

**Phase IA Documentary Study and Archaeological
Assessment for 862-868 Kent Avenue Project, Brooklyn,
Kings County, New York**



Prepared for

City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission, and
Wasser Reality, Brooklyn, New York

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I. INTRODUCTION

Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (Chrysalis) was retained by Environmental Studies Corp., on behalf of Wasser Reality, to undertake a Phase IA Documentary Study and Archaeological Assessment (Phase IA) for the rezoning and development of 862-868 Kent Avenue (Block 1897, Lot 49) located in the Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York (Map 1).

The study area includes the proposed development site, 862-868 Kent Avenue (Block 1897, Lot 49) and surrounding lots proposed for rezoning (Block 1897, Lot 9, 10, 11, 12, 47, 48, 54, and 55) (Map 2). The City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYC LPC) determined that the proposed development site and the surrounding lots have potential archaeological significance and recommended this survey (NYC LPC Environmental Review January 31, 2020) (Appendix A).

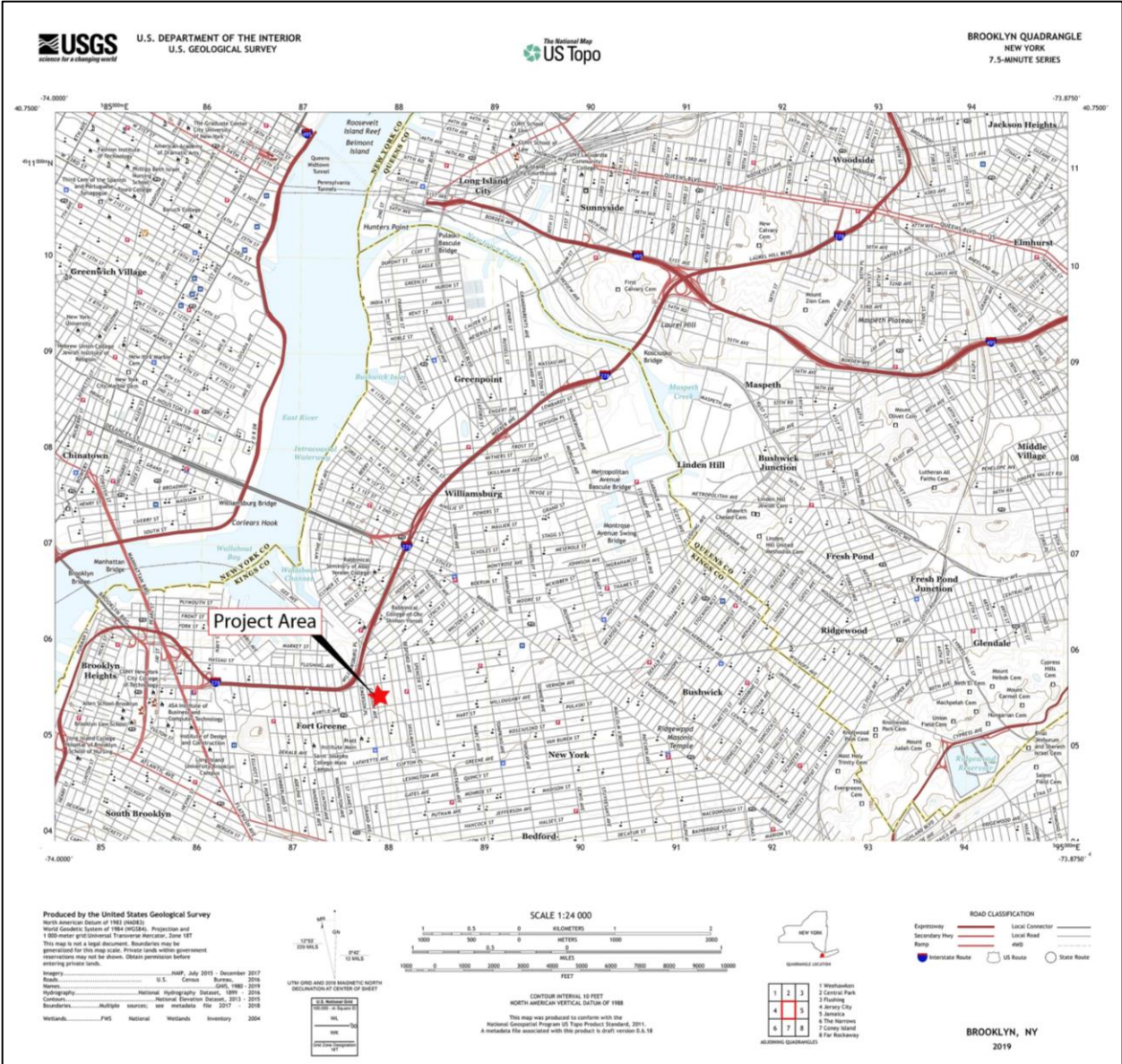
Properties with potential Archaeological significance are:

- 1) 123 TAAFFE PLACE, BBL: 3018970009
- 2) 121 TAAFFE PLACE, BBL: 3018970010
- 3) 119 TAAFFE PLACE, BBL: 3018970011
- 4) 117 TAAFFE PLACE, BBL: 3018970012
- 5) 858 KENT AVENUE, BBL: 3018970047
- 6) 860 KENT AVENUE, BBL: 3018970048
- 7) 868 KENT AVENUE, BBL: 3018970049
- 8) 872 KENT AVENUE, BBL: 3018970054
- 9) 874 KENT AVENUE, BBL: 3018970055

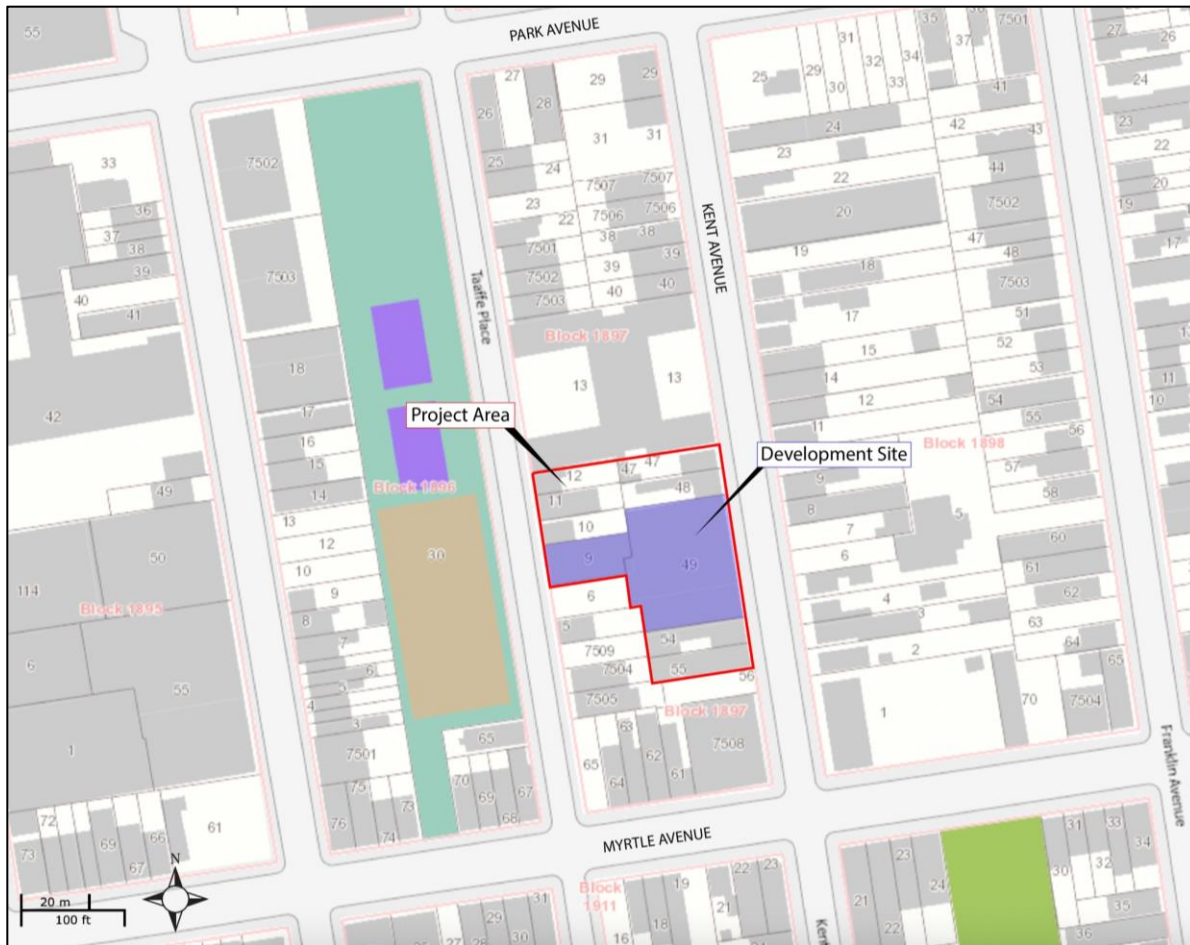
This Phase IA aims to provide historic and information for these properties to determine their potential to contain significant precontact and historic buried cultural resources that whether the proposed development would compromise any potential resources. This report also includes recommendations should the potential for disturbance of buried significant archaeological resources exist.

All work for this study was conducted in accordance with the NYC LPC's Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City (NYC LPC 2018) and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NY SHPO) guidelines (New York Archaeological Council [NYAC] 1994; 2000; 2002), which are subsequent to 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), the (New York) State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA), the (New York) City Environmental Quality Review Act (CEQRA).

Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A., and Elissa Rutigliano authored this report. The report was edited Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A and Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A.



Map 1: USGS Brooklyn Quadrangle (United States Geological Survey 2019).



Map 2: Project area map (Oasisnyc.net 2022).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Block 1897, Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 47, 48, 49, 54, and 55 forms the Project Area as listed in the NYC LPC review dated January 2020. The Project Area is bound by Kent Avenue to the east, Taaffe Place to the west, the Benjamin Franklin Head Science Academy (P.S./I.S. 157) to the north and lies 100' north of Myrtle Avenue. The client's application seeks to rezone the lots proposed for development, Lots 9 and 49, from industrial to mixed use residential. These two lots are referred to herein as, the Development Area, and form the Area of Potential Effect (APE). The development site (862-868 Kent Avenue, Block 1897, Lot 49) will be developed into an eight-story building of approximately 50,000 square feet featuring sixty-five residential units and a basement extending at least 10' in depth. See Appendix B for additional details.

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Kent Avenue Rezoning and Development
Street Address	862 – 868 Kent Avenue
Borough/Block/Lot	Block 1897, Lot 9, 10, 11, 12, 47, 48, 49, 54, and 55
Applicant Name	Wasser Reality, Brooklyn, New York
Principal Investigator	Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A.

II. SYNTHESIS OF PREVIOUS WORK

A search of reports filed with NYC LPC and the NYS CRIS GIS system identified sixteen previous archaeological assessments and three registered historic sites within a .5-mile radius of the Project Area (Table 1).

Three archaeological data recovery excavations that took place near the project area are pertinent to this study. The first was undertaken by Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. in September 1994 at the Shaft 21B Project Site near Kent and Willoughby Avenues. Fourteen shovel test pits were excavated across five lots, followed by backhoe excavation of two 5’x90’ trenches. One trench yielded two cisterns in the rear yard (Roberts, IV. & Crowley 1994:5). The following year, recovery excavations were undertaken by Marie-Lorraine Pipes at the Shaft 21B Project Site. Excavations uncovered the remains of two features located at 909 Kent Avenue and 911 Kent Avenue, respectively. Artifact and faunal assemblages dated to the last quarter of the nineteenth century (Pipes 1995:1). City/Scape Cultural Resource Consultants undertook the last investigation pertinent to this report in May 1999 on Block 1883, Lots 13-20 (45-59 Taaffe Place), and Lot 27 (796 Kent Avenue). An evaluation of known destruction episodes strongly indicated that the backyard areas extending to the rear property line had not been profoundly disturbed, thus making the presence of historic subsurface features (privies, cisterns, wells) highly probable. Fifteen trenches were excavated by backhoe across four lots which yielded four mid-nineteenth century privies and one mid-nineteenth century cistern (Roberg-Lopez & Guillet 1999:1).

Table 1: Archaeological Reports within a .5-mile radius of the project area.

YEAR	TITLE/SITE	AUTHOR	CONCLUSIONS
1988	Shaft Site 21B, Brooklyn, New York – Phase IA Study	Historical Perspectives, Inc.	Research indicated that intact archaeological remains associated with a blue-collar Irish residential population potentially exist within the project area. Therefore, it was concluded that these resources are significant, and further investigation was recommended.
1991	Taaffe Place Pumping Station and Park Avenue Force Main Project – Phase IA Study	Historical Perspectives, Inc.	Concluded that specific sections of the project area required an additional, in-depth documentary effort to narrow the impact zone, develop a disturbance record for the properties, more precisely determine the locations of historic structures, and establish residency patterns for potential dwelling resources.
1994	Proposed Solid Waste Processing Building, 222 Morgan Avenue, City of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York – Phase IA Study	Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc.	Concluded that sensitivity for historic archaeological deposits is low. Furthermore, the construction of the proposed development would not impact the remains of historic structures. Thus, no further investigation was recommended.

YEAR	TITLE/SITE	AUTHOR	CONCLUSIONS
1994	Shaft 21B Project Site near Kent and Willoughby Avenues in Brooklyn, New York – Phase IB Investigation	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.	Fourteen shovel test pits were conducted across five lots, followed by two trenches excavated by backhoe. Only one backhoe-excavated trench revealed archaeological material in the form of two cisterns.
1995	Shaft 21B Project Site near Kent and Willoughby Avenues in Brooklyn, New York – Phase II Recovery	Marie-Lorraine Pipes	Excavations uncovered the remains of two features at two addresses on Kent Avenue that contained artifact and faunal assemblages dated to the last quarter of the 19 th century.
1996	Park Plaza, 523 Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, New York – Phase IA Study	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.	Concluded that the site had the potential to retain archaeological features or surfaces. Recommended that two backhoe trenches be excavated to identify a potential privy in the rear of one lot.
1996	Former Naval Station (NAVSTA) New York, Navy Yard Annex Site, Brooklyn, New York – Phase IA Study	Joan H. Geismar	GPR was recommended to determine whether any undisturbed burials remained in the former cemetery. In addition, machine-assisted trenching was recommended in two undeveloped areas to determine if there were any historic era domestic shaft features.
1998	103-117 Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, New York – Phase IA Study	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.	Archaeological testing in the form of backhoe trenching was recommended to search for cisterns and wells in four of the five lots and a potential privy in the remaining lot.
1998	Block 1883. Lot 13-20 & 27. 45-59 Taaffe Place & 796 Kent Avenue. Borough of Brooklyn. Kings County, New York – Phase IA Study	City/Scape: Cultural Resource Consultants	Concluded that several lots within the project area potentially contain historic archaeological deposits and features like privies and cisterns from the 19 th century.
1999	Block 1883. Lot 13-20 & 27. 45-59 Taaffe Place & 796 Kent Avenue. Borough of Brooklyn. Kings County, New York – Phase IB Evaluation	City/Scape: Cultural Resource Consultants	Concluded that there was minimal potential for the site to yield significant historic cultural remains. No further investigation was recommended.
1999	Block 1883. Lot 13-20 & 27. 45-59 Taaffe Place & 796 Kent Avenue. Borough of Brooklyn. Kings County, New York – Phase IB Survey	City/Scape: Cultural Resource Consultants	Fifteen trenches were excavated by backhoe across four lots. Four mid-19 th century privies and one mid-19 th century cistern were uncovered. Further excavation and removal of the features were recommended.

YEAR	TITLE/SITE	AUTHOR	CONCLUSIONS
2002	99-03 and 135-137 Taaffe Place, Brooklyn, New York – Phase IA Study	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.	Archaeological testing in the form of backhoe trenching was recommended to search for privies on three of the five lots evaluated.
2007	Saint Peter’s Church Senior Housing Project Property, Block 1942, Lots 12 and 29, Brooklyn, New York – Phase IA Study	AKRF, Inc.	One lot was concluded to have a low potential for historic archaeological resources. One lot was concluded to have a high potential for domestic shaft features such as privies, cisterns, and wells. A Phase IB was recommended.
2014	Pratt Institute New Residence Hall, 15 Emerson Place, and 202 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11205, Block 1909, Lot 15 – Phase IA Study	Historical Perspectives, Inc.	Recommended archaeological field testing in the form of a Phase IB to be conducted on the portion of the project site shown to be sensitive to determine the presence of 19 th -century shaft features and possible yard deposits.
2017	Former Naval Yard Annex, Brooklyn Navy Yard, Brooklyn (Kings County), New York – Phase IB Monitoring Report	Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	A series of test pits were excavated to determine the locations of existing below-grade infrastructure and potential obstructions. Two test pits yielded cement foundations and remains of large brick buildings built at the end of WWI. No features were discovered. An Unanticipated Discoveries Plan (UDP) was recommended.
2021	500 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11249, Block 2023, Lot 10 – Phase IA Study	Historical Perspectives, Inc.	Recommended geotechnical soil borings extending below the existing basement slab be reviewed by an archaeologist. If the borings did not indicate the expected deep disturbance along the eastern side of the project site, then it is possible that additional archaeological testing and monitoring may be warranted.

Table 2: Registered Historic Sites within a .5-mile radius of the project area.

YEAR	NYS INVENTORY NO.	NAME	DETAILS
1995	A04701.017142 CEQK #89-119k NYSM 11655	909 Kent Avenue, 911 Kent Avenue	Two features related to the Charles D. Conway household (1880-1900) at 909 Kent Avenue were excavated and identified. Materials yielded from both addresses included ceramic, glass, bone, shell, wood, metal hardware, coal, mortar plaster, charcoal, brick, slag, cement, lamp, furniture hardware, faunal remains, and historic beads dating to the last quarter of the 19 th century.

YEAR	NYS INVENTORY NO.	NAME	DETAILS
1998	A04701.014899	Closure of Naval Station / Naval Hospital Cemetery	Shovel testing had occurred at the Naval Station as part of a cultural resource survey for base closure and realignment, redevelopment, and reuse of the excess property. Some remains of uninterred bodies were uncovered in the Naval Hospital Cemetery
1999	A04701.014975	NAVSTA Brooklyn / Naval Hospital Archaeological Site	Eleven excavation units yielded isolated fragments of shell, ceramic, glass, iron pipe, and clay drainpipe. Four historic-era features (a pair of large cisterns, a cesspool, and a brick drain) which met NPS guidelines were identified. Additional archaeological features included four foundation walls

III. CONTEXT AND RESEARCH DESIGN

The project area is in the Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, which is geographically located on western Long Island.

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

Western Long Island was formed by glacial outwash during the Wisconsin ice age, which resulted in a series of creeks and marshland (Schuberth 1968). As a result, Long Island comprises two spines of glacial moraine, with a large, sandy outwash plain beyond. These moraines consist of gravel and loose rock left behind during Wisconsin glaciation's two most recent pulses 21,000 years ago. The northern moraine, which at points directly abuts the North Shore of Long Island, is known as the Harbor Hill moraine. The more southerly moraine, known as the Ronkonkoma moraine, forms the “backbone” of Long Island, running primarily through its center. The land south of this moraine is the outwash plain (Schuberth 1968; Eisenberg 1978; Campanella 2019).

The project area lies north of the Harbor Hill moraine in the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province. It is located within the bounds of the original seventeenth-century settlement of Brooklyn (*Breuckelen*). The land forming the project area was situated on arable highland and bluffs that had been historically utilized as farmland (Map 4).

CURRENT CONDITIONS

The development site is identified as 862-868 Kent Avenue (Block 1897, Lot 49) and 123 Taaffe Place (Block 1897, Lot 9). The project area under archaeological review additionally encompasses the surrounding lots located at 117, 119, and 121 Taaffe Place (Block 1897, Lots 12, 11, and 10) and 858, 860, 872, and 874 Kent Avenue (Block 1897, Lots 47, 48, 54, and 55). Block 1897 is bound by Kent Avenue to the east, Taaffe Place to the west, Park Avenue to the north and Myrtle Avenue to the south. The project area is situated in the middle of Block 1897, fronting Kent Avenue and Taaffe Place, situated between the Benjamin Franklin Head Science Academy (P.S./I.S. 157) to the north, and several lots to the south.

The project area has been developed since the early nineteenth century. The United States Department of Agriculture Soil Survey defines it as heavily urbanized (Urban land-Greenbelt complex, with 3 to 8 percent slopes). Each lot is currently occupied by either a multi-family residential walkup building, one-and-two-family residential building, mixed-use residential and commercial building, or an industrial/manufacturing building. The existing condition of each lot under archaeological review is briefly described below, including land use(s) and current built floor area ratio (Kent Ave NYC Planning RWCDs March 1, 2022).

