

# **HISTORICAL** **PERSPECTIVES** INC.



## **Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study**

**Pratt Institute New Residence Hall  
135 Emerson Place and 202 Classon Avenue  
Brooklyn, New York 11205  
Block 1909, Lot 15**

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Brooklyn, New York 11205  
Block 1909, Lot 15**

Prepared For:

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December 2014

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number (if available):

Involved State and Federal Agencies: **Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY)**

Phase of Survey: **Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study**

### Location Information

Location: **Block 1909, Lot 15, Brooklyn, New York.**

Minor Civil Division: **04701**

County: **Kings**

### Survey Area

Length: **Irregular shaped lot**

Width: **Irregular shaped lot**

Number of Acres Surveyed: **Ca. 1 acre**

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: **Brooklyn**

### Archaeological Survey Overview

Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: **N/A**

Number & Size of Units: **N/A**

Width of Plowed Strips: **N/A**

Surface Survey Transect Interval: **N/A, urban area**

### Results of Archaeological Survey

Number & name of precontact sites identified: **None**

Number & name of historic sites identified: **None**

Number & name of sites recommended for Phase II/Avoidance: **None**

Report Authors(s): **Julie Abell Horn, M.A., R.P.A., Historical Perspectives, Inc.**

Date of Report: **December 2014**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Dormitory Authority State of New York (“DASNY”) has received a funding request from Pratt Institute to construct a new 200-bed undergraduate residence hall located at 135 Emerson Place and 202 Classon Avenue, in the Clinton Hill section of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York (Figures 1 and 2). The site for the proposed new residence hall, which has been vacant since the former buildings on the property were razed in 2008, is located on Block 1909, modern Lot 15, one block north of the Pratt Institute Brooklyn campus. Block 1909 is bounded by Emerson Place (formerly Schenck Avenue) to the west, Myrtle Avenue to the north, Classon Avenue (historically also spelled Clason) to the east, and Willoughby Avenue to the south. Modern Lot 15, a conglomeration of numerous historic lots, is currently an irregularly shaped parcel that extends the ca. 260-foot width of the block. It has a 100-foot frontage on Emerson Place, a 150-foot frontage on Classon Avenue, and contains a narrow dog-leg shaped area that has a ca. 17-foot frontage at 574 Myrtle Avenue. Block 1909 also contains the St. Mary’s Episcopal Church complex, located along Classon Avenue and Willoughby Avenue. The complex is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is a New York City Landmark.

As part of the required State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR), DASNY has requested that a Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study be completed for the project site. Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI) has been contracted by Jacobs to complete the requested Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study for the project. Under SEQR, this study was prepared to comply with the standards of the NYSOPRHP (New York Archaeological Council 1994; NYSOPRHP 2005) and also to comply with New York City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) requirements, which includes adherence to standards of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (CEQR 2014, LPC 2002). The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is the area that could be affected by project development. Since project plans have not been finalized, for this study the APE for the property includes the entirety of modern Lot 15.

The project site is situated south of Wallabout Bay, where there was a general area called *Rinnegachonck* by Native Americans. The project site is located approximately 2000 feet south of a former perennial drainage that flowed west into Wallabout Bay near the present Brooklyn Navy Yard. The distance to a natural water source combined with the degree to which the project site and its surroundings have been altered by urban development since the mid-nineteenth century suggests that there is no precontact period archaeological sensitivity.

The research conducted for this project indicates that the project site was first developed in 1856, when a brick, three-story house was built at 202 Classon Avenue. From 1856-1878, the large Schack family, who were bakers from Germany, occupied the house. During the nineteenth century, it was typical for bakeries to be located in the basement of houses. Although archival records do not confirm this, it is possible that the Schack family used their basement for baking. At times parts of the house were occupied by other working class families, who likely rented a floor/room from the Schacks. Other tenants lived in the house from the 1880s through the early 1920s.

Additional buildings on the large lot were constructed from the 1860s through the end of the nineteenth century. These buildings included residences, stores, and commercial establishments. Some of the nineteenth-century businesses on the lot included a livery stable, an undertaker, and a stair builder.

During the twentieth century the lot changed character from residential and commercial to industrial, with the location of the Fleishman Company and the M.H. Renken Dairy on the site. The dairy eventually purchased all of the numerous historic lots that comprise modern Lot 15, and created a complex of buildings through reuse or retrofitting of existing buildings as well as new construction in former yard areas. By the mid-twentieth century, the entire lot had been covered with one-, two- and three-story structures, although it is likely only some of the buildings contained basements. The dairy sold the lot and buildings in 1962, after which time various commercial and residential tenants inhabited the space. The buildings (except the covered passageway at 574 Myrtle Avenue) were razed in 2008.

During the period before municipal water and sewers were available to residents, in the 1850s and likely through much of the 1860s, residents of the project site would have obtained water from wells or cisterns, one or more of which may have been located on the project site. Privies undoubtedly would have also been present on the property. The 202 Classon Avenue property in particular, which was constructed in 1856, predated municipal services by a number of years. As has been shown for other archaeological studies in the neighborhood, even when



streets were supplied with municipal services (usually by the late 1860s), the houses on these streets, especially if they were constructed earlier, sometimes were not hooked up to these pipes until a number of years later, suggesting that the residents may have made use of wells, cisterns, or privies for a considerably longer period of time (HPI 2013, 2014). Additionally, nearby archaeological excavations for several projects on Taaffe Place and Kent Avenue (City/Scape 1998, 1999; Greenhouse 1991, 1994) have documented that shaft features frequently survive in this neighborhood and are filled with artifacts dating from the nineteenth century.

Based on this information, HPI concludes that the former 202 Classon Avenue section of the project site (this historic lot that measured 25 feet wide and 100 feet deep) contains historic period archaeological sensitivity that may relate to the Schack family occupation of the property from 1856-1878. Figure 19 illustrates the location of this historic lot and the sensitive area within it.

The most common types of resources that may survive are shaft features, including wells, cisterns, and privies. Privies, wells, and cisterns, which are often filled with contemporary refuse related to the dwellings and their occupants, can provide important stratified cultural deposits for the archaeologist and frequently provide the best remains recovered on sites. Masonry and wooden portions of these abandoned and truncated shaft features are often encountered 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 structures and fill layers. This lot had an open rear yard through ca. 1922, and the rear extension that was built over the yard as part of the later dairy complex might not have affected deeply buried resources such as shaft features. It is also possible that remnants of a basement bakery, such as bake ovens that may have been built into the basement walls, could still survive buried beneath the current ground surface.

Typically, wells and cisterns were located close to the walls of buildings or outbuildings, while privies were located along the side or rear lot lines. Privies and cisterns could be excavated up to 10-15 feet below grade, while wells would need to be excavated as deep as the water table, which varied according to location. Any of these types of shaft features could be present within the 202 Classon Avenue portion of the project site. Identifying and examining buried features associated with the mid nineteenth century occupation of the project site may reflect the daily activities of the residents and provide insight into cultural behavior at the time of Brooklyn's rapid growth. If undisturbed deposits of cultural material do still exist, they may have the potential to provide meaningful information regarding the lives of the people who lived there. When recovered from their original context and in association with a specific historical occupation, historical deposits can provide a wealth of information about consumption patterns, consumer choice, gender relations, ethnicity, economic status, and other important issues.

Other than the former 202 Classon Avenue portion of the project site, HPI concludes that there is minimal historic period archaeological sensitivity. Most of the former buildings on the rest of the project site were constructed after municipal services were available under city streets, and it is less likely that shaft features would have been located on those sections of the property. Additionally, due to the considerable construction, reconstruction, and demolition on the project site, particularly during the twentieth century, it is also less likely that more ephemeral historic period archaeological resources, such as sheet middens or trash dumps associated with former occupants of the property, would have survived on the site. Finally, despite the presence of St. Mary's Episcopal Church on the southern part of Block 1909 as early as 1858, there is no indication, based on land records, that the church ever owned any of the project site lots, or ever rented or used the project site for any purpose.

Based on the conclusions outlined above, HPI recommends that a program of archaeological field testing be undertaken on portion of the project site shown to be archaeologically sensitive as shown on Figure 19. This testing, often referred to as Phase IB, would determine the presence or absence of nineteenth-century shaft features and possible yard deposits associated with the former building at 202 Classon Avenue on the property.

All archaeological testing should be conducted according to OSHA regulations and applicable archaeological standards, which includes prior LPC approval of the testing protocol (New York Archaeological Council 1994; NYSOPRHP 2005, LPC 2002; CEQR 2012). Professional archaeologists, with an understanding of and experience in urban archaeological excavation techniques, would be required to be part of the archaeological team.

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19. Project site showing area of historic period archaeological sensitivity (in blue) on *Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn* (Sanborn 1915).

**PHOTOGRAPHS**  
**(see Figure 2 for locations)**

1. Project site covered in grass and weeds as seen from Emerson Place sidewalk. View looking east.
2. Project site covered in grass and weeds as seen from Classon Avenue. View looking northwest.
3. Detail of covered passageway (with gray door) leading from Myrtle Avenue to the interior of the project site. View looking northwest.
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5. Emerson Place frontage of project site with wood fencing. View looking northeast.
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7. Former Renken Dairy Company building (under consideration for New York City Landmark status) at the southwest corner of Myrtle and Classon Avenues, on the project site block. View looking southwest.
8. St. Mary's Episcopal Church complex (NRHP listed and NYC Landmarked) on Block 1909 at the northwest corner of Classon Avenue and Willoughby Avenue. View looking northwest.
9. Detail of St. Mary's Episcopal Church on Classon Avenue frontage. View looking southwest.
10. Project site with St. Mary's Episcopal Church complex visible in background. View looking southwest from Classon Avenue frontage.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Dormitory Authority State of New York (“DASNY”) has received a funding request from Pratt Institute to construct a new 200-bed undergraduate residence hall located at 135 Emerson Place and 202 Classon Avenue, in the Clinton Hill section of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York (Figures 1 and 2). The site for the proposed new residence hall, which has been vacant since the former buildings on the property were razed in 2008, is located on Block 1909, modern Lot 15, one block north of the Pratt Institute Brooklyn campus. Block 1909 is bounded by Emerson Place (formerly Schenck Avenue) to the west, Myrtle Avenue to the north, Classon Avenue (historically also spelled Clason) to the east, and Willoughby Avenue to the south. Modern Lot 15, a conglomeration of numerous historic lots, is currently an irregularly shaped parcel that extends the ca. 260-foot width of the block. It has a 100-foot frontage on Emerson Place, a 150-foot frontage on Classon Avenue, and contains a narrow dog-leg shaped area that has a ca. 17-foot frontage at 574 Myrtle Avenue. Block 1909 also contains the St. Mary’s Episcopal Church complex, located along Classon Avenue and Willoughby Avenue. The complex is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is a New York City Landmark.

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## II. METHODOLOGY

The present study entailed review of various resources.

- Primary and secondary sources concerning the general history of Brooklyn and specific events associated with the project site and vicinity were reviewed using materials at the Brooklyn Historical Society, the New York Public Library, the library of HPI, and online resources such as the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* archives.
- Land records for Block 1909 were reviewed using abstracts at the Brooklyn Historical Society and online resources from New York City Register and familysearch.org, focusing on the nineteenth century. A summary of the conveyances is presented in Appendix B.
- Tax assessment records were reviewed at the New York City Municipal Archives. These records include data from 1867-1897 for the project site in Brooklyn. Data from these records are included in Appendix B. Tax lot changes over time were reviewed using the New York City Department of Finance website.
- Selected city directories and federal and state census records were reviewed, and are included in Appendix B.
- Historic maps were reviewed using materials at the Kings County Clerk’s Office, the New York Public Library, the Brooklyn Historical Society, the library of HPI, and using various online websites. These maps provided an overview of the topography and a chronology of land usage for the project site. A selection of these maps has been reproduced for this report.
- Department of Building records were reviewed using online resources.
- Information about previously recorded archaeological sites and surveys in the area was compiled from data available at the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP), the LPC, and the library of HPI.
- A Phase I Environmental Assessment (Velmartin Environmental Services 2003) and a Geotechnical Report (Pillori Associates 2008) were provided by the project sponsor.
- Last, a site visit was conducted by Julie Abell Horn of HPI on November 25, 2014 to assess any obvious or unrecorded subsurface disturbance (Photographs 1-10; Figure 2).

### **III. CURRENT CONDITIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

#### **A. Current Conditions**

As noted in the Introduction, the project site is currently vacant and covered with grass and weeds (Photographs 1 and 2). The exception is the narrow dog-leg section of the lot that connects to Myrtle Avenue, which retains a one-story covered passageway that once allowed deliveries to the former buildings on the lot (Photographs 3 and 4). Until 2008, the property contained a series of two- and three-story, interconnected brick buildings, which covered the entire area of the lot. At least some of these buildings had full or partial basements, although it is unclear from maps how extensive these basements were (see Figure 18, from 2007 for details). After the buildings were razed, fencing was placed around the Emerson Place and Classon Avenue frontages of the lot. The fence on Emerson Place is wooden and the fence on Classon Avenue is a combination of wood and chain link (Photographs 5 and 6). The lot is surrounded by a combination of three-story buildings on the Myrtle Avenue part of the block, including the former Renken Dairy headquarters building at the corner of Myrtle and Classon Avenues, which is under consideration for New York City Landmark designation (Photograph 7). There also are several higher story buildings on Emerson Place and Classon Avenue, and the previously mentioned St. Mary's Episcopal Church NRHP-listed complex on the southern portion of the block and visible from the project site (Photographs 8, 9, and 10).

#### **B. Topography and Hydrology**

The project site and vicinity are within a relatively level portion of Brooklyn with minimal change in elevation. One of the earliest topographical maps that indicated elevations (U.S.G.S. 1891) showed the entire site vicinity to be between 40-60 feet above sea level. The earliest available Sanborn map, from 1887 (see Figure 12) indicates the intersection of Emerson Place and Myrtle Avenue was 41 feet above sea level, Emerson Place at Willoughby Avenue was 49 feet above sea level, Classon Avenue at Myrtle Avenue was 43 feet above sea level, and Classon Avenue at Willoughby Avenue was 53 feet above sea level. Today, these street corner elevations are each mapped at several feet lower in elevation than in 1887 (Sanborn 2007, see Figure 18), suggesting slight change in elevation on the property over time. The project site is located approximately 2000 feet south of a former perennial drainage that flowed west into Wallabout Bay near the present Brooklyn Navy Yard.

#### **D. Soils**

According to the soil survey for New York City (Figure 3), the project site falls within soil mapping unit 2, known as "Pavement & buildings, till substratum, 0 to 5 percent slopes" and described as:

Nearly level to gently sloping, highly urbanized areas with more than 80 percent of the surface covered by impervious pavement and buildings, over glacial till; generally located in urban centers (USDA 2005:11).

Two soil borings were drilled as part of a geotechnical study completed in 2008 on the Emerson Place side of the project site, prior to demolition of the buildings on the site (Pillori Associates 2008). The soil boring plan map and logs are included as Appendix A.

Both borings noted a thick stratum of fill with masonry debris overlying natural glacial alluvium. Boring B-1W recorded fill to 8 feet below grade and Boring B-2 recorded fill to 13 feet below grade. Groundwater was measured at 40.5 feet below grade in Boring B-1W. Bedrock is quite deep in this area and was not encountered in the borings, which each were drilled to 102 feet below grade.

### **IV. BACKGROUND RESEARCH/HISTORICAL OVERVIEW**

#### **A. Precontact Summary**

The precontact era in the coastal New York region can be divided into three time periods, based on human precontact adaptation to changing environmental conditions. These are generally known as the Paleo-Indian (c.12,000 to 10,000 years ago), the Archaic (c.10,000 to 2,700 years ago) and the Woodland (c.2,700 to 300 years

ago). In order to be able to assess the project site's potential for precontact exploitation, it is first necessary to review these time periods and their associated settlement patterns.

#### Paleo-Indian Period (c.12,000 y.a. - 10,000 y.a.)

Toward the end of the Wisconsin Glaciation, during the Late Pleistocene Epoch, humans wandered across the exposed land bridge, which connected Siberia and Alaska. These small groups of hunters were probably following the roaming herds of megafauna, which were their chief prey. The distinctive weapon in their chipped stone tool kit was the fluted point, which has been found in association with mammoth, mastodon, bison and horse remains at various sites in the southwestern United States. Although none of these "kill sites" is located east of the Mississippi, the discovery of campsites such as that at Port Mobil, Staten Island, suggest a scattered, highly mobile population in bands of approximately 20 individuals, who ranged across a vast area necessary to support lifeways organized around the hunting of migratory game (Ritchie 1980:1-3, 13).

The fluted, lanceolate points, two to five inches in length with concave bases and channelled or fluted faces, presumably to facilitate hafting, exhibit a considerable range in shape and size. They were usually made from a high-grade silicious stone, often exotic to the region in which they are recovered, a function of their makers' seasonal migrations. Other artifacts in the Paleo-Indian tool kit include scrapers, knives, borers and gravers, tools which indicate extensive handiwork in wood, bone and leather (Ritchie 1980:3,6).

From the locations of recorded sites in the Northeast, Paleo-Indians exhibited a marked preference for well-elevated situations. However, 30% of sites were found on or near the margins of swampy ground. Environmental characteristics that were attractive to Paleo-Indians include the proximity of major waterways, large fertile valleys and the coastal plain, where the densest population of desired food animals was supported (Ritchie 1980:7). However since 10,000 years ago, the rise in sea level estimated to be from 75 to 80 feet, has submerged large numbers of these sites.

The retreat of ice from the project area vicinity, approximately 18,000 years ago and a global warming trend circa 14,000 years before present, encouraged Paleo-Indian settlement in the Northeast. The post-glacial environment of spruce and pine underwent a gradual modification in favor of deciduous hardwoods such as oak and hickory, which have greater importance in terms of nutritional value to both animals and humans than do conifers. By 8,000 B.C., these deciduous species dominated forests along the eastern seaboard. In addition, the megafauna on which Paleo-Indian diet was based "were rapidly becoming extinct, and were being replaced by the temperate-climate fauna that are indigenous today" (Gwynne 1982:190-191).

#### Archaic Period (c.10,000 y.a. - 2,700 y.a.)

The warming trend at the end of the last glaciation completely transformed the Northeastern coastal environment from tundra and conifer-dominated forests, to the present deciduous woodlands with generally modern distributions of fauna. Due to the dwindling contribution of meltwater from disappearing glaciers, the reduced flow of streams and rivers promoted the formation of swamps and mudflats. These wetlands created a congenial environment for migratory waterfowl, and a host of edible plant species and shellfish. The new mixed hardwood forests of oak, hickory, chestnut, beech and elm attracted such mast-eating fauna as white-tailed deer, wild turkey, moose and beaver.

