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LANDMARKS PRESERVATION
COMMISSION

DUMBO REZONING

BLOCK 32 LOT 1
BLOCK 41 LOTS 2, 13, AND 44
BROOKLYN, KINGS COUNTY, NEW YORK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DOCUMENTARY STUDY

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Historical Perspectives, Inc. – DUMBO Rezoning Archaeological Documentary Study

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Department of City Planning's proposed DUMBO¹ Rezoning initiative covers an area of approximately 12 blocks immediately east of the Manhattan Bridge approach ramp along the East River shoreline in Brooklyn. The proposed rezoning area is completely within the state and national DUMBO Industrial District and the major portion of the rezoning area is within the NYC DUMBO Historic District. Various lots within the project blocks have been identified in the future development scenario as either *projected sites* or *potential sites*.

As a function of the CEQR environmental review process, the Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYCLPC) has reviewed the DUMBO Rezoning project data and determined that the vast majority of the projected and potential sites would not be impacted by the proposed action (9/26/08). NYCLPC did identify four city lots that require the standard first level of evaluation, often referred to as an Archaeological Documentary Study. NYCLPC noted the potential for the lots to host "remains from 19th Century occupation." The four lots are:

- Block 32, Lot 1 [referred to in the Rezoning text as Projected Site 13]
- Block 41, Lot 2 [a portion of what is referred to in the Rezoning text as Projected Site 16]
- Block 41, Lot 13 [referred to in the Rezoning text as Potential Site G]
- Block 41, Lot 44 [referred to in the Rezoning text as Potential Site G]

For the purposes of this study, these lots will be referred to as the APE (Area of Potential Effect) (Figure 1).

Block 32 is bounded by Plymouth Street on the north, Water Street on the south, Gold Street on the east, and Bridge Street on the west (Figure 2). Lot 1 is a rectangular lot at the southwestern corner of the block, on the east side of Bridge Street and the north side of Water Street.

Block 41 is bounded by Water Street on the north, Front Street on the south, Bridge Street on the east, and Jay Street on the west (Figure 2). The proposed rezoning parcel on Block 41 is comprised of Lot 2, an irregularly shaped lot with frontages on both the east side of Jay Street and the north side of Front Street; Lot 44, an irregularly shaped lot along the north side of Front Street; and Lot 13, also irregularly shaped, which runs through the center of Block 41, and has frontages on both the north side of Front Street and the south side of Water Street.

The northern half of APE Block 41 Lot 13, which includes the 1950 Brillo Company factory building, is part of New York City's DUMBO Historic District, designated December 18, 2007. The other lots of the APE abut the southern and western boundaries of the district (NYCLPC 2007). The Block 32 section of the APE also lies along the western boundary of a part of the Vinegar Hill Historic District, designated in 1997 (NYCLPC 1997).

This Archaeological Documentary Study, prepared by Historical Perspectives, Inc., is designed to determine the presence, type, extent, and significance of any archaeological resources which may have been present on the APE, and the likelihood that these resources have survived post-depositional disturbances, including construction, dredging, regrading, and other land use which may have accompanied subsequent development. A comprehensive identification of resources is undertaken, in addition to the potential remains from 19th-century occupation noted by NYCLPC. If archaeological resources are present and have survived, their archaeological integrity must also be considered.

In an attempt to identify known or potential buried cultural resources, and establish the extent of impacts from past construction, a search of published literature, maps, photographs and archives was made at the Map and Local History Divisions of New York Public Library; the Register of the Kings County Clerk (310 Adams Street), and the online collections of the New York Public Library, the Brooklyn Public Library, and the David Rumsey map collection.

Available records held at the Brooklyn Department of Buildings were consulted for information about the building history of the lots within the APE. The Department of Building's online database (BIS) contains references for every record the agency has, or once had. In most cases, despite the fact that building records had been catalogued in the database, the actual files could not be found by the department staff, and as such were unavailable for review.

¹ Down Under the Manhattan Bridge Overpass.

A review of the wealth of archaeological and cultural assessments completed in the DUMBO area has already been surveyed by HPI (2005), as part of the Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment for the Brooklyn Bridge Park Project, which covered 10 city blocks and additional streetbeds in an area roughly bounded by Atlantic Avenue, Jay Street, and the East River. Relevant information from that report, as well as from additional studies (HPI 2000, e.g.) has been incorporated into this study.

Archaeological sites inventoried by New York State Museum (NYSM) and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) were researched. A site visit and photographic record was also made (10/9/08) (See Photos 1-7).

Once the locations of potential archaeological sensitivity were determined within the NYCLPC-identified projected and potential sites, a topic-intensive study was performed concerning those sections of the APE. Census records and city directories were researched through Ancestry.com, on microfilm and microfiche at the New York Public Library, and through the Brooklyn Genealogy Info website (www.bklyn-genealogy-info.com). Microfilmed property tax assessments were examined at the Municipal Archives. The online archive of the *Brooklyn Eagle* was also searched for pertinent information. Water and sewer records were accessed at the Brooklyn Office of the Department of Environmental Protection, in the Water and Sewer Permits office. Sewer and water line installation was also researched in the online archive of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* at the Brooklyn Public Library website. Information on the development of Brooklyn's sewage and water systems was also collected from historian Henry Stiles *A History of the City of Brooklyn* (1870), and from real estate maps (Sanborn 1915). This data is discussed in the Conclusions and Recommendations section of this report and presented in tabular form in the Appendix.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The vicinity of the APE, on western Long Island, is physiographically part of the Atlantic Coastal Plain. Long Island is the top of a coastal plain ridge formation, covered with glacial drift, in reality an elevated sea bottom, demonstrating low topographic relief and extensive marshy tracts. Continental glaciation has affected the surficial geology of Long Island as the glacier has advanced and receded at least three times in the last million years (Eisenberg 1978:7). "The island is not much more than an enormous sand and gravel deposit. The Harbor Hill moraine forms the northern fluke of the island, and the older Ronkonkoma moraine forms the southern fluke. The rest of the island is largely covered with so-called outwash, sand and gravel carried southward by meltwater streams that washed off the ice and over the moraines" (Van Diver 1985:32). The APE is at the western terminus of the Harbor Hill Moraine, and for 3,000 years was part of a meandering creek system interrupted by small hummocks of gravel and sand.

Prior to 18th- and 19th-century filling operations which extended the shoreline north, the East River was only about 320 feet to the north of the APE, running roughly southwest to northeast from the modern intersection of Jay and Plymouth Streets to just south of the intersection of Bridge and John Streets (Beers 1874). This shoreline is clearly delineated on numerous real estate maps (e.g., Hopkins 1880). Although no topographic maps with exact elevations exist with which to compare present and pre-development conditions, historical maps such as the Ratzer survey of 1767, the British Headquarters Map of ca. 1782 (Figure 3) and the 1797 Taylor-Roberts Plan (Cohen and Augustyn 1997:77, 95) show the APE in an uncultivated, open, hilly elevated area. According to the British Headquarters Map, the APE lots lay along the northern side of a large ridge or group of hills, which appear to reach their highest point immediately south of modern Front Street (Figure 3). To the north the land sloped downward to the beaches along the East River. Proceeding east of the APE, the presence of a large hill or north/south running arm of the same ridge indicates that elevations rose or remained stable before declining again down to the band of marshes along the shoreline of Wallabout Bay, approximately 1,000 feet to the southeast. Along the south side of Wallabout Bay, about 2,300 feet southeast of the APE was a much more extensive salt-marsh system, drained by a number of watercourses.

The top of this ridge, adjacent to the APE on the south, was the site of British fortifications which were constructed at the beginning of the British occupation in 1776, as shown on the 1776 Holland Map (Cohen and Augustyn 1997:83), and were maintained to the time of the British evacuation in 1783 (Figure 3). Although forts were constructed in other areas, the fortifications recorded near the APE were a simple line of earthen barrier walls. According to Stiles, even the British fort in present Brooklyn Heights, "by far the most thoroughly constructed and complete fortification erected by the British," was only built with earthen walls (Stiles 1867:314-315).

Historian Gabriel Furman, in his *Antiquities of Long Island* describes this hill when he reports a precontact site immediately to the south of the APE (Furman 1874:98-100; HPI 2005) as being on a barren sand hill "about 70 feet high." The hill was south of Front Street, from Jay Street to east of Bridge Street, and was likely the same ridge or line of hills linked together by British earthworks shown on the 1782 map, although no mention of the earthworks is made (Figure 3). This observation was made in 1826, prior to the construction of the modern street grid, which would have necessitated the regrading of the highest and lowest elevations to create an appropriate street grade. Furman confirms this when he observes that north/south-running Bridge Street was "dug through" this hill. Since the downward regrading preceded lot development, the block interiors would also have been cut down to meet the street grade, which would account for the fact that post-development elevations in the vicinity of the APE do not rise above 50 feet.

The detailed Bien and Vermeule topographical survey of 1891 (Figure 4) records some of the early land contours, with the elevation extremes much softened by the downward regrading of 19th-century residential and commercial development. The survey shows the APE between the 20- and 30-foot contour lines ASL (above sea level), along the northwestern slopes of a large ridge or group of hills that extends throughout Brooklyn Heights and DUMBO, and reaches an elevation of greater than 90 feet (ASL) near the intersection of Washington and Concord Streets, approximately 2,000 feet to the southwest. The APE slopes downward to the north and northwest to the East River, and upward to the south and southeast. The salubrious nature of the local topography – elevated and dry, and draining naturally into the East River to the north – has long been recognized (Stiles 1870:596).

Intensive residential and commercial development beginning as early as the 1830s and 1840s transformed the area into

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the industrial, canyon-walled DUMBO neighborhood of today. The current U.S.G.S. topographic map (Figure 1) still records the APE as sloping downward to the north and northwest, and lying generally between the 20- and 30-foot contours (ASL), although the 30-foot line is farther north than in 1891, and actually runs through the Block 32 section of the APE (Figure 1). This is supported by street intersection elevations from as early as 1887 (Sanborn 1887), and the upward slope from Jay Street east to Bridge Street that is clearly visible at present (Photos 3, 4). As no soil borings have been performed on the APE, no subsurface data on the APE is presently available.

Current Conditions

Block 32 Lot 1 (47–51 Bridge Street)

Lot 1 presently contains no structures. It is surrounded by a plywood fence, with a chainlink gate at the southwest corner. The relatively flat surface of the lot is littered with compacted gravel, cinderblock, brick fragments, and other demolition debris, and appears to be used to park and store construction equipment and supplies (Photos 1, 2).

Block 41 Lot 2 (67–71 Jay Street)

The entire surface of Lot 2 is occupied by structures. The northernmost section, roughly corresponding to 67 and 69 Jay Street, contains a three- and one-story building, which according to the Sanborn atlas, functions as a beer depot/warehouse. The three-story section of the building appears to incorporate the original three-story dwelling erected by ca. 1840 along the Jay Street frontage (Photo 7).

To the south of this building, at 71 Jay Street, is a one-story concrete block building with an extensive glass-windowed storefront, designated as “Shipping” (Figure 2) (Photo 7).

Lot 2 also has Front Street frontage, at 169 Front Street, with a small area that was formerly the rear yard of Lot 1/73 Jay Street. A one-story brick building with a storefront stands on this part of the property (Photos 5, 6).

Block 41 Lot 13 (185–193 Front Street; 198–206 Water Street)

The northern half of Lot 13, along Water Street, is presently occupied by the Brillo Factory building, erected in 1950 (Photo 3). The brick building is part of the DUMBO Historic District, designated in 2007 (NYCLPC 2007). The southern half of Lot 13, the Front Street frontage, is surrounded by a ca. 15-foot-high opaque fence topped with barbed wire (Photo 4). According to the recent Sanborn, the area is used for parking and contains two sheds (Figure 2). This is confirmed by recent satellite photos as well (Oasis 1997, 2004). The upward slope toward the east (Bridge Street) is very pronounced here.

Block 41 Lot 44 (171–173 Front Street)

According to maps and aerial photos, Lot 44 is empty of structures. Like neighboring Lot 13, the Front Street side of the lot is enclosed by an opaque fence, masking the interior of the lot (Photos 4, 5).

III. PRECONTACT ERA

PRECONTACT SUMMARY

For this report, the word precontact is used to describe the period prior to the creation and use of formal written records. In the Western Hemisphere, the Precontact Era also refers to the time prior to European exploration and settlement. Archaeologists and historians gain their knowledge and understanding of precontact Native Americans on western Long Island from three sources: ethnographic reports, Native American artifact collections, and archaeological investigations.

Based on data from these sources, a precontact cultural chronology has been devised for western Long Island. Scholars generally divide the Precontact Era into three main periods, the Paleo-Indian (ca. 14,000–9,500 years ago), the Archaic (ca. 9,500–3,000 years ago), and the Woodland (ca. 3,000–500 years ago). The Archaic and Woodland periods are further divided into Early, Middle, and Late substages. The Woodland was followed by the Contact Period (ca. 500–300 years ago). Artifacts, settlement, subsistence, and cultural systems changed through time with each of these stages. Characteristics of these temporal periods have been well documented elsewhere, and in keeping with a recent request to professional archaeologists conducting work in New York State by the NYSOPRHP (2004), will not be fully iterated here.

Scholars often characterize precontact sites by their close proximity to a water source, fresh game, and exploitable natural resources (i.e., plants, raw materials for stone tools, clay veins, etc.). These sites are often placed into three categories: primary (campsites or villages), secondary (tool manufacturing, food processing), and isolated finds (a single or very few artifacts either lost or discarded). Primary sites are often situated in locales that are easily defended against both nature (weather) and enemies. Secondary sites are often found in the location of exploitable resources (e.g., shell fish, lithic raw materials).

At the time of European contact, the Native Americans who occupied western Long Island were Munsee-speaking Lenape (also called Delaware) Indians. According to documentary evidence compiled by various archaeologists, and organized by Robert S. Grumet, the APE was part of the territory of the *Marechkawieck*² group, whose sachem resided in the group's main settlement in Brooklyn Heights, near present Gallatin and Elm Places (about 3,800 feet southwest of the study site) (Figure 5). The Marechkaawieck also had a presence in the present DUMBO area, particularly adjacent to the Wallabout Bay marshes, which later became the location of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The bay was known as the "Bight or bend of the Marechkawick" (Grumet 1981:27).

In 1643, when a war party of Mahicans attacked lower Hudson Delawaran villages, the Marechkawieck village on Manhattan, at present Corlaers Hook, filled with several hundred refugees. Although promised protection by the Council of New Netherland, Governor-General Kieft ordered a surprise attack on the refugees and village, massacring over 120 people, including Marechkawiecks. At the end of the "Governor Kieft War" in 1645, the sachem Seyseys sold the Dutch all of the Marechkawieck lands from Gowanus to Jamaica Bay. Seyseys moved to Westchester County, and many Marechkawieck on western Long Island fled eastward to Nassau County, while others went to southern Kings County to live among the related Nayack and Canarsee groups (Grumet 1981:27-28).

The research of archaeologist Reginald P. Bolton notes an Indian trail, corresponding to present Fulton Street linking the main settlement to the East River shore, and a second trail leading from Fulton to the East River shore to the north of the APE (Figure 5). Bolton records the presence of an Indian habitation site there on the elevated ground along present Gold Street, overlooking the East River and the marshes at Wallabout Bay (Bolton 1922, 1972; Grumet 1981:26-28; HPI 2005). This site corresponds to the single Woodland period (signaled by the presence of Native American pottery) archaeological site recorded in Brooklyn. As noted in the previous section, Gabriel Furman's *Antiquities of Long Island* (Furman 1874; Parker 1920:582) records the 1826 report of a precontact site on a 70-foot-high sand hill, the site bounded by Jay, Front, Bridge, and York Streets. Furman reports that the surface of the hill:

is covered with stones, many of which are completely vitrified, and others nearly decomposed, by the action of

² Also called Reckeweck.

fire; and about a foot and a half, and in some places between three and four feet, below the surface is a distinct layer or stratum of ashes and cinders, interspersed with pieces of coarse earthenware and the stone heads of Indian arrows. Among other articles found here have been the remnants of rough tobacco pipes formed of clay (Furman 1870:98).

This site, once located about 60 feet south of APE Block 41, has been given the NYSM site designation #9412 (HPI 2005). It is now destroyed, by the subsequent regrading which accompanied the construction of the local street grid, and the downward regrading of the block interiors which accompanied 19th-century development, as noted in the previous section.

Inventoried archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project site are sparse, not necessarily because Native Americans were not present in the general vicinity, but because the 19th- and 20th-century development of the Brooklyn shorefront has been so intense, destroying potential sites prior to archaeological surveys in the region. Beyond NYSM #9412, the nearest inventoried archaeological site recorded in the files of the New York State Museum is #3036 (ACP Kngs-2), a camp site, located about 1.65 miles south southeast of the APE, on the south side of Flatbush Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

PRECONTACT POTENTIAL

An important consideration in the determination of a site's potential for hosting precontact cultural remains is the attractiveness of the subject parcel's environmental resources to precontact Americans. These factors include the presence of protected, dry, elevated land, a source of fresh water, and the proximity to a marsh environment, which would have provided a rich source of edible and useful plant and animal species.

There is no evidence of fresh water sources or marshlands recorded within 1,000 feet of the APE, but the historical account of the now-vanished Woodland period site (NYSM #9412) on the adjacent land points to the attractiveness that elevated locations with unobstructed sight-lines in several directions, near major bodies of water (East River) held for Precontact humans.

Although the APE lots were not at the peak of the hill or ridge as with NYSM #9412, nevertheless the proximity of the inventoried site would indicate that the APE has a HIGH Precontact archaeological potential.

A discussion of precontact archaeological potential and the impacts of subsequent historical subsurface disturbance on this potential can be found in the Conclusions and Recommendations section of this report.

III. HISTORICAL PERIOD{tc \11 "III. HISTORICAL PERIOD}

It was the policy of the Dutch West India Company in New Netherland to secure land titles from Native Americans prior to distribution or sale to European settlers. Accordingly, Governor-General Willem Kieft, in purchases dated 1638 and 1640, acquired the area that became the village of Brooklyn from the local Indians, most likely the Marechawieck group, which had a settlement of the same name in Brooklyn Heights. Once purchased by the West India Company, the land was granted or sold to European settlers. The earliest recorded grantee of the project site and its vicinity was Cornelis Dircksen Hooglandt, who acquired approximately 32 acres on both sides of present Fulton Street in 1643 (Moss crop and Beers 1896). The previous year, Dircksen had opened the first ferry service to Manhattan from what is now, through the addition of landfill, Cadman Plaza West, about 2,600 feet east of the APE (Figure 3).

A village grew around the ferry landing, opposite Manhattan, and this hamlet, and was known in Dutch as "*het Veer*"³ or "the Ferry." The original Breuckelen⁴ settlement, named after a town near Amsterdam, was about a mile inland from the river. The Town of Breuckelen, including both settlements as well as the APE, was officially established in 1646, when the inhabitants were granted municipal privileges (Brodhead 1853:421-422; Stiles 1867:381n).

With the English capture of New Netherland in 1664, New Amsterdam became New York, and Breuckelen was corrupted to Brookland, and eventually, Brooklyn. The APE came into the possession of John Rapelje, who built a large stone house about 1,800 feet west of the APE, along the north side of Fulton Street, near its intersection with Front Street. The Ratzer Plan of 1766/67 shows Rapelje's house with a formal garden extending down to the East River (Cohen and Augustyn 1997:75).

The rich farms of Kings County and the growing numbers of consumers in Manhattan and Brooklyn soon made the area around the ferry landing a bustling marketplace. Cattle and other produce were brought there to be shipped across the river. Slaughterhouses were established nearby, where meat was prepared for the New York market. By the time of the American Revolution, a brewery and distillery had been added, and among the various businesses, shops, inns and taverns were private residences (Ment 1979:25-26).

Not only farm produce was transported to Manhattan. On August 29, 1776, after the Battle of Long Island, George Washington and the Continental Army escaped to Manhattan via the ferry landing. In retreat from the 20,000-man army of British and Hessians, the escape, under cover of darkness, saved the American army from a defeat which would have ended the American Revolution before it had barely begun (NYCLPC 1975:2). The army's escape, across John Rapelje's own property, must have caused him some chagrin. Rapelje remained loyal to the Crown, and at the end of the war, his property was confiscated and he and his family were forced to move to England. Rapelje had his revenge on generations of historians and historical archaeologists, however, because he apparently took many of Brooklyn's town records with him when he left (Stiles 1867 I:79, 312, 327n; 1884:86).

With the end of hostilities, the DUMBO area as far east as Gold Street (including the APE) was purchased from the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates by brothers Comfort and Joshua Sands in 1784. Comfort's share was later bought out by Joshua Sands. The Rapelje house was sold, and Joshua Sands built a mansion for himself along "the north side of Front Street, about 100 feet east of Dock Street (his coach house and stables being on the opposite side of Front Street" about 1,700 feet west of the APE. At about 50 feet square, it was the largest residence in the village, "and was surrounded by a fine garden which extended to the river" (Stiles 1867 II:98; 1869 I:382; NYCLPC 1997:4-5).