- Lot 9: industrial/manufacturing building, 3,340-sf lot area, 6,680-gsf building area.
- Lot 10: one-and-two-family residential building, 2,100-sf lot area, 3,080-gsf building area.
- Lot 11: multi-family residential walkup building, 2,132-sf lot area, 4,875-gsf building area.
- Lot 12: one-and-two-family residential building, 2,100-sf lot area, 1,344-gsf building area.
- Lot 47: multi-family residential walkup building, 2,500-sf lot area, 1,600-gsf building area.
- Lot 48: one-and-two-family residential building, 2,500-sf lot area, 1,500-gsf building area.
- Lot 49: industrial/manufacturing building, 13,000-sf lot area, 12,500-gsf building area.
- Lot 54: mixed-use residential and commercial, 2,500-sf lot area, 2,625-gsf building area.
- Lot 55: mixed-use residential and commercial, 2,500-sf lot area, 2,412-gsf building area.

RESEARCH DESIGN

This Phase IA documentary study has been designed to determine the history of the project area and its potential to contain significant archaeological resources. Potential Native American (precontact) and historic resources are among these. In addition, NYC LPC's review of archaeological sensitivity models explicitly highlighted the potential for remains of nineteenth-century occupation concerning the project area properties (NYC LPC Environmental Review January 30, 2020). This study includes an assessment of the project area's historic context and review of nearby historic archaeological sites to determine archaeological sensitivity based on landscape modification, recorded, and mapped historic development – including the introduction of modern utilities, and the identification of the property inhabitants.

IV. PROJECT METHODS

Standard documentary research methodologies were utilized in gathering information for this study. This included reviewing existing cultural resource reports within the repositories of the NYC LPC and NY SHPO via the NY CRIS GIS system. In addition, historic maps, and documentary information from online, library, and museum repositories were consulted to determine the history and development of the project area. During this investigation, the following repositories were utilized: the Library of Congress, New York State Archives, the New York City Municipal Archives, the New York City Tax Assessor's Office, the New York Public Library, the Brooklyn Public Library, the Brooklyn Historical Society, and the Kings County City Register's Office.

Both primary and secondary source documents were consulted. Primary source records included historic maps, New York City Real Estate records, New York City Wills and Estate records, United States and New York State census records, and genealogical and biographical information available from online sources (e.g., New York City Register of Births/Deaths). Other sources included historic newspapers, city directories, published histories, and family genealogies covering the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries. Pertinent information reviewed as part of this survey is presented in Section V.

Also incorporated is an assessment of the proposed project plans provided by the developer and a pedestrian survey of the area.

V. DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH RESULTS

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The prehistoric era began with the first human occupation of North America and terminated with contact between indigenous groups and European settlers. There is evidence of aboriginal presence in the northeastern United States since approximately 15,000 B.P. following the Laurentide Ice Sheet retreat, which covered the area during the Late Wisconsin Glaciation (Kraft 1986).

A chronological framework for pre-Columbian North America has been constructed from the archaeological record – where stages of cultural similarity, bookended by significant shifts in tradition, are classified as a distinct cultural period. The sequence of prehistoric occupation in North America is divided into three significant cultural periods: Paleo-Indian (circa 13,000 – 8,000 B.P.), Archaic (circa 8,000 - 3,000 B.P.), and Woodland (circa 3,000 B.P.-A.D. 1670).

THE PALEO-INDIAN PERIOD

The first people in North America were nomadic tribes that crossed the Bering Strait from Russia to Alaska when the climate was cooler and sea levels were much lower than in the present. Occupying what was still tundra, these people gradually spread out on the continent, following prey and subsisting on available seasonal terrestrial or marine life. When meat was unavailable, they supplemented their diet with foraging.

The earliest Paleo inhabitants in New York were presumably small bands of organized and highly mobile hunter-gatherers. They did not establish permanent settlements but moved seasonally according to resource availability. Because of the need for mobility, these early inhabitants maximized efficiency by producing practical and portable objects. As a result, Paleo-Indian tools, objects, and other material culture were not overly complicated or extensive (which in turn lends to the ephemeral nature of Paleo sites in the archaeological record).

Paleo-Indian sites reflect temporary occupation camps at elevated locations (offering optimal vantage opportunities for hunting) or alongside streams and rivers. Elevated locations were well drained and favorably situated to identify and observe the movements of game. Their subsistence economy would have comprised Pleistocene megafauna, small game, nuts, berries, and vegetal foods. 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 there. Lithic assemblages associated with Paleo-Indian are 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 (Ritchie & Funk 1971; Fletcher & Kintz 1979:12; Marshall 1982; Fagan 2005).

Archaeological evidence of Native American settlement and activity within New York City extends back to the Paleo-Indian period. However, due to these sites' ephemeral nature and subsequent centuries of post-contact land disturbances, few Paleo-Indian period sites have been excavated and recorded by modern archaeologists.

THE ARCHAIC PERIOD

The Archaic period in the mid-Atlantic region is generally characterized by the continued adaptation of Native Americans to the environment through hunting, gathering, and fishing activities. Archaeologists view this period in three consecutive stages: Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Late Archaic.

Environmental transformations and rising sea levels marked the onset of the Early Archaic period. Settlement patterns remained semi-mobile, but there was a trend towards increasingly extended amounts of time spent in one location as water sources stabilized. Groups established base camps and moved periodically throughout a more limited territory as resources became available. The disappearance of megafauna and migration of large game northwards led to a focus on plants and smaller animals. The Early Archaic toolkit featured lithic assemblages comprised of hammer and anvil stones, notched pebble net sinkers, and new variations of stemmed and corner-notched projectile points (Kraft & Mounier 1982; McManamon et al. 2009).

Environmental changes transformed the landscape, creating intertidal flats, coastal lagoons and marshes, swamps, lakes, and estuaries. Main population concentrations began to center around river valleys that offered diverse plant and animal resources. The exploitation of wetland resources reflects the onset of the Middle Archaic period (Kraft & Mounier 1982; Fagan 2005). Human occupation of New York, which continued to evolve from that of a hunter-gatherer economy, is possibly indicative of "specialized adaptations" of individuals to their environment. In New York, "Settlement patterns of these hunter-gatherer-fishermen reflect the utilization of the varied resources from shore to the forest" (Fletcher & Kintz 1979:12). Eventually, this acclimation to specific environments led to the diversity of regional specializations and cultural adaptations. Archaeological evidence for diversity in cultural adaptations is present in more diverse and complex tool kits. Specialized fishing equipment and implements for food production – such as grinding stones, mortars, and pestles – appeared. Tools were more refined and displayed more variety. Woodworking skills and new implements appeared, e.g., ground stone axes, celts, and gouges. Areas of occupation within Long Island and New Jersey have also offered evidence of bone and copper use in tool production (Kraft & Mounier 1982; Kraft 1986).

Larger prehistoric populations characterized the Late Archaic period with markedly more complex settlement activity forms and trade relations. Late Archaic groups fully utilized all environment niches in upland and lowland settings. Specialized sites for resource procurement were established

– hunting and butchering camps, fishing posts, and wild food collection stations – and were occupied on a recurring seasonal basis. The purpose and function of lithic tools adapted to fit the new dynamics of a growing population, and there was a marked increase during the Late Archaic in the manufacture of grinding stones, heavy food processing tools, milling equipment, adzes, and stone axes. The Late Archaic archaeological record further reflects a growing complexity in social development and structure – as the population became more sedentary, the foundations for trade and exchange networks emerged (Fletcher & Kintz 1979:12-13).

THE WOODLAND PERIOD

The introduction of agriculture, the appearance of permanent settlements, the introduction and advancement of ceramic technology, and the prevalence of more elaborate and diverse tools characterize the prehistoric population's cultural evolution into the Woodland Period.

Large rivers remained central to indigenous territories, utilized for their rich resources, transportation, and communication between scattered peoples. Evidence shows that riverine environments could have supported semi-permanent occupations that utilized coastal resources. However, these sites represent base camps of small, dispersed groups rather than fully articulated agricultural sites. The small groups possibly consisted of a few hundred people, with this number being a seasonal aggregate rather than a constant population. Many adaptive strategies developed during the Archaic period in the northeastern woodlands continued into the Woodland period. Woodland groups that inhabited the area would have followed the same general settlement and subsistence patterns as the archaic groups before them but also made intricately decorated ceramic vessels. The introduction of clay pottery in Woodland allowed for cooking and food storage. Sites evolved through the Woodland period to include various storage and pit features, and specialized work areas (Kraft & Mounier 1982; Kraft 1986).

The advent of horticultural activities and the domestication of plants and animals is critical in enabling groups to settle in one place and develop into more complex societies. The Woodland populations of New York centered their agricultural activities around cultivating maize, beans, and squash, and the production of plant and processing tools increased as harvesting became a more common activity. Subsistence activities also centered heavily on exploiting marine-based resources (Furman 1875; Bolton 1922; Fletcher & Kintz 1979:12). "It is apparent that Woodland period inhabitants of the coastal regions relied heavily on abundant shellfish resources of the coastal bays. Shell midden sites are ubiquitous in coastal zones of the lower Hudson Valley" (Affleck et al. 2005:4.6).

Stone tools continued to evolve, and in New York, narrow points characterized much of the Woodland period toolkit. Projectile points were made of various locally sourced and non-local traded stone materials. The Meadowood-type projectile point dominated the early Woodland, followed by Jacks Reef, Fox Creek, and Rossville-type projectile points. Triangular projectile points of the Levanna and Madison types dominated the later Woodland era (Fagan 2005).

The end of the Woodland period saw the most advanced prehistoric societies; these groups represent the first peoples that early European settlers would have encountered during their explorations of the area (Ritchie & Funk 1971).

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT AREA

Before the arrival of Europeans in North America, the Algonquin populated the land along the Atlantic, stretching as far west as the Mississippi River. The Algonquin people comprised roughly thirty nations, each speaking a dialect of the same language and sharing similar customs. One of these was the *Leni-Lenape*, meaning "original people." The *Leni-Lenape* were divided into three bands – the Munsee, the Unami, and the Unalacthigo. The scope of their territory covered New Jersey, New York Harbor, and the Lower Hudson Valley, extending west into eastern Pennsylvania and east through Long Island (Skinner 1909:30; Leng & Davis 1930:71).

At the time of contact, Native peoples of the Munsee dialect resided on Long Island. The main groups in Kings County were the Nayack, along the eastern shore of the Narrows; the Rockaway, who dwelled in the cities which now bear their name; and the Canarsee. The Canarsee were a tribe who had migrated to New York from Delaware and New Jersey. They were dubbed *Souwenos* (meaning "people of the Southwest") by the Natives of Long Island and reportedly took control of the western portion of Long Island by force prior to European contact. The Canarsee established their village *Keshkechqueren* (meaning "at the bay") on what is today known as Jamaica Bay. They continued to settle across modern-day Kings County and portions of Queens County.

These Native American groups occupied long-term villages and seasonal camps throughout Kings County. Archaeological investigations of Native American sites in Kings County have thus far revealed a prehistoric settlement pattern organized around fresh-water resources, arranged proximate to tidal creeks, tidal marshes, stream banks, estuaries, and wetland areas. These locations were most likely utilized as hunting areas and collection stations for plant-based and marine-based food resources. Secondary requisites would have included well-elevated areas with good drainage, sandy soil, usable sunlight, and/or places that offered protection from harsher climates and other elements. Native American camps in Kings County would have been consistently found within proximity to fresh water sources on knolls, terraces, and well-drained slopes near sandy soil or dry, elevated land which could be easily cultivated to raise maize crops (Schrabisch 1915:10; Bull & Giordano 2007:12).

Bedford-Stuyvesant is located upon land known to the Canarsee as *Rinnegachonck*, meaning "on the pleasant land" or "a delightful place." It referred to the tract of land and accompanying swampy stream located on the southwestern side of Wallabout Bay in or near the present Brooklyn Navy Yard (Grumet 1981:46). One prehistoric site, NYSM #3606, has been recorded in the vicinity of the project site. This site was a sand hill located on Flatbush Avenue between 6th Avenue and Carlton Avenue that yielded pottery, arrowheads, and broken clay pipes. The second prehistoric site recorded in the vicinity of the project area, NYSM #3616, was located along Newtown Creek near the East River and described by New York State archaeologist Arthur C. Parker as showing "traces of occupation" (Guillet 1998:10; Roberts, IV. & Modica 1998:4). Further from the project area, in the neighborhood of Brooklyn Heights, near Gallatin Place and Elm Place, was the Native village of *Marechkawieck*, which was populated by a band of Canarsee of the same name (Bolton 1922:135) (Map 3).

Prehistorically, the high-water line of Wallabout Bay between Classon Avenue and Kent Avenue would have extended as far south as Little Nassau Street, which is just north of the project area. Thus, the project area would not have been inundated by the Bay water but would have been situated within such close proximity that it would not have been considered an ideal habitation site for long-term occupation (Roberts, IV. & Crowley 1994:2). The project area may have been used as a location from which to gather Wallabout Bay's abundant marine resources or for hunting and harvesting. Prehistoric archaeological evidence could survive beneath buildings with shallow foundations or yards that have not been built upon (Geismar 1996:1). However, the brief occupation of indigenous groups in this area would have left a minimal footprint. Additionally, traces of occupation would likely be profoundly disturbed by the general landfilling of this area, alterations to the land surface, and construction and subsequent demolition of structures (Guillet 1998:10; Roberts, IV. et al. 2002:4; Dallal & Meade 2007:1).

All the archaeological evaluations undertaken within a .5-mile radius of the project area share the consensus that there was little to no potential to recover prehistoric archaeological material from their respective project areas. Similarly, the current project area is determined to have a low probability of recovering significant prehistoric cultural materials.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

CONTACT PERIOD

Europeans discovered Brooklyn in 1524 when Florentine explorer Giovanni da Verrazzano and a crew of fifty sailed the *La Dauphine* into New York's harbor. Several wealthy investors had commissioned Verrazzano, principally funded by the French monarch Francis I, to discover a new passage to Asia (Brevoort 1873:177; Ieradi 2001:10).

In 1609, the Dutch East India Company commissioned Henry Hudson, an English explorer, to chart a new course to Asia via the Arctic Ocean. Hudson's ship, *de Halve Maen*, anchored at Coney Island before continuing north following the river that would one day bear his name. The explorer described the area that would become Brooklyn as having "Magnificent forests with autumnal hues" (Stiles 1867:9). Upon Hudson's return to Europe, Holland's merchants were inspired by the opportunities this new continent offered. Several consequent expeditions to the New World sponsored by the Dutch East India Company and its later iteration, the Dutch West India Company followed (Winfield 1874:4-5; Ieradi 2001:8-11).

On June 3, 1621, the Dutch West India Company received a charter and clear title to New Netherland – encompassing the present-day states of New York, New Jersey, and parts of Pennsylvania. The Company initiated settlement of the New Netherland colony in 1623 when thirty families arrived at Manhattan Island on the *New Netherlandt* under Cornelis Jacobsen Mey, the first Director of the colony. They established Fort Amsterdam on the southern tip of Manhattan, making New Netherland an official Dutch province in 1624. In 1626, the Company appointed Peter Minuit as Director of the colony. That same year, Minuit purchased Manhattan Island, then called New Amsterdam, from Native American proprietors and named it the capital of New Netherland (Stiles 1867:18; Winfield 1874:11).

Ten years later, Dutch colonists ventured into the greater New Netherland colony and began settling farms outside the city proper. These farmsteads were situated linear to the East River on the westernmost end of Long Island, today known as Kings County. The earliest records for land granted on western Long Island date to June 16, 1636. The deeds, or Dutch ground briefs, were for three adjoining ‘Flats’ of land that, taken together, constituted one fifteen-thousand-acre tract, known by the Canarsee as *Castateauw*, located in the historic Town of Flatlands (Thompson 1918:128; Van Wyck 1924:15).

These land acquisitions proved to be a catalyst for rapid Dutch exploration and settlement of western Long Island. This was well received by the Dutch administration, which was eager to establish the colony beyond New Amsterdam. For years, the Dutch administration strategized ways to attract new settlers to the outlying areas. “Traders and merchants made for a thriving entrepot, but without a stable base of agrarians, New Netherland would never sustain itself or grow” (Campanella 2019:42). To incentivize settlement, the Dutch West India Company instituted a policy in 1638 that offered land to all potential colonists, which they could hold in free “allodial proprietorship” in return for its cultivation (Bailey 1949:36). The policy was put into practice by newly appointed Director Willem Kieft, who was authorized to purchase land from the Native Americans on behalf of the Company. By 1639, Kieft had ambitiously acquired almost all western Long Island for the Dutch West India Company – their holdings extended from Brooklyn to Rockaway Bay to the Great South Bay in Nassau County¹.

Six townships were settled under Dutch administration in present-day Kings County during the seventeenth century: *Amersfoort* (Flatlands), *Breuckelen* (Brooklyn), *Boswyck* (Bushwick), *Gravensande* (Gravesend), *Midwout* (Flatbush), and *New Utrecht*. The earliest settlement, *Amersfoort* (Flatlands), began with the purchase of *Castateauw* in 1636. The remaining townships were established over the next two decades (Stiles 1867:29).

BREUCKELEN AND BEDFORD

The project area is in the present-day neighborhood of Bedford-Stuyvesant, historically the hamlet known as Bedford. The Bedford hamlet would become part of *Breuckelen*.

Settlement of *Breuckelen* began with a 1636 purchase made by William Adriaense Bennet and Jacques Bentyen for a 500-acre tract of land in Gowanus². In 1637 Walloon emigrant Joris Jansen de Rapalje purchased a 350-acre tract of land in the bend of Wallabout Bay known to the Natives as *Rennegackonk*³. (Stiles 1867:23-24). Together these purchases formed the basis for the original settlement of the Town of Breuckelen.

¹ On September 10, 1645, Kieft purchased a tract of land on the bay of the North River, now known as New Utrecht, for the Dutch West India Company. With this purchase, Kieft completed the Company’s title to the entirety of land within present day Kings and Queens Counties (Stiles 1867:43).

² The tract was described by Stiles as being situated between the present-day 27th Street and the New Utrecht town line (Stiles 1867:23).

³ Writing of the historic town in 1867, Henry Stiles stated, “Thus, more than two centuries ago, the Town of Breuckelen was founded upon nearly the same locality which has since become the political centre of the City of Brooklyn” (Stiles 1867:47).

These small hamlets known respectively as ‘*The Gujanes*’ and ‘*The Waal-bogt*’ were soon joined by a third, known as ‘*Het Veer*,’ meaning ‘*The Ferry*’. ‘*The Ferry*’ sprung up in 1642 when a ferry service was established to accommodate regular transportation across the East River into New Amsterdam. A ferry road – known today as Fulton Street – was laid leading southeast from the bay to Flatbush. Between 1645 and 1647, six Dutch colonists established plantations south of *The Ferry* on either side of the road. These plantations formed the village of *Breuckelen*, named after the village in Holland (Stiles 1867:44-45). *Gujanen*, *Waal-bogt*, *The Ferry*, and the later village of *Breuckelen* were the first hamlet areas to be settled in the greater Town of Breuckelen.

On July 16, 1640, Kieft incited the first of several wars between the Dutch and Native Americans. Escalating tensions between Native American groups and the European community, further propelled by Kieft and the Dutch administration's provocations, left settlers vulnerable to the resulting raids and attacks. The New Netherland Council offered landowners outside of New Amsterdam little in the way of adequate protection. In 1643, during the height of two yearlong clashes known as Kieft’s War, most plantations on western Long Island were destroyed, and settlement attempts were derailed. It was not until August 30, 1645, that a tentative peace was struck between the Council of New Netherland and the Native American community. Kieft was replaced on July 28, 1646, by Director-General Petrus Stuyvesant, who arrived the following year, and fresh attempts at settlement began (De Vries 1640:208; Stiles 1869:304; Fernow 1881:7; Winfield 1874:51-53).

In 1646, the Town of Breuckelen was incorporated under Director Willem Kieft’s administration as one of his last acts in office. Kieft was intent on ensuring its success as a farming community. This was partly because New Amsterdam had become overly concentrated on fur trading and the few bouweries on Manhattan Island were not producing enough supply to support the population. Since western Long Island was predominantly an agricultural settlement, Dutch *boers*, farmers, and their bouweries became responsible for producing and shipping fruits, vegetables, meats, and cheeses to New Amsterdam to sustain the city. *The Ferry* and *Gujanen* served as launch points for delivering produce to New Amsterdam (Anderson & Flick 1902:17).

Under Stuyvesant, the Town of Breuckelen – one of only two concentrated townships in Kings County at the time of his arrival – flourished as a municipal power (Stiles 1867:105; New Netherland Institute 2013). In 1654, a superior “district court” was organized vested with the authority to regulate roads, build churches, establish schools, enact local laws, and keep records. Under this court, the Towns of Breuckelen, Midwout, and Amersfoort were entitled to the rights of jurisdiction and representation (Stiles 1867:110).

