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ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SENSITIVITY EVALUATION
OF CARIBE VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
WILLIAMSBURGH, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

CEQR# 88-083K

Caribe Village loc

USF 897 K

B 2429

Prepared for:
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June 1991

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Archaeological/Historical Sensitivity Evaluation is to document the potential prehistoric and historic sensitivity of the Caribe Village project on Block 2429, Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, New York through a review of existing archival, cartographic and published references. In order to provide a context for evaluating any identified resources within the parcel itself, this survey shall include a synthesis of published and unpublished data on prehistoric sites in the immediate locality surrounding the project area and a synthesis of the history of the parcel and its vicinity. See Figure 1 for the location of the project area.

GEOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL SETTING

The project area is located in the Atlantic Coastal Lowland Physiographic Province of New York State. There is only one other location in the state (Staten Island) where this province occurs (Thompson 1966:34-35). The Borough of Brooklyn forms part of southwest Long Island, which is the largest island adjoining the United States proper. The Caribe Village project area lies to the north of the Harbor Hill terminal moraine at its western end. This moraine marks the maximum extent of the second advance of glaciation which partly covered Long Island (Thompson 1966:43; Van Diver 1985:70).

Greenhouse Consultants visited the project location during June 1991. The Caribe Village project area is located within Block 2429 in the Williamsburgh section of the Borough of Brooklyn, New York. Block 2429 is bounded by South 3rd, Berry and South 4th Streets and Wythe Avenue. The project area presently consists of Tax Lots 1 and 12, although during the 1880s these two parcels were made up of 20 lots. Tax Lot 1, which is now vacant, formerly contained eleven structures (64, 68, 72 and 74 South 3rd Street; 341 343 and 345 Wythe Avenue; and 65, 67, 69 and 71 South 4th Street). Tax Lot 12 contains one large standing structure fronting both South 3rd and South 4th Streets, which was once Public School 37 (75, 77, 79, 81 and 83 South 4th; and 84, 86, 88 and 90 South 3rd Streets). In addition to the former school, Tax Lot 12 also includes vacant land which previously was occupied by five structures (80, 82, 92 and 94 South 3rd and 89 South 4th Streets).

Information regarding the depth to bedrock and the nature of soil deposits above the rock was sought at the Subsurface Exploration Section of the New York City Department of General Services. Part of the Rock Line Map for the Borough of Brooklyn was examined. This map indicates that the Caribe Village project area is entirely on fast land. The original shore line of the East River shown on this map lies approximately 400 feet to the west of Block 2429. The nearest boring showing depth to bedrock is located about five feet east of this shoreline. The bedrock was approximately 178 feet below grade at this point (Subsurface Exploration Section 1935:Sheet 6). No soil borings were available during June 1991 on or adjacent to Block 2429. Borings are presently being drilled along South 5th Street including locations at Wythe Avenue and Berry Street one block distant from the project area, but this information will not be available until later this year.

Legal grade at the intersection of Wythe Avenue and South 4th Street is 36.8 feet above the Brooklyn Highway datum. At Wythe and South 3rd Street grade is 42.9 feet, at Berry and South 3rd Streets it is 49.7 feet, and at Berry and South 4th Streets it is 45.4 feet (Subsurface Exploration Section 1935:Sheet 6). The grade of the project area appears to be close to that of the streets. See Plates 1 through 6 for views of the project area. Development plans call for rehabilitating the old school building, construction of seven new three story apartment buildings, creation of parking for 38 vehicles, and landscaping of the remainder of the two parcels.

PREHISTORIC SENSITIVITY

As part of the project evaluation process, this sensitivity study has surveyed published and unpublished resources in the files of the New York State Museum Division of Historical and Anthropological Services, the



Figure 1 Project area shown on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series Brooklyn Quadrangle, 1967 (photorevised 1979).



Research Branch of the New York Public Library, and the Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.

Table 1 presents the results of our search in the vicinity of the Caribe Village project area. Included in the table are three sites located two miles or less from the project area. The locations of these sites are presented in Figure 2 with letter code identifiers which correspond to those in Table 1. Of the three known occurrences of prehistoric occupation within two miles of the project area, none were excavated recently under controlled conditions. All represent sites located during the early years of this century or earlier by avocational or professional archaeologists. No sites have been recorded by the New York State Museum within a one mile radius of the project area.

At the time of the first European contact and settlement in the seventeenth century, Brooklyn was inhabited by a number of distinct Indian groups each with one or more village sites, seasonal encampments and food supply areas indicated in the documentary record. These groups included the Marechkawick, the Canarsee, the Keshaechequereren, the Rockaway and the Nayaack (Grumet 1981:6). Several of these village sites have been identified with varying degrees of precision as having been situated in Brooklyn in the vicinity of the project area. These groups, and others on western Long Island, spoke dialects of Munsee (Goddard 1978:215), one of two languages used by the Lenape or Delaware Indians.

The Indian village of Mareyckawick was identified by Bolton (1924) as being located at Galletin and Elm Place, approximately 1.9 miles southwest of the project area. Solecki (1977:7) places it in the vicinity of Lawrence and Jay Streets, approximately 1.7 miles southwest of the project area. Confusingly, he states that "... the area just north of Old Fulton Street (now called Cadman Plaza West) ... was occupied by a family of Indians called the Mareyckawicks, a branch of the Carnarsie who controlled much of western Long Island" (Solecki 1977:75). This location would place the village 1.6 miles southwest of the project parcel. MacCleod, quoted by Grumet, suggests this village was near Borough Hall (Grumet 1981:27) thus providing yet another possible location. This final location is approximately 2.0 miles southwest of the Caribe Village project area. Due to the disagreement about location, and the fact that the existence of a village somewhere to the southwest of Wallabout Bay is based on brief references from the 1630s (*ibid.*), Mareyckawick is not included in Table 1 or Figure 2.

Furman noted the physical evidence of Indian occupation "... at Bridge Street, between Front and York and between Jay and Bridge Street" (Furman 1865:34). Remains included Indian pottery, projectile points and clay tobacco pipes. He further stated that the "... material found *in situ* (down to a depth of 3 to 4 feet) on top of a hill about 70 feet high which is shown in Lt. Ratzer's map of 1766-67" (Solecki 1977:75). The hill has been razed, but would have been located approximately 1.3 miles southwest of the project area. See Figure 2 and Table 1, where this site is designated "A".

Arthur C. Parker, former New York State Archaeologist, reported that the early European settlement in Kings County eradicated traces of aboriginal occupation. Parker had no doubts that the Borough of Brooklyn (or King's County) was "... occupied in early every part ..." (Parker 1922:582). Despite the pessimistic nature of this statement, Parker was able to locate a few sites in Brooklyn.

The next nearest site to the project area is New York State Museum (NYSM) #3613, listed as "B" in Figure 2 and Table 1. This site originally reported by Parker, is located along the south bank of Newtown Creek approximately 1.7 miles northeast of the project area. The only information supplied by Parker is a description of the site as traces of occupation (Parker 1922:Plate 179). Newtown Creek was evidently known as Mespatches during the Contact Period. The placename "Maspeth" is a survival of this name (Grumet 1981:28-29).

The final site found during this search is NYSM #4060, which is listed as "C" in Figure 2 and Table 1. This site is located approximately 1.8 miles west of the project area near the Manhattan landing of the Manhattan Bridge. It is described by Parker as a village (Parker 1922:Plate 192).



Figure 2 Known prehistoric sites within a 2 mile radius of the project area.

Table I
Prehistoric Sites in the Vicinity of Caribe Village, Williamsburgh, Brooklyn

| Site Name | Parker# | NYSM# | Reference | Period | Description |
|-----------|-----------|-------|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| A. | | | Furman 1865:34 | Contact, possibly earlier | Traces of occupation |
| B. | ACP-KINGS | 3613 | Parker 1922:Pl.179 | | Traces of occupation |
| C. | ACP-NYRK | 4060 | Parker 1922:Pl.192 | Woodland(?) | Village |



In terms of potential prehistoric sensitivity, the project impact area was evaluated from two points of view:

1. the proximity of known prehistoric sites in or near the project area; and
2. the presence of freshwater drainage courses in general, and particularly the identification of river or stream confluence situations, where two or more drainages come together, providing access to both water and food supplies of both systems.

This survey has documented the reported or published location of no less than three prehistoric sites within a two mile radius of the Caribe Village project area. Although sites have been identified in the general region of the proposed project area, none are known to exist within the project area itself. No evidence, positive or negative, based on previous survey work is available. Maps depicting the project area during the eighteenth century do not show any streams, ponds or other sources of fresh water within or adjacent to the project area. The nearest streams would be those that drained into Wallabout Bay to the south and Bushwick Inlet to the north. Both streams are approximately 0.9 miles from the project area. This lack of a local fresh water source currently, indicates that the Caribe Village project area has a low probability of having been occupied during the prehistoric period.

HISTORIC SENSITIVITY

As part of the background research for this archaeological and historical sensitivity evaluation of the Caribe Village project, published and unpublished sources located at the Brooklyn Historical Society, the Main Research Branch of the New York Public Library, including the Local History and Map Divisions, the Long Island Division of the Queensborough Public Library, the New York City Municipal Reference Library and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission were examined. In addition, primary source material was reviewed at the Topographical Bureau of the Brooklyn Borough President's Office, the Brooklyn Sewer Department, the City Register for Kings County, and the New York City Bureau of Water Supply.

The Guide to New York City Landmarks and its current supplement were searched for the location of designated landmarks in close proximity to the Caribe Village project area. The nearest New York City Landmarks to the project area are the United Mutual Savings Bank constructed in 1868 and the Williamsburgh Savings Bank of 1870-1875. Both are located on Broadway, three to four blocks to the south of the project area. There are no landmarks on Block 2429 or any of the adjacent blocks.

The Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

European settlement within the present Borough of Brooklyn began during the first half of the seventeenth century. There is some dispute over who the first European settler was, possibly due to the loss of the town and county records for Brooklyn from this time through to the close of the Revolutionary War (Stiles 1887:212). Some sources suggest that one George Jansen de Rapalie settled near the Wallabout Bay during the 1620s (Bailey 1840:6). Henry R. Stiles, who wrote two extensive histories of Brooklyn and Kings County which are still considered authoritative, confirms that de Rapalie bought land near Wallabout Bay but not until 1637 and probably did not live there until 1654 (Stiles 1869:85). According to Stiles, the first settlement in Brooklyn was made by William Bennet and Jacques Bentyn who purchased 930 acres at Gowanus from the Indians and built a house there during 1636 (*ibid*:23). During the 1640s, the Dutch established the village of Breuckelen (also Breucklyn or Breuckelin) which was named after a town in Holland. This settlement was located along the future Fulton Street (Custer 1911:10; Stiles 1867:45), which is approximately 2.0 miles southwest of the Caribe Village project area. By the end of the 1640s, "nearly the whole water-front from Newtown Creek to the southerly side of Gowanus Bay was in the possession of individuals who were engaged in its actual cultivation" (Stiles 1867:44). The Caribe Village project area is situated within 300 yards of the northern portion of this coastline. During the seventeenth century, the project area and all of what would become

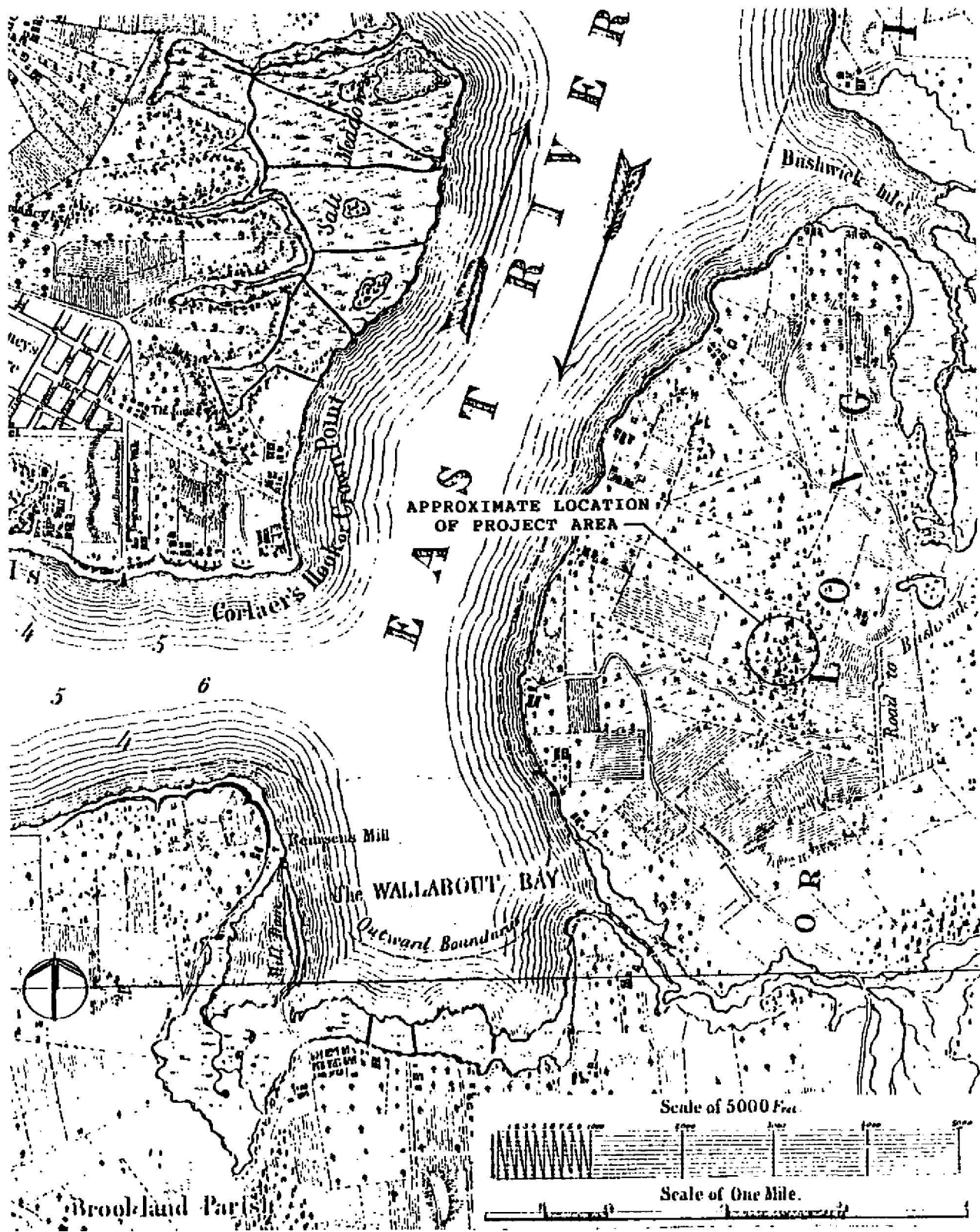


Figure 3 From Ratzer's 1766-67 Plan of the City of New York.