Although the Archaic diet was still based on hunting and gathering, due to the greater variety of plants available and exploited, excavated Archaic sites yield a wide array of plant processing tools, including grinding stones, mortars and pestles. The diagnostic tool was the grooved axe. In the coastal areas of New York, have been found numerous, small "nearly always multi-component sites variously situated on tidal inlets, coves and bays, particularly at the heads of the latter, and on fresh-water ponds" (Ritchie 1980:143). By the Late Archaic, these areas provided shellfish, small game, fish, salt hay and tuberous grasses, making larger more permanent settlements possible. Semi-nomadic life is still indicated, but wandering occurred within well-defined territorial limits, with seasonal movements between camps near exploitable resources. A dietary shift to shellfish in coastal New York near the end of the Archaic suggests a scarcity of large game, and a change from the Early Archaic inland adaptation of forest hunting. Coastal sites show a principal reliance upon shellfish, especially oysters, hard and soft shell clams and bay scallops, which were readily available in the waters of the East River and Long Island Sound. Characteristic of the

Late Archaic were “fish-tailed” projectile points and soapstone bowls (Ritchie 1980:142,166, 167, 171). In contrast to conditions during the Paleo-Indian, Early and Middle Archaic, “by Late Archaic times sea level was so close to present levels that its subsequent small rise has failed to obliterate much of what remains on Long Island from that period” (Gwynne 1982:192). Hence the Late Archaic Wading River complex, four sites on the north shore of Suffolk County, was found at the edge of a salt marsh, on dry ground ranging only two to seven feet above mean high water (Wyatt 1982:71).

#### Woodland and Contact Periods (c.2,700 y.a. - 300 y.a.)

From approximately 3,000 years ago until the arrival of the first Europeans, Native Americans of southern New York shared common attributes of the Woodland Stage: the advent of horticulture, extensive trade networks, large permanent or semi-permanent villages, pipe smoking, the bow and arrow and the production of clay vessels. The habitation sites of the Woodland Indians increased in size and permanence as they became ever more efficient in extracting food from their environment. The archaeological evidence from Woodland Period sites indicates a strong preference for large-scale habitation sites to be in close proximity to a major fresh water source, e.g., a river, a lake or an extensive wetland; and smaller scale sites for extractive operations, e.g., butchering stations, shell gathering loci and quarrying sites, to be situated at other resource locales. Late Woodland Stage sites of the East River Tradition in southern New York have been noted on the “second rise of ground above high water level on tidal inlets,” and situated on “tidal streams or coves” and “well-drained sites” (Ritchie 1980:16). Carlyle S. Smith, who studied and analyzed the distribution of precontact ceramics in coastal New York, stated that “village sites” are found on the margins of bays and tidal streams” (Smith 1950:130).

Woodland Period tool kits show some minor variations as well as some major additions from previous Archaic tool kits. Plant processing tools became increasingly common and their presence seems to indicate an intensive harvesting of wild plant foods that may have approached the efficiency of horticulture, which itself appeared during the second half of the Woodland Period. The advent of horticulture is tied in with the introduction of ceramic containers, which allowed for more efficient cooking of certain types of food and may also have functioned as storage for surplus food resources. Despite the advent of agriculture, shellfish and small game remained an important component of the Woodland diet. Shellfish refuse heaps, termed “middens,” reached immense proportions, covering from one to over three acres. Deer, turkey, raccoon, muskrat, ducks and other game were stalked with bow and arrows, replacing the spear and javelin, while dug-out boats, bone hooks, harpoons and nets with pebble sinkers were employed in fishing (Ritchie 1980:179-180,267).

Historical narratives written by European travelers and settlers provide us with our only first-hand descriptions of Native American daily life and customs during seventeenth century. Johannes de Laet, in his *New World, or Description of West India*, published in Holland in 1625, wrote that the Native Americans:

are divided into many nations and languages, but differ little in manners. They dress in the skins of animals. Their food is maize, crushed fine and baked in cakes, with fish, birds and wild game. Their weapons are bows and arrows, their boats are made from the trunks of trees hollowed out by fire.

Some lead a wandering life, others live in bark houses, their furniture mainly mats and wooden dishes, stone hatchets, and stone pipes for smoking tobacco (Bolton 1972:16).

By the seventeenth century the early European settlers found that western Long Island was inhabited by Native Americans of the Delaware group, speaking a Munsee dialect.. The impact of the European colonization of Long Island drastically altered the lifestyles of Native Americans.

#### **B. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites and Surveys**

The archaeological site file inventories from the New York State Museum (NYSM) and the NYSOPRHP indicate that several archaeological sites have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project site. The closest site is the Shaft 21B site on the block bounded by Kent, Willoughby, Myrtle and Franklin Avenues, two blocks to the east of the project site. This site contained two brick and mortar constructed cisterns located at the rear of former houses on the property. Artifacts in the cisterns dated from ca. 1868-1890s. The houses had been hooked up to municipal



water and sewer services in the 1860s, but the long range of artifact dates shows that the cisterns continued to be used as trash receptacles decades after their use life ended (HPI 1988; Greenhouse 1991, 1994).

In addition, extensive archaeological investigations were conducted on the northern section of Block 1883 in the late 1990s, including Lots 13-20 and 27, at 45-59 Taaffe Place and 796 Kent Avenue (City/Scape 1998, 1999). Phase IB work for this project included trenching to locate shaft features associated with former nineteenth-century buildings on the lots. A total of 15 test trenches were excavated, resulting in the identification of privies and cisterns on five separate lots, all tentatively dated to the mid-nineteenth century. The Phase IB investigation recommended further mitigation of these resources, which was undertaken by Greenhouse Associates. However, the mitigation report for this field work was never completed and so the data from this investigation are not available (Sutphin, personal email communication 2/25/14). No archaeological site forms are on file with the NYSOPRHP for these resources, although clearly the features and artifact assemblage would qualify as an archaeological site. Today, this site contains housing units that were constructed in the last dozen years.

The remaining archaeological sites within a one-mile radius of the project site are located at or near the Brooklyn Navy Yard. All of the sites are presented in the table, below.

<b>NYSOPRHP Site Number</b>	<b>Site Name/Description</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Site Type/Time Period</b>
04701.017142	Shaft 21B	909-911 Kent Ave.	Historic
04701.014975	Naval Hospital Archaeological Site	Brooklyn Navy Yard	Historic
04701.014899	Naval Hospital Cemetery	Brooklyn Navy Yard	Historic
04701.017205	45-53 Clinton Ave., 50 Waverly Ave., Consumer's Biscuit & Manufacturing Co. – 1915	Wallabout Industrial Historic District	Historic
04701.016569	PCI/Admiral's Row Historic Site	Brooklyn Navy Yard	Historic

### **C. Historic Period Summary**

The project site originally was within a large 335-acre tract of land purchased by Joris Jansen de Rapalje in 1637 from local Native Americans. According to Grumet (1981:46, 71) the area was called *Rinnegachonck*, a Native American appellation meaning “a pleasant place”. Kelly (1946) shows its general location by a teepee icon (Figure 4). The tract was bounded by Wallabout Bay and the drainage that emptied into the bay on the north and east, and the approximate locations of Grand Avenue on the west and Nostrand Avenue on the south. Rapalje, who did not occupy the land until 1655, had his farm near the confluence of the drainage and the bay, near the later Brooklyn Naval Hospital. The interior of the Rapalje tract, including the project site, appears to have been used for farmland or woodland and was not developed during the time the Rapalje family owned the land (Stiles 1884). A map made of Brooklyn in 1767 shows that the area including the project site was still undeveloped, with only a few roadways in the general vicinity (Ratzer 1767, Figure 5).

By the early nineteenth century, Rapalje’s land had been subdivided into a number of long, narrower tracts oriented north-south and fronting the drainage into Wallabout Bay and what would become known as Flushing Avenue on the north. The project site straddles two of these long tracts: the majority of the site falls within the land of J.F. and E.P. Delaplaine, which included most of the blocks between Graham Street on the east and Schenck Street (now Emerson Place) on the west. However, because these tracts predated the city street grid, a small narrow strip of land, or “gore” along Schenck Street within the project site fell within the adjoining tract, owned by brothers John and Samuel Jackson and which was called the Hay Scale Farm (Butt 1846, Beers 1874).

During the early 1830s, when the City of Brooklyn made plans to extend its city grid into this area, a wave of surveying and real estate speculation began. The Delaplaine tract was the first to be surveyed into individual building lots, in 1834 (Figure 6). Classon Avenue had been laid out by that time and Myrtle Avenue had been proposed but was still unnamed. Schenck Street and Willoughby Avenue had yet to be laid out. As such, the

Delaplaine building lots were oriented to Classon Avenue, but did not extent to what would become Schenck Street, which fell within the Jackson holdings. Within the Delaplaine tract, the project site included entire Lots 180, 182, 184-191, and portions of Lots 181, 183, 193, 195, 197, and 199. Each of the 16 individual lots was 25 feet wide. Those lots fronting Classon Avenue were 100 feet long, and the ones that became the “interior” lots when Schenck Street eventually was opened ranged in length from 112 to 113.5 feet, due to the irregular shape of the original tract. The Jackson tract was not surveyed until 1848 (Figure 7), at which time the remaining streets had been laid out. The project site included four small lots within this area, including Lots 391-394. Each lot was 25 feet wide but due to the irregular tract line the depths ranged from 38.5 to 35 feet. The lots were assigned to certain members of the Jackson family.

Despite the surveying of lots within the two former farm tracts and the laying out of city streets in the neighborhood, the area remained sparsely developed through the 1840s, with the majority of the buildings located closer to Wallabout Bay and the Navy Yard. Myrtle Avenue was officially opened in 1835 and Classon Avenue in 1841, but Willoughby Avenue in this area was not officially opened until 1851 (Dikeman 1870). Nonetheless, the 1849 Colton map, the 1849 Sidney map, as well as the subsequent 1852 Conner map, show that by this time, the project site vicinity had been fully gridded with streets. The 1850 Dripps map (Figure 8) shows that while there were now structures clustered near Myrtle Avenue and Classon Avenue, the project site itself was still vacant.

The 1856 Dripps map update (Figure 9) indicates only one part of the project site, on historic Lot 190, had been developed by that time. Archival records show that historic Lot 190 (later known as 202 Classon Avenue) was sold to Joseph Schack in 1856, the same year that the Dripps map was published. Presumably Schack had a house constructed that year, and from 1857 through 1878, Schack and his family were listed on the property. Frank Joseph Schack (noted in records variously as Frank, Joseph, or F.J.) had emigrated from Germany and was a baker by trade. Although it could not be confirmed through archival records, it is possible that he had his bakery in the basement of the house, as was frequently the case during this time period in urban areas. He had a large family, and several of his sons followed him into the baking trade as they reached maturity. Census records show that the Schack family lived in the brick house at 202 Classon Avenue, often with several other families sharing the residence. Details of the occupations are noted in Appendix B.

The rest of the project site lots developed at a slower pace. On the Schenck Street side of the property, a new court case reassigned ownership of the former Jackson farm lots to different heirs in 1863, as shown on Figure 10, likely further impeding development. Conveyance records, detailed in Appendix B, show that there were considerable real estate transactions for many of the project site lots, particularly during the 1850s, but apparently minimal new building as a result of these changes.

By the late 1860s, however, the project site vicinity had begun a modest building boom. City infrastructure arrived during this period, with piped city water installed under many local streets in the early to mid-1860s, and municipal sewers installed under most local streets by the later 1860s. Many newer houses were hooked up directly to these resources, while houses that were already in existence prior to these new advances often were hooked up several years later (examples of this delayed hookup phenomenon have been documented on other nearby properties, see HPI 2013 and 2014).<sup>1</sup>

The increase in population in the project site vicinity also spurred the establishment of more religious facilities in the area. On Block 1909, St. Mary’s Episcopal Church purchased lots fronting Classon Avenue at the southern end of the block in 1858 and constructed the present church building on the property. They expanded their holdings in 1867 by purchasing additional lots adjoining the main church parcel (Brooklyn land records).

The 1869 Dripps map (Figure 11) shows the church complex, and also shows that by this time the Myrtle Avenue section of the project site had been developed, as had more of the Classon Avenue frontage. A later and more detailed 1887 Sanborn map (Figure 12), as well as tax records which are extant from 1867 onward, show that the Myrtle Avenue building was a three-story brick store and residence, and the Classon Avenue buildings were three adjoining three-story frame structures corresponding to 206-208 Classon Avenue.

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<sup>1</sup> Some initial sewer hookup dates for individual buildings are available at the DEP office; an unsuccessful attempt was made to locate the information for the project site historic lots.

During the remaining decades of the nineteenth century, additional buildings were constructed on the project site. Classon Avenue contained residences as well as businesses, while Schenck Street and the interior of the project site contained mostly stables or other storage facilities (tax records, Bromley 1880, Robinson 1886, Sanborn 1887 [Figure 12], Ullitz 1898). A review of the 1875 Brooklyn City Directory (the first year that modern addresses were used) as well as the 1880 federal census shows a primarily working class population along Classon Avenue, as well as several businesses. Owner David Weeks was noted as running a livery stable and undertaking business at 204 Classon Avenue, the Schacks were bakers (and possibly also liquor dealers) living and possibly working at 202 Classon Avenue, and a stair builder had a shop at 212 Classon Avenue (Appendix B).

After the turn of the twentieth century, the project site began a transformation to a more industrial character. The first manufacturer to locate to the property was The Fleischman Company, which made yeast. The building of the company was located at 210-212 Classon Avenue and is visible for the first time on the 1904 Sanborn map, as were several additional wagon sheds and stables on the overall property (Figure 13). By the 1915 Sanborn update (Figure 14), several of the houses on Classon Avenue had been demolished and much of the property had become the location of the M.H. Renken Dairy Company, although Fleischmans still was located on Classon Avenue. Deeds indicate the dairy began amassing property on Block 1909 in 1912. Figure 15 illustrates a 1923 advertisement for the dairy and Figure 16 shows part of the building complex in 1929.

The dairy continued to purchase other lots on the project site and demolish or retrofit existing buildings for their use, such that by the 1950 Sanborn map (Figure 17), the company occupied all of modern Lot 15. The former residence at 574 Myrtle Avenue was demolished and the existing covered passageway was constructed, and the former residence at 202 Classon Avenue was retrofitted and expanded to become part of the factory complex. Other buildings on the property were replaced with additions to the factory complex. Over time, the individual historic lots that comprised modern Lot 15 were dropped.

As noted earlier, Block 1909 also contains the M.H. Renken office building at the southwest corner of Myrtle and Classon Avenues. It was constructed in 1932; about 20 years after the dairy first began operations on the project site. This building has been considered for NYC Landmark status (the nomination appears to still be pending), but documentation prepared for that building provides a short history of the dairy company. It notes:

One of several such businesses in the borough, the Renken Dairy's location in Clinton Hill created a local source for the processing and supply of milk from farms outside the city for distribution to the local population. The Renken Dairy, like others from this period, originally consisted of a group of buildings where the milk was delivered, cleaned and pasteurized, and bottled, all while being kept cool by its own ice plants... Since milk was considered a vital part of children's diets, sources of clean, healthful milk were crucial to neighborhoods where families lived. Before easy refrigeration, it was necessary to build these processing plants throughout the city. Dairies and their milkmen were a fundamental part of the lives of most children at that time (LPC 2012).

The dairy continued operations on the project site until 1962, when it moved its operations to Connecticut. From 1962 through 2012 the property was owned by Car Sal Associates, who managed the building complex and rented to a variety of manufacturers. A 2003 Environmental Site Assessment completed for the property prior to the demolition of the buildings noted that the complex was occupied by a number of commercial and residential tenants. The commercial tenants included Emo Mechanical Corp, which fabricated air ducts; Mega Woodwork, which fabricated kitchen and bath cabinets; Spectrum Knit Ware, which manufactured sweaters; and D.A.S. Trading Corporation, which distributed Oriental foods (Velmartin Environmental Services 2003). A 2007 Sanborn map (Figure 18), the last map made before the buildings on the lot were demolished in 2008, shows the extent of the buildings on the property at that time.

## **V. CONCLUSIONS**

### **A. Precontact Archaeological Sensitivity**

The project site is situated south of Wallabout Bay, where there was a general area called *Rinnegachonck* by Native Americans. The project site is located approximately 2000 feet south of a former perennial drainage that flowed west into Wallabout Bay near the present Brooklyn Navy Yard. The distance to a natural water source combined

with the degree to which the project site and its surroundings have been altered by urban development since the mid-nineteenth century suggests that there is no precontact period archaeological sensitivity.

## **B. Historic Period Archaeological Sensitivity**

The research conducted for this project indicates that the project site was first developed in 1856, when a brick, three-story house was built at 202 Classon Avenue. From 1856-1878, the large Schack family, who were bakers from Germany, occupied the house. During the nineteenth century, it was typical for bakeries to be located in the basement of houses. As noted above, although archival records do not confirm this, it is possible that the Schack family used their basement for baking. At times parts of the house were occupied by other working class families, who likely rented a floor/room from the Schacks. Other tenants lived in the house from the 1880s through the early 1920s.

Additional buildings on the large lot were constructed from the 1860s through the end of the nineteenth century. These buildings included residences, stores, and commercial establishments. Some of the nineteenth-century businesses on the lot included a livery stable, an undertaker, and a stair builder.

During the twentieth century the lot changed character from residential and commercial to industrial, with the location of the Fleishman Company and the M.H. Renken Dairy on the site. The dairy eventually purchased all of the numerous historic lots that comprise modern Lot 15, and created a complex of buildings through reuse or retrofitting of existing buildings as well as new construction in former yard areas. By the mid-twentieth century, the entire lot had been covered with one-, two- and three-story structures, although it is likely only some of the buildings contained basements. The dairy sold the lot and buildings in 1962, after which time various commercial and residential tenants inhabited the space. The buildings (except the covered passageway at 574 Myrtle Avenue) were razed in 2008.

During the period before municipal water and sewers were available to residents, in the 1850s and likely through much of the 1860s, residents of the project site would have obtained water from wells or cisterns, one or more of which may have been located on the project site. Privies undoubtedly would have also been present on the property. The 202 Classon Avenue property in particular, which was constructed in 1856, predated municipal services by a number of years. As has been shown for other archaeological studies in the neighborhood, even when streets were supplied with municipal services (usually by the late 1860s), the houses on these streets, especially if they were constructed earlier, sometimes were not hooked up to these pipes until a number of years later, suggesting that the residents may have made use of wells, cisterns, or privies for a considerably longer period of time (HPI 2013, 2014). Additionally, nearby archaeological excavations for several projects on Taaffe Place and Kent Avenue (City/Scape 1998, 1999; Greenhouse 1991, 1994) have documented that shaft features frequently survive in this neighborhood and are filled with artifacts dating from the nineteenth century.

Based on this information, HPI concludes that the former 202 Classon Avenue section of the project site (this historic lot that measured 25 feet wide and 100 feet deep) contains historic period archaeological sensitivity that may relate to the Schack family occupation of the property from 1856-1878. Figure 19 illustrates the location of this historic lot and the sensitive area within it.

The most common types of resources that may survive are shaft features, including wells, cisterns, and privies. Privies, wells, and cisterns, which are often filled with contemporary refuse related to the dwellings and their occupants, can provide important stratified cultural deposits for the archaeologist and frequently provide the best remains recovered on sites. Masonry and wooden portions of these abandoned and truncated shaft features are often encountered 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 structures and fill layers. This lot had an open rear yard through ca. 1922, and the rear extension that was built over the yard as part of the later dairy complex might not have affected deeply buried resources such as shaft features. It is also possible that remnants of a basement bakery, such as bake ovens that may have been built into the basement walls, could still survive buried beneath the current ground surface.