The renewed efforts to develop western Long Island were hindered by the onset of the final war between the Native Americans and the Dutch, the Peach War. In September 1655, six-hundred Native Americans landed on the southern tip of New Amsterdam and assailed the city. Simultaneous attacks were carried out in Westchester County, Staten Island, Long Island, and eastern New Jersey. It was a multi-tribal attack comprised of an alliance between various *Leni-Lenape* bands from the East and North Rivers and bands of the Iroquoian-speaking *Susquehannock*. The strike was led by the Minquas, a group of *Susquehannock* who dwelt in the areas along the South River. The attack had been instigated by Stuyvesant’s political handling of

the Swedish colonies, who had long been allies of the Minqua peoples⁴. The attacks again decimated the western Long Island region, and the surviving settlers quickly relocated to New Amsterdam (Winfield 1874:55; Shorto 2004:279-280).

Settlement of western Long Island ultimately recommenced, though this time, defensive countermeasures were put in place to protect colonists. Stuyvesant and the Dutch West India Company had long believed that scattered bouweries and plantations, which were detached and isolated from one another, were difficult to defend and vulnerable to attack⁵. Following the Peach War, Stuyvesant put that perspective and a potential solution into definitive and authoritative form. On January 18, 1656, Stuyvesant issued an ordinance commanding all settlement to concentrate in towns, villages, and hamlets so that they may be more effectually protected. It was a difficult policy to impose upon the independent Dutch colonists. Thus, Stuyvesant followed this ordinance with another that allowed for a six-year exemption from all tithes and taxes so long as colonists established themselves in villages of at least 12 families (Winfield 1874:60).

It was under this ordinance that the hamlet of Bedford came to be. The Bedford area was first settled in March 1662 by Dutch colonists Jan Joris Rapalje, Cornelis Jacobsen, Hendrick Sweers, Jan Hans-Bergen, Michael Hans Bergen, and Teunis Gysbert. Together they purchased 240 acres of unoccupied woodlands from the Dutch administration, under the provision that they concentrate their homesteads. Each man received roughly forty acres of the purchase for themselves (Stiles 1867:157).

The next record of settlement in Bedford dates February 1666 when a patent was issued by the new British administration to Thomas Lamberts confirming a forty-acre tract of land “within the limits of a certain village known by the name of New Bedford” (Lib. ii. 213, Kings County Conveyances). This land had been previously granted to Lamberts by the former Dutch Director Stuyvesant in 1664. The following winter, in 1667, a patent for six acres of woodland was granted to Charles Heynant, “an inhabitant of Bedford” (Stiles 1867:157). This last record indicates that by 1667 the Bedford settlement was well established within the greater Town of Breuckelen. Stiles placed the location of the settlement as being, “At the intersection of the old highway to Jamaica with the ‘Clove Road’ to Flatbush on the south; and with the ‘Cripplebush Road’ to Newtown, on the north; and extending about a quarter of a mile each way from that point” (Stiles 1867:158).

In 1664, Stuyvesant had surrendered the New Netherland colony to English rule. At the time, the boundaries of the New Netherland colony encompassed the present-day states of New York and New Jersey and limited portions of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Connecticut. On March 12, 1664, Britain’s King Charles II, granted the newly acquired colony to his brother, James, the Duke of

⁴ At the time, the Dutch believed the enmity with the tribes had been renewed when Hendrick van Dijck, the *schout-fiscal* and Attorney General of New Netherland, shot and killed a Native American woman who was picking peaches from his property in present-day Bergen. Colonists credited Stuyvesant’s slow response and reluctance to bring van Dijck to justice with enraging the Native American communities and prompting the conflict, a sentiment echoed by the Holland-based directors of the West India Company in a letter to the New Netherland Council, written December 19, 1656 (Correspondence 1654-1658, 102-112).

⁵ The pattern of occupation in Kings County and the rest of Long Island took a semi-nucleated or linear pattern of individual homesteads, farms and cultivated fields during the seventeenth century (Bull & Giordano 2007:12). Large tracts of woodlands and salt meadows were typically reserved for common use. This standard changed in the early 1690s. (Cityscape 1995:24).

York. In an endeavor to restructure the colony according to the Duke's Laws,⁶ the First General Assembly implemented a territorial partition of Long Island into three Ridings⁷ (Armbruster 1912:27). On October 18, 1667, English Governor Richard Nicolls confirmed the Town of Breuckelen under English rule and patented the township encompassing the village of Breuckelen and the hamlets of Gowanus, Bedford, Wallabout, and The Ferry (Stiles 1867:154). Breuckelen was anglicized to Brookland, later Brooklyn, and placed within the West Riding.

Brooklyn's prominent standing within the greater colony sustained the administrative upheaval of the transfer to British authority, and during the last quarter of the seventeenth century, Brooklyn's future as a bustling city began to emerge. It was appointed as a 'market town' in 1675, and assessment rolls that year reveal that of the "Five Dutch Towns," Brooklyn was foremost in overall wealth and population (Stiles 1867:197). In 1683 the Provincial Assembly discontinued the Ridings system and restructured Long Island into three counties - Kings, Queens, and Suffolk, with Brooklyn becoming part of Kings County (Armbruster 1914:18). In 1691 and 1696, the English governor and administration reconfirmed the original grants and patents issued to the Town of Brooklyn.

Eighteenth-century Brooklyn continued to develop as an agricultural community and excelled in wealth and political influence within the larger colony. In 1706, there were sixty-four freeholders listed in the town. By 1738, there were 721 residents within Brooklyn, making up 31% of Kings County's total population⁸. Brooklyn consisted of three-to-four thousand inhabitants spread across several hamlets or neighborhoods leading into the Revolutionary War.

As New York entered the Revolutionary War, Brooklyn was in upheaval. American Generals Lee, Stirling, and Greene had organized fortifications and defenses throughout Brooklyn in preparation for General Washington's arrival on April 14, 1776. Washington began moving troops from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New England into Kings County in May, increasing the American forces in Kings County to roughly 27,000 men. Construction began on three more forts along the East River, and additional defensive works were built on Red Hook, Gobs Island, and Manhattan. Washington headquartered in Brooklyn Heights and placed his primary defenses there, believing that the high vantage points could help the American army inflict heavy casualties against the British (Lengel 2005:142) (Map 5).

On August 22, 1776, the British landed on the shores of Gravesend Bay beginning their invasion of Brooklyn. They marched through the Jamaica Pass, and the hamlet of Bedford to engage the American forces (Map 6, Map 7). Over the course of the one-week battle, the American army sustained heavy losses – 300 men were killed, and over 1,000 were captured. The remaining American troops retreated behind the fortifications centered on Brooklyn Heights, and after realizing the army was surrounded and outmatched, Washington withdraw the troops through Manhattan. The British captured Brooklyn on August 27, 1776, followed by Manhattan on

⁶ The Duke's Laws were a series of guidelines issued by the new English administration in 1665 outlining the future governance of the province (Stiles 1867:152).

⁷ The three Ridings of the early English colonial government were as follows: the East Riding, constituting present-day Suffolk County; the West Riding, covering present-day Staten Island, Kings County and Newtown; and the North Riding, encompassing the remaining Queens County area (Stiles 1867: 153).

⁸ The 1738 census for Kings County listed 387 white adults and 150 white children living in Brooklyn, along with 123 enslaved black adults and 61 enslaved black children

September 15, 1776. The Battle of Long Island was the largest battle fought during the Revolution (Lengel 2005:141; McCullough 2006:163, 176, 191).

The British occupied Kings County until the end of the war and readily utilized the defensive works already established. Life was difficult for Brooklyn's inhabitants during the British occupation. The years comprising their stay were marked by skirmishes, thefts, and harassment of Patriot sympathizers. British rebels and soldiers pillaged and plundered their Brooklyn neighbors. Farms were laid to waste and farmers were stripped of cattle, horses, and produce; woodlands were cut down for fuel; buildings were destroyed, and homes were ravaged for their possessions (Stiles 1867:314, 325). The British surrendered to the American army in 1781 and a peace treaty was signed on November 30, 1782. The British fully evacuated the area in 1783 leaving the inhabitants to rebuild their homes, recultivate their lands, and reorganize their town (Map 5).

On March 7, 1788, the Town of Brooklyn was confirmed under the Legislature of the newly established State of New York. Seven hamlet districts existed within the greater town of Brooklyn at this time: Bedford, Brooklyn, Cripplebush, The Ferry, Gowanus, Red Hook, and the Wallabout.

On January 1, 1855, the towns of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Bushwick were consolidated into the City of Brooklyn (Provost 1949:xi). This remained the structure of Long Island until the turn of the twentieth century, when the rise of urban New York led to the proposal to incorporate Kings and Queens Counties into the Greater City of New York (Armbruster 1914:18).

HISTORIC LAND USE OF THE PROJECT AREA

The earliest identified landowner of the project area is Joris Jansen de Rapalje, who purchased a 350-acre tract of land in the bend of Wallabout Bay in 1637. The land was confirmed to him in a patent by Governor Kieft on June 17, 1643. The property encompassed lands now occupied by the Brooklyn Navy Yard and situated between Nostrand and Grand Avenues (Stiles 1867:86) (Map 4).

Rapalje was a Huguenot from Rochelle, France who arrived in the New World in 1623 on the *Unity* with his wife, Catalina Trico. They were two of the earliest settlers in New Netherland. By 1626, Rapalje and Trico were residents of New Amsterdam, where they resided until c. 1650. By 1654, Rapalje had permanently moved to his farm in *Waal-bogt*. The following year, he was named as one of the magistrates of *Breuckelen* (Stiles 1867:85-86).

After Rapalje died (1662/1663), the property passed to his eldest son, Jeronimus, who was a Justice of the Peace and Deacon of the *Breuckelen* church (Stiles 1867:87). On July 28, 1759, Jeronimus and his wife, Hilletie, devised the property to their son-in-law, Martin Schenck. The property was cultivated farmland with a few orchards (Map 4, Map 5). It remained in the Schenck's possession until April 25, 1811, when Martin and Sarah Schenck conveyed it to General Jeremiah Johnson.

Johnson's ancestors were among the earliest Dutch settlers to the New World. Jeremiah, born to Barnet Johnson and Catherine Bergen in 1765, was a Trustee of the Town of Brooklyn (1796-1816). Johnson was "Early connected with public affairs, and during his long life was an active, energetic and reliable public servant" (Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Oct. 21, 1852). In 1800 he became

Supervisor of the town, a position he held until 1840. In 1808, Johnson became a member of the New York State Legislature. During the War of 1812, he acted as Brigadier-General and was in command of operations on Fort Greene. Following the incorporation of the City of Brooklyn (1834), Johnson was elected as its third Mayor (in 1837) and was reelected in 1838. In 1840 and 1841 he was elected to the State Assembly. This is presumably the last public post he held.

Like the City of New York Commissioners Plan of 1811, the expansion and development of the City of Brooklyn began to be plotted in the early nineteenth century. The first streets to open in the vicinity of the project area were Kent Avenue and Myrtle Avenue (Historical Perspectives 1988:12). In April 1836, Johnson had his property surveyed and divided into salable building lots (Map 8). The initial lots were somewhat irregular and did not conform to their modern-day boundaries (Map 6).

Structures were developed on these irregular lots within the project area as early as 1850 (Map 6). The individual lots conformed to their modern layout by 1869, and structures existed on all but two lots within the project area (Map 7). Water was available to Kent Avenue's residents beginning in the 1860s. The first recorded sewer connections were between Flushing Avenue and Park Avenue in 1867. Sewer connections were made on Kent Avenue later that year; and on Taaffe Place, then known as Graham Street, in 1868 (Guillet 1998:15; CityScape 1999:1). A 12" sewer connection and 6" water main are first depicted along Kent Avenue and Taaffe Place in Robinson's 1886 atlas (Map 10). However, "As has been shown from other archaeological studies in the neighborhood, even when streets were supplied with municipal sewers by the late 1860s, the houses on these streets, especially if they were constructed earlier, sometimes were not hooked up to these pipes until a number of years later, suggesting that the residents may have made use of wells, cisterns or privies for a considerably longer period of time" (Abell Horn 2014:1).

Multiple structures had been constructed within the project area before the introduction of water and sewer connections. These structures would have depended upon domestic shaft features such as privies, cisterns, and wells. Typically, wells and cisterns were located close to the walls of buildings or outbuildings, while privies were located along the rear lot lines to provide the greatest distance between the structure and residents. These are the most common types of historic residential features that survive in the archaeological record. These are frequently filled with refuse related to the former dwellings and their occupants. These deposits are potentially significant as they can inform the archaeologist about the daily activities and lifeways of the residents and provide insight into cultural behaviors during the associated time period.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY HISTORIES

During the mid-nineteenth century, successive waves of immigration hit metropolitan New York. One of the earliest waves brought impoverished Irish persons who fled Ireland's agricultural crisis (circa 1845) or immigrants from central Europe's German states who escaped the failed revolutions of 1848 (Bergoffen 2008:16-7). America was a land of promise and potential, "America, as a developing country, offered the promise of cheap land, low taxes, the need for labor, and opportunities for advancement" (Geismar 1993:39).

Immigration to the United States via New York City continued to rise during the 1850s and into the 1870s. Arriving immigrants crowded into Manhattan's downtown wards and the Bowery area. Others went to East New York in Kings County (Bergoffen 2008:16-7). Immigrant residents in lower Manhattan relocated further east into Kings and Queens Counties during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as the city became increasingly crowded.

During the second half of the nineteenth century, the project area was home to an influx of Irish and English immigrants. By the close of the nineteenth century, it was a locus of Italian-born immigrants and descendants. The area maintained this ethnic profile in the first decades of the twentieth century (United States Census records).

As in many immigrant neighborhoods, the buildings in the project area were occupied by multiple families representative of the successive waves of immigration. As seen in the census records these families were frequently transient, with occupation of the structures changing every 10 years. The longer families were in New York City, the more likely they were able to move to large apartments or purchase houses in newly developing neighborhoods.

This section discussed each of the project area lots, distinguished as the Development Project lots and the, larger, Project Area lots. Deed conveyances follow and a transcription of census records can be found in Appendix C. It is noted that the 1880 census records did not contain entries for the Kent Avenue lots. It appears the house numbers were incorrectly recorded.

Development Area

There are two lots that for the proposed development area, Lots 9 and 49. Both are composed of several historic lots that were consolidated.

Lot 9 – 123 Graham Street (Taaffe Place)

Lot 9 and former Lot 8 (123 and 125 Graham Street respectively) were developed as early as 1869, each with a single structure fronting Graham Street (now Taaffe Place⁹) (Map 7). By 1880, both lots had a single frame building fronting Taaffe Place, while the remainder of each lot appears to have been vacant (Map 12).

In 1880, both Lots 8 and 9 were home to families of British heritage. There were two households living at 125 Graham Street (Lot 8). William and Alice Shaw, a couple in their mid-forties, lived there with their 8-year-old daughter, Mary. William, born in Scotland, made his living in New York as a boiler maker, while Alice, born in Ireland, kept house. The second household was Charles MacClean, his wife, Maggie and their five young children. Charles, of Irish descent but born in New York. He was employed as a rope maker and their eldest son, Charles jr, aged 13, worked at a Rope Walk. It is possible they worked at the nearby Rope Walk seen the map. At this time Lot 9 was home to Peter Nelson and his wife, Susan, both 56 years old and living with their two adult sons and a daughter-in-law. Peter, born in Denmark, worked as a car driver, while Susan,

⁹ Graham Street was renamed Taaffe Place around the turn of the 20th century. The 1904 Belcher Hyde map identifies the street as Taaffe Place, with a note "Graham St is now Taaffe Pl").

born in Ireland, kept house. Their sons, Ben and Willie, worked as a car driver and plumber, respectively.

In 1900, three couples and one family of English and Irish heritage lived on the property. Thomas and Mary Sullivan were a couple in their mid-fifties who lived alone. Mary was born in New York, while Thomas immigrated from England in 1852 and worked as a gardener. Joseph Fairburn, a middle-aged painter, of English/Irish descent born in New York, and his 26-year-old wife, Ann. Also in the Fairburn household was Mary Donahue, a 59-year-old boarder who immigrated from Ireland in 1849 and worked in housekeeping. The third household was occupied by Laurence Kelly, a middle-aged blacksmith, who immigrated in 1884, and his wife, Cecelia. They also had a boarder, Bernard Daughtery, a 43-year-old New York-born laborer. All three were of Irish descent.

The fourth household was The Mcfarlans, the only family. John Mcfarlan¹⁰ was a 28-year-old boiler maker of Irish descent born in New York. His wife, 32-year-old Elizabeth, also born in New York was of English descent. They had two toddlers, John and Thomas.

A single family of Irish heritage occupied 123 Graham Street (Lot 9) in 1900. William Carney immigrated from Ireland in 1880 with his wife, Margaret. In New York he worked as a fruit peddler. The Carney's had four young children. Also living in the home was a servant, 22-year-old Anna Buster, and a boarder, 27-year-old James Galvan. Galvan had immigrated from Ireland in 1893 and worked in New York as a soap maker. The Carney family was still living at 123 Graham Street in 1910. Though Anna Buster and John Galvan had moved. The Carney family had a 16-year-old employee in 1910. John B. Carney worked as their driver.

Two families of Irish heritage were living at 125 Graham Street (Lot 8) in 1910. James Brennan, a 50-year-old widower and Irish immigrant, worked as a hatter in a factory. He lived with his seven children, between the ages of 6 and 22. His three eldest children were employed – John, a 22-year-old sheet writer for the stock exchange, Thomas, an 18-year-old tin smith, and Mary, a 17-year-old silk winder in a silk factory. The second family living here in 1910 was the Sheppards. John Sheppard, Sr. was a 30-year-old driver of a laundry business. His wife, Margaret, was an immigrant from Ireland who worked as a school cleaner. They had six children, between the ages of 1 and 11.

The physical development of Lot 8 remained unchanged throughout the nineteenth century (Map 10, Map 11). By 1886, Lot 9 was occupied by two brick buildings – one fronted Graham Street, the other adjoined the rear of this building posterior. There was also a wood stable in the rear (Map 10). In 1898, the building is classified as a brick house fronting Graham Street, with a frame house attached at the rear, and a frame stable/shed/old building at the rear of the lot (Map 11). The first detailed description of the structure on Lot 9 – a three-story frame building with a brick or stone foundation – is provided on the 1904 Belcher Hyde map (Map 12). No further development had occurred on Lot 8 (Map 13, Map 17).

¹⁰ This is likely McFarland.

By 1904, there were two structures fronting Graham Street on Lot 9 – these were a three-story brick building and a frame shed which is the newer structure. The brick building still had the one-story frame building attached at the rear. A frame shed, or old building, was now situated in the middle of the lot, and another frame shed, or old building, seen on previous maps was situated at the rear of the lot (Map 12). By 1916, the shed that occupied the rear of the lot was replaced by a one-story brick building (Map 14).

In 1961 and 1962, Nicholas and Pasquale Morello purchased both lots, and Lot 8 was consolidated with Lot 9.

Lot 49 – 862 Kent Avenue

Present day Lot 49 includes former Lot 50, 864 Kent Avenue; former Lot 51, 866 Kent Avenue; Lot 52, 868 Kent Avenue; and former Lot 53, 870 Kent Avenue. Each is discussed in turn.

Lot 49 was developed as early as 1869, with a single structure fronting Kent Avenue (Map 7). This structure was identified in 1880 as a brick or stone building (Map 9). In 1898, the structure was defined as a brick stable, old building, or shed. A frame structure had been added to the rear of the building. An additional frame structure was located at the rear of the lot (Map 11). No one was recorded as living on the property in 1900. In 1904, the property belonged to the Knickerbocker Carpet Cleaning Company. The lot housed a brick building fronting Kent Avenue and a frame building with a brick or stone foundation, which occupied the remainder of the lot (Map 12). No one was recorded as living on the property in 1910. The property remained unchanged through 1916 (Map 14).

Lot 50 was developed as early as 1869, with a single structure fronting Kent Avenue (Map 7). This building was depicted in 1880 as an L-shaped frame building (Map 9). By 1886, a wood stable had been constructed at the rear of the lot (Map 10, Map 11). In 1900, Lot 50 was home to three families of German, Irish and Swiss heritage. John Wolz, a middle-aged shoemaker, and his wife, Cristina, immigrated from Germany in 1853. They lived with their adult son, Louis, who worked as an operator. Christopher and Mary Reed, a couple in their late twenties, recently had a son named after his father. Christopher was a teamster who had been born in New York. Mary was born in Ireland and immigrated to America in 1885. John Benz, an electrician in his late twenties, immigrated from Switzerland in 1873. His wife, Emma, born in New York was of German descent. They had an eight-month-old daughter, Emma. By 1904, the property housed a three-and-a-half-story frame building with a brick or stone foundation fronting Kent Avenue and a one-story frame building attached to the rear. Three narrow, large sheds or old buildings were spread across the remainder of the lot (Map 12). By 1910, the Benz, Reed, and Wolz families had left the property and were replaced by one couple and one family of Italian heritage. Joseph and Mary Sannio had both immigrated from Italy. Joseph worked as a bookkeeper in a factory. Raffaele Colucci, a widower in his late fifties, had also immigrated from Italy. His son, Ernest, a 25-year-old express teamster, and Ernest's wife, Philomenia, had also immigrated from Italy. His second son, 17-year-old Frederick, was born in New York and worked as an apprentice in a shoe factory. They shared their house with two grandnephews and a grandniece, all under age 5. In 1916, the one-story framed rear building extension was described as a frame basement. An additional frame shed or old building had been constructed on the property (Map 14).