An important man in both the community and nation, Sands was on the Board of Trustees for Brooklyn Village, represented the Southern District of New York from 1791-1797, served two terms in the United States Congress (1803-1805, 1825-1827), was a Kings County Judge, and Collector of Customs of the Port of New York, among other offices (Stiles 1867 II:97-98; *BE* 1884:9). Born in 1757 at present Sands Point, along the north shore of Nassau County, he began his professional life as a clerk, at the age of 15. In 1776 he was invited to take a position in the commissariat department of the Continental Army, and was made a captain. Among Sands' achievements was facilitating the retreat of

³Pronounced: ut FAIR

⁴Pronounced: BRUH-kuh-luh

Washington's army from Long Island. After the war he partnered with his brother, Comfort, in "mercantile pursuits," and achieved local notoriety when he established a cordage and rigging manufactory to supply his own ships. This became the basis for one of Brooklyn's important industries. An astute businessman, Sands saw his property's potential for development, and as early as 1787 he had the APE vicinity surveyed, streets laid out, calling it the City of Olympia (Stiles 1867 1:381-382; II:97; Ment 1979:27)

Sands was somewhat premature in his plans, for despite its proximity to Lower Manhattan, Olympia was not a success. Prior to his death in 1835, Sand began to sell off parts of his extensive property. The eastern sections, including the APE and numerous blocks to the north, south, east, and west, passed to Thomas Howell Smith in at least two transactions in 1828 and 1830 (County Clerk Register Vol. 15, p.9, Map #416, 1830; Hopkins 1880). Smith was a wealthy New York City merchant, whose firm, Thomas H. Smith & Son, became the most important tea importer in the United States during the first decades of the 19th century (Barrett 1863). Since Smith never established a residence in Brooklyn, it is clear that the purpose of his investment was commercial and residential development, and he could not have chosen a better time. Brooklyn's commercial and industrial expansion was encouraged by the introduction of steam ferry service to Manhattan by Robert Fulton's company in 1814. Passenger and freight service, no longer dependent on the wind, was much more reliable in succeeding years. By the mid-1820s, Front Street near Fulton Street and the ferry landing had become a leading financial center, with banks, fire insurance companies, and law firms as well as fine houses (Stiles 1869 II:99). Development grew sparser as one proceeded eastward, and along the East River waterfront to the north and northwest of the APE, development was more industrial in character. Commercial buildings, factories, warehouses began to replace residential structures during the 1830s (NYCLPC 2007:4).

Through the 1830s, various historical maps chart the progress of development eastward across Smith's lands. Brooklyn historian Henry Stiles describes Front Street east of Main Street (about 1,200 feet west of the APE) as having "no buildings of any importance on its north side, and only a few miserable ones" on its south side in ca. 1815 (Stiles 1869: II 105). At the time of the 1833 Burr map, development had reached about as far east as Jay Street, and by 1836 the Colton map shows built-up blocks as far as Jackson Street, two blocks *east* of the APE (Burr 1833; Colton 1836). There were still undeveloped areas scattered throughout DUMBO, including the APE lots on the western half of Block 41 at Jay and Front Streets, but these were gradually filled in during the following years, with the entire section completely "urbanized" by 1844 (Bradford 1838; USC&GS 1844). Already in 1834, with the combined forces of urban and industrial development having made the existing village government obsolete, Brooklyn was granted a municipal charter, becoming a city in its own right (Ment 1979:30, 35-36).

Smith and his estate remained significant landowners in the area until the 1850s (County Clerk Register Vol. 26, p.12, Map #379, 1850), by which time much of the APE and the surrounding blocks had been parcelled out into 25 by 100 foot lots, and were developed with multi-storied frame and brick dwellings, with larger factory plots scattered among them. Directories record residents on the Jay Street lots in 1840, and along Front Street in 1849. No listings could be identified for the Bridge Street section of the APE (Leslie 1840; Hearn 1850).

The earliest detailed maps which show individual buildings date to 1852 and 1855 (Figures 6, 7, 8). For example, in 1855 the three modern lots of Block 41 of the APE were divided into 15 separate lots, occupied by dwellings, some with stores on the ground floor (Figure 7). The APE on Block 32 consisted of two lots, later three, also occupied by a series of small dwellings (Figure 8). Later maps and photographs show the dwellings to have from three to four stories (Figures 9, 10, 11).

Although only one section of the northeastern corner of the Block 41 APE, 206 Water Street, can be classified as purely commercial, adjacent lots represented a variety of businesses. A paint manufacturer on Block 32 was about 65 feet northeast of the APE, and a cordage factory 110 feet to the east (Figure 8). A "Color Works," probably a dyer or dye manufacturer was directly north of the APE on Block 41 at the southeast corner of Jay and Water Streets. A brewery stood opposite the APE on southeast corner of Jay and Front Streets. Perhaps the most important concern was Union White Lead Factory, which occupied all of Block 41 east of the APE (Figures 6, 7). White lead was formerly a principle component of paints, providing necessary opacity. The Union White Lead Company was begun in 1830 by three brothers, Whitehead, Peter, and Isaac Cornell, who began purchasing property on Block 41 as early as 1837. By 1847 the plant was employing 70 men as "laborers, coopers, and engineers" for 10-hour days (Hunt 1847:421), and continued

to operate on the site until 1893 (NYCLPC 2007:37–38).

The identified residents of the APE during the 1840s and 1850s represent the range of occupations employed in the nearby factories, and services required by the community (Appendix). Most were skilled and semi-skilled workers, including coopers, carpenters, printers, machinists, engineers, painters, masons, and blacksmiths, in addition to numbers of laborers and carmen/cartmen. Due to the proximity of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, ships masters, shipwrights, and sailmakers appear among the residents. The Block 32 lots and dwellings, based on the earliest recorded property tax assessment in 1862, were owned by a single absentee landlord, Valentine T. Hall, a wealthy wool merchant and the secretary of the Brooklyn Gas Company, who lived at 37 Livingston Street in Brooklyn Heights, and was a major landlord in the Vinegar Hill area, which lies between the APE and the Navy Yard (Lains 1859; NYCLPC 1997:8–9). On the other hand, although the residents cannot be considered affluent, the Block 41 homelots along Jay and Front Streets were all occupied by their owners, who generally rented apartments to non-family members. The man of highest socioeconomic status may have been William Pell, the owner and resident of 187 Front Street (Block 41 Lot 13) from ca. 1859 until his death in 1873. Pell family members were the sole occupants during that period. Pell was a cooper, but was elected a city alderman before 1848, and became the “U.S. gauger” or excise man by 1860. Although the resident owners were fairly stable, the renters were highly mobile, and censuses and directories record continual change in house resident composition (Appendix).

By the end of the Civil War the Brooklyn waterfront had become known for processing imported bulk goods and raw materials (such as chemicals, cotton dyes, glass, leather, metals, oils, paints, sugar, and sulphur), transporting agricultural supplies and products, and exporting grain. The new rail connections and terminals no doubt helped spur this development. The Bromley atlas of 1880 illustrates that by this year, the waterfront was completely covered by brick warehouses, or “stores,” a term that referred more to their emphasis on bulk good storage than to actual mercantile activities. There also was some specialization according to location. For example, the stores between Atlantic and Pierrepont Streets handled sugar, while stores between Clark and Fulton Street processed coffee, and east of Fulton Street, stores handled tobacco, coffee, and sugar (Brockett 1884:645). This façade of warehouses earned Brooklyn the name “the walled city” during this era. Waterfront work attracted a variety of immigrant groups, beginning with the Irish in the mid-nineteenth century, and shifting to Italians and Scandinavians by the later nineteenth century (Raber Associates 1984:31–33).

Municipal Services

Like neighboring New York City, the growing population and population density of the City of Brooklyn forced the municipality to deal with the questions of water supply and sanitation, and the concomitant issues of public health and fire protection (BE 6/29/1853:2). Unlike New York, which can trace its heroic “watershed” moment to the opening of the Croton Aqueduct system in 1842, Brooklyn’s road to municipal water and sewer service was less dramatic, although equally important for the future growth of the city. A number of competing schemes were proposed beginning in 1834, but it was not until 1856 that work on the site of the proposed Ridgewood (Queens) reservoir began. The reservoir was completed in 1858, and water was first let into the mains on 14 December. Although the Brooklyn office of the Department of Environmental Protection only has water connection records for the APE from the 20th century,⁵ the 1915 Sanborn atlas dates the water main on APE-adjacent sections of Jay, Front, and Water Streets to 1860, and Bridge Street to 1852 (Sanborn 1915). Since the municipal system did not go into service until 1858, this suggests that a private system may have been available earlier, or that the early date is in error. *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* rental advertisements from Front Street (31 Front and 173 Front, the latter within the APE) support the post-1858 dates, mentioning the amenity of indoor “hot and cold water” in 1862 (BE 6/25/1862:3; 9/24/1862:1).

With the increasing availability of water, provision had to be made for drainage. According to Brooklyn historian Henry Stiles, in 1857 Brooklyn had only 5.055 miles of sewers, built mainly to drain depressed areas. This was not an necessary on the elevated ground in the vicinity of the APE – the “Western Division” – where natural drainage flowed into the East River (Stiles 1870:596). Considering that most of the water lines around the APE date to 1860, the Brooklyn Sewer Commissioners moved swiftly to address the issue, however, and announced that assessments for the proposed sewer lines on the APE sections of Front, Bridge, Jay, and Water Streets (Western District, Drainage District

⁵NYDEP Permits – Water: Block 41, Lot 2: 1951; Lot 13: 1950; Block 32, Lot 1: 1931.

16) had been completed in September 1861 (*BE* 9/27/186:4). The earliest recorded sewer hook up in the APE is from 1869, at present 67 Jay Street; residents on the Front and Water Street lots followed from 1873 to 1875.⁶ It is possible that financial issues aside, despite the availability of sewer service, adequately functioning cesspools, wells, privies, and cisterns in an elevated, well-drained area did not force residents to switch immediately to sewer lines.

The Brooklyn Bridge and the Twentieth Century

During the 1870s and 1880s, the area around the APE reached the height of its residential and commercial activity. The APE and the Vinegar Hill neighborhood to the immediate east were particularly known for the high percentage of residents of Irish descent, and the area was known as "Irishtown" (NYCLPC 1997:10–11). In 1887 one-block radius around the APE lots included two white lead works, three iron foundries, an iron wheelbarrow factory, a brewery, three paint works, a spice factory, a licorice factory, two whitening factories, and a gas light yard, to name only the major establishments (Figure 9). Larger factories, warehouses and shipworks lay only two blocks to the north, along the waterfront north of John Street. These were surrounded by numerous modest three- and four-story rowhouses, which, if the APE lots are a valid example, might host between 10 and more than 35 residents each (Sanborn 1887) (Appendix).

The opening of John A. Roebling's monumental Brooklyn Bridge in 1883 made a significant impact upon both New York City and Brooklyn, hastening their ultimate union. The economic impact to the Fulton Ferry area was basically negative, however. The ever-increasing populations of both cities kept the East River ferries going into the early twentieth century, but the Brooklyn Bridge, and later the Manhattan Bridge (1909), eventually took away their traffic. The bridge also bypassed the waterfront district, and new commercial and business development took place further inland. Finally, the Fulton Ferry finally ceased operations in 1924. The combination of these changes, together with construction of additional automobile and subway tunnels connecting Brooklyn and Manhattan by the mid-century, contributed to the overall economic decline of the APE vicinity (Ment 1979:59–60; HPI 2000).

Among the more important commercial developments in and adjacent to the APE was the closing of the Union White Lead Company at the east end of APE Block 41. Purchased by James and John Hanan, the old factory was demolished in 1893, and a new five-story shoe factory in the American Round Arch style was erected (Figure 10). Shoe production became a major Brooklyn industry in the late 19th century, but of the 65 factories, Hanan & Son's works produced a third of the \$2.3 million total. By 1894 the factory was employing between 300 and 400 workers, and this increased to 1,113 by 1913. Although the company went bankrupt in 1935, the factory building has survived and is now part of the city-landmarked DUMBO historic district (NYCLPC 2007:37–39).

During the early 20th century, the foundry and lumberyard immediately north of the APE on Block 32 became part of the Kirkman & Son soap factory. Established on adjacent Block 31 in 1895, the firm grew to be a major producer of borax soap, soap powder, cleanser, and other related products, expanding to Block 42 and APE Block 32. By 1929 Kirkman had acquired APE Block 32 Lot 1, demolished the buildings, and later replaced them with their tallow storage tanks and pumphouse, which occupied that section of the APE until after ca. 1951, when they were removed (Figure 12). The factory employed 375 men in 1913, was acquired by Colgate-Palmolive-Peet in 1935, and closed in 1940. The surviving buildings are included in the DUMBO historic district (Sanborn 1951; NYCLPC 2007:36).

The dwellings on the Water Street frontage of APE Block 41 Lot 13 were also demolished in ca. 1905 (Sanborn 1904; Figure 10), and the Front Street houses were removed with the construction of the Brillo factory building on the northern half of APE Lot 13 in 1950, and leaving the southern half unbuilt (Figure 12). The Brillo Company was incorporated in 1913 by Milton Loeb, and had established factories for the manufacture of its famous steel wool pads on Block 31, immediately north of APE Block 41, in 1925. The 1950 building, constructed in the "Daylight Factory" style, and now part of the DUMBO historic district, was originally connected to the older factory by a second-story bridge over Water Street (NYCLPC 2007:160).

Jobs began to depart the area by the 1950s, as Navy Yard output declined, and the facility was closed in 1966. Major manufacturing companies departed as they outgrew the narrow streets and other space restrictions. Residents followed the jobs to the suburbs. Meanwhile, the trend of demolishing surviving dwellings and replacing them with commercial

⁶NYDEP Permits – Sewer. Record books for earlier sewer hook ups are missing.

structures or parking lots continued during the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s, spurred on by New York's zoning laws, which designated the neighborhood as a manufacturing area. The DUMBO area was rediscovered by artists and craftsmen during the 1970s, attracted by the proximity to Manhattan and the reasonably priced housing and factory/loft spaces (NYCLPC 1997:13). This has spurred a residential, commercial, and artistic renaissance that continues through the present.

BUILDING HISTORY

Block 41 Lot 2

This is an irregularly shaped lot with a ca. 76-foot frontage along Jay Street. On historical maps it was formerly divided among four homelots, here identified by their street addresses, 67, 69, 71, and 73 Jay Street. For street number locations see Figures 2, 7, 8.

73 Jay Street/169 Front Street

Although present Lot 1 / 73 Jay Street is not part of the APE, historical maps record the section of present Lot 2 fronting on Front Street as part of the 73 Jay Street lot throughout the 19th century. Although the entire lot was empty in 1836, the 1838 Bradford map shades the location as a developed lot (Colton 1836; Bradford 1838), and the 1840 city directory notes residents at the address (Leslie 1840). The first map to delineate individual structures is the 1852 Dripps map, which notes a rectangular building at the corner of Jay and Front Streets. The structure has a small ell along its eastern (back) side, along Front Street. It is entirely outside the APE, which was an unbuilt rear yard (Figure 6). The detailed 1855 Perris atlas depicts a wood frame dwelling with a store "under" (Figure 7), and a later atlas records the building as three stories (Figure 9). This appears to be the same building shown in a 1927 photograph (Figure 11), a three-story, semi-attached dwelling, with a high front stoop, and a partially above-ground basement hosting a commercial establishment.

Atlases show little change after 1855 (Dripps 1869) until 1880, when a building is drawn within the APE section of the lot, along Front Street (Hopkins 1880). The 1887 Sanborn atlas records a two-story store, and the 1898 Hyde atlas depicts a brick or masonry building (Sanborn 1887; Hyde 1898).

Both buildings were removed between 1929 and 1950 (Hyde 1929). The corner structure was replaced by a one-story dwelling with a basement, and the eastern, APE section of the lot left empty (Figure 12). The dwelling is now occupied by a Mexican restaurant, and like its predecessor, has a partially aboveground basement (Photos 6, 7). A one-story brick commercial building was erected on the APE section of the lot between 1950 and 1990 (Sanborn 1990).

71 Jay Street

The entire homelot was empty in 1836, but the 1838 Bradford map shades the location as a developed lot (Colton 1836; Bradford 1838), and the 1840 city directory notes residents at the address (Leslie 1840). The first map to delineate individual structures is the 1852 Dripps map, which notes a building with a square footprint along the Jay Street frontage.

The rear or eastern section of the lot is empty (1852 Dripps). The 1855 atlas records this building as a wood frame dwelling (Figure 7), which is depicted as a three-story structure with a one-story rearyard ell in 1887 (Figure 9). The 1904 Sanborn atlas notes a basement under the three-story section, and this is confirmed in a 1927 photograph of the Jay Street frontage, when a restaurant? occupied the partially aboveground basement (Figure 11). Also in 1904, a one-story outbuilding is first shown along the rear (east) boundary of the lot (Sanborn 1904).

In 1928 the 69 Jay Street buildings were removed and combined with neighboring lots 71 and 67 Jay Street. The 69 Jay Street section was occupied by a one-story, concrete block building which the Sanborn atlas labels "SHIPPING" (CO #53376-1928; Figure 12). According to the 1969 certificate of occupancy, the building had no basement, and was used as a warehouse (CO #201489). The structure, which is still standing, occupies the entire former 71 Jay Street homelot (Sanborn 1990; Figure 12) (Photo 7).

69 Jay Street

The 25.7 foot by ca. 82 foot homelot was empty in 1836, but the 1838 Bradford map shades the location as a developed lot (Colton 1836; Bradford 1838), and the 1840 city directory notes residents at the address (Leslie 1840). The first map to delineate individual structures is the 1852 Dripps map, which depicts a building along the Jay Street (western) frontage (apparently identical to the building to the north at 67 Jay Street), and a smaller building, probably an outbuilding along the rear (eastern) lot line (Figure 6). Only the larger building is recorded in the 1855 atlas, which describes the structure as a brick or masonry dwelling of the "first class" ("Slate or metal roof & coped") (Figure 7). The 1887 Sanborn labels the dwelling as three stories, and again records the narrow outbuilding along the back (east side) of the lot, as well as a small one-story extension at the southeastern corner of the house. A basement is noted in 1904, and a partially below-ground entrance is visible in a 1927 photograph of the Jay Street façade (Sanborn 1904; Figure 11).

There is little change on the 69 Jay Street homelot to the end of the 19th century; although some of the atlases vary the east/west length of the lot, assigning some of the land along the rear lot line to the 171 Front Street homelot, now part of APE Lot 44. The turn-of-the-century atlases show this as an alley six to seven feet wide (Hyde 1898; Figure 10).

Rearyard structures were expanded by 1904, when the atlas shows an additional extension of the one-story ell at the southwest corner of the house, along the southern lot line. The outbuilding at the rear (eastern) end of the lot has also been expanded, becoming an L-shaped structure, labelled "SHED." An additional small, square, freestanding outbuilding also appears along the northern lot line (Sanborn 1904).

In 1928 the dwelling and outbuildings were eliminated, and the 69 Jay Street homelot combined with 67 and 71 Jay Street. A one-story section of a "Trucking Garage" was built over the surface of the former 69 Jay homelot, with no cellar (CO#53376-1928; Figure 12). In 1990 the building was used as a beer depot (Sanborn 1990), and is still standing at present (Photo 7).

67 Jay Street

The 25 foot by 88 foot homelot was empty in 1836, but the 1838 Bradford map shades the location as a developed lot (Colton 1836; Bradford 1838), and the 1840 city directory notes residents at the address (Leslie 1840). The first map to delineate individual structures is the 1852 Dripps map, which depicts a building along the Jay Street (western) frontage (apparently identical to the building to the south at 69 Jay Street), and a smaller building, probably an outbuilding along the rear (eastern) lot line (Figure 6). Only the larger building is recorded in the 1855 atlas, which describes the structure as a brick or masonry dwelling of the "first class" ("Slate or metal roof & coped") (Figure 7). The 1887 Sanborn labels the dwelling as three stories, and again records the narrow outbuilding along the back (east side) of the lot. A basement is noted in 1904 (Sanborn 1904). The 1927 photograph of the Jay Street façade suggests that the basement must be completely below street level, since neither an entrance or windows are visible (Figure 12). A store was present in the building by 1915, and the ground floor of the building appears to have been remodeled into a storefront in the 1927 photograph. If 67 Jay Street had originally been identical to its neighbor at 69 Jay Street, the remodeling would have entailed the removal of the high stoop which accommodated the basement entry from the street (Figure 11).

A small, square-footprinted outbuilding was added to the 67 Jay Street homelot, near the south lot line by 1904. This was removed between 1907 and 1915 when the dwelling was remodeled to host a ground floor store, and a one-story extension was built on the remaining open section of the 67 Jay Street lot (Figure 10; Sanborn 1915). According to the 1927 photograph, the original three-story dwelling appears to have been retained (Figure 11). In 1928 the 67 Jay Street lot was combined with the 69 and 71 Jay Street lots to the south, and a three- and one-story building is recorded there, apparently preserving the original three-story dwelling with store (CO 53376-1928). The building records report no basement, however (CO#201489-1969). The large structure is labelled "Trucking Garage" (Figure 12). The 1990 Sanborn depicts the entire 67 Jay Street section of the building, then a "Beer Depot," as three stories, as it appears at present (Sanborn 1990; Photo 7).

Block 41 Lot 44

Lot 44 is an irregularly shaped lot on the north side of Front Street, extending northward behind (east of) the APE Jay Street lots. It appears to have achieved this configuration as early as 1852 (Figure 6), although until the 20th century it

was divided into two homelots, 171 and 173 Front Street.

171 Front Street

The irregularly shaped, but generally 25 foot by 50 foot homelot was drawn as unbuilt on the 1852 map (Figure 6), but this is likely an omission, since residents are noted at the address in 1850 (Hearnes 1850). The first map to delineate individual structures is from 1855, when a wood frame dwelling with a rear ell is recorded on Front Street, apparently the mirror image of the dwelling at 173 Front Street to the east (Figure 7). The 1887 atlas shows the dwelling to be three stories, and the ell to be two stories (Figure 9). The property tax assessments note a basement (Appendix).

Late 19th-century maps such as the 1887 Sanborn depict the remaining unbuilt parts of the 171 Front Street homelot as a Z-shaped plot of land extending north to the east of the homelots at 71 and 69 Jay Street. At its northernmost extremity the lot was approximately seven feet wide and 25 feet long (Figure 9).

Between 1898 and 1904 three sheds were built in the rear yard of the 171 Front Street homelot. One was at the northeast corner of the two-story ell, the second at the northwestern corner of the lot, and the third on the north end of the lot (Hyde 1898; Sanborn 1904, 1915).

All the buildings on the lot were demolished between ca. 1929 and 1950 (Hyde 1929; Figure 12), most likely at the same time the structures along the APE Jay Street frontage were removed, ca. 1928. The 171 Front Street homelot has been used for at-grade parking since the demolition (Sanborn 1990; Photo 5).