Typically, wells and cisterns were located close to the walls of buildings or outbuildings, while privies were located along the side or rear lot lines. Privies and cisterns could be excavated up to 10-15 feet below grade, while wells would

need to be excavated as deep as the water table, which varied according to location. Any of these types of shaft features could be present within the 202 Classon Avenue portion of the project site. Identifying and examining buried features associated with the mid nineteenth century occupation of the project site may reflect the daily activities of the residents and provide insight into cultural behavior at the time of Brooklyn's rapid growth. If undisturbed deposits of cultural material do still exist, they may have the potential to provide meaningful information regarding the lives of the people who lived there. When recovered from their original context and in association with a specific historical occupation, historical deposits can provide a wealth of information about consumption patterns, consumer choice, gender relations, ethnicity, economic status, and other important issues.

Other than the former 202 Classon Avenue portion of the project site, HPI concludes that there is minimal historic period archaeological sensitivity. Most of the former buildings on the rest of the project site were constructed after municipal services were available under city streets, and it is less likely that shaft features would have been located on those sections of the property. Additionally, due to the considerable construction, reconstruction, and demolition on the project site, particularly during the twentieth century, it is also less likely that more ephemeral historic period archaeological resources, such as sheet middens or trash dumps associated with former occupants of the property, would have survived on the site. Finally, despite the presence of St. Mary's Episcopal Church on the southern part of Block 1909 as early as 1858, there is no indication, based on land records, that the church ever owned any of the project site lots, or ever rented or used the project site for any purpose.

## **VI. RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the conclusions outlined above, HPI recommends that a program of archaeological field testing be undertaken on portion of the project site shown to be archaeologically sensitive as shown on Figure 19. This testing, often referred to as Phase IB, would determine the presence or absence of nineteenth-century shaft features and possible yard deposits associated with the former building at 202 Classon Avenue on the property.

All archaeological testing should be conducted according to OSHA regulations and applicable archaeological standards, which includes prior LPC approval of the testing protocol (New York Archaeological Council 1994; NYSOPRHP 2005, LPC 2002; CEQR 2012). Professional archaeologists, with an understanding of and experience in urban archaeological excavation techniques, would be required to be part of the archaeological team.

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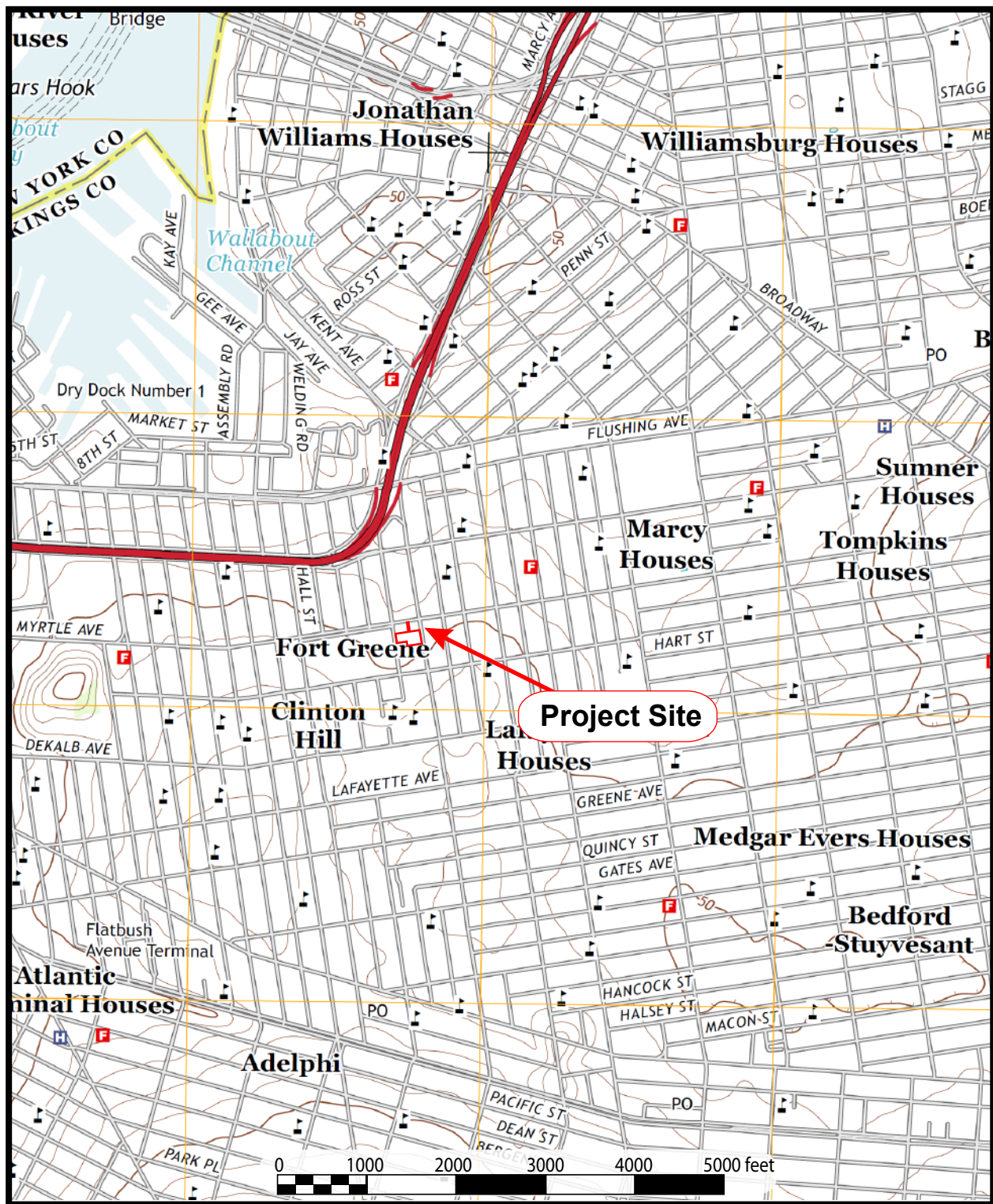
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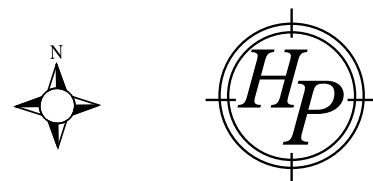
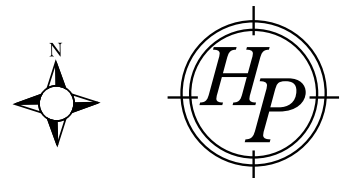


Figure 1: Project site on *Brooklyn, N.Y. 7.5 Minute Quadrangle* (U.S.G.S. 2013).



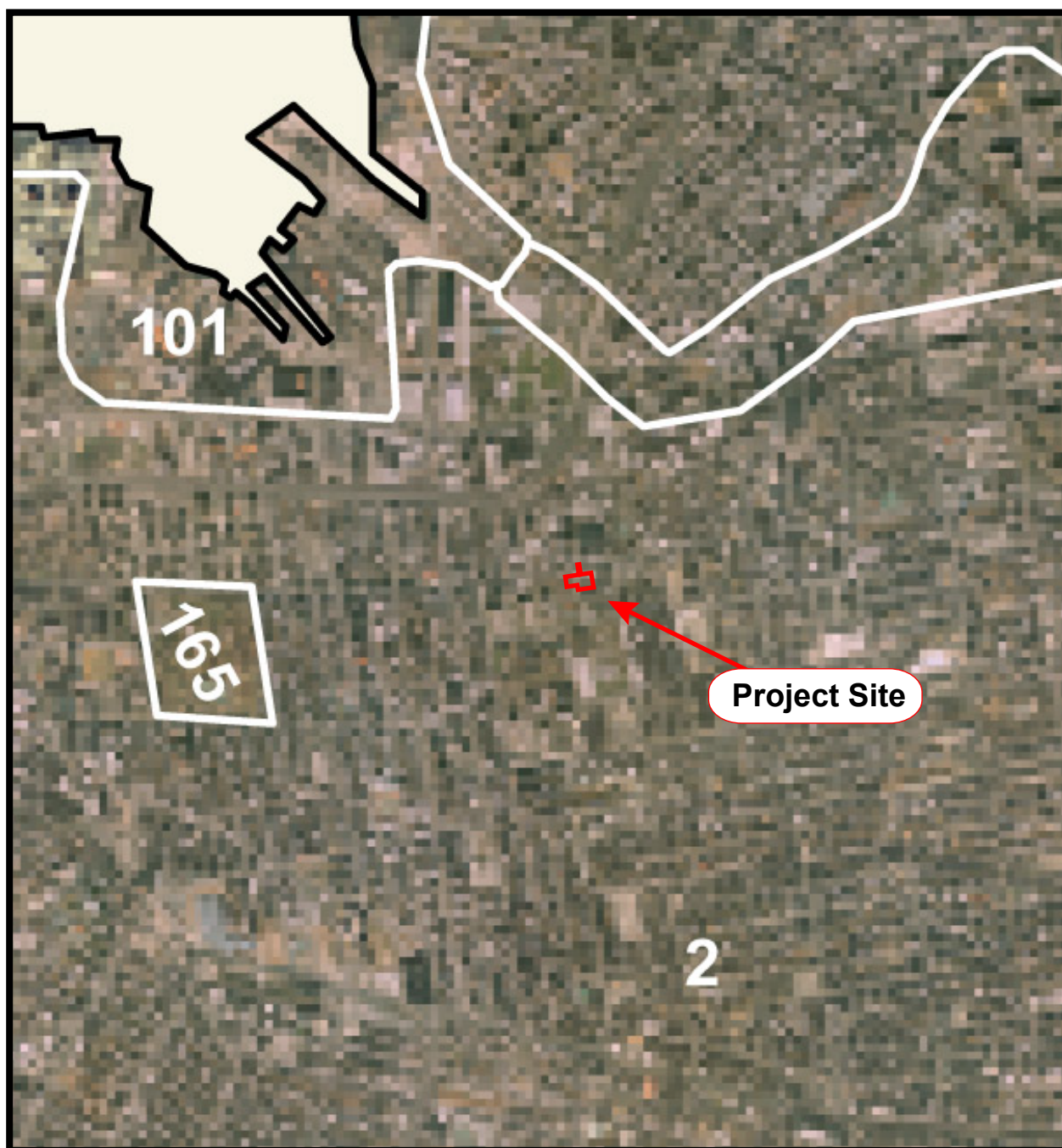


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**Figure 2: Project site and photograph locations on modern aerial photograph (Bing 2014).**





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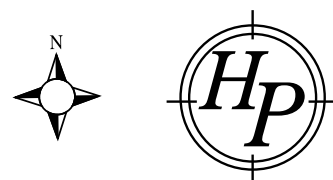
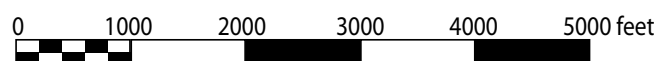
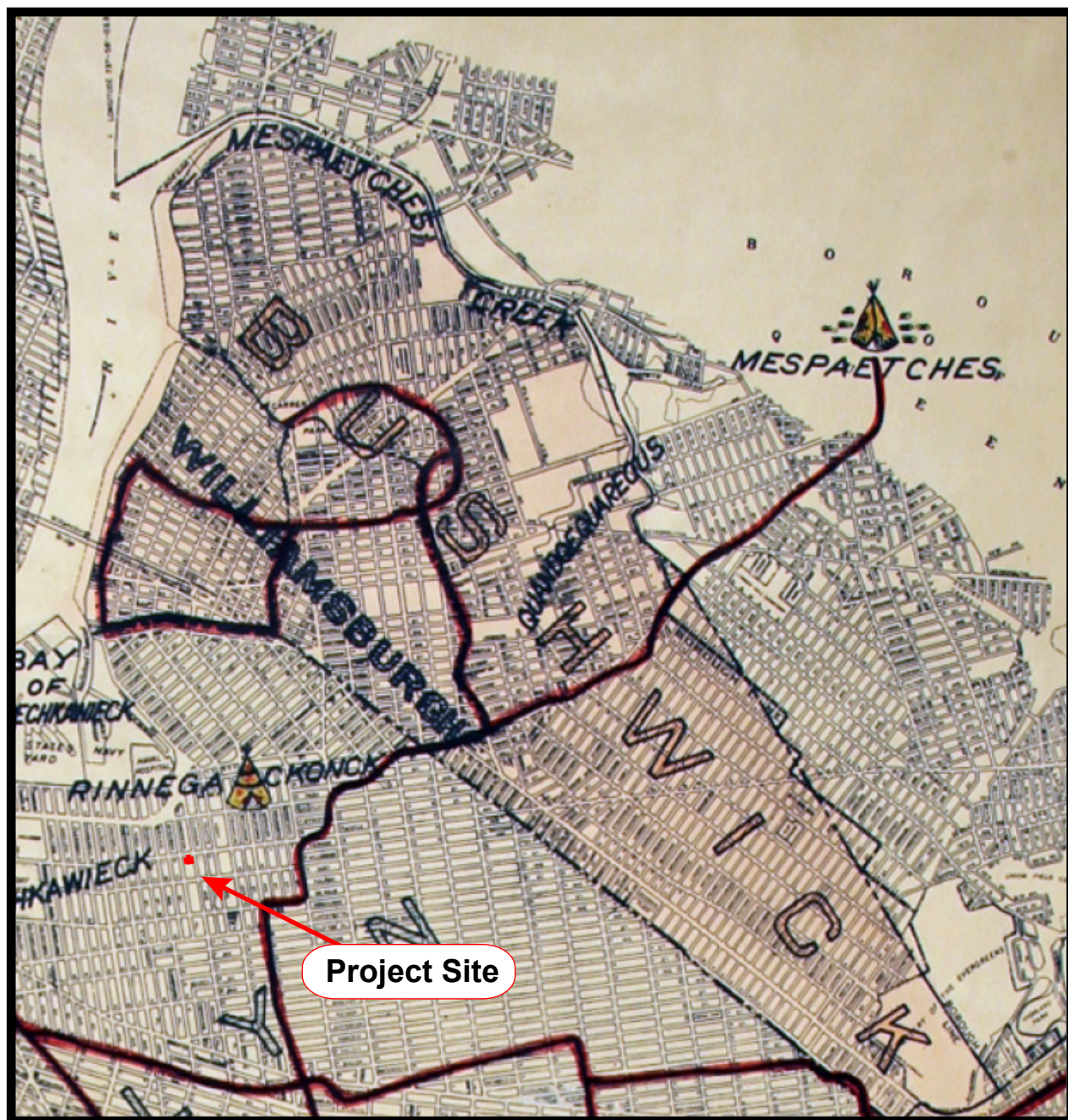


Figure 3: Project site on *New York City Reconnaissance Soil Survey* (U.S.G.S. 2006).







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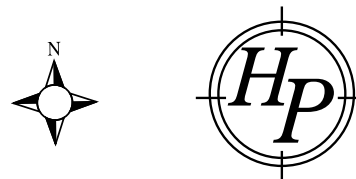
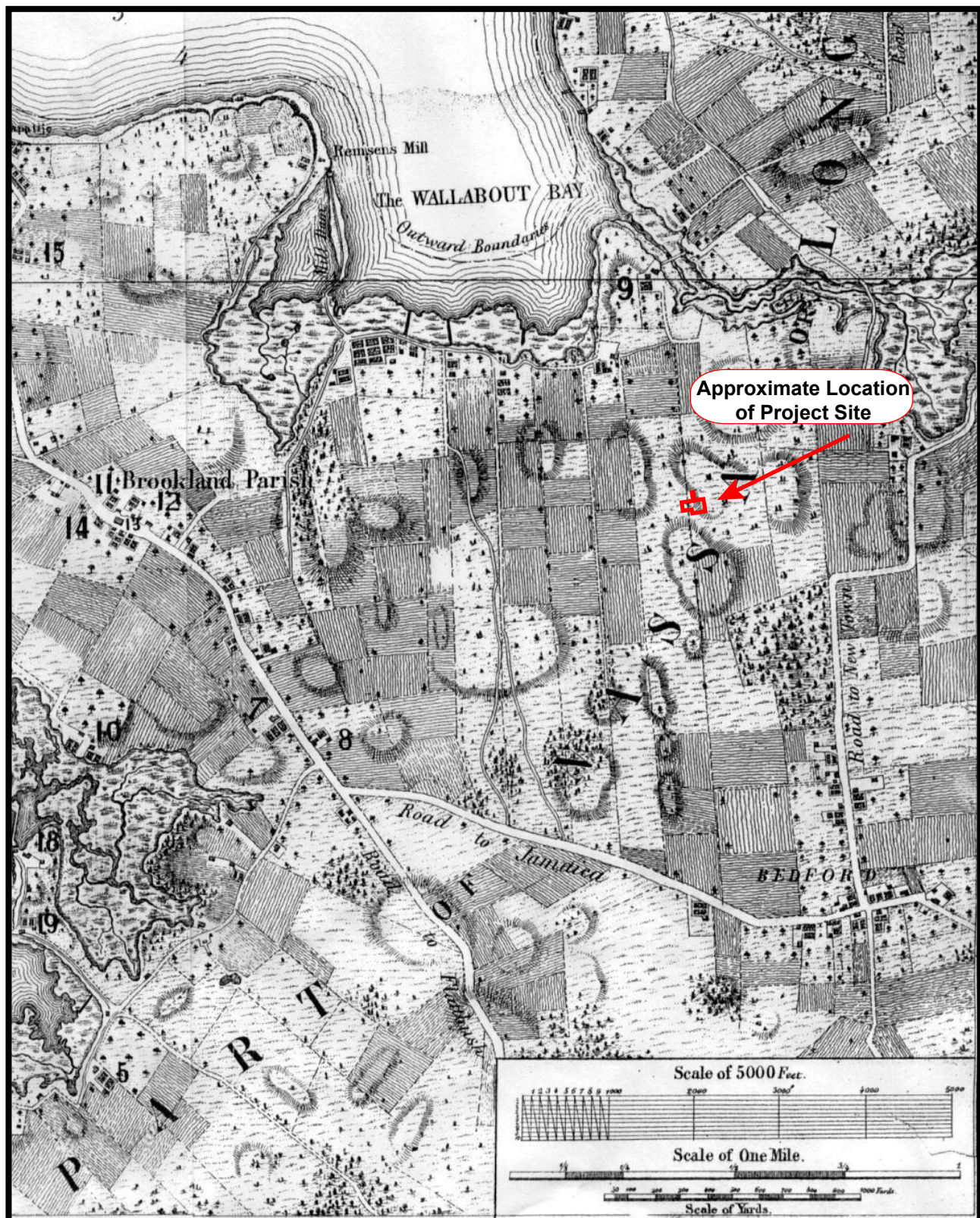


Figure 4: Project site on *Indian Villages, Paths, Ponds and Places in Kings County* (Kelly 1946).