Lot 51 was vacant in 1869. By 1880, a single frame building fronting Kent Avenue had been constructed on the property (Map 7, Map 9). By 1886, a large wood stable had been constructed behind the frame building, which took up the remainder of the lot (Map 10). In 1898, the stable was classified as either a stable, shed, or old building (Map 11). In 1900, the only occupant of Lot 51 was Ellen Lyden, a 31-year-old candy dealer who had immigrated from Ireland in 1883. By 1904, the lot was occupied by a three-story frame building with a brick or stone foundation fronting Kent Avenue, a frame shed, or old building attached posteriorly, and a narrow frame stable in the rear of the lot (Map 12). By 1910, four families of Italian heritage were living on Lot 51. Frank and Marion Spico were an immigrant couple in their early twenties. Frank worked as a street laborer, and their two children were born in New York. The family opened their home to a boarder, 30-year-old Tony Marondo, a street laborer from Italy. Frank Bannace was a 41-year-old street laborer who had immigrated from Italy with his wife, Terresa, and their four eldest children. Their two youngest children were born in New York. The family shared the home with a 23-year-old cousin, Roccaria Bannace, an Italian immigrant who worked as a shoveler in the streets. Finally, 60-year-old Alphonso Lizenza was an Italian immigrant who owned a barber shop. His wife was an immigrant from Ireland, and their two sons, Frederick and John, were born in New York. The Aufieri family lived in the rear house on Lot 51. Vincenzo, 42, and Josephine, 37, were Italian immigrants whose four children were born in New York. Vincenzo owned a saloon where he worked as a barkeep. The property remained unchanged through 1916 (Map 14).

Lot 52 was developed as early as 1869, with a single small structure in the middle of the lot along the south property line (Map 7). By 1880, this structure had been demolished, and a new brick or stone building fronting Kent Avenue had taken its place (Map 9). The new structure is not depicted on the 1886 map. Instead, a wood structure is depicted at the rear of the lot (Map 10). By 1898, the lot was occupied by two frame structures – one fronting Kent Avenue and the other situated in the rear of the lot (Map 11). In 1900, Lot 52 was home to a single family of Italian heritage. Posguallo Mosca, a 30-year-old Engel booker, immigrated from Italy in 1890. His wife, Maria, followed him four years later, and their four young children were born in New York. They shared their home with Maria's brother, Joseph Bianco, a 22-year-old tailor, and a boarder, Joseph Lopez, a 21-year-old tailor. Both had immigrated from Italy in 1898. By 1904, the lot was occupied by a two-story frame building fronting Kent Avenue, with a two-and-a-half-story frame building with a brick or stone foundation attached to the rear (Map 12). In 1910, three families of Italian heritage lived on the property. Joseph Finnellia, a 28-year-old street laborer, and his wife, Gruunade, were both from Italy. Their children between the ages of 2 and 6 were born in New York. Peter Coustino, a 39-year-old street laborer, immigrated from Italy with his wife, Rose, and their three eldest children. Their two youngest children were born in New York. The family shared their house with three boarders – Joseph Donadio, a 27-year-old burnisher in a shoe factory; Carmine Ciro, a 37-year-old street laborer from Italy; and Joseph Brunno, an 18-year-old from Italy who worked in a manufacturing house for an auto factory. The third family occupying Lot 52 in 1910 was the Tabbers. Carmine Tabber was a 32-year-old saloon porter who immigrated from Italy with his wife, Frances, and eldest child, Josephine. Their son, Frank, was born in New York. The young family shared their home with two of Carmine's cousins – Ralph Gregg, a 22-year-old saloon porter from Italy, and Joseph Gregg, a 20-year-old saloon bootblack – and a boarder, 25-year-old machinist Frank Touchi from Italy. The property remained unchanged through 1916 (Map 14).

Lot 53 was developed as early as 1869, with a single small structure in the middle of the lot along the north property line (Map 7). In 1880 this structure was identified as a frame building (Map 9). In 1900, Lot 53 was home to a single-family. Abidale Livingston, a 63-year-old Black man whose parents were born in Virginia, had been born and raised in New York. He made his living there as a machinist. His wife, Georgina, a 55-year-old Cuban Black woman was born in New York. Their 33-year-old daughter, Lucia, worked as a hairdresser. This is the only family of color to have lived on any properties within the project area.

The first change in the development of these lots occurred between 1898 and 1904. By 1904, a three-story frame building with a brick or stone foundation fronted Kent Avenue, with a two-story frame building with a brick or stone foundation attached to the rear. A one-story frame building was situated at the rear of the lot (Map 12). In 1910, the Livingston family was no longer residing at this location. Instead, four families of Italian heritage were living here. Raffaele and Maria Verderosa were a young couple who immigrated from Italy with Raffaele's mother, Filmena. The couple had two young children under the age of 5. Raffaele supported his family as a "painter, journey man." Alessandro Chuisano, a 47-year-old junkman in a shop, and his wife, Florence, had five children between the ages of 2 and 17 – their eldest, Mary, worked as an operator. Two families resided in the rear structure. Dominic and Mary Fischetti were a couple in their early sixties who had immigrated from Italy. They shared the house with their son, Antonio, and daughter-in-law, Flory, both immigrants from Italy. Their daughter, Margaret, was born in New York. A young niece and nephew also lived in the household. Father and son worked together in a cooperage where Dominic was a laborer, and Antonio was a driver. Also living in the rear of Lot 53 were Rocco and Flory Fischetti, a young immigrant couple with five children between the ages of 1 and 9. Rocco provided for his family as a wagon driver. The property remained unchanged through 1916 (Map 14).

Larger Project Area

The larger project area consists of lots that are not proposed for development but are listed within the rezoning application. There are seven lots – these are Lots 10, 11, 12, 47, 48, 54 and 55. All follow similar patterns of occupancy to Lots 9 and 49 as described above. Per the 1880 United States Census the area housed mainly Irish and English immigrants or first-generation Americans of that heritage. Reflecting immigration trends, the neighborhood shifts to largely housing Italian immigrants by 1900. In both instances, the residents are employed in range of working-class jobs.

As these are not part of the APE they are only briefly discussed in turn.

Lot 10 – 121 Taaffe Place

Lot 10 was developed as early as 1869, with a single structure fronting Graham Street. In 1880, this structure was a frame building and while the remainder of the lot was vacant (Map 7, Map 9).

In 1880, the property was occupied by one family of British heritage and four Irish women. Each of these women was listed as the head of household and their occupation as "keeping house". By 1900, three Italian families had moved to 121 Graham Street representing the changing

demographic of the area. According to the 1910 census all households are occupied by different Italian immigrant families.

By 1904, the three-story frame building with a brick or stone foundation fronting Graham Street, has had a one-story frame rear extension added. Two frame sheds, or old buildings, are depicted at the rear of the lot (Map 12). The 1916 Ullitz map denotes a basement being part of the main dwelling (Map 14).

Lot 11 – 119 Taaffe Place

Lot 11 was vacant in 1869. By 1880, it had been developed with a frame structure fronting Graham Street (Map 7, Map 9). However, this structure seems to have been demolished within six years, and only a single wood structure is located the middle of the property lot (Map 10).

During the 1880s, Lot 11 was home to a single family of Irish heritage. Hugh Ward and his wife, Ann, were both in their late forties. Hugh worked as a car man, and Ann kept house. Their four children were all born in New York. Their eldest, Mary, 18, was unemployed; their second eldest, Katie, who was 16, worked as a book folder.

By 1898, the single-family structure is no longer on the property, having been replaced by a single-frame house fronting Graham Street. It is the only structure on the lot in 1898 (Map 11). The 1904 Belcher Hyde map classifies this as a four-story frame building with a brick or stone foundation (Map 12). It remained the only structure on the property in the following decades (Map 13, Map 14).

In 1910, four families of Italian heritage were living at 119 Taaffe Place.

Lot 12 – 117 Taaffe Place

Lot 12 had been developed as early as 1869, with a single structure fronting Graham Street (Map 7). The structure is identified on the 1880 Bromley map as a frame building. In 1880, the building was home to an Irish family of five. John Brennan and his wife, Mary, were both in their mid-to-late forties and born in Ireland. John worked as a car man, while Mary kept house. Their teenage children, Maggie, Mary, and John were born in New York. The other resident of 117 Taaffe Place was Rosa Jonar, a 46-year-old Irish-born widow who kept house.

By 1886, an additional wood structure had been constructed in the mid-rear of the lot (Map 9, Map 10). The lot then remained unchanged throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century (Map 11). The 1904 Belcher Hyde map denotes a two-story frame building with a brick or stone foundation fronting Taaffe Place, with a rear frame extension. A frame shed or an old building is depicted at the rear of the lot (Map 12). By 1916, the frame shed, or old building, had been demolished (Map 14).

By 1900, three Italian families were living at 117 Graham Place – the Ravanells, the Competiellos, and the Viscontes. In 1910 only two families, both of Italian heritage were living on Lot 12.

Lot 47 – 858 Kent Avenue

Lot 47 was vacant in 1869. By 1880, a single brick or stone building fronting Kent Avenue occupied the lot (Map 7, Map 9). The lot remained unchanged throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century (Map 10, Map 11). The 1904 map identifies this as a three-story brick building with a basement. There is also an additional brick extension. Two small frame sheds, or old buildings, are present in the middle and the rear of the lot (Map 12). On the 1916 map, the middle structure is described as a brick (Map 14).

According to the 1900 United States Census records, Lot 47 was home to five families of English and Irish heritage. By 1910 the residents of 858 Kent Avenue reflect the wave of Italian immigration. Four Italian families occupied the building at that time.

Lot 48 – 860 Kent Avenue

Lot 48 was developed with a single structure fronting Kent Avenue as early as 1869 (Map 7). The 1880 atlas defines this structure as a brick or stone building (Map 9). By 1886, a wood rear extension is present (Map 10). In 1904, the structures on Lot 48 are defined as a three-story brick building fronting Kent Avenue and a two-story frame building with a brick or stone foundation. Additionally, the two-story building is noted as having a basement. A frame shed, or old building, is present at the rear of the lot (Map 12). The property remained unchanged until 1916 when an additional frame shed, or old building was depicted in the middle of the lot (Map 14).

In 1900, 860 Kent Avenue was home to six families of Italian heritage. In 1910 there were five households at 860 Kent Avenue –three couples and two families, all of Italian heritage.

Lot 54 – 872 Kent Avenue

Lot 54 was vacant in 1869. By 1880, a single frame building fronting Kent Avenue had been constructed (Map 7, 12). By 1886, a wood extension is present at the rear of the main dwelling and a wood stable is noted at the rear of the lot (Map 10). In 1904, the structures are classified as a three-story frame building with a brick or stone foundation and a frame stable (Map 12). By 1916, the frame stable had been removed. In its place a frame building occupies the northern half of the middle of the lot, and a two-story brick stable occupies the rear of the lot (Map 14).

In 1900, Lot 54 was home to three Italian families. In 1910, there are just two households at 872 Kent Avenue.

Lot 55 – 874 Kent Avenue

Lot 55 was partially developed by 1869, as it shared a structure with Lot 56 to the south (Map 7). By 1880, this structure had been demolished, and a single frame building fronting Kent Avenue occupied the lot (Map 9). By 1886, two wood structures fronted Kent Avenue, and a wood stable had been constructed in the rear of the lot (Map 10). By 1904, these structures had been removed and replaced by a frame shed or old building stretching between the lot's middle and rear (Map 12). No one was recorded as living on the property in 1900 or 1910. By 1916, a two-story brick

building fronting Kent Avenue had been constructed, and a frame shed, or old building, took up the remainder of the lot (Map 14).

Table 3: Deed Conveyances

GRANTEES	GRANTOR	RECORDING DATE	LIBER, PAGE	NOTES
Dir. Willem Kieft	Joris Jansen de Rapalje	June 17, 1643	--	Entire APE
Jeronimus Rapelje	Martin M. Schenck	July 27, 1759	Deeds: 6, 31	Entire APE
Jeronimus Rapelje Hilletie Rapelje	Martin M. Schenck	July 28, 1759	Deeds: 6, 33	Entire APE
Martin Schenck Sarah Schenck	Jeremiah Johnson	April 25, 1811	Deeds: 10, 142	Entire APE
Thomas M. Riley (Sheriff)	William Sullivan	October 31, 1881	Deeds: 1442, 129	Lot 8, Lot 9
William Sullivan	Thomas Sullivan	October 31, 1881	Deeds: 1442, 131	Lot 8
Clarence W. Donovan (Referee)	Samuel A. Lemma	July 2, 1919	Deeds: 3788, 548	Lot 8
John G. Sullivan (Dft et al.)				
Anna Sullivan	Margaret Carney	July 2, 1919	Deeds: 3788, --	Lot 8
Samuel A. Lemma	Gabriel Scarano Giaconda Scarano	March 6, 1920	Deeds: 3899, 519	Lot 8
Gabriele Scarano Gioconda Scarano	Bruno Garofalo Vittoria Garofalo	April 2, 1920	Deeds: 3874, 376	Lot 8
Bruno Garofalo	Angelina Garofalo	October 1, 1925	Deeds: 4592, 247	Lot 8
Angelina M. Garofalo	Raffaele Langone	February 14, 1927	Deeds: 4785, 297	Lot 8
Jennie Langone	Sigmund Gilbert	December 10, 1957	Deeds: 8592, 515	Lot 8
Raffaele Longone	Release Estate Tax Lien	December 20, 1957	Mortgage: 153, 598	Lot 8
Sigmund Gilbert	Nicholas Morello Pasquale Morello N. + P. Morello (dba)	December 20, 1962	Deeds: 9074, 64	Lot 9
John Spader	Benjamin Baldwin	February 2, 1853	Deeds: 309, 96	Lot 9
John Spader	Benjamin Baldwin	May 3, 1853	Deeds: 321, 270	Lot 9
Benjamin Baldwin Elizabeth Baldwin	Silas C. Walters	June 8, 1854	Deeds: 366, 136	Lot 9
Silas C. Walters Hannah M. Walters	Edward Ledwith	October 1, 1861	Deeds: 561, 103	Lot 9
Edward Ledwith Charles Ledwith	Peter Nelson Susan Nelson	October 25, 1876	Deeds: 1257, 194	Lot 9
Peter Nelson Margaret Nelson	Rose Toner	December 4, 1893	Deeds: 2211, 93	Lot 9
Rose Toner	Peter Nelson Margaret Nelson	December 4, 1893	Deeds: 2211, 95	Lot 9
Peter Nelson Margaret Nelson	William Carney	April 16, 1894	Deeds: 2233, 271	Lot 9
William Carney	Margaret Carney	January 6, 1897	Deeds: 7, 308	Lot 9
Hector McG. (Referee)	Margaret Carney	October 1, 1910	Deeds: 3249, 371	Lot 9
Margaret Carney	Concetta Esposito	December 31, 1913	Deeds: 3457, 504	Lot 9
Alfred Esposito	Emma Altomare	July 24, 1939	Deeds: 5723, 99	Lot 9
Emma Altomare (admin. of Concetta Esposito)	Amedeo A. Carbone	November 1, 1946	Deeds: 7022, 618	Lot 9
Amedeo A. Carbone	Emma Altomare	July 15, 1947	Deeds: 7156, 712	Lot 9
Nancy Cutolo	Emma Altomare	April 3, 1956	Deeds: 8429, 569	Lot 9

GRANTEES	GRANTOR	RECORDING DATE	LIBER, PAGE	NOTES
Ernest Esposito Julia Quinto	Emma Altomare	April 3, 1956	Deeds: 8429, 573	Lot 9
Louis Esposito Louis Esposito Concetta R. Esposito Joseph P. Esposito Joseph L. Esposito Pasquale Esposito Carlo Ruggiero Millie Grotto Mary Cutolo Nazzareno Cutolo James Cutolo	Emma Altomare	April 3, 1956	Deeds: 8429, 577	Lot 9
Nazzaro Cutolo (Est. of)	Release Estate Tax Lien	April 11, 1956	Mortgage: 140, 352	Lot 9
Emma Altomare	Smith + Ninth St. Realty Corp	May 3, 1956	Deeds: 8438, 298	Lot 9
Smith + Ninth Street Realty Corp	Nicholas Morello Pasquale Morello	September 7, 1961	Deeds: 8952, 169	Lot 9
William Walton (sheriff)	Luigi Calusco	February 14, 1900	Deeds: 16, 311	Lot 10
Luigi Calusco Mariantonia Calusco	Dominico A. Coiro	August 25, 1904	Deeds: 31, 225	Lot 10
Dominico A. Coiro Raffaella Coiro	Guisepe Mascaro	December 28, 1905	Deeds: 38, 86	Lot 10
Rose E. Fama Rachel Mazzeo Agnes De Vita Josephine De Feo Angelina Sicignano Giovana Mascaro Guisepe Mascaro (admin. & heirs of)	Michael A. Mascaro Philip Mascaro Joseph A. Mascaro	July 8, 1948	Deeds: 7328, 364	Lot 10
Jeremiah Johnson	Joseph Moser John Thursby	May 21, 1834	Deeds: 41, 38	Lots 11, 12, 47, 49, 53, 54
Joseph Moser Rachel Moser John Thursby Hannah A. Thursby	Jonathan Rogers	May 9, 1835	Deeds: 49, 334	Lots 11, 12, 47, 49
Jonathan Rogers Freelove D. Rogers	John T. E. Nichols William J. Meeker	August 22, 1835	Deeds: 53, 5	Lots 11, 12, 47, 49
Jonathan Rogers Freelove D. Rogers	John T. E. Nichols William J. Meeker	September 29, 1835	Deeds: 54, 5	Lots 11, 12, 47, 49
John T. E. Nichols William J. Meeker	Charles Hallock Benjamin Meeker	March 27, 1837	Deeds: 69, 177	Lots 11, 12, 47, 49
Benjamin Meeker Esther Meeker	David Allen	October 7, 1846	Deeds: 153, 463	Lots 11, 47
David Allen Catharine Allen	Abby Parker	January 3, 1852	Deeds: 266, 458	Lot 11
Abby Parker	John W. Cornwell	July 15, 1852	Deeds: 288, 103	Lot 11
John W. Cornwell Matilda C. Cornwell	Hugh Ward	July 27, 1866	Deeds: 717, 309	Lot 11
Thomas M. Riley (sheriff)	John Alsop	June 1, 1880	Deeds: 1392, 354	Lot 11

