

BROOKLYN PRESERVATION COUNCIL FOUNDATION, INC.

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STATEMENT OF ROBERT FURMAN TO A PUBLIC HEARING BY THE CITY COUNCIL SUBCOMMITTEE ON LANDMARKS AND SITING FOR A PRE-K SCHOOL, 199 NINTH STREET, DECEMBER 1, 2016

My name is Robert Furman and I am the president of the Brooklyn Preservation Council. This organization has been concerned with the search for the remains of the Maryland Heroes who fell during the Battle of Brooklyn. The vicinity of Eighth Street and Third Avenue has been considered the prime location for this interment since the late nineteenth century, and is therefore officially recognized as historically significant by the state and federal governments and by veterans and American Revolution commemoration organizations in New York, Maryland and nationally, led by the neighboring Joseph Rawley American Legion post, which carries two NYS historical signs stating that this is the Marylander Burial site, one from 1952 and another from 2002.

The only unbuilt part of this area is the subject of today's hearing, 199 Ninth Street, which the NYC School Construction Authority wishes to acquire for a badly needed pre-kindergarten school. Before it is permanently covered over it should be the subject of serious archaeological investigation, i.e., a dig, and not just remote sensing by ground penetrating radar or related modalities.

In order to settle whether this site is an unmarked national cemetery, we call on the city to commit itself in writing and publicly, to performing a dig under professional, academic and objective supervision, such as by the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center. This universally recognized organization has investigated related sites of historical importance in Brooklyn such as other parts of the Marylander area, the Hendrick Lott house in Marine Park and Prospect Park. Thank you.

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to

Peter A. Koo,
Chair, Subcommittee on Landmarks, Public Siting and Maritime Uses
New York City Council

RE: LU 0534-2016 - Application No. 20165205 SCK -
Request that Subcommittee oppose the School Construction Authority's
1 December 2016 application for Block 1003 Lot 11 and consider community
support for the site to be declared a community park.

Dear Mr Koo,

Thank you for the hard work you are doing in the difficult tasks of balancing appropriate land use developments with the critical facility needs of our children.

My name is Eymund Diegel, and I am a local resident of the Park Slope / Gowanus neighborhood where the School Construction Authority is proposing to build new schools, something which as a local parent I welcome and support.

While we clearly need new land for school construction, the School Construction Authority should reconsider their construction proposal for Block 1003, Lot 11 at 197 9th Street, (also 170 8th St) Brooklyn.

The site they are proposing for construction is believed by many to be America's First Veteran's Cemetery, and this claim is backed by extensive research and documentation.

Construction of a school would be an inappropriate use for this historic cemetery site.

I have worked with local preservation groups and schools to promote a better historical understanding of our neighborhood.

I provided mapping for the New York Historical Society's [Battle of Brooklyn](#) Exhibit focusing on the New York City's leadership role in creating America and the historical sites involved.

The landmark site the School Construction Authority is proposing to obliterate is a key learning opportunity for students studying our American history.



[Local students](#) studying key sites of the 1776 Battle of Brooklyn and the role local hills and marshes played in troop movements.

This is background research material on the Marylander Hill Burial Ground site discussing the pro and con arguments for why the Block 1003 Lot 11 should be considered for a Memorial Park and not be built over and forgotten:

[2014 Marylander Park Proposal](#)

(large document - download for best viewing)



This was a summary [research board](#) explaining the Over My Dead Body [citizen science mapping](#) exploring the various Battle of Brooklyn burial sites.

This material was presented to President Obama at the [White House Maker Fair](#) in 2014.

Because of the credible research by the Brooklyn Preservation Council and local community support, there is a [State Senate proposal](#) to have the same site converted to a Commemorative Park to honor the first American soldiers to die for America

I would encourage the City Council to consider the various arguments being submitted to you by a wide range of community historic preservation and open space advocates, and for the City Council to support a more appropriate use of the proposed site as a commemorative park.

I thank you for your consideration of my comments.

I would be happy to lend my support to the School Construction Authority's efforts to find more appropriate sites for our children's educational needs.

