

Chrysalis
2016-K

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**Phase IA Historical Documentary Report and Archaeological
Assessment of 275 Myrtle Avenue (Ingersoll Senior Residences),
Fort Greene, Brooklyn (Kings County), New York**



Prepared for:

New York City Housing Authority
New York, New York

and

BFC Partners
Brooklyn, New York

and the

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Albany, New York

City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission
New York, New York

Prepared by:

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Eileen Kao
Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

September 2016

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Edited by:

Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A.,
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September 2016

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY TABLE

NY SHPO Project Review Number:	16PR04528 (Ingersoll Senior Residences)
Involved City/State/Federal Agencies:	New York State – Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission New York City Housing Authority
Phase of Survey:	Phase IA
Location Information:	275 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, New York
Survey Area:	11,500 square feet
USGS 7.5 Quad Map:	Brooklyn Quadrangle, 2013
Archaeological Survey Overview:	Phase IA
Results of Archaeological Survey:	Low to moderate potential for Historic remains
Recommendation:	Phase IB Testing and Photo-documentation of existing structures (interior and exterior)
Results of Architectural Survey:	
Buildings within Project Area:	1
Buildings adjacent to Project Area	1
Previous N/R Buildings:	0
Eligible N/R Buildings	1
Report Authors:	Alyssa Loorya, M.A., MPhil., R.P.A. Kate McCormick, M.A., R.P.A. Eileen Kao
Report Editor:	Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A.
Date:	September 2016

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants (Chrysalis) was contracted by BFC Partners to undertake a Phase IA Documentary Study and Archaeological Assessment for the proposed re-development of 275 Myrtle Avenue, Fort Greene, Brooklyn (Kings County), New York project. This area is located in the Fort Greene section of Brooklyn, directly across the street from Fort Greene Park and associated Fort Greene Historic District.

The purpose of this Phase IA was to provide documentary history of, and around, the project area in order to facilitate the rezoning of the designated Area of Potential Effect (APE) and assess the impacts of proposed development. More specifically, the goal of the study was to identify the prehistoric and historic potential of the APE with regard to buried and/or extant cultural resources.

All work was conducted in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR 800), the New York State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA), New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NY SHPO) guidelines (New York Archaeological Council [NYAC] 1994; 2000; 2002), and the (New York) State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) regulations regarding archaeological investigations.

The project area was occupied primarily by residential structures beginning in the mid-nineteenth century when people Irish, English, Scottish, German, Portuguese, or French backgrounds migrated into Brooklyn during the increasingly industrialized period. These residential structures remained until the onset of World War II when they were razed for the construction of the nearby Raymond V. Ingersoll Houses. The Great Depression had affected the area and by 1940's, low-cost housing was proposed to replace the existing housing, and to provide housing for the families of the thousands of workers at the Navy Yard. The APE also includes the rectory adjacent to the former Church of St. Michael-St. Edwards. The majority of the APE is landscaped and there are no existing structures except for the rectory, which is slated for demolition as part of this project.

In consideration of the information presented and the proximity of the APE to the Fort Greene Historic District, there is a moderate to high potential for the recovery of in situ, buried cultural resources. Phase IB Archaeological Field Testing should be considered prior to any subsurface excavation or disturbances within the APE. Excavation within the project area has the potential to expose materials associated with eighteenth through twentieth century sites; including potential Revolutionary War and nineteenth century immigrant families. Any findings could offer a comparative look at the lifeways of a range of economic tiers within this single block.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants would like to thank Juan Barahona and BFC Partners for the opportunity to work on this project. Thanks always to Philip Perazio of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation and Amanda Sutphin, Director of Archaeology at the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission for their counsel throughout this process.

I. INTRODUCTION

Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants (Chrysalis) was contracted by BFC Partners to undertake a Phase IA Documentary Study and Archaeological Assessment for the proposed re-development of 275 Myrtle Avenue, Block 2034, Lot 1, Brooklyn (Kings County) New York (Map 01) (Appendix A). The area is located in the Fort Greene section of Brooklyn at the northwest corner of the Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street intersection, diagonally across the street from Fort Greene Park (formerly Washington Park) and just outside of the Fort Greene Historic District (Map 02). The project area is also located adjacent to several historic properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (CRIS 2016).

The project area was occupied primarily by residential structures beginning in the mid-nineteenth century when people Irish, English, Scottish, German, Portuguese, or French backgrounds migrated into Brooklyn during the increasingly industrialized period. These 2-4 story residential structures remained until the onset of World War II when they were razed for the construction of the Raymond V. Ingersoll Houses. The Great Depression affected the area and by 1940s, low-cost housing was proposed to replace the existing housing, to provide affordable housing for the families of the thousands of workers at the Navy Yard.

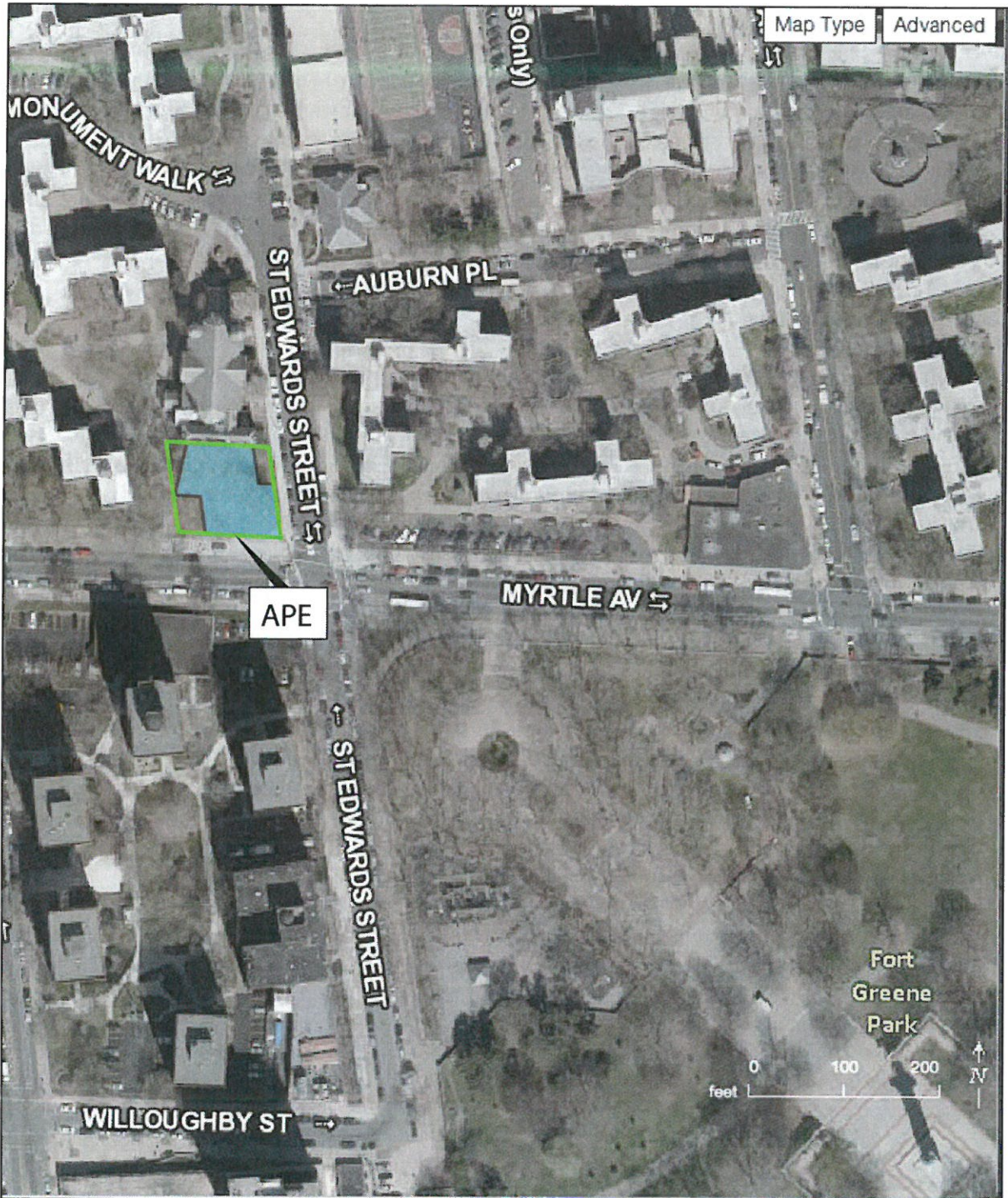
The purpose of this Phase IA is to provide documentary history of the project area and assess the impacts of proposed development in order to facilitate the rezoning of the Area of Potential Effect (APE). More specifically, the goal of the study was to identify the prehistoric and historic potential of the APE with regard to buried and/or extant cultural resources. The APE is defined as any area in which activities related to the project have the potential to disturb ground surface and in turn potential cultural resources. This study will assess if the site has the potential to contain significant cultural resources that would be impacted by the proposed development of the APE as well as provide a recommendations for further study or mitigation should the potential for disturbance to potential buried or extant cultural resources exist.

All work was conducted in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR 800), the New York State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA), New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NY SHPO) guidelines (New York Archaeological Council [NYAC] 1994; 2000; 2002), the (New York) State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA), the (New York) City Environmental Quality Review Act (CEQRA) and the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) regulations regarding archaeological investigations. The proposed project is being undertaken by BFC Partners on behalf of the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) and includes City, State and Federal funding.

Alyssa Loorya, M.A., MPhil., R.P.A., Principal Investigator, Kate McCormick, M.A., R.P.A., and Eileen Kao authored this report for Chrysalis (Appendix F).



Map 01: USGS Brooklyn Quad with APE (USGS 2010).



Map 02: Aerial view of APE and Fort Greene Park (NYC Department of Finance 2012).

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

The APE is located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street, adjacent to the Church of Saint Michael and Saint Edwards. The proposed project area measures approximately 112 feet by 101.5 feet (Map 03). At present, the APE is adjacent to the southeastern-most multi-story housing structure of the Raymond V. Ingersoll Houses and the former Church. The majority of the APE is landscaped. The only existing structure within the APE is the Rectory of the Church, which is, at present, slated for demolition as part of this project. The Church itself is not slated for demolition as part of this project.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project sponsor proposes the new construction of a 21-story, approximately 160,900 square foot residential building containing 225 units of affordable housing for seniors and a senior center. The project site is located at 275 Myrtle Avenue (Block 2034, p/o Lot 1) in the Fort Greene neighborhood of Brooklyn, Community District 2. The site consists of an approximately 11,500sf portion of NYCHA's Ingersoll Houses campus located at the northwest corner of Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street. The project site will be subdivided from the existing lot and a new lot number will be assigned to the project site. Once subdivided, the project sponsor will enter into a long-term lease with NYCHA to develop the proposed project.

The proposed project has a proposed height of 16 stories, or approximately 154 feet (164 feet at the bulkhead), with a potential vegetated terraced setbacks above the entrance to the senior center and at the rear of the building at the sixth and 12th stories (Map 03). The building would provide approximately 145 units for seniors, including 56 studio units and 89 one-bedroom units and an approximate 7,600 square feet senior center. All 145 units would be rented to households earning up to 60 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI). The senior center would provide a full range of social, health and wellness, and culture and arts activities, including technology access and training. Services and Advocacy for GLBT Elders (SAGE) would also provide on-site social services and case management for seniors.

As the building will be financed through a New York City affordable housing subsidy program, the proposed project will be developed in accordance with the Enterprise Green Communities Criteria (EGCC), which constitutes the only comprehensive green building framework designed for affordable housing. The criteria provide proven, cost-effective standards for creating healthy and energy-efficient homes. All new construction projects receiving funding from New York City Housing Preservation Development (HPD) must comply with a version of the EGCC tailored to New York City, known as the "HPD Overlay."



Map 03: Proposed development plan.

Sustainability and resiliency features of the proposed project may include the installation of a solar photovoltaic (PV) system on the roof. The PV system would contribute to a comprehensive backup power strategy, which also includes backup generators, ensuring that vulnerable residents would not be left without the use of elevators, emergency lighting, or a place to cool off during catastrophic weather events. In order to minimize storm water runoff, the proposed project would collect rainwater falling on the roof and setback terraces for storage in a cellar level cistern. The water would be available for on- and off-site irrigation use, contributing to the maintenance of a vibrant landscape for the Ingersoll Houses campus.

CURRENT SITE CONDITIONS

The APE is located in the heavily urbanized section of Fort Greene of Brooklyn. Brick housing projects comprise the majority of the area, dotted with small open green spaces in between the buildings. Fort Greene Park, the third largest park in Brooklyn is located across Myrtle Avenue to the southeast of the APE.

The APE can be divided into two distinct environments: open space and built.

Open Space

The majority of the APE is comprised of open space. Dotted with trees that are most likely 75 years old and crisscrossed with a concrete walking path. Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street bound the open space on two sides. The Ingersoll Housing Project is located to the west and Saint Michel and St. Edward Church to the north (Image 01).

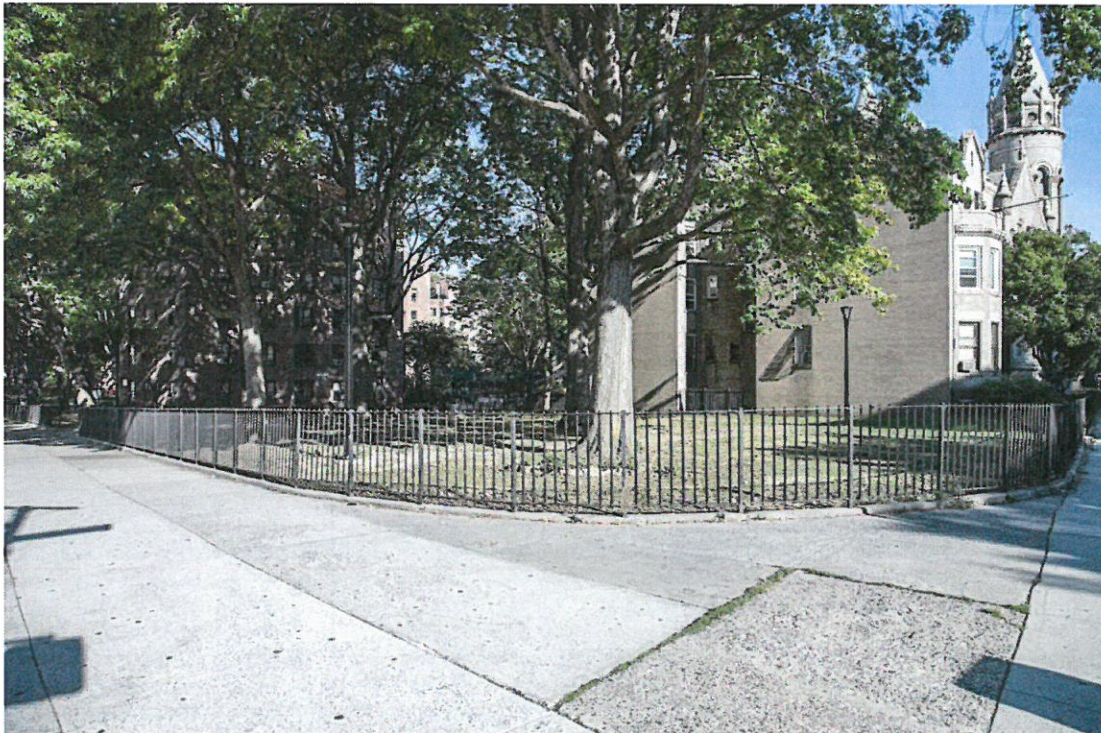


Image 01: Current Area of Potential Effect/Site Image

The formalized open space was created during the construction of the housing development (Image 02). Currently the topography is flat and grass and trees are present (Image 03).

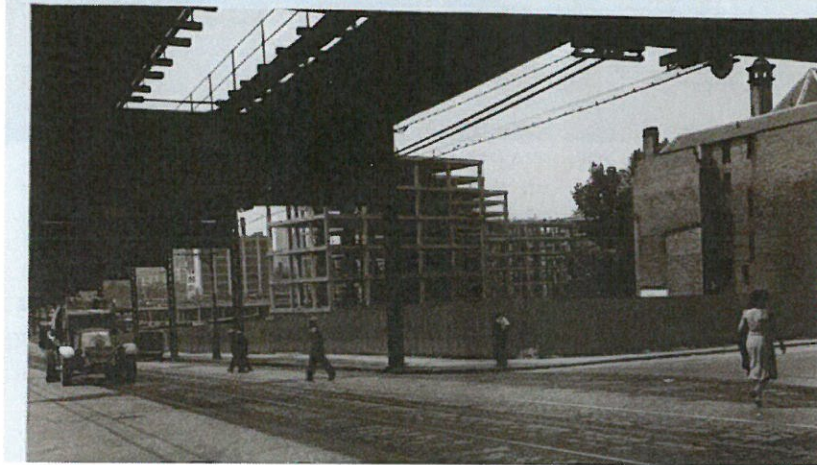


Image 02: Comparison of the current site (top) to the site during the construction of the Ingersoll Housing development.



Image 03: Current APE area – topography

Built Environment

Saint Michael and Saint Edward's Roman Catholic Church and Rectory comprise the northern section of the APE (Image 04). Although the Church has been shuttered, the Romanesque Revival style structure still remains. It remains in good condition, with most of the architectural detail, including stain glass windows, in situ (Images 05 and 06).

The Rectory, which is attached to the Church, continues to service the current Ingersoll Housing complex, being occupied by various offices (Images 07 and 08).

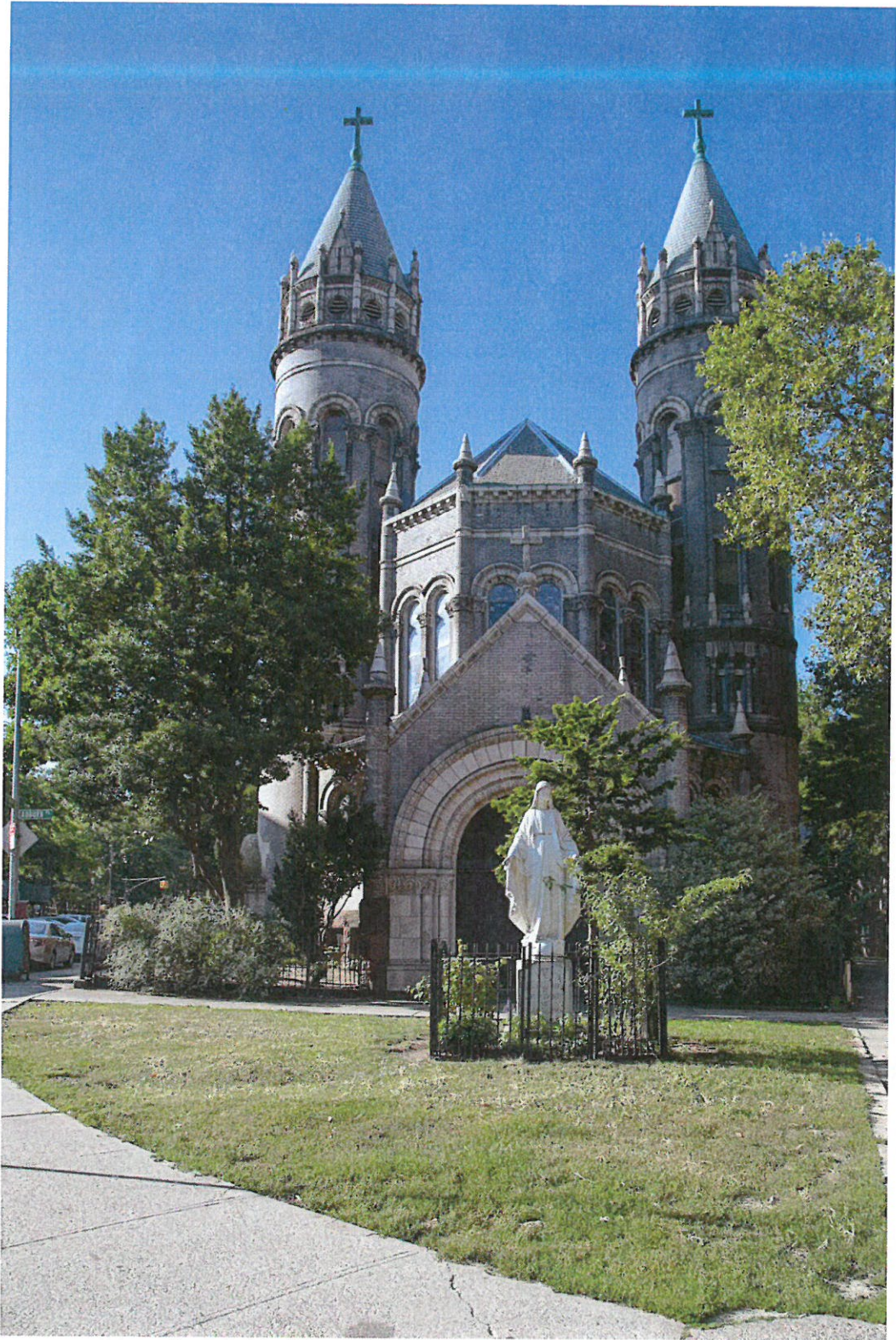


Image 04: Saint Michael and Saint Edwards Church

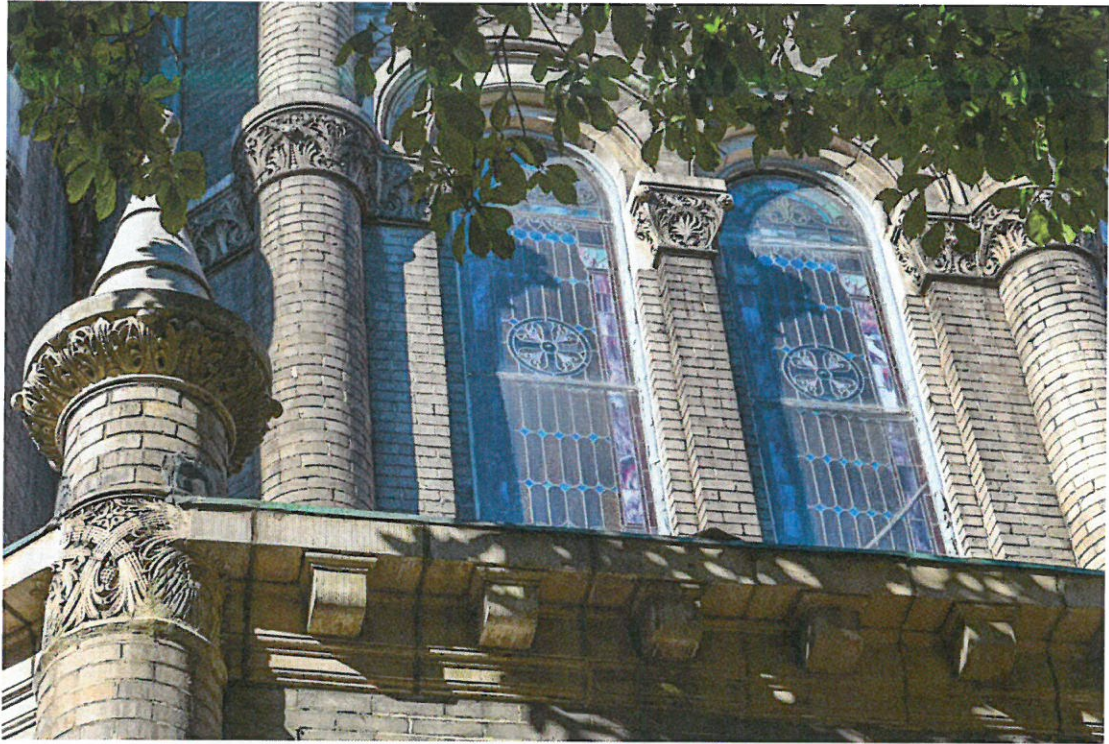


Image 05: Detail of stained glass window



Image 06: Detail of angels

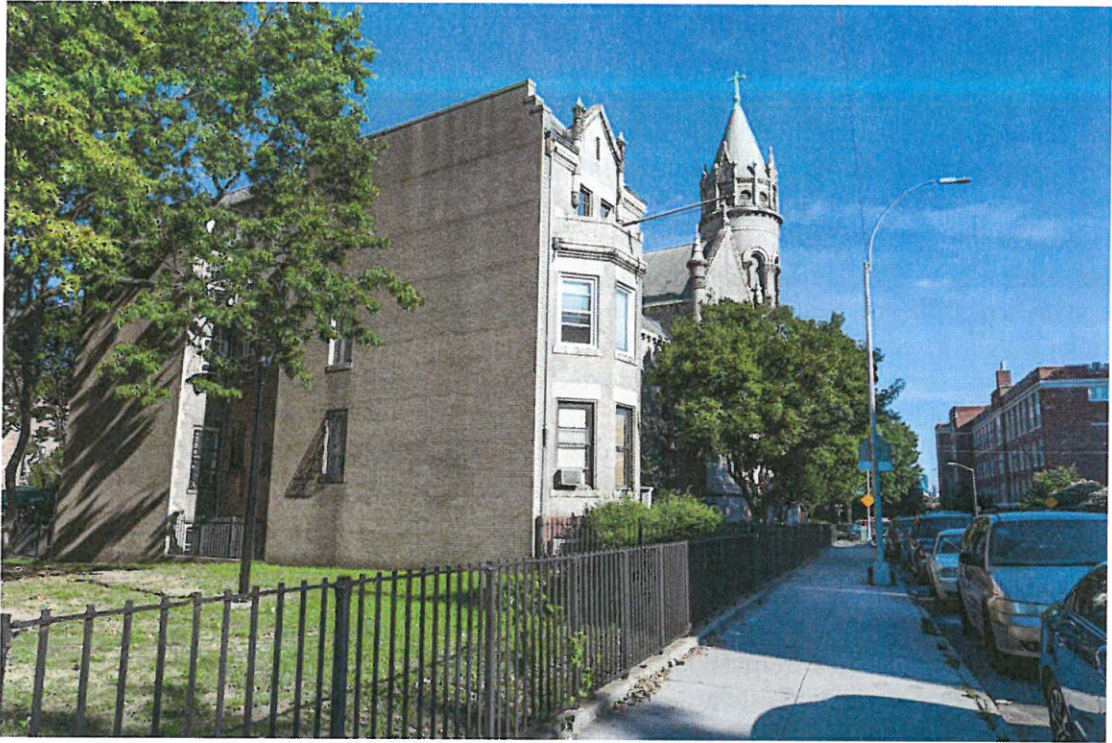


Image 07: Rectory (forefront)



Image 08: Rectory (side view)

II. ENVIRONMENTAL AND PHYSICAL SETTING

The APE is located at the western end of Long Island, adjacent to the East River and Wallabout Bay. Long Island lies within the Hudson Valley region and is part of the New England Upland Physiographic Province. During the three known glacial periods, ice was sometimes as thick as 1,000 feet over portions of western Long Island. Advancing and retreating glaciers carved, scraped, and eroded the land surface in the Northeast. With the final retreat during the Post-Pleistocene (approximately 11,000 to 12,000 years ago), glacial debris, a mix of sand, gravel, and clay, formed the many low hills or moraines that constitute the present topography of the New York City area. Glacial outwash sediments flowing with melt water from the moraines left sedimentary deposits on the coastal plain on which the APE is located and are responsible for the fertile soils that deeply influenced Brooklyn's agricultural history. Along the low hills many rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds were also formed. The constant flow of these rivers and streams as well as the corresponding rise in sea level continued to mold the landscape. The increased water levels from the melting ice sheet flowed over the western end of Long Island's moraines, covering areas of land that once connected New York's islands to the mainland (Edwards and Merrill 1977).