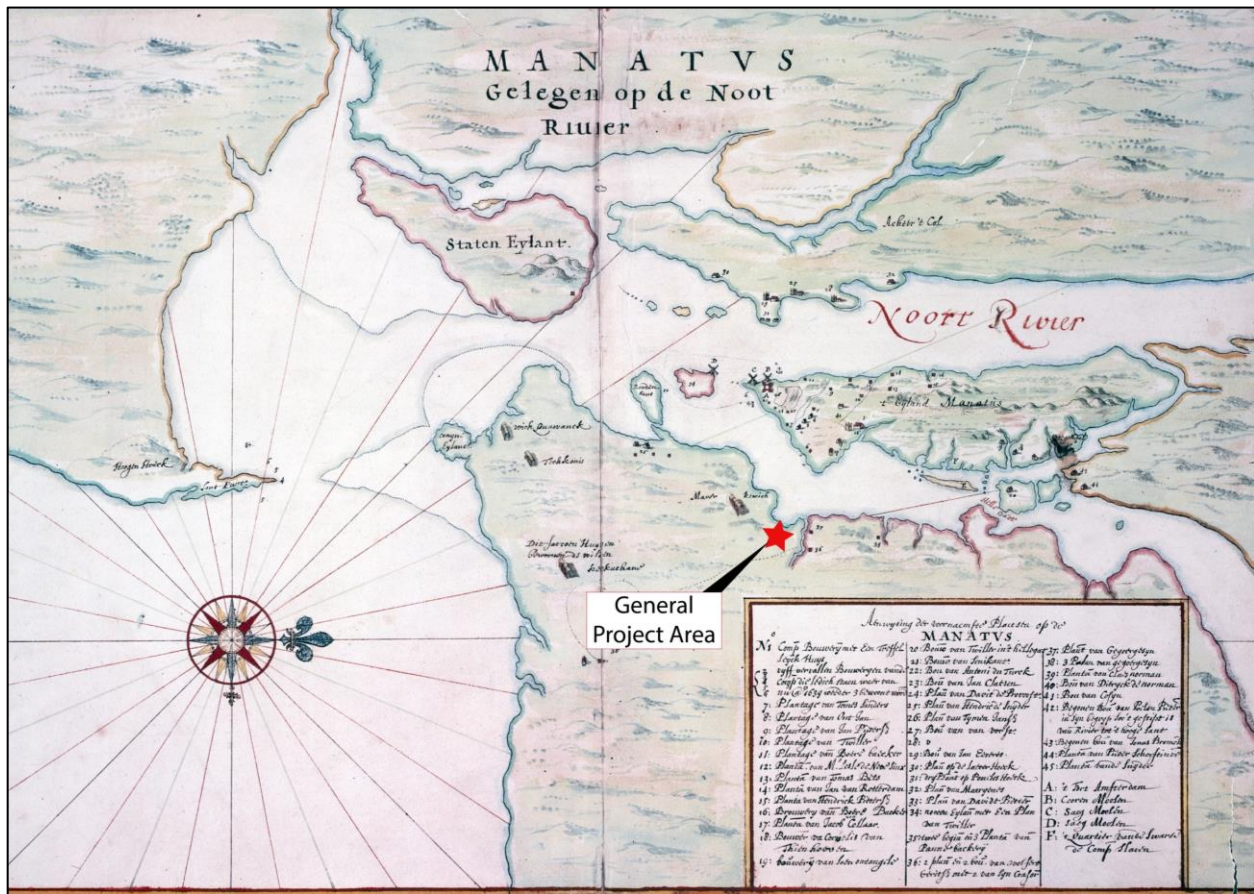
GRANTEES	GRANTOR	RECORDING DATE	LIBER, PAGE	NOTES
John Alsop Margaret Alsop	Silas B. Conduct	June 6, 1887	Deeds: 1742, 433	Lot 11
Silas B. Conduct	Jane A. McKenna	July 1, 1887	Deeds: 1747, 460	Lot 11
Hugh Ward (exr. of)	Henry Roth	April 30, 1888	Deeds: 1806, 25	Lot 11
Henry Roth Rosa Roth	Daniel F. Dwyer	October 3, 1888	Deeds: 1836, 88	Lot 11
Jane A. McKenna	John Warmworth	October 15, 1891	Deeds: 2072, 175	Lot 11
Jane A. McKenna	John Warmworth	January 5, 1892	Deeds: 2084, 464	Lot 11
John Warmworth Marianne Warmworth	Daniel F. Dwyer	January 5, 1892	Deeds: 2084, 466	Lot 11
Daniel F. Dwyer Mary F. Dwyer	Frederick Niclas	January 5 1892	Deeds: 2084, 467	Lot 11
Frederick Niclas	Vito Perri	April 29, 1905	Deeds: 34, 467	Lot 11
Frank Perri Florence Raffile Julia Perri Louis Perri Elizabeth Aiello Lillian Fabrzi Joseph Perri Virginia Greco	Giovannina Perri	March 23, 1959	Deeds: 8809, 680	Lot 11
Jonathan Rogers Freelove D. Rogers	Martin W. Spencer	November 30, 1835	Deeds: 56, 20	Lot 12
Martin W. Spencer Martha Spencer	Gilbert C. Baylis	December 21, 1839	Deeds: 87, 128	Lot 12
Gilbert C. Baylis Jane Baylis	John W. Cornwell	August 11, 1862	Deeds: 579, 458	Lot 12
John W. Cornwell Matilda C. Cornwell	John Brennan	July 8, 1867	Deeds: 770, 306	Lot 12
Elias Baylis Mary Baylis Gilbert Baylis (widow of)	John W. Cornwell	May 6, 1875	Deeds: 1202, 164	Lot 12
John Cornwell Matilda C. Cornwell	John Brannen	May 6, 1875	Deeds: 1202, 169	Lot 12
John Brannen Mary Brannen	John W. Cornwell	May 7, 1875	Deeds: 1202, 241	Lot 12
John Brennan	Mary Brennan	October 4, 1886	Deeds: 1693, 1	Lot 12
Mary Brannan	Margaret Brannan	May 6, 1898	Deeds: 11, 448	Lot 12
John Brennan Margaret Brannen	William Raffanello Anna Raffanello	January 31, 1900	Deeds: 16, 254	Lot 12
William Raffanello Anna Raffanello	Donato Solimine Louisa Solimine	August 1, 1904	Deeds: 31, 183	Lot 12
Donato Solimine	Conchetta Madaio	May 12, 1933	Deeds: 5331, 210	Lot 12
David Allen Catharine Allen	Joseph Fittell	April 3, 1854	Deeds: 357, 361	Lot 47
Joseph Fittell Mary Fittell	Thomas Breen	April 23, 1864	Deeds: 627, 153	Lot 47
Bridget Breen	Annie H. Donovan	December 22, 1891	Deeds: 2083, 195	Lot 47
Ann Hayes (heirs of Annie Donovan)	Bridget Breen	December 23, 1891	Deeds: 2083, 199	Lot 47
Annie H. Donovan	Guiseppe Pagnotta	April 10, 1903	Deeds: 26, 158	Lot 47
Guiseppe Pagnotta Pasquale Pagnotta	Josephine Poerio Andreo Poerio	September 7, 1920	Deeds: 3984, 143	Lot 47

GRANTEES	GRANTOR	RECORDING DATE	LIBER, PAGE	NOTES
Andreo Poerio	Andrea Poerio Angelina Poerio	May 12, 1941	Deeds: 6020, 327	Lot 47
Andrea Poerio Angelina Poerio	Belfronte Lisena Rosina Lisena	March 17, 1947	Deeds: 7096, 223	Lot 47
William J. Buttling (sheriff)	Magdalene Cowenhoven (admtrix. of Garret Cowenhoven)	January 3, 1895	Deeds: 1, 6	Lot 48
Garret Cowenhoven (adrx. of)	George Heiberger	May 8, 1895	Deeds: 2, 228	Lot 48
George Heiberger Emelia Heiberger	Elizabeth Walsh	November 27, 1895	Deeds: 4, 101	Lot 48
Elizabeth Walsh	Cono Mamorato Gaetana Mamorato	April 23, 1896	Deeds: 5, 240	Lot 48
Coto Namorato Gaetano Namorato	Guiseppe Petito	October 14, 1901	Deeds: 20, 484	Lot 48
Guiseppe Petito Rosa Petito	Antonio Strazza Concetta Strazza	October 14, 1901	Deeds: 20, 486	Lot 48
Antonio Strazzo Concetta Strazzo	Guiseppe Petito	November 14, 1905	Deeds: 36, 534	Lot 48
Guiseppe Petito	Pasquale Petito Vito Petito	October 18, 1911	Deeds: 3329, 154	Lot 48
Guiseppe Petito (exr. of)	Joseph Petito Giuseppe Petito	October 25, 1954	Deeds: 8283, 99	Lot 48
Charles Hallock Aletta Hallock Benjamin Meeker Esther Meeker	Samuel Bowden	September 5, 1846	Deeds: 152, 234	Lot 49
John T. E. Nichols Julia A. Nichols	Samuel Bowden	October 16, 1851	Deeds: 259, 516	Lot 49
Samuel Bowden	William Smyth	June 4, 1856	Deeds: 425, 231	Lot 49
William Smyth Rebecca Smyth	Elizabeth Bowden	April 17, 1857	Deeds: 446, 534	Lot 49
Josiah S. Bennel	Samuel Bowden	May 20, 1857	Deeds: 450, 277	Lot 49
John L. Cady (admtr. of)	Samuel Bowden	July 3, 1857	Deeds: 454, 41	Lot 49
Elizabeth Bowden	Samuel Bowden, Sr.	March 9, 1860	Deeds: 520, 529	Lot 49
Samuel Bowden Sarah A. Bowden	Samuel Harbison	April 7, 1880	Deeds: 1385, 442	Lot 49
Samuel Harbison Sarah M. Harbison	Dennis McDermott	February 20, 1885	Deeds: 1593, 380	Lot 49
Dennis McDermott	Morris Schefen	March 5, 1917	Deeds: 3660, 114	Lot 49
Dennis McDermott	Lawrence D. McDermott Joseph McDermott John L. McDermott May K. McDermott	December 17, 1924	Deeds: 4491, 134	Lot 49
Lawrence D. McDermott	May K. McDermott John L. McDermott Joseph McDermott	September 9, 1929	Deeds: 5069, 174	Lot 49
May K. McDermott	Henrietta E. McDermott John L. McDermott	April 13, 1943	Deeds: 6310, 46	Lot 49

GRANTEES	GRANTOR	RECORDING DATE	LIBER, PAGE	NOTES
John L. McDermott Joseph McDermott Mary McDermott Henrietta Simeone (nee McDermott)	William A. Borst Charles M. Borst Henry Stoker	July 2, 1946	Deeds: 6945, 512	Lot 49
William A. Borst Charles M. Borst Henry Stober	William A. Borst Charles M. Borst	March 5, 1947	Deeds: 7090, 456	Lot 49
William A. Borst Charles M. Borst	Taaffe Realty Corp.	September 8, 1965	Deeds: 9428, 220	Lot 49
John Spader	Benjamin Baldwin	February 2, 1853	Deeds: 309, 96	Lots 50, 51, 52
Englebert Lott (sheriff)	Bernard Sheridan	March 3, 1853	Deeds: 313, 225	Lots 50, 51, 52
Benjamin Baldwin Elizabeth Baldwin	Lorenzo Walters	May 3, 1853	Deeds: 321, 271	Lots 50, 51, 52
Bernard Sheridan	Vincent Tilyou	May 5, 1862	Deeds: 573, 477	Lots 50, 51, 52
Edwin R. Sheridan Theodore W. Sheridan Grace Sheridan	Vincent Tilyou	April 27, 1865	Deeds: 662, 365	Lots 50, 51, 52
Adrian V. Cortelyou	Vincent Tilyou	April 27, 1865	Deeds: 662, 407	Lots 50, 51, 52
Vincent Tilyou Emma L. Tilyou	Caroline Jackson	August 4, 1865	Deeds: 672, 535	Lots 50, 51, 52
Vincent Tilyou Emma L. Tilyou	Caroline Jackson	May 29, 1866	Deeds: 710, 270	Lots 50, 51, 52
Lorenzo Walters Margaret L. C. Walters	Mary J. R. Newton	August 10, 1868	Deeds: 841, 549	Lots 50, 51, 52
Mary J. R. Newton	John Wolz	March 16, 1870	Deeds: 939, 25	Lots 50, 51, 52
William Newton	John Wolz	April 1, 1872	Deeds: 1041, 463	Lots 50, 51, 52
John Wolz Christina Wolz	Katie Wolz	May 3, 1894	Deeds: 2236, 476	Lots 50, 51, 52
Katie Wolz	Christina Wolz	October 5, 1897	Deeds: 9, 458	Lots 50, 51, 52
John Wolz	Vincenzo Aufieri	July 30, 1901	Deeds: 20, 291	Lots 50, 51, 52
Caroline Jackson	Vincenzo Aufieri	December 2, 1903	Deeds: 28, 197	Lots 50, 51, 52
Vincenzo Aufieri Giuseppina Aufieri	Frank Curcio John Corrado	August 31, 1923	Deeds: 4312, 38	Lots 50, 51, 52
Frank Curcio Carmela Curcio	Antonio Mammone Rose Mammone	April 4, 1927	Deeds: 4805, 77	Lots 50, 51, 52
John Corrado Lucia Corrado	Della Eisenberg	June 17, 1929	Deeds: 5038, 534	Lots 50, 51, 52
Della Eisenberg	Antonio Mammone Rose Mammone	January 3, 1930	Deeds: 5094, 254	Lots 50, 51, 52
Antonio Mammone Rose Mammone	Michael L. Basile	January 20, 1965	Deeds: 9345, 233	Lots 50, 51, 52
John Corrado	Antonio Mammone Rose Mammone	January 20, 1965	Deeds: 9345, 225	Lots 50, 51, 52

GRANTEES	GRANTOR	RECORDING DATE	LIBER, PAGE	NOTES
Michael L. Basile	Taaffe Realty Corp	March 12, 1965	Deeds: 9363, 55	Lots 50, 51, 52
Joseph Moser Rachel Moser John Thursby Hannah A. Thursby	Lemuel Green Daniel N. Moses	July 22, 1835	Deeds: 52, 136	Lots 53, 54
Lemuel Green Eliza Green Samuel H. Moser Lucinda Moser	George L. Meacham	August 3, 1835	Deeds: 52, 286	Lots 53, 54
George L. Meacham Clarissa A. Meacham	Jonathan Rogers	September 23, 1835	Deeds: 53, 442	Lots 53, 54
Jonathan Rogers Freelove D. Rogers	George W. Stevenson	August 2, 1837	Deeds: 71, 403	Lot 53
George W. Stevenson Sarah A. Stevenson	George M. Smith (trustee) Eliza Smith	September 16, 1846	Deeds: 153, 3	Lot 53
George M. Smith	Declaration	April 12, 1851	Deeds: 242, 299	Lot 53
George M. Smith (trustee) Eliza Smith	Lindsay Fender	April 12, 1851	Deeds: 242, 300	Lot 53
Lindsay Fender Margaret Fender	Louis Otterbein	October 13, 1864	Deeds: 645, 166	Lot 53
Lindsay Fender Margaret Fender	Louis Otterbein	August 22, 1877	Deeds: 1288, 545	Lot 53
Louis Otterbein Margaret Otterbein	Georgianna Livingston	April 4, 1887	Deeds: 1726, 376	Lot 53
Georgianna Livingston	Felice Fischetti	July 26, 1904	Deeds: 31, 183	Lot 53
Giorgio Longobardi	Antonio Fischetti	November 10, 1913	Deeds: 456, 289	Lot 53
Felice Fischetti	Edward Fischetti	October 28, 1964	Deeds: 9315, 219	Lot 53
Jonathan Rogers Freelove D. Rogers	Joshua Parker	September 6, 1836	Deeds: 64, 85	Lot 54
Joshua Parker Mary A. Parker	Thomas S. Woodcock	May 18, 1846	Deeds: 147, 469	Lot 54
Thomas S. Woodcock (atty. of)	Joshua Parker	August 6, 1846	Deeds: 151, 57	Lot 54
Joshua Parker Mary Parker	Charles H. Wilmot	September 25, 1851	Deeds: 258, 80	Lot 54
Charles H. Wilmot Mary A. Wilmot	Charles Bassett	November 15, 1855	Deeds: 409, 145	Lot 54
Charles Bassett	Mary A. Wilmot	November 15, 1855	Deeds: 409, 154	Lot 54
Charles H. Wilmot Mary A. Wilmot	William O. McDonald	March 1, 1856	Deeds: 417, 53	Lot 54
William O. McDonald	William B. Dunley Sarah E. Dunley James Dunley	April 26, 1856	Deeds: 421, 399	Lot 54
David Barnett (referee) Ancel J. Jackson, et al. (plffs)	Solomon S. Jackson	March 17, 1875	Deeds: 1195, 270	Lot 54
Sarah E. Dunley (heirs of)	George W. Armstrong	August 20, 1891	Deeds: 2063, 365	Lot 54

GRANTEES	GRANTOR	RECORDING DATE	LIBER, PAGE	NOTES
Solomon S. Jackson	Antonio Ravella Carmella Ravella Antonio Di Rossa Tresino Di Rossa	February 28, 1901	Deeds: 19, 112	Lot 54
Antonio Ravella Carmella Ravella	Angelo M. Cetta Rosina Cetta	November 7, 1903	Deeds: 28, 86	Lot 54
Fannie M. Beens George W. Armstrong	Nicola Cetta	December 5, 1913	Deeds: 3464, 96	Lot 54
Nicola Cetta	Rosina Cetta	October 6, 1923	Deeds: 4315, 447	Lot 54
Rosina Cetta	Leopold DiBenedetto	December 20, 1962	Deeds: 9074, 136	Lot 54



Map 3: Vingboons map of Manhattan, 1639 (Vinckeboons 1639).



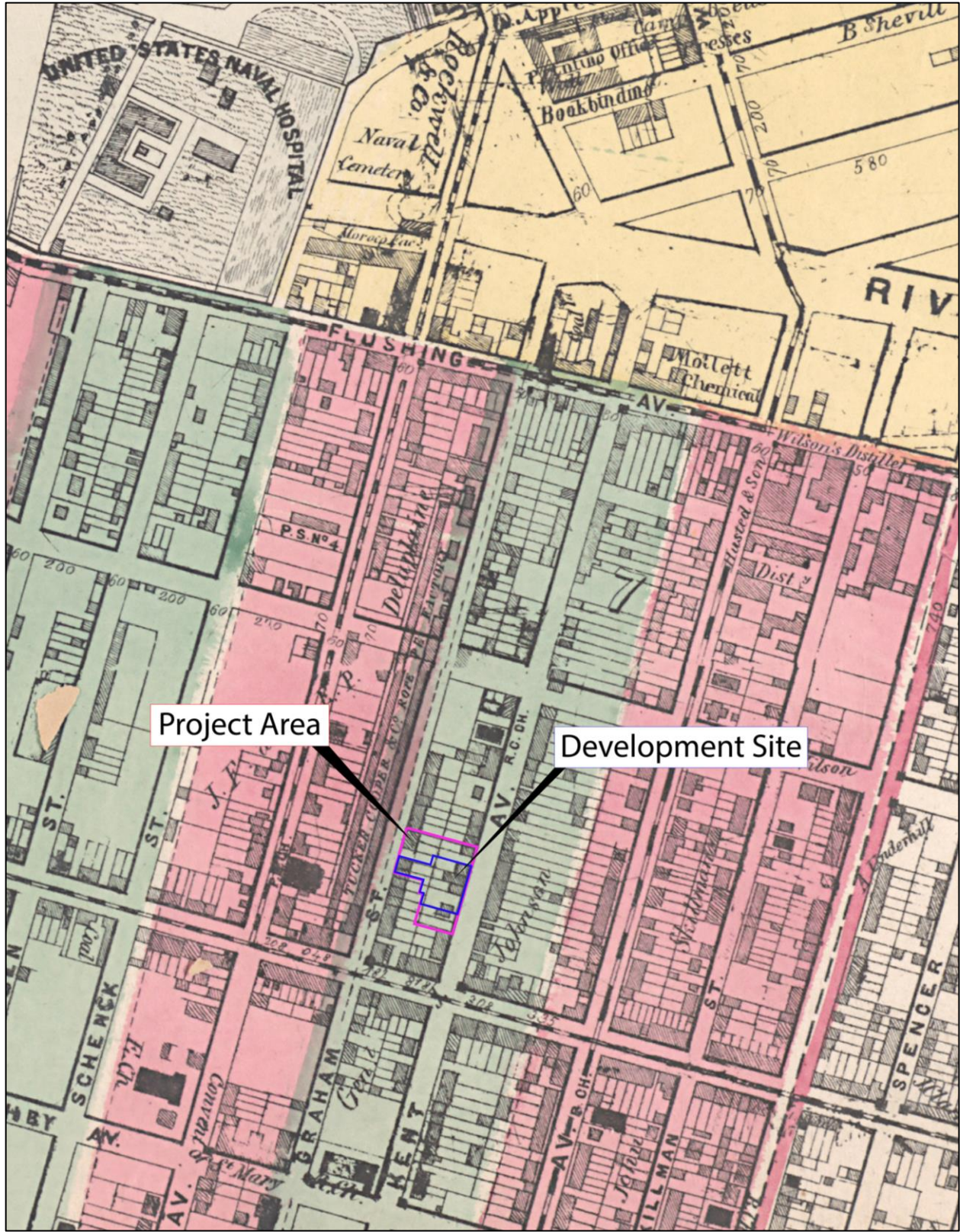
Map 4: Plan of the Town of Brooklyn and part of Long Island (Ratzer 1766).