173 Front Street

The roughly 25 foot by 100 foot homelot was drawn as unbuilt on the 1852 map (Figure 6), but this is likely an omission, since residents are noted at the address in 1850 (Hearnes 1850). The first map to delineate individual structures is from 1855, when a wood frame dwelling with a rear ell is recorded on Front Street, apparently the mirror image of the dwelling at 171 Front Street to the west (Figure 7).

The 1887 atlas shows the dwelling to have three stories, and the rear ell to be two stories. Between 1880 and 1887, a two-story addition, or possibly an attached second dwelling was built on the north side of the existing building, along the western lot line (Bromley 1880; Hopkins 1880; Figure 9). The 1898 Hyde atlas, however, shows this addition as a brick or masonry stable, rather than a dwelling, and subsequent maps reveal the house converted to a "Wagon Ho[use]," and much of the rear yard covered by the stable (Hyde 1898; Sanborn 1904). By 1915, the remaining open areas of the 173 Front Street homelot were covered by one-story additions, but the designation of the building has been returned to "D[wellling]" (Sanborn 1915).

All the buildings on the lot were demolished between ca. 1929 and 1950 (Hyde 1929; Figure 12), most likely at the same time the structures along the APE Jay Street frontage were removed, ca. 1928. The 173 Front Street homelot has been used for at-grade parking since the demolition (Sanborn 1990; Photo 5).

Block 41 Lot 13 – 105 Front Street / 200 Water Street

Present Lot 13 combines nine mid-19th-century homelots along both Front and Water Streets. The northern (Water Street) half of Lot 13 is also within the boundaries of the DUMBO Historic District.

196 Water Street

The 196 Water Street homelot is a 25.9 foot by 100 foot area shown as unbuilt on the 1836 Colton map, with a building appearing there by 1852 (Colton 1836; Figure 6; Bromley 1880). The 1855 atlas describes the building as a wood frame dwelling, occupying the Water Street frontage (Figure 7). A second building is recorded at the rear (south) lot line in 1869 (Dripps 1869). The dwelling along Water Street is depicted as a wood frame building as late as 1880 (Bromley 1880; Hopkins 1880).

The 1887 Sanborn shows two dwellings, at the front (four stories) and rear (three stories) lot lines (Figure 9), and both buildings are depicted as brick or masonry buildings in 1898 (Hyde 1898). A small, one-story shed appears in the open area between the two houses by 1904 (Sanborn 1904).

All the buildings on the 196 Water Street lot were demolished between 1907 and 1915, leaving the northern half of modern Lot 13 empty (Figure 10; Sanborn 1915). In 1915 the empty section was being used for barrel storage (Sanborn 1915). A Brillo manufacturing plant was erected there in 1950. The still-standing, three-story building with a full basement covers the entire northern section of present Lot 13, including the 196 Water Street homelot (NB #546-1950; Sanborn 1990; Figure 12; Photo 3).

198 Water Street

The 198 Water Street homelot is a 25 foot by 100 foot area shown as unbuilt on the 1836 Colton map, with two buildings appearing there by 1852 (Colton 1836; Figure 6; Bromley 1880). The 1855 atlas describes these buildings as a wood frame dwelling on the Water Street frontage, and a smokehouse at the rear (south) lot line (Figure 7). A building identical in footprint to the back lot dwelling on the adjacent 196 Water Street home lot appears at 198 Water Street by 1869, in the location of the smokehouse (Dripps 1869).

The 1887 Sanborn shows a four-story dwelling at the front of the lot, and a three-story dwelling at the rear lot line (Figure 9), and the 1898 atlas records the front dwelling as brick or masonry, but the house at the rear as a wood frame structure (Hyde 1898; Figure 10). A store was added to the front lot dwelling before 1904, and also a small shed in the yard between the two structures on the homelot (Sanborn 1904).

All the buildings on the 198 Water Street lot were demolished between 1907 and 1915, leaving the northern half of modern Lot 13 empty (Figure 10; Sanborn 1915). In 1915 the empty section was being used for barrel storage (Sanborn 1915). A Brillo manufacturing plant was erected there in 1950. The still-standing, three-story building with a full basement covers the entire northern section of present Lot 13, including the 198 Water Street homelot (NB #546-1950; Sanborn 1990; Figure 12; Photo 3).

200 Water Street

The 25 foot by 100 foot lot at 200 Water Street appears as undeveloped on the 1833 Burr map, and the location has a north/south street, "Hamilton Street" mapped through it. Hamilton Street does not appear to have survived subsequent street plan revisions, and was possibly never built. It is not drawn on the 1836 Colton map, which shows the 200 Water Street lot as part of the "developed" section of the block (Colton 1836). The 1852 map shows an L-shaped building along the Water Street frontage, which the 1855 atlas describes as a wood frame dwelling with a store "under." A smokehouse is drawn in at the rear (south side) of the lot (Figure 6; Figure 7).

The 1869 Dripps map shows two buildings at the front and rear of the lot, identical in footprints to the buildings the map shows on the neighboring APE lots along Water Street discussed previously (Dripps 1869).

The Bromley atlas of 1880 appear to show the 200 Water Street lot combined with 206 Water Street to the east, and draws a wood frame building covering both lots (Bromley 1880). The 1887 map notes a one-story, "Iron Wheel Barrow Factory" on the two lots, with a one-story "black smith" work area recorded along the south (rear) lot line (Figure 9). Later maps indicate that the building was masonry or brick, however (Hyde 1898). The factory was demolished prior to 1904 (Sanborn 1904), and was left empty through 1907 (Figure 10). In 1915 it was being used for barrel storage (Sanborn 1915). A Brillo manufacturing plant was erected there and on the adjacent lots in 1950. The still-standing, three-story building with a full basement covers the entire northern section of what is now Lot 13, including the 200 Water Street homelot (Figure 12, Sanborn 1990; Photo 3).

206 Water Street

The 24.6 foot by 100 foot lot at 206 Water Street appears as undeveloped on the 1833 Burr map, and the location has a north/south street, "Hamilton Street" mapped through it. Hamilton Street does not appear to have survived subsequent street plan revisions, and was possibly never built. It is not drawn on the 1836 Colton map, which shows the 206 Water Street lot as part of the "developed" section of the block (Colton 1836). The 1852 map shows no building there, however, although the lot seems to be part of the 200 Water Street lot, adjacent on the west. By 1855, 206 Water Street is drawn as a separate lot, with the Water Street frontage occupied by a frame structure hosting an unknown industrial

venture⁷ (Figure 6; Figure 7). The 1869 Dripps map shows two buildings at the front and rear of the lot, identical in footprints to the buildings the map shows on the neighboring APE lots along Water Street discussed previously (Dripps 1869).

The Bromley atlas of 1880 appears to show the 200 Water Street lot combined with 206 Water Street to the east, and draws a wood frame building covering both lots (Bromley 1880). The 1887 map notes a one-story, "Iron Wheel Barrow Factory" on the two lots, with a one-story "black smith" work area along the south (rear) lot line (Figure 9). Later maps indicate that the building was masonry or brick, however (Hyde 1898). The factory was demolished prior to 1904 (Sanborn 1904), and was left empty through 1907 (Figure 10). In 1915 it was being used for barrel storage (Sanborn 1915). A Brillo manufacturing plant was erected there and on the adjacent lots in 1950. The still-standing, three-story building with a full basement covers the entire northern section of what is now Lot 13, including the 200 Water Street homelot (NB #546-1950; Sanborn 1990; Figure 12; Photo 3).

185 Front Street

According to the Colton map, the 26 by 100 foot 185 Front Street homelot was in an unbuilt section of Block 41 in 1836 (Colton 1836). By 1852, however, a structure appears on the Front Street frontage of the lot, identified in 1855 as a wood frame dwelling (Figure 6; Figure 7). Later atlases record the building as three stories with a basement (Figure 9, 1904).

Between 1869 and 1887 a second building was constructed at the rear (north) lot line, shown in the 1887 atlas as a three-story building. A later atlas notes the structure as brick or masonry (Hyde 1898). By 1904 a small shed is recorded in the open yard between the two houses (Sanborn 1904), replaced by 1915 with a one-story ell at the northeast corner of the southernmost building. In the same year a store is shown as one of the occupants of the same building (Sanborn 1915).

By 1929, all the buildings on the 185 Front Street lot had been removed (Hyde 1929), and although the lot was left empty, it became part of Lot 13, the site of the new Brillo factory, erected in 1950 (NB #546-1950; Figure 12). According to the 1990 Sanborn atlas, a small one-story shed stood at the rear (north) lot line, and the rest of the lot was used for surface parking (Sanborn 1990). The shed is not visible from the street, but seems to be present on the 2004 aerial photograph (Oasis 2004; Photo 4).

187 Front Street

According to the Colton map, the 19.6 by 100 foot homelot at 187 Front Street was in an unbuilt section of Block 41 in 1836 (Colton 1836). By 1852, however, a structure appears on the Front Street frontage of the lot, identified in 1855 as a wood frame dwelling. The house appears to be one of a row of three identical dwellings at 187, 189, and 191 Front Street (Figure 6; Figure 7). Later atlases record the building as three stories with a basement (Figure 9, Sanborn 1904, 1915).

By 1887 a small two-story addition is recorded at the northwest corner of the house, and a one-story outbuilding along the rear (north) lot line (Figure 9). The outbuilding was doubled in size by 1904 (Sanborn 1904).

By 1929, all the buildings on the 187 Front Street lot had been removed (Hyde 1929), and although the lot was left empty, was incorporated into Lot 13, the site of the new Brillo factory, erected in 1950 (NB #546-1950; Figure 12). According to the 1990 Sanborn atlas, a small one-story, open-sided shed stood at the rear (north) lot line, and the rest of the lot was used for surface parking (Sanborn 1990). The shed is not visible from the street, but seems to be present on the 2004 aerial photograph (Oasis 2004; Photo 4).

189 Front Street

The 1836 Colton map shows the 20 by 100 foot homelot at 189 Front Street as an unbuilt section of Block 41 (Colton 1836). By 1852, however, a structure appears on the Front Street frontage of the lot, identified in 1855 as a wood frame

⁷The Perris atlas labels the building "Specially Hazardous," classifying the occupant as "First Class," which includes breweries, dyers, wheelwrights, private stables, oil cloth manufacturers, etc.

dwelling. The house appears to be one of a row of three identical dwellings at 187, 189, and 191 Front Street (Figure 6; Figure 7). Later atlases record the building as three stories with a basement (Figure 9, Sanborn 1904, 1915).

By 1887 a one-story outbuilding appears along the rear (north) lot line (Figure 9), labelled a "Shed" in 1904 (Sanborn 1904), but not drawn on subsequent maps (Sanborn 1915).

By 1929, all the buildings on the 187 Front Street lot had been removed (Hyde 1929), and although the lot was left empty, it became part of Lot 13, the site of the new Brillo factory, erected in 1950 (NB #546-1950; Figure 12). According to the 1990 Sanborn atlas the lot was used for surface parking (Sanborn 1990), and has remained empty to the present (Oasis 2004; Photo 4).

191 Front Street

The 1836 Colton map shows the 20 by 100 foot homelot at 191 Front Street as an unbuilt section of Block 41 (Colton 1836). By 1852, however, a structure appears on the Front Street frontage of the lot, identified in 1855 as a wood frame dwelling. The house appears to be one of a row of three identical dwellings at 187, 189, and 191 Front Street (Figure 6; Figure 7). Later atlases record the building as three stories with a basement (Figure 9, Sanborn 1904, 1915).

By 1887 a one-story outbuilding appears along the rear (north) lot line (Figure 9), labelled a "Shed" in 1904 (Sanborn 1904), but not drawn on subsequent maps (Sanborn 1915).

By 1929, all the buildings on the 187 Front Street lot had been removed (Hyde 1929), and although the lot was left empty, it became part of Lot 13, the site of the new Brillo factory, erected in 1950 (NB #546-1950; Figure 12). According to the 1990 Sanborn atlas the lot was used for surface parking (Sanborn 1990), and has remained empty to the present (Oasis 2004; Photo 4).

195 Front Street

The 25 by 100 lot at 195 Front Street appears to be empty of buildings in 1836 (Colton 1836), but completely developed by 1844 (Meyer 1844; USCGS 1845). The 1852 Dripps map shows a rectangular building with a long narrow ell at the street frontage and along the south lot line, adjacent to 191 Front Street (Figure 6). The 1855 atlas labels this building a wood frame dwelling with a store "under" (Figure 7). Later maps report a three-story dwelling, with no basement, and no store, and a two story ell. By 1887, a two-story stable was erected at the rear (north) lot line, with a one-story section linking it with the ell. The added structures were wood frame like the original house (Figure 9; Hyde 1898).

Between 1907 and 1915, the remaining open areas of the lot were filled in as the two-story ell was rebuilt or simply expanded eastward. All the buildings at 195 Front Street were razed by 1929, when the homelot was combined to form modern Lot 13 (Hyde 1929). The Brillo factory, completed in 1950 (NB #546-1950) occupies the northern half of Lot 13, leaving 195 Front Street empty, and according to the 1990 Sanborn, used for surface parking (Sanborn 1990; Oasis 2004; Photo 4).

Block 32 Lot 1

Block 32 Lot 1 was formerly divided into two lots, 47 Bridge Street and 49-51 Bridge Street/237 Water Street.

47 Bridge Street

This 25 by 100 foot lot was depicted as empty of buildings on the 1833 Burr map, by the time of the 1836 the Colton map the entire block was recorded as developed (Burr 1833; Colton 1836). Although a building is shown on the lot on the 1852 map, no building appears at 47 Bridge Street on the more-detailed 1855 Perris atlas (Figure 6; Figure 7). The 1869 shows a building on the same location as on the 1852 map, but also appears to truncate the lot depth to approximately 50 feet (east of Bridge Street). The remaining rear yard of 47 Bridge Street is part of the neighboring lot to the north (45 Bridge Street, north of the APE), although there is a building within the APE along the rear (eastern) lot line (Dripps 1869). This configuration is not supported by subsequent maps, however. The atlases of 1880 show 47 Bridge Street as a 25 by 100 foot lot, but only record a wood frame building on the Bridge Street frontage (Bromley 1880; Hopkins 1880). The 1887 Sanborn depicts a three-story building with a store, and a one-story outbuilding along the rear lot line (Figure

9).

Between 1907 and 1915, all the buildings were razed, 47 Bridge Street was combined with the 49 Bridge Street and 49–51 Bridge Street/237 Water Street lot to form present Lot 1 (Figure 10; Sanborn 1915). The lots became part of a glycerine plant which occupied the lots to the north of the APE. Between 1929 and 1950 the former 47 Bridge Street hosted a one-story pumphouse in the location of the lot's former dwelling/store which served the plant's six, 42-foot-high tallow storage tanks. Three of these tanks were partially on the 47 Bridge Street lot (Hyde 1929; Figure 12).

By 1990 the tanks and pumphouse had been removed, and the lot has stood vacant since (Oasis 2004; Photos 1, 2).

49–51 Bridge Street/237 Water Street

This 50 by 100 foot lot at the corner of Bridge and Water Streets was depicted as empty of buildings on the 1833 Burr map, but by the time of the 1836 Colton map the entire block was recorded as developed (Burr 1833; Colton 1836). A group of four abutting buildings are shown along the street frontages on the 1852 map (Figure 6). The 1855 Perris atlas depicts five structures on the lot, leaving the roughly the northeastern quarter of the lot undeveloped. All five were wood frame dwellings, and the three westernmost houses also contained stores. The 1887 atlas shows all five to be three-story structures, and by 1887, all the buildings hosted stores (Figure 8; Figure 9).

Between 1907 and 1915, all the buildings were razed, and the 49–51 Bridge Street/237 Water Street lot was combined with 47 Bridge Street to the north to form present Lot 1 (Figure 10; Sanborn 1915). The lots became part of a glycerine plant which occupied the lots north of the APE. Between 1929 and 1950 the former 49–51 Bridge Street/237 Water Street lot hosted six, 42-foot-high tallow storage tanks. Three of these tanks were partially on the 47 Bridge Street lot (Hyde 1929; Figure 12).

By 1990 the tanks and pumphouse had been removed, and the lot has stood vacant to the present (Oasis 2004; Photos 1, 2).

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Precontact Conclusions and Recommendations

Overwhelming evidence exists that Native Americans exploited the natural resources of Long Island and the vicinity of the study area for thousands of years before the arrival of Europeans. Settlement pattern data of the precontact culture periods show a strong correlation between habitation/processing sites and a fresh water source, the confluence of two water courses, proximity to a major waterway, a marsh resource, and/or well-drained, elevated land.

A review of documentary and cartographic evidence collected for this report confirms that a few of these criteria – proximity to a major waterway, and an elevated location – were met in the subject parcel. Although there was no fresh water source, marsh, or second waterway present in the vicinity, a Woodland period camp- or processing site was established about 60 feet to the south of the APE. The Woodland site was at the top of the ridge, with the APE in a less favored location farther down the slopes to the north. Based on the presence of this recorded site, inventoried as NYSM #9412, the APE was given a rating of HIGH precontact archaeological potential.

The determination of archaeological sensitivity is also based on the potential resource's survival of subsequent subsurface ground disturbance. As described in the Environmental Setting section of this report, the hill upon which the inventoried Woodland period site was situated survived until the early decades of the 19th century, at which time it was destroyed by regrading which accompanied street construction, and residential and commercial development during the 1830s and 1840s. Furman notes that the elevation of the inventoried site was approximately 70 feet, whereas today the location has been cut down substantially, and does not rise above 50 feet. Given the generally shallow nature of precontact sites, and maximum four-foot depth below the surface described by Furman, it is clear that historical regrading would have eliminated all precontact potential at that location and on the APE.

Therefore, further research and study concerning precontact archaeological resources on the DUMBO Rezoning APE is NOT RECOMMENDED.

Historical Potential – Historical Homelots

Originally developed as a residential area during the 1830s, residents can be documented on the APE by 1840, and the 1852 Dripps map confirms the presence of dwellings on APE lots of both Block 32 and Block 41 by 1852. Some of the buildings contained stores, and the APE lots were surrounded by numerous commercial enterprises, in which many of the APE residents were employed.

Dwellings, along with their associated outbuildings and yards, have the potential to contain archaeological resources which may furnish information about past lifeways, urban/suburban residential settlement patterns, socioeconomic status, class distinctions, ethnicity, and consumer choice issues. Such archaeological resources could be preserved in and around building foundations, but are most likely to survive in privies, cisterns and wells, which in the days before the construction of municipal services – namely sewers and a public water supply – were an inevitable part of daily life. Before these services were provided by the municipality, these shafts, in addition to their official functions, were convenient repositories for refuse, providing a valuable time capsule of stratified deposits for the modern archaeologist. Truncated portions of these “shaft features” are often encountered on homelots because their deeper and therefore earlier layers remain undisturbed by subsequent construction, and in fact, construction often preserves the lower sections of the features by sealing them beneath foundations and fill layers.

Privies, due to their olfactory charms, tend to be located along the rear lot lines of urban homesteads. On larger suburban and rural lots, this positioning usually depends on whether the distance from the building was practical, and they are normally found within 100 feet of the rear of the dwelling. On the other hand, sometimes the desire for convenience triumphs over any aversion to locating privies near a dwelling or workplace. In fact, privies have been found within 12 feet of the building whose inhabitants they serve.

Because water was and is an important part of cooking, housekeeping, and personal hygiene, cisterns and wells tend to be

closer to one of the entrances of the dwelling, normally at the rear of the building.

Since the APE had not been provided with piped water or sewers when the first houses were constructed (pre-1840 to 1852), occupants of the APE homelots would have had to rely on these shaft features exclusively until sewer and water mains were installed.

In order to determine when these utilities were first provided for the project site inhabitants, and therefore ascertain a general "cutoff" date for the construction of potential shaft features, research was conducted at the Brooklyn Water and Sewer Office of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), and historical literature regarding the construction of Brooklyn's municipal water and sewer system was searched. Surviving DEP water connection files provide only recent dates. No water main "hook ups" are documented at the APE prior to 1931. Historical maps show a water line on present Bridge Street adjacent to the APE dated to 1852, and others on Jay, Front, and Water Streets adjacent to the APE lots dated 1860 (Sanborn 1915). The earliest date, 1852, is questionable, since the Brooklyn water system was not completed until December 1858. *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* rental advertisements from Front Street (31 Front and 173 Front, the latter within the APE) first mention indoor "hot and cold water" in 1862, but not prior to 1860 (*Brooklyn Daily Eagle* 6/25/1862:3; 9/24/1862:1).

Sewer construction followed fairly closely to the completion of municipal water service. Property owner assessments for future sewers in the APE drainage district were calculated and published in 1861 (*BE* 9/27/1861:4). Based on the surviving records of the DEP Sewer Permits office, the earliest recorded sewer hook up in the APE is from 1869, at present 67 Jay Street (Block 41 Lot 2); residents on the Front and Water Street (Block 41 Lot 13) lots followed from 1873 to 1875.⁸ The earliest sewer hook up on the Bridge Street lots (Block 32) dates to ca. 1879. It is possible that financial issues aside, despite the availability of sewer service, adequately functioning cesspools, wells, privies, and cisterns in an elevated, well-drained area did not force residents to switch immediately to sewer lines.

With a brief period added for the homelot owners to connect to the newly-installed water and sewer mains, these data suggest that the use of shaft features would have ceased in c.1880. Therefore the date range for domestic shaft features on the APE is estimated to be ca.1840 to ca.1880. Unless subsequent construction and regrading has destroyed these buried remains, the rear yards of the former homelots of the APE can be expected to yield artifacts dating from this general period.

Disturbance – Rear Yards of Historical Homelots

Although the rear yards of the former APE lots have a high potential for having hosted historical shaft features, due to subsequent building activities (described in greater detail in the Building History section of this report) this potential may have been eliminated on lots where excavation for deep building foundations (i.e., greater than the standard four-foot-deep building foundations associated with low, basementless structures, such as woodframe houses) occurred. Such deep foundations are generally associated with multi-story masonry buildings, and buildings with below-grade basements. Shallower foundations may impact shaft features, but would not necessarily destroy them, only truncate the feature, leaving the deepest, and therefore chronologically earliest resources relatively untouched. Although Building Department records have not survived for much of the APE, a number of locations of deep foundations can be identified from the records that have survived, and from historical maps and photographs.