Sincerely

Eymund Diegel

PS

BACKGROUND RESEARCH RESOURCES ON BATTLE OF BROOKLYN HISTORY & THE MARYLANDER BURIAL GROUND SITE

This is a collection of background research field maps and reports collected during [Gowanus CSI](#) (Creek Scene Investigation) work that may be useful for people interested in understanding what was where and making up their

own minds as to the geographical facts and the historical importance of the Block 1003 Lot 11 Marylander Burial Ground site:

(these are large files, which you may be prompted to download to view)

the [1788 British Headquarters Map](#) with Gowanus Neighborhood CSI Stream Research

the [1766 Ratzer Map](#) with Gowanus Neighborhood wetland locations

the [1782 Sproule Military Survey Map](#) with Gowanus pre development topography

the [2012 Hunter Associates Gowanus Canal Archaeological Report](#)

the [2013 Marylander Burial Ground Research Notes by Bob Furman](#)

the [1956 National Park Service Marylander Burial Ground Historical Orientation Report](#)

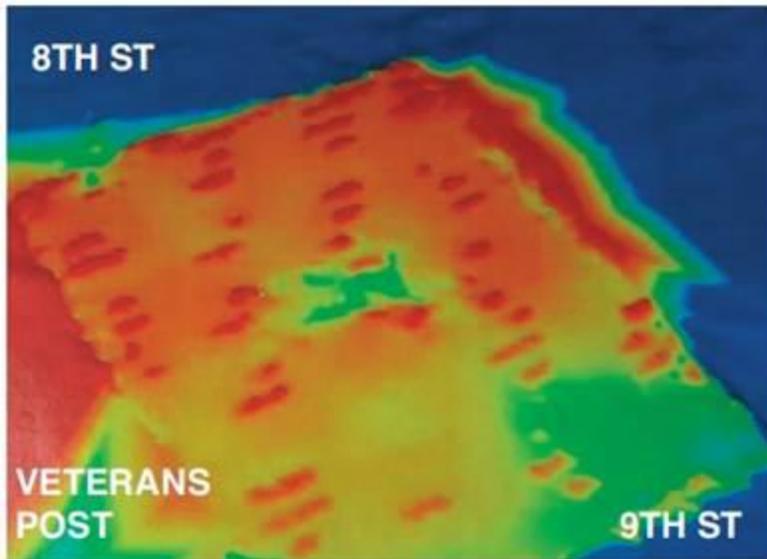
Because I have been interested in "forensic topography", which studies before and after landscape changes, I reviewed the LIDAR topographic data for the Block 1003 Lot 11 - the suspected 1776 burial ground site.

The LIDAR digital elevation model shows an intriguing pattern of grave shaped bumps on the concrete slab covering the Marylander Hill burial site. These bumps may just be sloppy concrete work, but could also be something more important.

[LIDAR](#) is a technology used by New York City to map the heights of buildings for the city. It is so accurate that it also picks up minor fluctuations in seemingly flat surfaces, such as the concrete slab currently covering the Block 1003 Lot 11 site.

A one inch topographic map of the Marylander site showing the unusual LIDAR laser topography bumps on the site is [here](#)

**Site of Concern 1: The suspected Marylander Burial Site
(proposed School Construction Authority Site)**



2012 LIDAR MODEL (Light Imaging Data and Ranging) study of the former "Marylander Hill" area. This site is now a flat concrete slab of an abandoned industrial building at 170 8th Street. The site was identified as a possible surviving remnant of the Marylander Burial Ground. The 2010 laser beam generated topographic data, accurate to within a quarter of an inch is capable of detecting minor fluctuations in the ground, giving invaluable clues to potential buried archeological sites such as lost grave yards.

2010 DEM (Digital Elevation Model)

image by Jarlath O'Neil-Dunne and Eymund Diegel

Whatever the City Council decides, it is imperative that appropriate on site archaeological investigation measures be taken to investigate the local history surrounding the site.

Even if no archaeological remnants are found, the City Council should still consider the value of the site as an open space to commemorate the sacrifices of America's first veterans.



SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI OF MARYLAND

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI IS ONE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS
FOUNDED BY OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY AT THE CLOSE
OF THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE OF 1776 - 1783 AND BY ITS
FOUNDERS MADE HEREDITARY. TO PRESERVE INVIOLOTE THOSE
EXALTED RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES OF HUMAN NATURE FOR WHICH
THEY FOUGHT AND BLED AND WITHOUT WHICH THE HIGH RANK
OF A RATIONAL BEING IS A CURSE INSTEAD OF A BLESSING.