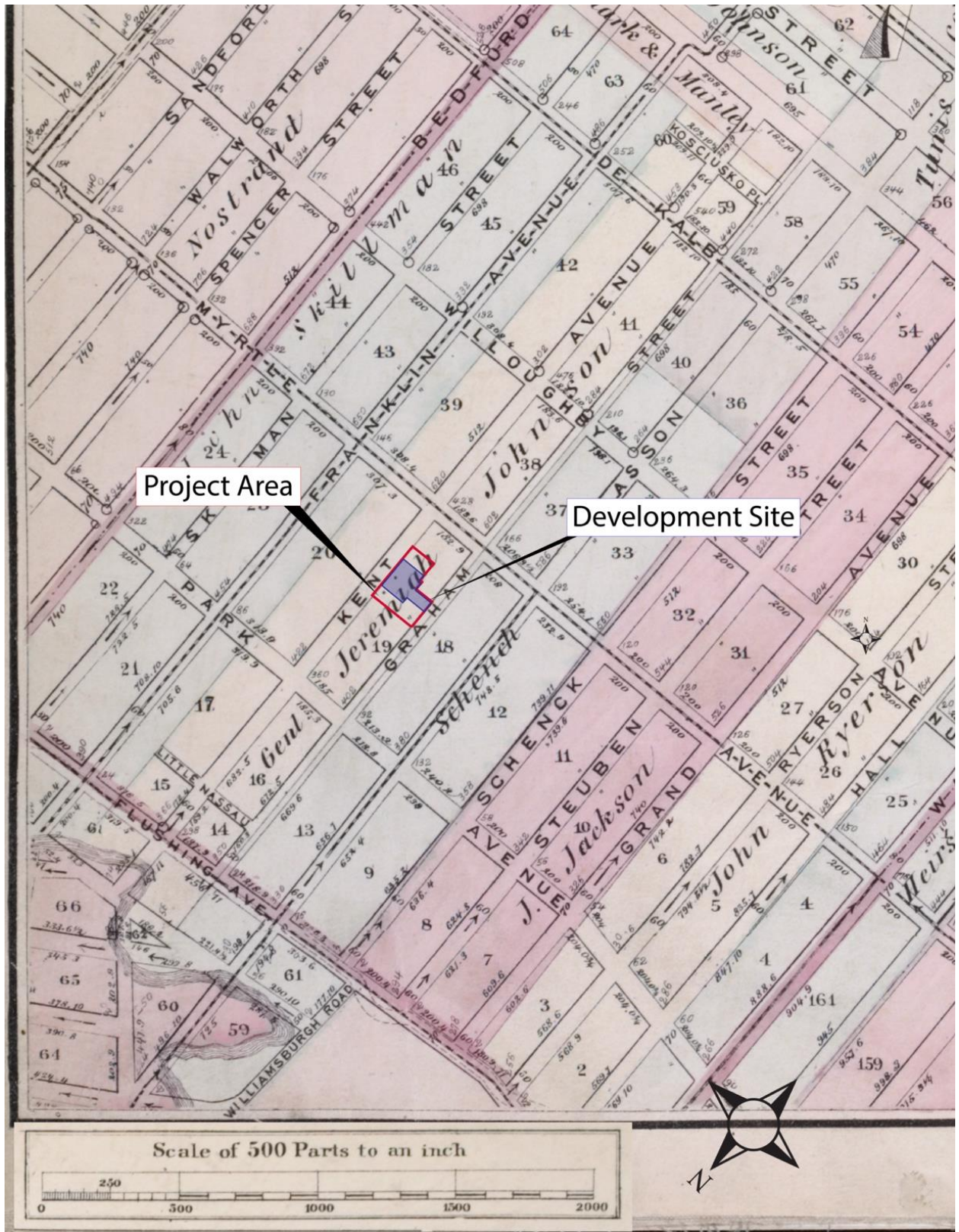
Map 5: Facsimile of the unpublished British headquarters coloured manuscript map of New York & environs (Stevens 1900).



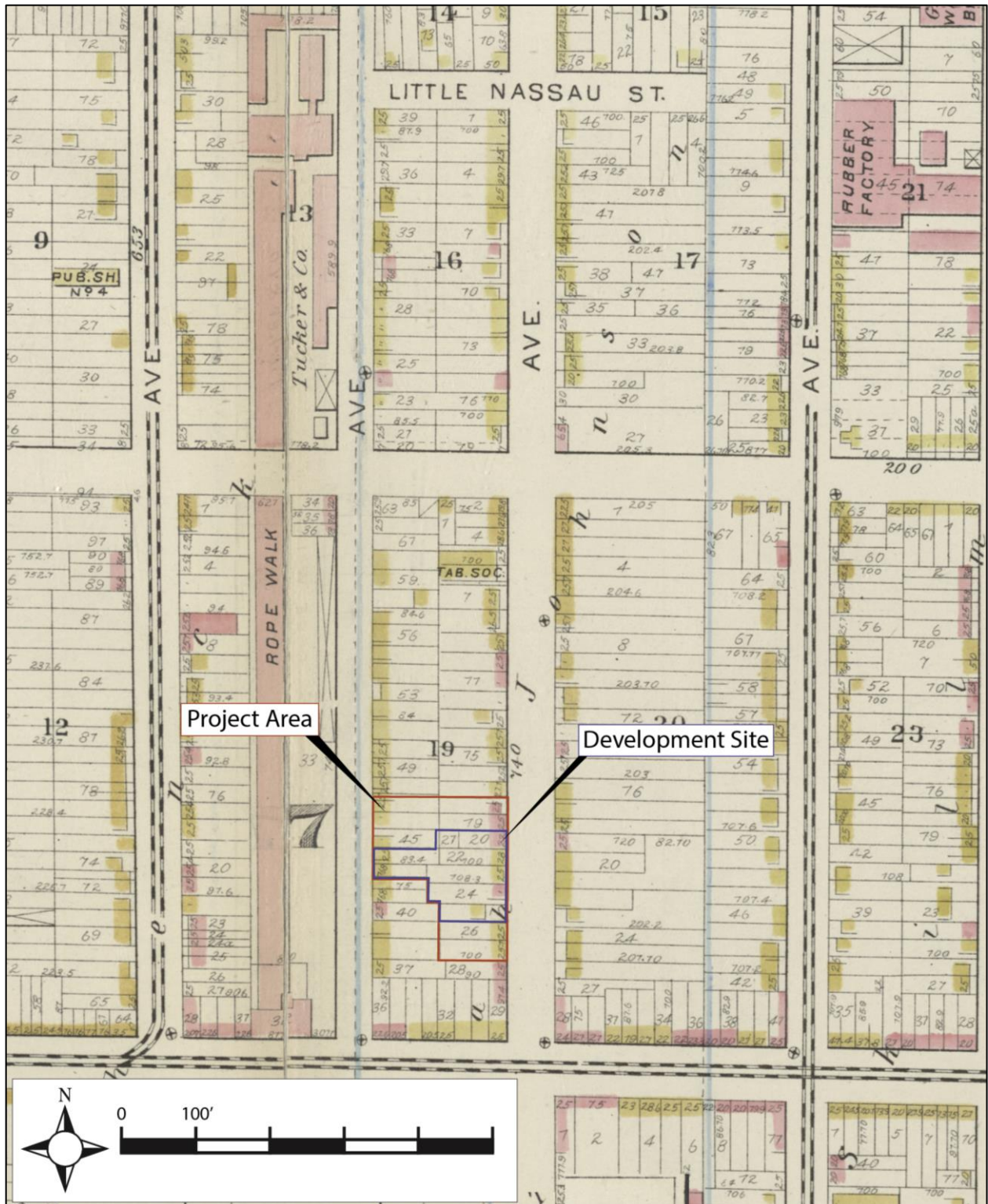
Map 6: Map of the City of Brooklyn, L.I. (Harrison 1850).



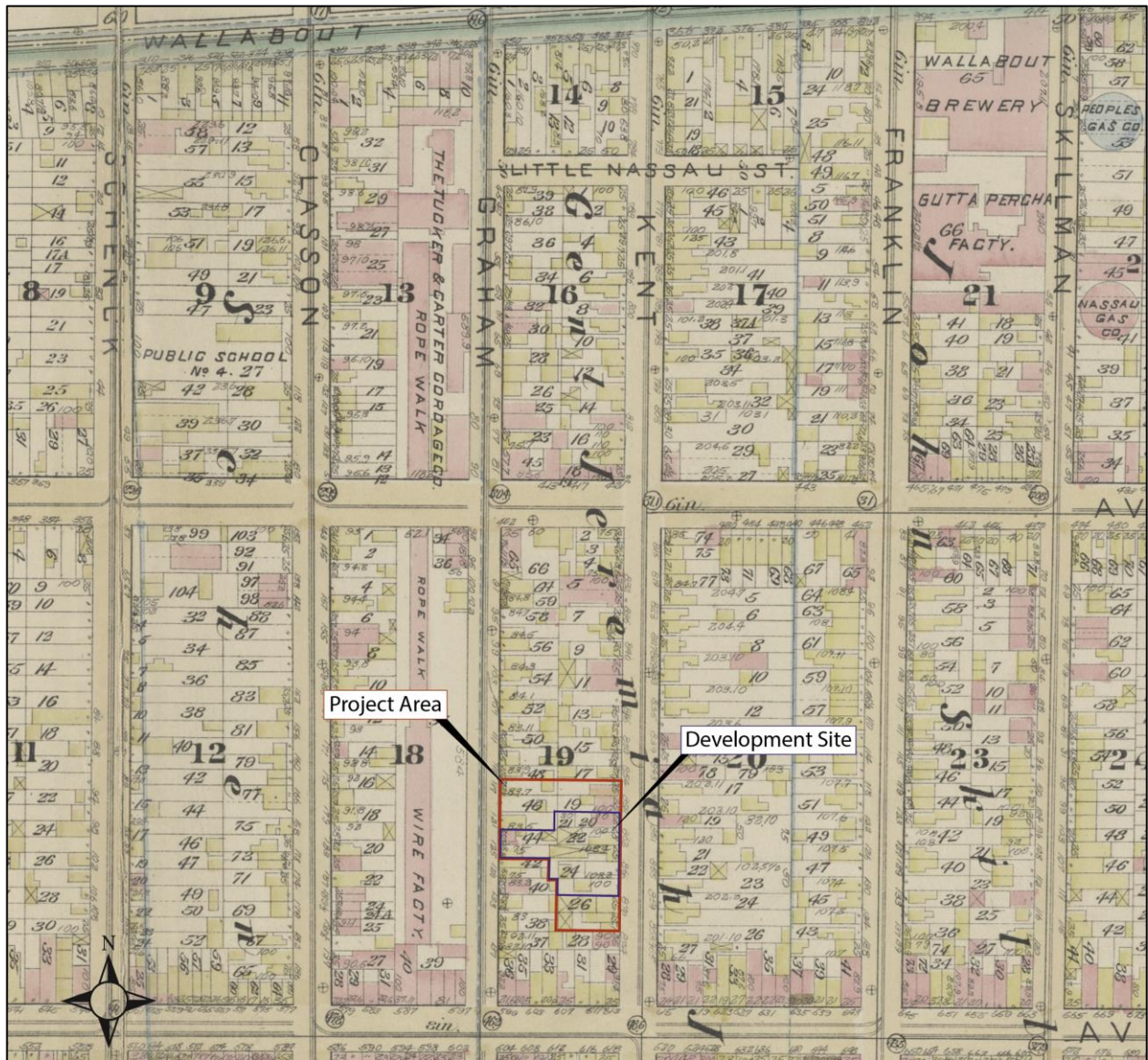
Map 7: Brooklyn, Sheet 6. In *Map of the city of Brooklyn* (Dripps 1869).



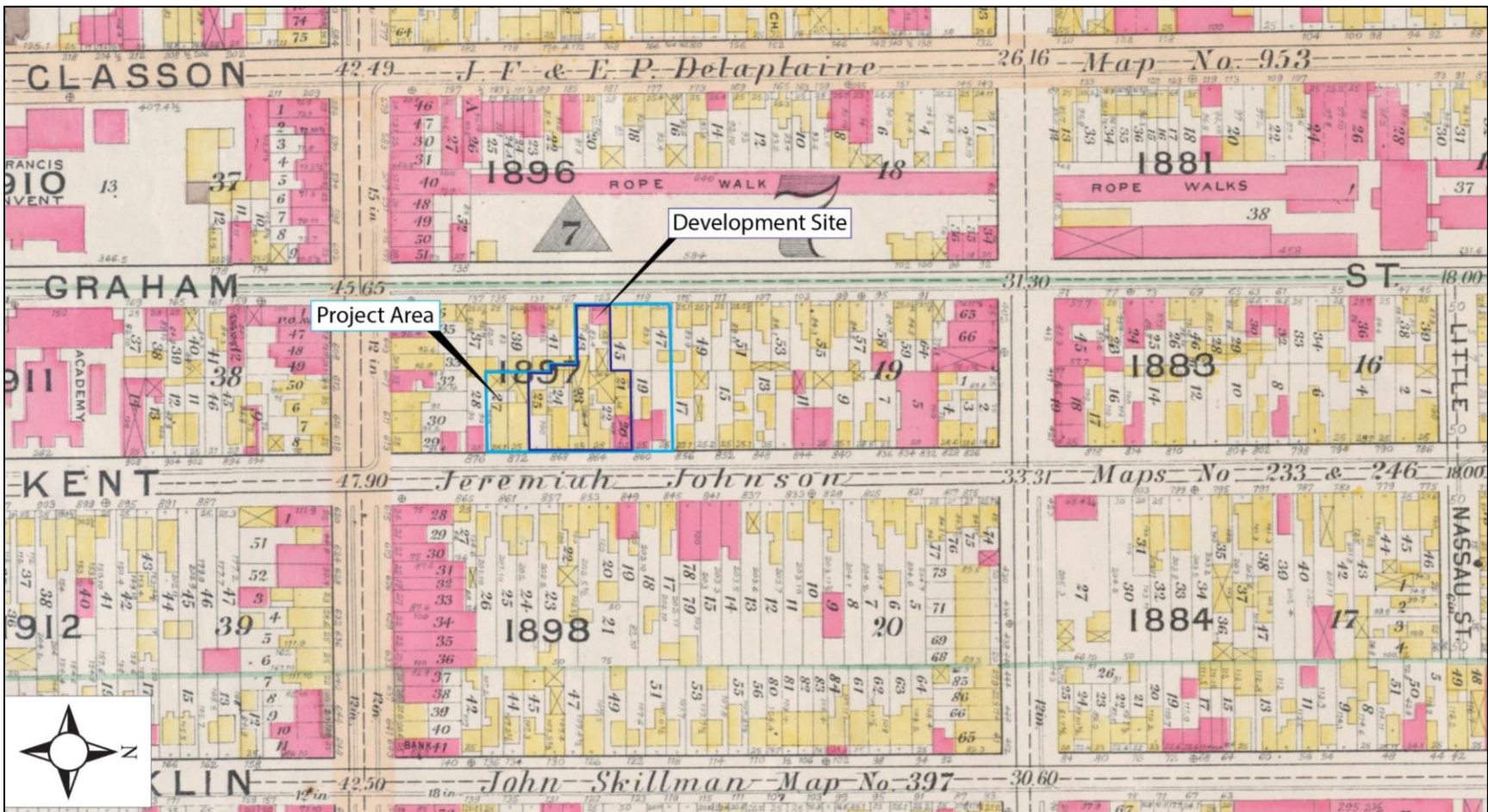
Map 8: Sec. 5. Brooklyn map. In *Farm line map of the city of Brooklyn* (Beers 1874).



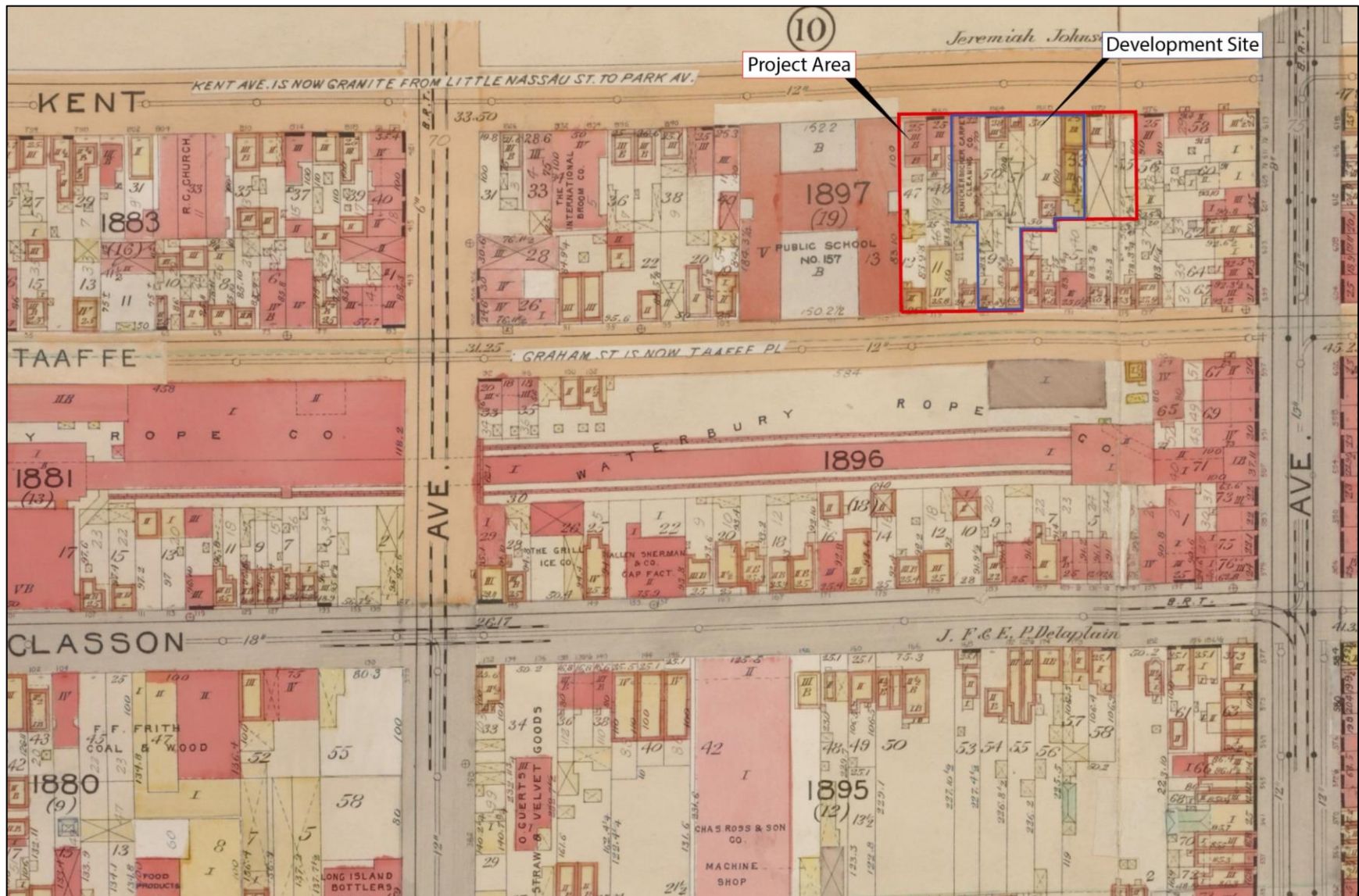
Map 9: Part of Wards 7, 20, & 21. Plate 7. In *Atlas of the entire city of Brooklyn, complete in one volume* (Bromley 1880).



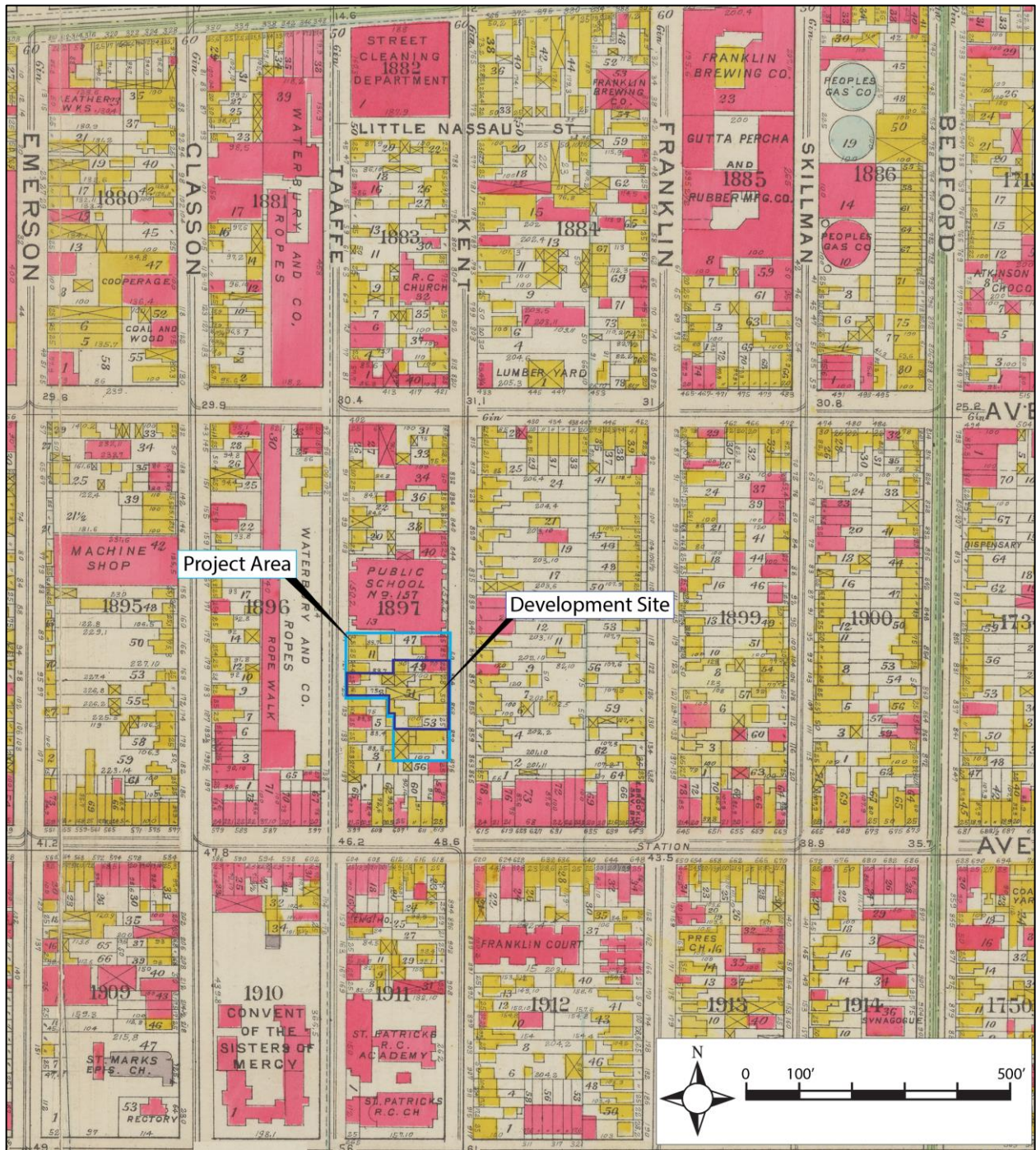
Map 10: Part of Wards 7, 20, & 21. Brooklyn, N.Y. Plate 8. In *Robinson's atlas of the city of Brooklyn, New York* (Robinson & Pidgeon 1886).