Block 41 Lot 13

The northern half of this lot is completely covered by the 1950 Brillo Company factory, which is recorded as having a full basement under the entire structure. The subsurface disturbance from this three-story structure would have eliminated all reyard sensitivity on the former Water Street homelots. The factory building itself is protected as part of the DUMBO Historic District.

The southern half of the lot has not experienced the same depths of disturbance. Only sheds and low frame structures have been erected in the open yards between and behind the historic dwellings on 185 to 193 Front Street. These buildings would

⁸NYDEP Permits – Sewer. Record books for earlier sewer hook ups are missing.
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not have had foundations with depths greater than four feet below current street grade, and some may have had concrete slab or post foundations.

Block 41 Lot 44

Lot 44 has had no recorded structures on its rear lot since all the lot's buildings were razed between 1929 and 1950. At the time of demolition the rear yards behind the 171 and 173 Front Street dwellings had had wood frame sheds, stables, and dwelling additions erected on them, yet these structures did not have recorded basements, and would not be associated with foundations greater than four feet deep.

Block 41 Lot 2

The northernmost 25 feet of Lot 2, which corresponds to the historical 67 Jay Street homelot, is completely covered by a three-story masonry building. Although a basement is recorded only beneath the front (western) section of the building, the size of this structure indicates foundation and foundation preparation impacts greater than four feet below street grade. Such disturbance would have been sufficiently deep to eliminate most, if not all shaft feature remains from this homelot.

The remaining rear yard sections of Lot 2, corresponding to the 69 and 71 Jay Street homelots, and the rear of the 73 Jay Street homelot fronting on Front Street, have been built upon, but only with one-story brick or masonry buildings without basements, which replaced the wood frame outbuildings that covered these rear yards until the mid-20th century. Impacts from deep foundations would not be expected here.

Block 32 Lot 1

The rearyards of the Lot 1 historic homelots, 47, 49, and 51 Bridge Street, experienced the construction of only small sheds prior to the demolition of all structures during the early 20th century. With the lot's acquisition by the Kirkman & Son soap factory, the lot was covered by a group of six tallow storage tanks constructed between 1929 and 1950, and a pumphouse which directed the flow of tallow into the factory on the lot to the north of the APE.

These tanks were 42 feet high, cylindrical, built of iron, with iron roofs. If the depiction provided by the 1950 Sanborn is accurate, each had a diameter of 25 feet, for an estimated volume of 20,616 ft³ (583.78 m³) or 154,000 U.S. gallons. According to a 1915 discussion of soap and soap powder making by Lincoln Burrows, formerly chief chemist at the Kirkman Soap Factory, steam coils and pumping apparatus would be associated with the tanks, the first in the bottom of the tank to prevent the tallow from solidifying, and the second to move it, via the pump house, into the factory for further processing. All piping through which tallow passes would also require steaming out lines. Burrows also notes that tallow storage "tanks are made of iron with loose fitting wooden covers and provided with a large door to admit of frequent cleaning" (Burrows 1915:613). This last description suggests that Burrows is discussing tanks much smaller than the ones formerly on the APE, which were all iron. Maintenance concerns would suggest that the pumping equipment would be aboveground, alongside or beneath the tanks.

Photographs of modern, aboveground tallow storage tanks which approximate the shape of the APE tanks⁹ tend to sit directly on a concrete foundation, or on a steel framework resting on a concrete foundation. The latter example, however, appears to be substantially smaller than the Kirkman tanks.¹⁰ If comparisons can be made with oil storage tanks, Irving E. Boberg's (Chief Engineer of Chicago Bridge and Iron) short treatise on tank foundations recommends that a concrete foundation extend below the frost line, estimated at four feet below the surface. Also, in order to pour an adequate foundation, the soil below it must be "suitable bearing soil," requiring some ground preparation beneath the foundation. "Totally inadequate material should be removed and replaced with well compacted fill" (Boberg 1951).

For massive iron tanks such as those formerly on the APE, this would indicate a substantial amount of ground excavation greater than the four-foot frost line depth, which would most likely have eliminated potential historical shaft features from the rear yards of the former Block 32 Lot 2 historical homelots.

⁹See e.g., <www.sava.com.au/BCSCSite.jpg>, <www.flagshipcommodities.com/index_files/Page767.html>, and <www.australianfood.com.au/TallowWithAgitator.asp>.

¹⁰<www.australianfood.com.au/TallowWithAgitator.asp>.

The areas which still retain historical archaeological sensitivity are shown on the map of Potential Archaeological Sensitivity (Figure 13). The historical occupation/use and time period for each homelot in the study site is described below.

Homelot Histories

According to the conclusions reached in this report, the rear yards of 10 former homelots on Block 41 Lots 2, 13, and 44 have been designated as potentially sensitive for domestic shaft features related to the historical homelots and their inhabitants. The homelots are designated by street address, and the lot boundaries are based on those found on the 1855 map, Figure 7. The lots are:

Lot 2

Former 69 Jay Street, privies, wells, and cisterns, ca. 1840 – ca. 1880
Former 71 Jay Street, privies, wells, and cisterns, ca. 1840 – ca. 1880
Former 73 Jay Street, privies, wells, and cisterns, ca. 1840 – ca. 1880

Lot 44

Former 171 Front Street, privies, wells, and cisterns, ca. 1850 – ca. 1880
Former 173 Front Street, privies, wells, and cisterns, ca. 1850 – ca. 1880

Lot 13

Former 185 Front Street, privies, wells, and cisterns, ca. 1850 – ca. 1880
Former 187 Front Street, privies, wells, and cisterns, ca. 1850 – ca. 1880
Former 189 Front Street, privies, wells, and cisterns, ca. 1850 – ca. 1880
Former 191 Front Street, privies, wells, and cisterns, ca. 1850 – ca. 1880
Former 193 Front Street, privies, wells, and cisterns, ca. 1850 – ca. 1880

For these potentially sensitive homelots, a topic-intensive analysis concerning their occupation and occupants was completed, focussing on the period ca. 1840 to ca. 1880. The study of directories, census, real estate and tax records, as well as additional map resources, can provide important data for the interpretation and understanding of the occupants of these lots, and enable archaeologists to formulate research questions associated with work- and life-ways, ethnicity, diet and consumer behavior. This documentary research also serves to eliminate, narrow or better define the areas of historical sensitivity. A discussion of the homelot histories is given in the Appendix, along with the collected data in tabular form divided by homelot. Recommendations for further action regarding each of the potentially sensitive lots is given below.

Recommendations – Historical Homelots

According to the CEQR Manual, in order "to mitigate an action's significant adverse impact on potential archaeological resources, the action can be redesigned so that it does not disturb the resources" (CEQR 1993:3F-13). For project designers, this avoidance alternative would mean that no construction involving subsurface excavation or disturbance would occur in the areas recommended for testing, including regrading.

If avoidance is not possible, then it is our recommendation that a testing protocol be developed under the supervision of the review agency. Most likely, this will involve machine-aided subsurface testing to be performed on a selected portion of the remaining sensitive sections of the APE, in order to locate 19th-century shaft and other features associated with these lots. If the features have survived, then hand excavation to determine the nature, extent, and significance of the existing deposits should be performed.

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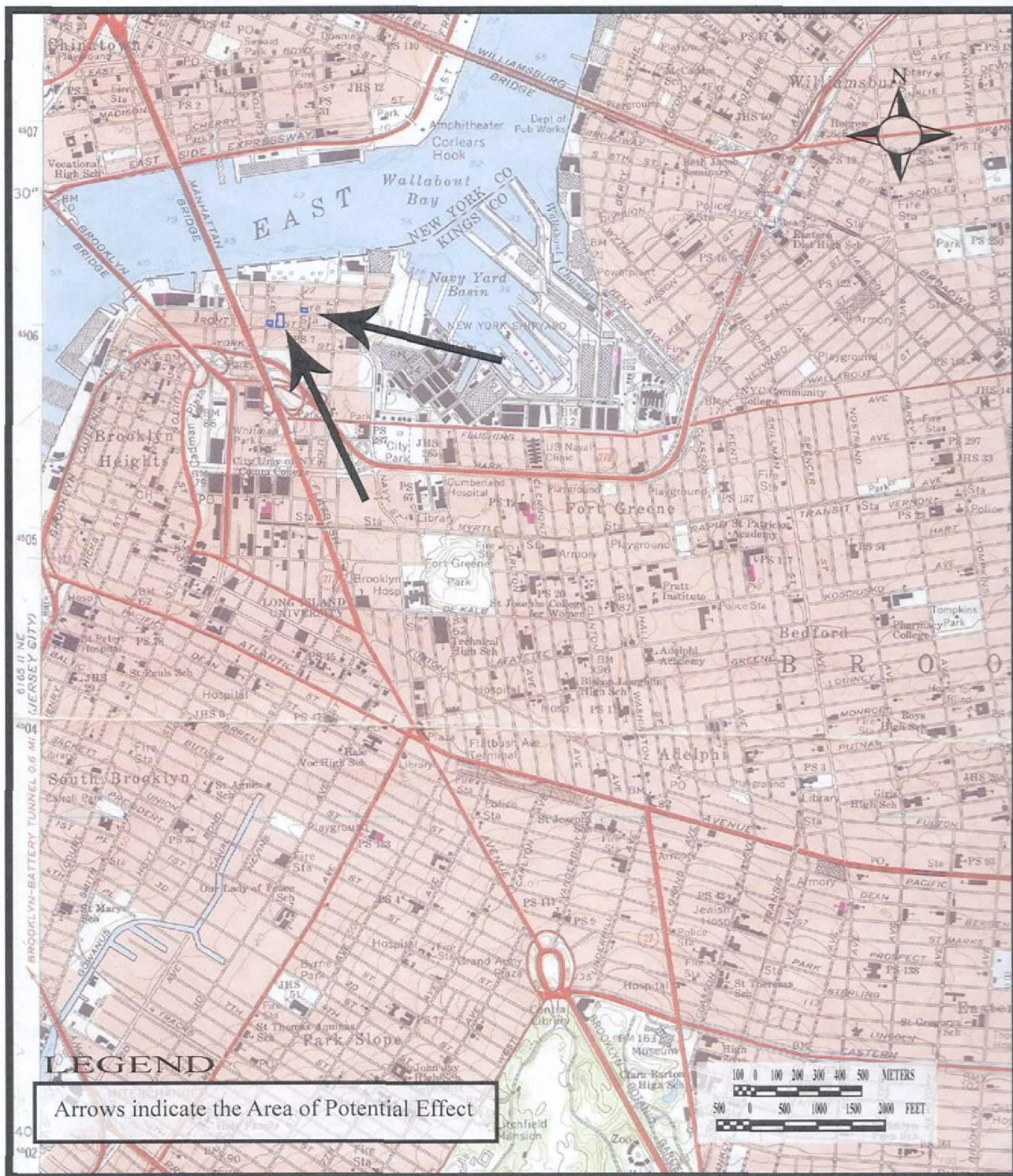
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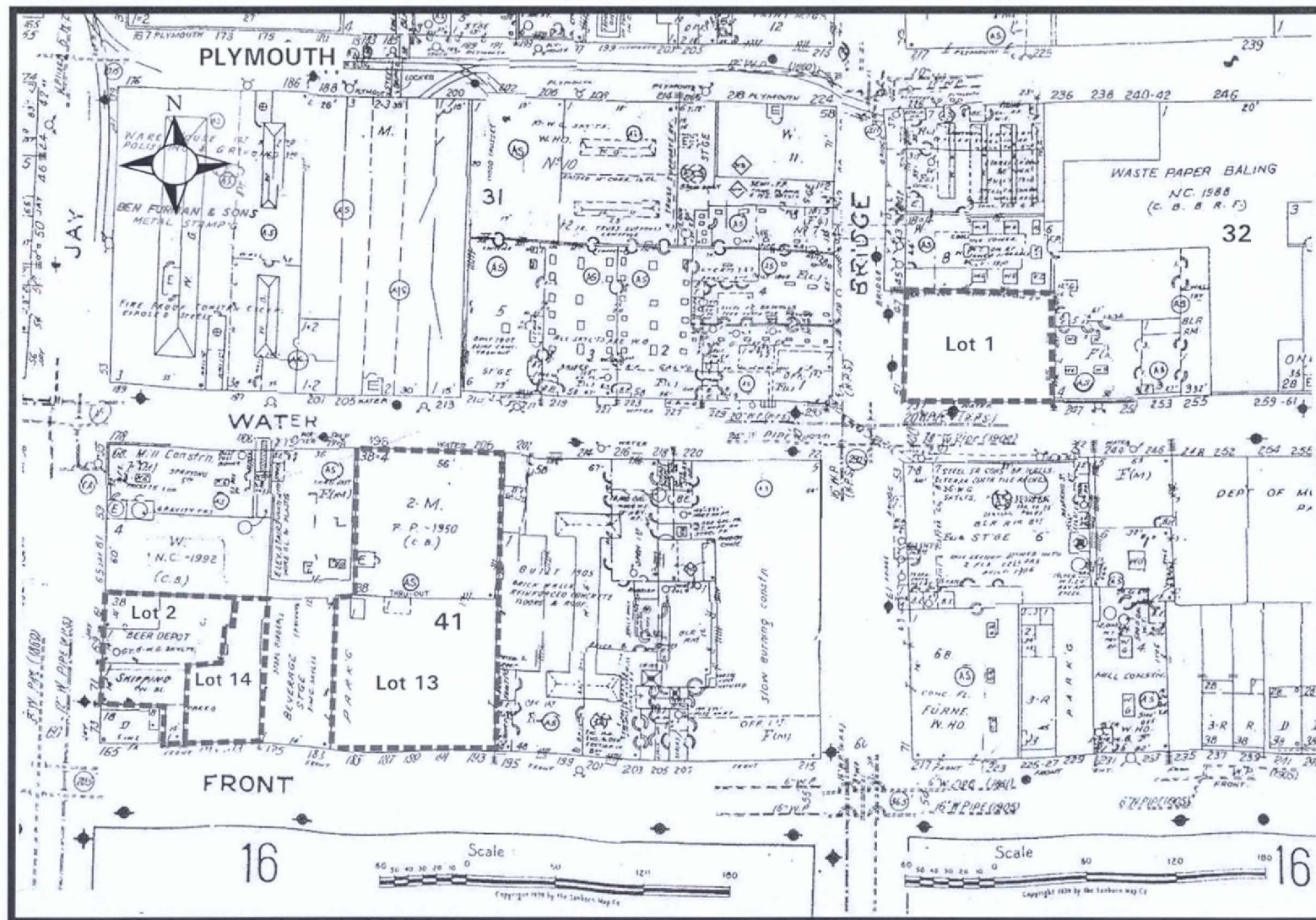
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FIGURE 1. USGS, Brooklyn, N.Y. Quadrangle, 1979



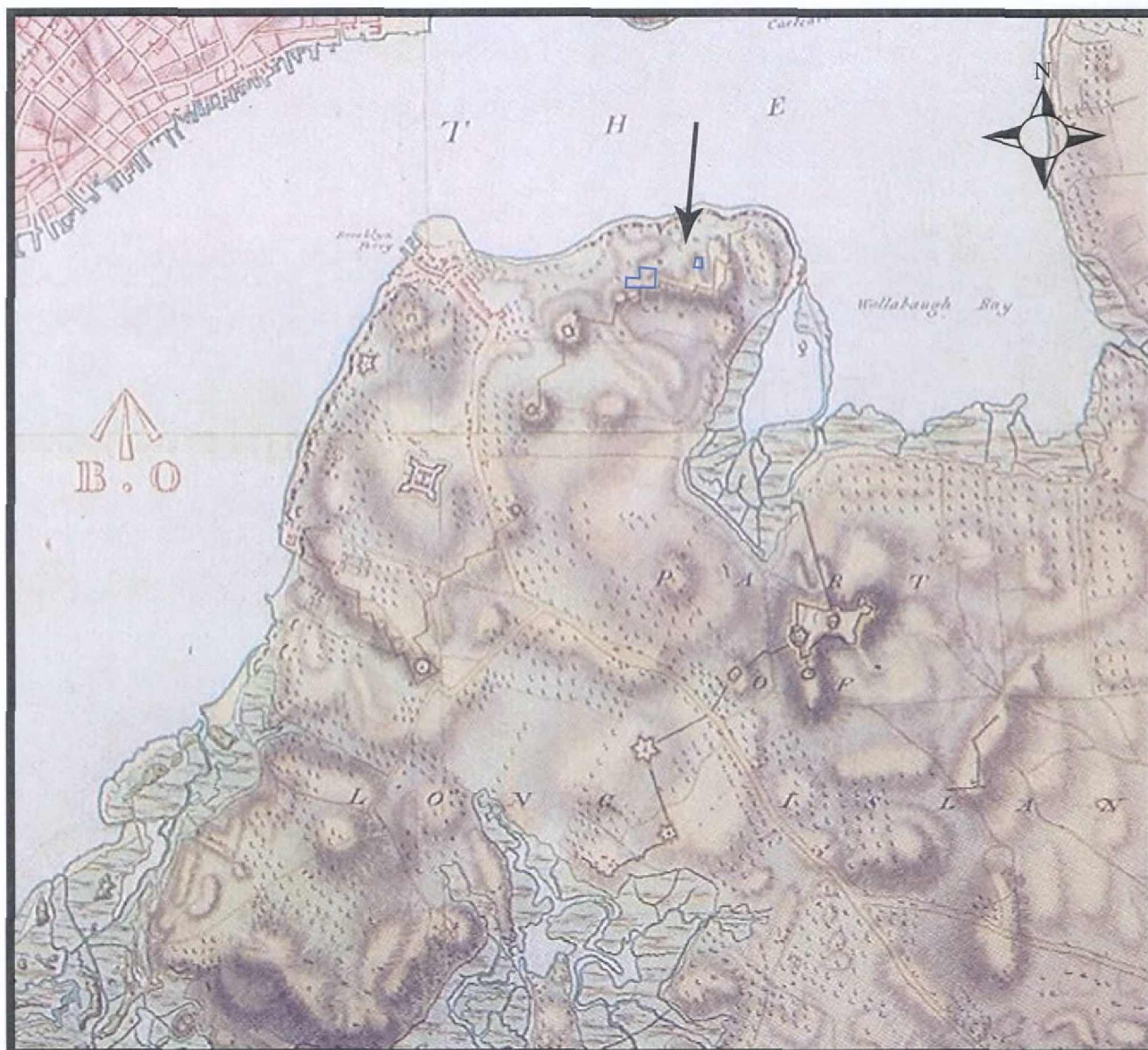


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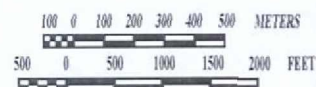
FIGURE 2. Sanborn, *Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn*, 1990





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Arrow indicates the Area of Potential Effect

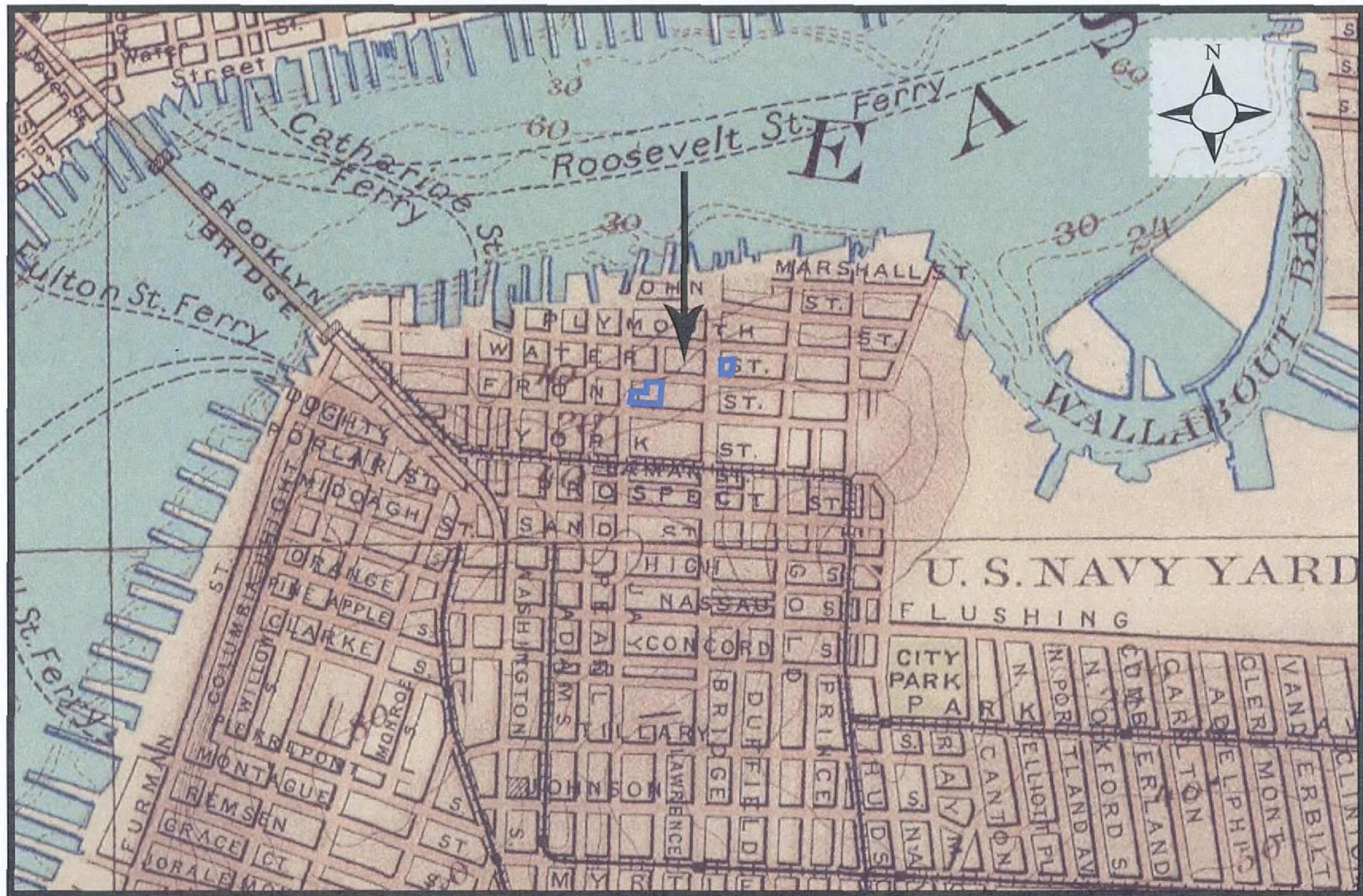


SOURCE: Cohen and Augustyn, *Manhattan in Maps*, 1997

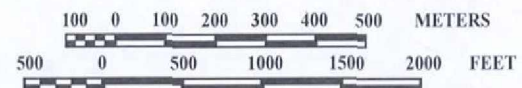
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FIGURE 3. British Headquarters Map, ca. 1782