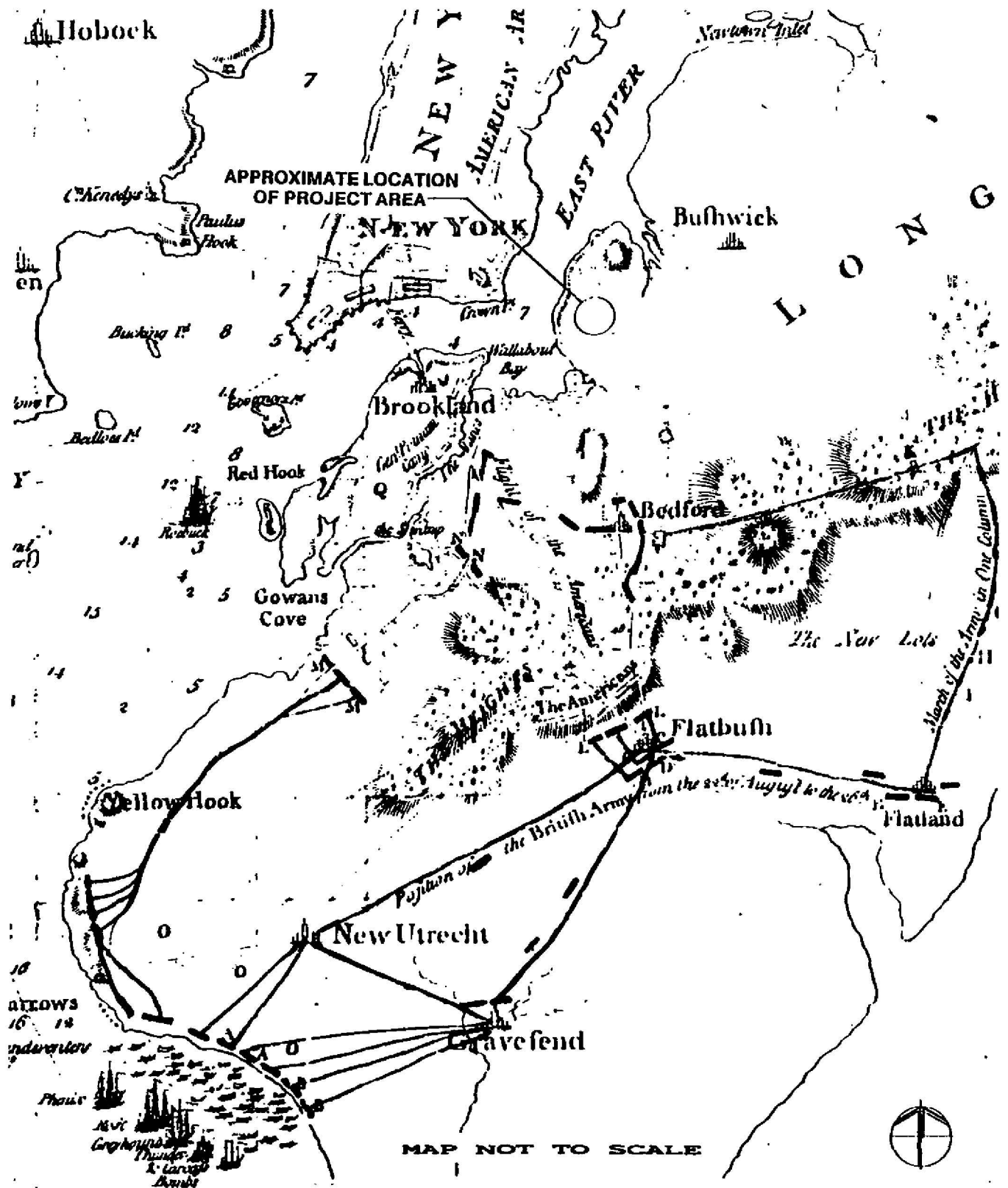


Figure 4 From S. Lewis' 1776 Plan of New York Island with part of Long Island and East New Jersey.

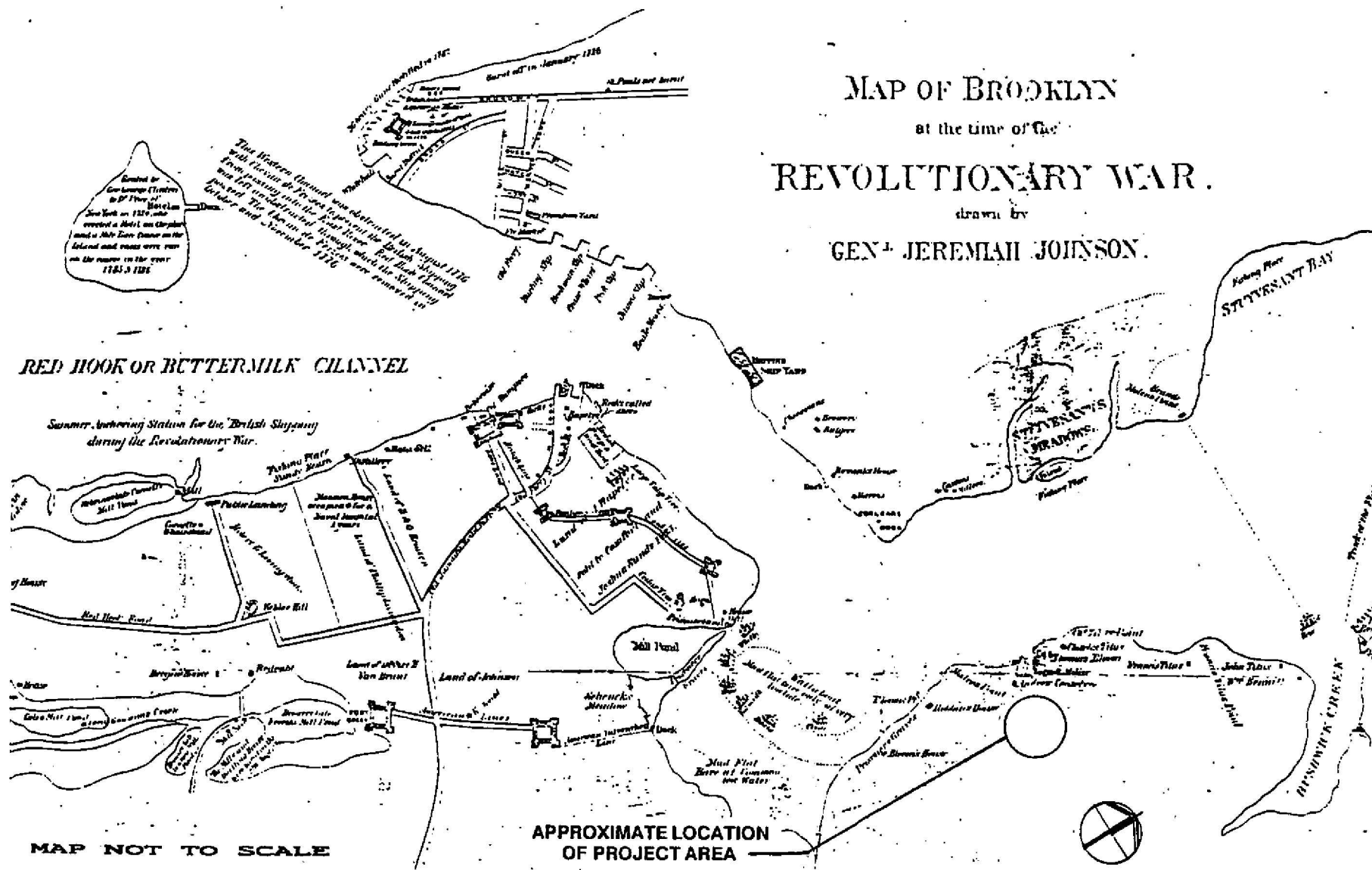


Figure 5 From Gen'l. J. Johnson's Map of Brooklyn at the Time of the Revolutionary War.



Williamsburgh was part of the town of Bushwick (Ment 1979:16). Although it appears nearly certain that the project area was cultivated at this time, the owner of the farm cannot be specified since the earliest property transaction for Block 2429 dates to 1713 and the grantor was the Town of Bushwick (Brooklyn Historical Society n.d.).

The situation described above for the seventeenth century continued in the vicinity of the project area during the eighteenth century. Once again, property owners cannot be specified, although Peter Praa may have owned all or part of the project area. His is the only name appearing as grantee on an eighteenth century deed for Block 2429 (Brooklyn Historical Society n.d.).

The earliest map found that shows the project area in any sort of detail is the Ratzer Map surveyed in 1766-1767. Figure 3 provides a portion of this map including the project area. There are no indications of any structures within or adjacent to this location.

During the American Revolution from 1776 through 1783, Brooklyn was the scene of only one important military operation. The Battle of Long Island took place within Brooklyn during the final week of August 1776. The Americans had fortified a line running roughly from the Wallabout to Gowanus Bay. A maximum of 9,000 American troops faced roughly 15,000 British who had landed at New Utrecht and advanced toward the fortifications. The British forces prevailed and the Americans evacuated Brooklyn. New York City and the adjacent Kings County including the project area were held by the crown until November 1783 (Stiles 1867:I, 245-281, 297). The situation during the midst of the Battle of Long Island is depicted on the map entitled "Plan of New York Island with Part of Long Island and East New Jersey" compiled by S. Lewis in 1776. A portion of this plan is presented here as Figure 4. No fortifications or troop positions are shown within the project area. Another map showing the region at this time is the General Jeremiah Johnson map, included here as Figure 5. No fortifications or troop positions are shown in the project area, but farm names are shown. Those of Andrew Conselyea and David (?) Miller are in the vicinity.

The Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

It is during the nineteenth century, in particular the second quarter, that dramatic changes began to take place in the future city of Williamsburgh, including the project area. It is this century that gave Brooklyn much of the character that it still possesses today. During 1816 the settlement of Brooklyn was incorporated as a village. Brooklyn grew over the succeeding two decades and in 1834 was incorporated as a city. The settlement of Williamsburgh was incorporated as a village during 1827. Williamsburgh became a city in 1852, but this status was shortlived. Williamsburgh was absorbed into the City of Brooklyn in 1855, along with the Greenpoint and Bushwick. Between 1866 and 1896, Brooklyn expanded to include all the remaining towns of Kings County. On the 1st of January 1898, the City of Brooklyn became a borough of New York City (Ellis 1966:452-453; Stiles 1884:297-303). A number of interesting archaeological projects have been carried out on nineteenth century sites in Manhattan and Brooklyn. This is due to the fact that such sites often contain deep features associated with water supply and sewage disposal. When these privies, cisterns or wells went out of use, they commonly served as refuse disposal pits for the families living in the houses. This seems to have occurred shortly after water mains and sewers became available.

Shortly after its incorporation in 1827, the new village trustees of Williamsburgh had Daniel Ewen prepare a survey of the village (Stiles 1884:295). Ewen's survey formed the basis of H. McDowell's Map of the Village of Williamsburgh published in 1833, part of which is included here as Figure 6. All four streets surrounding the project area block are shown: Second Street to the west, South Third Street to the north, Third Street to the east, and South Fourth Street to the south. Information obtained from the Topographical Bureau of the Brooklyn Borough President's Office indicates that two were only paper streets during 1833. South Fourth Street opened during June 1829, South Third Street by the end of 1831, Second Street (presently Wythe Avenue) opened during November 1835, and Third Street (now Berry Street) in March 1861 (Brooklyn Topographical Bureau 1990:Final Section #6). The McDowell Map does not show the farm boundaries, but these appear on several later maps including the 1869 Map of the City of Brooklyn by Matthew Dripps and the 1874 Farm Line Map of the City of Brooklyn by J.B. Beers, included here as Figure 8. This map shows

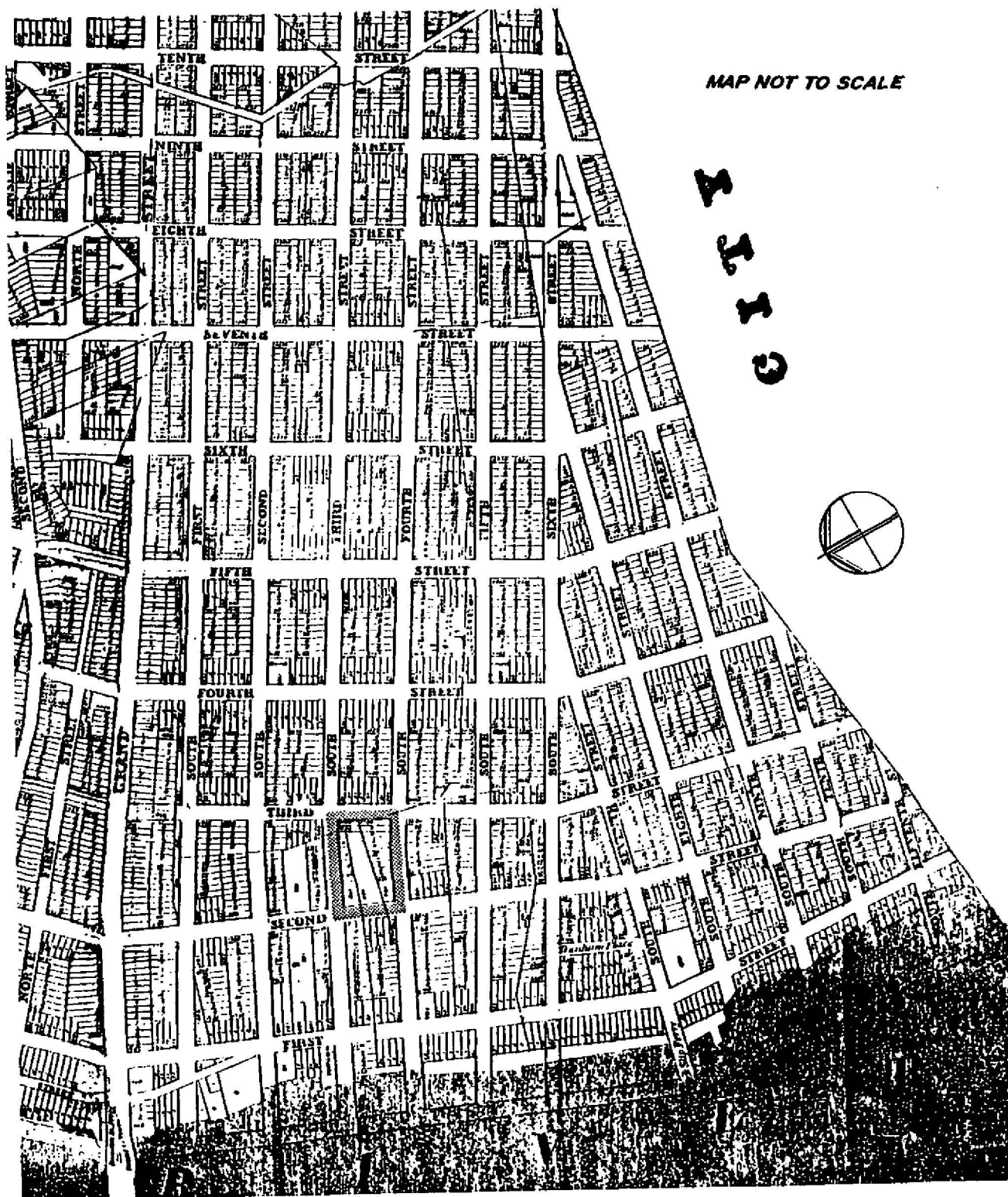


Figure 7 From Vieth's 1845 Map of the Village of Williamsburgh, with project area block outlined.