The project site falls within the embayed section of the Coastal Plain, which extends along the Atlantic Coast and ranges from 100 to 200 miles wide. The Long Island prong, which includes southwestern Connecticut, Westchester County, and New York City, is a small eastern projection of the New England uplands, characterized by 360-million-year-old, highly metamorphosed bedrock.

Historical development has altered many of the natural topographic features that once characterized Brooklyn, including grading activities and alterations to the early historic shoreline. According to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil survey, the soils surrounding the APE are primarily comprised of UGBI - Urban land-Greenbelt complex with 3-8% slopes. Typical of heavily urbanized areas, the soils are no longer suitable for farming and consist of a mantle of "human-transported material" (USDA 2013) (Map 04).



Map 04: USDA Soil Survey Map (USDA 2013).

III. DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

The earliest date for human occupation in the northeastern United States is approximately 12,000 to 15,000 years before present (B.P.) following the termination of the last ice age and the recession of the Wisconsin ice sheet that once covered the area (Kraft 1986; Fagan 2004). The sequence of prehistoric occupation is divided into three major cultural periods: Paleo-Indian (circa 13,000 – 10,000 B.P.), Archaic (circa 10,000 - 3,000 B.P.), and Woodland (circa 3,000 B.P.-A.D. 1600). In most regions of the United States, the prehistoric era starts at the beginning of human occupation and terminates at first contact with the European settlers. These cultural period divisions are recognized and identified through changes in climate and the archaeological record.

The Paleo-Indian Period

The first people in North America were nomadic tribes that crossed the Bering Strait from Russia to Alaska at a time when the climate was cooler and sea levels were much lower than in the present. The climate remained cool during the Paleo period as it immediately followed the last ice age. Occupying what was still tundra, these people gradually spread out on the continent, following prey and subsisting on whatever seasonal terrestrial or marine life was available as subsistence resources were scattered across the landscape. When meat was not available, the early inhabitants supplemented their diet with whatever they could forage from the surrounding plants.

To maximize efficiency, these early inhabitants did not establish permanent settlements and remained highly mobile by not producing overly complicated tools or other large objects for use. Paleo-Indian sites tend to be located in one of several types of areas. Temporary camps at elevated locations were well drained and provided good vantage sites for identifying and observing the movements of game (Ritchie and Funk 1971). Rivers, lakes, salt marshes and other coastal environments were utilized for the abundant fish, shellfish, fowl, plant life and other aquatic resources that could be easily procured. Lithic assemblages associated with Paleo-Indian are of the Eastern Clovis Tradition, characterized by flaked tools and fluted lanceolate projectile points. Lithic processing sites are often found alongside streams and rivers where food was procured (Marshall 1982; Fagan 2005).

Archaeological evidence of Native American settlement and activity within what is today the City of New York extends back to the Paleo-Indian period however, few sites have been excavated and/or recorded by modern archaeologists due to the ephemeral nature of such sites and centuries of post-contact land disturbances (Cantwell and Wall 2001).

The Archaic Period

The Archaic period in the mid-Atlantic region is generally characterized by the continual adaptation of Native Americans to the environment through hunting, gathering, and fishing activities. The disappearance of mega-fauna and migration of large game northwards led to a focus on smaller animals and plants. Although dwellings were still considered at most semi-permanent, there was a shift toward longer periods of occupation and limited wandering within a given territory as resources became available (McManamon, et al. 2009). Although population remained low, areas with rich and diverse resources were favored locations and were heavily utilized. The main population concentrations were centered in river valleys that had a wealth of diverse animal and plant resources (Fagan 2005). Eventually this acclimation to specific environments led to the diversity of regional specializations and cultural adaptations (Kraft and Mounier 1982; Kraft 1986).

Archaeological evidence for diversity in cultural adaptations is present in the form of more diverse and complex tool kits compared to Paleo-Indian technology. Stone tools were more refined, and tools in general displayed more variety, including new implements such as ground stone axes, celts, and gouges. Related to these tool-types were improvements in woodworking skills. Areas of occupation within eastern Long Island and New Jersey have also offered evidence of the use of bone and copper in tool production (Kraft and Mounier 1982).

The Woodland Period

Woodland period sites are characterized by the production of clay pottery and later by horticulture and agriculture (Kraft 1986; Custer 1989). Many of the adaptive strategies developed during the Archaic period in the northeastern woodlands continued into the Woodland period. Early and Middle Woodland groups that inhabited the area would have followed the same general settlement and subsistence patterns as the archaic groups before them but made intricately decorated ceramic vessels. Rivers like the Hudson remained central to indigenous territories, utilized not only for their rich resources but also for transportation and communication between scattered peoples. There is evidence that riverine environments in the region could have supported semi-permanent occupations that utilized the coastal resources. However, these sites appear to represent base camps of small, dispersed groups rather than fully articulated agricultural sites (Kraft 1986). The small groups possibly consisted of a few hundred people at most, with this number being a seasonal aggregate rather than a constant population. Stone tools continued to evolve, and in New York, much of the Woodland period toolkit is characterized by long, narrow points (Fagan 2005).

Contact Period

Prior to European settlement of North America, the Hudson Valley was occupied by a subgroup of the Lenni Lenape Native American group of the Algonquin. At the time of European contact as many as 15,000 Native Americans inhabited the New York City area (Burrows and Wallace 1999). Although Native American groups did not keep written records of their habitation, brief descriptions of the area in the seventeenth century are available through written accounts from Henry Hudson's voyage on behalf of the Dutch East India Company. With the arrival of Europeans, Native American settlement and influence in the area quickly diminished. The early European settlers in the area did not always establish or maintain amicable relations with the local Native American groups and therefore did not portray them well in recorded history.

Many different groups of people were categorized as Algonquin due to similarities in language and customs. The Delaware, or Lenni Lenape, were one such group, and occupied the area of New Jersey, the Lower Hudson Valley, eastern Pennsylvania and New York Harbor, extending eastward into Long Island. The Lenape of Long Island contained thirteen smaller tribes. These tribes included the Canarsee, which occupied the area of western Long Island around Wallabout Bay (including the APE), Brooklyn Heights and from Gowanus Bay to Jamaica Bay. The Native Americans referred to the area as "Marechkawieck" or some variation thereof (Map 05). Like most Native American groups, the Canarsee participated in trade relationships with other surrounding tribes. Once contact was made with the Dutch and English, the Canarsee began trading with Europeans as well, however this contact would result in weakening the native population and lead the exit of the Canarsee from Brooklyn (Burrows and Wallace 1999).

Several factors have helped to reduce the degree of documented history and research potential with regard to Native American activity in the New York City area. Permanent settlements by Native Americans did not occur until fairly late in the Woodland Period. The majority of uncovered Native American sites within the area were either located on the highly disturbed fringes of the City or were excavated by amateurs and/or pot-hunters/looters at the turn of the twentieth century, thus destroying the Native American history of the area, without proper documentation (Cantwell and Wall 2001; Bolton 1922, 1934; Burrows and Wallace 1999). The majority of prehistoric evidence recovered post-1900 has been on the city fringes in Staten Island and Queens.



Map 05: Manatvs gelegen op de Noot Riuiet (Vinckeboons 1639).

HISTORIC BACKGROUND¹

Regional History

Dutch fur traders established the first colony in the region, known as New Netherland, in the early seventeenth century. The name New Netherland first appeared in writing in 1614 on a charter for trade and discovery of “newly discovered lands lying in America between New France and Virginia” (New York Historical Society 1844: 53). Although it allowed access to the lands, the charter did not confer any political powers to the explorers. It was not until the Dutch West India Company was established in 1621 that serious attempts to colonize the Hudson Valley area began. The company formed with the purpose of promoting colonization and trade between Africa, the West Indies, and the coast of America. Their powers included the ability to make contracts and alliances; appoint governors, soldiers, and public officers; administer justice; and promote trade. In 1622, the West India Company finally received their charter and established title to New Netherland (Goodwin 1897). New Amsterdam was established as the capital of New Netherland and became an official Dutch province in 1624 (Brodhead 1883) (Map 05).

Willem Kieft succeeded Walter Van Twiller as governor of New Netherland in 1638. After taking over, Kieft established new policies for trading and land ownership. The monopoly on fur-trade was dissolved, and land ownership was made available to the public so that more people from various regions would settle in New Netherland. Any new and willing farmer was given animals, tools, a house, and farm for low rent on the promise of being loyal to the Dutch government (Anderson and Flick 1902).

The earliest European settlements in Brooklyn were the result of these relaxed land ownership policies at the juncture of Van Twiller and Kieft’s governorships in the 1630’s. The first Dutch land “purchase” in the area around Wallabout (and second overall in Brooklyn) occurred in 1637 when Joris Jansen Rapalje purchased a tract of land from the Canarsee people (Map 05). Kieft later legitimized the purchase in 1644 and at least part of the farmland remained in possession of the Rapalje family until the Revolutionary period. The bay and surrounding area was named Wallabout, corrupted from the original “Waal-Bogt” or “Wahle-Boght,” which translates to “the bay of the foreigners” in reference to the number of Walloons who settled in the area following Rapalje’s (also a Walloon) land purchase. Although Rapalje purchased the land in 1637, he did not establish permanent residence until 1654. In the following years, Rapalje served as one of the magistrates of Brooklyn (Stiles 1867).

The few farms on what is now Manhattan were not able to provide enough supply to support the population. Since Long Island was predominantly an agricultural settlement, the Brooklyn farmers became responsible for producing and shipping fruits, vegetables, meats, and cheeses to New Amsterdam to sustain the city. This trade between Brooklyn and Manhattan persisted throughout the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A ferry was established in 1642, making contact with Manhattan Island easier. The area around the ferry terminal became known as “The Ferry,” and it continued to operate between Brooklyn and Peck Slip until 1924. The Brooklyn Bridge, opened in 1883, provided a more efficient way to cross the East River.

¹ Appendix E contains additional maps not presented in the main text of the report.

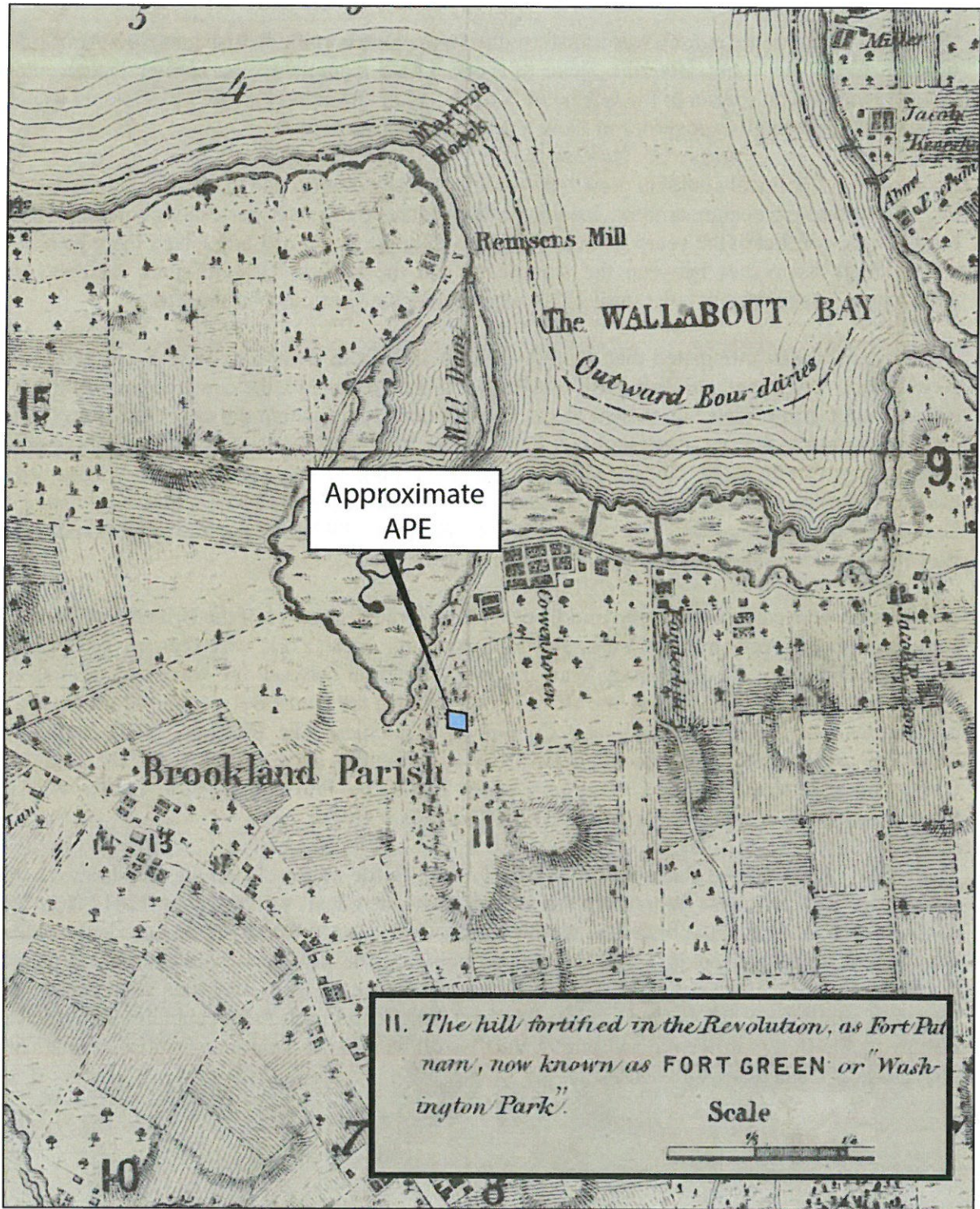
By 1664, control of the colony was transferred from the Dutch to the British and New Amsterdam was renamed New York after the Duke of York. Other changes to the former Dutch colony included the official charter to the village of Broockland or Brookland in 1667 by Colonel Richard Nicolls, the first English governor of New York colony (Stiles 1867).

Economic and political conflicts grew between the British colonies and the British government in the mid to late-eighteenth century, leading to the outbreak of the American Revolution. At the outset of the conflict in the years immediately preceding the Battle of Long Island there were only a few small skirmishes between the Americans and the British. Despite small incidents, the atmosphere was relatively quiet until 1776, when full-scale warfare commenced.

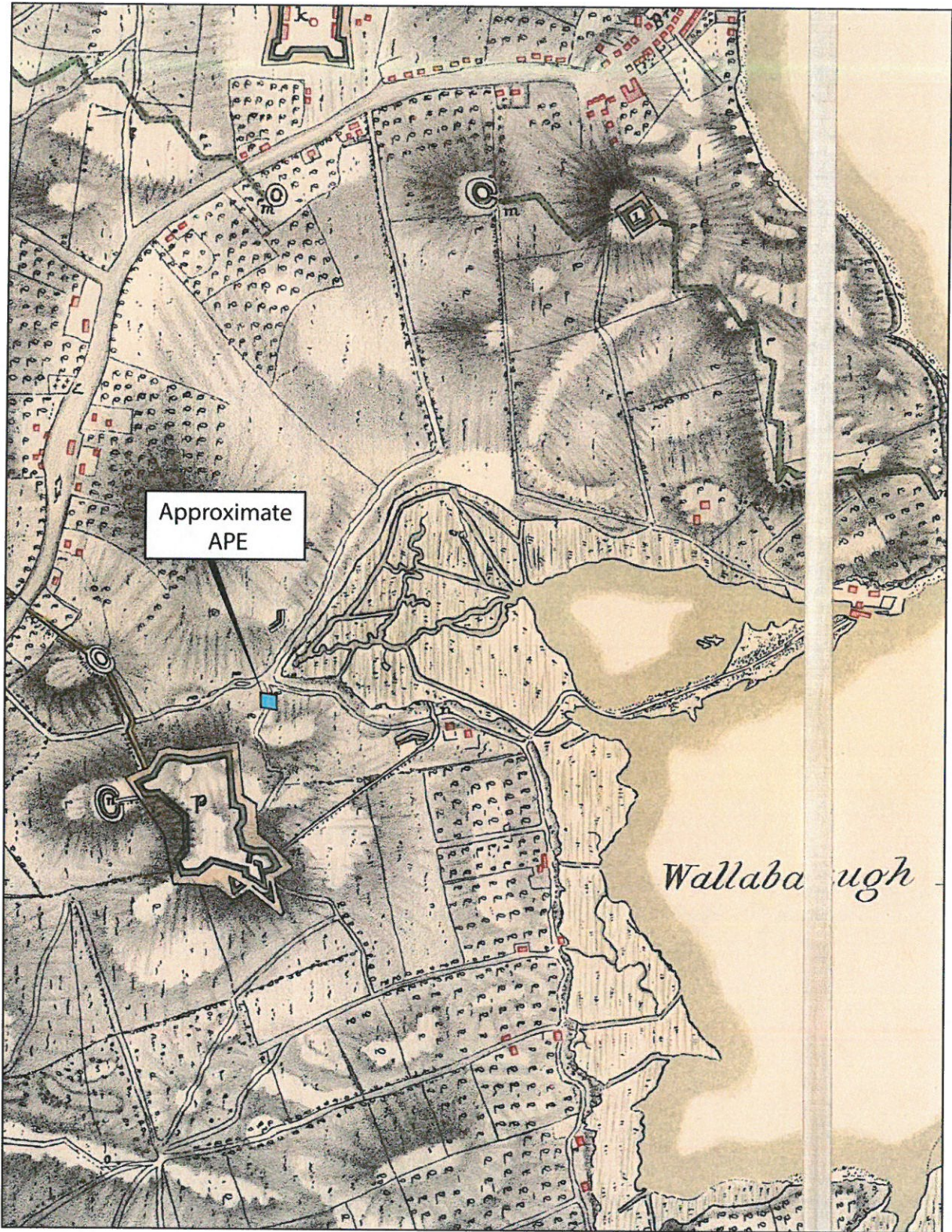
In that year, it was anticipated that operations must shift from Boston to New York, because of New York's central and strategic position (Barck 1931). To prepare, the construction of forts was ordered and George Washington sent forces to be stationed throughout the city. One of these forts was Fort Putnam, the site of present-day Fort Greene Park, which was part of a larger system of fortifications that connected the area to Red Hook (Maps 06, 07, 08, and 10). According to Stiles, the fort was "erected upon a heavily-wooded hill overlooking the Wallabout, now known as Fort Greene, or Washington Park. When cleared of its trees, this was a fine position, commanding the East River and the roads leading into Brooklyn" (Stiles 1867:251).

Estimations were correct and in the middle of the year large dispatches of the British Navy arrived, stationing themselves in New York and Jamaica Bay. New York was seen as strategically important during the Revolutionary War. Its central position between the southern colonies and New England meant that if taken, the British could control the Hudson River and block trade and communication, thereby isolating and dividing the colonies. The Redcoats made landfall in Brooklyn on August 22, 1776 when British Army General Howe landed 15,000 men near Gravesend (Gallagher 1999). On western Long Island the first major battle of the War for Independence commenced on August 27, 1776 (Gallagher 1999).

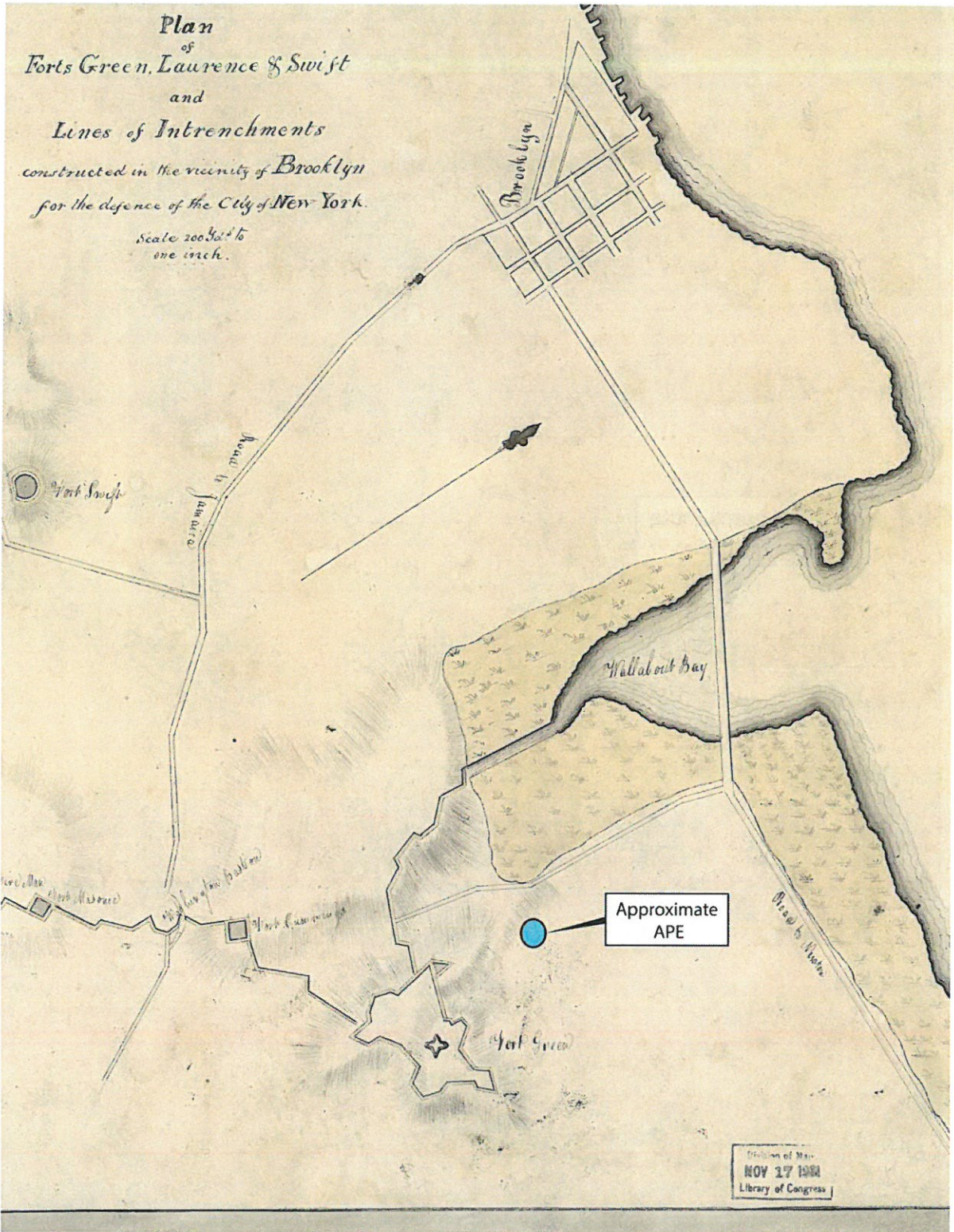
The battle (known as the Battle of Long Island or the Battle of Brooklyn) was the largest battle during the Revolutionary War until the British surrendered at Yorktown in 1781. It is also considered to be one of the bloodiest battles of the whole war. Of the 18,000 American soldiers who fought, there were over 1,000 casualties, including the Maryland soldiers who sacrificed themselves to allow General Washington's retreat. However, this was also seen as the battle that served as a rallying point that led to unity amongst American troops that eventually won the war. Following the Battle of Brooklyn (Long Island), enrollment in the American militias dramatically increased (O'Callaghan 1848-1851).



Map 06: Plan of the Town of Brooklyn and part of Long Island (Ratzer 1770).



Map 07: Steven's facsimile of British head quarters manuscript map of New York (Benjamin Franklin Stevens, Great Britain War Office 1782).



Map 08: Plan of Forts Green, Laurence & Swift and lines of intrenchments constructed in the vicinity of Brooklyn for the defence of the city of New York (United States War Department Office of the Chief of Engineers 1814).

New York City and its surrounding area (i.e. western Long Island's Brooklyn and Queens) were ultimately lost to the British. During British occupation of New York, many prisoners of war ended up on the notorious HMS Jersey prisoner ship that was stationed in Wallabout Bay. The prison ship burned in 1777 with prisoners still on board. In the years following the war, many of the victims' remains from the burned and sunken prison ship would wash up on the shores of Wallabout Bay leading to the erection of a crypt in the vicinity of Vinegar Hill to the west of the bay in 1808 to memorialize the soldiers (Stiles 1870).