Map 11: Part of Wards 7 & 19. Land Map Sections, No. 7 & 8. Brooklyn, Vol. 1, Double Page Plate 29. In *Atlas of the Brooklyn borough of the City of New York* (Ullitz 1898).



Map 12: Part of Wards 7 & 20, Section 7. Brooklyn, Vol. 2, Double Page Plate No. 5. In *Atlas of the borough of Brooklyn, City of New York* (Belcher Hyde 1904).



Map 13: Part of Sections 6 & 7. Vol. 1, Plate 8. In *Atlas of the borough of Brooklyn, City of New York* (Bromley 1908).



Map 14: Part of Wards 7 & 19, Section 7 & 8. Brooklyn, Vol. 1, 2nd Part, Double Page Plate 29. In *Atlas of the borough of Brooklyn, City of New York* (Ullitz 1916).

VI. CONCLUSIONS

The properties that form the Project Area have histories that are congruent with the area. All were developed in the second half of the nineteenth century and would likely retain cultural resources associated with the earlier nineteenth century inhabitants. As noted above it has been previously determined that even though an area had access to sewer, not all properties connected at the earliest available date. Instead, they continued to rely upon traditional backyard features such as wells, privies and cisterns.

The larger project area still retains some of the original nineteenth century residential structures. However, Lots 9 and 49 were redeveloped in the twentieth century. Lot 9 houses a single story industrial structure with no basement. Lot 49 is comprised of several historic lots that were consolidated. Currently the property houses a single story industrial structure constructed in the 1950s. There is no basement associated with this structure.

It is likely that the Development Area, and the specific APE, may contain historic resources, such as shaft features and deposits, associated with the nineteenth century immigrant residents.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the lack of subsurface impacts to Lots 9 and 49 it is recommended there be further archaeological consideration, i.e. Phase IB Archaeological Field Testing, prior to development to determine if there is a potential of nineteenth/early twentieth century feature remains present within the APE. As the lots are currently developed any future archaeological work would need to be coordinated with the developer to occur post-demolition and removal of the existing surfaces/features.

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Appendix A:

NYC LPC Preliminary Determination

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Project number: DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING / LA-CEQR-K
Project: KENT AVENUE PROJECT
Date Received: 1/31/2020

Comments: as indicated below. Properties that are individually LPC designated or in LPC historic districts require permits from the LPC Preservation department. Properties that are S/NR listed or S/NR eligible require consultation with SHPO if there are State or Federal permits or funding required as part of the action.

Properties with no Architectural significance:

- 1) 123 TAAFFE PLACE, BBL: 3018970009
- 2) 121 TAAFFE PLACE, BBL: 3018970010
- 3) 117 TAAFFE PLACE, BBL: 3018970012
- 4) 858 KENT AVENUE, BBL: 3018970047
- 5) 860 KENT AVENUE, BBL: 3018970048
- 6) 868 KENT AVENUE, BBL: 3018970049
- 7) 872 KENT AVENUE, BBL: 3018970054
- 8) 874 KENT AVENUE, BBL: 3018970055

Properties with Architectural significance:

In the radius: P.S. 157, 850 Kent Ave., appears S/NR eligible.

Properties with Archaeological significance:

- 1) 123 TAAFFE PLACE, BBL: 3018970009
- 2) 121 TAAFFE PLACE, BBL: 3018970010
- 3) 117 TAAFFE PLACE, BBL: 3018970012
- 4) 858 KENT AVENUE, BBL: 3018970047
- 5) 860 KENT AVENUE, BBL: 3018970048
- 6) 868 KENT AVENUE, BBL: 3018970049
- 7) 872 KENT AVENUE, BBL: 3018970054
- 8) 874 KENT AVENUE, BBL: 3018970055

Comments: LPC review of archaeological sensitivity models and historic maps indicates that there is potential for the recovery of remains from 19th Century occupation on the project site. Accordingly, the Commission recommends that an archaeological documentary study be performed for this site to clarify these initial findings and provide the threshold for the next level of review, if such review is necessary (see CEQR Technical Manual 2014).



2/6/2020

SIGNATURE
Gina Santucci, Environmental Review Coordinator

DATE

File Name: 34766_FSO_DNP_02062020.docx

Appendix B:

Project Information from Client

7-STORY RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

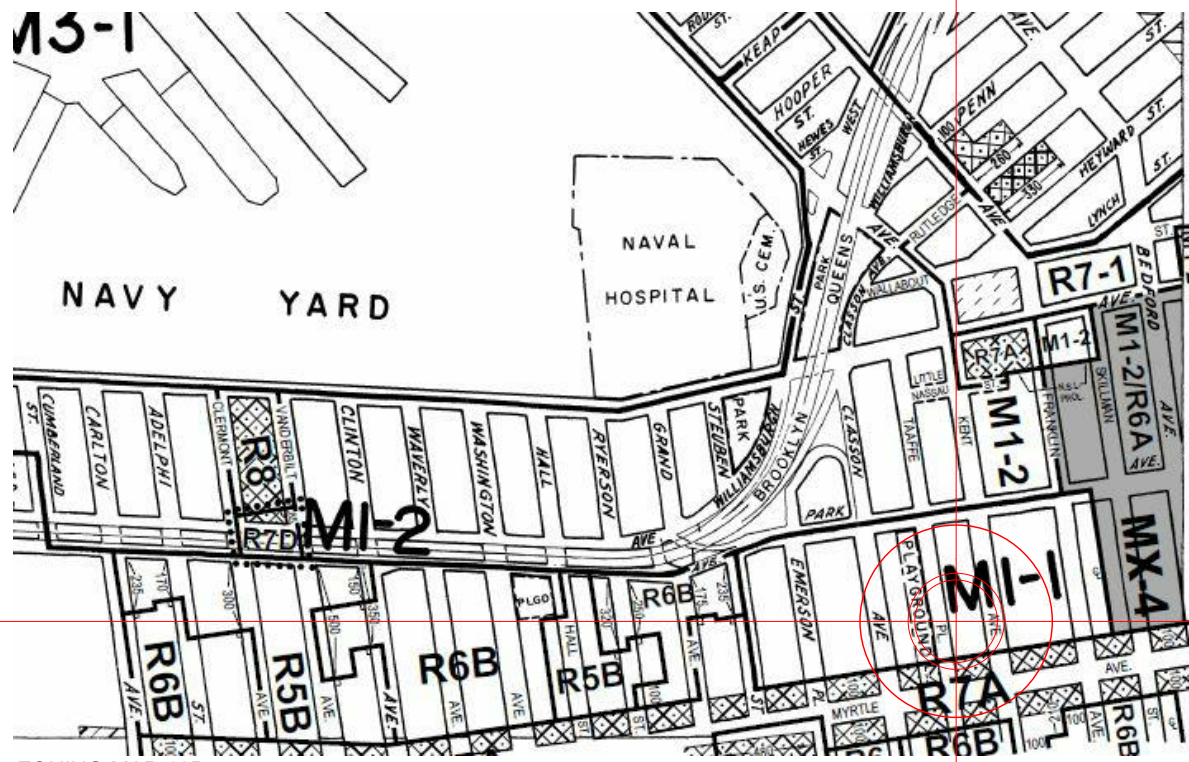
123-125 TAAFFE PLACE

BROOKLYN, NY 11305



jfa

R6A DESIGN DEVELOPMENT PACKAGE
PREPARED FOR COMMUNITY BOARD 303

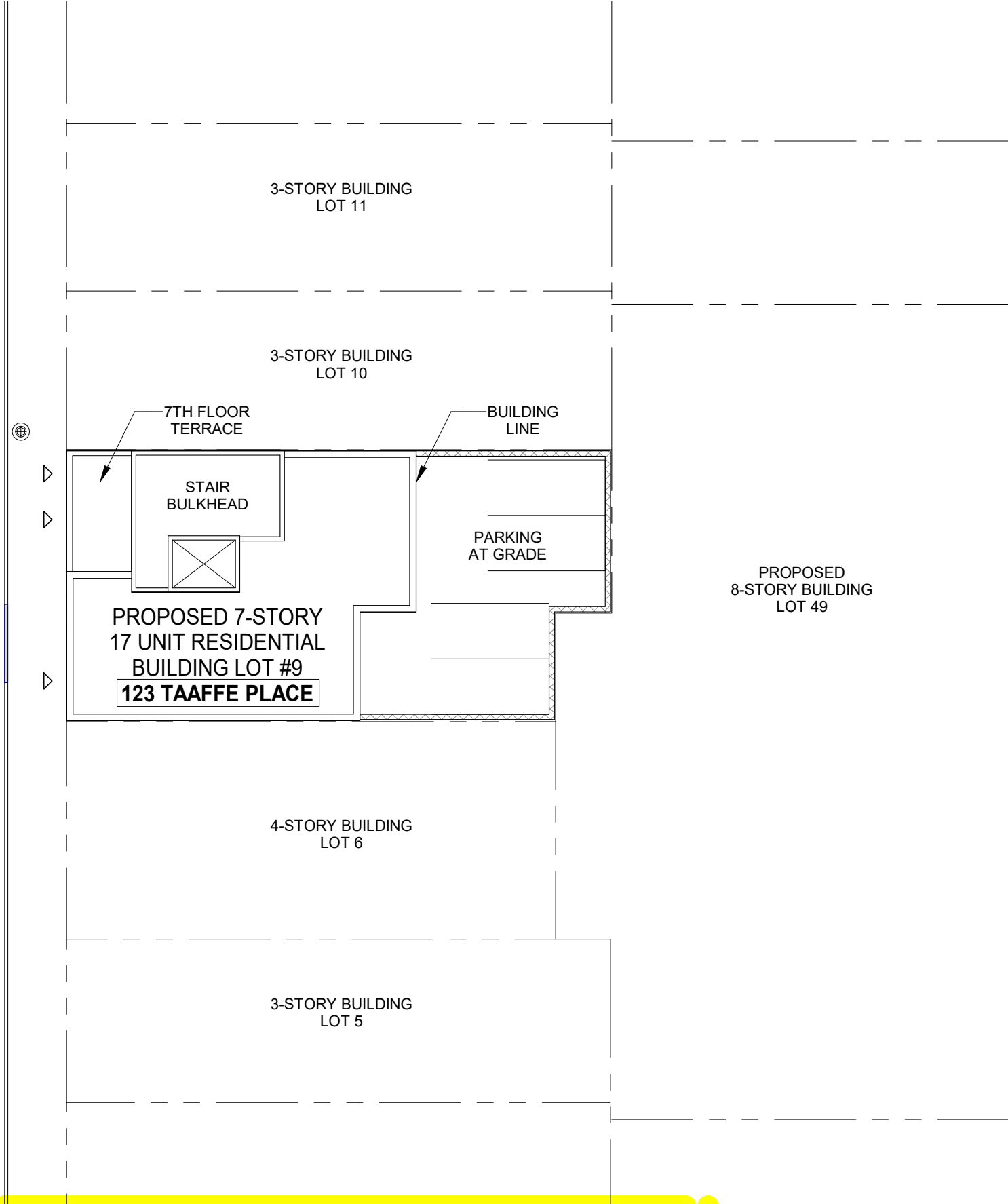


ZONING MAP 12D

PROPERTY DATA	INCLUSIONARY HOUSING:	ZR 23-253
ADDRESS: 123-125 TAAFFE PL.	ZR 23-154	PARKING SPACES REQ. 50%
TAX BLOCK: 1897 LOT: 9	MAX. LOT COVERAGE 65%	PROPOSED 6 (OK)
ZONING: R6A PROPOSED	PROPOSED 61% (OK)	ZR 25-811
ZONING MAP: 12D	MAX. FLOOR AREA RATIO: 3.6	BICYCLE SPOTS 1 PER 2 DUS
LOT AREA: 3,340 SF	PROPOSED FAR: 3.6	PROPOSED 9 (OK)
COMMUNITY DISTRICT: 303		

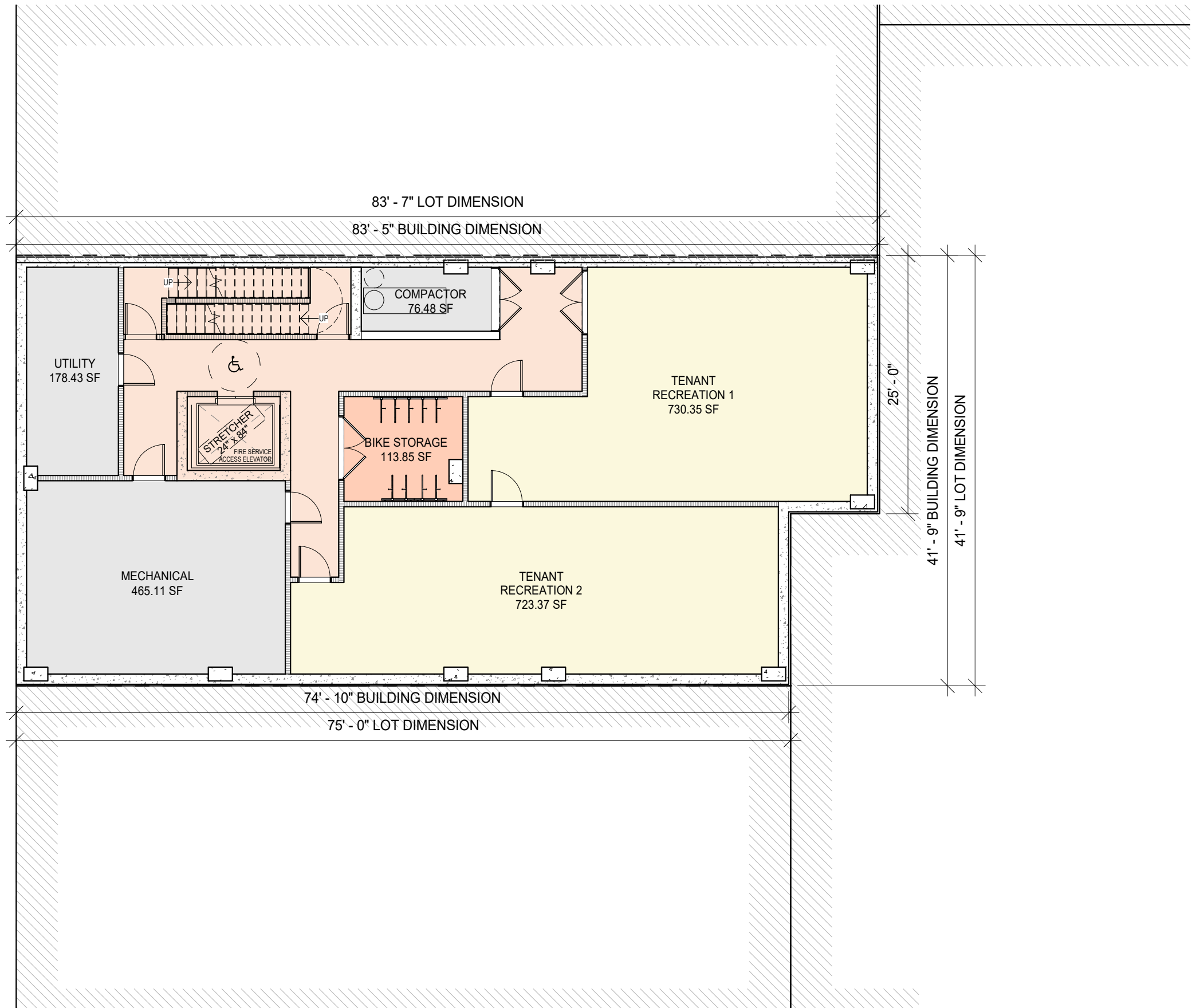
123-125 Taaffe Place - ULURP R6A Proposed				
Lot 9 Area		3,340.0		
Maximum FAR		3.60		
Maximum Floor Area Permitted		12,024.0		
Floor	Use	Gross Area	QH Deductions	Zoning Floor Area
Cellar	Mechanical / Storage	3,340	-	
First	Self Parking - Outdoor	2,665	-	
	Residential	675	200	475
Second	Residential	2,067	103	1,964
Third	Residential	2,067	103	1,964
Fourth	Residential	2,067	103	1,964
Fifth	Residential	2,067	103	1,964
Sixth	Residential	2,067	103	1,964
Seventh	Residential	1,890	95	1,795
Roof	Residential	425	21	404
Gross Subtotals		19,330	831	
ZFA Zoning Lot Total				12,019
Total Proposed FAR				3.60

TAAFFE PLACE
50'-0" NARROW ST.



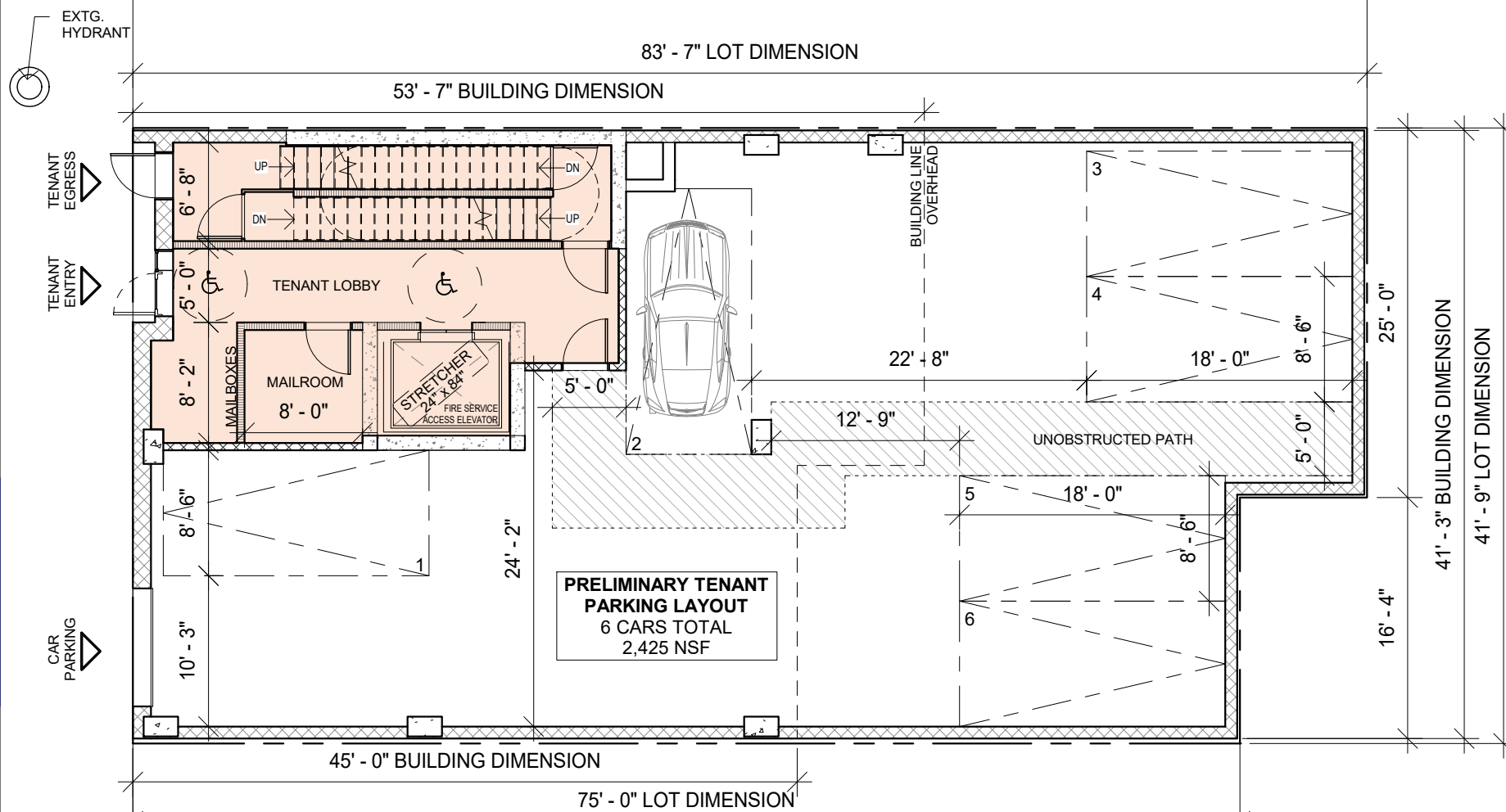
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TAAFFE PLACE
50'-0" NARROW ST. →