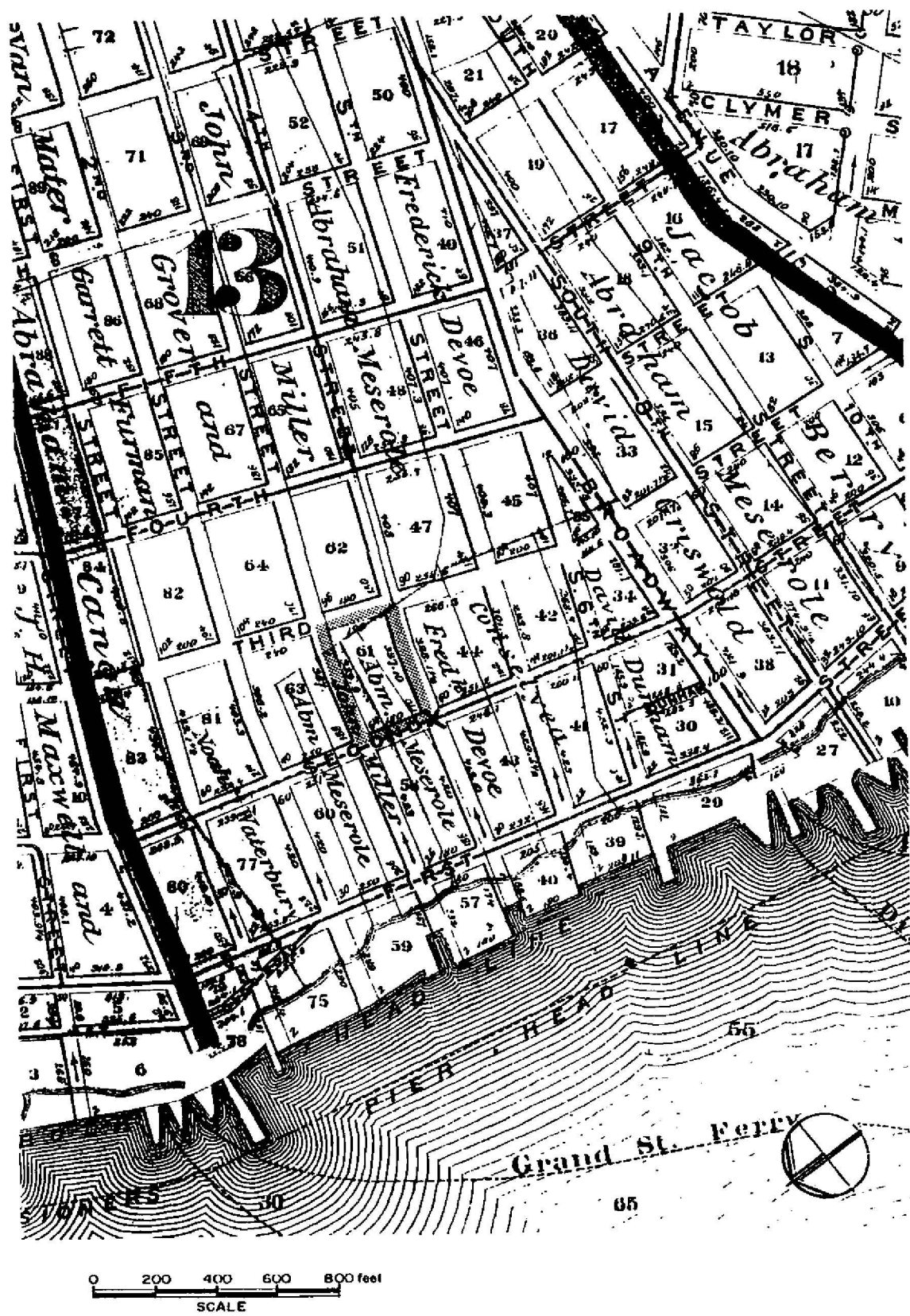


Figure 8 From Beers' 1874 Farm Line Map of the City of Brooklyn, with project area block outlined.



that the project area block was previously part of four farms. The southern part of the block is shown as part of the farm of Frederick Devoo (probably a misspelling of Devoo), the central portion as part of the farm of Abraham Meserole, and the northern part as a section of the John Miller farm. This leaves only a small triangular piece at the northeastern corner which was evidently part of a second farm owned by John Miller. Figure 6, the McDowell map, shows two groups of buildings on blocks adjacent to the west and southwest. The northern group is identified as Abm. Meserole and the southern as Estate of Fred. Devoo. These are probably the farmsteads of Meserole and Devoo, and none of their structures are shown on the project area block. The name John Miller appears to the north of the project area, and slightly east of another structure which is not otherwise identified. This structure may be the Miller farmhouse. The McDowell map (Figure 6) shows only one structure within the project area block. This structure is located on South Fourth Street within the old Frederick Devoo farm, but has no identifying name. The farm boundaries shown in Figure 8 also appear in Figure 7, the Isaac Vieth Map of the Village of Williamsburgh prepared in November 1845. This map shows that the former Devoo and Miller farms have been subdivided into city lots, but the Meserole farm is still one parcel on the project area block. The Vieth and Beers maps, Figures 7 and 8, do not show structures.

Information regarding property transactions during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was obtained at the Brooklyn Historical Society and City Register for Kings County. This information was used to compile Tables 2 through 20, which provide chains of title for the individual lots that presently make up the Caribe Village project area. These are referenced by house numbers used from 1880 to the present. The property transactions for Block 2429 were very complex since the block was composed of parts of four farms owned by three families. The majority of the lots were put together from small parcels purchased from two or three owners. Legal disputes were relatively common, as can be seen by the number of transactions referenced to referees or Masters in Chancery. This effort was largely successful in determining the ownership of the lots, particularly for the third quarter of the last century, which will be seen to be the most important period.

Information reviewed at the New York City Bureau of Water Supply provided the dates of installation of water mains under the streets surrounding Block 2429. Evidence was found indicating that 6 inch diameter mains were installed under South Third, South Fourth and Third (now Berry) Streets during 1858. Under Third Street (now Berry Street), a main was installed from South 10th to North Third Street on 11 October 1858 (New York City Bureau of Water Supply n.d.:Bk. 542:40-41). Under South Third Street, a main was laid from First Street (now Kent Avenue) to Union Avenue on 13 October 1858 (N.Y.C. Bureau of Water Supply n.d.:Bk. 538:43). During 1906 a main under South Fourth Street from Second to Third Streets (now Wythe Avenue and Berry Streets) was replaced. The pipe that was replaced dated to 1858 (N.Y.C. Bureau of Water Supply n.d.:Bk. 299:37).

Attempts were made at the Brooklyn Sewer Department to determine the date of installation of sewer mains adjacent to Block 2429. The Drainage Map for this portion of Williamsburgh provided references for the original sewer connections made to the lots on the project area block (Brooklyn Sewer Department 1990:Bk. B-H:42). These references list a permit number followed by a volume number. These are filed in a series of volumes entitled "Register of Permits". Volumes 1 through 3 have been lost which is unfortunate since most of Block 2429 was filed in Volume 1. Volume 4 begins with early 1868.

Since no evidence could be found in the primary records, secondary sources were examined regarding the history of the sewers in Brooklyn. The first sewer construction undertaken in Brooklyn began on 1 July 1848 (Custer 1911:23). By 10 September 1857 plans had been drawn up for drainage of the 1st, 3rd and 6th Wards (the project area was part of the 13th Ward). Prior to this date, only 5.55 miles of sewer existed in Brooklyn. These were all large enough for men to enter and were designed to drain ponds and low lying areas after rains. They were not used for domestic sewage (Stiles 1884:592). On 19 March 1859 a plan for the drainage of the remainder of the City of Brooklyn was presented. This plan divided the city into four large divisions. The northern division included all that drained into the East River north of Wallabout Bay; the middle or eastern division included all that drained into Wallabout Bay; the southern division included all that drained into Gowanus Creek; and the western division included all land that drained into the East River between

Table 2
Chain of Title for #345 Wythe Avenue (formerly Second Street)

| Grantor | Grantee | Recording Date | Liber:Page |
|--|--|----------------|------------|
| Meserole, Abraham, Jr. | Thomas Hines | 10 Dec 1850 | 231:282 |
| Hines, Thomas Hines, Catherine (wife) | William G. Dunn | 10 May 1851 | 245:43 |
| Dunn, William G. Dunn, Susan (wife) | Samuel W. Andrews | 26 June 1861 | 566:185 |
| Andrews, Samuel W. Andrews, Naomi (wife) | Nicholas F. Wilson | 6 April 1868 | 811:483 |
| Wilson, Nicholas F. | Samuel T. Waterhouse | 1 July 1870 | 960:361 |
| Waterhouse, Samuel T. Waterhouse, Emily A. (wife) | Ann A. Wilson (wife of Nicholas F.) | 6 Sept 1870 | 962:416 |
| Wilson, Ann (wife of Nicholas F.) | James Densmore | 10 Sept 1885 | 1626:26 |
| Densmore, James & Densmore, Adella R. (wife) | Eva B. Barron (wife of Walter J.) | 19 Dec 1893 | 2214:144 |
| Barron, Eva C. | Samuel Chinman | 1 Nov 1905 | 32:323 |

Table 3
Chain of Title for #343 Wythe Avenue (formerly Second Street)

| Grantor | Grantee | Recording Date | Liber:Page |
|--|--|----------------|------------|
| Meserole, Abraham Jr. | Thomas Hines | 10 Dec. 1850 | 231:282 |
| Hines, Thomas Hines, Catherine (wife) | Margaret Carmichael | 15 April 1854 | 359:70 |
| Carmichael, Margaret | Daniel A. Carmichael | 2 June 1866 | 710:528 |
| ***Heirs of Margaret Carmichael (dec'd) Carmichael, John T. Cassilear, Jane (wife of George) Fleming, Isabella Carmichael | Daniel A. Carmichael (cancelled 5 April 1870) | 17 Jan 1868 | 798:23 |
| Reference(s) missing | Reference(s) missing | --- | --- |
| Donovan, Michael | Francis Krieger | 3 July 1885 | 1617:327 |
| Krieger, Francis | Mary Graeber | 19 May 1891 | 2046:417 |
| Graeber, Mary | John Czerny | 31 March 1893 | 2169:391 |
| Czerny, John & Clara | Selma Kraemer | 3 June 1903 | 21:291 |

***Mortgage

Table 4

Chain of Title for #341 Wythe Avenue (formerly Second Street)

| Grantor | Grantee | Recording Date | Liber:Page |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| ¹ Executor of Cortelyou, Elizabeth | Henry Coyle | 11 March 1854 | 354:424 |
| ¹ Coyle, Henry | Sylvester Malone | 28 June 1860 (26 Sept 1856) | 531:331 |
| ¹ Malone, Sylvester | Sarah Coyle | 28 June 1860 (27 Sept 1856) | 531:331 |
| ² Campbell, Anthony Q. (sheriff) | George W. May | 6 Nov 1861 | 563:107 |
| Perry, Timothy (referee) ³ | John B. Pomeroy | 21 Nov 1874 | 1183:187 |
| Pomeroy, John B. | Ann Harvey (wife of Arthur) | 4 Aug 1875 | 1211:485 |
| Pomeroy, Margaret M. (wife) | | 16 Dec 1919 | 3930:158 |
| Harvey, Mary A. | Charles J. Lynch | | |
| Harvey, William H. | Nellie H. Lynch | | |
| Harvey, Georgia M. | | | |

¹Front²Rear³defendants were: Theresa Coyle, Charlotte Coyle, Henry Coyle, Sarah Ann E. Howarth and Hezekiah Howarth.