In 1782, the British further reinforced and built upon Fort Putnam. In the years between the Revolution and the War of 1812, the fort was destroyed as roads were cut across Brooklyn to connect the East River to points west. In anticipation of the second war, however, Fort Putnam was rebuilt and renamed Fort Greene after General Nathaniel Greene who supervised the initial fort's construction and fought directly under George Washington. Ultimately, the upgrades were for naught, as the area did not see any action during the War of 1812. Subsequently, the area was used to house artillery until the local residents opposed the dangers of that practice. It was left as unused land until 1847 when the city transformed the area into a park (Whittemore 1897). Later in 1873, the remains of the deceased prison ship soldiers were removed from their crypt in Vinegar Hill to a new monument location in Fort Greene Park (Geismar 2003).

Following the Revolutionary War and throughout the nineteenth century, Brooklyn became a major industrial center within the United States. John Jackson was a major contributor to industry and development. He purchased much of the land in the area in the 1790's to start shipbuilding along the East River with his brothers. Upon acquiring land, Jackson constructed a shipyard and housing for his workers.

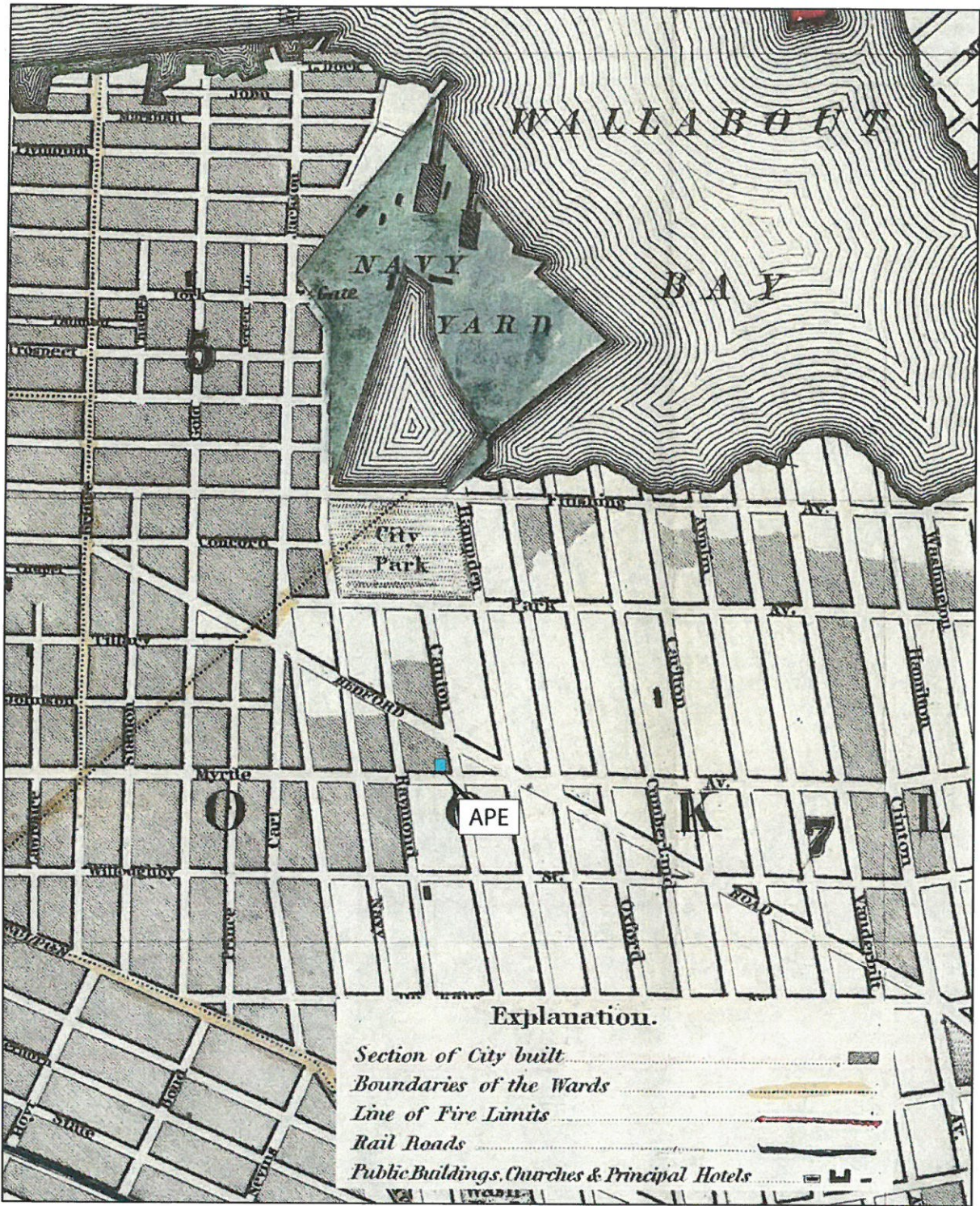
In 1801, Jackson sold approximately 40-acres around Wallabout to the US Government for construction of the Navy Yard. While making improvements to the farm and mill property, he discovered the remains of the prisoners of the aforementioned HMS Jersey and was the one responsible for the initial monument as he organized the efforts and donated a portion of his property adjacent to Wallabout for the memorial (Stiles 1867).

The first major population growth spurt in the project area came when the Fulton Ferry began service in 1814. Passengers, merchandise and goods passed in and out of Brooklyn through the ferry landing in ever increasing volume, until the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1883. When the Erie Canal was built in 1825, New York harbor saw an opportunity to expand its shipping enterprises to facilities in western industrial areas. Increased traffic meant there was a need for larger and better ports in New York to handle the increased cargo loads. By then, Manhattan ports were already crowded with little room for large ships. Brooklyn, still under-developed, had miles of open waterfront and was the most logical area for development.

The successful industrialization of Brooklyn resulted in the ever-increasing population of the area. Thus began intensive occupation in areas of Brooklyn further west than present day Downtown Brooklyn. Beginning in the 1840s, several large farm parcels belonging to individual landowners were divided into smaller lots. The lots became heavily developed and would continuously be built upon well into the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, evolving into distinctive communities. Walt Whitman, a Fort Greene resident and editor of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle at the time, predicted that

Fort Greene would become one of the busiest areas of Brooklyn, on par with the Bowery in Manhattan. He observed during a walk along Myrtle Avenue that one could pass from rural areas with "milk manufactories" at its eastern end to streets that were "regulated, paved, lighted and pumped" (Brooklyn Daily Eagle 1847:2) (Image 09). The rural landscape east of Fort Greene and contrasting development west of the fort is observable in several historic maps from that time (Maps 09 and 10). Ultimately all of Fort Greene began developing and the area prospered, as did the city, fulfilling Whitman's prediction (Map 11).

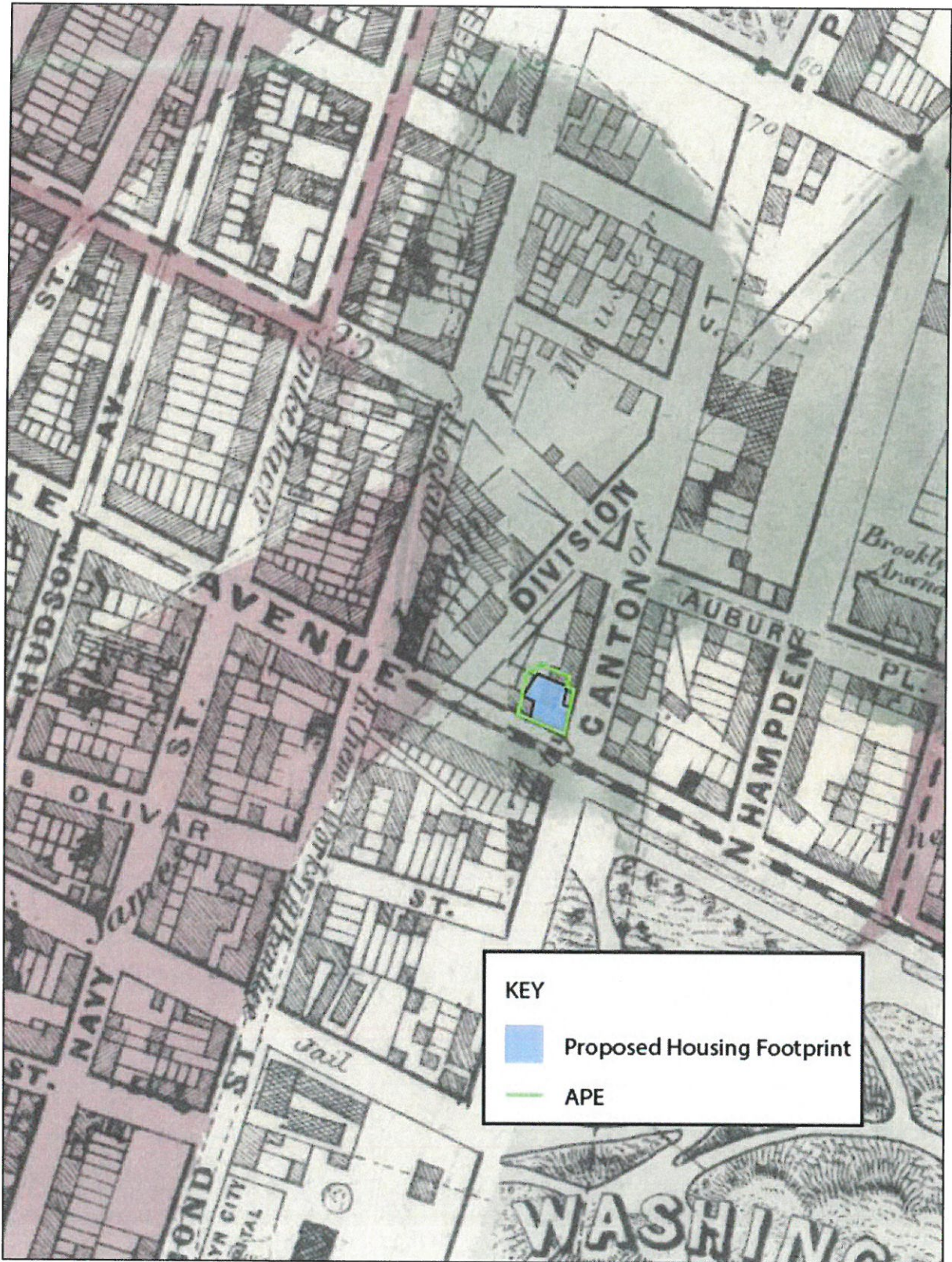
The area became home to a range of economic classes. Several street names were adopted from London place names to attract middle and upper-class professionals who would commute to Manhattan for work and Fort Greene Park was promoted as recreation for finer folk, prompting the construction of upscale homes around the perimeter. In contrast, these were constructed alongside more characteristically non-upper class establishments including a mission and Raymond Street Jail (Kings Co. Jail) on the west side of the park (Map 12).



Map 09: New Map of the City Of New York With Brooklyn & Parts Of Williamsburgh (Smith 1840).



Map 10: Map of the city of Brooklyn, and village of Williamsburg (Butt 1846).



Map 11: Map of the City of Brooklyn (Dripps 1869).



Map 12: Atlas of the city of new york (Fort Greene) (Robinson 1886).

MYRTLE AVENUE—This wide and extended thoroughfare seems likely to become one of the most business places in the city of Brooklyn—answering somewhat here to what the Bowery is to N. York. And when the new ferry gets in operation at the foot of Montagu street it is probable that the passage through the avenue will be still greater. To the east it stretches in a straight line some three miles from Fulton street. It is regulated, paved, lighted and pumped, to the "head of the pavements," two or three blocks beyond its intersection with Bedford avenue—beyond which it assumes more the appearance of a country road. Over a hill to the south of its easternmost extreme, you can get a view of the improvements on the place belonging to the Messrs. Delmonicos. A prodigious earthen wall and fence have been erected around a piece of three acres of land; and the last time we sauntered along there we observed preparations for building. As you come toward town, you will notice quite a number of milk manufactories—not near as bad, perhaps, as where *all soil* is given, but where the wagon with its hoghead or barrels makes still quite a formidable appearance.

On each side, (still coming westward,) lie immense tracts of land, all properly laid out on the city map, and the proper grade fixed, but still unoccupied by houses. Lots here, of 25 feet by 100, sell from \$100 to \$400—and some even still lower than \$100. Off on the streets which are still unregulated, the owners are glad to sell, at moderate prices, in order to save the future assessments, which run up alarmingly against the large proprietors. Many a mechanic who pays \$100 or \$150 a year rent, would do far better to go out here and buy a lot, or a couple of lots, if possible, and build himself a little cottage. The place is healthier, and the whole arrangement would be cheaper.

To East Brooklyn, which lies between Bedford and Cumberland avenues, we intend devoting a special article, and thus refrain from mentioning it here, farther than to say that it is one of the healthiest sections of the city. The land is high in situation, and, as yet, the water is unusually good for cities.—Added to these merits, the houses are not crowded closely.

Clinton avenue, which intersects Myrtle at a distance of two miles from the Fulton ferry, is the finest street of its kind in Brooklyn. It runs from the water, at the Wallabout, to the old Bedford turnpike. Ample in width, and lined on each side by thrifty shade trees—to which ornament, all along, we are glad to see the East Brooklynites devote considerable pains and expense. Clinton avenue may be said to promise, in the future, as it already is, a charming spot for residence or promenade.—Nor must the other cross streets here be forgotten.—They begin at the Wallabout, and are laid out to the Bedford turnpike also—though at present they are only opened to Myrtle avenue.

The contemplated Washington park borders on the streets whose traits we are narrating. When at noble improvement is consummated, it will elevate the whole standard of affairs in this part of the city—a part, too, where a park of the kind is so much needed; for no one with common judgment can fail to see that stretching far and wide the streets here are, in a few years, to be filled with a dense mass of busy human beings. Shall there not be one single spot to relieve the desolating aspect of *all* houses and pavements? And *now*, too, when the park can be had so cheaply! (The price asked by the owners is only about \$70 a lot—much below its intrinsic value.)

Image 09: Brooklyn Daily Eagle (16 August 1847; page 2), describing Myrtle Avenue.

Site History

Prominent early European landowners occupied the areas south of the Wallabout; they included Dr. John Duffield, Samuel Fleet, Samuel James, J. K. St. Felix, Samuel Cowenhoven (Cowenhoven) and Jon Cowenhoven. Several other European settlers owned the land around the APE beginning in 1687, but by the mid-seventeenth century, the Cowenhoven family was among the largest landowners in Brooklyn. The Cowenhoven family in Brooklyn originated with Wolphert Gerrissen Van Cowenhoven, from Utrecht in the Netherlands, one of the original founders of New Amsterdam with the Dutch West India Company. In the early-seventeenth century, Van Cowenhoven settled in Flatlands (formerly New Amersfoot). Van Twiller granted him a patent in 1636 and it is regarded as the first land deed for land on Long Island (New York Times 2007).

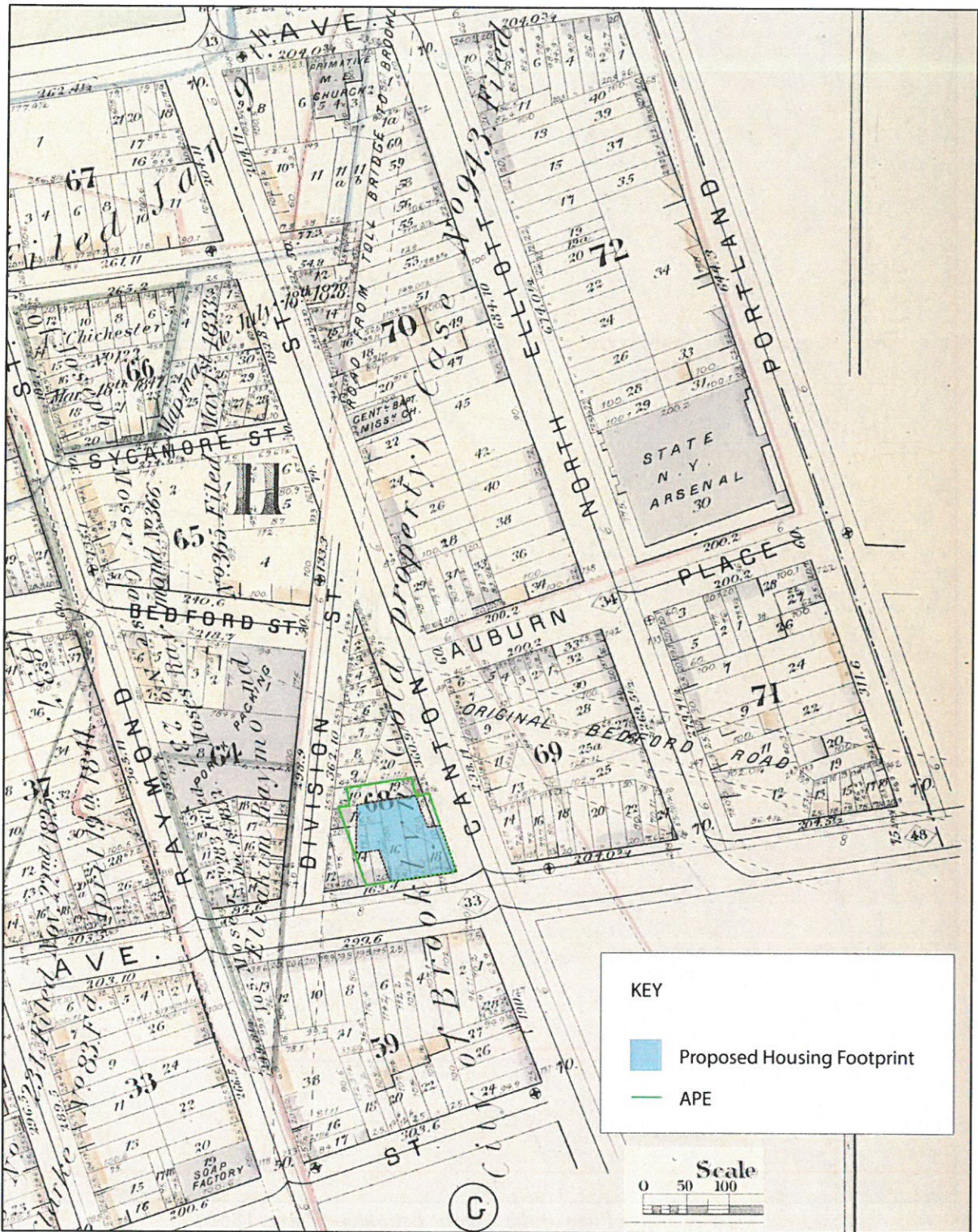
Jon Cowenhoven was the owner of a tract of land south of Wallabout Bay, between approximately Carlton Avenue and Canton Street (Maps 13). It was the southern portion of this property on which Cowenhoven and his son permitted Fort Putnam's construction. According to historic maps, the APE was part of the southwest corner of the property (Maps 10 and 13). In 1823, ownership of the land was transferred to Leffert Lefferts, who had married Cowenhoven's daughter Dorothy. Lefferts did not retain the property for long, selling to the City of Brooklyn, which ultimately was divided it into individual lots (Stiles 1869).

Following the division of the Cowenhoven property in approximately 1845, the APE became a residential complex as transportation advancements, commercial activity, and industrial expansion in the mid- to late-nineteenth century spurred population growth. The increased population and settlement in Brooklyn during the nineteenth century led to the establishment of municipal services such as water and sewer to service the new dwellings. Although the idea of municipal water service was introduced into the Brooklyn legislature in 1838 (likely inspired by construction of the Croton Aqueduct for Manhattan), the city did not break ground for pipe installation until the late 1850s. The issue was deliberated on for so long that the commencement of installation prompted much fanfare. It was not until 1857 that those serving on the water board were also organized into the Board of Sewer Commissioners to begin devising a sewer system. There were a few tunnels that channeled the town's waste into the East River but they were not widespread and prone to flooding the streets. Sewers and water delivery pipes would not become widespread in Brooklyn until the late 1860s (Stiles 1867).

Once smaller residential lots were created from the large farm parcels (Map 14), the APE, as well as the greater Fort Greene area, became home to people from a range of economic classes and ethnic backgrounds. They included working class families, craftsmen, and business owners; some residents were renters, while others owned the properties and were able to afford servants and childcare. Unlike the transient nature of nearby working-class neighborhoods that were predominantly occupied by families associated with the Navy Yard and other industries, Fort Green had a mix of relatively short-term renters as well as long-term homeowners whose families continuously occupied the properties for multiple generations.



Map 13: Map Plan of the City of Brooklyn (Perris 1855).



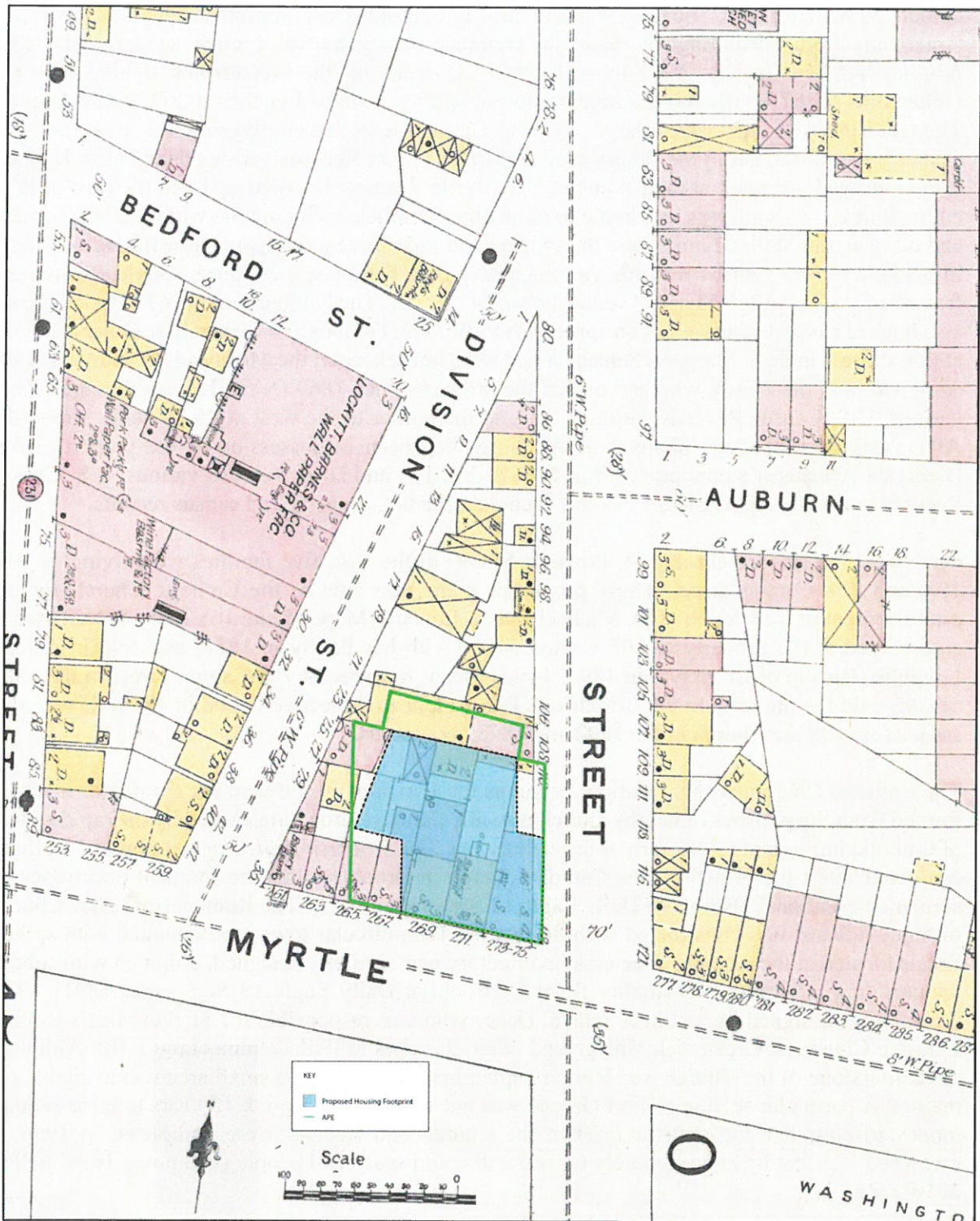
Map 14: Detailed Estate and Old Farm Line Atlas of the City of Brooklyn, Vol 5 Plate A (Hopkins 1880).

In the 1880 census², 18 households were recorded as living in 13 dwellings across 9 addresses associated with the APE. The individuals in these households were immigrants and first generation Americans from Irish, English, Scottish, German, Portuguese, or French backgrounds. Two families had been in New York for at least two generations: the Messerroles, renting from the Goldsmiths at 267 Myrtle Avenue, and the Junes, renting from the Lynches at 269 Myrtle Avenue. The Goldsmiths in 1880 were a large family of German Jews that employed a live-in servant; this property would remain in the family until 1913 (NYC Tax Records various dates). The Hanlans also employed a servant at their home at 271 Myrtle Avenue, likely to assist in the care of their eight children. This address was home to three other families, including the widow Ellen Reardon and her son, the Mellan family, and the Pragers and their three journeyman assisting Isaac Prager in his bakery (US Census Records various dates). The Keenans, a childless couple also renting from the Lynches at 269 Myrtle Avenue, housed a boarder. The Fahlbusches at 263 Myrtle Avenue also housed a boarder, as well as an apprentice to William Fahlbusch's barbershop. Other residents at this address include Margaret Schaap, a widowed housekeeper; the Muirheads, a widow and her adult son; and the Pintos, who had owned the property since 1869 (NYC Tax and Deed Records various, U.S. Census Records various). Around the corner to the west at 25 Division Street, the Allhausens (also spelled Alhausen or Alhouse) had been in possession of the property since Diederick Allhausen's purchase of it in 1866 (NYC Tax and Deed Records various, U.S. Census Records various). Appendices B, C and D contain the tax, property and census records.