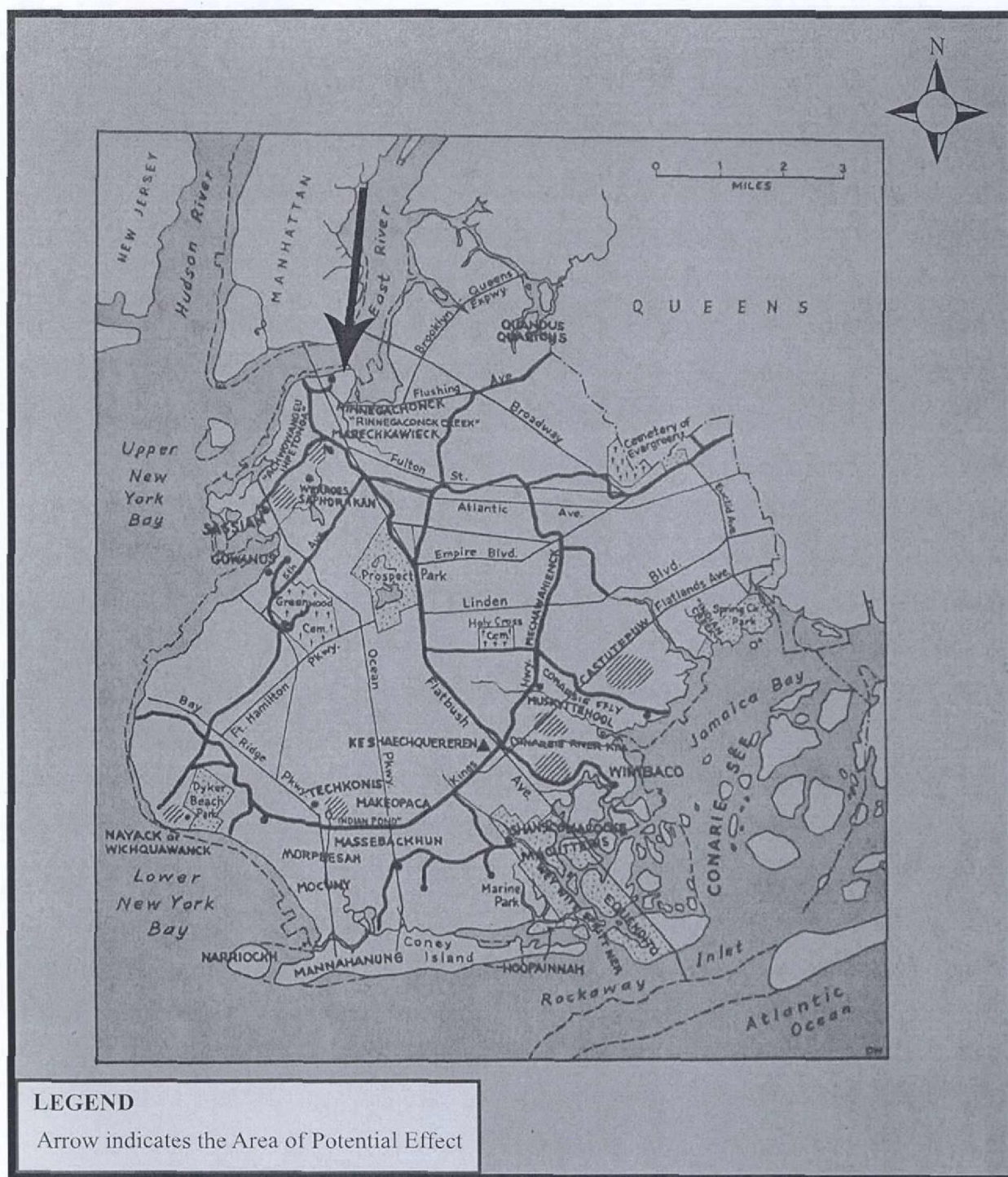
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FIGURE 4. Bien and Vermeule, *Atlas of the Metropolitan District and adjacent country*, 1891



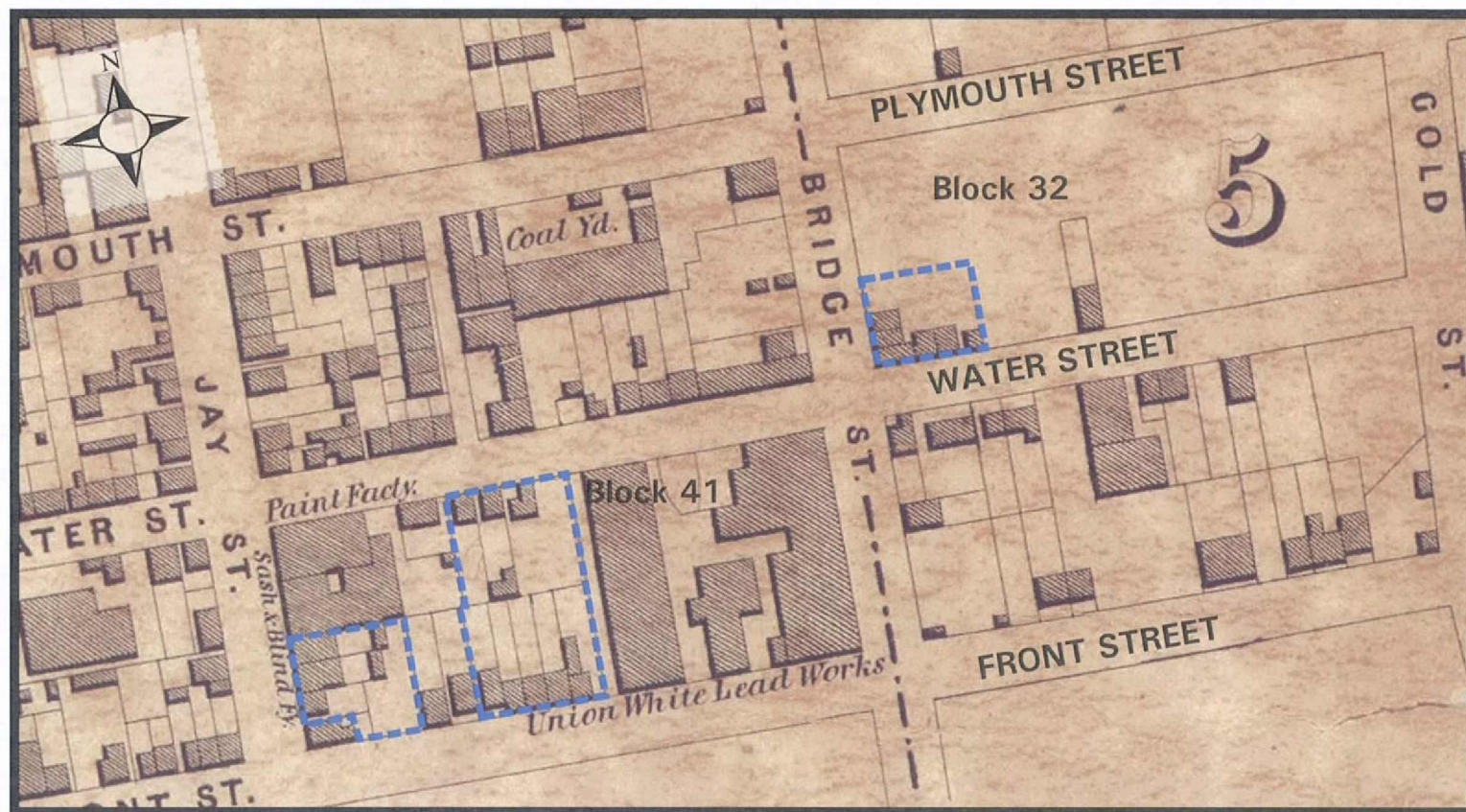


SOURCE: Grumet, *Native American Place Names in New York City*, 1981

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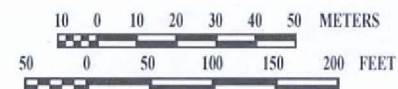
FIGURE 5. Grumet, Native American trails —, planting areas ///, and habitation sites • in Brooklyn





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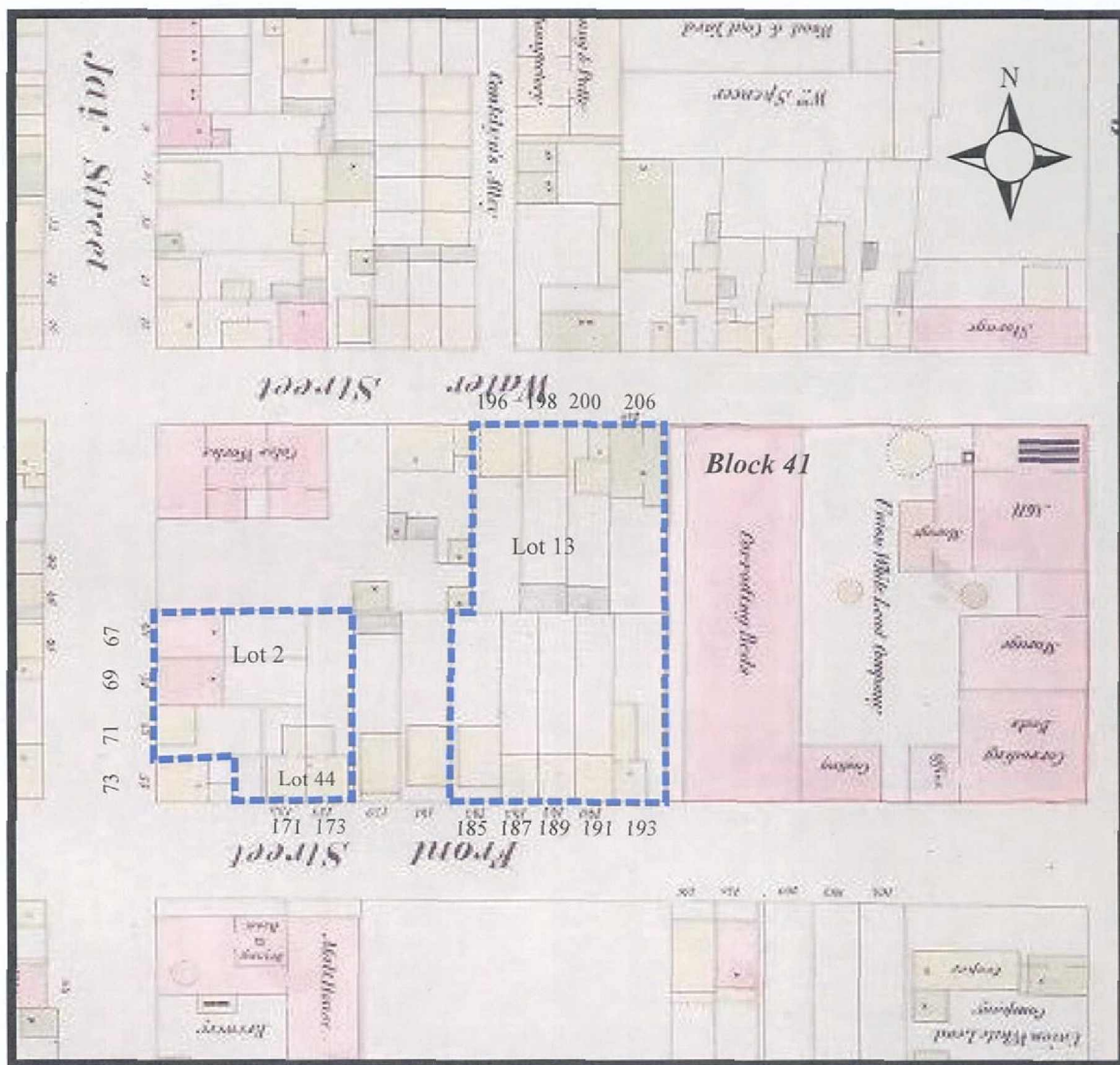
Area of Potential Effect Boundaries



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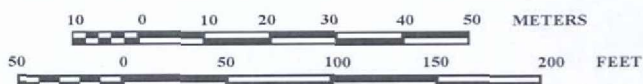
FIGURE 6. Dripps, Map of the City of New-York extending Northward to 50th Street, 1852





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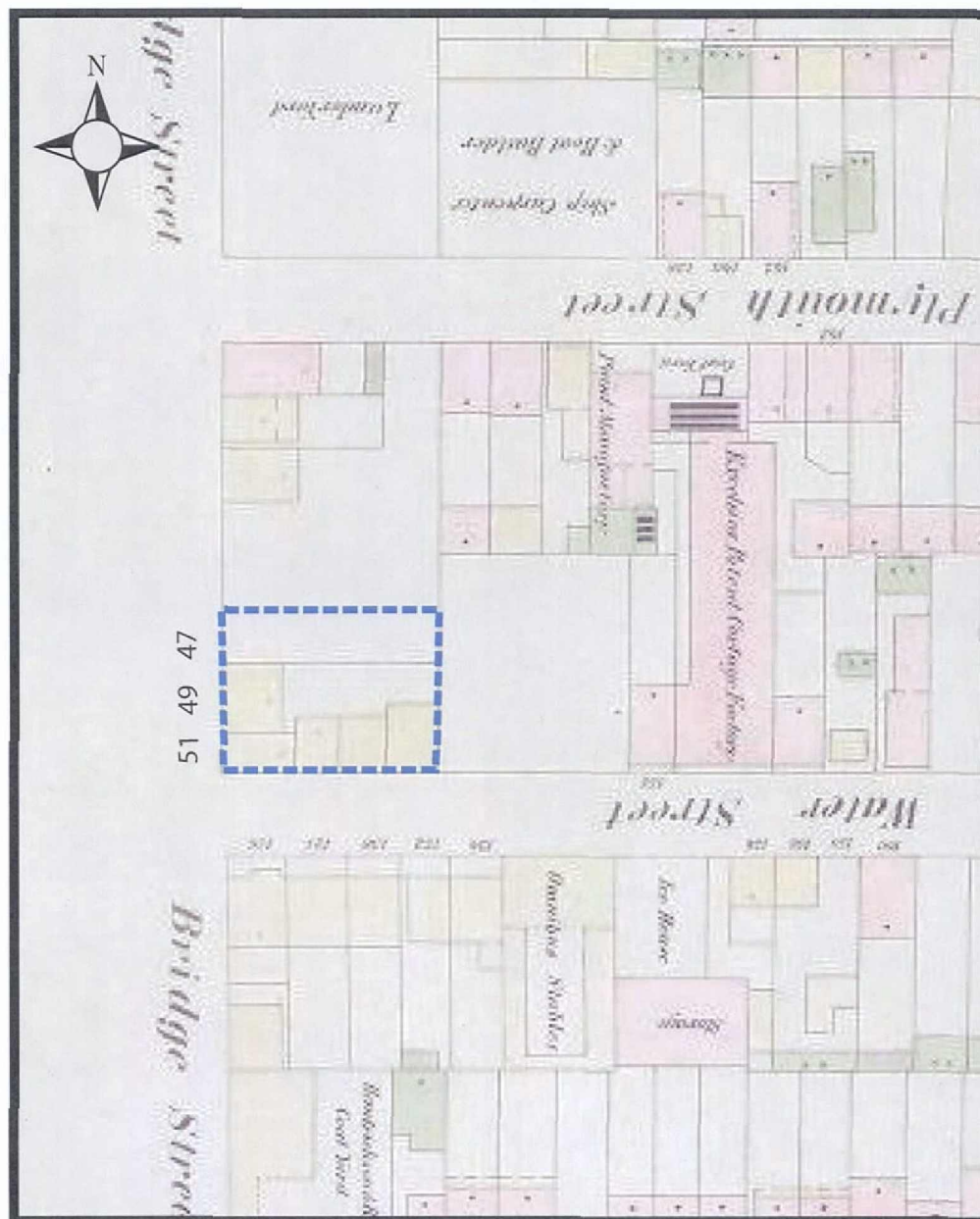


SOURCE: New York Public Library Digital Collection

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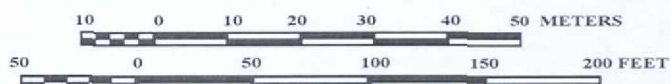
FIGURE 7. Perris, *Maps of the City of Brooklyn*, 1855 (Block 41)





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----- Area of Potential Effect Boundaries

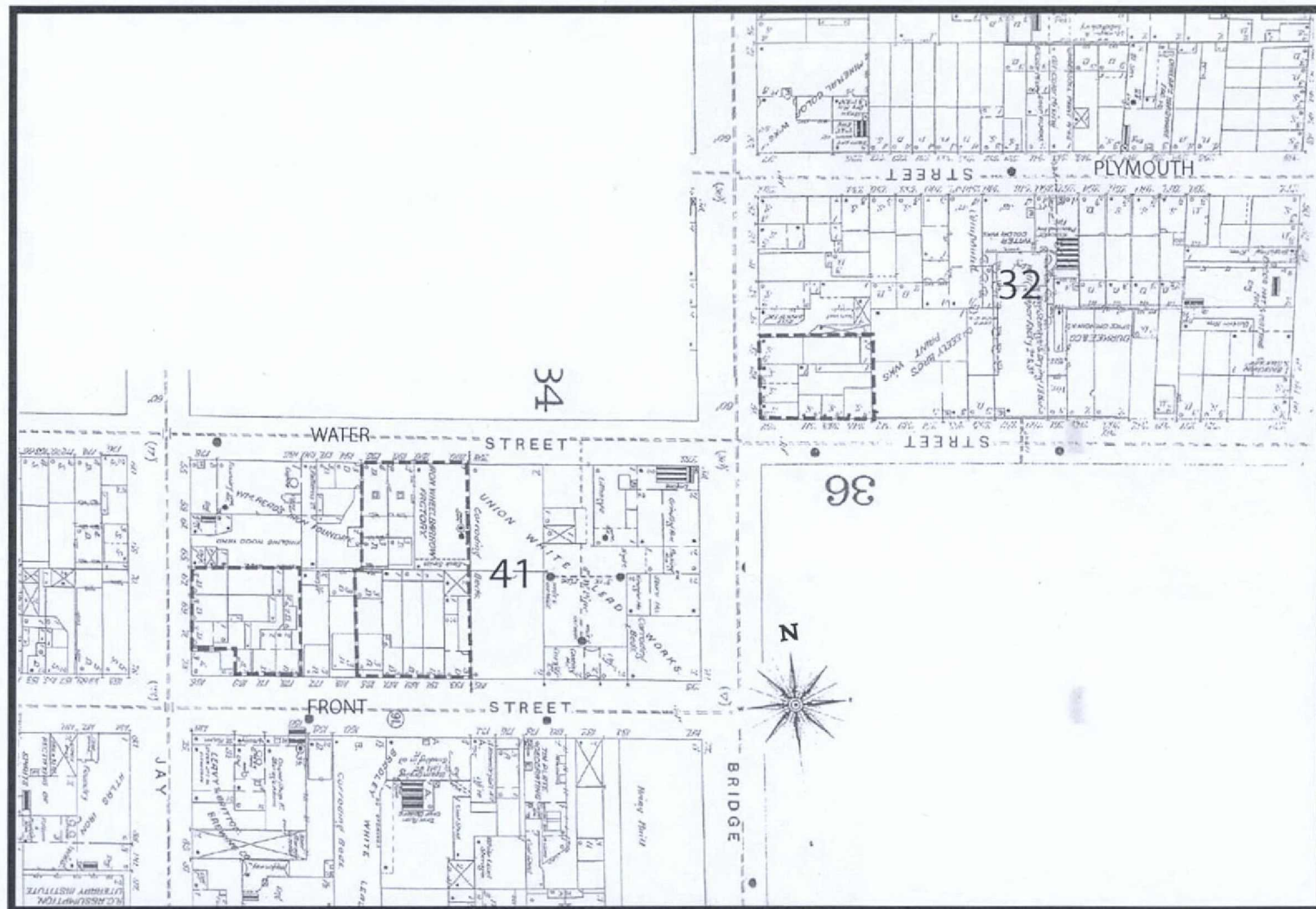


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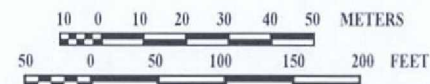
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FIGURE 8. Perris, *Maps of the City of Brooklyn*, 1855 (Block 32)