Table 5
Chain of Title for #64 South Third Street (also 355 Wythe Avenue, formerly Second Street)

| | Grantor | Grantee | Recording Date | Liber:Page |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| ¹ | Ullman, Daniel (master in chancery) | Elizabeth Cortelyou | 7 July 1843 (19 Aug 1842) | 111:301 |
| ² | Executor of Cortelyou, Elizabeth | Henry Coyle | 11 March 1854 | 354:424 |
| ² | Coyle, Henry | Sylvester Malone | 28 June 1860 (26 Sept 1856) | 531:331 |
| ² | Malone, Sylvester | Sarah Coyle | 28 June 1860 (27 Sept 1856) | 531:331 |
| | Perry, Timothy (referee) | Arthur Harvey | 21 Nov 1874 | 1183:189 |

¹ w/most of lots 5-8

² w/front of lot 3

Table 6
Chain of Title for #68 South Third Street

| | Grantor | Grantee | Recording Date | Liber:Page |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| ¹ | Miller, John | Joseph C. Stanley | 25 Nov 1841 | 99:106 |
| ² | Stanley, John William | John H. Holmes | 15 Jan 1855 | 384:409 |
| | Mescroie, Abraham Jr. | Thomas Hines | 1 Feb 1851 (10 Dec 1850) | 235:274 |
| | Hines, Thomas Hines, Catherine | Elizabeth Cortelyou | 10 Jan 1851 (10 Dec 1850) | 283:380 (233?) |
| | Cortelyou, Elizabeth | George W. May | 8 April 1852 | 275:542 |
| | Campbell, Anthony Q. (sheriff) | George W. May | 6 Nov 1861 | 563:107 |
| | May, George W. | Michael Donovan Thomas Cassidy | 17 Sept 1862 | 581:316 |
| | Donovan, Michael Donovan, Mary Ann Cassidy, Thomas Cassidy, Mary Ann | Celestia E. Ross | 20 Feb 1863 | 590:399 |
| | Ross, Celestia E. Ross, James (husband) | Cornelius A. Van Brunt | 12 Oct 1868 | 851:178 |
| | Reference(s) missing | Reference(s) missing | --- | --- |
| | Billings, Alice L. Voss, Emily | Robert McKinley Ellen Briggs | 6 Feb 1912 | 3344:495 |

¹Front w/fronts of 4, 5, 7, 8

²w/fronts of 4, 5, 7, 8

Table 7
Chain of Title for #72 South Third Street

| | Grantor | Grantee | Recording Date | Liber:Page |
|--------------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| ¹ | Miller, Mary (widow of David) | John Miller | 20 Nov 1841 | 99:21 |
| ¹ | Miller, John | Joseph C. Stanley | 25 Nov 1841 | 99:106 |
| ² | Miller, Maria | Abraham Meserole | 29 July 1850 (2 Mar 1850) | 222:503 |
| ² | Meserole, Abraham | Abraham Meserole, Jr. | 1 July 1850 (2 Mar 1850) | 221:115 |
| ² | Meserole, Abraham Jr. | Thomas Hines | 10 Dec 1850 | 231:282 |
| ² | Meserole, Abraham Jr. | Thomas Hines | 1 Feb 1851 (10 Dec 1850) | 235:374 |
| ² | Hines, Thomas Hines, Catherine (wife) | Elizabeth Cortelyou | 10 Jan 1851 (10 Dec 1850) | 283:380 |
| ¹ | Stanley, John William | John H. Holmes | 15 Jan 1855 | 384:409 |
| | Campbell, Anthony G. (sheriff) | George W. May | 6 Nov 1861 | 563:107 |
| | May, George W. | Michael Donovan Thomas Cassidy | 17 Sept 1862 | 581:316 |
| | Donovan, Michael Donovan, Mary Ann (wife) Cassidy, Thomas Cassidy, Mary Ann (wife) | Henry Feldman | 2 April 1863 | 595:50 |
| | Heirs of Henry Feldman: Feldman, Frederick Feldman, Margaretha (wife) Feldman, William Feldman, Louis Feldman, Carolina Steinmeyer, Maria Steinmeyer, Henry (husband) | Wilhelmina Feldman | 28 July 1873 (6 Sept 1871) | 1118:314 |
| | Feldman, Frederick Feldman, Margaretha (wife) Feldman, Louis Steinmeyer, Maria (widow) Ellmers, Carolina Ellmers, Frederick (husband) | William Feldman | 28 July 1873 | 1118:308 |
| | Feldman, William | Jacob Henkell | 28 July 1873 | 1118:311 |

Table 7 Continued
Chain of Title for #72 South Third Street

| Grantor | Grantee | Recording Date | Liber:Page |
|--|--------------------|----------------|------------|
| Steinmeyer, Maria (widow of Henry Steinmeyer) | Jacob Henkell | 18 Dec 1873 | 1137:314 |
| Henkell, Jacob | Carl H.C. Schmandt | 9 April 1884 | 1550:213 |
| Schmandt, Amalie & Carl (executors of) | John S. Gaynor | 2 June 1902 | 18:351 |

¹Front

²Rear

Table 8
Chain of Title for #74 South Third Street

| | Grantor | Grantee | Recording Date | Liber:Page |
|--------------|---|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------|
| ¹ | Miller, Mary (widow of David) | John Miller | 20 Nov 1841 (10 Nov 1841) | 99:21 |
| | Miller, John | Robert Latou | 20 Nov 1841 (10 Nov 1841) | 99:16 |
| ² | Miller, Maria | Abraham Meserole | 29 July 1850 (2 Mar 1850) | 222:503 |
| ² | Meserole, Abraham | Abraham Meserole, Jr. | 1 July 1850 (2 Mar 1850) | 221:115 |
| ¹ | Latou, Robert | Thomas Hines | 15 April 1847 | 162:146 |
| ¹ | Hines, Thomas Hines, Catherine (wife) | Emeline Lane | 31 Aug 1849 | 200:451 |
| ² | Meserole, Abraham Jr. | Thomas Hines | 10 Dec 1850 (23 Nov 1850) | 231:282 |
| ² | Meserole, Abraham Jr. | Thomas Hines | 1 Feb 1851 (10 Dec 1850) | 235:374 |
| ² | Hines, Thomas Hines, Catherine (wife) | Emeline Lane | 10 Feb 1858 (10 Dec 1850) | 469:172 |
| | Lane, Emeline | Eliza Gibney | 10 Feb 1858 (1 Oct 1857) | 469:175 |
| | Hagner, Henry (referee) | Henry W. Eastman | 18 March 1862 | 570:257 |
| | Eastman, Henry W. Eastman, Lydia M. (wife) | James Murray | 21 April 1863 | 597:85 |
| | Murray, James V. Murray, Amanda L. (wife) | Andrew Lambert | 14 April 1868 | 813:436 |
| | Lambert, Andrew | Henry A. Riley | 26 March 1878 | 1310:505 |
| | Riley, Henry A. | Catherine Lambert | 26 March 1878 | 1310:507 |
| | Reference(s) missing | Reference(s) missing | ---- | --- |
| | Eno, John F. (referee) | William Buermann | 5 Sept 1911 | 3319:97 |

¹Front

²Rear

Table 9
Chain of Title for #80 South Third Street

| | Grantor | Grantee | Recording Date | Liber:Page |
|--------------|---|--|--------------------------------|------------|
| ¹ | Miller, John | Robert Latou | 20 Nov 1841 | 99:16 |
| ¹ | Latou, Robert | Thomas Reilly | 11 June 1846 | 148:427 |
| ² | Meserole, Abraham Jr. | Alfred Clock Ephraim Miller | 23 Oct 1851 (11 April 1851) | 260:269 |
| ¹ | Reilly, Thomas & Anne (wife) | William Mott | 24 June 1849 | 181:67 |
| ² | Clock, Alfred Clock, Anna Maria (wife) Miller, Ephraim Miller, Susan E. (wife) | William Mott | 22 Oct 1851 | 260:271 |
| | Mott, William | James Garvey | 2 May 1853 | 316:238 |
| | Garvey, James (of Phila. PA) | Ellen Murray (of Brooklyn) Peter Murray | 15 May 1856 | 423:474 |
| | Manning, David F. (referee) Murray, Marie et al (plaintiffs) | Peter M. Oldner | 29 June 1900 | 13:290 |

¹Front

²Rear

Table 10
Chain of Title for #82 South Third Street

| | Grantor | Grantee | Recording Date | Liber:Page |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| ¹ | Miller, John | Robert Latou | 20 Nov 1841 | 99:16 |
| ¹ | Latou, Robert | Enoch S. Brown | 31 March 1847 | 161:305 |
| ¹ | Brown, Mary C. | George Prankard | 16 July 1852 | 288:173 |
| ² | Brown, Enoch S. | George Prankard | 16 July 1852 | 288:175 |
| | Prankard, George Prankard, Hannah Ann (wife) | Thomas Hines | 9 June 1854 | 366:288 |
| ² | Meserole, Abraham Jr. | Enoch S. Brown | 26 Aug 1856 | 430:463 |
| | Hines, Thomas | Edward Blair Smith | 12 Jan 1862 | 576:298 |
| | Smith, Edward Blair | Catherine Hines | 12 Jan 1862 | 576:300 |
| | Stevens, Gerard M. (referee) ³ | Catherine A. Hines (plaintiff) | 18 July 1866 | 716:365 |
| | Hines, Catherine Hines, Thomas (husband) | Martin Rehbein | 18 Sept 1866 | 722:402 |
| | Rehbein, Martin (executors of) | Alpheus Rehbein | 19 Sept 1896 | 5:446 |
| | Rehbein, Alpheus | Martin Rehbein | 13 April 1898 | 9:169 |

¹Front

²Rear

³Defendants included Enoch Brown, George Prankard and numerous others

Table 11
Chain of Title for #84 South Third Street

| | Grantor | Grantee | Recording Date | Liber:Page |
|--------------|--|---|----------------|------------|
| ¹ | Miller, John | Robert Latou | 10 Nov 1841 | 99:16 |
| ¹ | Latou, Robert | Enoch S. Brown | 31 March 1847 | 161:305 |
| ² | Meserole, Abraham Jr. | Enoch S. Brown | 26 Aug 1856 | 430:463 |
| | Brown, Frank & Alice A. (wife) | Enoch S. Brown | 27 May 1885 | 1611:495 |
| | Brown, Silas C. Brown, Sarah Frances (wife) | Enoch S. Brown | 6 June 1885 | 1613:442 |
| | Brown, Enoch S. Brown, Josephine M. (wife) | Catherine E. Harty | 31 July 1885 | 1621:353 |
| | Harty, Catherine E. | City of Brooklyn, Board of Education | 2 Aug 1887 | 1754:472 |

¹Front

²Rear

Table 12
Chain of Title for #86-90 South Third Street

| | Grantor | Grantee | Recording Date | Liber:Page |
|--------------|--|--|----------------|------------|
| ¹ | Miller, John | Thomas Moore | 29 Nov 1841 | 99:79 |
| ² | Meserole, Abraham Jr. | Thomas Moore | 25 Dec 1850 | 232:307 |
| | Moore, Catherine (widow) | Children of Thomas Moore (dec'd) Thomas Moore Joseph Moore Sarah M. Wilsey | 2 Aug 1887 | 1754:467 |
| | Moore, Thomas Moore, Irene (wife) Moore, Joseph Moore, Jane E. (wife) Wilsey, Sarah M. Wilsey, James L. (husband) | Board of Education City of Brooklyn | 2 Aug 1887 | 1754:469 |

¹Front

²Rear

Table 13
Chain of Title for #92 South Third Street

| | Grantor | Grantee | Recording Date | Liber:Page |
|--------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| ¹ | Mescrole, Abraham | William Howard Van Doren | 16 July 1840 | 90:374 |
| ² | Miller, John | William Howard Van Doren | 16 July 1840 | 90:377 |
| | Van Doren, William Howard Van Doren, Matilda Ann (wife) | Elizabeth M. Selleck | 8 Feb 1851 | 236:246 |
| | Selleck, James W. Selleck, Elizabeth M. (wife) | Elliot W. Gregory | 20 Nov 1854 | 380:364 |
| | Gregory, Charlotte S. (widow of Elliot W.) | Sarah Banks | 29 Jan 1864 | 618:490 |
| | Banks, Sarah Banks, Henry W. (husband) | Andrew P. Gilloon | 13 Feb 1865 (3 Feb 1864) | 654:598 |
| | Gilloon, Andrew P. Gilloon, Maria T. (wife) | John S. Schully | 27 Feb 1883 | 1497:45 |
| | Scully, John S. Scully, Sarah C. (wife) | Maria T. Gilloon | 27 Feb 1883 | 1497:47 |
| | Gilloon, Andrew P. executors of | Eliza J. Wade | 5 Jan 1897 | 6:281 |
| | Wade, Mary J. | Meyer Finkelstein Ziche | 22 Aug 1903 | 22:99 |

¹Rear
²Front

Table 14
Chain of Title for #94 South Third Street (also 304 Berry Street formerly Third Street)

| Grantor | Grantee | Recording Date | Liber:Page |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|
| Miller, John | Nehemiah C. Nafis | 3 Dec 1841 | 99:156 |
| Nafis, Nehemiah C. | John Hayn | 29 Jan 1851 | 236:457 |
| Hayn, John | Matilda Jansen | 15 Feb 1892 | 2097:71 |
| Jansen, Anna M. | Meta A. Meyer | 1 Feb 1903 | 17:449 |

Table 15
Chain of Title for #89 South Fourth Street (also 320 Berry Street formerly Third Street)

| | Grantor | Grantee | Recording Date | Liber:Page |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| ¹ | Devoo, Frederick Devoo, Sarah (wife) | John J. Cisco | 13 Jan 1830 (7 March 1829) | 27:496 |
| ¹ | Cisco, John J. Cisco, Mary Ann (wife) | Alfred Clock Ephraim Miller | 19 Nov 1836 (2 July 1836) | 66:211 |
| ² | Miller, John Miller, Elizabeth | Alfred Clock Ephraim Miller | 22 Sept 1838 (19 Oct 1837) | 77:468 |
| | Heirs of Ephraim Miller Miller, Susan E. (widow) Clock, Alfred Clock, Ann Maria (wife) and 9 others | Janet McMurray | 22 Jan 1868 (22 April 1867) | 798:409 |
| | Curtis, Janet M. | Henry Nolan | 16 Nov 1925 | 4614:383 |

¹Front

²Rear corner

Table 16
Chain of Title for #75-83 South Fourth Street

| | Grantor | Grantee | Recording Date | Liber:Page |
|--------------|---|--|----------------|------------|
| ¹ | Devoo, William L. Devoo, Malvina (wife) | William Golder | 5 Aug 1935 | 52:338 |
| ¹ | Golder, William Golder, Betsey H. (wife) | Alfred Clock Ephraim Miller | 16 June 1836 | 61:274 |
| ² | Devoo, John | Alfred Clock Ephraim Miller | 31 July 1847 | 166:421 |
| ³ | Meserole, Abraham Jr. | Alfred Clock Ephraim Miller | 29 May 1851 | 247:490 |
| ⁴ | Heirs of Ephraim Miller (dec'd) Miller, Susan E. (widow) Miller, William H. Miller, Theodore J. Miller, Carrie A. (wife) Miller, Ephraim Jr. Miller, Sarah Jane (wife) Wickerson, Susan A. Wickerson, Lorenzo (husband) also Clock, Ann Maria Clock, Alfred (husband) Youmans, Emma J. Youmans, Daniel D. (husband) | Frederick Cochen | 20 Feb 1868 | 802:425 |
| ⁵ | Heirs of Ephraim Miller (dec'd) Miller, Susan E. (widow) Miller, William H. Miller, Theodore J. Miller, Carrie A. (wife) Miller, Ephraim Jr. Miller, Sarah Jane (wife) Wickerson, Susan A. Wickerson, Lorenzo (husband) also Clock, Ann Maria Clock, Alfred (husband) | Frederick Cochen | 3 April 1868 | 810:514 |
| | Cochen, Frederick Cochen, Lydia A. (wife) | Board of Education City of Brooklyn | 29 June 1869 | 905:240 |