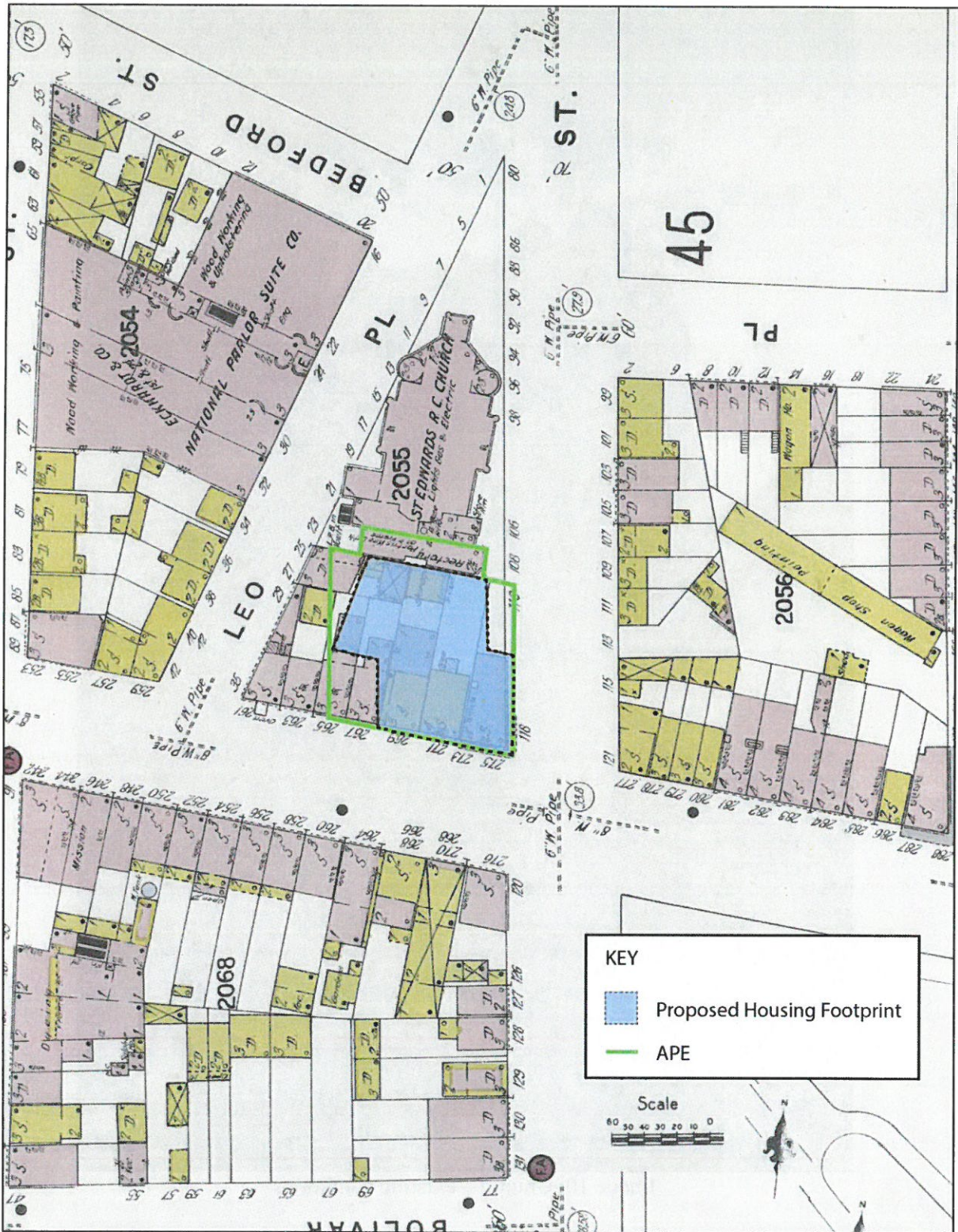
On Canton Street (present-day St. Edwards Street) to the east, five families were living in 102, 106, and 108 Canton Street. These properties were later sold to the Catholic Church for the establishment of the Church of St. Michael and St. Edward (Maps 15 and 16). Mary O'Neil owned and resided at the property at 102 Canton Street with her family in 1880, and sold it to John Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn, in 1891. James Sloan, recorded at 108 Canton Street in the 1880 census, sold the property to the Bricklayers Benevolent & Protective Union in 1888. It was also associated with the Church in the 1892 and 1893 tax records.

The Catholic Church, at this location, began as the Parish of St. Edward the Confessor in 1891, formed from the parishes of nearby churches to alleviate overcrowding caused by the rapid arrival of Catholic immigrants at the turn of the century. As *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* reported, "Nothing can better attest the growth of the Catholic church in Brooklyn than the frequent occurrence of similar celebrations" (Brooklyn Daily Eagle 13 September 1891). The Romanesque-style Church of Saint Edward was constructed with 80 feet tall twin circular towers ornamented with spiked finials located at the entrance. The attached Rectory was similarly designed, although with subtler features (e.g. no tower and smaller finials) (Brooklyn Daily Eagle 13 September 1891). The Church was designed by architect John J. Deery who was responsible for St. Veronica's Roman Catholic Church in Greenwich Village and other churches in Philadelphia (Image 10). Although the cornerstone of the Church was laid on September 13, 1891 and a small area was available for mass, this particular section of Fort Greene was not wealthy and it took 15 years to raise enough money to complete the structure. When the Church and Rectory were completed in 1906, it measured 124 feet by approximately 65 feet and could seat 1000 people (Unknown 1914, SHPO 2016) (Map 17).

² 1880 is the earliest year the census records list the street address along with names in the census.



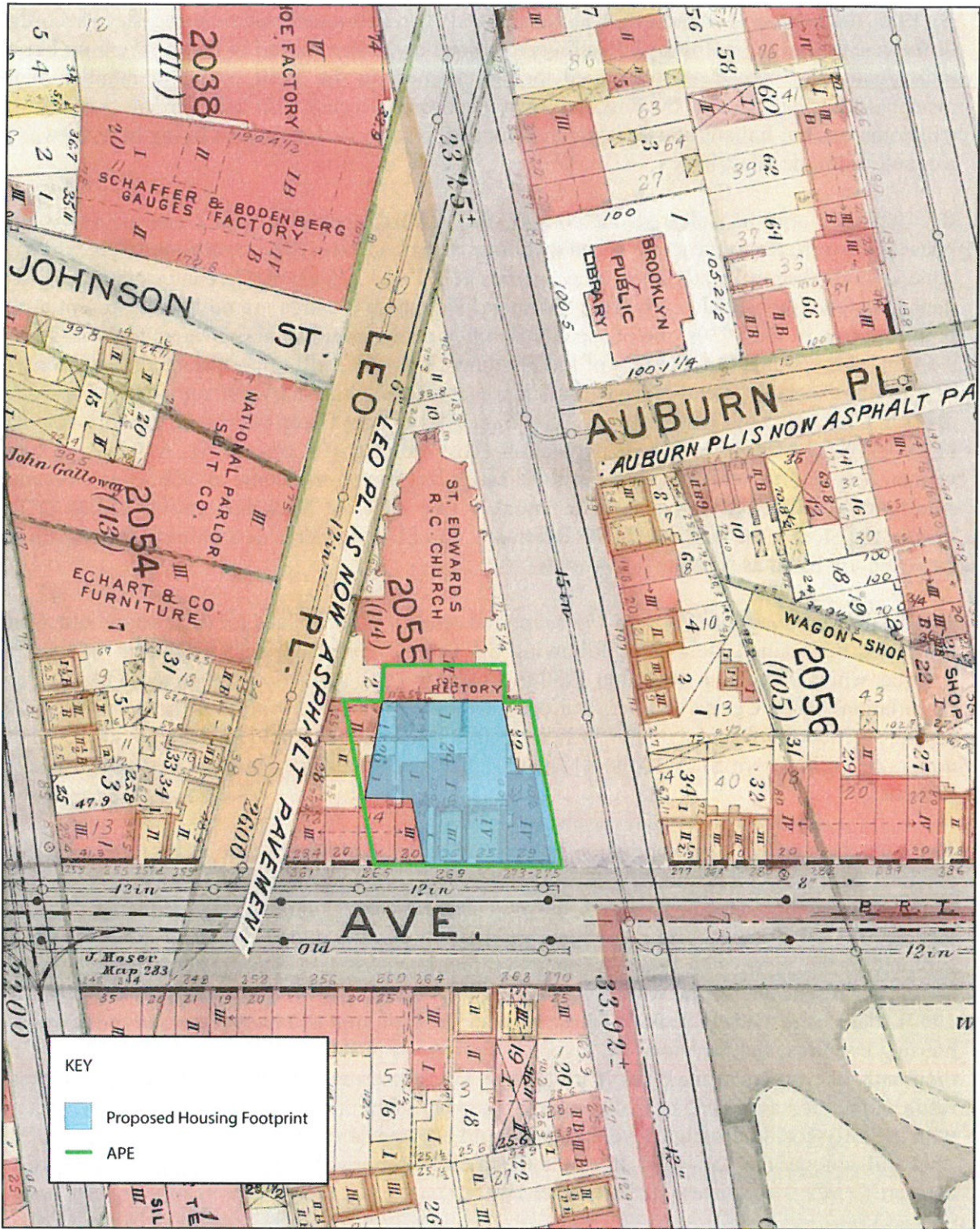
Map 15: Insurance Maps of Brooklyn (Sanborn 1884).



Map 16: Insurance Maps of Brooklyn (Sanborn 1904).



Image 10: Church – existing conditions



KEY

Proposed Housing Footprint

APE

Map 17: Atlas of the borough of Brooklyn City of New York, Vol. 2 (Hyde 1904).

By 1900, the residences in the APE had transitioned to predominantly German ancestry. According to the census, the ratio of rented dwellings to owned dwellings shifted in favor of renting but the individuals who owned also occupied their properties. In the 1910 census, a number of the residents were indicated as owning their own businesses. Recent Irish and German ancestry was still common, but Italians and Russian and Hungarian Jews were now also living here, as well as a couple from the West Indies.

By 1920, the area had cleared out considerably according to that year's census. Only eight households were recorded across seven dwellings at six addresses. The Irish population, while not gone, dwindled significantly after the properties at 271 and 275 Myrtle Avenue were reworked to house far fewer households. The few Italian individuals in the area are no longer present at this point in time. In the 1930s, the occupations shifted away from business owners towards a more working class population. Owners of the buildings, however, still often occupied their property. The 1930s also saw the entry of African American residents into the APE, although it is possible that some occupied the APE in the years before 1880 as Fort Green was home to more than half of Brooklyn's African American population (Historicfortgreene.org 2016). A widowed black woman and her two children, both in their early 20s, rented the home at 269 Myrtle Avenue. Additionally, 271 Myrtle Avenue was rented to five different black households of one or two people: the Stones, the Blackwells, the Jeffersons, and Ella and Gertrude Scofield, who share a last name but are listed as separate households.

The detailed censuses of 1930 and 1940 reported rents or home values for each household. Some properties maintained their value following the Great Depression, such as that at 267 Myrtle Avenue, which went from \$8,300 in 1930 to \$8,000 in 1940 (actually a net increase in value due to deflation) (U.S. Census Records various). Others did not. The value of the property at 271 Myrtle Avenue fell from \$8,000 in 1930 to \$1,000 in 1940; that would be the equivalent in 2016 dollars of falling from \$115,280 to \$17,189.07 (CPI Inflation Calculator, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics).

These numbers reflect a greater reality for the neighborhood of Fort Greene at this time, which had declined during the recession. The smaller residential structures in the APE had been reduced to slums. In contemporary news reports, the area slated for development, more formally known as the Navy Yard District, was sometimes referred to as "the Jungle". Living conditions were deplored in the press, with State Housing Commissioner Edward Weinfeld indicating that, "the area is at present one of the worst blighted sections of the city" (*Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, 28 Jun 1940). Plans were made to demolish these substandard buildings and construct a \$20 million public housing complex, the Raymond V. Ingersoll Houses, to provide housing for the families of the thousands of workers at the Navy Yard (Image 11). These residents had suddenly appeared as a result of the increased need of manufactured goods brought on by World War II. The city set out with the lofty goal that such a development would become "a symbol of the American way of life 'that will conquer the Axis and will guarantee to every American family the minimal standards of comfort'" (*New York Times*, 10 September 1942).

Plans were filed on October 7, 1940, to build the second of the three groups comprising the development; the current APE is part of "super-block No. 1" under these plans (*New York Times*, 8 Oct 1940). The New York City Housing Authority officially acquired this land over the course of the next two years, in some cases through condemnation proceedings. The block discussed in this report is specifically mentioned in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* on March 3, 1941, as having been completely demolished, "but for the St. Edward's R. C. Church at the corner of the triangle." An encroachment agreement was made with the Church in 1943. Images 12, 13 and 14 show the area during demolition and prior to construction.



Image 11: St. Edwards Catholic Church, St. Edwards Street - Auburn Place, facing north (NYPL 1939-1941).



Image 12: Myrtle Avenue - St. Edward's Place (NW Corner, corner buildings demolished, Church Rectory on right) (NYPL 1941).



Image 13: Myrtle Avenue - St. Edward's Place (NW Corner, South Face of church after corner buildings demolished) (NYPL 1941).

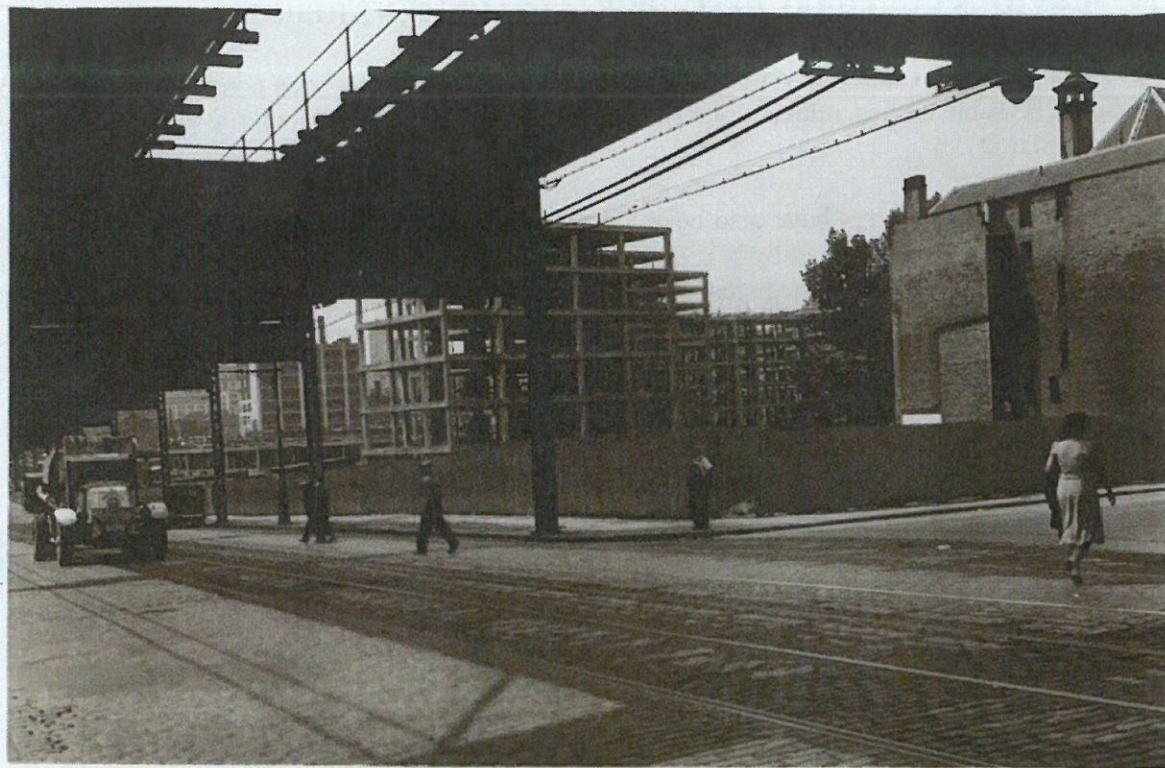


Image 14: Myrtle Avenue - St. Edward's Place (NW Corner, corner new construction of Ingersoll Houses, Church on right) (NYPL 1941).

IV. PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REPORTS

Several archaeological investigations and documentary studies have been conducted in the vicinity of the APE. Table 01 lists relevant reports completed within Fort Green on file with the NYC LPC and NY SHPO.

Several historic structures have also been identified within a .25 mile radius of the APE. These structures have been reviewed by NY SHPO and were listed or determined as eligible for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places (SRHP and NRHP) (Table 02). The aforementioned Fort Greene Historic District contains several properties listed on the NRHP. Both the Church, including the Rectory, and the Ingersoll Housing Complex have already been determined “eligible” for NRHP listing by NY SHPO.

Table 01: Previous Documentary and Archaeological investigations.

LPC #	REPORT TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR
141	Proposed Residential Tower and Parking Facility – Brooklyn Hospital Complex – Dekalb Avenue and Ashland Place, Fort Greene, Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York – Stage IA Literature Review and Archaeological Historic Sensitivity Evaluation	City/Scape, Cultural Resource Consultants	1996
150	Stage IA Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis - Block 2030, 30-32 Carlton Avenue (Lot 40 and 41), Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York	City/Scape, Cultural Resource Consultants	2004
155	Documentation of the Wallabout Urban Renewal Area Housing Site (Block 2027), Brooklyn, New York	Geismar, Joan	1988
188	Archaeological Field Testing at the Shaft 21B Project Site, Near Kent and Willoughby Avenues, in Brooklyn, New York	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.	1991
195	Archaeological Testing Report for 457, 561 and 465 Waverly Avenue, Brown Memorial Church Development Project, Brooklyn, New York	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.	1991
214	Phase IA Literature Review and Archaeological Assessment - LIU Wellness Center - Blocks 2086 and 2087 - Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York	Hartgen Archaeological Associates	2003
225	Shaft Site 21B, NYC-DEP - City Tunnel No. 3, Stage 2 - Phase IA Archaeological Assessment Report	Historical Perspectives, Inc.	1989

LPC #	REPORT TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR
230	Bridge Car Wash Site, Archaeological Assessment Report	Allee King Rosen and Fleming, Inc. and Historical Perspectives, Inc.	1990
255	The Archaeology of Domesticity in Victorian Brooklyn: Exploratory Testing and Data Recovery at Block 2006 of the Atlantic Terminal Urban Renewal Area, Brooklyn, New York	John Milner and Associates	1996
856	The Restoration of Portions of the Prison Ship Martyrs Monument – Fort Green Park, Borough of Brooklyn – Archaeological Assessment – Contract No. BQ32-103M	Geismar, Joan	2005
1620	Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn - Dry Well Locations Near Willoughby Gate - Archaeological Testing Memo Report, Project No. B032 - 110M	Geismar, Joan	2014

Table 02: SHPO assessed properties within the APE.

USN	NAME	STATUS
4701.008303	158 WASHINGTON PK	Listed
4701.008331	159 WASHINGTON PK	Listed
4701.008332	161 WASHINGTON PK	Listed
4701.008333	163 WASHINGTON PK	Listed
4701.008334	160 WASHINGTON PK	Listed
4701.008335	162 WASHINGTON PK	Listed
4701.008336	164 WASHINGTON PK	Listed
4701.008337	165 WASHINGTON PK	Listed
4701.008338	166 WASHINGTON PK	Listed
4701.008339	167 WASHINGTON PK	Listed
4701.00834	168 WASHINGTON PK	Listed
4701.008341	169 WASHINGTON PK	Listed
4701.01471	BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY, WALT WHITMAN BRANCH - 93 SAINT EDWARDS ST	Eligible
4701.018799	Ingersoll Houses (NYCHA, 1944) - 120 Navy Walk 11201	Eligible
4701.018873	Auburn Family Residence I Cumberland Hospital - 39 Auburn Place 11205	Eligible
4701.019224	Church of St. Michael and St. Edward - 108 St Edward's Place 11201	Eligible
4701.018512	Fort Greene Historic District (NR # 90NR01318)	Listed

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of the Phase IA is to determine the potential for the recovery of significant cultural resources and that may be considered significant/eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Significance is determined by specific criteria set forth by the National Park Service for NRHP. Due to the proximity of known historic districts and the nature of potential eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth century development, the APE has a moderate to high potential to contain subsurface historic cultural resources that would be impacted by the proposed construction activities on site. The project, as proposed at the time of the completion for this report, will also impact the previously determined National Register Eligible, Saint Michael and Saint Edwards Church.

PREHISTORIC SENSITIVITY

While it is likely that Native Americans used the site prior to European contact, the potential for preservation and recovery of any prehistoric artifacts or features is extremely low. Relevant factors in determining whether such resources could remain intact include the nature of the occupation, the post-depositional durability of materials and the post-deposition land use. As the APE is close to the shoreline and wetlands, it is unlikely that a village or Native American burial site would exist here. It is very possible that the area was utilized for its riverine resources, as suggested by Native American presence on early-seventeenth century depictions of the area around the APE. However, encountering Native American resources in heavily urban areas such as the APE is rare. Typically such resources have been obliterated by the surrounding development.

HISTORIC SENSITIVITY

There is inconclusive evidence as to the exact date when actual structures were built on the APE during the nineteenth century. Also in question is whether or not they were constructed with access to city water and sewer services. The earliest map depicting structures on the property is the Perris 1855 map (Map 17). The City of Brooklyn did not break ground for the installation of water service until the late 1850s and sewers followed after that. According to Stiles, sewers and water delivery pipes would not become widespread in the City of Brooklyn until the late 1860s (Stiles 1867). Therefore it is likely that the houses were constructed with privies, cisterns and wells.

While the demolition of the nineteenth structures and subsequent construction of the Ingersoll Housing complex nearby could have impacted the existing cultural resources within the APE, the APE itself has remained almost exclusively undeveloped; currently open greenspace. The only structure currently extant within the APE is the Church Rectory.

Historic photographs taken during the construction of the Ingersoll Houses depict an empty corner adjacent to the Church complex, indicating the high potential that nothing was ever constructed in the APE following demolition of the nineteenth century properties. It is likely that remains of the demolished structures and any backyard features still exist below surface. Potential resources include the original building foundations and rear yard features. The available historic maps depicting the individual lots and buildings show small backyard spaces at the rear of the Myrtle-facing properties where archaeological features such as privies or wells may exist. An overlay of

the proposed project footprint demonstrates that the rear yards and associated areas fall with the presently undeveloped area.

Construction of the Rectory, which has a basement, would have impacted any archaeological resources within its footprint. However, the entire Church complex has been deemed eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. The Church is significant as an example of an “intact turn-of-the-twentieth-century Romanesque Revival style Church with an unusual apsidal front flanked by two prominent towers” and “high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling” (NY SHPO 2016) (Image 15).

RECOMMENDATION

In consideration of the information presented in this report, including the proximity of the APE to the Fort Greene Historic District, there is moderate to high potential for the recovery of in situ, buried cultural resources. Excavation within the project area has the potential to expose materials associated with several families that occupied the APE including families with long-term occupation of the site. Any findings could offer a comparative look at the lifeways of a range of economic tiers within his single block.

As the site is largely undeveloped and accessible, Phase IB backhoe testing with a flat shovel bucket, is recommended. Backhoe testing will enable documentation of a larger area allowing greater depths to be exposed and assessed. If testing reveals significant stratigraphic and/or cultural resource remains, hand testing would follow.

In addition to the Phase IB Field Test, in consideration of the project plans, and the NR eligible status of the Church, it is recommended that the existing conditions of the exterior and interior of the Church and Rectory be photographically documented, prior to the demolition of the Rectory. As the structures are attached precautions should be taken during demolition and construction to ensure the stability of the larger Church structure.



Image 15: Comparison of the present-day site and the 1940s construction of the Ingersoll Houses.

VI. REFERENCES

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2016 Resource Evaluation USN# 04701.019224

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Appendix A:

Scope of Work



July 19, 2016

Juan Barahona
BFC Partners
325 Gold Street - 7th Floor
Brooklyn, New York 11201-3040
Phone: (718) 422-9999 ext.146
Email: jbarahona@bfcnyc.com

Re: Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Phase IA Historical Documentary and Archaeological Assessment Report and assistance with Section 106 Alternative Analysis for the proposed development at the corner of corner of Myrtle Avenue and Saint Edwards Street, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York.

Thank you for contacting Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (Chrysalis), with regard to the Scope of Work/Cost Proposal for a Phase IA for development of the property at the corner of Myrtle Avenue and Saint Edwards Street, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York.

Chrysalis is a fully licensed and insured, Disadvantaged, Small, Woman-Owned Business (DBE/WBE) in the State of New York, holding membership with the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RoPA). We are listed on the approved list of Cultural Resource Management (CRM) (Archaeological) firms for the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NY SHPO).

Chrysalis has been conducting Phase IA, IB, II and III projects since 2001 in the NYC area. Over thirty Phase IAs have been completed on behalf of public and private institutions. Work has been undertaken in all five boroughs, as well as within the Counties of Westchester, Nassau, Suffolk and Ulster and the State of New Jersey. Additionally Chrysalis' staff has conducted a substantial amount of work in the vicinity of the proposed project including projects along Columbia Street, Brooklyn Bridge Park and in DUMBO.

For this proposal, there are two potential avenues of work requested; a Phase IA Cultural Resource Assessment and Consultation Services regarding potential for mitigation measures (i.e. the Alternative Analysis).

Phase IA Documentary Research and Archaeological Assessment Report (Overview):

The Phase IA will incorporate information provided by your office regarding the specific project (i.e. proposed work, depths of excavation, locations of excavation, etc.), a review of previous cultural resource reports in the project area, historical information about the project area and a review of historic maps to determine whether or not the potential for buried cultural resources exists within the project area (see below for specific questions and tasks).

New York
4110 Quentin Road
Brooklyn, NY 11234-4322
Phone: 718.645.3962

info@chrysalisarchaeology.com
www.chrysalisarchaeology.com

Rhode Island
One Richmond Square – Suite 121F
Providence, RI 02906-5139
Phone: 401.499.4354

As part of the process the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NY SHPO), the Regulatory Agency in charge of cultural resource reviews for the State of New York, and the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), the Regulatory Agency in charge of cultural resource reviews for the City of New York, may be consulted to coordinate issues such as the Area of Potential Effect (APE). All information will be incorporated into the Phase IA Report, which will conclude with recommendations as to how to proceed in the cultural resource management process, if at all.