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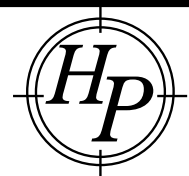
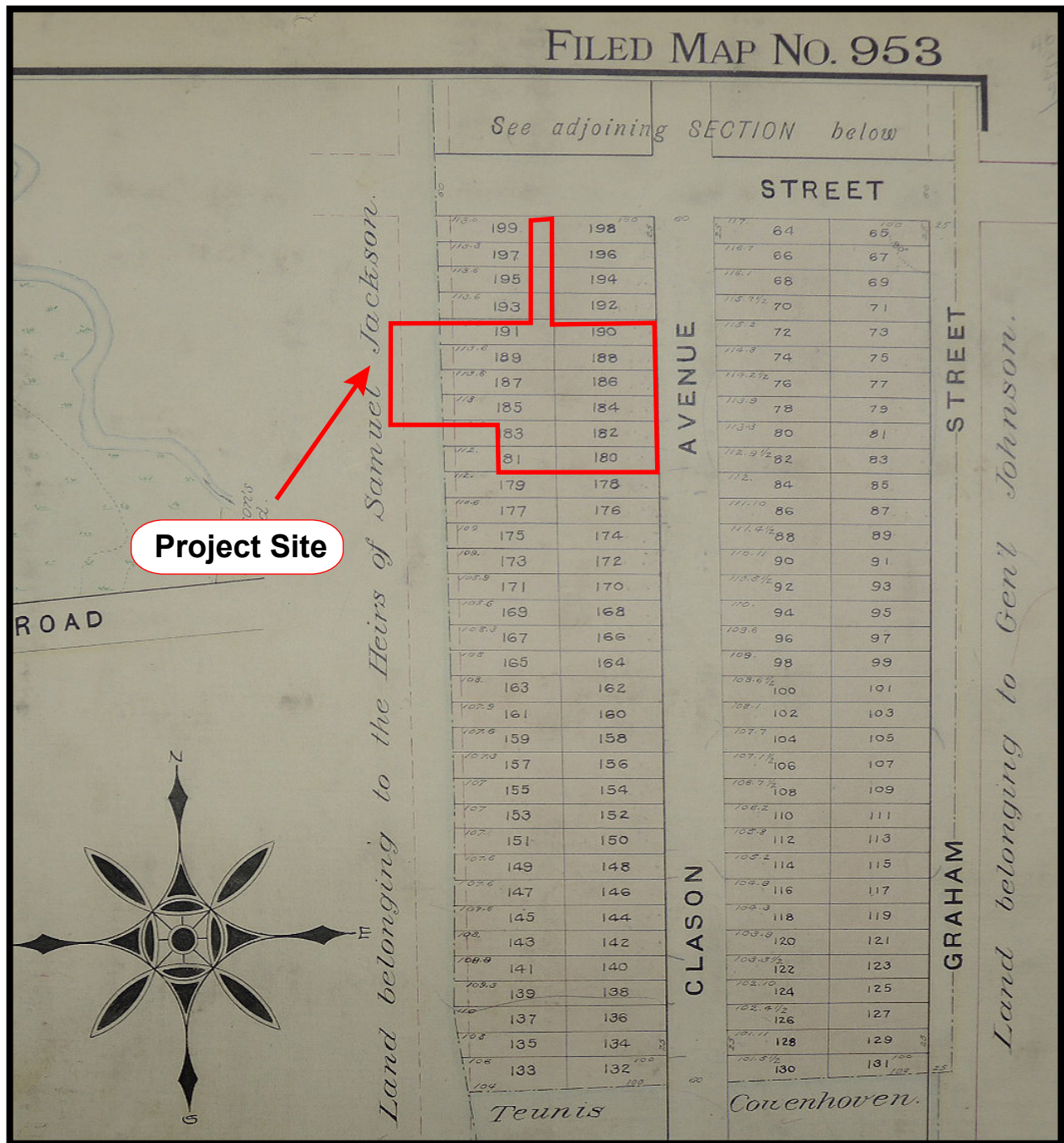


Figure 5: Project Site on *Plan of the Town of Brooklyn and part of Long Island* (Ratzer 1767).





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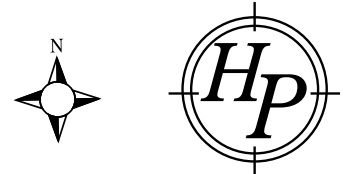
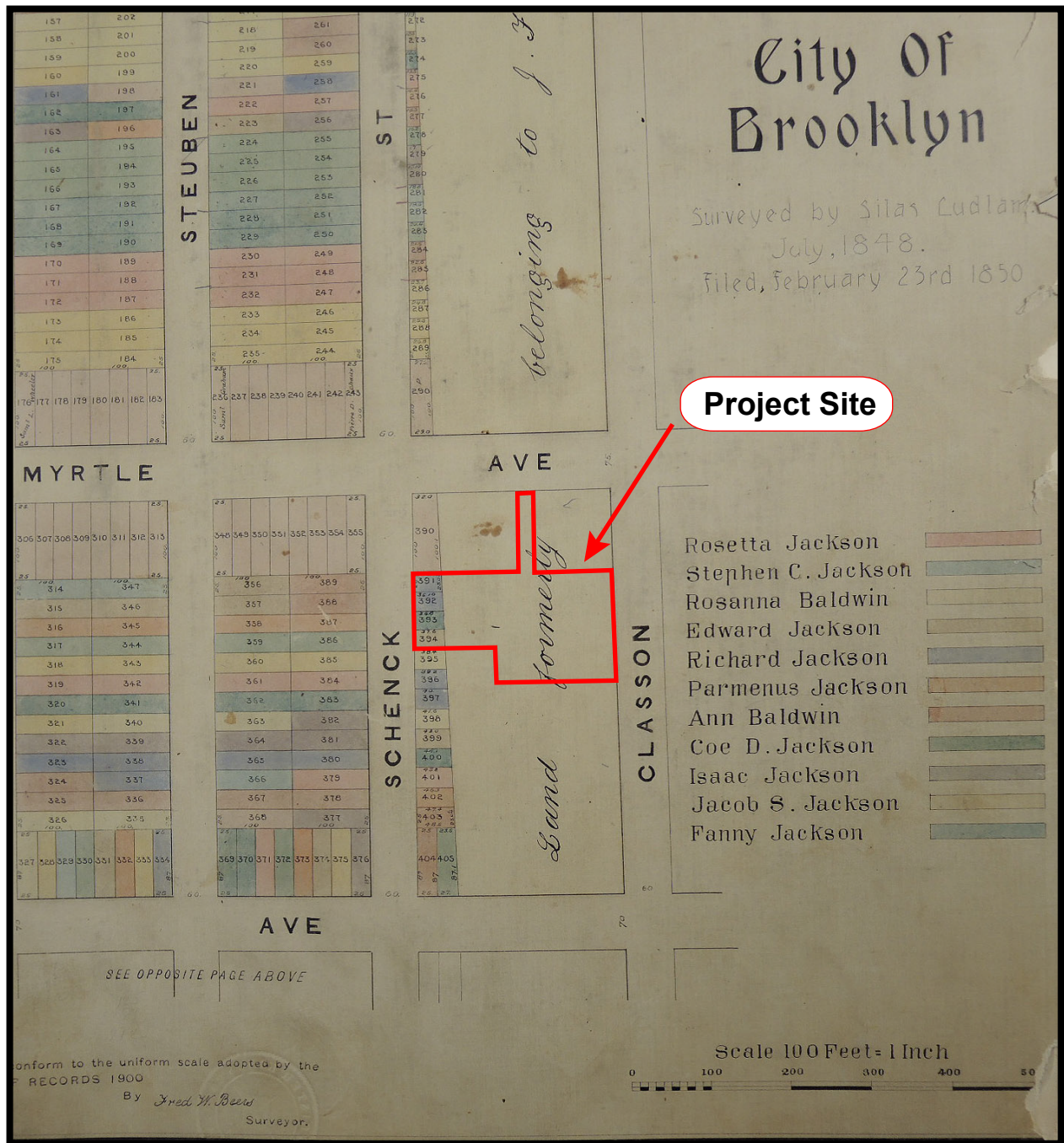


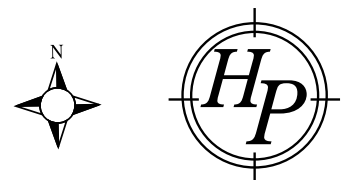
Figure 6: Project site on *Map of a Farm Situate in the Seventh Ward of the City of Brooklyn...* (Ewen 1834).



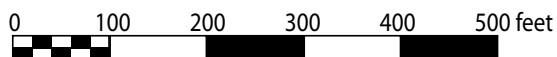




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**135 Emerson Place and 202 Classon Avenue**  
**Brooklyn, New York 11205**  
**Block 1909, Lot 15**



**Figure 7: Project site on Map of the Hay Scales Farm in the Seventh Ward of the City of Brooklyn (Ludlam 1848).**







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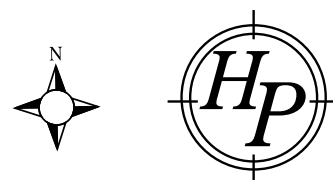
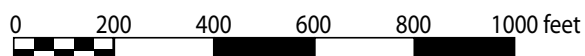
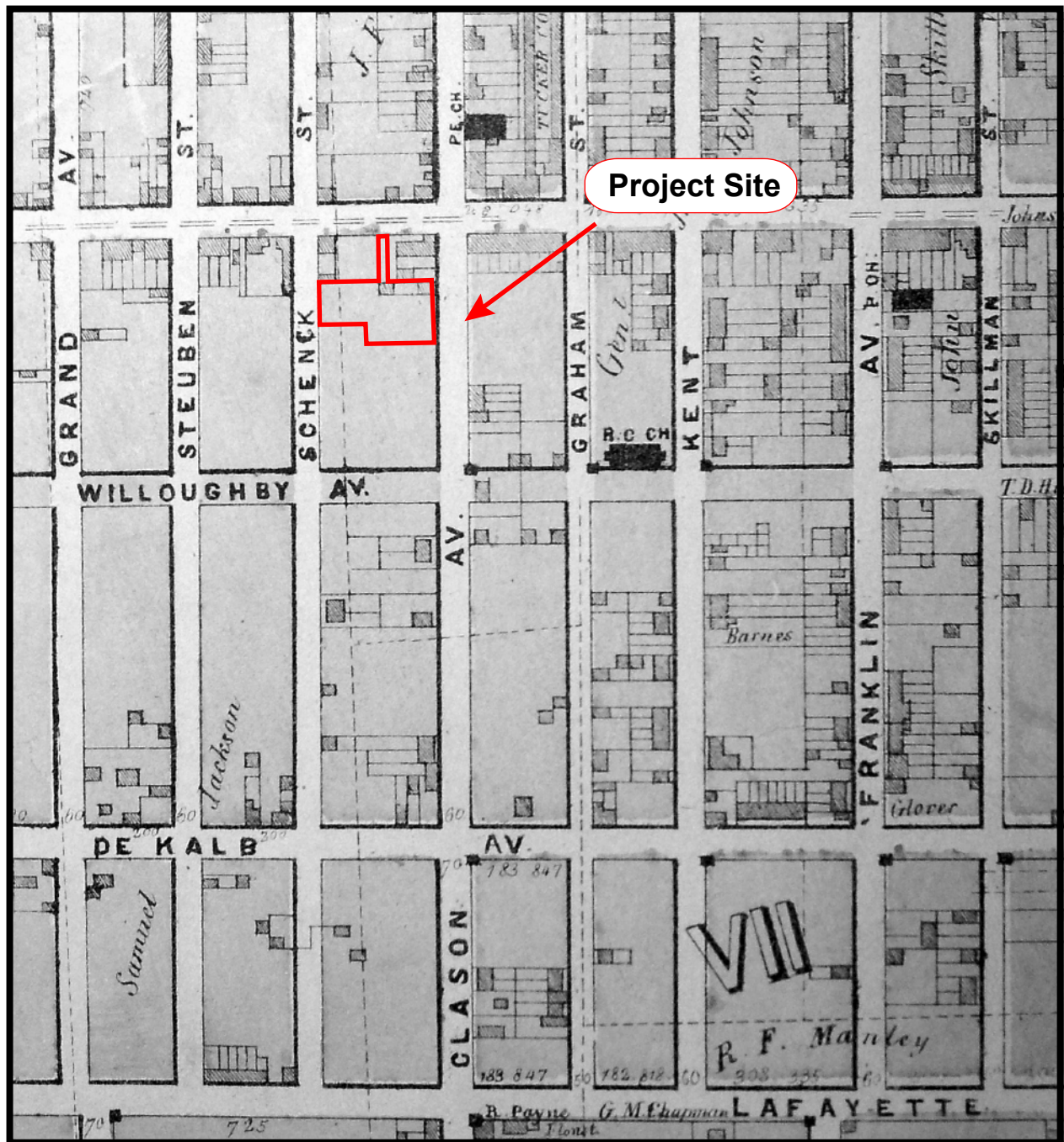


Figure 8: Project site on *Map of the City of Brooklyn, also the Village of Williamsburgh* (Dripps 1850).







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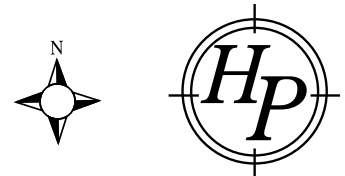
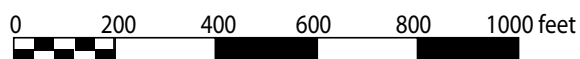
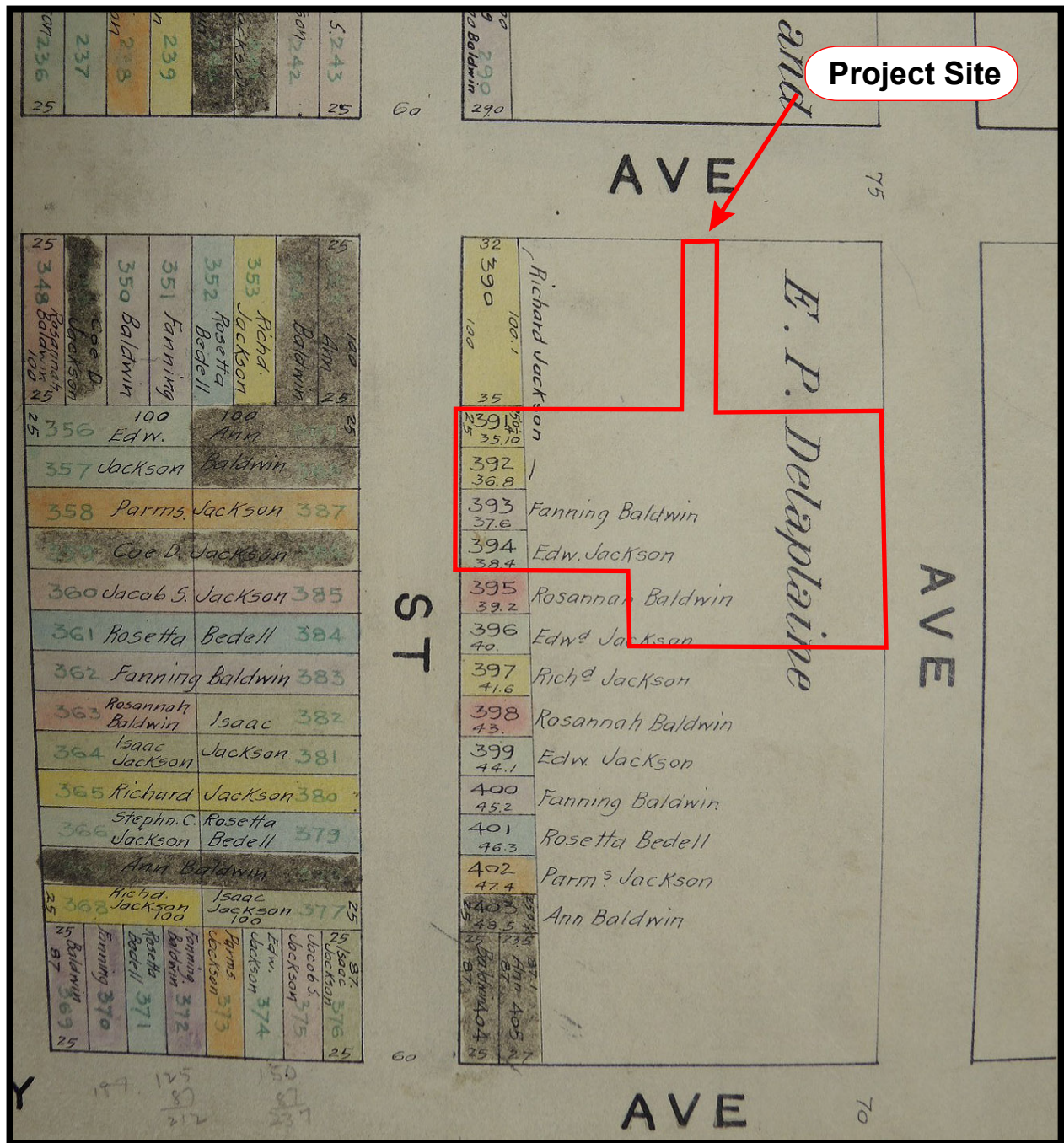


Figure 9: Project site on *Map of the City of Brooklyn* (Dripps 1856).