¹Front West

²Front East

³Rear

⁴East part

⁵West part

Table 17
Chain of Title for #71 South Fourth Street

| | Grantor | Grantee | Recording Date | Liber:Page |
|--------------|--|---------------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| ¹ | Devoo, Frederick Devoo, Sarah (wife) | John Devoo | 16 March 1829 | 26:123 |
| ¹ | Devoo, John | Edward Leverich | 21 March 1831 | 30:183 |
| ¹ | Leverich, William E. Leverich, Fanny H. (wife) Leverich, Henry S. Leverich, Margaret D. (wife) Leverich, Charles P. Leverich, Matilda D. (wife) | Thomas Hines | 31 May 1850 | 218:490 |
| ² | Meserole, Abraham Jr. | Thomas Hines | 23 Oct 1850 | 228:155 |
| ³ | Meserole, Abraham Jr. | Thomas Hines | 10 Dec 1850 | 231:282 |
| | Fordham, George W. Fordham, Phebe Ann (wife) | Henry A. Carhart | 1 Nov 1851 | 261:147 |
| | Carhart, Henry A. Carhart, Cornela M. | Philemion C. Berry | 8 Jan 1852 | 267:97 |
| | Berry, Philemion | Emma Platt | 19 July 1852 | 288:366 |
| | Platt, Jonathan P. Platt, Emma (wife) | Caroline A. Dayton | 9 Dec 1854 | 282:61 |
| | Moore, Henry A. (referee) | 4th American Building Association | 15 July 1856 | 428:189 |
| | 4th American Building Association of New York | Luther Lobdell | 24 Sept 1856 | 432:431 |
| | Lobdell, Luther Lobdell, Ellen (wife) | William R. Siney | 30 March 1867 | 748:478 |
| | Bergen, Phebe M. (devisee of) Siney, Ida A.W. | Mary E. Richards Jerusha A. Wright | 5 June 1902 | 18:366 |

¹Front

²Center

³Rear

Table 18
Chain of Title for #69 South Fourth Street

| | Grantor | Grantee | Recording Date | Liber:Page |
|--------------|--|-------------------|----------------|------------|
| ¹ | Devoo, Frederick Devoo, Sarah (wife) | John Devoo | 16 March 1829 | 26:123 |
| ¹ | Devoo, John | Edward Leverich | 21 March 1831 | 30:183 |
| ¹ | Leverich, William E. Leverich, Fanny H. (wife) Leverich, Henry S. Leverich, Margaret D. (wife) Leverich, Charles P. Leverich, Matilda D. (wife) | Thomas Hines | 31 May 1850 | 218:490 |
| ² | Meserole, Abraham Jr. | Thomas Hines | 23 Oct 1850 | 228:155 |
| ³ | Meserole, Abraham Jr. | Thomas Hines | 10 Dec 1850 | 231:282 |
| | Hines, Thomas Hines, Catherine (wife) | Elizabeth Bampton | 18 March 1851 | 239:423 |
| | Bampton, Elizabeth | Francis W. Young | 24 April 1866 | 702:457 |
| | Young, Francis W. | Mary E. Young | 25 Nov 1912 | 3391:425 |

¹Front

²Center

³Rear

Table 19
Chain of Title for #67 South Fourth Street

| | Grantor | Grantee | Recording Date | Liber:Page |
|--------------|--|--|----------------|------------|
| ¹ | Devoo, Frederick Devoo, Sarah (wife) | John Devoo | 16 March 1829 | 26:123 |
| ¹ | Devoo, John | Edward Leverich | 21 March 1831 | 30:183 |
| ¹ | Leverich, William E. Leverich, Fanny H. (wife) Leverich, Henry S. Leverich, Margaret D. (wife) Leverich, Charles P. Leverich, Matilda D. (wife) | Thomas Hines | 31 May 1850 | 218:490 |
| ² | Meserole, Abraham Jr. | Thomas Hines | 23 Oct 1850 | 228:155 |
| ³ | Meserole, Abraham Jr. | Thomas Hines | 10 Dec 1850 | 231:282 |
| | Hines, Thomas Hines, Catherine (wife) | Winant Cole | 22 April 1851 | 243:193 |
| | Cole, Isaac Cole, Mary (wife) | Eugene R. Cole | 7 Aug 1878 | 1327:1 |
| | Cole, Emma L. Cole, Albert J. Cole, Dora A. | Isaac Hicks | 23 March 1880 | 1383:422 |
| | Cole, James J. Cole, Anna C. (wife) Cole, Abraham Cole, Eugene R. Cole, Anna B. (wife) | Isaac Hicks | 23 March 1880 | 1383:424 |
| | Cole, Amanda T. | Isaac Hicks | 23 March 1880 | 1383:428 |
| | Hicks, Isaac Hicks, Sarah M. (wife) | George H. Evans | 30 Nov 1886 | 1704:16 |
| | Evans, George H. Evans, Mary A. | Alexander Sanders Wolf Schwarz Jacob Schwarz | 12 July 1906 | 34:541 |

¹Front
²Center
³Rear

Table 20
Chain of Title for #65 South Fourth Street

| | Grantor | Grantee | Recording Date | Liber:Page |
|--------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| ¹ | Devoo, Frederick Devoo, Sarah (wife) | John Devoo | 16 March 1829 | 26:123 |
| ¹ | Devoo, John | Edward Leverich | 21 March 1831 | 30:183 |
| ¹ | Leverich, William E. Leverich, Fanny H. (wife) Leverich, Henry S. Leverich, Margaret D. (wife) Leverich, Charles P. Leverich, Matilda D. (wife) | Thomas Hines | 31 May 1850 | 218:490 |
| ² | Meserole, Abraham Jr. | Thomas Hines | 23 Oct 1850 (15 June 1850) | 228:155 |
| ³ | Meserole, Abraham Jr. | Thomas Hines | 10 Dec 1850 (23 Nov 1850) | 231:282 |
| | Hines, Thomas Hines, Catherine (wife) | John Russell | 25 April 1851 | 243:350 |
| | Russell, John Russell, Susan Ann (wife) | Theodora Mead | 25 March 1853 | 316:238 |
| | Mead, Theodora Mead, William (husband) | Moses Chambers | 19 April 1871 | 991:550 |
| | Chambers, Moses Chambers, Mary | Mary M. Kelly | 1 March 1882 | 1454:484 |
| | Kelly, Charles H. | George T. Kelly | 30 Oct 1888 | 1841:232 |
| | Kelly, Charles H. | Louis Strauss Hermann Berman | 20 Dec 1904 | 28:73 |

¹Front
²Center
³Rear



Wallabout Bay and Red Hook. These four divisions were subdivided into eighteen districts. Each district was to have one (or occasionally more) large sewer draining into the river. These sewers would be largest at their outlet and would diminish as they extended into the city, down to twelve inch diameter which was the smallest and most common pipe to be used (ibid). The Brooklyn Sewer Department was created on 16 April 1859 which relieved the Water Department of responsibility for the sewers (Stiles 1867-1870:596). Individual connections began to be made to the Brooklyn sewers during 1859, when 422 connections were made. Figures have been compiled for each year through 1882. For the period in question here, they are as follows: 1860 - 1695 connections; 1861 - 4896 connections; 1862 - 3168 connections; 1863 - 1984 connections; 1864 - 1301 connections; 1865 - 1519 connections; 1866 - 3605 connections; and 1867 - 2922 connections (Stiles 1884:594). By 1869 additional drainage plans for Wards 9, 16, 17, 18 and 21 had been prepared. This completed planning for all sewers in Brooklyn excepting a very small strip of land between Sackett Street Boulevard and Flatbush (then an independent town) which would have to drain into Jamaica Bay (Stiles 1867-1870:597). Based on this information, it can be seen that 21,512 hook-ups were made during the years 1859 through 1867. If one assumes that Volumes 1, 2 and 3 were all of the same size, then each volume would have contained 7,171 connections. Volume 1 would have covered 1859 through January 1862; Volume 2, January 1862 through July 1865; and Volume 3, July 1865 through January 1868. The project area lots located at 343 Wythe Avenue; 68, 72, 80 and 92 South Third Street; and 65 through 71 South Fourth Street were connected when Volume 1 was in use. Project area lots at 64, 74, 82 and 86-90 South Third Street; and 89 Fourth Street were connected when Volume 3 was in use. 341 Wythe Avenue was connected on 27 November 1874 (Permit 43690 in Volume 6). 84 South Third Street was connected on 16 April 1868 (Permit 22130 in Volume 4), and 94 South Third Street on 15 July 1902 (Permit 9786 in Volume 14). 75-83 South Fourth Street, the earlier section of Public School 37, was connected on 4 September 1875 (Permit 45785 in Volume 6). In summary, sewer connections within the project area were made from 1859 through 1902, with about half occurring during 1859-1862.

Since the research described above indicated that water and sewer service became available for the Caribe Village project area between 1858 and 1862, and that about three-fourths of the project area had been connected to the sewers by mid-April 1868, information on project area occupants during this period was sought. Brooklyn City directories for the years ending during May 1856 through May 1869 were examined in an attempt to locate the project area property owners. The results for each lot are presented below identified by street address beginning with 345 Wythe Avenue and moving around the project area clockwise.

345 Wythe Avenue. Owner(s): William G. Dunn 1851-1861

W. Dunn appears in the directories for the years ending 1856, 1860 and 1861. His occupation is listed as merchant or dry goods, and his address as Second near South Fourth, or 128 Second (Smith 1855; Lain 1859 and Lain 1860).

345 Wythe Avenue. Owner(s): Samuel W. and Naomi Andrews 1861-1868

Not listed in the directories examined.

343 Wythe Avenue. Owner(s): Margaret Carmichael 1854-1870

M. Carmichael appears in the directories for the years ending 1856 through 1865. She is listed as a widow living on Second Street near South Third and later 128 or 130 Second Street. Daniel A. Carmichael is listed in directories for the years ending 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869. His occupations included clerk, ferryman and laborer. His address remained 130 Second Street (Smith 1855; Smith 1856; Henderson 1856; Lain 1857; Lain 1858; Lain 1859; Lain 1860; Lain 1861; Lain 1862; Lain 1863; Lain 1864; Lain 1865; Lain 1866; Lain 1867 and Lain 1868).

341 Wythe Avenue/64 South Third Street. Owner(s): Henry and Sarah Coyle 1856-1861

H. Coyle appears in directories for the years ending 1856, 1857, 1858, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869. His occupation is listed only once, as a mason. His home is listed as 40 South Third in 1855-6, and subsequently as Second near South Third, corner of



Second and South Third, and 130 or 132 Second Street, and finally as 29½ South Third Street (Smith 1855; Smith 1856; Henderson 1856; Lain 1857; Lain 1860; Lain 1861; Lain 1862; Lain 1863; Lain 1865; Lain 1866; Lain 1867 and Lain 1868).

68 South Third Street. Owner(s): Thomas and Mary Ann Cassidy and Michael and Mary Ann Donovan 1862-1863

Michael Donovan appears in the directory for the year ending 1862 as a commercial merchant working in the Washington Market in New York and living at 24 South Third Street. He appears in the directory for 1863/1864 as a butcher living at 24 South Third Street. Mary Ann Cassidy appears in the directory for 1863/1864 as a fancy goods merchant working and living at 148 Grand Street (Lain 1861 and Lain 1863).

68 South Third Street. Owner(s): James and Celestia Ross 1863-1868.

J. Ross appears in the directories for the years ending 1864 through 1867. His occupation was joiner or shipjoiner, and his home was 31 South Third Street.

72 South Third Street. Owner(s): John H. Holmes 1855-1861

John H. Holmes does not appear in the directories searched.

72 South Third Street. Owner(s): George W. May 1852-1863

G.W. May appears in the directories for the years ending 1856 through 1869. His occupation is engraver or diesinker, and his home is at 46 South Third Street (Smith 1855; Smith 1856; Henderson 1856; Lain 1857; Lain 1858; Lain 1859; Lain 1860; Lain 1861; Lain 1862; Lain 1863; Lain 1864; Lain 1865; Lain 1866; Lain 1867 and Lain 1868).

72 South Third Street. Owner(s): Henry Feldman(n) 1863-1871

H. Feldmann appears in the directories for the years ending 1864 through 1869. His occupation is cigar maker and his home is 33 or 35 South Third Street (Lain 1863; Lain 1864; Lain 1865; Lain 1866; Lain 1867 and Lain 1868).

74 South Third Street. Owner(s): Eliza Gibney 1857-1862.

Eliza Gibney does not appear in the directories.

74 South Third Street. Owner(s): James V. and Amanda L. Murray 1863-1868

James V. Murray appears in the directories for the years ending 1862 through 1869. His occupation was joiner, shipjoiner or carpenter. His home was 116 North Fifth Street until 1863/1864, when he moved to 35 South Third Street (Lain 1861; Lain 1862; Lain 1863; Lain 1864; Lain 1865; Lain 1866; Lain 1867 and Lain 1868).

80 South Third Street. Owner(s): Peter and Ellen Murray 1856-1900 or later

Peter Murray appears in the directories for years ending 1857 through 1862. His occupation is listed as merchant, importer, china importer and fancy goods. He worked at 35 Maiden Lane, New York and lived at 3rd Street near South 9th Street (Smith 1856; Henderson 1856; Lain 1857; Lain 1858; Lain 1859; Lain 1860 and Lain 1861).

82 South Third Street. Owner(s): Thomas and Catherine Hines 1854-1866

T. Hines appears in directories for 1855/1856 through 1861/1862. Thomas Hines was a speculator and a builder. He lived at 43 South Third Street. After a gap of one year, David Hines appears. He was a broker and lived at 43 South Third Street. Thomas Hines reappears after a gap of one more year, but has moved to 160 Third Street (Smith 1855; Smith 1856; Henderson 1856; Lain 1857; Lain 1858; Lain 1859; Lain 1860; Lain 1861; Lain 1863 and Lain 1865).