The Phase IA Study will attempt to identify issues such as, but is not limited to:

- a. The Native American history of the area
- b. Documentary and cartographic history of the project area
- c. Specific history of the property itself including if Historic structures existed on site
- d. Significance in terms of potential National Register eligibility
- e. Could the proposed project impact potential buried cultural resources on the site – thus requiring moving the project to the Phase IB stage of the overall Cultural Resource Management (Archaeological) Process.

Specific tasks to be undertaken during this process include, but are not limited to:

- a. Obtain and assess information provided by the project regarding site plans (including proposed depths of excavation).
- b. Gather historical and cartographic information at NY SHPO and LPC and the New York State Museum and other repositories (including local historical societies and libraries, etc.)
- c. Preliminary visit of the project area
- d. Draft the Phase IA Report
- e. Phase IA sent in digital format to your office for review
- f. Incorporation of comments and/or suggestions and submittal to NY SHPO and the LPC of the draft report
- g. Production of final Phase IA Report – generally one printed and digital copy to all parties – note that NY SHPO no longer accepts/requires printed copies of reports as all submission must be via the CRIS system.

Schedule for the Phase IA:

In general, a Phase IA Report takes approximately 30 business days to gather the necessary documentary information and produce a draft report. However, every effort will be made to expedite the process.

Work can begin immediately upon receipt of the Notice to Proceed from your office.

Consultation Services regarding the potential Alternative Analysis

As part of the formal Section 106 process, an Alternative Analysis of the various proposed actions may be required. This would include incorporation of data from the Phase IA and comparison to the project plans. As part of the process, the potential for offsets (i.e. mitigation) may be recommended if only one alternative is viable for the project.

This consultation will involve not only work with the prime contractor, but also may include consultation with the Regulatory Agencies, other agencies, consulting parties and other parties including the public and stakeholders.

For the purposes of this proposal, we anticipate a minimal amount of coordination work with the agencies.

We would anticipate that the overall project may require up to 40 hours to develop an outline of potential alternatives and options. If it appears that additional hours and/or resources would be required to complete this task, a detailed proposal would be developed and submitted prior to any commencement of work.

If you have any questions with regard to this proposal and/or the Cultural Resource Management Process and Requirements, in general, please contact me at the number(s) listed above.

Once again, thank you for the opportunity to submit this proposal and I hope that we can work together on this project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Alyssa Loorya".

Alyssa Loorya, M.A., MPhil., R.P.A.,
President

Appendix B:
Deed Conveyances

Table 04: Deed Conveyances

GRANTORS	GRANTEES	DATE OF RECORDING	REMARKS
Ceser, Pieter (heirs of)	Jan Damen	August 6, 1687 (ack)	
Alburtus, Peter C. (heir of)	Peter C. Alburtus (children of)	May 30, 1687 (ack)	
Albertus, Peter C. (heirs of)	Declaration	January 25, 1687/8	
Alburtis, John & William	Power of Attorney	July 23, 1695	
Damon, John & Fritie	William Huddlestone	August 23, 1695	
Alburtis, John & William (Atty of)	William Huddlestone	September 20, 1695	
Huddlestone, William & Sarah	John Damon	May 2, 1696 (ack)	
Huddlestone, William & Sarah	John Damon	May 5, 1696	
Breucklyn, Town of	Minutes of Town Meeting	May 9, 1699	
Breucklyn, Town of	Minutes of Town Meeting	May 9, 1699	
Brooklyn, Freeholders of	Jooris & Jacob Hanssen; Cornelius Van Duyn (as Trustees) Freeholders of Brooklyn	May 13, 1702	
Brooklyn, Freeholders of	Minutes of Town Meeting	May 13, 1702	
Brooklyn, Freeholders of	Minutes of Town Meeting	May 13, 1703	
Brooklyn, Town of, Patentees of	Freeholders of Brooklyn	May 8, 1739	
Pickeman, Robert	John Covenhoven	May 21, 1762 (ack)	
Pickeman, Robert & Rebecca	John Covenhoven	June 2, 1762	
Couwenhoven, Rem	John Couwenhoven	March 18, 1783	
Cowenhoven, Peter C. (heirs of)	John Cowenhoven	November 21, 1817	
Cowenhoven, John & Eliza	Leffert Lefferts	August 19, 1823	
Lefferts, Leffert & Maria	William Cornell & Isaac Moser, Overseers of the Poor of the Town of Brooklyn	May 2, 1825	
Brooklyn, City of	John S. Ryder	April 14, 1845	
Brooklyn, City of	John Carroll	April 16, 1845	
Brooklyn, City of	Isaac Brinkerhoff & Benjamin Hinchman	April 17, 1845	
Brooklyn, City of	John McCloskey	August 7, 1845	
Brooklyn, City of	John Whitely	August 20, 1845	
Whitely, John	Moses Wiggins	April 23, 1846	
Ryder, John S. & Jane J.	Edward Farrell	August 11, 1846	
Carroll, John	Elizabeth Brady & Andrew Clark	August 18 1846	
Brady, Elizabeth & Clark, Andrew	John Carroll	November 30, 1846	
Brinkerhoff, Isaac & Maria	Benjamin Hinchman	February 23, 1849	
McKenny, Patrick & Ann (formerly Farrell)	Rodney S. Church	September 5, 1849	
Davis, Peter B. & Ellen (formerly Cowenhoven, widow of Peter C. Cowenhoven)	John Cowenhoven	December 10, 1849	

GRANTORS	GRANTEES	DATE OF RECORDING	REMARKS
Brooklyn, City of	William F. Cary	March 14, 1850	
Carroll, John & Eliza	Mary Brady	October 8, 1852	
Bedell, Sylvanus	Benjamin Hinchman	May 8, 1854	
Hinchman, Benjamin & Susan	Frances Eging	March 18, 1856	
Hinchman, Benjamin & Susan	Luder Witpen	April 3, 1857	
Whitely, John & Mary	Robert Reade	April 27, 1857	
Reade, Robert & Mary J.	Mary Brady	May 5, 1857	Myrtle Ave 29 from St Edwards St 25
Redford, William (Referee)	Jane A. Crawford	December 1, 1857	Myrtle Ave 29 from St Edwards St 25 ft
Hinchman, Benjamin & Susan	Emaline Anderson	May 2, 1859	Cor Myrtle & St Edwards Pl 29x102
Anderson, Emmeline & David W.	Charles Joubaird	July 30, 1859	Cor Myrtle Ave & Leo Pl 23x76 ft
Crawford, Jane A. (devisee of)	Mary Brady	December 1, 1859	Myrtle Ave 23'2" from Leo Pl 20x75
Eging, Frances & John H.	Henry T. Taber	May 21, 1861	
Joubaird, Charles & Francesce (Franzis)	Morris H. Roberts	May 2, 1863	
Roberst, Morris H. & Sarah O.	Francesco Joubaud	May 2, 1863	
Lott, Engelbert (Sheriff) & Carroll, John	Ulick Burke	July 5, 1864	
Burke, Ulick	Mary Brady	July 5, 1864	
Hinchman, Benjamin & Susan	James Pattison	August 21, 1865	
Brooklyn, City of	Mary A. O'Neil	February 19, 1866	
Witpen, Luder & Catharine	Diederick Allhausen	April 26, 1866	
Pattison, James & Mary A.	Rosa Kuh	April 15, 1867	
Hinchman, Benjamin & Susan	Jacob Goldsmith	May 1, 1867	
Joubaud, Francesco & Charles	Marx Solomon	May 2, 1867	Myrtle Ave 29 from St Edward St 25x100
Taber, Henry T. & Mary	Seelig Lamm	July 3, 1867	Cor Myrtle Ave 29 & St Edwards St 102
Solomon, Marx & Bertha	Albert R. Reeve	February 14, 1868	Cor Myrtle Ave 29 & St Edwards St 103
Brady, Mary	John Carroll	April 15, 1868	
Reeve, Albert R. & Mary E.	Eleutherio Pinto	March 22, 1869	
McCloskey, William (heirs of)	Mary A. O'Neil	May 21, 1870	
Brooklyn, City of	Dennis McNamara	July 5, 1870	
Brady, Mary	John Carroll	August 7, 1871	
Lamm, Selig & Amelia	Ephriam J. Jennings	October 30, 1875	Cor Myrtle Ave 29 & St Edwards St 102 Irreg

GRANTORS	GRANTEES	DATE OF RECORDING	REMARKS
Farrell, James	Margaret Farrell	March 10, 1876	Myrtle 29 from St Edwards 25
Barnett, David (Referee) & Carroll, Margaret Plff	Mary A. Hanlon	March 20, 1876	269 Myrtle Ave
Reade, Robert & Mary J.	James Ryan	May 17, 1876	Cor Myrtle Ave 29 & St Edwards St 102 Irreg
Barnett, David (Referee) & Carroll, Margaret Plff	James Ryan	May 17, 1876	Myrtle 54 from St Edwards 25
Farrell, Edward	Margaret, Ann, & Mary Farrell	October 24, 1876	261 Myrtle Ave [date not clear; could be 1926]
Farrell, Edward	Annie & Mary Farrell	December 27, 1876	Myrtle 23'2" from Leo 20x75
Kuh, Rosa	David G. Cowie	February 20, 1878	271 Myrtle 29 from St Edwards 25x100
Johnson, Jesse (Referee) & Farrell, Annie Plff	Mary Stellwag	September 4, 1878	269 Myrtle Ave 54 from St Edwards 25x100
McNamara, Dennis	James Sloan	February 25, 1881	Myrtle 54 from St Edwards 25x100
O'Neil, Mary A.	George S. Wheeler	March 4, 1881	269 Myrtle 54 from St Edwards 25x100
Ryan, James & Bridget	Margaret Ryan	June 10, 1881	Cor Myrtle & St Edwards 29x102
Ryan, Margaret	Bridget Ryan	June 10, 1881	
Brooklyn, City of	James Sloan	June 25, 1881	Myrtle 43 from Division 20x75
Cary, William F (Excors of)	Richard Hyde	March 3, 1882	Myrtle 43 from Division 20x75
Cary, William F (Widow of)	Richard Hyde	March 3, 1882	Cor Myrtle & St Edwards 29x102
Cary, William F (Excors of)	Alfred Haywood	March 20, 1882	Myrtle 54 from St Edwards 25x100
Hyde, Richard & Mary	Charlotte Hyde	March 22, 1882	273 Myrtle Ave
Hyde, Richard & Mary	John Courtney	April 15, 1882	269 Myrtle 54 from St Edwards 25x100
Wheeler, George S.	Martha M. Williams	March 31, 1883	Bed of Street
Goldsmith, Jacob & Mina	John J. Gleason	May 21, 1883	
Gelason, John J.	Mina Goldsmith	May 21, 1883	
Courtney, John	Teresa Coffey	June 9, 1883	
Smythe, William F (as Special Guardian)	Thaddeus Firth, Jr.	June 4, 1884	Cor Leo & St Edwards six irreg
Forbes, Charles			
Forbes, Charlotte A. (Guardian of)			
Smythe, Charlotte (heirs of)	Thaddeus Firth, Jr.	June 4, 1884	
Hyde, Charlotte (heirs of)	Charlotte Smythe	June 4, 1884	
Stellwag, Maria	Will	January 4, 1886	
Firth, Thaddeus Jr. & Ada C.	Henry Treadwell	March 12, 1886	

GRANTORS	GRANTEES	DATE OF RECORDING	REMARKS
Treadwell, Henry & Eliza C.	Ada C. Firth	March 12, 1886	
Hanlon, Mary A. & Thomas	Eliza D. Heatley	March 16, 1886	
Jennings, Ephraim J. & Alice S.	Frank L. Andemars	May 27, 1886	
Sloan, James & Mary	Catharine Johnson	October 19, 1887	
Heatley, Eliza D.	George W. Heatley	January 14, 1888	
Heatley, George W. & Lonella	Eliza D. Heatley	January 14, 1888	
Sloan, James & Mary	Bricklayers Benevolent & Protective Union	February 17, 1888	
Johnson, Catharine & William H.	Bricklayers Benevolent & Protective Union	February 17, 1888	
Cowie, David G. & Jamie A.	James Biggart	June 25, 1888	
Williams, Stephen C. (Heir of) & Williams, Martha M.	Albon P. & William Man (as Trustees)	August 1, 1888	
	Martha M. & Stephen C. Williams		
Pinto, Eleutherio	John Healy	October 1, 1888	
Heatley, George W. & Ella	Lipman Arensberg	December 15, 1888	
Heatley, Eliza D.	Lipman Arensberg	December 15, 1888	
Arensberg, Lipman & Helene	Agnes A. Becker	April 12, 1889	
Stellwag, Maria (Devises of)	Charles Hummel	August 18, 1890	
Ryan, Bridget	Patrick Sweeney	October 21, 1890	
Andemars, Frank L. & Hortense	Angeline E. Darling	March 10, 1891	
Kling, Regina F. (formerly Regina F. Schall)	August Roeser	May 4, 1891	
Stellwag, Maria (Admx of)	August Whitmann	May 18, 1891	
Man, Albon P. & William (as Trustees); Williams Martha M.	Michael F. McGoldrick	May 27, 1891	
Williams, Stephen C. (Excr of)	Michael F. McGoldrick	May 27, 1891	
Brooklyn, City of	Michael F. McGoldrick	May 27, 1891	
Brooklyn, City of	Michael F. McGoldrick	May 27, 1891	
McGoldrick, Michael F. & Mary A.	John Loughlin	May 27, 1891	
O'Neil, Mary A.	John Loughlin	May 27, 1891	
Becker, Agnes A.	Vivian I. Ettinger	June 3, 1891	
Biggart, James	John Bolger	April 1, 1892	
McNurny, Francis (Bishop of Albany) & Loughlin, John (Bishop of Brooklyn) (Devises of)	Charles E. McDonnell (Bishop of Brooklyn)	July 13, 1892	
Corrigan, Michael A. (Archbishop of New York) & Loughlin, John (Bishop of Brooklyn) (Devises of)	Charles E. McDonnell (Bishop of Brooklyn)	July 13, 1892	
Stevens, Gerard M (Referee) & Roeser, August Piff	August Whitman	July 28, 1892	
Darling, Angeline E.	Jane Beatty	August 1, 1892	

GRANTORS	GRANTEES	DATE OF RECORDING	REMARKS
Ryan, Bridget	Daniel E. Mahon	March 8, 1895	
Coffey, Teresa A.	Catharine Tierney	Mach. 9, 1895	
Firth, Ada C. & Thaddeus Jr.	Michael F. McGoldrick	July 24, 1895	
Mahon, Daniel E.	Andrew Raibaldi	May 21, 1896	
McGoldrick, Michael F. & Mary A.	Charles E. McDonnell	July 16, 1896	
Whitman, August & Katharine	Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.	September 3, 1896	
Bricklayers Benovelent and Protective Union of Brooklyn W.D. No. 1	Charles E. McDonnell	May 17, 1897	
Goldsmith, Mina	Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.	July 8, 1897	
Creamer, Frank D. (Sherrif)	Henry Healy	April 20, 1898	
Goldsmith, Mina	John Carae	January 27, 1899	
Swanstrom, J. Edward (Referee)	Frederic P. Olcott	February 8, 1899	
Same as last above	Frederic P. Olcott	February 8, 1899	
Uhlmann, Frederick (Receiver)	Brooklyn Union Elevated R.R. Co.	February 21, 1899	
Brooklyn Elevated R.R. Co.			
Union Elevated R.R. Co.			
Olcott, Frederic P.			
Ryan, Bridget (Exrs of)	Bridget E. Kerns	December 4, 1899	
Haywood, Alfred	Charles E. McDonnell	November 22, 1900	
Becker, William V., Joseph F., Claude, Emily M., Lilian M., & (Heirs of) Agnes A.	Agnes E. Becker (Exrs of)	January 12, 1901	
Kerns, Bridget E.	Christopher Taylor	June 28, 1902	
Taylor, Christopher	Excelsior Brewing Co.	June 25, 1904	
Whitman, August	Richard Revchert	November 11, 1904	
Percival, William S.	Lizzie S. Lape	February 1, 1905	
Tierney, James J., Mary E., Martin J., Elizabeth, Andrew, Lucy, & Teresa J.	Charles E. McDonnell	April 10, 1905	
Healy, Henry	Max Samuels	July 6, 1905	
Beatty, Jane (Exrs of)	Lizzie Percival, Lizzie T Percival, & Margaret J. De Rosset	October 16, 1905	
Kerns, Bridget E.	Christopher Taylor	July 27, 1906	
Biggart, James & Eliza	Jacob Levy	March 6, 1907	
Shannon, Elizabeth P. (formerly Elizabeth Percival)	Max Samuels	May 15, 1907	
De Rosset, Margaret J.			
Percival, Lizzie S. (formerly Lizzie Lape)			
Percival, William S.			

GRANTORS	GRANTEES	DATE OF RECORDING	REMARKS
Shannon, Elizabeth P.	Joseph Goldsmith	May 20, 1907	
Goldsmith, Mina	Giovanni La Greca	May 31, 1907	
Samuels, Max	Adolph W. Sharlack	July 22, 1909	
Samuels, Max	Ragus, Tea & Coffee Co.	April 5, 1911	
McDonnell, Charles E.	St. Edwards Roman Catholic Church	July 11, 1912	
Goldsmith, Mina	Daniel Gotthelf	March 8, 1913	
Gotthelf, Daniel	Daniel & Rebecca Gotthelf	April 21, 1913	
Barmore, Henry D. (Ref.) & Becker, Emily M. (Dft. Et. Al.)	Hamilton Trust Co.	May 28, 1917	
Hamilton Trust Co.	Richard S. Hager	June 25, 1917	
Kerns, Bridget E.	John J. Fagan	August 12, 1918	
Samuels, Max & Anne	John J. Kenney	April 5, 1919	
Samuels, Max & Anne	James P. Butler	November 22, 1919	
Butler, James P. & Amelia	Nathan & Lena Lusker	March 2, 1920	
Kenney, John J.	James P. Butler	March 10, 1920	
Hager, Richard S. & Clara L.	Theodore E. Trieper	April 30, 1920	
Butler, James P. & Amelia	Ferdinando Iavarone	July 13, 1920	
Whitman, August & Helen	Adam Roedel	March 4, 1921	
Allhausen, Catherine G., George C., William G. D., Frederick J., Heirs of John G. D.	Catherine G. Allhausen	May 19, 1921	
Adler, Margaretha A.			
Gotthelf, Daniel & Rebecca	John & Louise Faggio	May 23, 1921	
Trieper, Theodore E. & Mathilde B.	James C. Danzilo	June 8, 1921	
Roedel, Adam & Katie	John W. & Signe C. Schaefer	July 8, 1921	
Danzilo, James C. & Svea P.	Gaetano & Maria Commegno	April 10, 1922	
Fagan, John F., Anna, (Heirs of John J. Fagan)	Charles A. & Jeanette M. Fagan	September 21, 1923	
Fagan, Clarence A. (Heir of John J. Fagan)	Joseph J. & Caroline Fagan	September 21, 1923	
Lacombe, E. Keenry (as special Master)	Albert H. Wiggin, Gerhard M. Dahl, & Frederick Strauss	October 5, 1923	
New York Consolidated R.R. Co. (formerly New York Municipal R'way Corp'n)			
Garrison, Lindley M. (as Receiver)			
Central Union Trust Co. (as Trustee)			
Wiggin, Albert H.; Dahl, Gerard M.; & Strauss, Frederick	New York Rapid Transit Corp'n	October 5, 1923	
Fagan, Thomas L. (heir of John J. Fagan)	Charles A. & Jeanette M. Fagan	June 19, 1924	
Commegno, Gaetano & Maria	Guiseppe & Anna Quarto	February 20, 1925	

GRANTORS	GRANTEES	DATE OF RECORDING	REMARKS
Schaefer, John N.	Hugo Haass & Max Buttgercit	March 30, 1925	
Fagan, Charles A., Joseph J., (heirs of John J.), Jeannette M., & Caroline M.	Leon M. Scharf & Samuel Ripstein	September 29, 1925	
Schaefer, John W. & Signe C.	Benjamin Uchitelle	March 15, 1926	
Iavarone, Ferdinando	Harry Seidler	October 26, 1927	
Lasker, Nathan & Lena	Louis & Frieda Lasker	November 6, 1930	
Quarto, Anna	Guiseppe Quarto	November 28, 1932	
Uchitelle, Benjamin & Lena	Pauline Young	November 4, 1933	
Young, Pauline	Eskay Holding Corpn	November 16, 1933	
Eskay Holding Corpn	Benjamin Uchitelle	May 27, 1935	
Ringrose, Hyacinthe (Referee)	Kings County Savs Bank	September 12, 1935	
Scharf, Leon M. (D'ft' et al)			
Levy, Jacob (admo of)	Charles Levy	July 28, 1936	
Levy, Sara	Charles Levy	July 28, 1936	
Kings County Savs Bank	Gesualdo Arcidiacono	October 21, 1936	
Uchitelle, Benjamin	Kingston Savs. Bank	March 18, 1937	
Arcidiacono, Gesualdo	John Lipani	January 18, 1940	
Kingston Savs Bank	New York City Housing Authority	October 15, 1940	
Acquiring Title to Land (Fort Greene Houses)	Condemnation Proceedings	December 13, 1940	
New York City Housing Authority relative to acquiring the fee title to certain Lands & Premises beds of Streets (order of court)	Condemnation Proceedings	June 12, 1941	
New York City	New York City Housing Authority	July 27, 1942	
New York City Housing Authority	New York City	August 11, 1942	
New York City Housing Authority	Encroachment Agreement	January 6, 1943	
St Edwards Roman Catholic Church in Boro of Bklyn in City of NY			
BLOCK CLOSED DEC. 31, 1950; SEE 2034A			
[Block 2034A shows no entries through December 31, 1965]			

Appendix C:
Tax Records

Table 05: Tax Records, Block 68, 1867-1880

NO. ON WARD MAP	OWNER	SIZE OF HOUSE	STORIES	1867	1868	1869	1870	REMARKS
Canton St (19 W) 20 W	City of Brooklyn			Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	
Myrtle Ave (13 W) 14 W	J. McCloskey	20x30	3	\$1000	\$1000	\$1250	\$1200	
15 W	E. Pinto	20x35	3	\$1800	\$1800	\$2250	\$2500	
16 W	Rosa Kuh	20x35	3	\$3000	\$3000	\$3750	\$4000	
17 W	Jacob Goldsmith	20x35	3	\$3000	\$3000	\$3750	\$4000	
18 W	Edward Farrell	20x35	3	\$2600	\$2600	\$3250	\$3500	
Division St (11 W) 6-10 W	John Carroll	20x40	4	\$3200	\$3200	\$4000	\$4200	
5 W	John Carroll	29x55	4	\$1800	\$1800	\$2250	\$2600	
1 W	Deidrick Althausen	25x30	3	\$2000	\$2000	\$2500	\$2500	
2 W	City of Brooklyn			Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	
3 W	Selig Lamm			\$400	\$250	\$310	\$300	
4 W	William F. Carey			\$400	\$400	\$500	\$500	
	William F. Carey			\$400	\$400	\$500	\$500	
	William F. Carey			\$350	\$400	\$500	\$500	
	William F. Carey			\$250	\$250	\$310	\$300	
NO. ON WARD MAP	OWNER	SIZE OF HOUSE	STORIES	1870	1871	1872	1873	REMARKS
Canton St (19 W) 20 W	Dennis McNamara			\$1000	\$1000	\$1000	\$1000	
Myrtle Ave (13 W) 14 W	J. McCloskey	20x30	3	\$1200	\$1200	\$1200	\$1200	
15 W	E. Pinto	20x35	3	\$2500	\$2500	\$2500	\$2500	
16 W	Rosa Kuh	20x35	3	\$4000	\$4000	\$4000	\$4000	
17 W	Jacob Goldsmith	20x35	3	\$4000	\$4000	\$4000	\$4000	
18 W	Edward Farrell	20x35	3	\$3500	\$3500	\$3500	\$3500	
Division St (11 W) 6-10 W	John Carroll	20x40	4	\$4200	\$4200	\$4200	\$4200	
5 W	John Carroll	29x55	4	\$2600	\$2600	\$2600	\$2600	
1 W	Deidrick Althausen	25x30	3	\$2500	\$2500	\$2500	\$2500	
2 W	City of Brooklyn			Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	
3 W	Selig Lamm			\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	
4 W	William F. Carey			\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	
	William F. Carey			\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	
	William F. Carey			\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	
	William F. Carey			\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	

HOUSE NO./NO. ON WARD MAP	OWNER	SIZE OF HOUSE	STORIES	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	REMARKS
108 Canton St	Dennis McNamara				\$1000	\$1000	\$1000	\$1500	
106 Canton St	J. McCloskey				\$1200	\$1200	\$1200	\$1200	
263 Myrtle Ave	E. Pinto	20x30	3		\$2500	\$2500	\$2500	\$3000	
265	Rosa Kuh	20x35	3		\$4000	\$4000	\$4000	\$4000	
267	Jacob Goldsmith	20x35	3		\$4000	\$4000	\$4000	\$4000	
269	Edward Farrell	20x35	3		\$3500	\$3500	\$3500	\$3500	
271	John Carroll	20x40	4		\$4200	\$4200	\$4200	\$4500	
273	John Carroll	29x55	4		\$2600	\$2600	\$2600	\$2600	
25 Division St (11 W)	Deidrick Althouse	25x30	3		\$2500	\$2500	\$2500	\$2500	
5-10 W	City of Brooklyn				Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	
1 W	William F. Carey				\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	
2 W	William F. Carey				\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	
3 W	William F. Carey				\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	
4 W	William F. Carey				\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	
HOUSE NO./NO. ON WARD MAP	OWNER	SIZE OF HOUSE	STORIES	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	REMARKS
108 Canton St	Dennis McNamara			\$1500	\$1000	\$1000	\$1000	\$1000	
106 Canton St	J. McCloskey			\$1200	\$1000	\$1000	\$1000	\$1000	
263 Myrtle Ave	E. Pinto	20x30	3	\$3000	\$3000	\$3000	\$3000	\$3000	
265	David G Cowie	20x35	3	\$4000	\$4000	\$4000	\$4000	\$4000	
267	Jacob Goldsmith	20x35	3	\$4000	\$4000	\$4000	\$4000	\$4000	
269	Mary Stelwag	20x35	3	\$3500	\$3500	\$3500	\$3500	\$3500	
271	Mary Hanlon	20x40	4	\$4500	\$4500	\$4200	\$4200	\$4200	
273	John Carroll	29x55	4	\$2600	\$2600	\$2600	\$2600	\$2600	
25 Division St (11 W)	Deidrick Althouse	25x30	3	\$2500	\$2500	\$2500	\$2500	\$2500	
5-10 W	City of Brooklyn			Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	
1 W	William F. Cary			\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$1400	
2 W	William F. Cary			\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	
3 W	William F. Cary			\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	
4 W	William F. Cary			\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	