Outerbridge Horsey
1632 32nd Street, NW
Washington, DC 20007
202-714-4826

December 1, 2016

Councilman Peter Koo, Chair,
Subcommittee on Landmarks, Public Siting and Maritime
250 Broadway Suite 1768
New York, NY 10007

Re: Testimony on the matter of LU 0534-2016. Application No. 20165205 SCK - proposed site selection in the Borough of Brooklyn

Dear Chairman Koo and members of the Subcommittee,

A unique opportunity is available to you today to honor the history of New York and of the United States of America.

On August 27, 1776, in the earliest days of our great nation, upwards of 250 men of the Maryland Line gave their lives at a pivotal moment in the Battle of Long Island, holding off a vastly superior number of British troops and providing General George Washington crucial time to escape the field with the bulk of the Continental Army. The sacrifice of these soldiers prevented almost certain catastrophic defeat of General Washington and his troops by the British army and enabled them to fight another day and eventually prevail. Their bravery has been vividly detailed in a recent book, Washington's Immortals, by the eminent historian Patrick K. O'Donnell. Several reviews are attached.

Abundant and detailed historical research has identified the likely burial site of these soldiers at the empty lot at 199 Ninth Street in Brooklyn, NY. Rarely are the American people offered an opportunity to honor in such a direct way those whose ultimate sacrifice literally made our country possible.

We ask that you do justice to the memory of these brave men and, through them, of all Americans who served their country, and exercise your good authority to order a detailed archaeological excavation on this property at the earliest possible opportunity.

Thank you.

Respectfully,

Outerbridge Horsey
Secretary

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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<http://www.wsj.com/articles/marylands-finest-1457130554>

ARTS | BOOKS | BOOKSHELF

Maryland's Finest

An elite company of soldiers formed in a Baltimore tavern would save the Continental Army in Brooklyn and fight on all the way to Yorktown.



ILLUSTRATION: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

By **JONATHAN W. JORDAN**

March 4, 2016 5:29 p.m. ET

In Emanuel Leutze's famous painting "Washington Crossing the Delaware," the eye is drawn to the father of his country standing heroically in the bow of his unsteady boat. Less noticeable are the harried men crouched below their general, hauling paddles, leaning over gunwales and pushing back jagged ice floes that bar the approach to Trenton's snow-flecked shore.

"Washington's Immortals" by Patrick K. O'Donnell draws its perspective on the Revolutionary War from the ranks of men paddling Washington's allegorical boat. In his first book on the American Revolution, Mr. O'Donnell shines his torchlight on an elite regiment of soldiers from Maryland who fought and died from the Battle of Long Island to the final surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

WASHINGTON'S IMMORTALS

By Patrick K. O'Donnell

Atlantic Monthly, 463 pages, \$28

The Baltimore Independent Company was born in late 1774 in a roadside tavern in Baltimore, "a boomtown with a seedy, rough-and-tumble quality about it," writes Mr. O'Donnell. Its founding brothers were a cadre of Marylanders animated by the crown's repression of Boston's rebellious

citizens. Promising to march to the aid of sister colonies on 48 hours' notice, these patriots bound themselves together "by all the Sacred ties of Honour and the Love and Justice due to ourselves and Country."

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The company elected as its captain Mordecai Gist, a tall, wealthy merchant from Baltimore who turned against King George around the time of the Boston Tea Party. The 60 well-to-do men of the Baltimore company supplied their own muskets, bayonets and pistols, and in the summer of 1776 they were dispatched to join the Continental Army as part of a larger battalion from Maryland.

In its first pitched battle, the Maryland battalion defended the ground ahead of Washington's main line at Brooklyn Heights. The battalion was soon surrounded, yet the Marylanders stood fast in the teeth of grapeshot and musketry. Lord Cornwallis's Hessians and Highlanders gave no quarter to those unlucky few who surrendered. As one British officer wrote: "It was a fine sight to see with what alacrity they dispatched the rebels with their bayonets, after we had surrounded them so they could not resist."