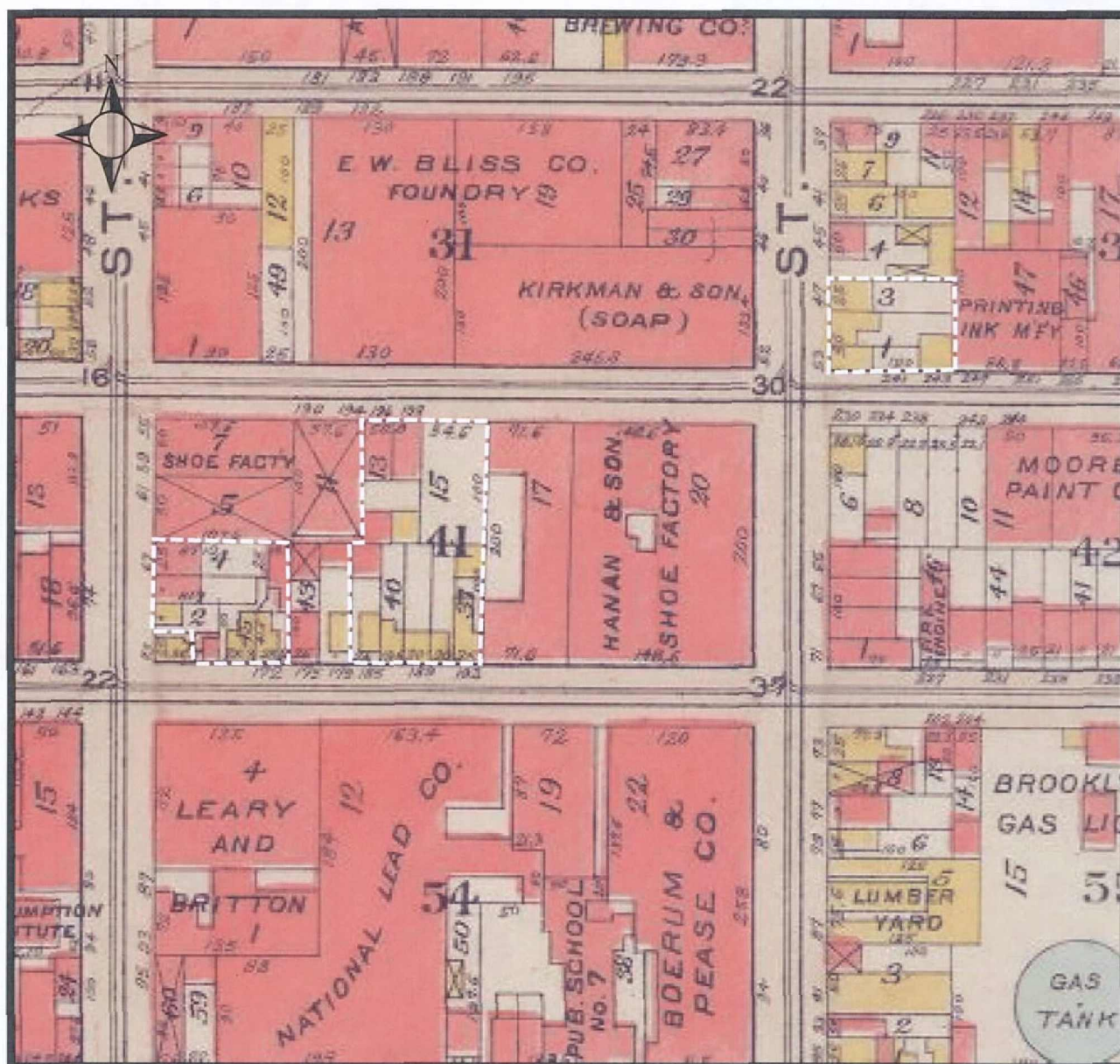
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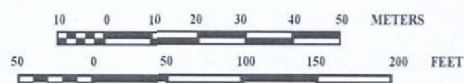
FIGURE 9. Sanborn, *Insurance Maps of Brooklyn, New York, 1887*





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 Area of Potential Effect Boundaries



SOURCE: New York Public Library Digital Collection

DUMBO REZONING, BROOKLYN, NY

FIGURE 10. Bromley, *Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn*, 1907



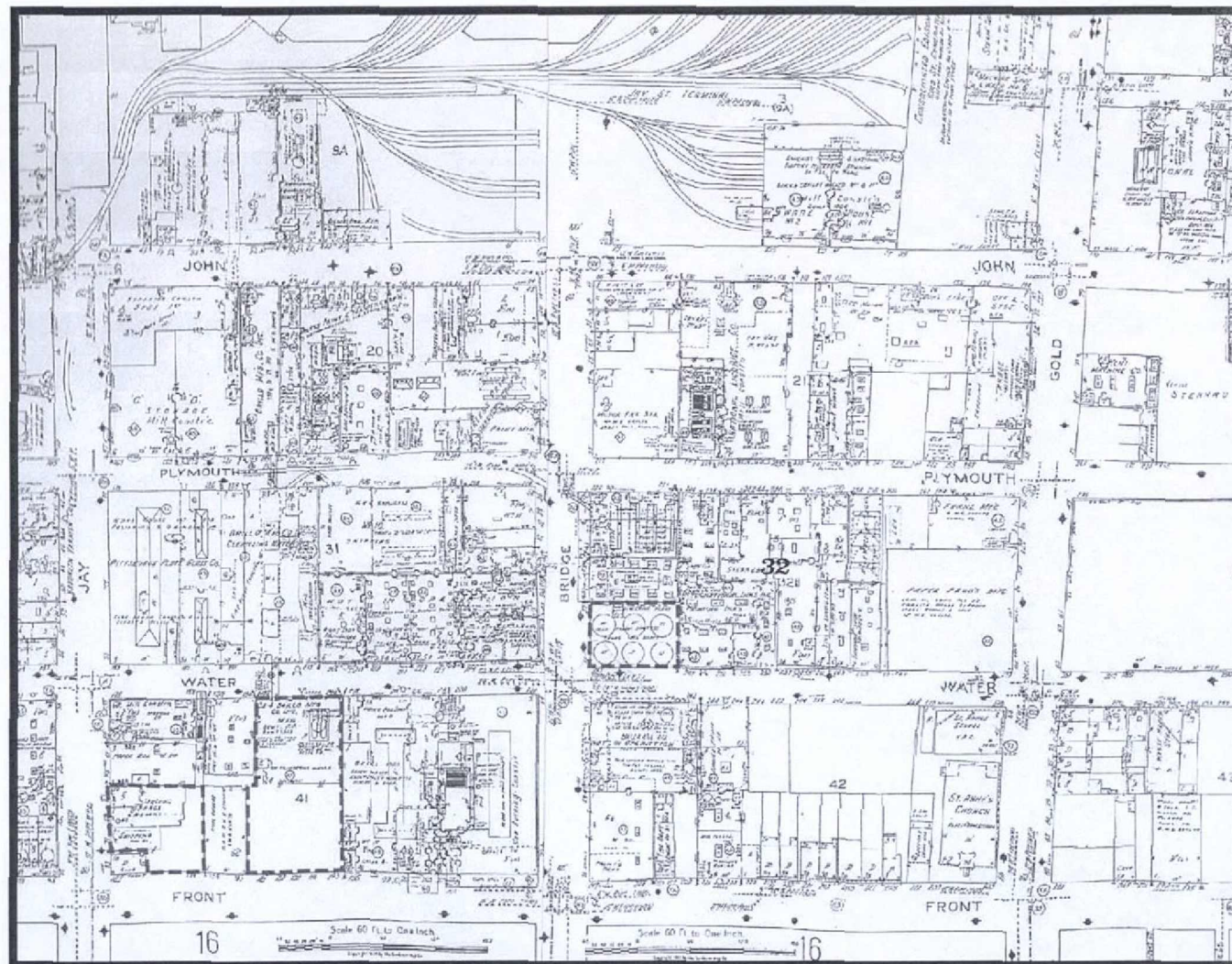


SOURCE: New York Public Library Digital Collection, <www.nypl.org>

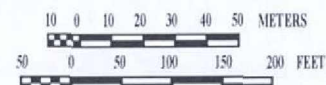
DUMBO REZONING, BROOKLYN, NY

FIGURE 11. Photograph - View to the northeast from the intersection of Jay and Front Streets, 1927
Buildings (left to right) are 67, 69, 71 Jay Street (APE Block 41, Lot 2), and 73 Jay Street (Lot 1)





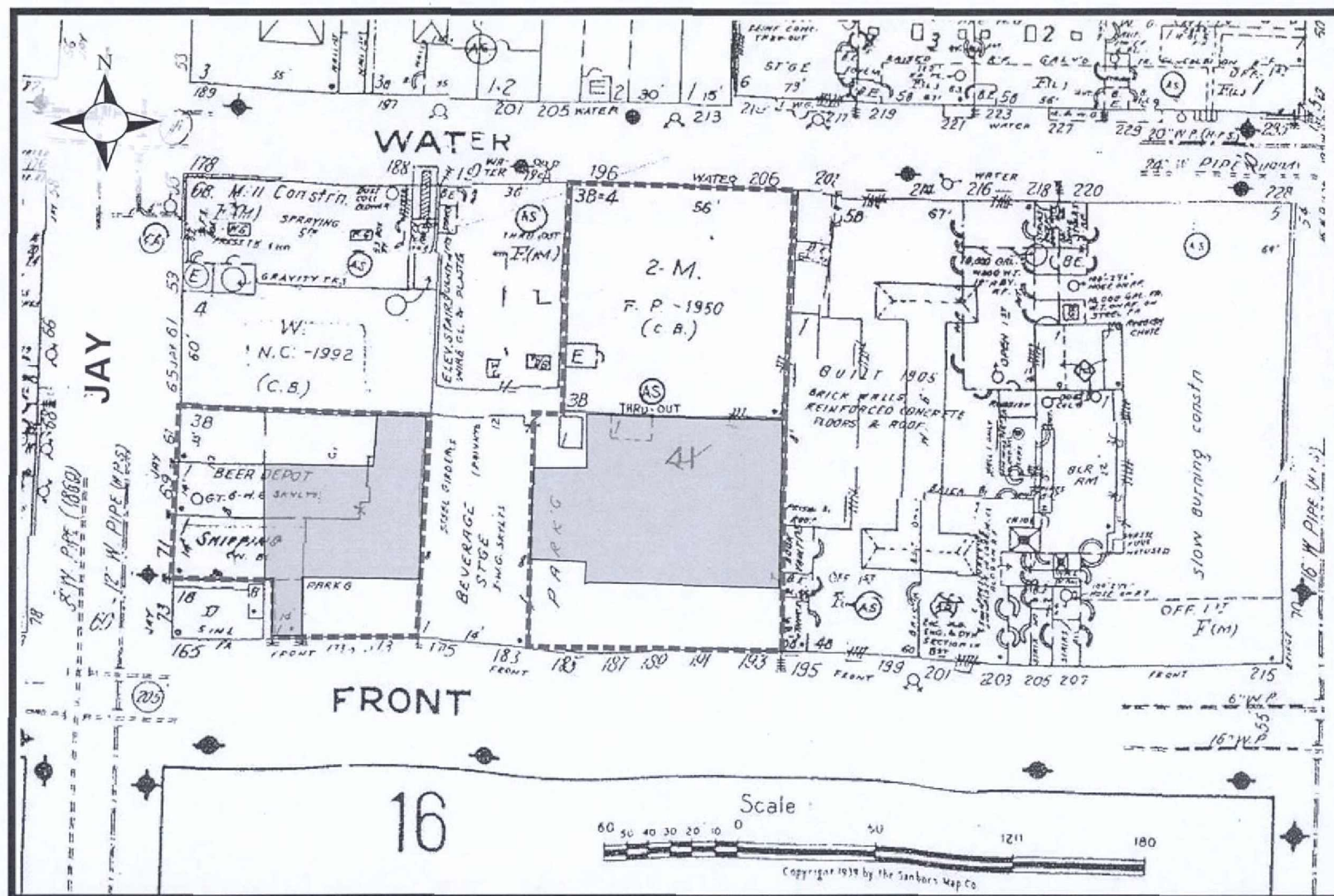
----- Area of Potential Effect Boundaries



DUMBO REZONING, BROOKLYN, KINGS COUNTY, NEW YORK

FIGURE 12. Sanborn, *Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn*, 1950

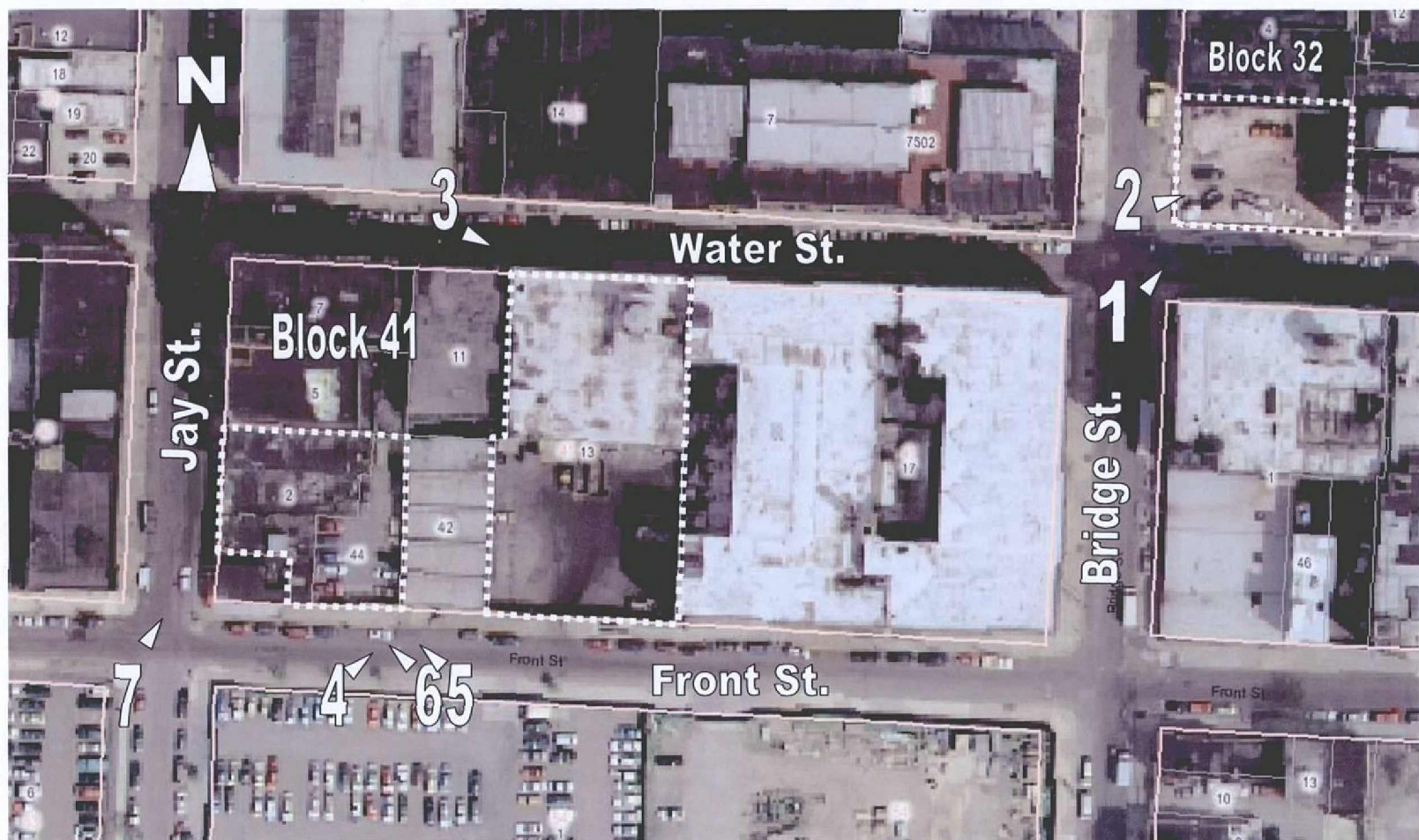




DUMBO REZONING, BROOKLYN, KINGS COUNTY, NEW YORK

FIGURE 13. Areas of Archaeological Sensitivity
(Base map: Sanborn, *Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn*, 1990)





DUMBO Rezoning Archaeological Documentary Study
Photo Location Map

Base Map: Aerial Photo (Oasis 2004) Scale: 1 cm = ca. 37 feet

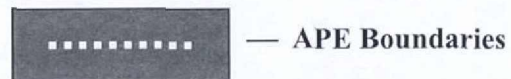




Photo 1. View to the northeast toward Block 32 Lot 1, from the southwestern corner of the intersection of Bridge and Water Streets. The buildings are outside the APE.

Photo2. Looking north from the northeast corner of the intersection of Bridge and Water Streets toward APE Block 32 Lot 1. Water Street is to the right (south)





Photo 3. View southeast from the north side of Water Street, approximately 130 feet east of Jay Street, showing the northern side of APE Block 41 Lot 13, occupied by the Brillo factory building at center, immediately left of the sidewalk shed. This building is part of the NYC DUMBO Historic District.



Photo 4. Looking northeast from the south side of Front Street, about 75 feet east of Jay Street, toward the southern part of APE Block 41 Lot 13. The rear of the Brillo factory building is the light-colored structure at the left. The rest of lot 13 is behind the green metal fence at the far right. Part of APE Lot 44 is behind the green metal fence at the right. The white building in the center is outside the APE.

Photo 5. View to the northwest from the south side of Front Street, about 130 feet east of Jay Street. APE Block 41 Lot 44 is behind the green metal fence, and the small storefront to the left (west) of the fence is the Front Street section of Lot 2. The small colorful building to the left (west) of that is Lot 1, outside the APE. Jay Street is in the distance.





Photo 6. View to the northwest from the south side of Front Street, about 100 feet east of Jay Street. The small storefront to the left (west) of the metal fence is the Front Street section of Lot 2. The small colorful building to the left (west) of that is Lot 1, outside the APE.

Photo 7. Looking northeast from the southwest corner of Jay and Front Streets, toward the Jay Street frontage of APE Block 41 Lot 2. The yellow corner building and the white-sided four-story building in the distance are outside the APE. Jay Street is at the left.



APPENDIX – Homelot Histories and Census, Directory, and Real Estate Data

Homelot Histories

Lot 2

69 Jay Street

The APE Jay Street homelots were the earliest of the APE lots to have residents recorded, with data appearing in the 1840 census and the 1840 residential directory. The first recorded head of household was Nathaniel Smith, a mason who resided there in a household of eight members, two adult men, an adult woman, and five minors. Two members of the household were engaged in trade or manufactures, presumably the two adult males, one in his 20s, and the other in his 50s.

By 1850, the census records three separate households, with 4 people in the three-story house. Two were headed by physicians, Edward Rice, 24, born in England, living with his wife, American-born Frances, and an unrelated boarder or maid. The other physician was Aaron Derby, 59, whose household included his wife Hannah, 56, two sons, John C., 25, a blacksmith, and Wilson, 20, a painter. Completing the household were five seemingly unrelated boarders, two of whom were also painters. The third household in the building was headed by Thomas Lynch, and Irish-born painter and his wife. The predominance of painters and physicians in the dwelling suggests a business connection through the Derby family. Son John C. Derby actually remains in residence through 1870.

In 1860, four households and 17 people are present. Nine are Irish immigrants. The occupations represented by the heads of household are paper hanger, printer, cartman, and machinist. The cartman, Thomas McQuillan, 45, appears to be the owner of the house, since he is the only resident who owns any real estate, valued at \$1,600. He and his wife, both born in Ireland, have a personal estate of \$400 as well. Blacksmith John Derby, 32, is the only resident still present from the previous census, and he lives at 69 Jay with his wife Mary, 24, and son Aaron, 5.

Mary Jane Derby died in December of 1860, according to the coroner's report, of the "effects of intemperance." (BE 12/21/1860:3). Almost immediately rumors began to circulate that she had been murdered, beaten by her husband and perhaps poisoned. The body was quickly exhumed, and although "old marks of violence" appeared on her head and body, the cause of death was still attributed to long term alcohol abuse (BE 12/27/1860:3).

John C. Derby appears alone with his son Aaron, 10 (misidentified as "James") in the 1865 state census. There he is recorded as the 69 Jay Street property owner, the brick dwelling valued at \$4,000. Two other families share the residence, one headed by New York City-born Charles Prince, 32, a store keeper in the navy, reflecting the proximity of the Navy Yard, and Michael Sexton, 30, an Irish-born engineer, his wife, and young baby. The Sexton household also had two boarders, the Corr sisters, the eldest of whom worked as a fur sewer.

Although Derby was listed as the property owner in 1865, the earliest property tax assessments available, from 1866, record the owner as B. F. Manneire (illegible). The City of Brooklyn valued the house at between \$2,300 and \$2,100 during the period 1866 to 1869. Manneire does not appear as a resident in the contemporary censuses or directories.

[John] Charles Derby, 40, is recorded in the house for the last time in the 1870 census, when he and his son, Aaron, 13, are one of two resident households, totalling 11 people. Derby is listed as a machinist, while teenager Aaron is a cigar maker. The other family is headed by Edward Crennis, a widower, born in Ireland, and his seven children, aged 5 to 21. The three eldest sons also worked as hatters, daughter Kate, 19, as an envelope maker, and son Marks was at school. Only the two youngest children, Bridget, 9, and James, 5, were born in New York. An Irish-born woman, Maggie Brown, 20, kept house for the family.

Ownership of the building changed hands by 1874, when it is listed under the name of James Melvin, and Irish-born machinist. Melvin owned the building as late as 1882, and it was valued at \$2,000 during the period. In 1880, at the age of 40, Melvin is recorded as resident at 69 Jay Street, along with his wife Mary, 35, also born in Ireland, and nine-year-old daughter Maggy. Six separate households occupied the structure, comprising 20 people, the largest numbers of households and residents recorded during the study period. The majority were Irish natives or of Irish descent. Head of household occupations included sailmaker, inspector, laborer, and machinist.

Lot 2
71 Jay Street

The APE Jay Street homelots were the earliest of the APE lots to have residents recorded, with data appearing in the 1840 census and the 1840 residential directory. Joseph Cockel or Cokel, a bookbinder, was the earliest recorded resident in 1840. He was in his 40s, and his household was composed of four members, a woman in her 30s, presumably his wife, and two children under the age of 10.

Cockel is no longer present in 1850, when the three-story dwelling is divided between two households, totalling 12 people. The Green family, headed by William R. Green, 36, an engineer, includes his wife Anna, 22, and five children between the ages of 3 and 11. Green may have died in the same year, as his wife is listed alone in the 1850 directory. Thomas Clamden, 24, heads the other household. He is an Irish-born clerk, and his wife Maria, 22 was also born in Ireland. Three non-related adults share the household, probably boarders.

Some turnover occurred by 1852, when the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* recorded the death of resident Seymour Murray, 60, who was stricken with stomach cancer. Murray did not appear there in the 1850 census.