Table 06: Tax Records, Block 114/Old Block 68, 1879-1883

HOUSE NO./NO. ON WARD MAP	OWNER	SIZE OF HOUSE	STORIES	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	REMARKS
108 Canton St	James Sloan			\$1000	\$1000	\$1200	\$1600	\$2100	
106 Canton St	M. M. Williams			\$1000	\$1000	\$1400	\$1200	\$1200	
102 Canton St	Mary A O'Neil					\$600	\$600	\$900	
263 Myrtle Ave	E. Pinto	20x30	3	\$3000	\$3000	\$4500	\$4500	\$4500	
265	David G Cowie	20x35	3	\$4000	\$4000	\$5000	\$5000	\$4500	
267	Mina Goldsmith	20x35	3	\$4000	\$4000	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	
269	Mary Stelwag	20x35	3	\$3500	\$3500	\$4500	\$4500	\$5000	
271	Mary Hanlon	20x40	4	\$4200	\$4200	\$5500	\$5000	\$5500	
273	Bridget Ryan	29x55	4	\$2600	\$2600	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	
25 Division St (11 W)	Deidrick Althouse	25x30	3	\$2500	\$2500	\$2500	\$2500	\$3000	
5-10 W	City of Brooklyn			Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	
4 W	Alfred Haywood			\$300	\$300	\$500	\$500	\$700	
3 W	Richard Hide & Teresa Coffey	18x25		\$500	\$500	\$500	\$600	\$700	
1 & 2 W	Charlotte & Richard Hide				\$1400	\$1400	\$1400	\$1400	

Table 07: Tax Records, Block 14, 1883-1899

HOUSE NO./NO. ON WARD MAP	OWNER	SIZE OF HOUSE	STORIES	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	REMARKS
108 Canton St	James Sloan			\$2100	\$2100	\$2100	\$2100	\$1400	
106 Canton St	M. M. Williams		2	\$1200	\$1200	\$1200	\$1400	\$1400	
102 Canton St	Mary A O'Neil			\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	
263 Myrtle Ave	E. Pinto	20x30	3	\$4500	\$4500	\$4500	\$4500	\$4500	
265	David G Cowie	20x35	3	\$4500	\$4500	\$4500	\$5000	\$5000	
267	Mina Goldsmith	20x35	3	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	
269	Mary Stelwag	20x35	3	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	
271	Eliza D. Heatley	20x40	4	\$5500	\$6000	\$5500	\$6000	\$6000	
273	Bridget Ryan	29x55	4	\$5000	\$6000	\$9000	\$11,000	\$11,000	
25 Division St (11 W)	Deidrick Althouse	25x30	3	\$3000	\$3000	\$3000	\$3000	\$3000	
5 W	City of Brooklyn			Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	
26 W	Alfred Haywood			\$700	\$700	\$700	\$700	\$700	
25 W	Teresa Coffey	18x25	2	\$700	\$700	\$750	\$750	\$750	
24 W & 1 W	Ada C Frith	20x33	2	\$1400	\$1400	\$900	\$900	\$750	
HOUSE NO./NO. ON WARD MAP	OWNER	SIZE OF HOUSE	STORIES	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	REMARKS
108 Canton St	Bricklayers Union		2	\$1400	\$1400	\$1400	\$2000	\$2000	
106 Canton St	Michael F. McGoldrick		2	\$1400	\$1400	\$1400	\$1400	\$1400	
102 Canton St	John Loughlin		2	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$1100	\$1100	
263 Myrtle Ave	E. Pinto	20x30	3	\$4500	\$4500	\$4500	\$4500	\$4500	
265	James Biggart	20x35	3	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	
267	Mina Goldsmith	20x35	3	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	
269	August Roesen	20x35	3	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	
271	Agnes A. Beckers	20x40	4	\$6000	\$6000	\$6000	\$6000	\$6000	
273	Bridget Ryan	29x55	4	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	
25 Division St (11 W)	Deidrick Althouse	25x30	3	\$3000	\$3000	\$3000	\$3000	\$3000	
27 W	Bricklayers Union			\$700	\$700	\$700	\$700	\$700	
5 W	City of Brooklyn			Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	
26 W	Alfred Haywood			\$700	\$700	\$700	\$700	\$700	
25 W	Teresa Coffey	18x25	2	\$750	\$750	\$750	\$750	\$750	
24 W	Ada C Frith	20x33	2	\$1000	\$1000	\$1000	\$1000	\$1000	
1 W	Ada C Frith			\$750	\$750	\$750	\$750	\$750	

HOUSE NO./NO. ON WARD MAP	OWNER	SIZE OF HOUSE	STORIES	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	REMARKS
263 Myrtle Ave	Estate of Jay Healy	20x30	3	\$4500	\$4500	\$4500	\$4500	\$4500	
265	James Beggart	20x35	3	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	
267	Miria Goldsmith	20x35	3	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	
269	August Whitman (Roesen)	20x35	3	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	
271	Agnes A. Beckers	20x40	4	\$6000	\$6000	\$6000	\$6000	\$6000	
273	Bridgt Rayan	29x55	4	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	
108 Canton St	Bricklayers Union			\$2000	Ex	Ex	\$2000	\$2000	Not church property assess in 1894
106 Canton St	John Loughlin			\$1400	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	
25 Division St (11 W)	Deidrick Althouse	100x30	3	\$3000	\$3000	\$3000	\$3000	\$3000	
27 (W)	Bricklayers Union			\$700	Ex	Ex	\$700	\$700	Church property not assessed
5 (W)	John Loughlin & Michael F McGoldrick			Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	
26 (W)	Alfred Haywood			\$700	\$700	\$700	\$900	\$900	
25 (W)	Teresa Coffey	18x25	2	\$750	\$750	\$800	\$900	\$900	
24 (W)	Ada C Frith	20x33	2	\$1000	\$1000	\$1000	\$1000	\$1000	
1 (W)	Ada C Frith			\$750	\$750	\$750	\$750	\$750	
HOUSE NO./NO. ON WARD MAP	OWNER	SIZE OF HOUSE	STORIES	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	REMARKS
25 Leo Pl (11?)	Diedrick Allman	25x30	3	\$3000	\$3000	\$3000			
27 Leo Pl	Bricklayers Union			\$700	\$700				St. Edward's Church
	St. Edward's Mission			Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	
263 Myrtle Ave	Estate of Jay Healy	20x30	3	\$4500	\$4500	\$4500			
265	James Beggart	20x35	3	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000			
267	Miria Goldsmith	20x35	3	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000			
269	August Whitman	20x35	3	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000			
271	Agnes A. Beckers	20x40	4	\$6000	\$6000	\$6000			
273	Bridget Ryan	29x55	4	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000			

Appendix D:
Census Records

Table 08: 1880 Census

HOUSE NO	NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE
263 Myrtle	Muirhead, Harriet	F	56		Keeping House	England	England	England
263 Myrtle	Muirhead, William	M	28	Son	Compositor	England	England	England
263 Myrtle	Pinto, Eleutherio	M	58		Retail S???? Dealer	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal
263 Myrtle	Pinto, Elizabeth	F	58	Wife	House Keeper	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland
263 Myrtle	Schaap, Margaret	F	68		Keeping House	Germany	Germany	Germany
263 Myrtle	Fahlbusch, William	M	26		Keeps Barber Shop	Hanover	Hanover	Hanover
263 Myrtle	Fahlbusch, Elizabeth	F	22	Wife	Keeping House	Michigan	Bavaria	Bavaria
263 Myrtle	Fahlbusch, John A.	M	7/12	Son		NY	Hanover	Michigan
263 Myrtle	Miller, William	M	21	Boarder	Barber	Prussia	Prussia	Prussia
263 Myrtle	Heingerling, William	M	13	Apprentice	Aprent to Barber	NY	Hamburg	Hamburg
267 Myrtle	Goldsmith, Jacob	M	44		Keeps Meat Market	Frankfort	Frankfort	Frankfort
267 Myrtle	Goldsmith, Minnie	F	36	Wife	Keeping House	Frankfort	Frankfort	Frank
267 Myrtle	Goldsmith, Benjamin	M	18	Son	Fancy Goods	NY	Frankfort	Frank
267 Myrtle	Goldsmith, Robert	M	16	Son	Work in Market	NY	Frankfort	Frank
267 Myrtle	Goldsmith, Rose	F	13	Daughter	At School	NY	Frankfort	Frank
267 Myrtle	Goldsmith, Hetty	F	7	Daughter		NY	Frankfort	Frank
267 Myrtle	Goldsmith, Stella	F	5	Daughter		NY	Frankfort	Frank
267 Myrtle	Goldsmith, Joseph	M	11	Son	At School	NY	Frankfort	Frank
267 Myrtle	Kohler, Johanna	F	20	Servant	Domestic Servant	NY	Hungary	Prussia
267 Myrtle	Messerrole, Francis T.	M	54		Salesman	NY	NY	NY
267 Myrtle	Messerrole, Elizabeth	F	35	Wife	Keeping House	NY	NY	NY
267 Myrtle	Messerrole, Annie E.	F	6	Daughter		NY	NY	NY
267 Myrtle	Messerrole, Eva	F	7/12	Daughter		NY	NY	NY
267 Myrtle	Stevens, Emma	F	27	Sister in Law	Shoe Polisher(?)	NY	NY	NY

HOUSE NO	NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE
269 Myrtle	June, William W.	M	30		Milk Dealer	NY	NY	NY
269 Myrtle	June, Sarah E	F	28	Wife	Keeping House	NY	NY	NY
269 Myrtle	June, George B.	M	3	Son		NY	NY	NY
269 Myrtle	June, Walter S(?)	M	8/12	Son		NY	NY	NY
269 Myrtle	Lynch, Jeremiah	M	35		Cooper	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
269 Myrtle	Lynch, Margaret	F	29	Wife	Keeping House	Connecticut	Ireland	Ireland
269 Myrtle	Lynch, Daniel F.	M	5	Son		Conn	Ireland	Conn
269 Myrtle	Lynch, Ellen	F	4	Daughter		NY	Ireland	Conn
269 Myrtle	Lynch, William	M	3	Son		NY	Ireland	Conn
269 Myrtle	Lynch, James	M	7/12	Son		NY	Ireland	Conn
269 Myrtle	Keenan, Patrick	M	58		Cooper	NY	Ireland	Ireland
269 Myrtle	Keenan, Ann	F	45	Wife	Keeping House	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
269 Myrtle	Eagan, Thomas	M	37	Boarder	Caulker	NY	Ireland	Ireland
271 Myrtle	Hanlan, Thomas	M	45		Lamp Maker	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
271 Myrtle	Hanlan, Mary A.	F	37	Wife	Keeping House	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
271 Myrtle	Hanlan, Jenny	F	15	Daughter	At School	NY	Ireland	Ireland
271 Myrtle	Hanlan, Minnie	F	12	Daughter	At School	NY	Ireland	Ireland
271 Myrtle	Hanlan, John	M	10	Son	At School	NY	Ireland	Ireland
271 Myrtle	Hanlan, Thomas	M	8	Son		NY	Ireland	Ireland
271 Myrtle	Hanlan, Nellie	F	6	Daughter		NY	Ireland	Ireland
271 Myrtle	Hanlan, Walter	M	3	Son		NY	Ireland	Ireland
271 Myrtle	Hanlan, Allace	F	9/12	Daughter		NY	Ireland	Ireland
271 Myrtle	Evans, Margaret	F	17	Servant	Domestic Servant	NY	Ireland	Ireland
271 Myrtle	Reardon, Ellen	F	62		keeping House	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
271 Myrtle	Reardon, John	M	35	Son	Brick Mason	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland

HOUSE NO	NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE
271 Myrtle	Mellan, Isabella	F	65		Keeping House	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
271 Myrtle	Mellan, John	M	21	Son	Truckman	NY	Ireland	Ireland
271 Myrtle	Mellan, Isabella	F	18	Daughter	Paper Box-Maker	NY	Ireland	Ireland
271 Myrtle	Prager, Isaac	M	48		Keeps A Bakery	Baden	Baden	Baden
271 Myrtle	Prager, Sarah	F	40	Wife	Keeps House	Baden	Baden	Baden
271 Myrtle	Prager, Rachel	F	18	Daughter	At Home	NY	Baden	Baden
271 Myrtle	Prager, Hannah	F	14	Daughter	Milliner	NY	Baden	Baden
271 Myrtle	Prager, Amelia	F	10	Daughter	At School	NY	Baden	Baden
271 Myrtle	Prager, Moses	M	7	Son		NY	Baden	Baden
271 Myrtle	Prager, Hanz	M	79	Father		Baden	Baden	Baden
271 Myrtle	Kemaff, John (?)	M	18	Journeyman	Baker	Bavaria	Bavaria	Bavaria
271 Myrtle	Scherman, Michael	M	31	Journeyman	Baker	Baden	Baden	Baden
271 Myrtle	Kirekhofer, Leopold	M	21	Journeyman	Baker	France	Baden	France
273 Myrtle	Raibaldi, Andrew	M	38		2nd Hand Furniture Dealer	France	France	France
273 Myrtle	Raibaldi, Ellen	F	33	Wife	Keeping House	Louisiana	Ireland	Ireland
273 Myrtle	Raibaldi, Andrew Jr.	M	7	Son		NY	France	Louisiana
273 Myrtle	Raibaldi, Clara	F	5	Daughter		NY	France	Louisiana
273 Myrtle	Raibaldi, Vincent	M	4	Son		NY	France	Louisiana
273 Myrtle	Raibaldi, Alfred	M	1	Son		NY	France	Louisiana
273 Myrtle	Phillips, Stephen H.	M	16	Step Son	Truck Driver	NY	NY	Louisiana
102 Canton	O'Neil, Mary Ann	F	45		Keeping House	NJ	Ireland	Ireland
102 Canton	O'Neil, Mary Jane	F	19	Daughter	Operator on Saw-Mach.	California	Ireland	NJ
102 Canton	O'Neil, William	M	17	Son	Driver	NY	Ireland	NJ
102 Canton	O'Neil, James H	M	13	Son	At School	NY	Ireland	NJ

HOUSE NO	NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE
102 Canton	MaGuire, John	M	58		Store Porter	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
102 Canton	MaGuire, Margaret	F	52	Wife	Keeping House	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
102 Canton	MaGuire, Alice	F	21	Daughter	Saleswoman	NY	Ireland	Ireland
102 Canton	MaGuire, Emma	F	17	Daughter	Engraver of Glass	NY	Ireland	Ireland
102 Canton	MaGuire, Peter	M	15	Son	At School	NY	Ireland	Ireland
106 Canton	Moan, Ellen	F	33		Retail Grocery	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
106 Canton	Moan, Terressa	F	2	Daughter		NJ	Ireland	Ireland
106 Canton	Woolton, James	M	32		House Painter	England	England	England
106 Canton	Woolton, Eliza	F	29	Wife	Keeping House	England	England	England
106 Canton	Woolton, Walter J.	M	6	Son		NY	England	England
106 Canton	Woolton, Charles E.	M	4	Son		NY	England	England
106 Canton	Woolton, Florence, E.	F	2	Daughter		NY	England	England
108 Canton	Sloan, James	M	44		Liquor Saloon	NY	Ireland	Ireland
108 Canton	Sloan, Mary	F	39	Wife	Keeping House	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
108 Canton	Sloan, Cathrine	F	12	Daughter	At School	NY	Ireland	Ireland
25 Division	Allhausen, Dierdreck	M	41		Milk Dealer	Hanover	Hanover	Hanover
25 Division	Allhausen, Catherine	F	40	Wife	Keeping House	Hanover	Hanover	Hanover
25 Division	Allhausen, Ettie	F	15	Daughter	At Home	NY	Hanover	Hanover
25 Division	Allhausen, William	M	13	Son	At School	NY	Hanover	Hanover
25 Division	Allhausen, Tienie(?)	F	8	Daughter		NY	Hanover	Hanover
25 Division	Allhausen, Frederick	M	6	Son		NY	Hanover	Hanover
25 Division	Allhausen, George	M	10/12	Son		NY	Hanover	Hanover
25 Division	Adler, August	M	52		Tailor	Germany	Hanover	Hanover

Table 09: 1900 Census

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	OWN /RENT	OWNED FREE/ MORTGAGE
263 Myrtle	Oliver, George H.	M	52	Head	Carpenter	NY	NY	NY	R	
263 Myrtle	Oliver, Elizabeth	F	43	Wife		NY	NY	NY		
263 Myrtle	Oliver, Otto C.	M	20	Son	Asst. Engineer	NY	NY	NY		
263 Myrtle	Oliver, Pauline F.	F	14	Daughter	at school	NY	NY	NY	O	
263 Myrtle	Sutter, W.	M	49	Head	Awning maker	NY	NY	NY	R	
263 Myrtle	Sutter, Cara F.	F	41	Wife		MA	MA	New Foundland		
263 Myrtle	Sutter, John C.	M	23	son	Actor	NY	NY	MA		
263 Myrtle	Sutter, George W.	M	16	son	Coremaker	NY	NY	MA		
263 Myrtle	Sutter, Ella A.	F	10	daughter	at school	NY	NY	MA		
263 Myrtle	Cochran, Heather E.	F	21	daughter		NY	NY	MA		
263 Myrtle	Cochran, Cora A.	F	3	granddaughter		NY	NY	NY		
263 Myrtle	DeWald, Anna	F	24	Boarder	Artist model	NY	Germany	Germany		
263 Myrtle	Samuels, Mark	M	35	Head	Cigar Manf.	Germany	Germany	Germany	R	
263 Myrtle	Samuels, Annie	F	29	Wife		Germany	Germany	Germany		
263 Myrtle	Samuels, Lena	F	6	Daughter	at school	NY	Germany	Germany		
263 Myrtle	Samuels, Nora	F	4	Daughter		NY	Germany	Germany		
263 Myrtle	Samuels, Charlotte	F	2	Daughter		NY	Germany	Germany		
263 Myrtle	Bordors, Benjamin	M	20	Boarder	Cigar Maker	Russia	Russia	Russia		
265 Myrtle	Drew, Grek???	M	55	Head	Advertising Agt	NY	MA	NY	R	F
265 Myrtle	Wiley, Emma L.	F	53	Housekeeper	House keeper	NY	NY	NY		
265 Myrtle	Robbins, Johanna	F	62	Head	N.A.	NY	NY	NY	R	

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	OWN /RENT	OWNED FREE/ MORTGAGE
265 Myrtle	Robbins, George	M	25	Son	Plumber	NY	England	NY		
265 Myrtle	Robbins, Daisy	F	18	Daughter	Sales woman	NY	England	NY		
267 Myrtle	Poggi, John H.	M	53	Head	Confectioner	Germany	Germany	Germany	R	
267 Myrtle	Poggi, Frederick	M	23	Son	Candy-Baker	NY	Germany	Germany		
267 Myrtle	Poggi, John Jr.	M	21	Son	Shipping-Clerk	NY	Germany	Germany		
267 Myrtle	Poggi, Lilly	F	15	Daughter	at school	NY	Germany	Germany		
267 Myrtle	Deering, William	M	32	Head	Furniture salesman	NY	Germany	Germany	R	
267 Myrtle	Deering, Annie	F	28	Wife		NY	Germany	Germany		
267 Myrtle	Deering, Edna	F	9	Daughter	at school	NY	NY	NY		
267 Myrtle	Goldsmidt, Minna	F	57	Head	N.A.	Germany	Germany	Germany	O	
267 Myrtle	Goldsmidt, Estelle	F	24	Daughter		NY	Germany	Germany		
269 Myrtle	Wittman, August	M	46	Head	Restaurant	Germany	Germany	Germany		
269 Myrtle	Wittman, Katrina	F	42	Wife		Germany	Germany	Germany		
269 Myrtle	Wittman, August W.	M	11	Son	at school	NY	Germany	Germany		
269 Myrtle	Wittman, Katie	F	10	Daughter	at school	NY	Germany	Germany		
269 Myrtle	Wittman, William	M	3	Son		NY	Germany	Germany		
269 Myrtle	Behrings, Anna	F	17	Servant	Servant	Germany	Germany	Germany		
269 Myrtle	Herlot, Maria	F	19	Servant	Servant	Germany	Germany	Germany		F
269 Myrtle	Mause, Sophie	F	18	Servant	Servant	Germany	Germany	Germany		
269 Myrtle	Knosall, Gertrude	F	40	Servant	Servant	Germany	Germany	Germany		
269 Myrtle	Goldmar, Simon	M	23	Boarder	Drug, Clerk	Austria	Austria	Austria		
269 Myrtle	Gravious, Henry	M	56	Boarder	Tailor	Germany	Germany	Germany		
269 Myrtle	Fadden, John F.	M	25	Boarder	Truck-driver	NY	Germany	Germany		

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	OWN /RENT	OWNED FREE/ MORTGAGE
271 Myrtle	Brown, William J.	M	28	Head	Barber	NY	Germany	Germany	R	
271 Myrtle	Brown, Mary	F	25	Wife		Ireland	Ireland	Ireland		
271 Myrtle	Hawkins, James	M	30	Head	Roofer	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	R	
271 Myrtle	Hawkins, Mary E.	F	27	Wife		NY	Ireland	Ireland		
271 Myrtle	Hawkins, Elizabeth	F	1	Daughter		NY	Ireland	NY		
271 Myrtle	Hawkins, Teresa	F	1	Daughter		NY	Ireland	NY		
271 Myrtle	Mullin, Annie	F	22	S in Law	Packer	NY	Ireland	Ireland		
271 Myrtle	Collin, Patrick	M	50	Head	[??]maker	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	R	
271 Myrtle	Collin, Mary	F	38	Wife		NY	Ireland	Ireland		
271 Myrtle	Collin, Jane	F	5	Daughter		NY	Ireland	Ireland		
271 Myrtle	Gallagher, Margaret	F	54	Head	N.A.	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	R	
271 Myrtle	Reeves, Julia	F	76	Head	N.A.	NY	NY	NY	R	
271 Myrtle	Frost, Elizabeth	F	44	Head	N.A.	NY	Ireland	Ireland	R	
271 Myrtle	Frost, Nathaniel	M	21	Son	Stove mounter	NY	NY	NY		
271 Myrtle	McCabe, Francis	M	46	Nephew	Ship-rigger	NY	Ireland	Ireland		
27 Leo Pl	Alhausen, Diedrick	M	62	Head	Milkman	Germany	Germany	Germany	O	F
27 Leo Pl	Alhausen, Katrina	F	61	Wife		Germany	Germany	Germany		
27 Leo Pl	Alhausen, William	M	33	Son	Ice man	NY	Germany	Germany		
27 Leo Pl	Alhausen, Frederick	M	26	Son	Milkman	NY	Germany	Germany		
27 Leo Pl	Alhausen, George	M	20	Son	Truck-driver	NY	Germany	Germany		
27 Leo Pl	Alhausen, Katrina	F	27	Daughter		NY	Germany	Germany		

Table 10: 1910 Census

ADDRESS	NAME	COLOR / RACE	SEX	AGE	RELATION	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	OWN/ RENT
263 Myrtle	Samuels, Max	W	M	45	Head	Proprietor	Hun. Yiddish	Hun. Yiddish	Hun. Yiddish	O
263 Myrtle	Samuels, Anna	W	F	39	Wife	None	Hun. Yiddish	Hun. Yiddish	Hun. Yiddish	
263 Myrtle	Samuels, Lena	W	F	16	Daughter	None	New York	Hun. Yiddish	Hun. Yiddish	
263 Myrtle	Samuels, Dora	W	F	14	Daughter	None	New York	Hun. Yiddish	Hun. Yiddish	
263 Myrtle	Samuels, Lottie	W	F	12	Daughter	None	New York	Hun. Yiddish	Hun. Yiddish	
263 Myrtle	Samuels, Ray	W	F	9	Daughter	None	New York	Hun. Yiddish	Hun. Yiddish	
263 Myrtle	Samuels, Blanche	W	F	8	Daughter	None	New York	Hun. Yiddish	Hun. Yiddish	
263 Myrtle	Samuels, Harry	W	M	6	Son	None	New York	Hun. Yiddish	Hun. Yiddish	
263 Myrtle	Samuels, Leonard	W	M	2	Son	None	New York	Hun. Yiddish	Hun. Yiddish	
263 Myrtle	Neuman, Pauline	W	F	18	Servant	Servant	Hun. Hungarian	Hun. Hungarian	Hun. Hungarian	
263 Myrtle	Wellers, Gustave	W	M	35	Head	Truck Driver	Ger. Germany	Ger. Germany	Ger. Germany	R
263 Myrtle	Wellers, Margaret	W	F	32	Wife	None	New York	New Jersey	New York	
263 Myrtle	Wellers, Ellen M.	W	F	5	Daughter	None	New York	Ger. Germany	New York	
263 Myrtle	Wellers, Henry A.	W	M	4	Son	None	New York	Ger. Germany	New York	
263 Myrtle	Wellers, Margaret C.	W	F	1 5/12	Daughter	None	New York	Ger. Germany	New York	
265 Myrtle	Levy, Jacob	W	M	40	Head	Proprietor	Russ. Yiddish	Russ. Yiddish	Russ. Yiddish	O

