	Eligible
00140.006293	206 Morton Avenue	Eligible
00140.004293	5 Clinton Street	Eligible

Table 5: Structures Shown on Sanborn Maps

Address	Structure Type	Structure Details
1892 Sanborn Map		
78 Second Avenue	Dwelling	1 ½ story wood frame dwelling with 2-1 story rear sheds
80 Second Avenue	Dwelling	2 story wood frame dwelling with a long shed paralleling the western side of the structure.
82 Second Avenue	Store	2 story wood frame building with 2- 1 story wood sheds
84 Second Avenue	Dwelling	2 story wood frame dwelling
86 Second Avenue	Dwelling	2 story wood frame dwelling
88 Second Avenue	Dwelling	2 ½ story wood frame dwelling
88 1/2 Second Avenue	Store (Meat)	2 story brick and wood frame building, with a 2 story rear porch, 2 small single story sheds, a smoke house and 2 story stable.
M Leonard Street	Dwelling	2 ½ story wood frame dwelling with 2 story rear porch
M ½ Leonard Street	-	1 ½ wood frame stable, 2 single story wood structures
N Leonard Street	Dwelling	2 story wood frame dwelling, two story rear porch
N ½ Leonard Street	Dwelling	2 story wood frame dwelling, two story rear porch
8 Krank Street	Dwelling	2 story wood frame dwelling
R Krank Street	Dwelling	2 story wood frame building with 2- 1 story wood sheds
1909 Sanborn Map		
78 Second Avenue	Dwelling	2 story wood frame dwelling with a 2 story shed, and a 1 story rear shed
80 Second Avenue	Dwelling	2 story divided wood frame dwelling with a 1 story shed
82 Second Avenue	Dwelling	2 story wood frame building with 2- 1 story wood sheds
84 Second Avenue	Dwelling	2 story wood frame dwelling, with a 2 story shed
86 Second Avenue	Dwelling	1 ½ story wood frame dwelling, rear 1 story porch and 1 story shed.
88 Second Avenue	Dwelling	2 story wood frame dwelling, 2- 1 story sheds
90 Second Avenue	Store	2 story brick and wood frame building, with a 2 story rear porch, 2 small single story sheds, a brick smoke house and 2 story stable and 2 wood frame sheds (garages).
A Leonard Street	Dwelling	2 story wood frame dwelling with a 2 story rear porch

Address	Structure Type	Structure Details
	Junk Sheds	1 wood frame shed, 3 single story wood sheds
4 Leonard Street	Dwelling	2 story wood frame dwelling, two story rear porch
B Leonard Street	Dwelling	2 story wood frame dwelling, two story rear porch
D Leonard Street	Dwelling	2 story wood frame dwelling, with an iron clad west wall, and a single story rear porch, and 1 story shed.
C Leonard Street	Dwelling	2 story wood frame dwelling, 1 story rear porch and 1 story rear porch
F Leonard Street	Dwelling	2 story wood frame stable and dwelling
G Leonard Street	Structure	2 story shed
8 Krank Street	Dwelling	2 story wood frame dwelling, 1 story attached shed
10 Krank Street	Dwelling	2 story wood frame building with 2- 1 story wood sheds
1935 Sanborn Map (Properties that have changed from previous years)		
90 Second Avenue	Store	2 story brick and wood frame building, 1 story shed, and large 1 story car garage
8 Leonard Street	Auto	Three single story cinderblock car garages.
R Leonard Street	Auto	1 small car garage
8 Krank Street	Auto	1 small car garage
4 Scott Street	Dwelling	1 story wood frame dwelling
4 ½ Scott Street	Auto	Wood frame car garage
1951 Sanborn Map (Properties that have changed from previous years)		
8 Krank Street	Demolished	