The 71 Jay Street house reverted to a single-family dwelling by 1860, when it was occupied by the Burns family, headed by James Burns, 43, a shipmaster. Born in Maine, Burns appears to have owned the property, as he is credited with real estate valued at \$2,000, and a personal estate of equal amount. His wife Mary, 32, and daughters Mary, 14, and Caroline, 9, were both native New Yorkers.

Perhaps due to the peripatetic life of a shipmaster, Burns could not be identified in the 1865 census. The 1866 to 1869 property tax assessments record the property owner as Patrick Corr, and value the land and dwelling at \$1,400 to \$1,600. He is also listed as the owner from 1874 through 1882. Corr resides in the house through the time of the 1880 census. In 1870, he is described as a 39-year-old, Irish-born laborer, living with his wife Ellen, also a native of Ireland. A second household also occupies the house, for a total of 6 residents. The head of household is Thomas Day, 50, an English-born furrier, his wife Louise, also an English native, and their two young sons.

In 1880, the Corrs, still childless, host two additional households, and the residents at 71 Jay Street number 10, with five out of six adults born in Ireland. Patrick Corr was listed as an engineer rather than a laborer in this census. Although engineer in this context is likely equivalent to machinist, or someone who operates some sort of powered mechanical device, it does suggest a certain upward mobility on Corr's part. The heads of the other households are Thomas McGonigal, 40, a machinist, and Patrick Burke, 35, a printer.

Lot 2
73 Jay Street¹

The APE Jay Street homelots were the earliest of the APE lots to have residents recorded, with data appearing in the 1840 census and the 1840 residential directory. A laborer named Michael Fitzgerald is noted at the location in the 1840 directory, and his name seems to correspond with the name Macheill Fitzs. in the 1840 census. The household consists of four members, two adults in their 20s, most likely Fitzgerald and his wife, and two small children.

By 1850, a completely new set of residents appears. Three separate households for a total of 16 people are represented in the three-story house. Hugh McCabe, a 45-year-old fireman, lives there with his wife Bridget, 48. Both were born in Ireland, as is Ann Smith, 13, who lives with them, and the McCabe's son, John, 16, a clerk. Boatman William Smith, his wife, and teenaged daughter comprise the second household.

Lewis Green's family appears at 73 Jay for the first time in the 1850 census, and is present through 1860. Green, 63, a shipwright, and his wife Charity, 59, preside over an extended family of nine native New Yorkers which includes Samuel W. Green, 29, and Henry Green, 19, both engineers, and Julia F. Green, who appears to be Samuel's wife, as well as their young children. Susan G. Jones is logically a married daughter of Lewis, and her husband, stonecutter William C. Jones, 28 lives there as well.

¹As noted earlier in this report, although most of the 73 Jay Street homelot falls within Lot 1, and is not within the APE, a section of the rear yard is presently the Front Street frontage of APE Lot 2.

The 1859 directory lists only Henry W. Green at 73 Jay Street, and the 1860 census records Green, 29, alone at the house with his wife Martha, 26, two children, and a mulatto domestic servant, Mary Leverbre, who was born in Virginia. Green's personal estate is listed as a substantial \$10,000, but he does not appear to own the property.

The 1866 to 1869 property tax records list the owner as Patrick McCleary, and at the time two houses are recorded on the lot. Historical maps do not record a second house on the property until ca. 1880, when a structure appears on the APE section of the homelot. Given the low valuation of \$2,000 to \$2,220, it is possible that this is an error. Only the McCleary family is recorded there in the 1870 census. Patrick, 36, his wife Anne, 27, both born in Ireland, and their three young children, as well as May Quinby, 21, possibly a domestic or a boarder. Patrick McCleary's occupation is recorded as "Liquors."

During the 1870s, the property was purchased by John Hollweg, a grocer, listed as owner from 1874 through 1882. Hollweg is also in residence there in the 1873 directory, and most likely runs his grocery shop from the Jay Street frontage. Two dwellings and their dimensions are recorded on the lot, the second most likely on the APE location. They are valued at \$2,800.

The 1880 census records a German enclave in an area otherwise known as "Irishtown." Three families comprising 12 people are present in the house, of whom six are natives of the Hanover in eastern central Germany, and three others are New York-born children or siblings. Hollweg, 55, and his young wife, 28, have two young children, and their household is completed by Sohl Claus, 26, a boarder and grocery clerk, probably employed by Hollweg. The second household is headed by August Reese, 33, and his wife Anne, 28. Reese's occupation is recorded as "milk." Their son John H., was born in New York. The last member of the household is a Hanover-born maid, 18. The lone Irish family, is headed by Edward Duffy, 45, an Irish-born carman, and includes his wife Mary, 55, their child, and a niece.

Lot 44
171 Front Street

The APE Front Street addresses do not appear in the 1840 directory, and it is likely that the house was completed during the 1840s. The 1850 census records 13 people living in the house, in two separate households. Thomas Gray, 52, was a distiller, born in Scotland, as was his wife Ellen, 36. The couple had five children ranging in age from four months to 16 years. Completing the household was Mary Tilley, 19, an Irish native, who seems to be a domestic servant. The second household was the Hollily or Hollely family. Thomas, 32, a brass finisher, and his wife 24, were born in England. They had two children, Maria, 4, and Thomas, 1. The couple also employed a servant, Irish-born Ellen Moore, 13.

A completely new set of residents is recorded at 171 Front Street in 1860. Three families for a sum of eight residents are present in the three-story dwelling. The heads of household are Robert Morris, 44, "a packer," John Young, 32, an engineer, and Henry Trask, 27, a gas fitter. Each is married, and the both the Morris and Youngs have a son. All the residents, except for Trask, who was born in England, are American natives.

None of the 1860 census residents is recorded as owning real estate. Property tax assessments record the owner from 1866 through 1882 as Thomas McCleary. Neither McCleary nor the other residents could be located in the 1870 census, but McCleary does appear as a resident at 171 Front Street in 1880, and was probably living there since he took possession of the property in the 1860s. The house contained 12 residents. By 1880 McCleary was 47, working as a carman. He and his wife Catherine, 42, were both Irish natives. The couple had six children, ages 2 through 14, with the four oldest in school. Two Irish-born boarders, a boilermaker and a blacksmith complete the household. In a second household was a childless German couple, the Funks.

Lot 44
173 Front Street

The APE Front Street addresses do not appear in the 1840 directory, and it is likely that the house was completed during the 1840s. Two households share the three-story dwelling in the 1850 census, for a total of seven residents. Difficult to decipher is the name of Elam A. Fehan (?), 29, a Connecticut-born "Forset manufacturer." Fehan and his wife Mary J., 29, had a six-year-old daughter, Irene. The second household was headed by Andrew J. Genung, 30, a clerk originally from New Jersey. Genung's occupation is listed in the 1850 directory as "willow ware etc." at Washington Street in New York City, where apparently he was a clerk in a store selling tablewares. The household

is completed by his wife Mary, 25, also born in New Jersey, their daughter Emma, 2, and Nancy Howell, 64, another New Jerseyite, likely Mary Genung's mother.

As with the other APE lots, there was a complete turnover in residents between 1850 and 1860. Patrick Hogan, a gardener, is recorded there by 1859, and appears to own the property based on the 1860 census where he noted as owning real estate valued at \$3,000. He is also listed as owner in the tax records from 1866 through 1882. Three households, representing 12 people, are present in the three-story building in 1860. Hogan, 60, and his wife Joanna, 53, were both born in Ireland, and also have a personal estate valued at \$1,000. Their children are Theresa, 17, and James, who at 15 was working as an apprentice moulder.

Irish native Hugh Dougherty, 86, heads the second household in the building in 1860. He has no occupation listed, but owns a substantial \$6,000 of real estate, and an additional \$600 personal estate. Widowed, the rest of the household consists of four adult Dougherty's in their 20s, possibly children or grandchildren, including: Hugh, an agent; Sarah, a dressmaker; and Ann, a milliner. All were born in New Jersey. The third household was that of John Rhodes, a cartman, his wife, and small child. The Rhodes family had a personal estate of \$300.

Although Patrick Hogan was still the owner of 173 Front Street in 1880, he is not in residence there. A second dwelling had been added to the rear of the lot during the 1870s, and it is probably that 173 Front became simply an investment for Hogan or his heirs, who could afford to live in less crowded conditions. With four households in the front dwelling, and two in the rear dwelling, the homelot had a population of 34. All the residents except for one, born in Scotland, were Irish natives or of Irish descent. The occupations of the residents of the front dwelling were laborer (4), machinist (2), and pilot. Those of the residents in the rear dwelling were shoemaker, washing, carpenter, and laborer (5). Somewhat unusual is the number of physical ailments recorded for the homelot. A "sore hand" points to job-related injury, while rheumatism and asthma suggest poor living conditions.

Lot 13 **185 Front Street**

The APE Front Street addresses do not appear in the 1840 directory, and it is likely that the house was completed during the 1840s. The first census listing at 185 Front is in 1850, where 15 are present, divided into three households. All residents were born in Ireland. Philip McLaughlin, 64, was a spermaceti candle manufacturer, living alone with his wife Catherine, 48. Widowed Margaret Beadly, 53, with six offspring, headed the second household, with her three adult sons working as laborers and a sailmaker. The third household was that of Edward McGinnis, 61, a locksmith. The 1850 directory lists him as a "pedler." He and wife Bridget, 50, had an adult son who worked as a blacksmith, and two teenaged daughters. The final member of the family was 18-year-old Grace Quigley, possibly a domestic.

The 1850 directory also records Richard Hemming, a blacksmith, at the address. It is possible that he moved just before the 1850 census was taken.

The 1860 census notes two houses on the lot, which is also recorded in the 1866 through 1869 property tax assessment. The owner by 1860 was Conrad Bornschener, a coppersmith, born in the southwestern German region of Hesse-Cassel. Bornschener, which is likely the correct spelling of the name, as it appears in the 1879 directory, is also recorded as Boncher, Burnscherena, Burnshire, etc. Bornschener, 51, appears to live in the front house, with his wife Catherine, 48, also from Hesse-Cassel, and their three daughters, ages 6 to 17. He had real estate holdings valued at \$5,000, and the property tax records also list him as the owner of the house and land at 183 Front Street, outside the APE. The second household in the dwelling was the Ebbs family. Thomas Ebbs, 64, a varnishmaker, was recorded in the house in the 1859 directory, where he was described as an "agent." He lived with his daughter Annie, 19, a vest maker. Both were born in Ireland. The number of residents in the front house was seven.

The rear house also contained two households in 1860, the family of James Tweed, 45, a laborer, and that of William Worthley, 38, a boatman. The dwelling hosted nine residents.

During the Civil War, Bornschener served as a sergeant in the 32nd Independent Battalion of the New York Light Artillery. He returned to Brooklyn in time to be recorded in the 1865 state census in June of that year, when 17 residents were living on the 185 Front Street lot. The Bornscheners continued to share the house with the Thomas Ebbs, and his daughter, in addition to a third household, the Noettes, a German couple, headed by a 53-year old machinist.

In 1865, the Tweed family was still dwelling in the rear house, along with the family of Navy Yard laborer Samuel Cunningham, and engineer John Harvey Scott, a Virginian, and his wife. Eight people were in the rear house.

Bornschener could not be found in the 1870 census, but was noted there in the 1879 directory, and continues to be listed as owner of 185 and 183 Front Street through 1882.

The 1880 census records three families in the two houses on the 185 Front Street homelot, for a total of 28 residents. Only 12 people are in the house occupied by the Bornscheners. At 71, Conrad Bornschener lives with his wife and grown daughter, Agnes, 35. The other two households are the Coots, headed by William, 35, a roofer, his wife, and three children; and the family of Charles Robinson, 35, a laborer born in Sweden. His wife Margaret, 37, was an Irish native. They had four children, between the ages of 2 and 9.

The rear house, more crowded, also had three families, mostly Irish or of Irish descent. The heads of household were laborers (2) and a truckman. The Evans family, in addition to their three children, also housed two boarders, both laborers.

Lot 13

187 Front Street

The APE Front Street addresses do not appear in the 1840 directory, and it is likely that the house was completed during the 1840s. The 1850 census lists only one household in the building, headed by Bernard Hanneran, a 24-year-old laborer, born in Ireland. His wife Ann, 26 was also an Irish native, and the couple had a 8-month-old son, John. Also in the house were James Hays, 34, a plumber, and Michael McLaughlin, 35, a painter, Irish natives, apparently boarders. The last member of the household was Ann McGunigal, 14, possibly a domestic.

By 1859, 187 Front had been purchased by Edward Pell, who had previously resided at 145 Front Street, outside but adjacent to the APE. Although by trade a cooper, in 1848 Pell was elected as Brooklyn city alderman from the Second Ward. When he moved to the APE between 1857 and 1859, he had, possibly through political connections, secured a position as the "U.S. guager," or excise tax man. Barrels and casks were the particular concern of the job, so his background as a cooper probably stood him in good stead. The 1860 census records the Pell family occupying 187 Front Street as a single-family residence. In addition to Pell, 50, was his wife Mary, 38, and Irish native, and seven children between the ages of 4 and 17. The eldest sons were apprenticing as compositors. The last member of the family was Isabella Parkhill, 65. This Irish-born woman may have been Mary Pell's mother, suggested by the fact that one of the Pell daughters was also named Isabella.

The 1865 state census records the family in the house, with the added information that Pell had been previously married, and that he and Mary Pell had birthed a total of 10 children, although only seven are listed in the census. By 1865, son James Edward Pell, 20, had completed his apprenticeship and was recorded as a printer.

The Pell family could not be located in the 1870 census, but the property tax records note Edward Pell as the owner of 187 Front Street through 1869. After Edward Pell died in 1873, and the property tax records switch owner to his widow Mary Pell, through 1882.

The 1880 census records Widow Mary Pell, 57, living in the house with her daughter Isabella, 33; son Albert, 25, who had become a printer; and daughter Martha [Pell] Young, who had married John Young, 33, a sparmaker. The Youngs had four children, aged 3 months to 13 years. Mary Pell had also taken in a second household, the family of James Bair, 25, a laborer, and his wife and baby.

Lot 13

189 Front Street

The APE Front Street addresses do not appear in the 1840 directory, and it is likely that the house was completed during the 1840s. The 1850 census notes only four people in the house, the household headed by John Beasley, 63. Born in England, Beasley's occupation is illegible. The other three members of the household are Patrick Cavanaugh, 48, and Irish-born laborer, and his wife Peggy, 57; and Catherine McGuigen, 33, also an Irish native. It is not clear whether McGuigen is a boarder, or possible a housekeeper/domestic.

The 1860 census expands the number of occupants to 14, in three households. Andrew Little, 23, was recorded at the address at the time of the 1859 directory, where he was listed as a laborer. The census labels him a cartman, and notes a personal estate of \$100. He was born in Ireland, as was his wife, Nancy, 29. The couple had a son, William, 2. The second household was headed by John Oliver, 30, and English-born iceman. In addition to his wife and young daughter, the family unit also included William Vanderburg, 60, a ships carpenter. Patrick Burns, 42, also appeared in the house in the 1859 directory. The native Irish policeman lived with his wife Catherine, and five children, aged 2 to 19. Eldest daughter Hannah, 19, worked as a milliner; eldest son John, 17, was an apprentice machinist.

The 1865 state census also records Patrick Burns and his family in residence, both he and his wife are recorded as native New Yorkers. Six children are present in the household, although the three eldest, all in their 20s, are employed, the son as a machinist, and the daughters as a dressmaker and saleswoman. There are two other households present, for a total of 20 people in the 189 Front Street dwelling. In this case each household is a nuclear family. The Pattersons, headed by John, 39, a rigger in the Navy Yard, have three young children. The Murphys, headed by Lawrence, 50, a porter in New York City, and Catherine 25, both Irish natives, had five children, ranging in age from one to 17 years.

None of the residents owned the property. Their landlord was Philip McLaughlin, who owned both 189 Front Street, and neighboring 191 Front Street, where he resided. Ownership passed to Ellen Hancock from 1874 to 1882. Hancock also never lived on the lot.

The property could not be located in the 1870 and 1880 censuses, but the 1879 directory records four residents, presumably heads of household: George Dougherty, a laborer; John McReady, a watchman; Michael Quinn, a laborer; and Thomas Quinn, a tinsmith. The names suggest that the men were either Irish natives or of Irish decent. George Dougherty is still noted on the property in the 1888 directory, although the others are replaced by John Magee, engineer, and Neil Raffery, a laborer, also likely of Irish extraction.

Lot 13 191 Front Street

The APE Front Street addresses do not appear in the 1840 directory, and it is likely that the house was completed during the 1840s. The 1850 census lists six people in two households in the dwelling. First is John Wintrich, 39, a Polish-born shoemaker, and his wife, Ann Eliza, 20. The other family is John Dougherty, 50, a lawyer, and his wife Catherine, 42. Both were born in Ireland. Their two children, Ann, 12, and Margaret, 7, were born in Michigan.

Philip McLaughlin first appears as a resident of 191 Front Street in the 1859 directory, and is recorded there in the 1860 census. In that year he has real estate holdings worth \$900, and is later listed as owner of 191 Front, and neighboring 189 Front Street in the property tax records of 1866 through 1869. It is likely that he owned the property as early as 1859.

The 1860 lists three households totaling eight people on the homelot. McLaughlin, 46, is recorded as a "gentleman." He and his wife Catherine, 30, were both born in Ireland. The second household is the Crumbies, William 56, a master machinist, and his wife Isabella, 53 were natives of Scotland. The third household is that of John Allison, and Irish-born bootmaker. He was also listed at this address in the 1859 directory. Allison and his Irish wife have a young son, 3. John Allison's sister Rebecca, 30, a vest maker, completes the household.

The McLaughlin's appear in the 1865 state census, where rather than a gentlemen, he is recorded as a laborer, and owner of the property. Two different families from those in 1860 are tenants in the house. One is the family of James and Mary O'Brien, Irish natives, and their three children, all born in Brooklyn; and the second is Lewis Chicord, 28, a French-born painter, his Irish wife, and Brooklyn born son, 2.

McLaughlin is recorded as property owner at least through 1868, but is no longer present in 1870. Edward Gillen appears as property owner in the tax assessments from 1874 through 1882. The census of 1860 places Edward Gillen, 34, in the 191 Front Street house, along with nine other residents, including his wife Bridget, and brothers Daniel, 26, and Michael 36. All three men are employed as laborers, and all the Gillens were born in Ireland. An additional two unrelated, Irish laborers complete the household. Also in the dwelling were James and Mary Camphin, also born in Ireland, and James, 45, also a laborer; and Susannah McGregor, a fur sewer, and her son James, a fur cutter. The McGregors were born in England.

By the time of the 1880 census, there were 18 people living at 191 Front Street, in four separate households. Edward and Bridget Gillen, 40 and 42, respectively, were living with his sister Mary, a dressmaker. The other three families were also headed by Irish-born laborers. In fact, all the residents were either born in Ireland, or were of Irish descent.

Lot 13

193 Front Street

The APE Front Street addresses do not appear in the 1840 directory, and it is likely that the house was completed during the 1840s. The 1850 census records only the Brennan family, consisting of Michael, 30, a carpenter, wife Bridget, 32, and baby Edward, 1. The elder Brennans were born in Ireland. The fourth member of the household is John McConnolly, and Irish-born laborer, who seems to be a boarder.

By 1860, the house is divided between two households, consisting of eight people. One household is a young married Irish couple, John and Isabella McOhdel. John, 29, works as a hotel keeper. The second family is that of George Campbell, who was already listed as a resident in the 1859 directory. The directory labels him a driver, while the census describes him as a laborer. Born in Ireland, George, 31, and his wife Elizabeth, also born in Ireland, have two young children; as well as two Irish-born boarders living with them.

The 1865 state census records Samuel Bryant, 55, as the property owner, and Bryant is also listed as the owner in the property tax records from 1866 through 1878. He lives on 193 Front Street in 1865 with his wife Eliza, 48, and daughters Rebecca and Mary. Born in England, Bryant is labelled a coachman in the 1865 enumeration, and later a grocer in the 1873 directory. With Bryant's ownership, the number of occupants jumps from eight to 18, and his own household includes five boarders. The other two heads of household are Irish-born, one a porter, and the other a laborer.

Bryant could not be located in the 1870 census, although he owns the building, and is in the same location in the 1873 directory. By the time of the 1880 census the occupants of 193 Front Street had completely changed. There were only seven residents in two households. The McDonald family was headed by Thomas, 25, a bricklayer, and his wife Rebecca, 22. The couple had a boarder, an Irish laborer, as well as an Irish-born servant, May Connolly, 27. The other household was a group of seemingly unrelated people. Listed as head of household was Otello Diesse, 42, a dressmaker born in France. With her in the house was Lille Arthy, 11, who was attending school. She was not Diesse's daughter, since her parents had been born in Holland. The last person in the household was Elye Bryant, 60. Born in Ireland, she was of no relation to the other two, and was possibly a boarder. No occupation is listed.

CENSUS, DIRECTORY, AND REAL ESTATE DATA

Abbreviations used: b= born; B=basement; BE=*Brooklyn Daily Eagle*; Hearn=Hearn's City Directory; Ire=Ireland; Lains=Lains Brooklyn Directory; nat cit=naturalized citizen; pe=personal estate; p tax=property tax assessment; re real estate; Spooner=Spooner's City Directory; sty=story.

Birth location is New York unless specified.