- 82 South Third Street. Owner(s): Martin Rehbein 1866-1898
Marquis or Marcus Rehbein appears in the directories for 1867/1868 and 1868/1869. His occupation is tuner and his home is 43 South Third Street (Lain 1867; Lain 1868).
- 84 South Third Street. Owner(s): Enoch Brown 1847-1885
Enoch Brown appears only in the directory for 1867/1868. No occupation is listed. He lived at 180 Lorimer Street (Lain 1867).
- 86-90 South Third Street. Owner(s): Thomas Moore 1850-1887
T. Moore appears in directories for years ending 1856 through 1869. His occupation was boot or shoe maker, and his address was 47 South Third Street (Smith 1855; Smith 1856; Henderson 1856; Lain 1857; Lain 1858; Lain 1859; Lain 1860; Lain 1861; Lain 1862; Lain 1863; Lain 1864; Lain 1865; Lain 1866; Lain 1867 and Lain 1868).
- 92 South Third Street. Owner(s): Elliot W. Gregory 1854-1864
Elliot W. Gregory does not appear in the directories.
- 92 South Third Street. Owner(s): Andrew P. and Maria T. Gilloon 1864-1897
Andrew Gilloon appears in the directories for years ending 1864 and 1866 through 1869. His occupation was iron merchant. During 1863/1864 he resided at 257 Lorimer Street. From 1865/1866 on he lived at 51 South Third (Lain 1863; Lain 1865; Lain 1866; Lain 1867 and Lain 1868).
- 94 South Third Street. Owner(s): John Hayn 1851-1892
John Hayn appears in the directories for the years ending 1856 through 1865 and 1867. He was a grocer. He lived and worked at 53 South Third Street until 1865. In 1866/1867 his business was at 80 Dey Street, New York and he lived at 216 Carlton Avenue (Smith 1855; Smith 1856; Henderson 1856; Lain 1857; Lain 1858; Lain 1859; Lain 1860; Lain 1861; Lain 1862; Lain 1863; Lain 1864 and Lain 1866).
- 89 South Fourth Street. Owner(s): Alfred Clock and Ephraim Miller 1838-1868
Alfred Clock appears in the directories for 1855/1856 through 1866/1867, and 1868/1869. He was a tailor or clothier working at 64 Fulton Street in New York. He lived at 50 South Ninth Street. Ephraim Miller appears in the directories for 1855/1856 through 1867/1868 except for 1859/1860, 1865/1866 and 1866/1867. He was a merchant tailor at 64 Fulton Street in New York and lived at 48 South Ninth Street (Smith 1855; Smith 1856; Henderson 1856; Lain 1857; Lain 1858; Lain 1859; Lain 1860; Lain 1861; Lain 1862; Lain 1863; Lain 1864; Lain 1865; Lain 1866; Lain 1867 and Lain 1868).
- 89 South Fourth Street. Owner(s): Janet McMurray 1868-1925
John McMurray appears in the 1868/1869 directory. He was a wirecloth manufacturer working at 105 Fulton Street in New York. He lived at the corner of South Fourth and Third Streets (Lain 1868).
- 71 South Fourth Street. Owner(s): Luther Lobdell 1856-1867
Luther Lobdell appears in the directories for 1855/1856 through 1866/1867. He was a tin-smith working at 116 followed by 80 Second Street. He lived at 36 South Fourth Street (Smith 1855; Smith 1856; Henderson 1856; Lain 1857; Lain 1858; Lain 1859; Lain 1860; Lain 1861; Lain 1862; Lain 1863; Lain 1864; Lain 1865 and Lain 1866).



- 71 South Fourth Street. Owner(s): William R. and Ida A.W. Siney 1867-1902
William R. Siney appears in the 1864/1865 through 1868/1869 directories. His occupation appears only in 1864/1865 when it is listed as stages. He lived at 37 South Fourth Street (Lain 1864; Lain 1865; Lain 1866; Lain 1867 and Lain 1868).
- 69 South Fourth Street. Owner(s): Frederick W. and Elizabeth Bampton 1851-1866
Frederick W. Bampton appears in the directories for 1855/1856 through 1865/1866. His occupation is listed as storage or commercial merchant. He lived at 34 South Fourth Street (Smith 1855; Smith 1856; Henderson 1856; Lain 1857; Lain 1858; Lain 1859; Lain 1860; Lain 1861; Lain 1862; Lain 1863; Lain 1864 and Lain 1865).
- 69 South Fourth Street. Owner(s): Francis W. Young 1866-1912
Francis W. Young appears in the 1866/1867 through 1868/1869 directories. He was a pianomaker living at 34 South Fourth Street (Lain 1866; Lain 1867 and Lain 1868).
- 67 South Fourth Street. Owner(s): Winant Cole 1851-1880
Winant J. Cole appears in the directories for the years ending 1857 through 1867. He was a shipmaster and lived at 32 South Fourth Street. After a gap of one year, his widow Mary appears at the same address (Smith 1856; Henderson 1856; Lain 1857; Lain 1858; Lain 1859; Lain 1860; Lain 1861; Lain 1862; Lain 1863; Lain 1864; Lain 1865; Lain 1866 and Lain 1868).
- 65 South Fourth Street. Owner(s): William and Theodora Mead 1853-1871
William Mead appears in all the directories searched except for 1863/1864. He was a sail-maker and lived at 30 South Fourth Street (Smith 1855; Smith 1856; Henderson 1856; Lain 1857; Lain 1858; Lain 1859; Lain 1860; Lain 1861; Lain 1862; Lain 1864; Lain 1865; Lain 1866; Lain 1867 and Lain 1869).

During the 1850s and 1860s the names of Wythe Avenue and Berry Street were Second and Third Streets respectively. Street numbering was also different from that used during the mid-1880s and later, at least for Wythe Avenue, South Third and South Fourth Streets. None of the lots had substantial structures facing Berry Street at this time, so no numbers were found during the directory research. During the time period covered by the directories examined, the corner lots were first described by street names only (corner of Third and South Third) and later with numbers (53 South Third). This allowed reconstruction of the old number system. South Third Street had ascending numbers as one moved away from the East River, and only odd numbers along its south side. Block 2429 evidently contained from 27 or 29 through 53. South Fourth Street had descending numbers as one moved away from the river, and only even numbers along its north side. Block 2429 probably consisted of 14 to 40, although only 30 through 36 were confirmed during the research. Wythe Avenue, then Second Street, had numbers ascending as one went north, and only even numbers along its east side. It is probable that the three lots facing this street on Block 2429 were numbered 126 through 130.

In an attempt to provide additional information regarding the owners and occupants of the project area during the period of service installations, the 1860 United States Census was consulted. It was expected that the residents of the project area would be found, as well as any other property owners that lived in Kings or Queens counties which were included in the index consulted (Jackson 1987). The directories indicated that the Dunn, Carmichael and Coyle families were living along the west side of the block during 1860, the Hines, Moore and Hayn families along the north side, and the Lobdell, Bampton, Cole and Mead families on the south side. A listing was found for William G. Dunn. He was a 43 year old dry goods dealer, born in England according to the records. He owned real estate valued at \$4,000 and personal estate of \$2,000. Living with him were: Susan, of 33 years and born in England; William L., a 20 year old law clerk born in New York State; James C., 19 years and born in New York; Joseph H., 12 years and born in New York; Elisath, also 12 years and born in New York; and Florence E., one year old and born in New York. In addition they had one servant living with them, 17 year old Ester Lawler, born in Ireland (U.S. Census 1860:806-807). The next



listing was for Margaret Carmichael. She was 60 years old and born in Ireland. She held real estate valued at \$4,000 and a personal estate of \$500. Living with her were Jane and Isabel, 21 years and 19 years respectively, and both born in New York. Also in the same house were: John Marshall, a 28 year old hatter born in New York; Frances Marshall, 17 years old born in New York and probably John's wife; and Ellen J. Knapp, a 23 year old born in New York (ibid:807). The next listing is for Henry Coyle who was 60 years old and born in Scotland, but had no occupation listed. He held real estate worth \$10,000 and personal estate worth \$500. Living with him were Sarah, 60 years old and born in Scotland; John, 18 years old and born in New York; Sarah, 2 years old and born in New York; as well as James King, a 30 year old mason born in Ireland; and Catherine King, a 20 year old born in Scotland (ibid:807).

The next house listed had three families living in it. Interestingly, these included Henry Feldman who would purchase another house facing South Third Street within the project area during 1865. During 1860, Henry Feldman is listed as a 40 year old segar [sic] (cigar) maker born in Germany. He held a personal estate valued at \$150. Also listed are Amelia, 48 years old; Frederick, 16 years old; William, 15 years old; Mary, 14 years old; Lewis, 12 years old; and Lena, 10 years old. All were born in Germany, which suggests that the names listed may be anglicized versions. Also in the same house were the Kelly family of four people, and the Devlin family of three (ibid:807). A listing was found for Thomas Hines, who was a 39 year old builder born in Ireland. He owned real estate valued at \$15,000 and personal estate valued at \$300. Living with him were Catherine, 35 years old and born in Ireland; and Henrietta, 13 years old and born in New York (ibid:778). Also found was William Mead, a 54 year old sailmaker born in New York. He owned a personal estate worth \$2450 in 1860. Living with him was 44 year old Theodora, also born in New York (ibid:784). Listed in the same house were Albert Coles, a 27 year old sea captain born in New York; and Amanda Coles, a 24 year old born in New York (ibid). At this time, Winant J. Cole owned 67 (then 34) South Fourth Street, next to 65 (then 36) South Fourth Street which William Mead owned. Albert J. Cole and Amanda T. Cole appear as grantors selling their interest in 67 South Fourth Street during 1880, so it appears likely that the census taker made a mistake, and that the Mead and Cole families lived in adjacent but separate houses within the project area on South Fourth Street at this time. The only other probable 1860 project area resident found was Luther Lobdell. During 1860 he was a 45 year old tinsmith born in New York. Living with him were five other family members, all born in New York. Ellen was 43 years old, William was a 23 year old tinsmith, Alexander was 18 years old, Albert was 11 years, and Elle was five years of age. Listed in the same house were Charles E. Morse, a 25 year old shipbuilder born in New York; Delia Morse, also 25 years and born in New York; as well as Maria Ryan (?), a 22 year old servant born in Ireland (ibid:860).

Other project area property owners who probably did not live there during 1860 were also found. George W. May was listed as a 40 year old engraver born in New York. He held real estate worth \$3,000 and a personal estate worth \$500. Also in his family were Sylvia of 40 years, Susan of 35 years, and Catherine of 30 years, all born in New York. Also living in the house were Bridget Langdon, a 25 year old servant born in Ireland; as well as three members of a family named Dubur(?) (ibid:748). A listing was found for Alfred Clock. During 1860 he was a 45 year old clothing dealer born in New York. He owned real estate valued at \$120,000 and personal estate at \$25,000. Also in his family were Anna of 42 years; and Adolphus, a 21 year old clerk, both born in New York. Also there was Mary A. Reitz(?), an 18 year old servant born in Ireland (ibid:1025). Another property owner was Ephraim Miller, a 54 year old merchant tailor born in Connecticut. He held real estate worth \$175,000 and personal estate worth \$25,000. Living in his house were: Susan E. Miller, 45 years old born in New York; Theodore J. Miller, 27 years old born in New York; William H. Miller, 25 years old born in New York; Emma J. Miller, 12 years old born in New York; Lorenzo Wickerson, 37 years old born in Massachusetts; and Susan A. Wickerson, 27 years old born in New York. They had three servants, all born in Ireland: Kate Mulligan, 27 years old; Ann C---, 33 years old; and William Lavy(?), a 40 year old coachman (ibid:1026). The final person located was Peter Murray, listed as a 50 year old merchant born in Ireland. He owned real estate worth \$200,000 and personal estate worth \$10,000 in 1860. His family included: Ellen, 37 years old born in Pennsylvania; Thomas, a 19 year old merchant born in New York; Ann, 17 years old born in New York; Peter, 15 years old, born in New York; Ellen, 9 years old and born in New York; John, 6 years old, born in New York; a 3 year old born in New York whose name was illegible; and Catherine, 70 years old, born in Ireland. Also living in their house were: Thomas Comly, a 25



year old clerk born in Ireland; John Brady, a 39 year old hatter born in Ireland; Mary Curran, a 24 year old servant born in Ireland; and Ann Stragh(?), a 50 year old servant also born in Ireland (ibid:1066).

The information presented above on dates of installation of water and sewer service was then compared with that on occupation. Lots within the project area were considered potentially sensitive to preserving historical archaeological information when one family could be confirmed as occupants when the services were installed.

345 Wythe Avenue (formerly 126(?) Second Street) was occupied by William G. Dunn from 1855 through 1861 which includes the date of water supply availability. No information could be found on sewer hook-up for this lot.

343 Wythe Avenue (formerly 128 Second Street) was occupied by the Carmichael family from 1856 through 1869 which includes both dates of water main availability and sewer hook-up.

64 South Third Street (formerly 27 or 29) was occupied by Henry Coyle from 1855 through 1869, although for this period it was combined with the lot at 341 Wythe Avenue (formerly 130 Second Street). This period includes the dates of both water main availability and sewer hook-up. The hook-up was for a house on South Third Street and not Second Street.

68 South Third Street (formerly 31) was occupied by James Ross from 1863 through 1867. This may post date the sewer hook-up and is certainly after the availability of water mains.

72 South Third Street (formerly 33) was occupied by Henry Feldman from 1865 through 1869. This is later than the availability of water mains and sewer hook-up.

74 South Third Street (formerly 35) was occupied by James Murray from 1863 through 1869. This is probably later than the sewer hook-up and certainly later than water main availability.

82 South Third Street (formerly 43) was occupied by Thomas and David Hines from 1855 through 1863. This includes the availability of water mains but is earlier than the sewer hook-up.

86-88 South Third Street (formerly 47) was occupied by Thomas Moore from 1855 through 1869. This includes both the availability of water mains and the sewer hook-up.

92 South Third Street (formerly 51) was occupied by Andrew P. Gilloon from 1865 through 1868. This is certainly later than the water main availability and the sewer hook-up.

94 South Third Street (formerly 53) was occupied by John Hayn from 1855 through 1864. This includes the date of water main availability, but is decades prior to the sewer hook-up.

71 South Fourth Street (formerly 30) was occupied by Luther Lobdell from 1855 through 1866. This includes both water main availability and sewer hook-up.

69 South Fourth Street (formerly 32) was occupied by F.W. Bampton from 1855 through 1865. This includes both water main availability and sewer hook-up.

67 South Fourth Street (formerly 34) was occupied by the Cole family from 1856 through 1869. This includes both water main availability and sewer hook-up.

65 South Fourth Street (formerly 36) was occupied by William Mead from 1855 through 1868. This includes both water main availability and sewer hook-up.