ADDRESS	NAME	COLOR / RACE	SEX	AGE	RELATION	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	OWN/ RENT
265 Myrtle	Levy, Lizzie	W	F	38	Wife	None	Russ. Yiddish	Russ. Yiddish	Russ. Yiddish	
265 Myrtle	Levy, Henry	W	M	17	Son	Polisher	New York	Russ. Yiddish	Russ. Yiddish	
265 Myrtle	Levy, Annie	W	F	16	Daughter	None	New York	Russ. Yiddish	Russ. Yiddish	
265 Myrtle	Levy, Rosie	W	F	12	Daughter	None	New York	Russ. Yiddish	Russ. Yiddish	
265 Myrtle	Levy, Rennie	W	F	10	Daughter	None	New York	Russ. Yiddish	Russ. Yiddish	
265 Myrtle	Levy, Samuel	W	M	6	Son	None	New York	Russ. Yiddish	Russ. Yiddish	
265 Myrtle	Levy, Charles	W	M	4	Son	None	New York	Russ. Yiddish	Russ. Yiddish	
267 Myrtle	Pearlman, Max	W	M	27	Head	Proprietor	Russ. Yiddish	Russ. Yiddish	Russ. Yiddish	R
267 Myrtle	Pearlman, Annie	W	F	22	Wife	None	Russ. Yiddish	Russ. Yiddish	Russ. Yiddish	
267 Myrtle	Pearlman, Rosie	W	F	6/12	Daughter	None	New York	Russ. Yiddish	Russ. Yiddish	
267 Myrtle	Goldsmith, Minnie	W	F	67	Head	????	Ger. Germany	Ger. Germany	Ger. Germany	O
267 Myrtle	Goldsmith, Stella	W	F	34	Daughter	Packer	New York	Ger. Germany	Ger. Germany	
267 Myrtle	Barden, Thomas L.	Mu	M	41	Head	Carpenter	West Indies Spanish	West Indies Spanish	West Indies Spanish	R
267 Myrtle	Barden, Jane	Mu	F	31	Wife	Dressmaking	West Indies Spanish	West Indies Spanish	West Indies Spanish	
269 Myrtle	Orek, John	W	M	53	Head	Proprietor	Ger. Germany	Ger. Germany	Ger. Germany	R

ADDRESS	NAME	COLOR / RACE	SEX	AGE	RELATION	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	OWN/ RENT
269 Myrtle	Orek, Carolina	W	F	52	Wife	None	Ger. Germany	Ger. Germany	Ger. Germany	
269 Myrtle	Schmidt, Katie	W	F	28	Servant	Waitress	New York	Ger. Germany	Ger. Germany	
269 Myrtle	Marvin, Anna	W	F	22	Servant	Waitress	Aust. Slovenian	Aust. Slovenian	Aust. Slovenian	
269 Myrtle	Droha, Lena	W	F	48	Servant	Cook	Aust. German	Aust. German	Aust. Slovenian	
269 Myrtle	Purscell, William J.	W	M	34	Lodger	Laborer	New York	New York	New York	
269 Myrtle	Nussbaum, Gustave	W	M	27	Lodger	Clerk	Ger. Germany	Ger. Germany	Ger. Germany	
271 Myrtle	Faggia, John	W	M	29	Head	Proprietor	New York	It. Italian	It. Italian	R
271 Myrtle	Faggia, Lizzie	W	F	26	Wife	Saleslady	New York	It. Italian	It. Italian	
271 Myrtle	Faggia, Anthony	W	M	2	Son	None	New York	New York	New York	
271 Myrtle	Faggia, Agnes	W	F	6/12	Daughter	None	New York	New York	New York	
271 Myrtle	Faggia, Columbia	W	F	63	Mother	Housework	It. Italian	It. Italian	It. Italian	
271 Myrtle	Martin, Mary A.	W	F	48	Head	Laundress	Ire. English	Ire. English	Ire. English	R
271 Myrtle	Martin, Margaret	W	F	19	Daughter	Saleslady	New York	Ire. English	Ire. English	
271 Myrtle	Martin, Mary V.	W	F	17	Daughter	Laundress	New York	Ire. English	Ire. English	
271 Myrtle	Martin, James S.	W	M	15	Son	None	New York	Ire. English	Ire. English	
271 Myrtle	Martin, Elizabeth	W	F	13	Daughter	None	New York	Ire. English	Ire. English	
271 Myrtle	Martin, John	W	M	11	Son	None	New York	Ire. English	Ire. English	
271 Myrtle	Martin, Regina	W	F	7	Daughter	None	New York	Ire. English	Ire. English	
271 Myrtle	Williams, May	W	F	30	Head	None	New York	New York	New York	R

ADDRESS	NAME	COLOR / RACE	SEX	AGE	RELATION	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	OWN/ RENT
271 Myrtle	Walsh, Annie	W	F	51	Mother	Housework	New York	New York	New York	
271 Myrtle	Williams, Bertram	W	M	14	Son	None	New York	New York	New York	
271 Myrtle	Williams, Winnie	W	F	10	Daughter	None	New York	New York	New York	
271 Myrtle	Altenburger, Albert	W	M	33	Head	Clerk	Ger. Germany	Ger. Germany	Ger. Germany	R
271 Myrtle	Altenburger, Rose	W	F	30	Wife	None	Ger. Germany	Ger. Germany	Ger. Germany	
271 Myrtle	Altenburger, Annie	W	F	8	Daughter	None	New York	Ger. Germany	Ger. Germany	
271 Myrtle	Gallagher, Margaret	W	F	60	Head	Washing	Ire. English	Ire. English	Ire. English	R
271 Myrtle	Smith, Cornelius	W	M	34	Head	Laborer	Ire. English	Ire. English	Ire. English	R
271 Myrtle	Smith, Catherine	W	F	30	Wife	Waitress	New York	New York	New York	
271 Myrtle	Smith, Anna	W	F	14	Step-daughter	None	New York	Danish	New York	
271 Myrtle	Smith, George	W	M	12	Step-son	None	New York	Danish	New York	
271 Myrtle	Robinson, Andrew	W	M	49	Head	Iron worker	Pennsylvania	Ire. English	Ire. English	R
271 Myrtle	Robinson, Catherine	W	F	46	Wife	None	New York	Ire. English	Ire. English	
271 Myrtle	Robinson, Augusta	W	F	16	Daughter	None	New York	Pennsylvania	New York	
271 Myrtle	Robinson, Andrew Jr.	W	M	11	Son	None	New York	Pennsylvania	New York	
271 Myrtle	Robinson, Leo D.	W	M	9	Son	None	New York	Pennsylvania	New York	
275 Myrtle	Early, Bridget	W	F	55	Head	None	Ire. English	Ire. English	Ire. English	R
275 Myrtle	Early, Thomas	W	M	24	Son	Laborer	Ire. English	Ire. English	Ire. English	
275 Myrtle	Reilly, Joseph P.	W	M	8	Boarder	None	New York	New York	New York	

ADDRESS	NAME	COLOR / RACE	SEX	AGE	RELATION	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	OWN/ RENT
275 Myrtle	Phelan, John	W	M	35	Head	Pipe Coverer	Ire. English	Ire. English	Ire. English	R
275 Myrtle	Phelan, Margaret	W	F	29	Wife	None	Ire. English	Ire. English	Ire. English	
275 Myrtle	Phelan, Richard	W	M	4	Son	None	New York	Ire. English	Ire. English	
275 Myrtle	McCarthy, John	W	M	74	Lodger	Printer	New York	Ire. English	Ire. English	
275 Myrtle	O'Connor, Kate	W	F	65	Head	Servant	Ire. English	Ire. English	Ire. English	R
275 Myrtle	O'Connor, Ann	W	F	60	Sister	Laundress	Ire. English	Ire. English	Ire. English	

Table 11: 1920 Census

ADDRESS	NAME	COLOR/ RACE	SEX	AGE	RELATION	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	OWN/ RENT
263 Myrtle	Godrell, John	W	M	39	Head	Teamster	New York	New York	New York	R
263 Myrtle	Berger, Berth	W	F	20	Housekeeper	Housekeeper	Vermont	Canada	Vermont	
263 Myrtle	Godrell, James	W	M	16	Son	Buffer	New York	New York	New York	
263 Myrtle	Godrell, Helen	W	F	12	Daughter	None	New York	New York	New York	
263 Myrtle	Godrell, Elizabeth	W	F	14	Daughter	None	New York	New York	New York	
263 Myrtle	Walsh, Edward	W	M	43	Head	Laborer	New York	Ireland	Ireland	R
263 Myrtle	Walsh, Elizabeth	W	F	37	Wife	None	New York	Germany	New York	
263 Myrtle	Walsh, Leo	W	M	11	Son	None	New York	New York	New York	
263 Myrtle	Walsh, Gertrude	W	F	9	Daughter	None	New York	New York	New York	
263 Myrtle	Walsh, Vincent	W	M	6	Son	None	New York	New York	New York	
263 Myrtle	Walsh, Margaret	W	F	2 10/12	Daughter	None	New York	New York	New York	
263 Myrtle	Walsh, Dorothy	W	F	3/12	Daughter	None	New York	New York	New York	
265 Myrtle	Levy, Jacob	W	M	50	Head	Painter	Russia	Russia	Russia	O
265 Myrtle	Levy, Sally	W	F	47	Wife	None	Russia	Russia	Russia	
265 Myrtle	Levy, Rose	W	F	24	Daughter	Cashier	New York	Russia	Russia	
265 Myrtle	Levy, Irene	W	F	18	Daughter	Saleslady	New York	Russia	Russia	
265 Myrtle	Levy, Samuel	W	M	15	Son	None	New York	Russia	Russia	
265 Myrtle	Levy, Charles	W	M	12	Son	None	New York	Russia	Russia	
265 Myrtle	Levy, Sahara	W	F	9	Daughter	None	New York	Russia	Russia	
265 Myrtle	Olephant, Rebecca	W	F	23	Step-Daughter	Cashier	New York	Russia	Russia	
265 Myrtle	Olephant, Esther	W	F	18	Step-Daughter	Saleslady	New York	Russia	Russia	
267 Myrtle	Gotthelf, Abraham	W	M	34	Head 1	Conductor	New York	Russia	Russia	R
267 Myrtle	Gotthelf, Anna	W	F	34	Wife	None	Hungary	Hungary	Hungary	

ADDRESS	NAME	COLOR/ RACE	SEX	AGE	RELATION	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	OWN/ RENT
267 Myrtle	Gotthelf, Isadore	W	M	9	Son	None	New York	New York	Hungary	
267 Myrtle	Gotthelf, Sarah	W	F	4 4/12	Daughter	None	New York	New York	Hungary	
267 Myrtle	Gotthelf, Daniel	W	M	64	Head 2	Second Clothing	Russia			O
267 Myrtle	Gotthelf, Benjamin	W	M	24	Brother	Packer	New York	Russia	Russia	
271 Myrtle	Whitman, Charles	W	M	58	Head	Restaurant	Germany	Germany	Germany	O
271 Myrtle	Whitman, Minnie	W	F	55	Wife	None	Germany	Germany	Germany	
271 Myrtle	Whitman, George	W	M	24	Son	None	New York	Germany	Germany	
271 Myrtle	Whitman, Catherine	W	F	23	Daughter	None	New York	New York	New York	
273 Myrtle	Rola, Frank	W	M	38	Head	Rigger	Maryland	Maryland	Maryland	R
273 Myrtle	[blank]		F	35	Wife	None	New York	France	France	
275 Myrtle	Taylor, Christopher	W	M	56	Head	None	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	O
275 Myrtle	Taylor, Marg	W	F	54	Wife	None	New York	Ireland	Ireland	

Table 12: 1930 Census

ADDRESS	NAME	COLOR/ RACE	SEX	AGE	RELATION	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	OWN/ RENT
263 Myrtle	Lasker, Nathan	W	M	40	Head	Proprietor	New York	Germany	Germany	O
263 Myrtle	Lasker, Lena	W	F	38	Wife H	None	New York	Hungaria	Hungaria	
263 Myrtle	Lasker, Ruth	W	F	18	Daughter	None	New York	New York	New York	
263 Myrtle	Lasker, Beatrice	W	F	15	Daughter		New York	New York	New York	
263 Myrtle	Lasker, Blanche	W	F	12	Daughter		New York	New York	New York	
263 Myrtle	Lasker, Herbert	W	M	10	Son		New York	New York	New York	
263 Myrtle	Lasker, Henrietta	W	F	7	Daughter		New York	New York	New York	
265 Myrtle	Levy, Jacob	W	M	60	Head	Proprietor	Russia	Russia	Russia	O
265 Myrtle	Levy, Sarah	W	F	60	Wife H	None	Russia	Russia	Russia	
265 Myrtle	Levy, Charles	W	M	23	Son	Clerk	New York	Russia	Russia	
265 Myrtle	Levy, Esther	W	F	27	Daughter	Manicurist	New York	Russia	Russia	
265 Myrtle	Levy, Sarah	W	F	19	Daughter	Cashier	New York	Russia	Russia	
267 Myrtle	Faggia, John	W	M	49	Head	Proprietor	New York	Italy	Italy	O
267 Myrtle	Faggia, Louise	W	F	46	Wife H	None	New York	Italy	Italy	
267 Myrtle	Faggia, Anthony	W	M	22		Carpenter	New York	New York	New York	
267 Myrtle	Faggia, Agnes	W	F	20		Stenographer	New York	New York	New York	
267 Myrtle	Faggia, Grace	W	F	18		Bookkeeper	New York	New York	New York	
267 Myrtle	Faggia, Evelyn	W	F	13		None	New York	New York	New York	
267 Myrtle	Faggia, Columba	W	F	85	Mother	None	Italy	Italy	Italy	
269 Myrtle	Stone, Rose	Neg	F	40	Head	Laundress	Maryland	Virginia	Maryland	R
269 Myrtle	Stone, Eullia	Neg	F	24	Daughter	Laundress	Maryland	Maryland	Maryland	
269 Myrtle	Stone, Richard	Neg	M	21	Son	Laborer	New York	Maryland	Maryland	
271 Myrtle	Quarto, Joseph	W	M	61	Head	Proprietor	Italy	Italy	Italy	O
271 Myrtle	Quarto, Anna	W	F	52	Wife H	None	New York	Italy	Italy	

ADDRESS	NAME	COLOR/ RACE	SEX	AGE	RELATION	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	OWN/ RENT
271 Myrtle	Quarto, Frank	W	M	31	Son	Musician	New York	Italy	New York	
271 Myrtle	Quarto, Giro	W	M	24	Son	Chauffeur	New York	Italy	New York	
271 Myrtle	Quarto, Felice	W	M	22	Son	Fly Boy	New York	Italy	New York	
271 Myrtle	Quarto, George	W	M	18	Son	Fly Boy	New York	Italy	New York	
271 Myrtle	Quarto, Paul	W	M	15	Son	None	New York	Italy	New York	
271 Myrtle	Quarto, Louis	W	M	8	Son	None	New York	Italy	New York	
271 Myrtle	Blackwell, James	Neg	M	35	Head	Laborer	New York	New York	New York	R
271 Myrtle	Blackwell, Stella	Neg	F	28	Wife H	None	New York	New York	New York	
271 Myrtle	Scofield, Ella	Neg	F	49	Head	None	New York	New York	New York	R
271 Myrtle	Jefferson, James	Neg	M	33	Head	Operator	New York	New York	New York	R
271 Myrtle	Jefferson, Ida	Neg	F	31	Wife H	None	New York	New York	New York	
271 Myrtle	Stone, Joseph	Neg	M	32	Head	Cook	West Indies	West Indies	West Indies	R
271 Myrtle	Stone, Florence	Neg	F	33	Wife H	None	New York	New York	New York	
271 Myrtle	Scofield, Gertrude	Neg	F	35	Head	Housekeeper	New York	New York	New York	R

Table 13: 1940 Census

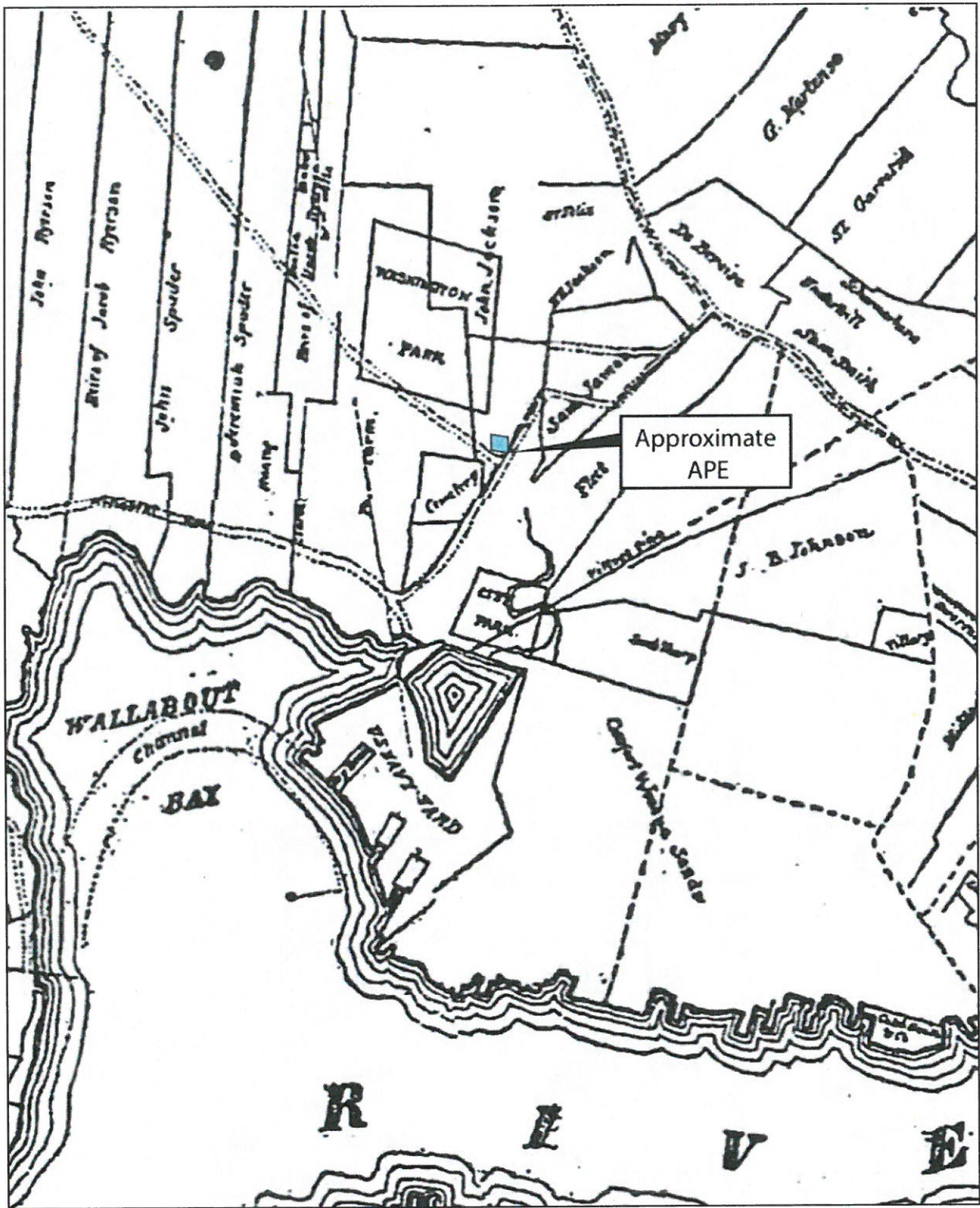
ADDRESS	NAME	COLOR/ RACE	SEX	AGE	RELATION	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE	OWN/ RENT
25 Leo Pl	Allhausen, Catherine	W	F	68	Head	Bookkeeper	New York	O
25 Leo Pl	Allhausen, Frederick	W	M	66	Brother	Truck-driver	New York	O
263 Myrtle	Lasker, Nathan	W	M	50	Head	Owner	New York	R
263 Myrtle	Lasker, Lena	W	F	48	Wife		New York	R
263 Myrtle	Lasker, Blanch	W	F	22	Daughter	Sales Clerk	New York	R
263 Myrtle	Lasker, Herbert	W	M	20	Son	Errand Boy	New York	R
263 Myrtle	Lasker, Henrietta	W	F	17	Daughter	New Worker	New York	R
265 Myrtle	Levy, Charles	W	M	32	Head	Owner	New York	O
265 Myrtle	Levy, Julia	W	F	31	Wife		Irish Free State	O
265 Myrtle	Levy, Jacob	W	M	2	Son			O
265 Myrtle	Levy, Lamuned	W	M	4/12	Son			O
265 Myrtle	Necci, Armandi	W	M	43	Head	Brick Layer	Italy	R
265 Myrtle	Necci, Frances	W	F	29	Wife		New York	R
265 Myrtle	Necci, Philip	W	M	2	Son			R
265 Myrtle	Necci, Joseph	W	M	2/12	Son			R
267 Myrtle	Faggia, John	W	M	59	Head	Owner	New York	O
267 Myrtle	Faggia, Louise	W	F	56	Wife		New York	O
267 Myrtle	Faggia, Anthony	W	M	32	Son	Clerk	New York	O
267 Myrtle	Faggia, Agnes	W	F	30	Daughter	Stenographer	New York	O
267 Myrtle	Faggia, Grace	W	F	28	Daughter	Business Machine Operator	New York	O
267 Myrtle	Faggia, Evelyn	W	F	23	Daughter		New York	O
269 Myrtle	Smith, Edward	Neg	M	48	Head	Cook	Virginia	R
269 Myrtle	Smith, Lillian	Neg	F	42	Wife		Virginia	R
269 Myrtle	Smith, Harriette	Neg	F	19	Daughter		Virginia	R

ADDRESS	NAME	COLOR/ RACE	SEX	AGE	RELATION	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE	OWN/ RENT
269 Myrtle	Smith, James	Neg	M	16	Son		Virginia	R
269 Myrtle	Smith, Lillian	Neg	F	5	Daughter		New York	R
269 Myrtle	Willard, Abraham	Neg	M	52	Head	Laborer	Ohio	R
269 Myrtle	Nathens, Lara	Neg	F	40	Lodger	Domestic	Virginia	R
271 Myrtle	Jefferson, Ida	Neg	F	41	Head	Domestic	New York	R
271 Myrtle	Barba, James	Neg	M	19	Lodger		New York	R
271 Myrtle	Scofield, Gertrude	Neg	F	48	Head	Domestic	New York	R
271 Myrtle	Scofield, Ella	Neg	F	55	Head		New York	R
271 Myrtle	Bunn, Arthur	Neg	M	49	Lodger	Helper	New York	R
271 Myrtle	Quarto, Anna	W	F	64	Head		Italy	O
271 Myrtle	Quarto, Frank	W	M	41	Son	Musician	New York	O
271 Myrtle	Quarto, Giro	W	M	33	Son	Chauffer	New York	O
271 Myrtle	Quarto, Paul	W	M	25	Son	Printer	New York	O
271 Myrtle	Quarto, Lewis	W	M	18	Son		New York	O
271 Myrtle	Quarto, James	W	M	37	Head	Chauffer	New York	R
271 Myrtle	Quarto, Mary	W	F	32	Wife		New York	R
271 Myrtle	Quarto, Joseph	W	M	13	Son		New York	R
271 Myrtle	Quarto, James Jr.	W	M	12	Son		New York	R
271 Myrtle	Quarto, Mary	W	F	8	Daughter		New York	R