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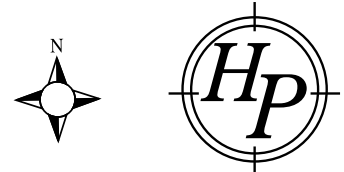
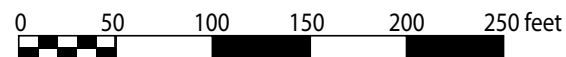
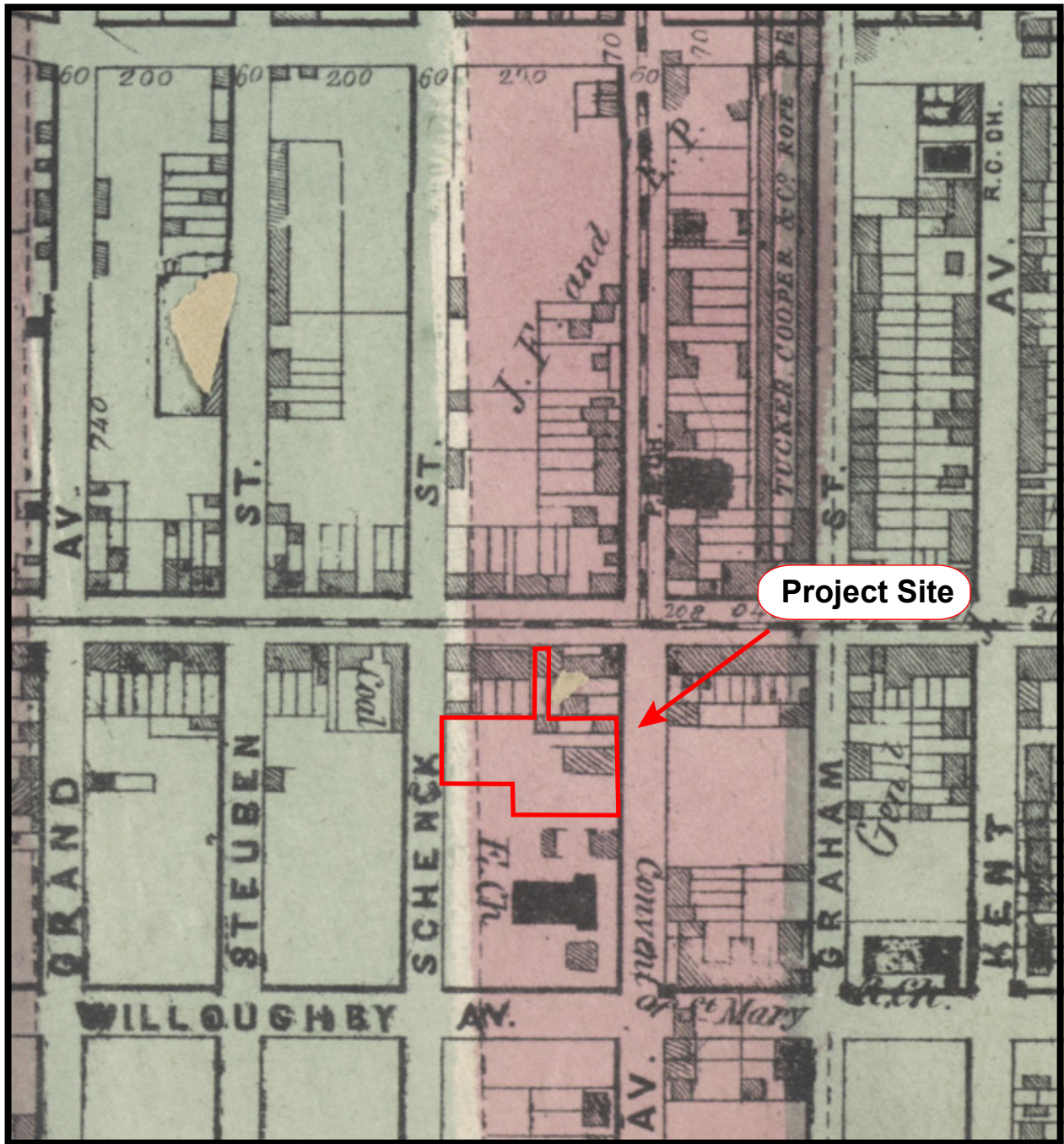


Figure 10: Project site on *Map of the Commissioners Partition of the Hay Scales Farm...* (Ludlam 1863).







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 Brooklyn, New York 11205  
 Block 1909, Lot 15

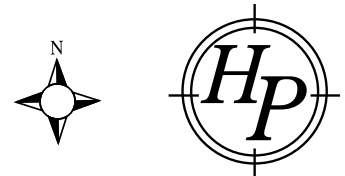
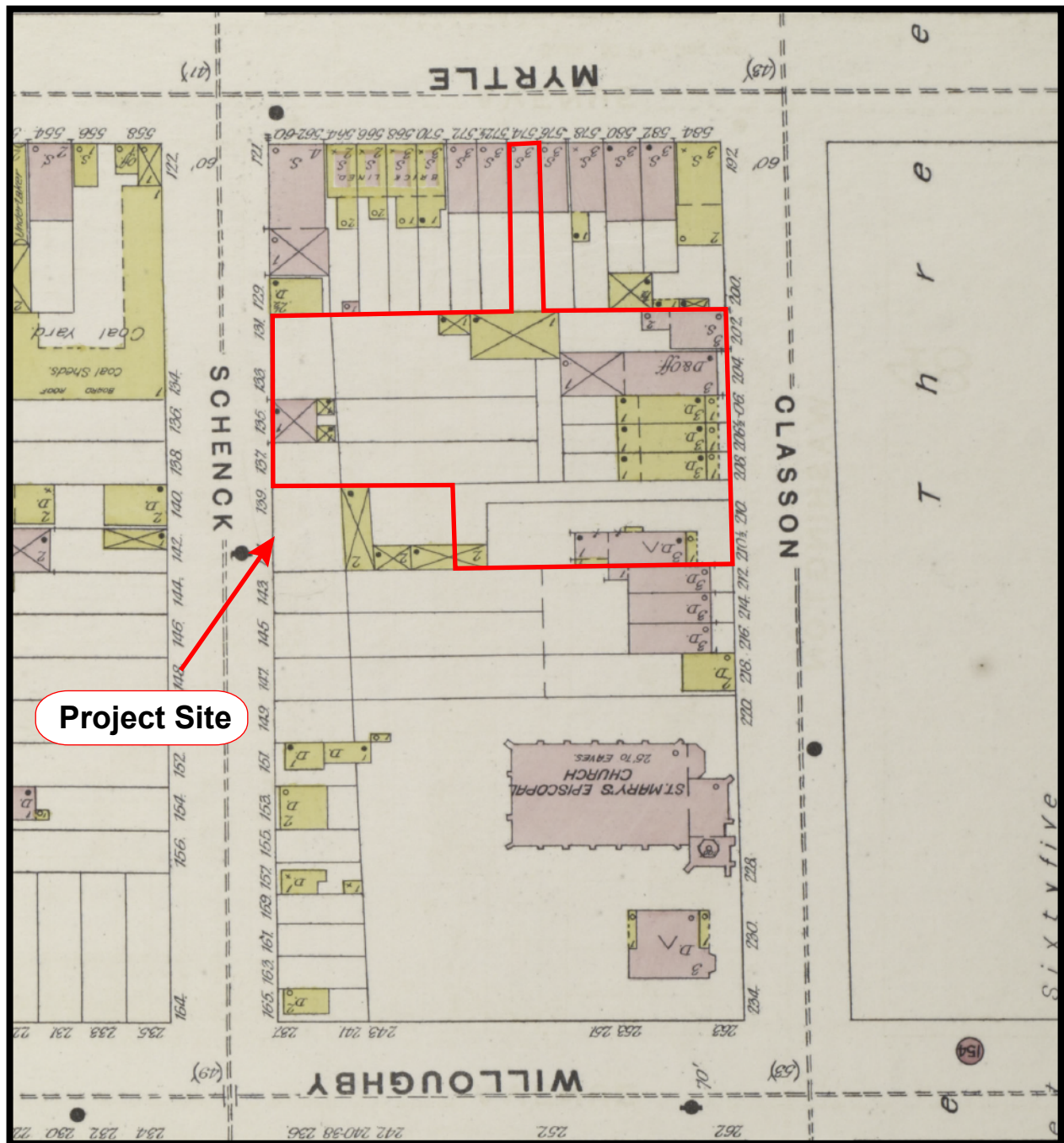
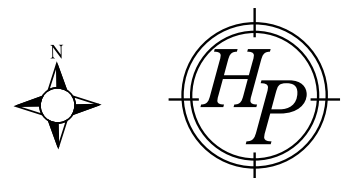


Figure 11: Project site on *Map of the City of Brooklyn...* (Dripps 1869).

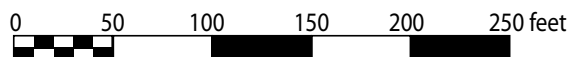




**Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study**  
**Pratt Institute New Residence Hall**  
**135 Emerson Place and 202 Classon Avenue**  
**Brooklyn, New York 11205**  
**Block 1909, Lot 15**



**Figure 12: Project site on *Insurance Maps of the City of Brooklyn* (Sanborn 1887).**







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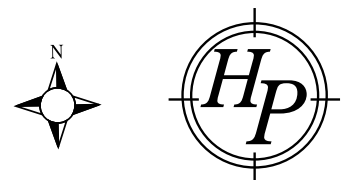
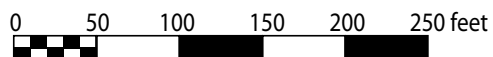
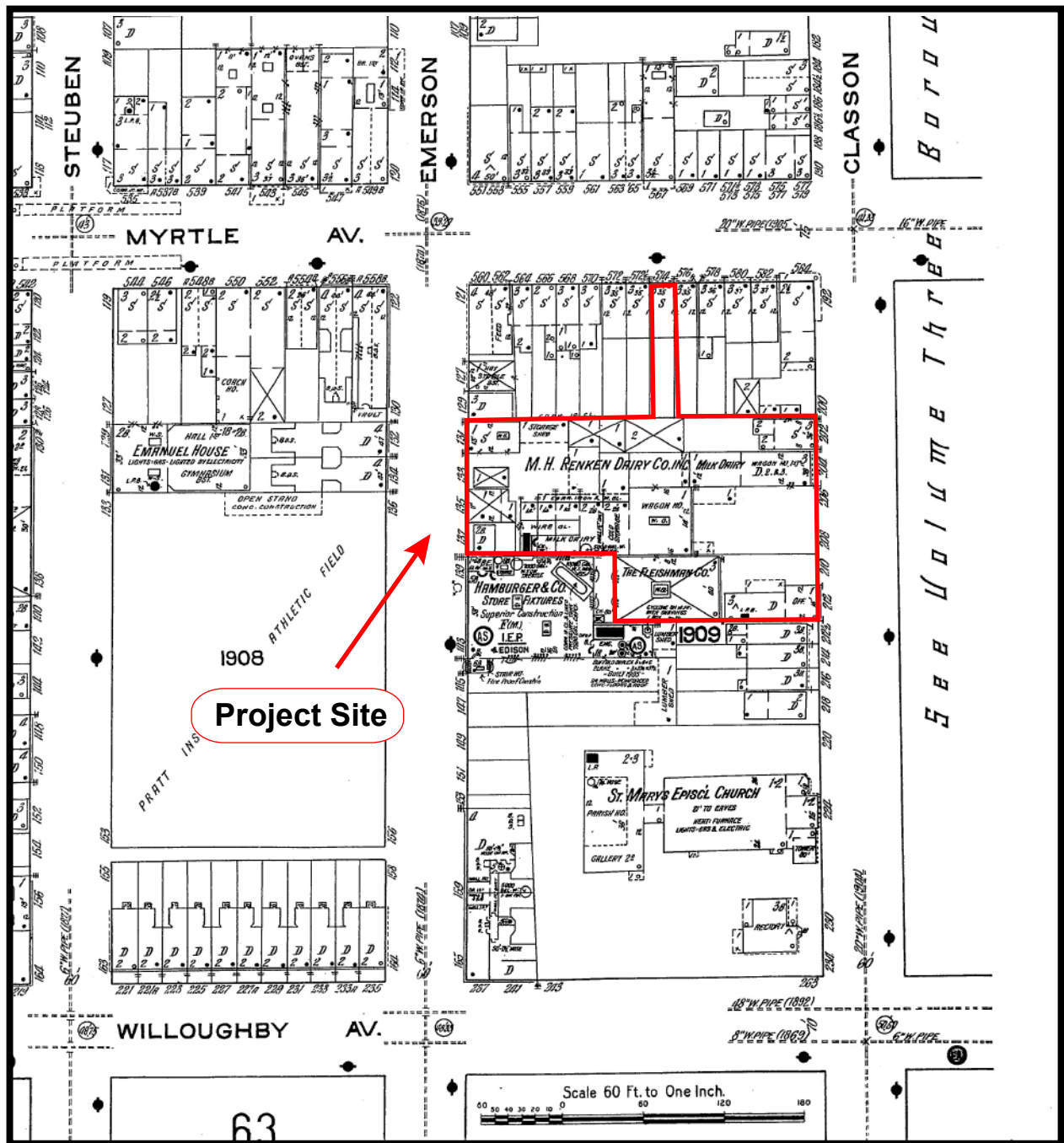


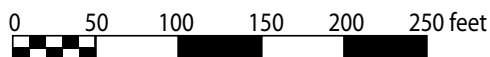
Figure 13: Project site on *Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn* (Sanborn 1904).





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Figure 14: Project site on *Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn* (Sanborn 1915).



# MILK

OF GUARANTEED PURITY


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FOR ALL THE FAMILY

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1887

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Prospect 6177-6240

Baby, in particular, needs that rich, creamy Grade "A" milk, bottled in the heart of Orange County. Cleanliness and care mark every move in the process of pasteurizing and bottling in our spotless Health Department inspected plant. Your inspection is invited. We supply the H. C. Bohack Co.'s 225 stores, and our wagons are at your service for delivery of all Dairy Products, such as Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs or Cheese. Thirty-six years of Satisfaction-Giving Your Seal of Protection. Be sure It's Renken's and You're Sure It's Pure.



### M. H. RENKEN DAIRY CO.

MAIN OFFICE AND PLANT


131-35 Emerson Pl. and 202-210 Classon Ave.

BRANCHES:

251 Court Street 599 Fifth Avenue 5920 Fifth Avenue	7215 Fifth Avenue 7011 Third Avenue 499 DeKalb Avenue
---	---

BROOKLYN

Our Wagons  
Deliver  
All Over  
Brooklyn



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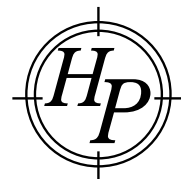


Figure 15: Renken Dairy Company print advertisement (Brooklyn Daily Eagle 1923).

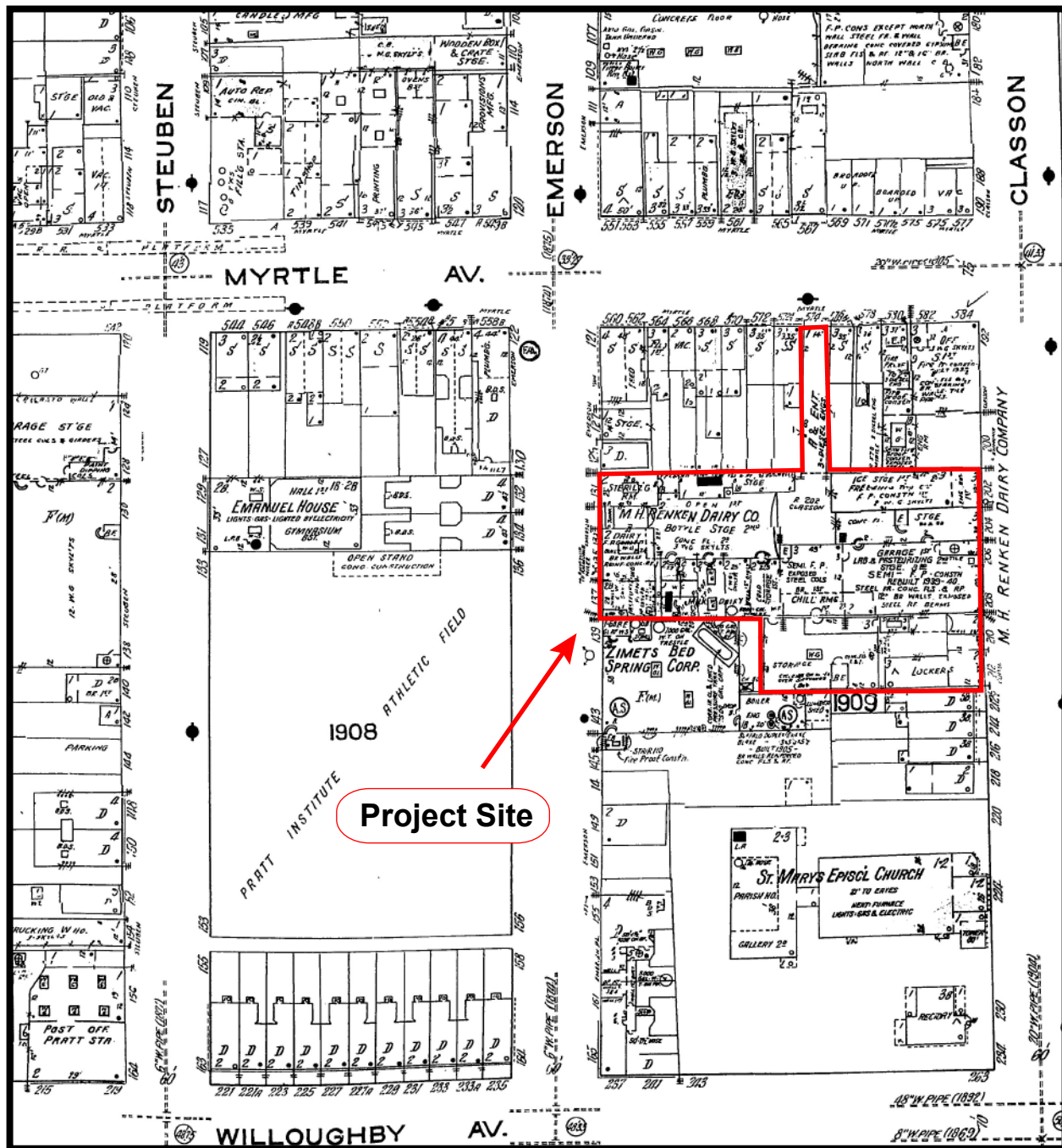




**Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study  
Pratt Institute New Residence Hall  
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Brooklyn, New York 11205  
Block 1909, Lot 15**



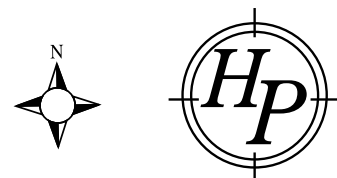
**Figure 16: Classon Avenue portion of project site in 1929. M.H. Renken Dairy noted on rooflines of two buildings; St. Mary's Episcopal Church in left background (Armbruster 1929).**



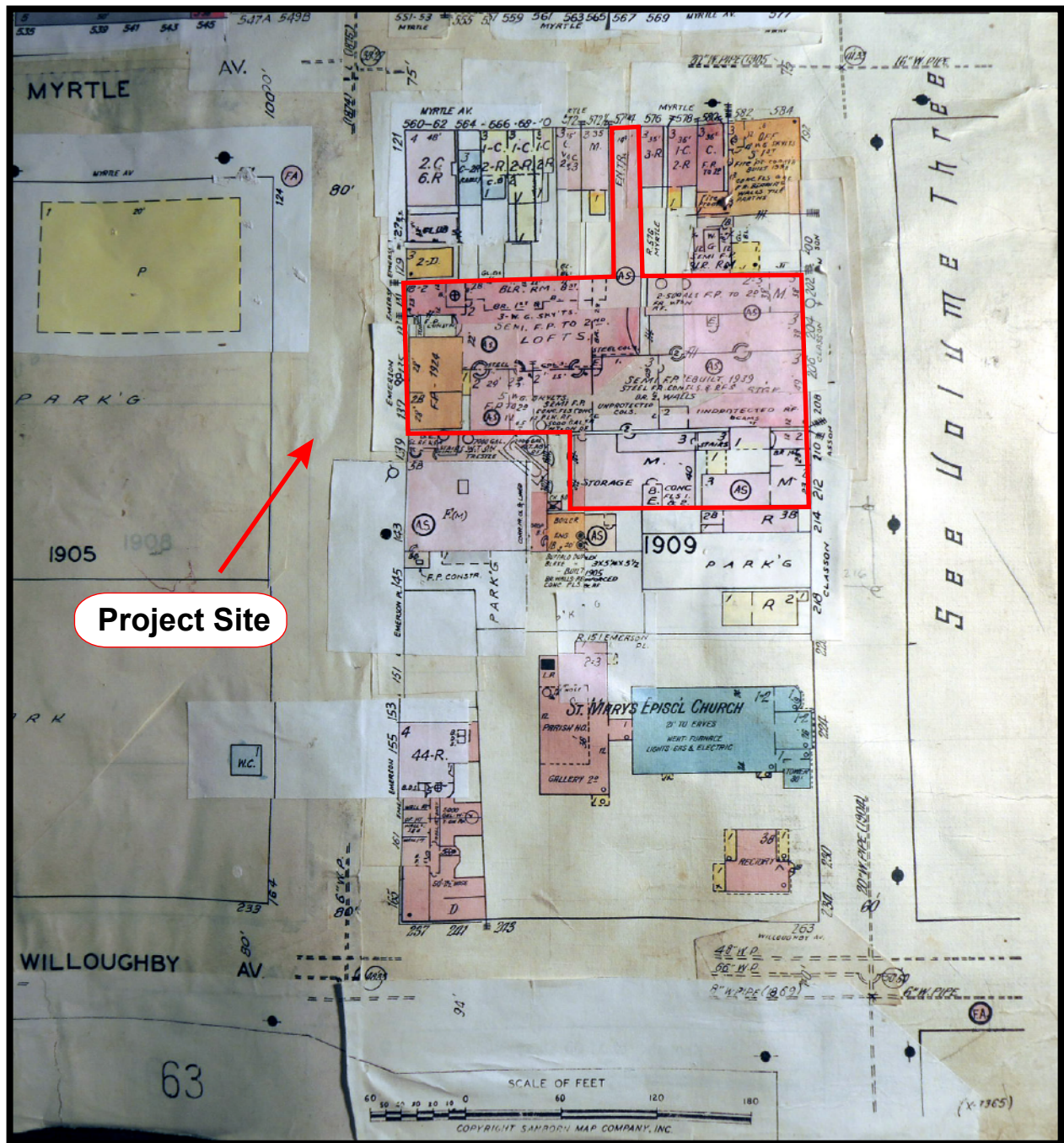
Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study  
 Pratt Institute New Residence Hall  
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 Brooklyn, New York 11205  
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Figure 17: Project site on *Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn* (Sanborn 1950).