When the white musket smoke died down, 256 Marylanders lay dead in the Long Island mud, and many more were wounded, captured or scattered. But their thin line bought Washington's army precious time to retreat to Brooklyn Heights and eventually make its way off Long Island. "One American looked back at Gist and claimed he and his determined band of Marylanders were all that stood between the British and the Continental Army's annihilation," writes Mr. O'Donnell.

"Washington's Immortals" takes us on the band of brothers' long, often discouraging, march through Harlem Heights, White Plains, the Delaware crossing, Brandywine, Valley Forge, Monmouth, Camden, Guilford Courthouse and Yorktown, as well as a near-complete dossier of the war's smaller engagements in the Mid-Atlantic and South. Mordecai Gist became one of the figures later immortalized in John Trumbull's painting "Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown," which hangs today in the U.S. Capitol's rotunda.

What makes "Washington's Immortals" different from most Revolutionary War accounts is its seamless blend of tactical acumen and human drama. Mr. O'Donnell, a combat historian who was embedded with U.S. Marines during the 2004 Battle of Fallujah, admirably blends a story of ardent farmers, merchants and mariners with a combat story of sharp, bloody engagements. He appreciates the Marylanders' adaptability in the use of firepower and defensive terrain, which would become the hallmark of the American soldier. They "were in the forefront of helping pioneer an American style of combat . . .," he writes. "Both the American army and the British army were readjusting their forces, tactics, and strategy to fight the Revolution. A race ensued. The winner would be the army that could reshape itself faster."

Mr. O'Donnell makes fluid use of letters, diaries, pension affidavits and early histories to bring home the carnage of war as the foot soldier saw it. "A [cannon] ball struck the ground, and, in its rebound, took off the head of Sergeant Westlay," wrote Capt. Smith after the Battle of White Plains. Another Marylander recalled that one shot "first took the head off . . . a stout heavy man and dash'd it open; then took off Chilson's arm, which was amputated. . . . It then took Taylor across the bowels; it then struck Sergt Garret of our company on the hip. . . . What a sight that was to see . . . men with legs and arms and packs all in a heap."

Mr. O'Donnell deeply empathizes with the foot soldier and writes with the pen of a combat veteran, not an academic historian. "Washington's Immortals" recounts the pain of long marches by hungry, barefoot scarecrows; limbs blackened by cold; and the typhus, scurvy, pneumonia and dysentery that swept patriot ranks in summer and winter. Yet the Marylanders were no sunshine soldiers. Peering into the hearts of

idealistic men who pledged their lives to liberty in a Baltimore tavern, Mr. O'Donnell writes: "Elite warriors throughout history have believed that willpower and determination can overcome all odds." So did Washington's Maryland men.

At its heights, "Washington's Immortals" is an example of combat writing at its best. Without sacrificing the idealized image of George Washington in his unsteady boat, Mr. O'Donnell brilliantly illuminates men with muskets who set Washington on the shores of victory.

—*Mr. Jordan is the author of "American Warlords: How Roosevelt's High Command Led America to Victory in World War II."*

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Book Review in Non-Fiction, History, United States

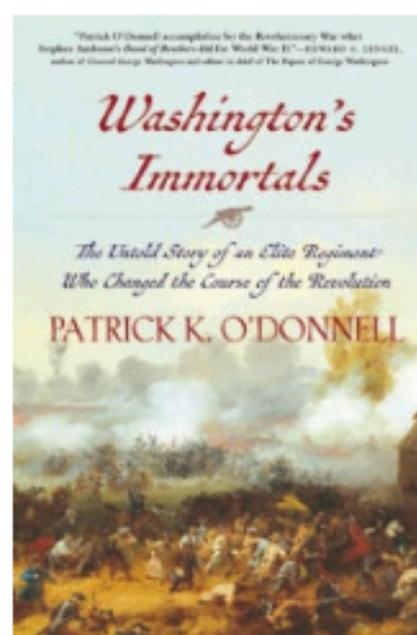
Washington's Immortals: The Untold Story of an Elite Regiment Who Changed the Course of the Revolution

By Patrick K. O'Donnell · Atlantic Monthly Press · 336 pp.

Reviewed by James A. Percoco

February 16, 2016

A gritty recounting of the most battle-hardened soldiers in the Continental Army.