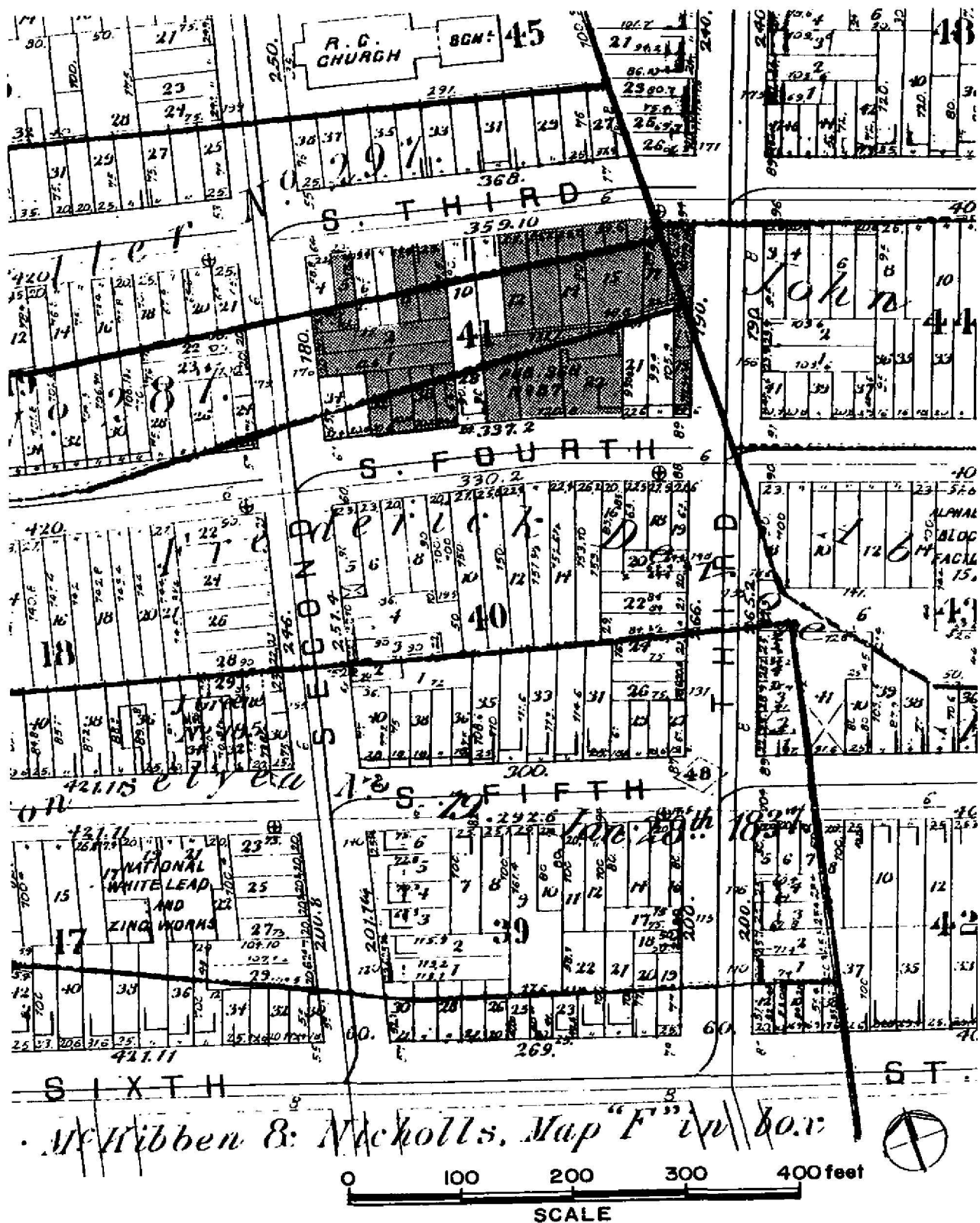


Figure 9 From Hopkin's 1880 Atlas of Brooklyn. Project area is shaded.

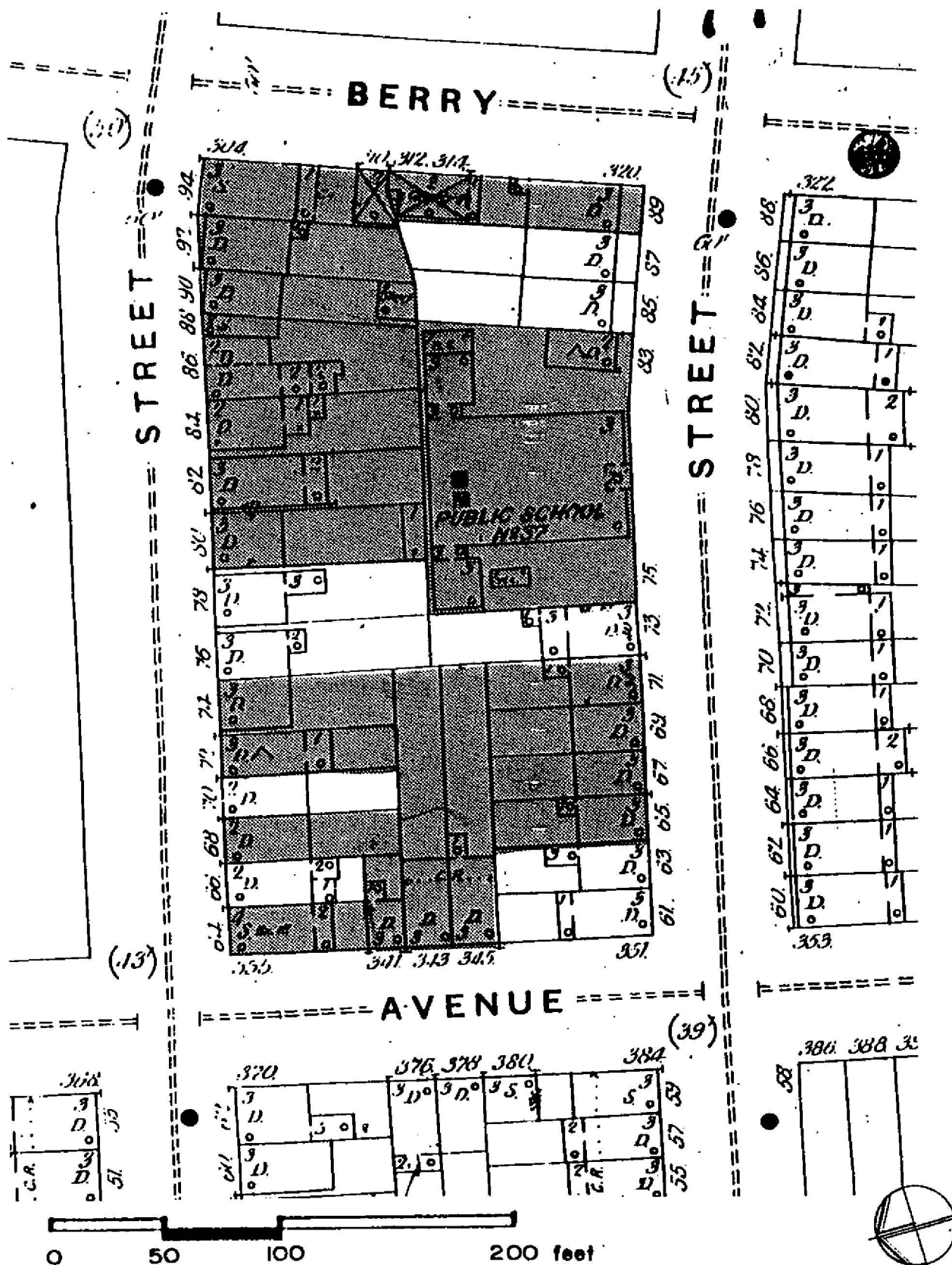


Figure 10 From the 1887 Sanborn Insurance Maps of Brooklyn. Project area is shaded.

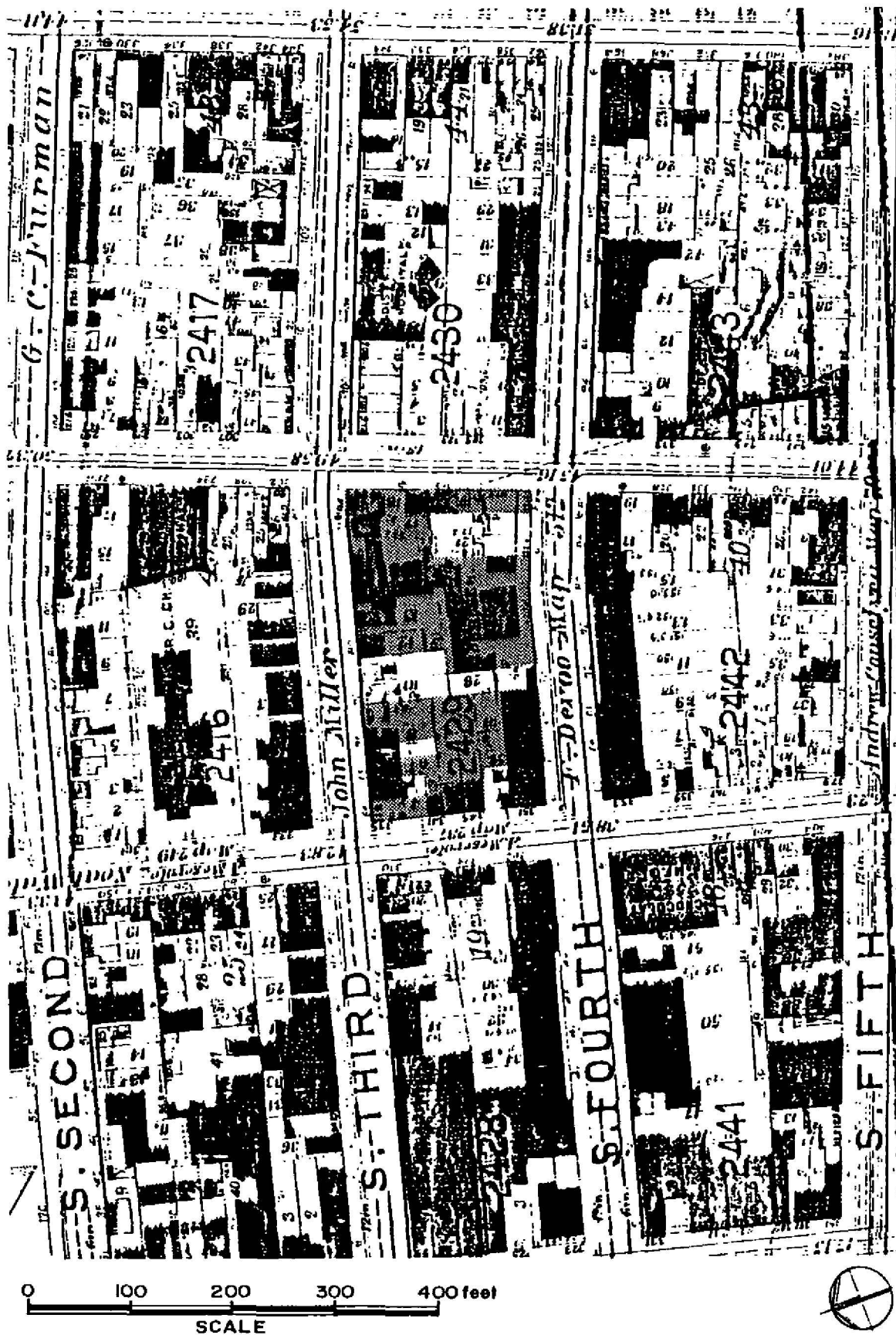


Figure 11 From Hyde's 1898 Atlas of the Brooklyn Borough of the City of New York. Project area is shaded.

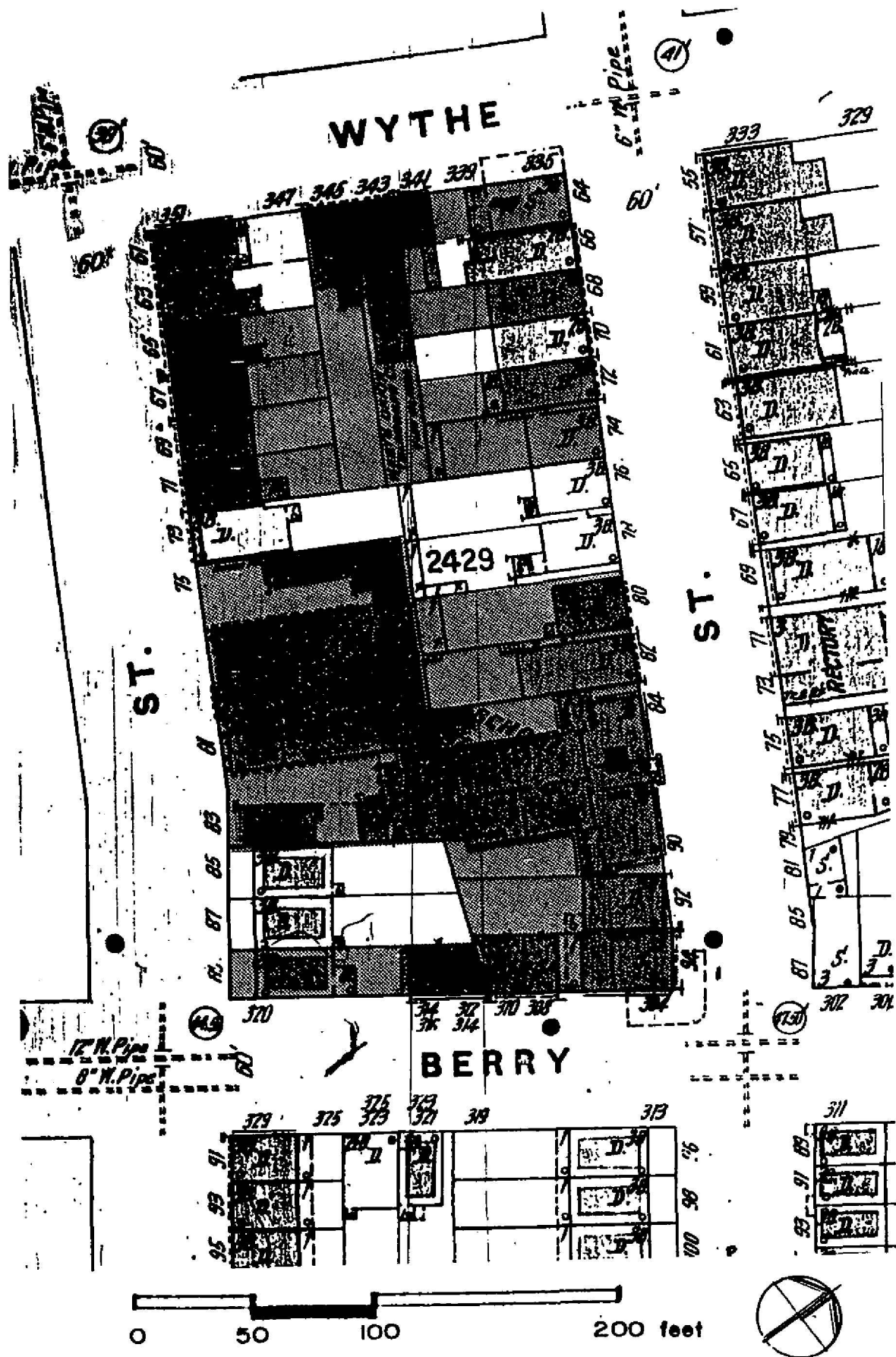


Figure 12 From the 1904 Sanborn Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn. Project area is shaded.



Figure 14 From the 1946 Sanborn Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn, updated to 1990. Project area is shaded.



In summary, occupation by one particular family during the period of water and sewer installation can be proven for 343 Wythe Avenue, 86-88 South Third Street, and the four lots at 65-71 South Fourth Street. It also appears likely for 64 South Third Street, but the later subdivision of this lot and the existence of addresses on both South Third Street and Wythe Avenue creates confusion and makes this uncertain.