0 50 100 150 200 250 feet







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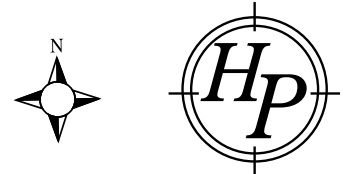
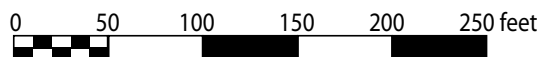
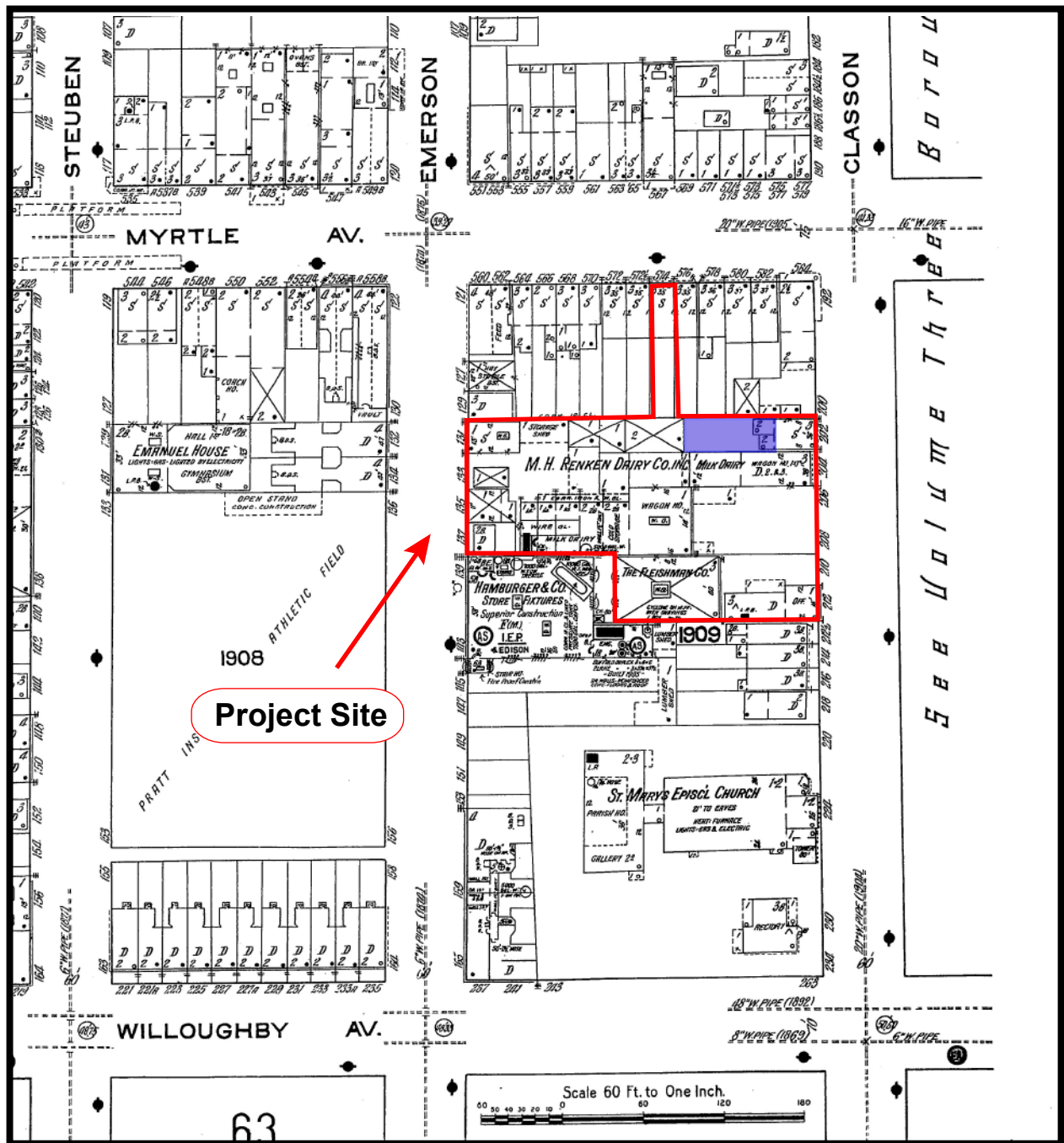


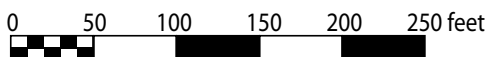
Figure 18: Project site on *Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn* (Sanborn 2007).





Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study  
 Pratt Institute New Residence Hall  
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 Brooklyn, New York 11205  
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Figure 19: Project site showing area of historic period archaeological sensitivity (in blue) on *Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn* (Sanborn 1915).







Photograph 1: Project site covered in grass and weeds as seen from Emerson Place sidewalk. View looking east.



Photograph 2: Project site covered in grass and weeds as seen from Classon Avenue. View looking northwest.



Photograph 3: Detail of covered passageway (with gray door) leading from Myrtle Avenue to the interior of the project site. View looking northwest.



Photograph 4: Entrance to covered passageway (with green doors) at 574 Myrtle Avenue. View looking south.



Photograph 5: Emerson Place frontage of project site with wood fencing. View looking northeast.



Photograph 6: Classon Avenue frontage of project site with wood and chain link fencing. View looking northwest.





Photograph 7: Former Renken Dairy Company building (under consideration for New York City Landmark status) at the southwest corner of Myrtle and Classon Avenues, on the project site block. View looking southwest.



Photograph 8: St. Mary's Episcopal Church complex (NRHP listed and NYC Landmarked) on Block 1909 at the northwest corner of Classon Avenue and Willoughby Avenue. View looking northwest.



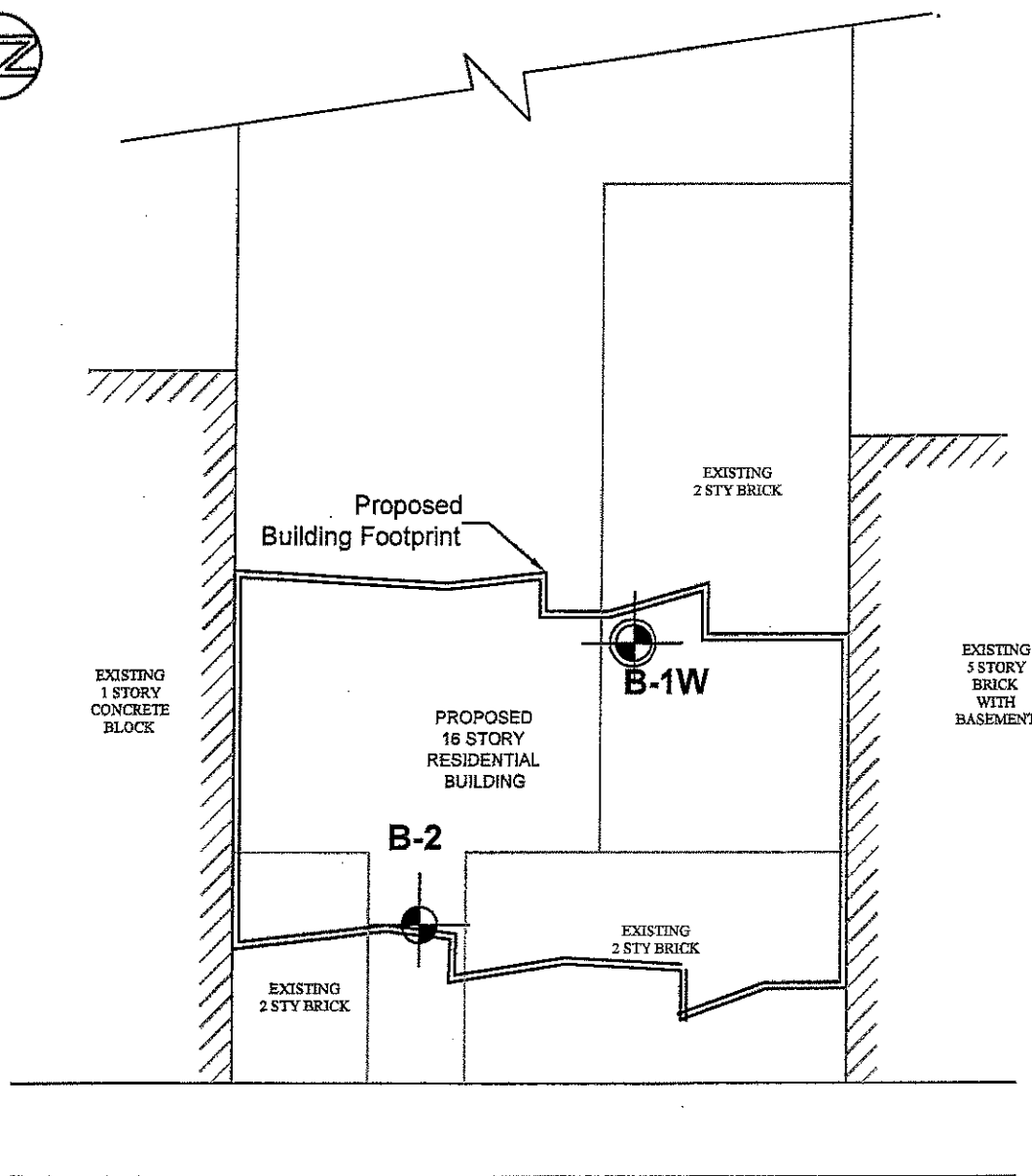


Photograph 9: Detail of St. Mary's Episcopal Church on Classon Avenue frontage. View looking southwest.



Photograph 10: Project site with St. Mary's Episcopal Church complex visible in background. View looking southwest from Classon Avenue frontage.

## Appendix A: Soil borings (Pillori Associates 2008)



## EMERSON PLACE

Title:

BORING LOCATION PLAN

Project:

135 EMERSON PLACE  
Brooklyn, New York

PILLORI ASSOCIATES, P.A.  
*Geotechnical Engineering*

71 Route 35, Laurence Harbor, NJ 08879  
1 Harmon Plz, 2nd Fl, Ste 4, Secaucus, NJ 07096

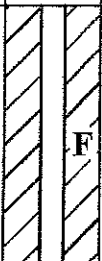
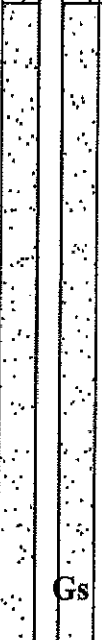
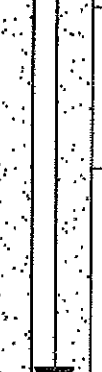
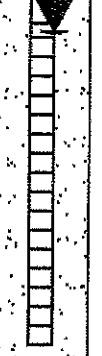
Date: 02/15/08

Job No.: 080107

Dwg  
No. 1

Project: **135 Emerson Street**  
**Brooklyn, New York**  
 Date: 1/29/08 thru 2/01/08  
 Contractor: Warren George Inc.

**Boring No.: B-1W**  
 Sheet: 1 of 2  
 Ground El: NA  
 Groundwater Depth: 40'6"

Depth Feet.	SAMPLES			SOIL DESCRIPTION	Classification <u>Depth</u> Elevation	
	Number	Blows / 6"	Strata			
5	S-1	19-23-19-25	 F	FILL: Black brown fine Sand, little Silt, trace medium to fine Gravel with Brick fragments	FILL (11-65) 8'0"	
	S-2	4-3-5-6				
10	S-3	9-12-19-13	 Gs	Brown fine Sand, some Silt	SM (8-65) 28'0"	
15	S-4	12-18-20-20				
20	S-5	5-6-13-19				
25	S-6	8-12-14-14				
30	S-7	6-10-12-9		Brown slightly Clayey Silt, little fine Sand	ML (10-65) 33'0"	
35	S-8	7-10-9-11			Brown fine Sand, some Silt	SM (8-65)
40	S-9	4-5-13-21				
45	S-10	11-17-19-20				
50	S-11	10-13-15-15	Monitoring Well Installed at 50'			

Project: **135 Emerson Street**  
**Brooklyn, New York**

Date: 1/29/08 thru 2/01/08

Contractor: Warren George Inc.

**Boring No.: B-1W**

Sheet: 2 of 2

Ground El: NA

Groundwater Depth: NA

Depth Feet	SAMPLES			SOIL DESCRIPTION	Classification	
	Number	Blows / 6"	Strata		Depth	Elevation
	S-11	10-13-15-15		Brown fine Sand, some Silt	SM	
					53'0"	(8-65)
55	S-12	4-10-12-13		Brown Silt, trace fine Sand lenses	ML	
60	S-13	5-7-8-18				
					63'0"	
65	S-14	10-10-20-15				
70	S-15	12-15-9-7		Brown fine Sand, little Silt, trace coarse to fine Gravel	SM	
75	S-16	100/4"	Gs			
					78'0"	
80	S-17	14-24-34-40				
85	S-18	8-12-14-24				
				Brown fine Sand, trace Silt	SP	
90	S-19	18-25-28-27			(8-65)	
95	S-20	21-27-29-33				
100	S-21	16-13-19-25		End of Boring at 102 ft.		

Project: **135 Emerson Street**  
**Brooklyn, New York**  
 Date: 1/30/08 thru 2/01/08  
 Contractor: Warren George Inc.

**Boring No.: B-2**  
 Sheet: 1 of 2  
 Ground El: NA  
 Groundwater Depth: NA

Depth Feet	SAMPLES			SOIL DESCRIPTION	Classification <u>Depth</u> Elevation
	Number	Blows / 6"	Strata		
5	S-1	12-11-13-12	F	FILL: Dark brown coarse to fine Sand, trace coarse to fine Gravel, occasional Cobble	FILL (11-65)
	S-2	4-3-3-3			
10	S-3	2-2-3-4		Probable FILL : Brown fine Sand, little Silt	
15	S-4	7-9-9-13	Gs	Brown fine Sand and Silt	SM (8-65)
20	S-5	5-10-8-13			
25	S-6	7-12-15-14			
30	S-7	2-2-7-7		Brown slightly Clayey Silt, little fine Sand	ML (10-65)
35	S-8	4-8-8-8			
40	S-9	4-5-5-10		Gray brown fine Sand, some Silt	SM (8-65)
45	S-10	6-11-13-16			
50	S-11	5-15-15-24			

Project: **135 Emerson Street**  
**Brooklyn, New York**  
 Date: 1/30/08 thru 2/01/08  
 Contractor: Warren George Inc.

**Boring No.: B-2**  
 Sheet: 2 of 2  
 Ground El: NA  
 Groundwater Depth: NA

Depth Feet	SAMPLES			SOIL DESCRIPTION	Classification	
	Number	Blows / 6"	Strata		Depth	Elevation
	S-11	5-15-15-24		Gray brown fine Sand, some Silt	SM	
					53'0"	(8-65)
55	S-12	5-9-9-14				
60	S-13	2-6-10-15		Gray Silt, some fine Sand with occasional lenses of Silty Clay	ML	
					(10-65)	
65	S-14	5-11-9-12				
					68'0"	
70	S-15	5-10-11-16		Gray brown fine Sand, some Silt	SM	
					(8-65)	
75	S-16	6-19-18-34	Gs			
					78'0"	
80	S-17	13-29-14-45				
85	S-18	15-32-36-32		Brown medium to fine Sand, trace Silt	SM	
					(7-65)	
90	S-19	14-27-31-51				
					93'0"	
95	S-20	7-13-13-24		Gray brown fine Sand, trace Silt	SP	
					(8-65)	
100	S-21	14-40-49-55		End of Boring at 102 ft.		