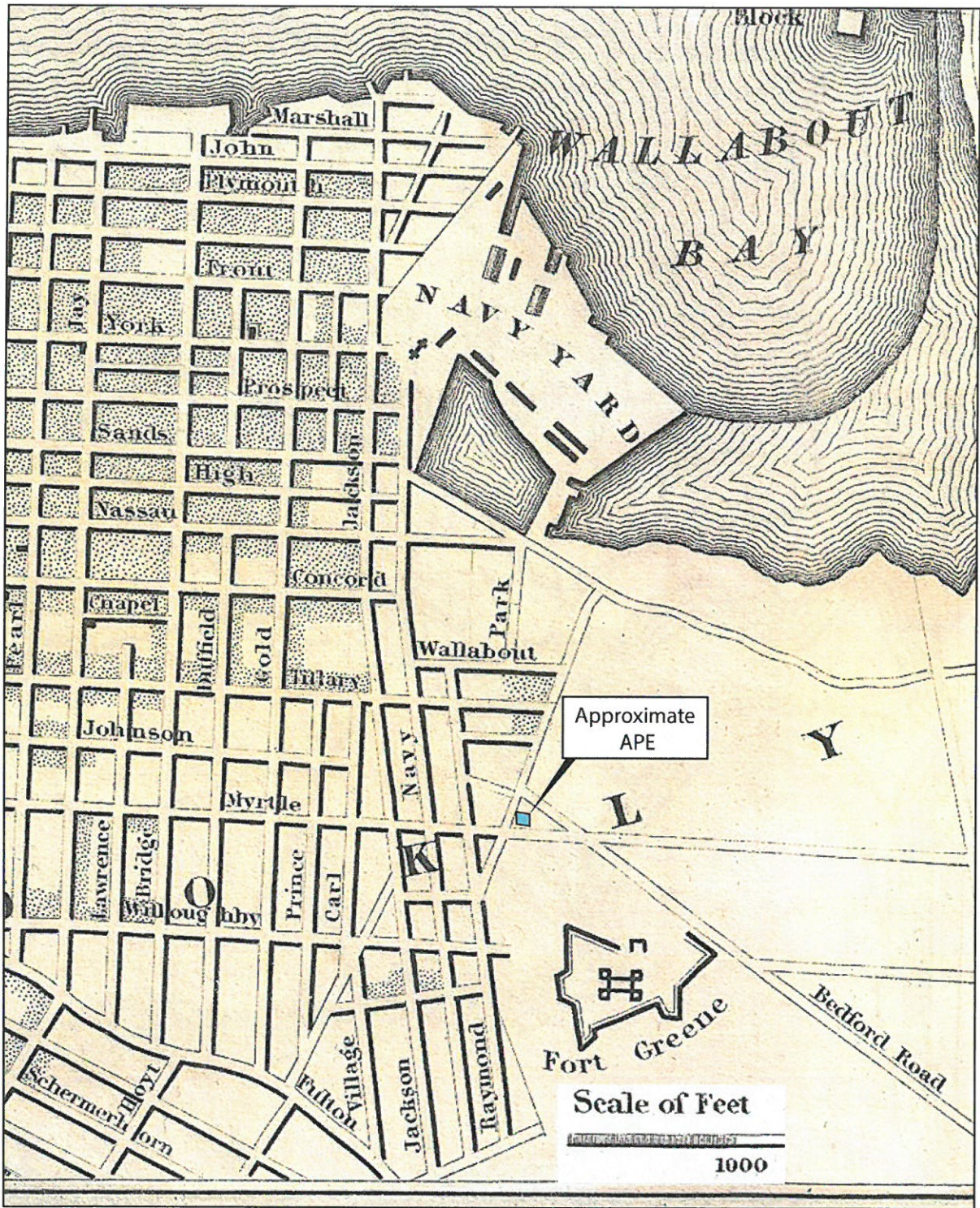
Appendix E:
Additional Maps



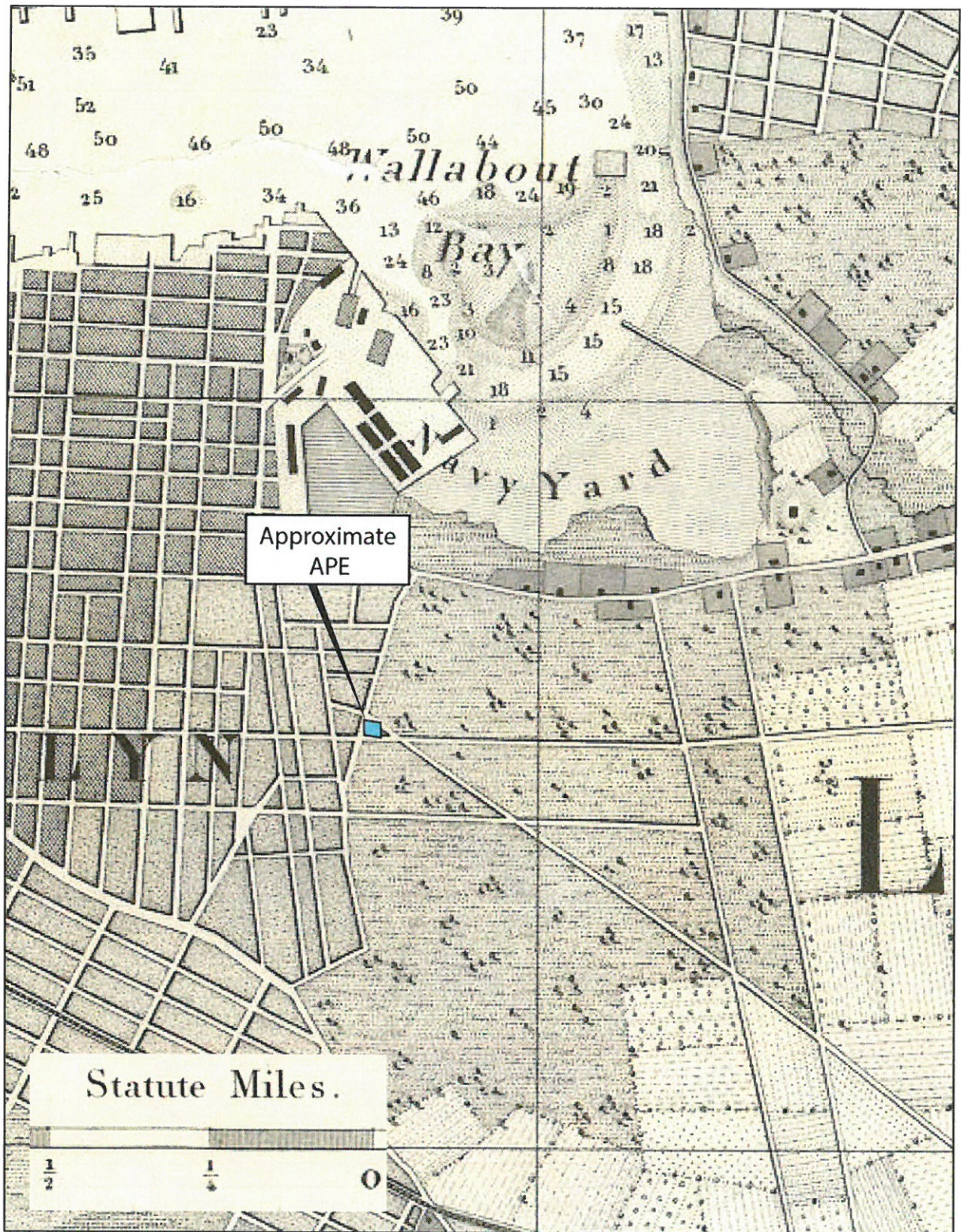
Map 18: A Plan of the Environs of Brooklyn Showing the Position of the Rebel Lines and Defenses on the 27th of August, 1776 (Sproul 1781).



Map 19: Old Brooklyn Farm Lands (Brooklyn Daily Eagle 1896).



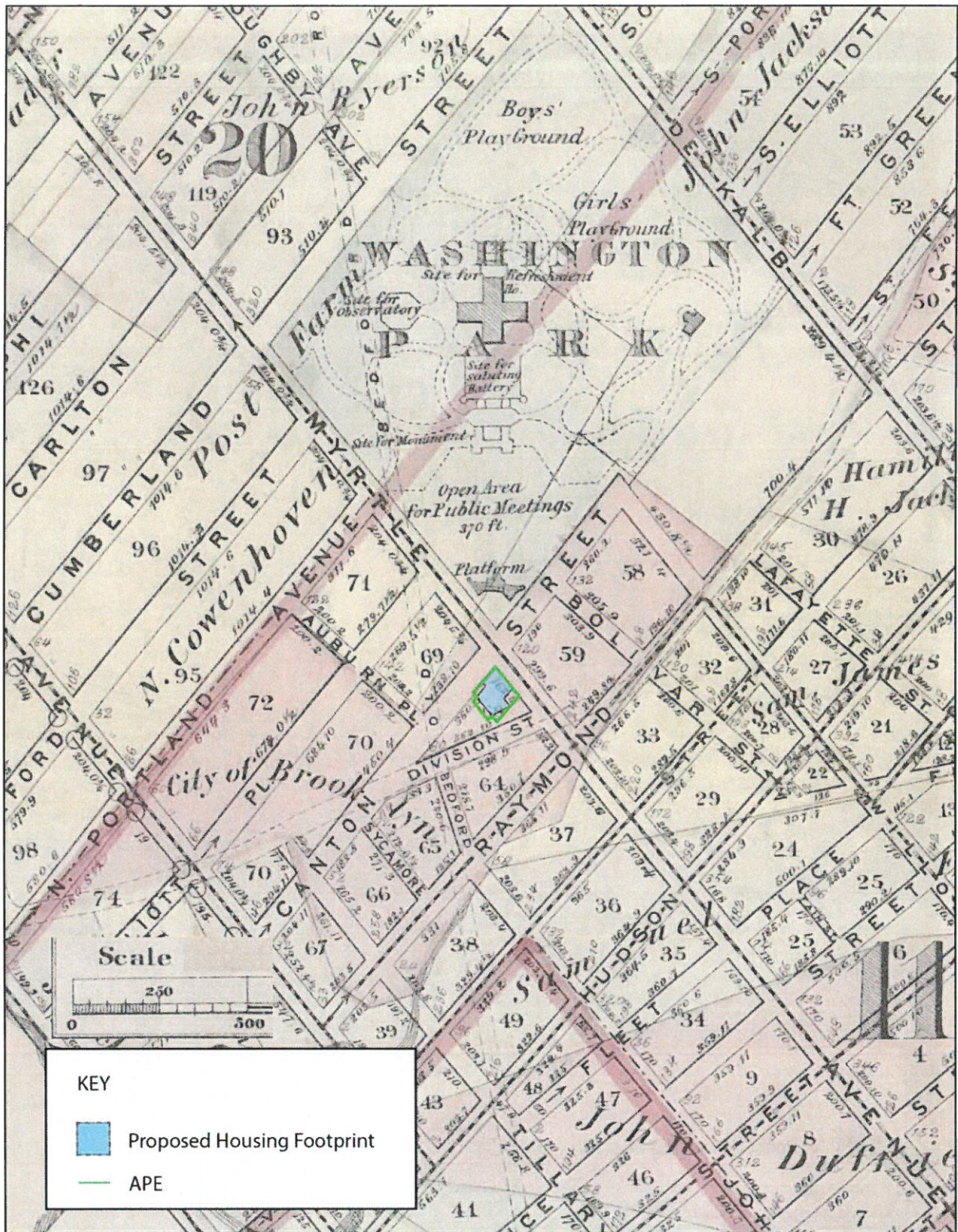
Map 20: Map of New York City (Bradford 1839).



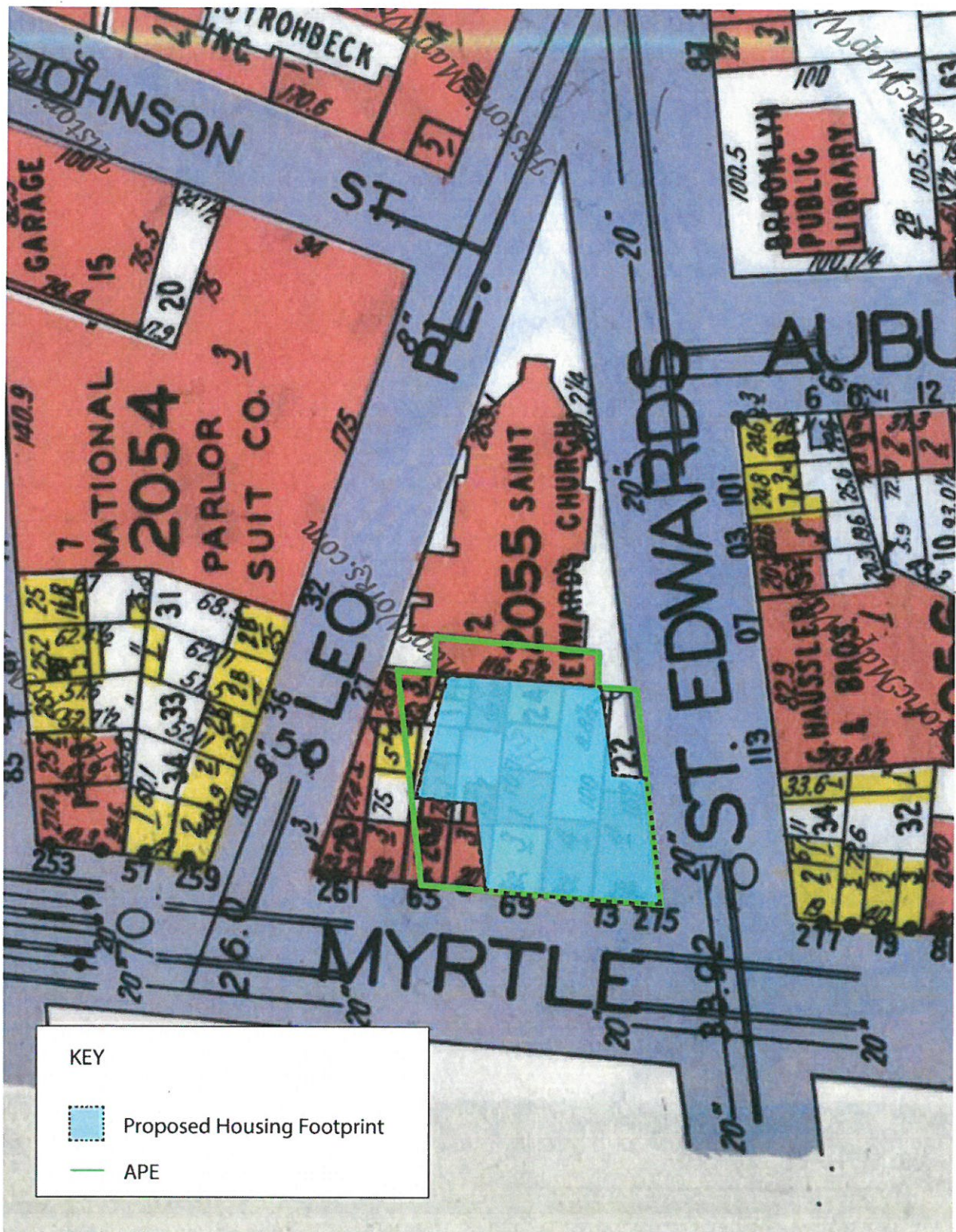
Map 21: Map of New-York Bay and Harbor and The Environs
(United States Coast Survey 1844).



Map 22: *Maps of the City of Brooklyn, Plate 3: Map bounded by East River, Brooklyn Navy Yard, York Street, Bridge Street (Perris 1855).*



Map 23: Farm line map of the city of Brooklyn, from official records and surveys; comp. and drawn by Henry Fulton (Beers 1874).



Map 24: Brooklyn 1929 Vol. 1 (Hyde 1929).

Appendix F:

Resumes

Alyssa Loorya, M.Phil, M.A., R.P.A. |
President, Principal Investigator



Ms. Loorya is founder and president of Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants. For nearly twenty years she has worked in cultural resource management and public education devoted to preserving cultural resources and communicating their value to local communities. She has completed over sixty technical and academic reports and has delivered dozens of presentations concerning preservation compliance, New York City historical development, and educational curricula. Her extensive experience lends itself to her roles in developing and executing research and excavation plans, project management, regulatory compliance and report production.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Project undertaken on behalf of the City of New York – Department of Design and Construction for infrastructure improvements have included:

- Beekman Street, New York, NY, Phase IA, IB – 2005
- City Hall Park, New York, NY, Phase IB, II – 2010-2013
- Downtown Brooklyn Water Mains Project, Brooklyn, NY – Phase IB – 2011
- Fulton Street Reconstruction, New York, NY – Phase IA, IB – 2009-2015
- Peck Slip Reconstruction, New York, NY – Phase IA, IB – 2010-2015
- The High Bridge, New York, NY, Phase IB – 2012-2015
- Washington Square Park, New York, NY – Phase IB – 2015 to present
- Worth Street Reconstruction – Phase I and II – 2016 to present

Projects undertaken on behalf of the City and State of New York – Department of Transportation for infrastructure improvements have included:

- City Island Bridge, Bronx, New York – Phase IB – 2013 to present
- Tappan Zee Bridge Replacement, Tarrytown, NY – Phase I – 2014 to present
- Kosciuszko Bridge Replacement Project, Brooklyn/Queens, NY – Phase I – 2014 to present

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

- National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance
- Material Collections Analysis
- Archaeological Survey and Excavation
- Public Outreach

EDUCATION

- Ph.D candidate, Anthropology and Archaeology: CUNY Graduate School. Expected graduation 2016
- M.Phil, 2000 Anthropology and Archaeology: CUNY Graduate School
- M.A., Anthropology: 1998, Hunter College

CERTIFICATIONS

- Register of Professional Archaeologists
- 10-Hour OSHA Construction Safety
- 30-Hour OSHA Construction Safety
- 40-Hour OSHA HAZWOPER
- SWAC - Secure Worker Access Consortium

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- 2001-Present: Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants
- 2006-2010: URS Corporation, Principal Investigator
- 2007-2010: Gray & Pape, Supervisory Consultant

CONTACT INFORMATION

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Rhode Island Regional Office
One Richmond Square – Suite 121F
Providence, RI 02906-5139
Phone: 401.499.4354

Project's undertaken on behalf of the City of New York –
Department of Parks and Recreation at historic houses have
included:

Bartow-Pell Mansion; Bronx, NY, Phase IB, 1993, 2004, 2008,
2012
Chambers Street, New York, NY, Phase I, 2005
City Hall Park, Fuel Cell Project, New York, NY, Phase IB, 2013
City Hall Park, New York, NY, Phase IB, II, 2012
City Island Bridge, Bronx, NY, Phase IB, 2014
Columbus Park, New York, NY, Phase I, 2007
Dyckman Farmhouse; New York, NY, Phase IB, 2007
Gravesend Cemetery; Brooklyn, NY, Phase IB, 2002
Hendrick I. Lott House, Brooklyn, NY – Phase I, II, 2004, 2013
High Bridge, New York, NY, Phase IB, 2014
John Bowne House, Queens, NY, Phase IB, 2014
Pelham Bay Park, Bronx, NY, Phase IB, 2014-2015
Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House; Brooklyn, NY, Phase IB, 1997,
2004
Queens County Farm Museum; Queens, NY, Phase IB, 2004
Roger Morris Park, New York, NY, Phase IB, 2005
Rufus King Park, Queens, NY, Phase IB, 2006, 2007
Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx, NY, Phase IB, 1990-1993, 2005
Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx, NY (Dog Run), Phase IB, 2015

Kate McCormick, M.A., R.P.A. | Archaeologist



Ms. McCormick has two years of experience working in all phases of archaeological excavation around the Mid-Atlantic. Her specializations include recovery and osteological analysis of human remains and GIS analysis. She has extensive experience with in-field GPS devices.

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE BY STATE

Delaware

Harrington-Bridgeville Power Project – Phase IB (2015)

Sussex County, DE

Performed shovel testing at locations of proposed utility pole replacements to identify potential prehistoric or historic sites.

New Jersey

Hamilton – Phase IB (2015)

Mercer County, NJ

Performed shovel testing at the site of a proposed warehouse to identify potential prehistoric or historic sites.

Interstate – Phase IB (2015)

Middlesex County, NJ

Performed shovel testing at the site of a proposed warehouse to identify potential prehistoric or historic sites.

New York

Washinton Square Park – Phase IB (2015)

New York, NY

Monitored replacement of utility lines in archaeologically sensitive areas surrounding the park.

World Trade Center PHR Recovery Project (2010 & 2013)

Staten Island, NY

Used archaeological techniques to sift through debris from the World Trade Center site searching for human remains and personal effects as part of Phases III and IV of the recovery efforts

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Archaeological Survey and Excavation
GIS Analysis
Forensic Archaeology

EDUCATION

M.A., Biological Anthropology: 2014
New York University

B.A., Archaeology: 2009
Boston University

CERTIFICATIONS

8-Hour Annual HAZWOPER Refresher
Course (2015)

10-Hour OSHA Construction Safety
Training (2015)

40-Hour HAZWOPER Safety Training
(20014)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

2016-Present: Chrysalis Archaeological
Consultants

2014-2016: John Milner Associates

2015: A.D. Marble & Co.

2015: Black Hills National Forest

2010, 2013: NYC Office of Chief
Medical Examiner

CONTACT INFORMATION

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Phone: 401.499.4354

Van Alst Cemetery – Phase IB (2015-16)

Queens, NY

Served as on-site forensic anthropologist monitoring ongoing construction work on the former site of a 17th & 18th century cemetery. Monitored the excavation of test trenches dug with a hydraulic excavator to determine potential for discovery of human remains. Monitored all removal of soil within the historic boundaries of the cemetery to ensure no burials remained on site.

Pennsylvania

Museum of the American Revolution Project – Phase II & III (2014)

Philadelphia, PA

Excavated historic structures & features in Old City, Philadelphia. Monitored construction equipment to identify features as they were uncovered.

Pennsylvania Rapid Bridge Replacement Project – Phase IB (2015)

State-wide, PA

Performed shovel testing in advance of bridge improvements in various locations around the state for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

P1410 Truck Lane Project – Phase IB (2015)

Westmoreland County, PA

Performed shovel testing in advance of expansion of S.R. 356 to identify potential historic and prehistoric sites.

West Oak 3 – Phase II (2015)

Chester County, PA

Excavated test units to investigate the extent of a previously identified prehistoric site in advance of a proposed expansion of a nearby Calpine oil pipeline

Wyoming

Bearlodge Ranger District Seasonal Archaeology Technician, Black Hills National Forest (2015)

Crook County, WY

Performed pedestrian surveying to identify and record historic and prehistoric sites within the district. Relocated & monitored or updated previously identified sites. Performed shovel tests and test units to assess subsurface deposition at new sites and during in course of site updates. Performed literature reviews in support of upcoming district projects and timber sales.

PUBLICATIONS

R2015020300331 Scott-Hardy Spring Dam Repair (internal report for the Bearlodge Ranger District, Black Hills National Forest)

R2015020300302: Dean Unit 47 Skid Trail (internal report for the Bearlodge Ranger District, Black Hills Examination of Age-Related Changes of the Auricular Surface Using Geographic Information Systems Analysis (master's thesis)

Eileen Kao | Field Supervisor



Ms. Kao has over six years of experience working in all phases of archaeological excavation and reporting. Her specializations include both prehistoric and historic contexts in the Middle Atlantic, New England, and Midwest regions. She has extensive knowledge of laboratory analysis and archival preparation techniques for prehistoric and historic artifacts, and has experience with in-field GPS devices.

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Forth Wadsworth – Phase IB

Staten Island, NY

Monitored ongoing excavations for drainage and infrastructural improvements at a Revolutionary War era fort with the potential to yield pre-historic cultural resources due to its location adjacent to the historically rich waters of the New York Bay.

City Island Bridge Replacement – Monitoring

Bronx, NY

Monitored excavations in Pelham Bay Park and City Island in advance of the City Island Bridge replacement to mitigate any impacts to potential pre-historic or historic cultural resources in an area

50 Bowery – Phase IA

New York City, NY

Contributed to documentary research investigating the site use history of a former tavern structure with potential historic significance in the Bowery, Manhattan.

Hendrick I. Lott House – Phase IB/Monitoring

Brooklyn, NY

Participated in excavation of outdoor features associated with 19th century rural and farmland activities at one of the oldest remaining historic houses in New York City.

DEL-359 – Catskill and Delaware Interconnection Replacement – Phase IB

Gardiner, Ulster County, NY

Led shovel test to investigate potential prehistoric and historic cultural nature of an aqueduct water shaft station in the Hudson River Valley.

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Archaeological Survey and Excavation

Laboratory Analysis

Industrial Archaeology

EDUCATION

M.A., Anthropology: In progress, Hunter College

B.A., Anthropology: 2007, University of Pittsburg, Pittsburg, PA

CERTIFICATIONS

8-Hour Annual HAZWOPER Refresher Course (2012)

10-Hour OSHA Construction Safety Training (2010)

40-Hour HAZWOPER Safety Training and Update (2009 & 2011)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

2011-Present: Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants

2008-2011: URS Corporation

CONTACT INFORMATION

ekao@chrysalisarchaeology.com

Richmond, VT – Phase IB

Chittenden County, VT

Led shovel test survey to investigate the prehistoric and historic cultural sensitivity of upland rural farmland. Coordinated field investigations and prepared a final report summarizing the findings.

Weathersfield, VT – Phase IB

Windsor County, VT

Led shovel test survey to investigate possible prehistoric cultural resources associated Native American occupation of an area adjacent to a tributary of the Connecticut River. Coordinated field investigations and prepared a final report summarizing the findings.

John Bowne House – Phase IB/Monitoring

Queens, NY

Conducted Phase IB excavation of household features related to 18th and 19th century Dutch settlement landscape in this portion of Long Island. Monitored excavations for structural upgrades to the historic house.

Little Bay Park – Monitoring

Queens, NY

Conducted Phase II monitoring for infrastructural improvements at a park site with the potential for prehistoric and historic cultural resources related to turn of the century recreational usage by New York City's elite.

High Bridge Park – Monitoring

New York City, NY

Participated in identification of historic cultural resources beneath the High Bridge, which once housed the historic Croton Aqueduct. Catalogued potential cultural and architectural artifacts, the remnants of infrastructural development activities beneath the bridge.

Archaeological Field Test of 246 Front Street – Phase I

New York City, NY

Contributed to historic property background research and monitored test pit excavations in advance of construction on the property to assess any remaining historic cultural resources related to 18th and 19th century commercial activities. Documented findings and prepared a final report summarizing the results.

Fulton Street Reconstruction – Phase II

New York City, NY

Monitored excavations and investigated historic architecture and water supply features in advance of road reconstruction and utility replacements at Fulton Street in downtown Manhattan's South Street Seaport Historic District.

CHRYSALIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, INC.

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Gowanus Canal – Phase IA

Brooklyn, NY

Completed an assessment of archaeological/historic sensitivity for the Gowanus Canal area of Brooklyn, NY as part of NY SHPO's investigation into expansion of the historic district. Developed map analysis to potentially locate the burial site of American Revolutionary War soldiers.

Southard Avenue, Howell Township – Phase IB

Howell, Ocean County, NJ

Served as crew chief for shovel test survey of a historic farm site with the potential to yield cultural historic resources. Conducted research, coordinated field efforts for survey and testing, and prepared a final report summarizing results.

Pleasant Grove, Jackson Mitigation Site – Phase IB

Jackson, Ocean County, NJ

Served as crew chief and led shovel test survey to investigate prehistoric and historic potential of 19th century farmland. Conducted research, coordinated field efforts for survey and testing of a 10 acre wetland mitigation area, and prepared a final report summarizing the results.

Oradell Reservoir Mitigation Bank – Phase I

Oradell, Bergen County, NJ

Contributed to Phase IA historic documentary research and led Phase IB ground survey of a wetland mitigation area within the Hackensack River valley. Coordinated field efforts to explore an area with the potential to yield prehistoric resources and prepared a final report summarizing the results.

Peck Slip Rehabilitation – Phase II

New York City, NY

Supplemented historic business and property background research. Conducted monitoring, mapping, and feature-specific excavations during road reconstruction and utility replacements at Peck Slip, an 18th and 19th century shipping area and Historic District in downtown Manhattan. Organized public outreach sessions incorporating collaborative lectures and didactic displays.

City Hall Reconstruction Project – Phase IB and II

New York City, NY

Performed monitoring and Phase II excavations at City Hall pinpointing historic architecture and features. Highlighted discoveries include a pre-revolution British jail, early water management features, and large scale refuse deposits. Performed in conjunction with URS.