Patrick K. O'Donnell is a bestselling author and military historian. Well known for his works on more recent military history and special operations, his latest book turns our attention to the formative years of the American Army.

The Maryland Line was one of the Continental Army's most stalwart, battle-hardened, and dependable units, and saw action across both theaters of the War for Independence from 1776-1781.

The study of that war is now more complete with O'Donnell's fine portrayal. Some of the men in this book are not famous: William Smallwood, Mordecai Gist, Jack Steward, and John Eager Howard, among others. This hearty band of brothers earned their name, "Washington's

Immortals," (also known as the "Immortal 400") for their heroic rearguard action at the Battle of Brooklyn in August 1776, a crushing defeat for Washington's nascent army. By virtue of their actions at Brooklyn, the bulk of Washington's army was able to escape and continue the fight. This led, eventually, to American independence.

Washington's Immortals is a "boots on the ground" account, with great storytelling verve that brings to life the variety of men from Maryland who cast their lot for the patriot cause. The Maryland Line saw action in some of the most crucial engagements of the war, including Trenton, Princeton, Stony Point, Camden, Cowpens, Guilford Court House, and Yorktown.

Readers are immersed in harrowing tales of brutal, close-quarter combat, and endure along with the troops at places like Valley Forge. The author adroitly concludes that these

Readers are immersed in harrowing tales of brutal, close-quarter combat, and endure along with the troops at places like Valley Forge. The author adroitly concludes that these Marylanders had each other's backs. They bonded, knew each other's lives, and cared for one another. Their loyalty to their fellow soldiers and outstanding leadership made for a cohesive fighting force that weathered all aspects of campaigning.

O'Donnell mines a wealth of primary sources that bring to life the assorted stories of these American patriots. Readers also get a full, rich narrative because the story is told from multiple viewpoints. During the Continental Army's near-disastrous retreat across New Jersey in 1776, we hear the voice of a British officer sneering about his enemy, "No nation ever saw such a set of tatterdemalions."

And yet, as battered as they were at times, the Maryland Line fought on. From Valley Forge, Washington would write, "Naked and starving as they are we cannot enough admire the incomparable patience and fidelity of the soldiery."

Mordecai Gist emerges from the pages as one of the chief protagonists. We see as he rises to the rank of brigadier general, but we also hear of Gist's personal life. He loses two wives, and he is drawn to romance. But in a statement that is eerily like the famous love letter written decades later by Union Army Major Sullivan Ballou to his soon-to-be widow, Gist wrote, "The enchanting pleasures of Venus can never stand in the competition with Gods like mars when the soldier has Virtue enough to remember his Country."

Even though *Washington's Immortals* is about a particular group of soldiers, O'Donnell offers a broad picture of the war. We see George Washington, the Continental Army's commander-in-chief, as a military leader with a bold strategic vision that his tactical skills would never match.

Hence, most of Washington's seminal victories (such as Trenton and Princeton), were the result of bold strikes and risky gambles that paid off. His losses (Brooklyn and Brandywine), were the result of lacking intel, as on both counts he was badly outflanked because he failed to fully reconnoiter the turf on which he engaged the British. It has been said that Washington snared victory from the jaws of defeat. To do so, he needed soldiers who fought like the Maryland Line.

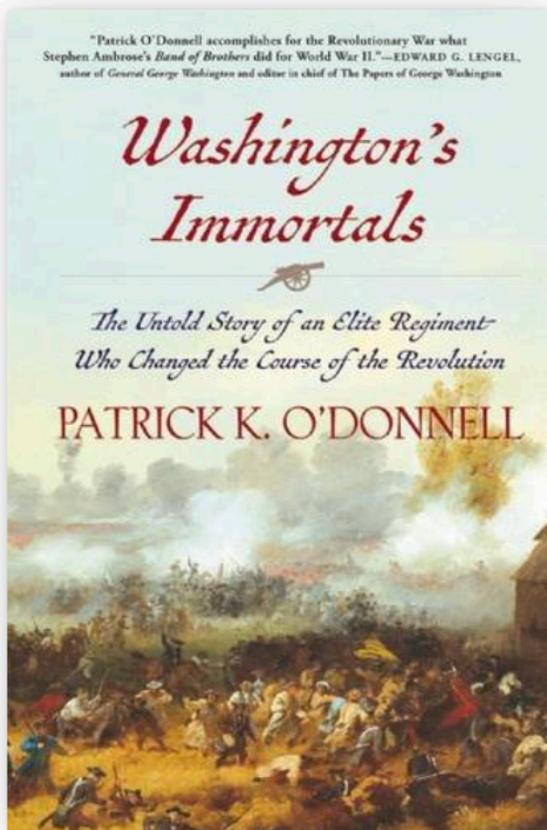
The foil to the Marylanders is British General Charles Cornwallis. It seems as if every encounter Washington's Immortals experienced was with Cornwallis, thus it comes as no surprise that the Marylanders are standing erect in October 1781 when Cornwallis surrenders his army at Yorktown, ostensibly ending the military operations of the war.