A large number of cartographic sources dating from 1880 through 1929 were found during the course of this research. Those maps and atlases showing the most legible details for the project area are included here as Figures 9 through 14. The earliest source to show the block with all the lots subdivided is the Hopkins Atlas of 1880, part of which forms Figure 9. This map shows the farm lines and farm owners, and all lot lines, but gives nearly no details on structures. Figure 10, taken from the Sanborn Insurance Maps of 1887, is one of the earliest maps to provide details of the structures. All the project area lots contain structures by this time. The structures are two to four stories, excepting a few small additions and outbuildings of one story. Examination of the 1886 Robinson Atlas indicates that all project area structures are brick except for those at 64, 74 and 84-90 South Third Street and 89 South Fourth Street which are frame. Public School 37 which has not yet expanded northward to South Third Street is among the brick structures. All the structures shown in 1887 are dwellings except for Public School 37 and 64, 88 and 94 South Third Street which are stores. At some time between 1880 and 1887 Second Street has been renamed Wythe Avenue and Third Street has become Berry Street, as shown by a comparison of Figures 9 and 10. Figure 11 is taken from the 1898 Hyde Atlas. The major difference from the 1887 depiction is the expansion of Public School 37 into the lots formerly occupied by frame structures at 84-90 South Third Street. Minor additions have also been made to the west side of the school along its South Fourth Street frontage. The three story brick dwelling at 82 South Third Street has been replaced with another three story brick building with a narrow alley on its west side, but no other substantial changes are evident. The next depiction of the block included here is Figure 12, taken from the 1904 Sanborn Insurance Maps. By this time the three story brick dwelling at 343 Wythe Avenue has been replaced by a larger three story brick building housing a shoe factory near the street with Western Union Telegraph offices behind. Some more minor additions have been made to Public School 37 along its eastern side. Behind the three story brick store at 94 South Third Street, a second shed or stable has been added facing Berry Street numbered 308. This addition fills in nearly all the open space in this lot. Figure 13 is taken from the 1929 Hyde Desk Atlas. There are no obvious changes from the situation depicted in 1904. The most recent map of the project area block found is Figure 14, which is part of the 1946 Sanborn Insurance Maps updated to 1990. Between 1929 and 1990 many changes are apparent. All structures within the project area have been demolished except for former Public School 37. The small one and one-half or two story brick outbuilding at the southeastern corner of the school property has also been demolished. Public School 37 has been renamed The Day School of Newberry, Inc. on this map, although the structure is also noted as being vacant. The three story brick dwelling at 61 South Fourth Street has been expanded with two one story additions to nearly fill its corner lot. To summarize the cartographic evidence, it can be seen that prior to the extensive recent demolition, Block 2429 saw relatively few changes. When Figure 10, the earliest map which clearly shows the structures, is compared with Figure 13, the only obvious changes are the expansion of the school and the replacement of the dwelling at 343 Wythe Avenue with a larger commercial structure.

Impact Analysis

Privies are usually found at the rear of nineteenth century lots and cisterns or wells near the center just behind the house. All of 84-90 South Third Street and 75-83 South Fourth Street are presently under former Public School 37, the most substantial structure on the block. The construction would have destroyed any features at the rear of the lots with the possible exception of 90 South Third Street, and part or all of the central sections of all the lots. Privies might survive only in 90 South Third Street, and cisterns or well in 83 South Fourth Street and 84 South Third Street. However, the substantial nature of the structure indicates deep foundations, so even these locations may have been disturbed.

343 Wythe Avenue had a commercial structure built on it between 1898 and 1904. This would have destroyed any wells or cisterns but spared any privies.



94 South Third Street had outbuildings covering most of the rear yard by 1904, but these probably had no basements or deep foundations. Therefore, deep features such as privies, wells and cisterns could still survive.

All other lots within the project area probably did not experience any construction episodes after the mid-nineteenth century houses were built, so all backyard features and deposits could survive.

Development plans for Caribe Village call for rehabilitation of the old school structure, so new impacts in those lots are not expected. 64, 72 and 74 South Third Street as well as 65-71 South Fourth Street will have new apartment buildings constructed which will cover nearly all of these lots. Therefore any archaeological features or deposits there will probably be impacted. The remaining project area lots will become parking lots or open space. No substantial impacts are expected in these locations.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this sensitivity evaluation was to determine the potential of the project area for preserving archaeological evidence beneath the surface of the various parcels that make up the Caribe Village project area. Most of these parcels are currently vacant lots. A general review of the history and prehistory of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn indicated that this potential sensitivity could originate from either of these two periods, which have been discussed above.

The above text has documented that there is little chance that the Caribe Village project area was a habitation site during the prehistoric period. The lack of a fresh water source on or adjacent to the property makes it very unlikely that the aboriginal population ever used this location for any purpose except occasional hunting or as part of a planting field. These uses would leave little or no archaeological evidence, so the project area cannot be considered sensitive to the preservation of prehistoric remains.

During the early part of the historic period, the Caribe Village project area was part of one or more farms. Ownership during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is uncertain due to the nature of the surviving records. No evidence was found that suggested any farm related structures were on the project area.

During the Revolutionary War the Battle of Long Island took place in the general vicinity of the Caribe Village project area, but there is no reason to believe that this specific location was used for fortifications or troop encampments.

During the early nineteenth century, the project area was part of four farms owned by the Miller, Meserole and Devoo families. Again no evidence could be found that suggested any farm buildings were within the project area. Development in this section of Williamsburgh began in earnest during the second quarter of the century. The streets surrounding the block were mapped in 1827 and one structure existed along South Fourth Street by 1833. Ownership of this building is not known, but it was likely destroyed by later construction.

The next two decades saw the progressive subdivision of the block by the farm owners. The second structure on the block was a house owned by the Rev. William H. Van Doren who purchased the lot from two farm owners during 1840. During that decade and the following one, many property transactions took place, with the emerging lots often made up of parcels from two or three farms. Many of the houses were probably built during the 1850s. Water mains became available during 1858, and sewers probably during 1859-1862. By early 1868 70 percent of the project area lots had been connected to the sewers. Therefore, most of the project area lots had privies and cisterns or wells. Most of these features went out of use during 1858-1868, and could then have served as refuse containers. This refuse would be associated with the occupants of that period. Detailed research on directories and census record was undertaken to determine which property owners occupied their lots, and to get information on their occupations and status. This also provided some



data on the real estate investors involved with Block 2429. Many lots were owned at one time by a partnership of two clothiers who worked together in New York (Manhattan) and lived next to one another on a different block in Williamsburgh. Alfred Clock and Ephraim Miller controlled real estate worth \$295,000 in 1860. They also had personal estates of \$25,000 each. Another investor was Peter Murray, an Irish merchant who also worked in New York and lived on a different block in Williamsburgh. His real estate was worth \$200,000 in 1860, and his personal estate \$10,000. These three individuals were obviously quite wealthy since their real estate was worth 30 to 50 times that of typical property owners on the project area in 1860 (see Carmichael or Dunn above). The only builder who could definitely be tied to the project area was Thomas Hines. He lived within the project area for a time, but his house at 82 South Third Street was replaced by a later structure which has since been demolished. Hines owned real estate worth \$15,000 in 1860, and therefore can be called middle class. The project area residents during 1855-1869 were generally middle class. Occupations included several associated with seafaring, such as ship master, sea captain, sailmaker, and shipjoiner, as well as grocer, cigar-maker, tinsmith, boot maker, mason and merchant. Ethnic backgrounds included Irish, English, Scottish and German where they could be ascertained.

Analysis of the data on occupation during the period of water and sewer hook-ups, impacts from subsequent constructions, and the projected impacts of the Caribe Village development indicates that there is no danger of the destruction of historical archaeological remains in 16 of the 20 late nineteenth century lots that now make up the project area. It is only in four contiguous lots facing South Fourth Street that such archaeological deposits can be associated with known families, and face potential destruction by the planned development. These are: 65 South Fourth Street occupied by William Mead, sailmaker, from 1855 through 1868; 67 South Fourth Street occupied by Winant Cole, shipmaster, from 1856 through 1868; 69 South Fourth Street occupied by Frederick W. Bampton, storage, from 1855 through 1865; and 71 South Fourth Street occupied by Luther Lobdell, tinsmith, from 1855 through 1866. It is likely that privies and cisterns or wells exist in these lots, which would have been filled with refuse generated by these families. Analysis of this material, should it survive and be recovered, would produce considerable evidence regarding the lives of these middle class residents of Williamsburgh circa 1860. For these reasons, we are recommending that archaeological testing of these four lots take place prior to construction of the planned development. We suggest that backhoe trenching would be the most efficient method for this testing. Two trenches each about five feet wide should cross each lot, one at the rear and one just behind the house location.

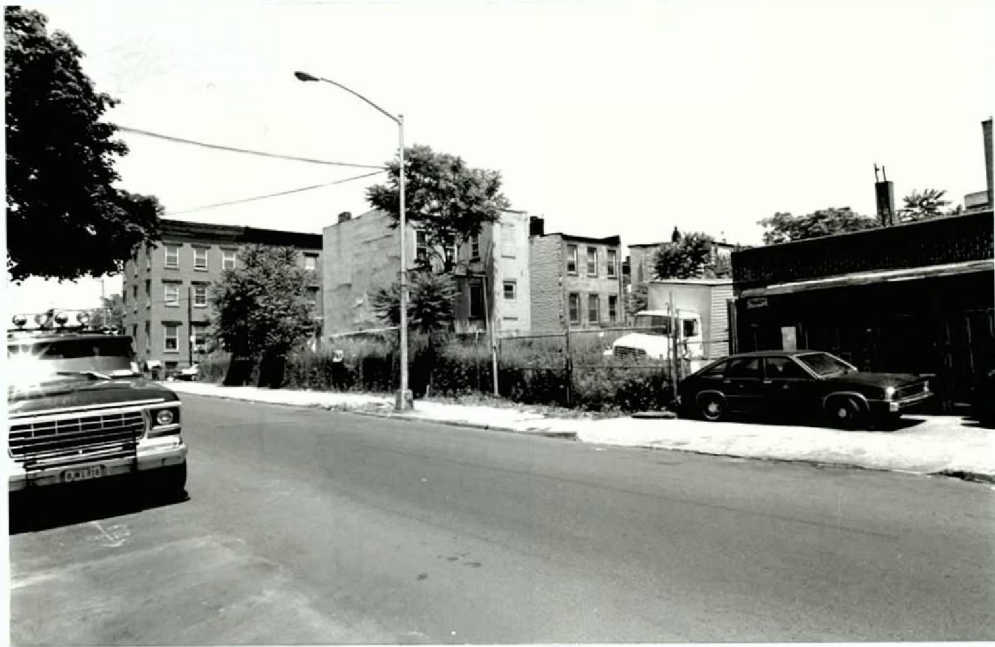


Plate 1 View of the western portion of the project area looking northeast, showing 341-345 Wythe Avenue, now vacant lots.

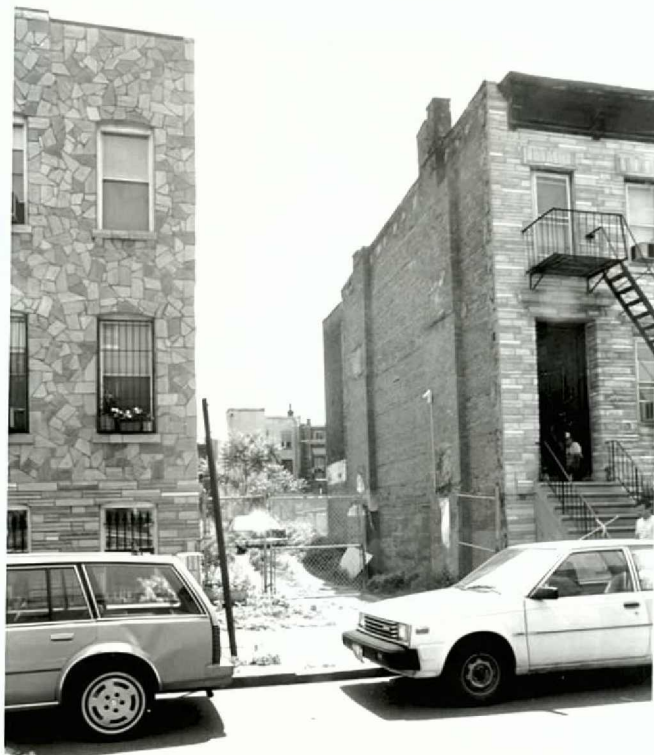


Plate 2 View of 68 South Third Street within the northern portion of the project area, looking south. Standing structures are within out parcels.



Plate 3 View of northern part of former P.S. 37 at 84-90 South Third Street looking southeast.



Plate 4 View of the northeastern corner of the project area at 92-94 South Third Street looking southwest. Former P.S. 37 is in the background.



Plate 5 View of the southern part of former P.S. 37 at 75-83 South Fourth Street looking northwest.

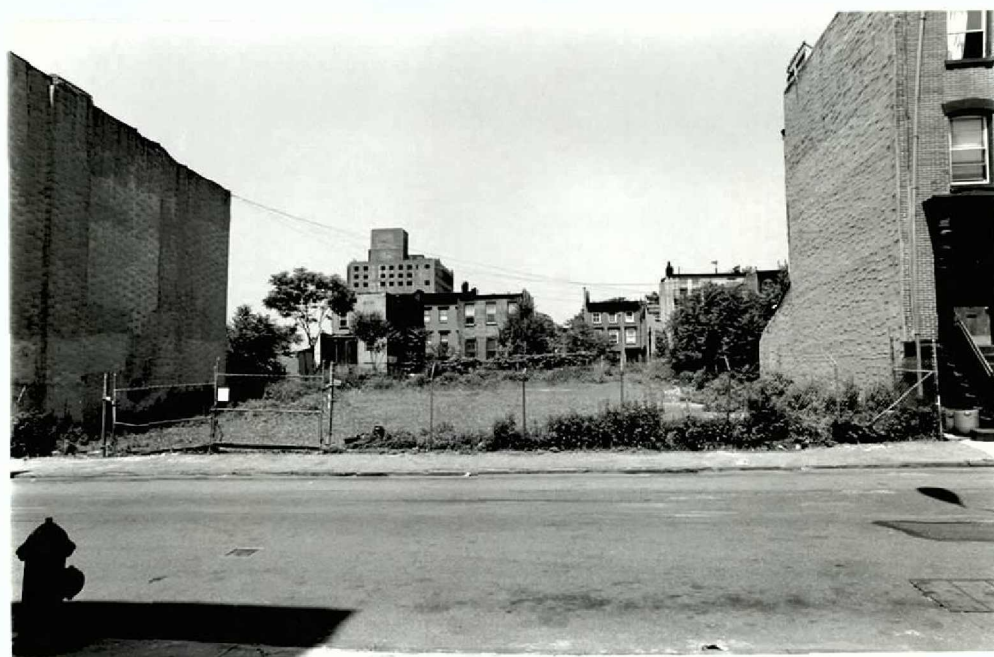


Plate 6 View of southern portion of the project area including vacant lots at 65-91 South Fourth Street, looking north.



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