## APPENDIX B: INDIVIDUAL LOT HISTORIES

### 131 Emerson Place (f/k/a Schenck Street), Lot 391 (1848 survey), Ward 2 (1867-1872), Ward 48 (1873-1899)

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
1850	John Jackson heirs	Richard Jackson				Lots 391 and 392, Liber 211:270
1856	Samuel Starkweather executors	Bernard Sheridan				Unlotted but most of land on east side of Schenck Street, Liber 436:74
June 1861	Richard and Ann Jackson	Harmanus B. Hubbard				Lots 390, 391, and 392, Liber 554:544
February 1865	David E. and Myra A. Wheeler	Richard Jackson, Fanning Baldwin, Trustee of, Rosanna Baldwin (wife of Bedell), Ann Baldwin (wife of Stephen), Rosetta Bedell (wife of David), Harmanus B. Hubbard, Trustee				Lots 390, 391, 392, and 393, Liber 655:71
May 1866	Richard and Ann Jackson trustees	Richard and Ann Jackson				Lots 391 and 392, Liber 709:325
November 1866	Charles E. and Rosabella Glover	Henry T. Taber				Lots 391 and 392, Liber 731:296
1867-1868					H.T. Taber, \$100, no development	
May 1868	John McNamee, sheriff, Richard Jackson judgment debts	Treadwell Carman				Lots 390, 391, and 392, Liber 824:90
February 1869	John McNamee, sheriff, Richard Jackson judgment debts	Treadwell Carman				Lots 390, 391, and 392, Liber 871:251
1869-1871					H.T. Taber, \$130, no development	
March 1871	Richard and Ann Jackson	Charles Jackson				Lots 390, 391, and 392, Liber 986:206
March 1871	Charles and Emily Jackson	Ann Jackson, wife of Richard				Lots 390, 391, and 392, Liber 986:216
March 1871	Treadwell F. and Eliza Ann Carman	Ann Jackson, wife of Richard				Lots 390, 391, and 392, Liber 986:226
March 1871	Ann Jackson, wife of Richard	Albert H. Osborn				Lots 390, 391, and 392, Liber 986:236



## APPENDIX B: INDIVIDUAL LOT HISTORIES

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
1871	Bernard Sheridan	Henry T. Taber, executors				Lots 391 and 392, Liber 1006:425
1872-1876					H.T. Taber, \$130, no development	
1877-1878					Mary Pease, \$130, no development	
1879	Richard and Ann Jackson trustees	Richard and Ann Jackson				Lots 391 and 392, Liber 1367:87
1879-1885					Mary Pease, \$130, no development	
1886					Mary Pease, \$300, no development	
1887					Mary Pease, \$400, no development	
1888-1891					Mary Pease, \$300, no development	
1892-1898					Rosa Hegeman, \$500, no development	
1900						

### 133 Emerson Place (f/k/a Schenck Street), Lot 392 (1848 survey), Ward 3 (1867-1872), Ward 49 (1873-1899)

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
1856	Samuel Starkweather executors	Bernard Sheridan				Unlotted but most of land on east side of Schenck Street, Liber 436:74
February 1865	David E. and Myra A. Wheeler	Richard Jackson, Fanning Baldwin, Trustee of, Rosanna Baldwin (wife of Bedell), Ann Baldwin (wife of Stephen), Rosetta Bedell (wife of David), Harmanus B. Hubbard, Trustee				Lots 390, 391, 392, and 393, Liber 655:71
May 1866	Richard and Ann Jackson trustees	Richard and Ann Jackson				Lots 391 and 392, Liber 709:325
November 1866	Charles E. and Rosabella Glover	Henry T. Taber				Lots 391 and 392, Liber 731:296
1867-1868					H.T. Taber, \$100, no development	

## APPENDIX B: INDIVIDUAL LOT HISTORIES

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
May 1868	John McNamee, sheriff, Richard Jackson judgment debts	Treadwell Carman				Lots 390, 391, and 392, Liber 824:90
February 1869	John McNamee, sheriff, Richard Jackson judgment debts	Treadwell Carman				Lots 390, 391, and 392, Liber 871:251
1869-1870					H.T. Taber, \$130, no development	
March 1871	Richard and Ann Jackson	Charles Jackson				Lots 390, 391, and 392, Liber 986:206
March 1871	Charles and Emily Jackson	Ann Jackson, wife of Richard				Lots 390, 391, and 392, Liber 986:216
March 1871	Treadwell F. and Eliza Ann Carman	Ann Jackson, wife of Richard				Lots 390, 391, and 392, Liber 986:226
March 1871	Ann Jackson, wife of Richard	Albert H. Osborn				Lots 390, 391, and 392, Liber 986:236
1871	Bernard Sheridan	Henry T. Taber, executors				Lots 391 and 392, Liber 1006:425
1871-1876					H.T. Taber, \$130, no development	
1877-1879					Mary Pease, \$130, no development	
1879	Richard and Ann Jackson trustees	Richard and Ann Jackson				Lots 391 and 392, Liber 1367:87
1880-1885					Mary Pease, \$130, no development	
1886					Mary Pease, \$300, no development	
1887					Mary Pease, \$400, no development	
1888-1891					Mary Pease, \$300, no development	
1892-1898					Rosa Hegeman, \$500, no development	
1900						

## APPENDIX B: INDIVIDUAL LOT HISTORIES

### 135 Emerson Place (f/k/a Schenck Street), Lot 393 (1848 survey), Ward 4 (1867-1872), Ward 50 (1873-1899)

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
1850	John Jackson heirs	Fanny Jackson				Lot 393, Liber 211:293
1856	Samuel Starkweather executors	Bernard Sheridan				Unlotted but most of land on east side of Schenck Street, Liber 436:74
February 1865	David E. and Myra A. Wheeler	Richard Jackson, Fanning Baldwin, Trustee of, Rosanna Baldwin (wife of Bedell), Ann Baldwin (wife of Stephen), Rosetta Bedell (wife of David), Harmanus B. Hubbard, Trustee				Lots 390, 391, 392, and 393, Liber 655:71
1867-1868					Fanny Baldwin, \$100, no development	
1869-1882					Fanny Baldwin, \$130, no development	
1875			Powers William, engineer, h 135 Schenck (error?)			
1882	Parmenus Jackson	Fanning J. Baldwin			F.J. Baldwin, \$130, no development	Lot 393, Liber 1487:341
1883					F.J. Baldwin, \$130, no development	
1884-1885					Rosa Hegeman, brick stable, \$400, new in 1884	
1885	Bernard Sheridan executors	Fanning J. Baldwin				Lot 393, Liber 1590:377
1885	Fanning J. Baldwin	Rosa Hegeman (wife of John E.)				Lot 393, Liber 1592:326
1886					Rosa Hegeman, stable in rear, \$500	
1887-1891					Rosa Hegeman, stable in rear, \$700	
1892-1895					Rosa Hegeman, stable in rear, \$1000	
1896-1899					Thurrsen Northams, stable in rear, \$700	
1900						

## APPENDIX B: INDIVIDUAL LOT HISTORIES

### 137 Emerson Place (f/k/a Schenck Street), Lot 394 (1848 survey), Ward 5 (1867-1872), Ward 51 (1873-1899)

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
1850	John Jackson heirs	Edward Jackson				Lot 394, Liber 211:311
1856	Samuel Starkweather executors	Bernard Sheridan				Unlotted but most of land on east side of Schenck Street, Liber 436:74
1861	Herbert T. and Margaret B. Moore	William W. Gitt				Lot 394, Liber 557:467
1862	William W. Gitt	Janet M. Hutchinson				Lot 394, Liber 574:373
1863	Anthony F. Campbell, sheriff, Parmenus and Edward Jackson, judgment debtors	David E. Wheeler				Lot 394, Liber 600:191
1866	Janet M. Hutchinson	George Wilcox				Lot 394, Liber 702:300
1867-1868					T.P. Berger, \$100, no development	
1869	George Wilcox	G.R. Sheridan				Lot 394, Liber 869:247
1869-1884					T.P. Berger, \$130, no development	
1885	Everett Wheeler et al.	Edward R. Sheridan				Lot 394, Liber 1608:312
1885	Mary L. Ross, committee of Jacob S. Jackson	Edward R. Sheridan				Lot 394, Liber 1608:314
1885	Mary L. Ross (widow of Edward Jackson)	Edward R. Sheridan				Release of dower, Lot 394, Liber 1608:316
1885	Bernard Sheridan, executors of	Cornelius N. Hoagland				Lot 394, Liber 1616:120
1885-1888					C.N. Hoagland, \$300, no development	
1888	Bernard Sheridan, widow, heirs and devisees of	Cornelius N. Hoagland				Lot 394, Liber 1815:438
1889	Cornelius N. and Eliza Hoagland	Stewart B. McCalemount				Lot 394, Liber 1860:260
1889	David E. Whieler, execs.	Cornelius N. Hoagland				Lots 394 and 399, Liber 1934:393
1889-1892					S.L.B. McCalesmount, \$700, no development	



## APPENDIX B: INDIVIDUAL LOT HISTORIES

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
1893	Gerard M. Stevens, ref.	Julia D. Myers				Lot 394, foreclosure, Liber 2200:203
1893-1899					Julia D. Meyers, \$1000, no development	
1900						

### 210, 210 ½, or 212 Classon (f/k/a Clason) Avenue, Lot 180 (1834 survey), Ward 36 (1867-1872), Ward 19 (1873-1890), Part of Ward 76 (1891-1899)

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
June 1859	Attorney of John Bloodgood	John F. Fisher				Lots 180-189, Liber 502:467
May 1865	William Bloodgood	John F. Fisher				Lots 180-186, 188- 189, Liber 665:484
May 1865	John F. Fisher	Philip Reilly				Lots 180-183, Liber 666:113
April 1866	Philip and Jennie Reilly	W.L.G. Wiltse				Lots 180-183, Liber 702:511
December 1867	William LeGrand and Ruth A. Wiltse	Elias T. Hatch				Lots 180-183, Liber 794:245
1867					Wm. H. Hatch, \$700, no improvement (Wards 35 and 36)	
1868					Wm. H. Hatch, \$900, no improvement (Wards 35 and 36)	
January 1868	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	Thomas Cortis				Lots 180-187, Liber 795:446
January 1868	Thomas Cortis	Mary E. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 795:450
October 1868	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	William H. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 1850:246
1869					Wm. H. Hatch, \$1130, no improvement (Wards 35 and 36)	
January 1869	William H. Hatch	Elias T. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 866:267
February 1869	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	William H. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 874:462
February 1870	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	William H. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 934:383

## APPENDIX B: INDIVIDUAL LOT HISTORIES

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
February 1870	Henry H. Conklin	William H. Hatch				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 934:465
February 1870	Benjamin Andrews	William H. Hatch				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 934:468
October 1870	William H. Hatch	Benjamin Andrews				Lots 180-187, Liber 967:66
1870-1871					Wm. H. Hatch, \$1100, no improvement (Wards 35 and 36)	
March 1871	Benjamin and Augusta R. Andrews	Charles M. Robberts				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 985:429
1871	Charles M. Robberts	Henry F. Manderville				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1020:117
1872					Wm. H. Hatch, \$5000, 2 ½ story building (Wards 35 and 36)	
1873	William E. Goodge, referee	Stephen B. Conklin				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1092:289
1873	Stephen B. and Deborah T. Conklin	William H. Ross				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1120:395
1873	Henry F. Manderville	William H. Ross				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1120:398
1873	William H. and Rhoda U. Ross	Edward J. Jacques				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1120:401
1873-1876					Rufus Ressegine, \$5000, 2 ½ story building (Wards 35 and 36)	
1874	Edward J. Jacques	Rufus Ressiquie				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1183:436
1875			Jeffers J. D. stairbldr. 212 Clason av. h 847 De Kalb av.			

## APPENDIX B: INDIVIDUAL LOT HISTORIES

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
1877-1880					Rufus Ressegine, \$6000, 2 ½ story building (Wards 18, 19, 42, and 43)	
1881-1886					Rufus Ressegine, \$6000, 3 story building (Wards 18, 19, 42, and 43)	
1886	Rufus and Phebe A. Ressequeie	Frederick William Carlin				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1666:377
1887					F.W. Carlin, \$6000, 3 story building (Wards 18, 19, 42, and 43)	
1888	Frederick W. and Joanna F. Carlin	Patrick J. Carlin				Lots 182, 180, and easterly parts of Lots 183 and 181, Liber 1849:317
1888	Edward J. Jacques	Patrick J. Carlin				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1849:329
1888	Patrick J. and Catherine M.H. Carlin	Maxamilian Fleischmann				Lots 182, 180, and easterly parts of Lots 183 and 181, Liber 1849:331
1888					P.J. Carlin, \$6000, 3 story building (Wards 18, 19, 42, and 43)	
1889-1890					P.J. Carlin, \$10,200, two 3 story buildings (Wards 18, 19, 42, and 43)	
1891					P.J. Carlin, \$10,200, no information (Ward 76)	
1891	John A. Deady, ref. Charles Fleischman, plaintiff	Charles Fleischmann				Lots 182, 180, and easterly parts of Lots 183 and 181, Liber 2057:255
1892-1895					P.J. Carlin, \$12,600, no information (Ward 76)	
1896-1896					Chas. Fleischman, \$12,600, no information (Ward 76)	
1897					Chas. Fleischman, \$13,000, no information (Ward 76)	

## APPENDIX B: INDIVIDUAL LOT HISTORIES

**Interior of 210, 210 ½, or 212 Classon (f/k/a Clason) Avenue, Lot 181 (1834 survey), Ward 35 (1867-1872), Ward 42 (1873-1890), Part of Ward 76 (1891-1899)**

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
June 1859	Attorney of John Bloodgood	John F. Fisher				Lots 180-189, Liber 502:467
May 1865	William Bloodgood	John F. Fisher				Lots 180-186, 188-189, Liber 665:484
May 1865	John F. Fisher	Philip Reilly				Lots 180-183, Liber 666:113
April 1866	Philip and Jennie Rielly	W.L.G. Wiltse				Lots 180-183, Liber 702:511
December 1867	William LeGrand and Ruth A. Wiltse	Elias T. Hatch				Lots 180-183, Liber 794:245
1867					Wm. H. Hatch, \$700, no improvement (Wards 35 and 36)	
1868					Wm. H. Hatch, \$900, no improvement (Wards 35 and 36)	
January 1868	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	Thomas Cortis				Lots 180-187, Liber 795:446
January 1868	Thomas Cortis	Mary E. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 795:450
October 1868	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	William H. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 1850:246
1869					Wm. H. Hatch, \$1130, no improvement (Wards 35 and 36)	
January 1869	William H. Hatch	Elias T. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 866:267
February 1869	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	William H. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 874:462
February 1870	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	William H. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 934:383
February 1870	Henry H. Conklin	William H. Hatch				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 934:465
February 1870	Benjamin Andrews	William H. Hatch				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 934:468
October 1870	William H. Hatch	Benjamin Andrews				Lots 180-187, Liber 967:66



## APPENDIX B: INDIVIDUAL LOT HISTORIES

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
1870-1871					Wm. H. Hatch, \$1100, no improvement (Wards 35 and 36)	
March 1871	Benjamin and Augusta R. Andrews	Charles M. Robberts				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 985:429
1871	Charles M. Robberts	Henry F. Manderville				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1020:117
1872					Wm. H. Hatch, \$5000, 2 ½ story building (Wards 35 and 36)	
1873	William E. Goodge, referee	Stephen B. Conklin				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1092:289
1873	Stephen B. and Deborah T. Conklin	William H. Ross				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1120:395
1873	Henry F. Manderville	William H. Ross				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1120:398
1873	William H. and Rhoda U. Ross	Edward J. Jacques				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1120:401
1873-1876					Rufus Ressegine, \$5000, 2 ½ story building (Wards 35 and 36)	
1874	Edward J. Jacques	Rufus Ressequie				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1183:436
1877-1880					Rufus Ressegine, \$6000, 2 ½ story building (Wards 18, 19, 42, and 43)	
1881-1886					Rufus Ressegine, \$6000, 3 story building (Wards 18, 19, 42, and 43)	
1886	Rufus and Phebe A. Ressequie	Frederick William Carlin				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1666:377
1887					F.W. Carlin, \$6000, 3 story building (Wards 18, 19, 42, and 43)	

## APPENDIX B: INDIVIDUAL LOT HISTORIES

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
1888	Frederick W. and Joanna F. Carlin	Patrick J. Carlin				Lots 182, 180, and easterly parts of Lots 183 and 181, Liber 1849:317
1888	Edward J. Jacques	Patrick J. Carlin				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1849:329
1888	Patrick J. and Catherine M.H. Carlin	Maxamilian Fleischmann				Lots 182, 180, and easterly parts of Lots 183 and 181, Liber 1849:331
1888					P.J. Carlin, \$6000, 3 story building (Wards 18, 19, 42, and 43)	
1889-1890					P.J. Carlin, \$10,200, two 3 story buildings (Wards 18, 19, 42, and 43)	
1891					P.J. Carlin, \$10,200, no information (Ward 76)	
1891	John A. Deady, ref. Charles Fleischman, plaintiff	Charles Fleischman				Lots 182, 180, and easterly parts of Lots 183 and 181, Liber 2057:255
1892-1895					P.J. Carlin, \$12,600, no information (Ward 76)	
1896-1896					Chas. Fleischman, \$12,600, no information (Ward 76)	
1897					Chas. Fleischman, \$13,000, no information (Ward 76)	

### 208 or 210 Classon (f/k/a Clason) Avenue, Lot 182 (1834 survey), Ward 34 (1867-1872), Ward 18 (1873-1890), Part of Ward 76 (1891-1899)

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
June 1859	Attorney of John Bloodgood	John F. Fisher				Lots 180-189, Liber 502:467
May 1865	William Bloodgood	John F. Fisher				Lots 180-186, 188-189, Liber 665:484
May 1865	John F. Fisher	Philip Reilly				Lots 180-183, Liber 666:113
April 1866	Philip and Jennie Rielly	W.L.G. Wiltse				Lots 180-183, Liber 702:511

## APPENDIX B: INDIVIDUAL LOT HISTORIES

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
December 1867	William LeGrand and Ruth A. Wiltse	Elias T. Hatch				Lots 180-183, Liber 794:245
1867					Wm. H. Hatch, \$700, no improvement (Wards 33 and 34)	
1868					Wm. H. Hatch, \$900, no improvement (Wards 33 and 34)	
January 1868	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	Thomas Cortis				Lots 180-187, Liber 795:446
January 1868	Thomas Cortis	Mary E. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 795:450
October 1868	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	William H. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 1850:246
January 1869	William H. Hatch	Elias T. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 866:267
February 1869	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	William H. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 874:462
1869					Wm. H. Hatch, \$1130, no improvement (Wards 33 and 34)	
February 1870	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	William H. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 934:383
February 1870	Henry H. Conklin	William H. Hatch				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 934:465
February 1870	Benjamin Andrews	William H. Hatch				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 934:468
October 1870	William H. Hatch	Benjamin Andrews				Lots 180-187, Liber 967:66
1870-1871					Wm. H. Hatch, \$1100, no improvement (Wards 33 and 34)	
March 1871	Benjamin and Augusta R. Andrews	Charles M. Robberts				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 985:429
1871	Charles M. Robberts	Henry F. Manderville				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1020:117
1872-1873					Wm. H. Hatch, \$1100, no improvement (Wards 33 and 34)	

## APPENDIX B: INDIVIDUAL LOT HISTORIES

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
1873	William E. Goodge, referee	Stephen B. Conklin				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1092:289
1873	Stephen B. and Deborah T. Conklin	William H. Ross				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1120:395
1873	Henry F. Manderville	William H. Ross				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1120:398
1873	William H. and Rhoda U. Ross	Edward J. Jacques				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1120:401
1874	Edward J. Jacques	Rufus Ressequie				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1183:436
1875			Search Henry, bldr. H 208 Clason av.			
1874-1876					Rufus Ressegine, \$1100, factory (Wards 33 and 34)	
1877-1880					Rufus Ressegine, \$6000, 2 ½ story building (Wards 18, 19, 42, and 43)	
1881-1886					Rufus Ressegine, \$6000, 3 story building (Wards 18, 19, 42, and 43)	
1886	Rufus and Phebe A. Resseque	Frederick William Carlin				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1666:377
1887					F.W. Carlin, \$6000, 3 story building (Wards 18, 19, 42, and 43)	
1888	Frederick W. and Joanna F. Carlin	Patrick J. Carlin				Lots 182, 180, and easterly parts of Lots 183 and 181, Liber 1849:317
1888	Edward J. Jacques	Patrick J. Carlin				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1849:329
1888	Patrick J. and Catherine M.H. Carlin	Maxamilian Fleischmann				Lots 182, 180, and easterly parts of Lots 183 and 181, Liber 1849:331