Fittingly, the author concludes the book arguing that, "Washington's Immortals were true citizen soldiers — a group of men of family, fortune and honor who followed the same path throughout the Revolution. When the war was over, they hung up their muskets and uniforms and began the hard work of building a nation. Many of the men were as successful after the war as they were during it."

For readers who enjoy well-researched military history, this is the book for you. As in his prior works, O'Donnell has deep empathy for those who fought for honor, and for the sacrifices they endured.

James A. Percoco is the Teacher-in-Residence for the Civil War Trust and the Journey Through Hallowed Ground Partnership. He is the author of [Summers with Lincoln: Looking for the Man in the Monument](#) (Fordham, 2008) and is a member of the National Teachers Hall of Fame, Class of 2011.

Washington's Immortals: The Untold Story of an Elite Regiment Who Changed the Course of the Revolution



Author(s): Patrick K. O'Donnell

Release Date: March 1, 2016

Publisher/Imprint:
Atlantic Monthly Press

Pages: 336



[Buy on Amazon](#)

Reviewed by: Thomas McClung

The history of the American Revolution has been told many times in many places. Just as in other conflicts, there remains a multitude of human interest stories to tell which have not been told and deserve to be or are otherwise obscure or unknown.

Although the overall chronology of the war is followed by author and historian Patrick K. O'Donnell in his latest book, the story on which he has chosen to focus is the origin, evolution, and exploits of the so-called Maryland Line. His thesis is that it was instrumental in maintaining the Continental Army's field presence and the struggle for independence on multiple fields.

Interwoven with the military story of the Marylanders is the personal one of many of the leading men, privates, and officers, the disputes (and occasional desertions) among them and the privations suffered from lack of food, shelter, pay and the relatively crude medical treatment for wounds and disease over the course of their service.

Their reputation was well-deserved and, in the Afterword, the author urges an effort be made to recover the remains of the 256 killed at Brooklyn so their sacrifices can be duly and appropriately recognized.

O'Donnell has done well to rescue these patriots from being forgotten. Although there is no bibliography, the notes show primary sources were consulted from the National Archives, the Library of Congress, and archives, manuscripts, and repositories of many state and local historical societies. The several maps are excellent, from battlefield locations in respective colonies down to the tactical level at specific battles.

Many of the illustrations are in color, another highlight, and show, among other things, several of the individuals, primarily generals and other officers, referenced in the text. Black and white contemporary engravings are also included along with an index.

An endorser styled this volume as the tale of a Revolutionary "Band of Brothers." Whether or not it comes across as such to other readers, it certainly provides an in-depth and personal look at what could arguably have been the human crux in the struggle for our independence.

Stuart McClung holds a Master of Arts in Military History and has written reviews for the *Journal of America's Military Past* and Humanities and Social Sciences Online. He is a recognized long-time living historian and interpreter at Gettysburg National Military Park and various state and local venues. He is also a member of the Society for Military History, the Council on America's Military Past, and the Civil War Trust.

Each colony's military manpower contribution was its own "line." In this case, Maryland's was its initial response to the British Crown's perceived "intolerable" acts against the colonies in 1774–1775. At its organization, Baltimore's social elite gathered and, paraphrasing the later wording of the Declaration of Independence, pledged their "lives, liberties and properties" to establish what became known as Smallwood's Battalion.

The unit was primarily led at different times by William Smallwood and Mordecai Gist (pronounced with a hard G; and father to two unusually named sons, Independence and States Rights, the latter of whom was a Confederate general in the Civil War) and eventually morphed into separate formations commanded by each.