Block 41 Lot 2

69 Jay (Lot 14, ES Jay, 50 feet north of Front) (51 Jay?)

- 1880 Census Bradley, John, 45, sailmaker, b Ire
 Sarah, 50, b Ire
 Margaret, 80, b Ire
 Williams, Aaron, 43, inspector,
 Mary, 41, parents b Ire
 Jane, 19; Mary, 17, milliner; Charles, 2; George, 12, at school
 Fanning, Edward, 44, widowed, laborer, Ire
 Ellen, 15; Mary, 7, both at school
 Reddy, John, 30, laborer, b Ire
 Mary, 35, b Ire
 Mary, 5 mos
 Melvin, James, 40, machinist, b Ire
 Ellen, 32, b Ire
 Maggy, 9, at school
 Palmer, Mary, 50, widowed, b England
 Anne, 45, dressmaker, b England
- 1874-82 Melvin, James, 25'x35', 2B, \$2,000
- 1870 census Crennis?, Edward, 40, hatter, b Ire
 Bridget, 9
 Kate, 19, envelope maker, b Ire
 John, 21, hatter, b Ire
 Michael, 15, hatter, b Ire
 Edward, 13, hatter, b Ire
 Marks, 11, at school, b Ire
 James, 5
 Brown, Maggie, 20, keeps house, b Ire
 Derby, Charles, 40, machinist
 Arion, 13, cigar maker
- 1866-69 p tax Manneire?, B. F., 25'x40', 2B, \$2,300 [1866-7], \$2,100 [1868-9] [old 53 Jay]
- 1865 NY census Brick dwelling, \$4,000
 Prince, Charles, 32, store keeper (in the navy), b NY Co
 Mary Anne, 25, b NY Co
 Daniel, 3 yrs 6mos, b Kings; Mary, 1 yr 8 mos, b Kings
 Derby, John C., 36, b Ire, blacksmith, nat cit, owner of land
 James, 10, b Kings
 Sexton, Michael, 30, b Ire, engineer, nat cit
 Mary Anne, 25, b Ire
 Henry, 4 mos
 Corr, Martha, 19, boarder, b Kings
 Corr, Catherine, 23, boarder, b Kings, fur sewer

1860 census Derby, John, 32, blacksmith, b Ire
 Mary, 24, b Ire
 Aaron, 5
 Burns, Augustus, 24, Paperhanger, pe \$300, b PA
 Julia, 21
 Thomas, 2
 McGivern, Julia, 65, pe \$200, b Ire
 Thomas, 23, printer
 Ellen, 19, operator s-ell?
 Eliza, 13
 Donnelly, Michael, 17, app printer, b Ire
 McQuillan, Thomas, 45, cartman, re \$1,600, pe \$400, b Ire
 Sarah, 38, b Ire
 Farren, Martha, 18, seamstress, b KY
 McMahon, John, 27, machinist, b Ire
 Catherine, 24, b Ire
 Mary, 2, b Ire

1859 Lains Derby, John, smith, 51 Jay

1850 census Lynch, Thomas, 25, painter, b Ire
 Mary, 20
 Rice, Edward, 24, physician, b England
 Frances S., 21, b CT
 Curtis, Mary M, 19, b CT
 Derby, A. D., 59, physician, b CT
 Hannah, 56, b CT
 John C., 25, blacksmith
 Wilson, 20, painter
 Van Nostrand, Alfred, 28, painter
 Nutrumin?, George, painter, b NJ
 Domian, Maria, 18
 Frist, Hannah, 70
 Farrington, Charrington, 6

1850 Hearnnes Lynch, Thomas, painter, 51 Jay
 Derby, Aaron C., physician

1840 Leslie Smith, Nathaneill H., mason, 51 Jay

1840 Census Smith, Nathaniel
 Males 15-20: 1; 20-30: 1; 50-60: 1
 Females under 5: 1; 5-10: 2; 10-15:1; 30-40: 1
 2 household members engaged in manufactures and trades

Block 41 Lot 2

71 Jay (Lot 12, ES Jay, 25 feet north of Front)

1880 Census	Corr, Patrick, 48, engineer, b Ire Ellen, 45, b Ire McGonigal, Thomas, 40, machinist, b Ire Mary A., 40, b Ire Burke, Patrick, 35, printer, b Ire Ellen, 33 William, 12; George, 10; Charles, 7, all at school Ellen, 2
1874-82 p tax	Corr, Patrick, 20'x20', 3 sty
1870 census	Corr, Patrick, 39, laborer, b. Ire Ellen, 36, b Ire Day, Thomas, 50, furrier, b England Louise, 40, b England Henry, 8 Frank, 13, at school
1866-69 p tax	Corr, Patrick, 21'x24', 3 sty, \$1,400 [1866-8], \$1,600 [1869] [old 55? Jay]
1860 census	Burns, James, 43, ship master, re \$2,000, pe \$2,000, b ME Mary, 32 Mary, 14; Caroline, 9
1859 Lains	Burns, James, ship master, 53 Jay
1852 BE	Murray, Seymour, 60, 53 Jay, (obituary <i>BE</i> 11/30/1852 p.2)
1850 Hearnese	Green, Mrs. William R., 53 Jay
1850 census	Green, William R., 36, engineer, Anna, 22 Malipa, 11; Ann, 9; Maria L., 8; Louisa, 6, b VA; William R., 3, b VA Clamden, Thomas, 24, clerk, b Ire Maria, 22, b Ire Small, Arthur, 18, stonecutter, b Ire Jackson, Julia L., 21 Johnson, Emmaline, 21
1840 Leslie	Cokel, Joseph, bookbinder, 53 Jay
1840 census	Cockel, Joseph Males 5-10: 1; 40-50: 1 Females 5-10: 1; 30-40: 1 1 household member employed in agriculture?

Block 41 Lot 2

73 Jay (Lot 11, NE corner Jay and Front)

1880 Census Hollweg, John, 56, grocer, b Hanover
 Mary, 28, b Hanover
 Emma, 3; Anne, 10 mos
 Claus, Sohl, 26, boarder, grocery clerk, b Hanover
Reese, August, 33, milk, b Hanover
 Anne, 28, b Hanover
 John H., 18?
 Fick, Margaret, 18, servant, b Hanover
Duffy, Edward, 45, carman, b Ire
 Mary, 55, b Ire
 Agnes, 3
Callahan, Mary, 15, niece, at school

1874-82 p tax Hollweg, John, 2 houses on lot: 20'x25', 15'x 20', 3B, \$2,800

1873 Boyds Hollweg, J., grocer

1870 census McLeary, Patrick, 36, liquors, b. Ire
 Anne, 27, b Ire
 Charles, 4; Mary, 1; Sarah 7 mos
Quinby, May, 21

1866-69 p tax McCleary, Patrick, 3B, 2 houses on lot, \$2,000 [1866], \$2,200 [1867-9] [old 57 or 55? Jay]

1860 census Greene, Henry, 29, engineer, pe \$10,000
 Martha, 26, b RI
 Charles, 5; Mary, 1
Leverbre, Mary, 45, mulatto, domestic, b VA

1860 BE Greene, H. W., 55 Jay (9/22/1860 p.3)

1859 Lains Greene, Henry W., engineer, Jay cor Front

1850 Lains McCabe, Hugh, 55 Jay c Front

1850 Hearnnes Green, L. F., ship carpenter, 55 Jay c Front
Green, Samuel W., engineer, 55 Jay

1850 census McCabe, Hugh, 45, carman, b Ire
 Bridget, 48, b. Ire.
 John, 16, clerk
 Smith, Anette, 13, b. Ire
Green, Lewis, 63, shipwright
 Charity, 59
 Jones, Susan G., 21
Green, Julia F., 24
 Henry, 19, engineer
 Maria, 4; Emma J., 1
 Cassett, Ellen, 19
 Jones, William C., 28, stonecutter
Green, Samuel W., 29, engineer
Smith, William, 55, boatman
 Hester, 34, b CT

Sarah, 17, b CT

1840 Leslie Fitzgerald, Michael, laborer, 55 Jay c Front

1840 census Fitzs., Macheill

Males under 5: 1; 20-30: 1

Females 5-10: 1; 20-30: 1

1 household member employed in manufactures and trades

Block 41 Lot 44

171 Front (Lot 10, 57 feet E of Jay) (141 Front)

1880 Census District 13	McCleary, Thomas, 47, carman, b Ire Catherine, 42, b Ire Mary, 14; Catharine, 12; Thomas, 10; William, 8, all at school Sarah, 4; Bernard, 2 Fitzgerald, Michael, 37, boarder, boilermaker, b Ire Hayden, Michael, 35, boarder, blacksmith, b Ire Funk, Aederick, 44, laborer, b Germany Lence?, 30, b Germany
1878-82 p tax	McCleary, Thomas, 25'x25', 3B
1874-78 p tax	McCleary, Thomas, 25'x25', 4 sty,
1866-69 p tax	McCleary, Thomas, 3 sty, \$1,500, [old 141 Front]
1860 census	Morris, Robert, 44, packer, pe \$800, b MD Margaret, 34, b NJ William, 15, clerk Young, John, 32, engineer, pe \$150 Sarah, 29, b NJ Franklin, 7 Trask, Henry, 27, gas fitter, pe \$200, b England Joanna, 21
1850 Hearnnes	Hollely, T. C., brass finisher, 141 Front Gray, Thomas, distiller, 141 Front
1850 census	Gray, Thomas, 52, distiller, b Scotland Ellen, 36, b Scotland Jane, 16; Elizabeth, 14; William, 12; Robert, 6; Joseph, 4 mos. Tilley, Mary, 19, b Ire Hollily, Thomas, 32, brass finisher, b. England Maria, 24, b England Maria, 4; Thomas, 1 Moore, Ellen, 13, b Ire

Block 41 Lot 2

173 Front (Lot ?, 82 feet E of Jay) (143 Front)

1880 Census McLunile, Patrick, 35, laborer, b Ire
 Bridget, 35, b Ire
 Daniel, 4; Evan K., 2
 O'Donnell, Hugh, 35, laborer, b Ire
 Margaret, 25, b Ire
 James, 3
 Delomey, Edward, 55, laborer, rheumatism, b Ire
 Bessy, 55, b Ire
 James, 28, pilot, b Ire
 John, 26, b Ire
 Lim, 24, machinist, b Ire
 Edward, 22, laborer, b Ire
 Joseph, 15, at school
 Mary, 18, keeping house
 McGuire, Matthew, 30, machinist, b at sea, parents b Ire
 Martha, 28, b Scotland
 Mary, 9, at school
 Christopher, 5; Martha, 3, Joseph, 2 mos.

(rear) Curley, John, 31, shoemaker, asthmatic, b Ire
 Ellen, 30, washing, b Ire
 Mary, 7; Nellie, 6, both at school
 William J., 4; Michael, 3
 Rice, Hugh, 55, laborer, sore hand, b Ire
 Anne, 57, b Ire
 Arthur, 52, b-in-law, laborer, b Ire
 Hugh, 55, b-in-law, laborer, b Ire
 Bernard, 50, b-in-law, laborer, b Ire
 Matthew, 35, nephew, laborer, b Ire
 Hood, John, 40, carpenter

1878-82 p tax Hogan, Patrick, 25'x30', 3 sty

1874-78 p tax Hogan, Patrick, 25'x30', 3 sty, \$2,500

1870 census

1866-69 p tax Hogan, Patrick, 3 sty, \$1,800 [old 143 Front]

1860 census Hogan, Patrick, 60, gardener, re \$3,000, pe \$1,000, b Ire
 Joanna, 53, b Ire
 Theresa, 17
 James, 15, apprentice moulder
 Dougherty, Hugh, 86, re \$6,000, pe \$600, b Ire
 Ann, 25, milliner, b NJ
 Sarah, 24, dressmaker, b NJ
 Ellen, 23, b NJ
 Hugh, 21, agent, b NJ
 Rhodes, John, 27, cartman, pe \$300,
 Ellen, 26
 William, 5

1859 Lains Hogan, Patrick, gardener

Rhodes, John, cartman

1850 census Fehan, Elam? A., 29, "Forset Manufacturer", b CT
 Mary J., 29
 Irene, 6
 Genung, Andrew J., 30, clerk, b NJ
 Mary, 25, b NJ
 Emma, 2
 Howell, Nancy, 64, b NJ

1850 Hearn Genung, A. J., willow ware etc., 195 Wash, NY, h 143 Front

1861-1865 Conrad Bornschener, sergeant, 32nd Ind. Battalion, NY Light Artillery

1860 census Ebbs, Thomas, 64, varnishmaker, pe \$50, b Ire
 Annie, 19, vestmaker, pe \$70, b Ire
 Boncher, Conrad, 51, coppersmith, re \$5,000, pe \$200, b Hesse-Cassel
 Catherine, 48, b Hesse-Cassel
 Catherine, 17; Louisa, 14; Mary, 6
 <separate house, same lot>
 Tweed, James, 45, laborer, pe \$100, b Ire
 Sarah, 31, b Ire
 Elizabeth, 6, b NJ
 Wells, Joseph, 4
 Worthley, William, 38, boatman, pe \$400, b NJ
 Ann, 29, b NJ
 Charles, 9, b NJ; Benjamin, 5; Henry, 17, b NJ

1859 Lains Ebbs, Thomas, agent, 149 Front

1850 Hearnas McGinnis, Edward, pedler, 149 Front
 McLaughlin, Philip, candlemaker, 149 Front
 Hemming, Richard, blacksmith, 149 Front

1850 census McLaughlin, Philip, 64, sperm. candle manuf., b Ire
 Catherine, 48, b Ire
 Beadley, Margaret, 53, b Ire
 Patrick, 30, laborer, b Ire
 John, 21, sailmaker, b Ire
 Daniel, 16, laborer, b Ire
 Sarah, 28; Catherine, 13; George, 11; all b Ire
 McGinnis, Edward, 61, locksmith, b Ire
 Bridget, 50, b Ire
 Patrick, 22, blacksmith, b Ire
 Bridget, 17, b Ire; Susanna, 15, b Ire;
 Quigley, Grace, 18, b Ire

Block 41 Lot 13

187 Front (Lot 5, 185 feet E of Jay) (151 Front)

- 1880 Census Pell, Mary, 57, widow, private, b Ire
 Isabella, 33
 Young, Martha, daughter, 31
 John, 33, sparmaker
 William, 13; Mary, 10; Elizabeth, C., 8, at school
 Martha W., 3 mos
 Pell, Albert, 25, brother, printer, mother b Ire
 Bair, James H., 25, laborer
 Edelina, 23
 Martha, 2 mos
- 1874-82 p tax Pell, Mary, 20'x30', 3B, \$1,800
- 1873 BE Edward Pell obituary
- 1866-69 p tax Pell, Edward, \$1,200 [old 151 Front]
- 1865 NY census Frame, \$3,000
 Pell, Edward, 60, b NYC, 10 children, married twice, guager, owner of property
 Mary, 43, b ?, 10 children, listed as native US?
 James Edward, 20, b Kings, printer
 Isabella, 20, b Kings
 Gilbert, 18, b Kings; Martha, 16, b Kings; Albert, 12, b Kings;
 Adelia, 10, b Kings; Adeline, 8, b Kings
- 1860 census Pell, Edward, 50, U.S. guager, re \$2,000, pe \$1,000
 Mary, 38, b Ire
 James, 17, app. compositor
 Isabella, 17
 Gilbert, 16, app. compositor
 Martha, 14; Albert, 8; Adelia, 6; Adeline, 4
 Parkhill, Isabella, 65, b Ire
- 1859 Lains Pell, Edward, guager, 151 Front
 Pell moved to 151 Front from 145 Front
 1857 BE Pell, Edward (145 Front 12/24/1857 p.4)
 1848 Spooner Pell, Edward, cooper and alderman, 145 Front
- 1850 census Hannaran, Bernard, 24, laborer, b Ire
 Ann, 26, b Ire
 John J., 8 mos
 Hays, James, 34, plumber, b Ire
 McLaughlin, Michael, 35, painter, b Ire
 McGunigal, Ann, 14, b Ire.

Block 41 Lot 13

189 Front (Lot 4, 210 feet E of Jay) (153 Front)

1888 Lains	Dougherty, George, laborer Magee, John, Engineer Rafferty, Neil, laborer
1880 Census	???
1879 Lains	Dougherty, George, laborer McCready, John, watchman Quinn, Michael, laborer Quinn, Thomas, tinsmith
1874-82 p tax	Hancock, Ellen, 20'x30', 3 sty, \$1,200
1866-69 p tax	<i>McLaughlin, Philip, 20'x26', 2B (on both 191 and 189 Front), \$900 [old 153 Front]</i>
1865 NY census	Frame, \$4,000 Patterson, John, 39, b NYC, rigger, Navy Yard Elizabeth, 28, b England John, 5, b NYC; Clarence, 3, b NY; Thomas, 3 mos, b Kings Murphy, Lawrence, 50, porter, nat. cit Catherine, 35, b Ire John, 17, b Ire; Michael, 15, b Ire Mary, 10, b Kings; Patrick, 5, b Kings; Catherine, 1, b Kings Burns, Patrick, 50, b NYC, police officer, Catherine, 43, b NYC, Hannah, 24, b NYC, dress maker John, 22, b. Kings, machinist Mary, 20, b Kings, saleswoman Cornelius, 15, b Kings; Emma, 7, b Kings; Ellen, 1, b Kings
1860 census	Little, Andrew, 23, cartman, pe \$100, b Ire Nancy, 29, b Ire William, 2 Oliver, John, 30, iceman, b England Catherine, 25 Catherine, 5 Vanderburg, William, 60, ship carpenter Burns, Patrick, 42, police, pe \$600 Catherine, 37 Hannah, 19, milliner John, 17, app machinist Mary, 15; Cornelius, 10; Emma, 2
1859 Lains	Little, Andrew, laborer, 153 Front Burns, Patrick, 153 Front
1850 census	Beasley, John, 63, pill? maker, b England Cavanaugh, Patrick, 48, laborer, b Ire Peggy, 47, b Ire McGuigen, Catherine, 33, b Ire

Block 41 Lot 13

191 Front (Lot 3, 230 feet E of Jay)

1880 Census	Katie, Patrick, 35, widowed, laborer, b Ire Kate, 19, b England Patrick, 16, laborer, b England Mary, 8, at school, b England Gillen, Edward, 40, laborer, b Ire Bridget, 42, b Ire Mary, 29, dressmaker, Lafferty, Edward, 33, laborer, b PA, parents b Ire Mary, 40, b Ire Cornelius, 16, laborer Mary Anne, 13; Edward, 11; John, 8 all at school Quinn, Patrick, 27, laborer, b Ire Ellen, 27, parents b Ire William, 1 Kerry, Martha, 45, mother, b Ire John, 48, f-in-law, lame leg, b Ire
1879 Lains	Cafferty, Edward [Lafferty?]
1874-82 p tax	Gillen, Edward, 3 sty, 20' x 30', \$1,200-\$1,500
1870 census	McGregor, Susannah, 50, fur sewer, b England James, 28, fur cutter, b England Gillen, Edward, 34, laborer, b Ire Bridget, 30, b Ire Daniel, 26, laborer, b Ire Michael, 36, laborer, b Ire McLaughlin, Thomas, 35, laborer, b Ire Smucker, Dennis, 35, laborer, b Ire Camphin, James, 45, b Ire, laborer Mary, 40, b Ire
1866-69 p tax	McLaughlin, Philip, 20'x26', 2B (on both 191 and 189 Front), \$900 [old 155 Front]
1865 NY census basement	Frame dwelling, \$3,000 Chichord, Lewis, 28, b France, painter, alien Margaret, 30, b Ire William, 2, b Kings McLaughlin, Philip, 50, b Ire, laborer, nat cit, owner of land Catherine, 60, b Ire O'Brien, James, 33, engineer, b Ire, Mary, 35, b Ire William, 6, b Kings; Sophia, 4, b Kings; Hugh, 3 mos, b Kings
1860 census	McLaughlin, Philip, 46, gentleman, re \$900, pe \$100, b Ire Catherine, 30, b Ire Crumbie, William, 56, master machinist, pe \$300, b Scotland Isabella, 53, b Scotland Allison, John, 32, boot maker, pe \$300, b Ire Sarah, ?, b Ire Thomas, 3 Rebecca, 30, vest maker, b Ire

1859 Lains McLaughlin, Philip, h. 155 Front
 Allison, John, 155 Front

1850 census Wintrich, John, 39, shoemaker, b Poland
 Ann Eliza, 20
 Dougherty, John, 50, lawyer, b Ire
 Catherine, 42, b Ire
 Ann, 12; Margaret, 7; both b Michigan

Block 41 Lot 13

193 Front (Lot 22, ca. 250 feet E of Jay, 220 feet W of Bridge) (157 Front)

- 1880 Census Diesse, Otello, 42, (female), dressmaker, b. France
 Arthy, Lille, 11, at school, parents b Holland
 Bryant, Elye, 60, b Ire
 McDonald, Thomas, 25, bricklayer, parents b ire
 Rebecca, 22, parents b Ire
 Scanlon, John, 55, boarder, laborer, b Ire
 Connoly, May, 27, servant, b Ire
- 1874-78 p tax Bryant, Samuel, 25'x25', 3 sty, \$2,300
- 1873 Boyd Bryan, Samuel, grocer, 193 Front
- 1870 census
- 1866-69 p tax Bryant, Samuel, \$1,800
- 1865 NY census Frame dwelling, \$3,500
 Bryant, Samuel, 55, b England, coachman, nat cit, owner of land
 Eliza, 48, b Ire
 Rebecca, 13; Mary, 11; b Kings
 Curtis, James, 17, boarder, b NY Co., printer
 John, 16, boarder, b Kings, clerk
 William, 14; Samuel, 11; b Kings
 Lee, Anne, 9, boarder, b NY Co.
 Quinn, Michael, 50, b Ire, laborer, nat cit
 Bridget, 40, b Ire
 Catherine, 18, b Kings, seamstress
 Ann, 11; Thomas, 9; b Kings
 Boyle, Michael, b Ire, porter in NYC, nat cit
 Catherine, 32, b on Atlantic Ocean
 Mary Ellen, 12, b Kings
 Nugent, George, 20, boarder, b Kings, ice vendor, now in navy
- 1860 census McOhdel, John, 29, hotel keeper, pe \$400, b Ire
 Isabella, 26, b Ire
 Campbell, George, 31, laborer, pe \$100, b Ire
 Elizabeth, 30, b Ire
 Ann, 3; George, 6 mos
 Sexton?, Michael, 29, engineer, b Ire
 Riddle, John, 22, laborer, b Ire
- 1859 Lains Campbell, George, driver, 157 Front
- 1850 census Brennan, Michael, 30, carpenter, b Ire
 Bridget, 32, b Ire
 Edward, 1
 McConnolly, John, 28, laborer, b Ire