## APPENDIX B: INDIVIDUAL LOT HISTORIES

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
1888					P.J. Carlin, \$6000, 3 story building (Wards 18, 19, 42, and 43)	
1889-1890					P.J. Carlin, \$10,200, two 3 story buildings (Wards 18, 19, 42, and 43)	
1891					P.J. Carlin, \$10,200, no information (Ward 76)	
1891	John A. Deady, ref. Charles Fleischman, plaintiff	Charles Fleischman				Lots 182, 180, and easterly parts of Lots 183 and 181, Liber 2057:255
1892-1895					P.J. Carlin, \$12,600, no information (Ward 76)	
1896-1896					Chas. Fleischman, \$12,600, no information (Ward 76)	
1897					Chas. Fleischman, \$13,000, no information (Ward 76)	

### Interior of 208 or 210 Classon (f/k/a Clason) Avenue, Lot 183 (1834 survey), Ward 33 (1867-1872), Ward 43 (1873-1890), Part of Ward 76 (1891-1899)

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
June 1859	Attorney of John Bloodgood	John F. Fisher				Lots 180-189, Liber 502:467
May 1865	William Bloodgood	John F. Fisher				Lots 180-186, 188-189, Liber 665:484
May 1865	John F. Fisher	Philip Reilly				Lots 180-183, Liber 666:113
April 1866	Philip and Jennie Rielly	W.L.G. Wiltse				Lots 180-183, Liber 702:511
December 1867	William LeGrand and Ruth A. Wiltse	Elias T. Hatch				Lots 180-183, Liber 794:245
1867					Wm. H. Hatch, \$700, no improvement (Wards 33 and 34)	
1868					Wm. H. Hatch, \$900, no improvement (Wards 33 and 34)	
January 1868	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	Thomas Cortis				Lots 180-187, Liber 795:446

## APPENDIX B: INDIVIDUAL LOT HISTORIES

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
January 1868	Thomas Cortis	Mary E. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 795:450
October 1868	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	William H. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 1850:246
January 1869	William H. Hatch	Elias T. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 866:267
February 1869	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	William H. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 874:462
1869					Wm. H. Hatch, \$1130, no improvement (Wards 33 and 34)	
February 1870	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	William H. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 934:383
February 1870	Henry H. Conklin	William H. Hatch				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 934:465
February 1870	Benjamin Andrews	William H. Hatch				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 934:468
October 1870	William H. Hatch	Benjamin Andrews				Lots 180-187, Liber 967:66
1870-1871					Wm. H. Hatch, \$1100, no improvement (Wards 33 and 34)	
March 1871	Benjamin and Augusta R. Andrews	Charles M. Robberts				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 985:429
1871	Charles M. Robberts	Henry F. Manderville				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1020:117
1872-1873					Wm. H. Hatch, \$1100, no improvement (Wards 33 and 34)	
1873	William E. Goodge, referee	Stephen B. Conklin				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1092:289
1873	Stephen B. and Deborah T. Conklin	William H. Ross				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1120:395
1873	Henry F. Manderville	William H. Ross				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1120:398

## APPENDIX B: INDIVIDUAL LOT HISTORIES

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
1873	William H. and Rhoda U. Ross	Edward J. Jacques				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1120:401
1874	Edward J. Jacques	Rufus Ressequie				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1183:436
1874-1876					Rufus Ressegine, \$1100, factory (Wards 33 and 34)	
1877-1880					Rufus Ressegine, \$6000, 2 ½ story building (Wards 18, 19, 42, and 43)	
1881-1886					Rufus Ressegine, \$6000, 3 story building (Wards 18, 19, 42, and 43)	
1886	Rufus and Phebe A. Ressequie	Frederick William Carlin				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1666:377
1887					F.W. Carlin, \$6000, 3 story building (Wards 18, 19, 42, and 43)	
1888	Frederick W. and Joanna F. Carlin	Patrick J. Carlin				Lots 182, 180, and easterly parts of Lots 183 and 181, Liber 1849:317
1888	Edward J. Jacques	Patrick J. Carlin				Lots 182, 180, 183 and 181, Liber 1849:329
1888	Patrick J. and Catherine M.H. Carlin	Maxamilian Fleischmann				Lots 182, 180, and easterly parts of Lots 183 and 181, Liber 1849:331
1888					P.J. Carlin, \$6000, 3 story building (Wards 18, 19, 42, and 43)	
1889-1890					P.J. Carlin, \$10,200, two 3 story buildings (Wards 18, 19, 42, and 43)	
1891					P.J. Carlin, \$10,200, no information (Ward 76)	
1891	John A. Deady, ref. Charles Fleischman, plaintiff	Charles Fleischman				Lots 182, 180, and easterly parts of Lots 183 and 181, Liber 2057:255

## APPENDIX B: INDIVIDUAL LOT HISTORIES

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
1892-1895					P.J. Carlin, \$12,600, no information (Ward 76)	
1896-1896					Chas. Fleischman, \$12,600, no information (Ward 76)	
1897					Chas. Fleischman, \$13,000, no information (Ward 76)	

### 206-208 Classon (f/k/a Clason) Avenue, Lot 184 (1834 survey), Wards 30a, 32 (1867-1872), Ward 16-17 (1873-1899)

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
June 1859	Attorney of John Bloodgood	John F. Fisher				Lots 180-189, Liber 502:467
May 1865	William Bloodgood	John F. Fisher				Lots 180-186, 188-189, Liber 665:484
May 1865	John F. Fisher	James Lock				Lots 184-189, Liber 665:485
December 1867	James and Mary A. Lock	Elias T. Hatch				Lots 184-187, Liber 793:501
January 1868	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	Thomas Cortis				Lots 180-187, Liber 795:446
January 1868	Thomas Cortis	Mary E. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 795:450
October 1868	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	William H. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 1850:246
1868					Wm. H. Hatch, no improvements, \$3500 (Wards 30 and 32)	
1869					Wm. H. Hatch, no improvements, \$4400 (Wards 30 and 32)	
January 1869	William H. Hatch	Elias T. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 866:267
February 1869	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	William H. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 874:462
February 1870	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	William H. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 934:383
October 1870	William H. Hatch	Benjamin Andrews				Lots 180-187, Liber 967:66
1870-1871					Wm. H. Hatch, 3 houses, \$4400 (Wards 30, 30a, and 32)	



## APPENDIX B: INDIVIDUAL LOT HISTORIES

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
1872-1873					Wm. H. Hatch, 3 houses, \$4800 (Wards 30, 30a, and 32)	
1874-1876					Wm. H. Hatch, 3 three-story houses, \$2000 or \$2100 each (Wards 15, 16, and 18)	
1877	Robert Johnston, referee	John Andrews				Lots 184, 185, 186, and 187, Liber 1301:151
1877-1882					John Andrews, 3 three-story houses, \$2000 or \$2100 each (Wards 15, 16, and 18)	
1883-1885					John Andrews, 3 three-story houses, \$2200 or \$2300 each (Wards 15, 16, and 18)	
1886-1891					John Andrews, 3 three-story houses, \$2500 or \$2600 each (Wards 15, 16, and 18)	
1892-1897					John Andrews, 3 three-story houses, \$2100 or \$2200 each (Wards 15, 16, and 18)	

### Interior of 206-208 Classon (f/k/a Clason) Avenue, Lot 185 (1834 survey), Ward 31 (1867-1872), Ward 44 (1873-1899)

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
June 1859	Attorney of John Bloodgood	John F. Fisher				Lots 180-189, Liber 502:467
May 1865	William Bloodgood	John F. Fisher				Lots 180-186, 188-189, Liber 665:484
May 1865	John F. Fisher	James Lock				Lots 184-189, Liber 665:485
December 1867	James and Mary A. Lock	Elias T. Hatch				Lots 184-187, Liber 793:501
January 1868	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	Thomas Cortis				Lots 180-187, Liber 795:446
January 1868	Thomas Cortis	Mary E. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 795:450
October 1868	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	William H. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 1850:246

## APPENDIX B: INDIVIDUAL LOT HISTORIES

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
1868					Wm. H. Hatch, no improvements, \$100 (Ward 31)	
January 1869	William H. Hatch	Elias T. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 866:267
February 1869	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	William H. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 874:462
1869					Wm. H. Hatch, no improvements, \$130 (Ward 31)	
February 1870	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	William H. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 934:383
October 1870	William H. Hatch	Benjamin Andrews				Lots 180-187, Liber 967:66
1870-1875					Wm. H. Hatch, no improvements, \$130 (Ward 31)	
1876					Wm. H. Hatch, factory, \$250 (Ward 44)	
1877	Robert Johnston, referee	John Andrews				Lots 184, 185, 186, and 187, Liber 1301:151
1877-1882					John Andrews, no improvements, \$250 (Ward44)	
1883-1891					John Andrews, no improvements, \$300 (Ward44)	
1892-1897					John Andrews, no improvements, \$500 (Ward44)	

### 206 or 208 Classon (f/k/a Clason) Avenue, Lot 186 (1834 survey), Ward 30-30a (1867-1872), Ward 15-16 (1873-1899)

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
June 1859	Attorney of John Bloodgood	John F. Fisher				Lots 180-189, Liber 502:467
May 1865	William Bloodgood	John F. Fisher				Lots 180-186, 188-189, Liber 665:484
May 1865	John F. Fisher	James Lock				Lots 184-189, Liber 665:485
December 1867	James and Mary A. Lock	Elias T. Hatch				Lots 184-187, Liber 793:501

## APPENDIX B: INDIVIDUAL LOT HISTORIES

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
January 1868	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	Thomas Cortis				Lots 180-187, Liber 795:446
January 1868	Thomas Cortis	Mary E. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 795:450
October 1868	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	William H. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 1850:246
1868					Wm. H. Hatch, no improvements, \$3500 (Wards 30 and 32)	
1869					Wm. H. Hatch, no improvements, \$4400 (Wards 30 and 32)	
January 1869	William H. Hatch	Elias T. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 866:267
February 1869	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	William H. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 874:462
February 1870	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	William H. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 934:383
October 1870	William H. Hatch	Benjamin Andrews				Lots 180-187, Liber 967:66
1870-1871					Wm. H. Hatch, 3 houses, \$4400 (Wards 30, 30a, and 32)	
1872-1873					Wm. H. Hatch, 3 houses, \$4800 (Wards 30, 30a, and 32)	
1874-1876					Wm. H. Hatch, 3 three-story houses, \$2000 or \$2100 each (Wards 15, 16, and 18)	
1875			Carolyn Peter, teas, 575 Myrtle av., h 206 ½ Clason av.; Godhelp L. hatman. H 206 ½ Clason av.			
1877	Robert Johnston, referee	John Andrews				Lots 184, 185, 186, and 187, Liber 1301:151
1877-1882					John Andrews, 3 three-story houses, \$2000 or \$2100 each (Wards 15, 16, and 18)	

## APPENDIX B: INDIVIDUAL LOT HISTORIES

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
1883-1885					John Andrews, 3 three-story houses, \$2200 or \$2300 each (Wards 15, 16, and 18)	
1886-1891					John Andrews, 3 three-story houses, \$2500 or \$2600 each (Wards 15, 16, and 18)	
1892-1897					John Andrews, 3 three-story houses, \$2100 or \$2200 each (Wards 15, 16, and 18)	

### Interior of 206 or 208 Classon (f/k/a Clason) Avenue, Lot 187 (1834 survey), Ward 29 (1867-1872), Ward 45 (1873-1899)

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
June 1859	Attorney of John Bloodgood	John F. Fisher				Lots 180-189, Liber 502:467
May 1865	John F. Fisher	James Lock				Lots 184-189, Liber 665:485
December 1867	James and Mary A. Lock	Elias T. Hatch				Lots 184-187, Liber 793:501
January 1868	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	Thomas Cortis				Lots 180-187, Liber 795:446
January 1868	Thomas Cortis	Mary E. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 795:450
October 1868	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	William H. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 1850:246
1868					Wm. H. Hatch, no improvements, \$100 (Ward 29)	
January 1869	William H. Hatch	Elias T. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 866:267
February 1869	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	William H. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 874:462
1869-1870					Wm. H. Hatch, no improvements, \$130 (Ward 29)	
February 1870	Elias T. and Mary E. Hatch	William H. Hatch				Lots 180-187, Liber 934:383
October 1870	William H. Hatch	Benjamin Andrews				Lots 180-187, Liber 967:66

## APPENDIX B: INDIVIDUAL LOT HISTORIES

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
1871-1875					Wm. H. Hatch, no improvements, \$130 (Ward 29)	
1876					Wm. H. Hatch, sheds, \$250 (Ward 45)	
1877	Robert Johnston, referee	John Andrews				Lots 184, 185, 186, and 187, Liber 1301:151
1877-1882					John Andrews, no improvements, \$250 (Ward 45)	
1883-1891					John Andrews, no improvements, \$300 (Ward 45)	
1892-1897					John Andrews, no improvements, \$500 (Ward 45)	

### 204 Classon (f/k/a Clason) Avenue, Lot 188 (1834 survey), Ward 28 (1867-1872), Ward 14 (1873-1899)

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
June 1859	Attorney of John Bloodgood	John F. Fisher				Lots 180-189, Liber 502:467
May 1865	William Bloodgood	John F. Fisher				Lots 180-186, 188-189, Liber 665:484
May 1865	John F. Fisher	James Lock				Lots 184-189, Liber 665:485
January 1867	James and Mary A. Lock	David S. Weeks				Lots 188 and 189, Liber 736:338
1868					David S. Weeks, no improvements, \$800 (Ward 28)	
1869-1873					David S. Weeks, no improvements, \$1000 (Ward 28)	
1874					David S. Weeks, no improvements, \$800 (Ward 28)	
1875			Weekes David S. livery and undertaker, 204 Clason av. home Myrtle av.			



## APPENDIX B: INDIVIDUAL LOT HISTORIES

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
1875-1876					David S. Weeks, 3-story house and stable, \$2000 (Ward 14)	
1877-1880					David S. Weeks, 4-story house, \$2000 (Ward 14)	
1881-1885					David S. Weeks, 3-story house, \$2500 (Ward 14)	
1886-1897					David S. Weeks, 3-story house, \$3500 (Ward 14)	

### Interior of 204 Classon (f/k/a Clason) Avenue, Lot 189 (1834 survey), Ward 27 (1867-1872), Ward 46 (1873-1899)

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
June 1859	Attorney of John Bloodgood	John F. Fisher				Lots 180-189, Liber 502:467
May 1865	William Bloodgood	John F. Fisher				Lots 180-186, 188-189, Liber 665:484
May 1865	John F. Fisher	James Lock				Lots 184-189, Liber 665:485
January 1867	James and Mary A. Lock	David S. Weeks				Lots 188 and 189, Liber 736:338
1868					David S. Weeks, no improvements, \$100 (Ward 27)	
1869-1875					David S. Weeks, no improvements, \$130 (Ward 27)	
1876-1882					David S. Weeks, sheds or no improvements, \$250 (Ward 46)	
1883-1891					David S. Weeks, no improvements, \$300 (Ward 46)	
1892-1897					David S. Weeks, no improvements, \$500 (Ward 46)	

## APPENDIX B: INDIVIDUAL LOT HISTORIES

### 202 Classon (f/k/a Clason) Avenue, Lot 190 (1834 survey), Ward 26 (1867-1872), Ward 13 (1873-1899)

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
1856	Thomas H. Clowes	Joseph Schack	No entry for Schack			Lot 190, Liber 436:188
1857			Schack Joseph, baker, Classon av. n. Myrtle av.			
1858			Schack Franklin J. bakery, Classon av. n. Myrtle av.			
1860				F.J. Schack, 35, baker from Bavaria, wife, 7 children, brother; Orlando Wood, fish hook maker, German wife, 1 child		
1862			Schack Frank J. baker, Classon av. n. Myrtle av.			Death of John Schack, son of Joseph and Magdalena Schack, aged 2 years 8 months, home Classon Avenue ( <i>Brooklyn Daily Eagle</i> 1/31/1862)
1865			Schack Frank, baker, Classon av. c. Myrtle av.	Frank J. Schack, 45, baker from Germany, wife, 6 children; Henry Netz, 29, laborer from Germany, wife, son; Charles Carroll, 34, hatter from Germany, wife, 2 children; Charlotte Driver, 25, 2 children, all living in brick house valued \$3500		
1867-1868					Josh. Schack, 3-story house, \$1700 (Ward 26)	
1868			Schack Joseph, baker, h Classon av. n. Myrtle av.			
1869			Bakers, Schack Frank J, 186 Classon av.			
1870				Joseph Schack, 50, baker from Baden, wife, 7 children, some work as bakers		
1871			Schack Frank J. baker, 186 Clason av.			

## APPENDIX B: INDIVIDUAL LOT HISTORIES

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
1869-1877					Josh. Schack, 3-story house, \$2500 (Ward 26/13)	
1875			Liquors, Schack Francis J. 202 Clason av.			
1878	Albert Saggett, sheriff	Mary Day	Schack Charles, baker, h 202 Clason av. (last year listed)			Lot 190, Liber 1308:490
1878-1882					Mary Day, 3-story house, \$2500 (Ward 13)	
1882	Mary Day executors	R. Tyson White				Lot 190, Liber 1464:366
1882	R. Tyson and Elizabeth R. White	Louis Etter				Lot 190, Liber 1469:316
1882-1885					Louis Etter, 3-story house, \$2200 (Ward 13)	
1886-1897					Louis Etter, 3-story house, \$3000 (Ward 13)	

### Interior of 202 Classon (f/k/a Clason) Avenue, Lot 191 (1834 survey), Ward 25 (1867-1872), Ward 47 (1873-1899)

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
December 1866	Thomas H. and Margaret Clowes	David S. Weeks				Lot 191, Liber 734:275
1867-1868					David S. Weeks, no improvements, \$100 (Ward 25)	
1869-1875					David S. Weeks, no improvements, \$130 (Ward 25)	
1876-1882					David S. Weeks, sheds or improvements, \$250 (Ward 47)	
1883-1888					David S. Weeks, no improvements, \$300 (Ward 47)	
1889-1891					David S. Weeks, brick stable in rear, \$450 (Ward 47)	
1892-1897					David S. Weeks, no improvements, \$700 (Ward 47)	

## APPENDIX B: INDIVIDUAL LOT HISTORIES

### 574 Myrtle Avenue, interior of Lots 195, 197, and 199 (1834 survey), part of Ward 23 (1867-1872), Ward 7 (1873-1899)

Year	Grantor	Grantee	City Directory	Census	Tax Assessment	Remarks
1867-1868					R.S. Tucker, 3-story brick house, \$2500	
1869					R.S. Tucker, 3-story brick house, \$3150	
1870-1880					R.S. Tucker, 3-story brick house, \$3500	
1875			Saunders William, painter, 574 Myrtle av.; Baldwin Edwin, clk. h 574 Myrtle av.			
1881-1885					R.S. Tucker, 3-story brick house, \$4000	
1886-1897					R.S. Tucker, 3-story brick house, \$4500	