Early on, at the Battle of Brooklyn, August 27, 1776, the Marylanders became the rear guard for the American army as it collapsed and routed under a British flanking movement, driving it back into the fort at Brooklyn Heights. Many felt that his action saved the army and the Revolution, referenced by some as the American Thermopylae, but left 256 of them on the field to be buried in a mass grave now lost under the pavement and later development of Brooklyn.

As the war progressed, in victory and defeat, the Marylanders, with the attached Delaware Regiment, became the shock troops of the army. In many cases, it was a matter of being the self-described "forlorn hope" as potential suicide missions were characterized then. Indeed, George Washington came to rely on them for the most important assignments.

From the raid at Stony Point, New York, the battles of Brandywine and Germantown in Pennsylvania to Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth in New Jersey, these intrepid Continentals were always in the forefront. With the war stalemated in the North, they were then dispatched to South Carolina to oppose the British strategy there of gaining the Southern colonies, in collaboration with Indians and Loyalists, and splitting them from the rest of the country.

With the French now on the side of the Americans, the British now found themselves with not only a manpower shortage but also the need to reconsider their options. The American strategy of cutting off supply and communication lines in conjunction with victories such as King's Mountain, was sufficiently effective to force Lord Cornwallis and his army to their eventual rendezvous with destiny at Yorktown.

Subject: 199 9th St. Brooklyn

I am a member of the Fort Green chapter of the DAR (Daughters of the American Revolution) and am very concerned about the site of the future school. Many people are convinced that members of a Maryland unit who protected George Washington's retreat from the Battle of Brooklyn were buried there after they were killed by the British. Please make sure that a complete archaeological survey is done prior to any demo/construction at the site and maintain a close watch during the construction itself.

Thank you for your consideration.

Isabelle Fries

TO:

Councilman Peter Koo

Chair, Subcommittee on Landmarks, Public Siting and Maritime Uses

SUBJECT:

Agenda Item LU 0534-2016 of the Subcommittee's meeting held on December 1, 2016

Application No. 20165205 SCK

Regarding site selection for Pre-Kindergarten Facility

near 3rd Ave. and 8th St. at Block 1003, Lot 11, in Brooklyn

Dear Councilman Koo, and Respected Members of the Subcommittee:

Although I am not a resident of New York City, and am unable to attend today's hearing of your subcommittee, I wish to transmit my written testimony regarding the subject agenda item on the site selection for a Pre-Kindergarten Facility at the above-referenced, proposed lot in Brooklyn. Thank you for the opportunity to do so, and for considering my comments.

As a student of American history, and out-of-towner who loves to visit your amazing city when circumstances permit, last year I become aware of the possible, and even likely presence of what may be a portion of a mass, military burial site located at the subject proposed location for the school facility being considered.

This burial site is believed to contain the remains of over 200 soldiers of the famed "Maryland 400" of the 1st Maryland Regiment who heroically prevented the British enemy from advancing during the Battle of Brooklyn, enabling General Washington's battered army to retreat northward and subsequently escape across the East River. This act of defense and sacrifice by this "Maryland 400" is known to have saved the American Army at this early stage of the revolution.

Based on this historical understanding, and in view of the impressive work and results of many years of investigative research regarding the subject lot in Brooklyn performed by the Brooklyn Preservation Council, the results of which can be viewed at this link: <http://gaz.irshelby.com/Marylander%20Park%20Proposal.pdf>

... I respectfully request that your subcommittee seriously consider, and subsequently require that an archaeological study be made at this location, when and if the subject project advances to design and construction.

Thank you kindly,

Mark Bennett, P.E.

Hyde Park, Utah

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

[]

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____
 in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)
Name: Robert Fulman
Address: ~~PO Box 340~~ 340 Marine Ave Bklyn NY
I represent: Bklyn Preservation Council
Address: PO Box 23365 Bklyn 11202

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

[]

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____
 in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)
Name: Tamar Smith
Address: 3030 Thompson Ave, LIC
I represent: School Construction Authority
Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

[]

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____
 in favor in opposition

Date: 12/1/16

(PLEASE PRINT)
Name: KENRICK OUI
Address: 3030 Thompson Avenue
I represent: School Construction Authority
Address: _____