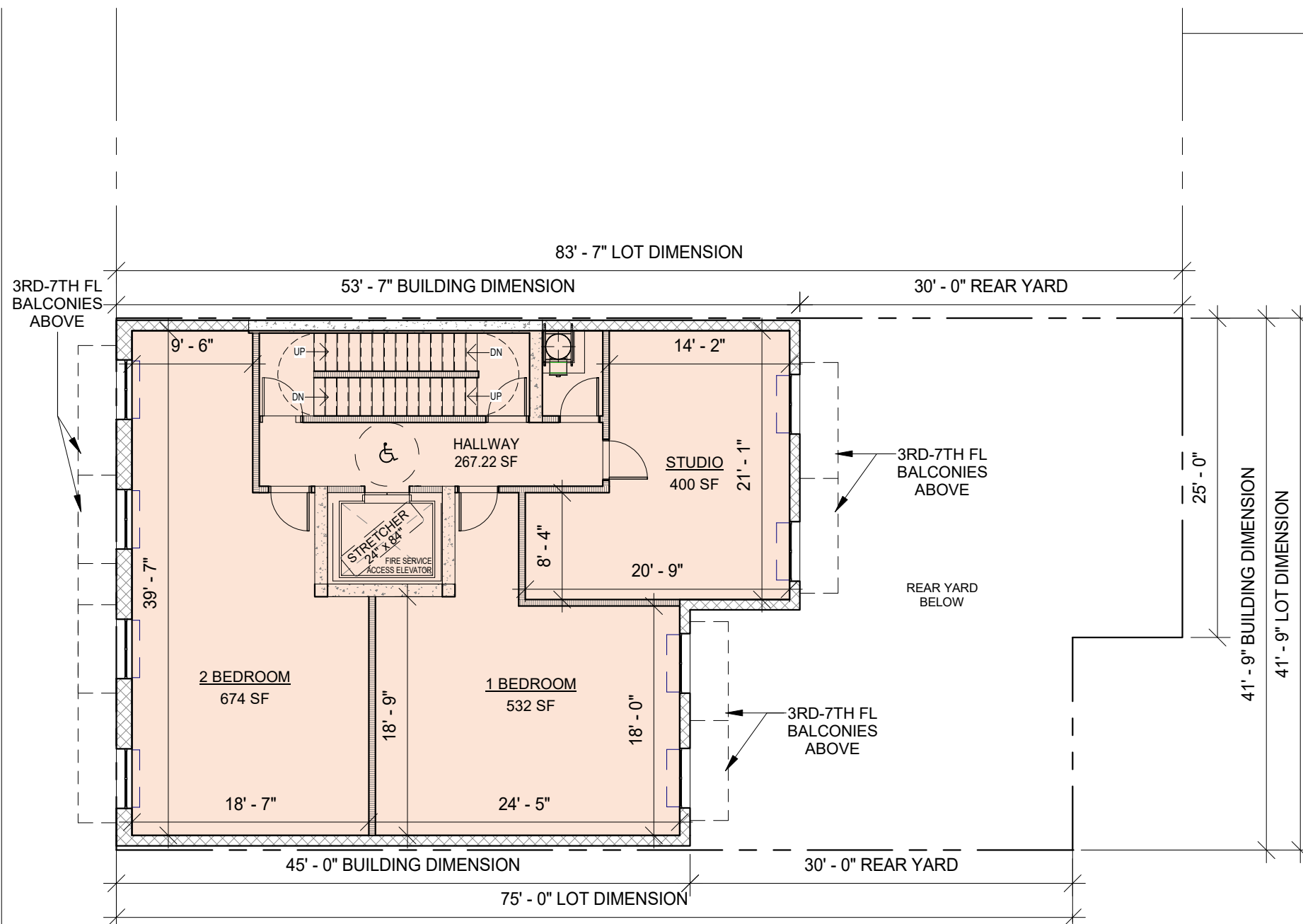


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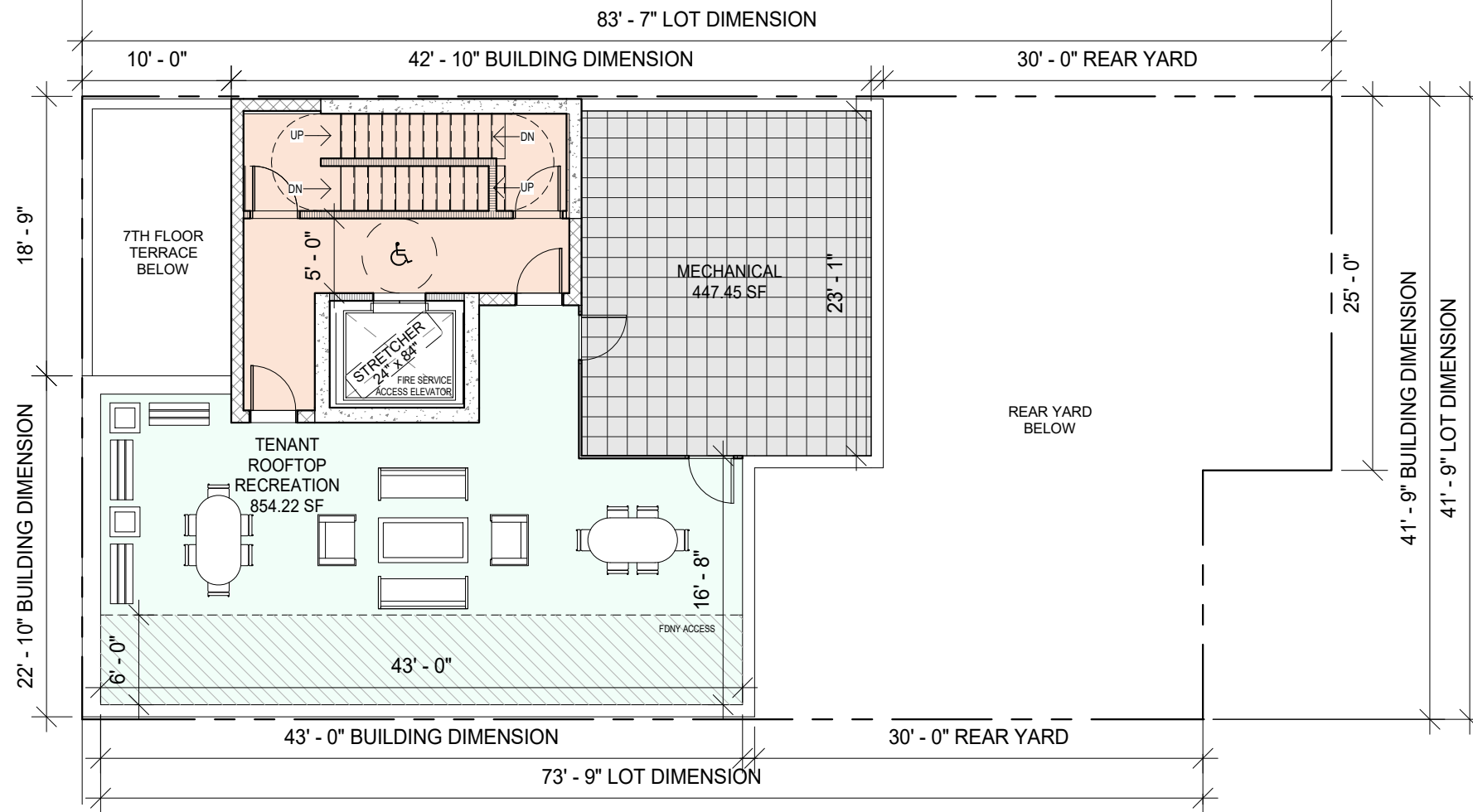
EXTG. DROPPED CURB



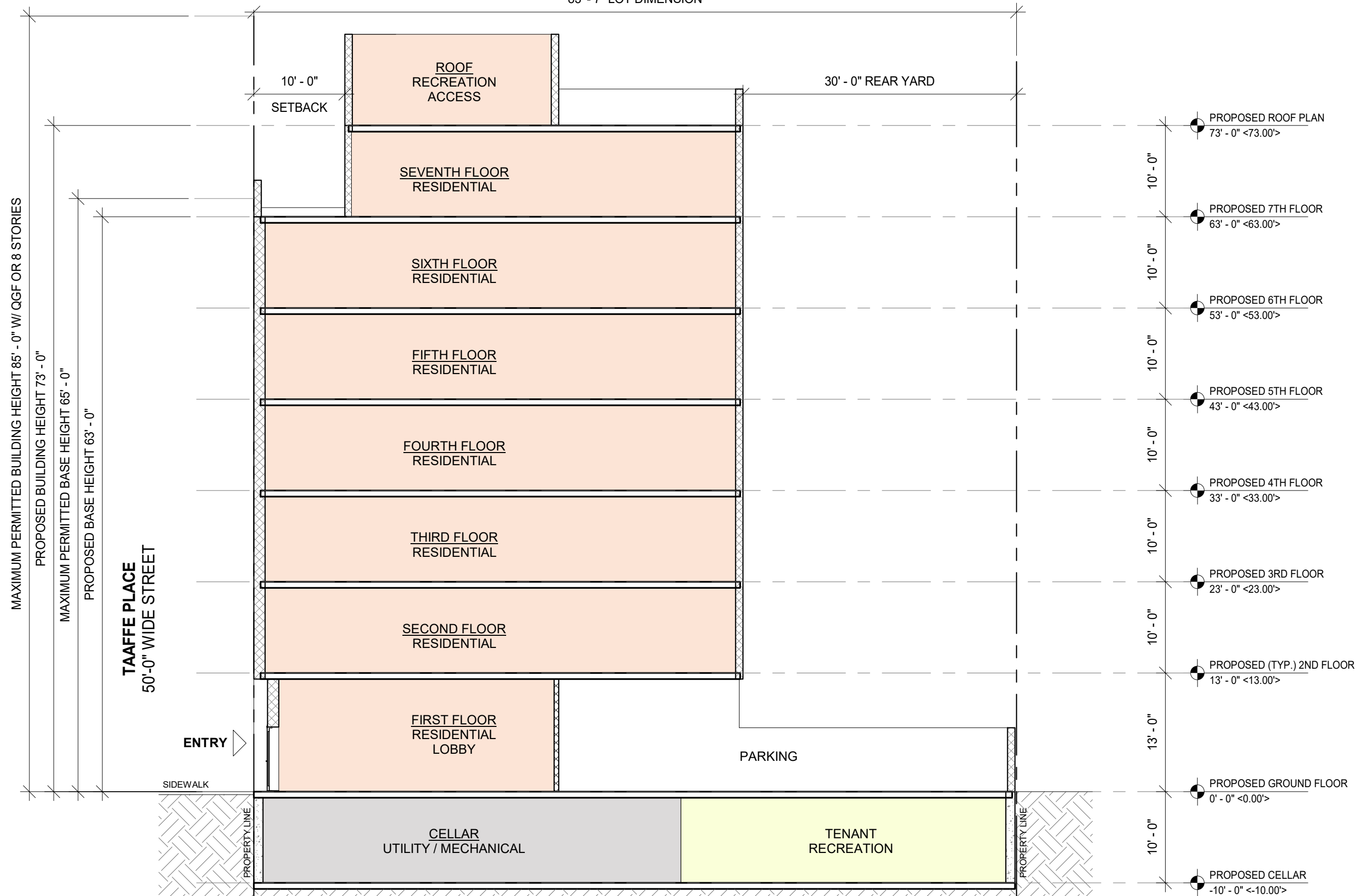
TAAFFE PLACE
50'-0" NARROW ST. →

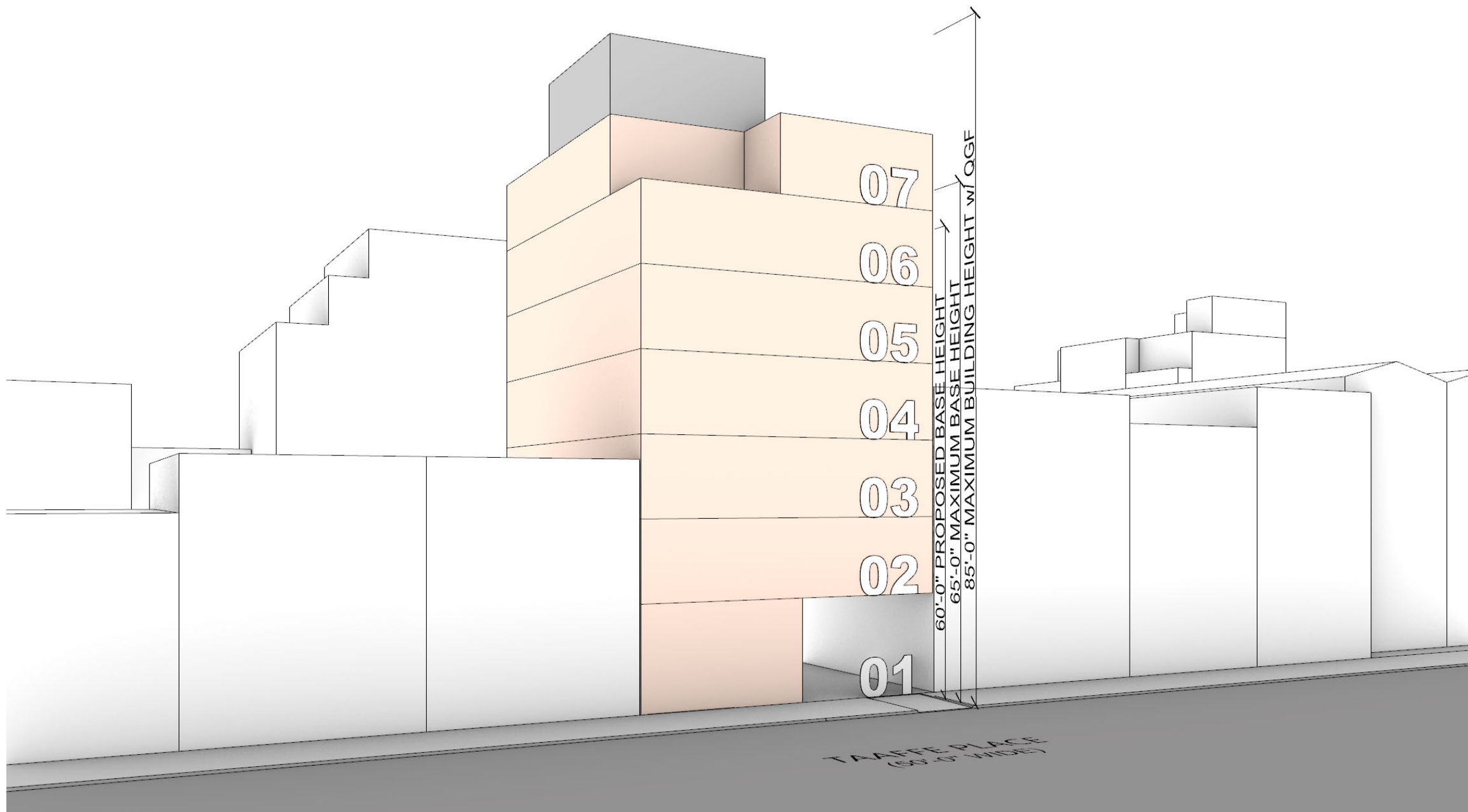


TAAFFE PLACE
50'-0" NARROW ST. →



83' - 7" LOT DIMENSION





J Frankl C Mallea Associates
 16 Court St, 36th Floor
 Brooklyn NY 11241
 718.569.2200

PROJECT:

123-125 TAAFFE
 PLACE

DRAWING:

3D MASSING

PROJECT INFORMATION:

BLOCK: 1897
 LOT: 9
 ZONING: R6A PROPOSED
 ZONING MAP: 12d
 ZONING LOT AREA: 3,340 SF
 COMMUNITY DISTRICT: 303

MAX. FAR: 3.6
 MAX. BASE HEIGHT: 65'-0"
 MAX. BLDG. HEIGHT: 85'-0" w/ QGF (8 Stories)
 MAX. DUs: 17 DUs
 VEHICLE PARKING (50%): 6 REQ.
 BICYCLE PARKING (50%): 9 REQ.
 INCLUSIONARY OPT. I - 25% DUs at 60% AMI

SCALE:



J Frankl C Mallea Associates
 16 Court St, 36th Floor
 Brooklyn NY 11241
 718.569.2200

PROJECT:

123-125 TAAFFE
 PLACE

DRAWING:

FACADE DESIGN

PROJECT INFORMATION:

BLOCK: 1897
 LOT: 9
 ZONING: R6A PROPOSED
 ZONING MAP: 12d
 ZONING LOT AREA: 3,340 SF
 COMMUNITY DISTRICT: 303

MAX. FAR: 3.6
 MAX. BASE HEIGHT: 65'-0"
 MAX. BLDG. HEIGHT: 85'-0" w/ QGF (8 Stories)
 MAX. DUs: 17 DUs
 VEHICLE PARKING (50%): 6 REQ.
 BICYCLE PARKING (50%): 9 REQ.
 INCLUSIONARY OPT. I - 25% DUs at 60% AMI

SCALE:

Appendix C:
Census Records

1880 Census Records

ADDRESS	NAME	RACE/GENDER/AGE	RELATIONSHIP	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	FATHERS PLACE OF BIRTH	MOTHERS PLACE OF BIRTH
117 Graham St. (Taaffe Place)	John Brennan	W/M/45	Head of House	Car Man	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Mary Brennan	W/F/48	Wife	Keeps House	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Maggie Brennan	W/F/16	Daughter	At School	New York	Ireland	Ireland
	Mary Brennan	W/F/14	Daughter	At School	New York	Ireland	Ireland
	John Brennan	W/M/12	Son	At School	New York	Ireland	Ireland
117 Graham St. (Taaffe Place)	Rosa Jonar	W/F/46	Head of House	Keeps House	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
119 Graham St. (Taaffe Place)	Hugh Ward	W/M/50	Head of House	Car Man	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Ann Ward	W/F/47	Wife	Keeps House	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Mary Ward	W/F/18	Daughter	At Home	New York	Ireland	Ireland
	Katie Ward	W/F/16	Daughter	Book Folder	New York	Ireland	Ireland
	Peter Ward	W/M/14	Son	At School	New York	Ireland	Ireland
	Eliza Ward	W/F/8	Daughter	At School	New York	Ireland	Ireland
121 Graham St. (Taaffe Place)	Chas F. Moran	W/M/40	Head of House	Clerk	England	England	England
	Anna Moran	W/F/40	Wife	Keeps House	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Fred W. Moran	W/M/20	Son	Hatter	Nso Wales	England	Ireland
	Sidney H. Moran	W/M/17	Son	Clerk	Nso Wales	England	Ireland
	Anna M. Moran	W/F/16	Daughter	Works in Factory	Nso Wales	England	Ireland
	Mary E. Moran	W/F/13	Daughter	At School	Nso Wales	England	Ireland
	John J. Moran	W/M/4	Son		New York	England	Ireland
121 Graham St. (Taaffe Place)	Sarah Bowden	W/F/63	Head of House	Keeps House	Ireland	England	Ireland
121 Graham St. (Taaffe Place)	Grace Murphy	W/F/57	Head of House	Keeps House	Ireland	England	Ireland
121 Graham St. (Taaffe Place)	Ellen Murray	W/F/62	Head of House	Keeps House	Ireland	England	Ireland
121 Graham St. (Taaffe Place)	Selina Beard	W/F/44	Head of House	Keeps House	Ireland	England	Ireland
123 Graham St. (Taaffe Place)	Peter Nelson	W/M/56	Head of House	Car Driver	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark
	Susan Nelson	W/F/56	Wife	Keeps House	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Ben Nelson	W/M/26	Son	Car Driver	New York	Ireland	Ireland

ADDRESS	NAME	RACE/GENDER/AGE	RELATIONSHIP	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	FATHERS PLACE OF BIRTH	MOTHERS PLACE OF BIRTH
	Willie Nelson	W/M/24	Son	Plumber	New York	Ireland	Ireland
	Maggie Nelson	W/F/21	Daughter-in-law	Keeps House	New York	Ireland	Ireland
125 Graham St. (Taaffe Place)	William Shaw	W/M/45	Head of House	Boiler Maker	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland
	Alice Shaw	W/F/45	Wife	Keeps House	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Mary Shaw	W/F/8	Daughter	At School	New York	Ireland	Ireland
125 Graham St. (Taaffe Place)	Chas Macclean	W/M/45	Head of House	Rope Maker	New York	Ireland	Ireland
	Maggie Macclean	W/F/30	Wife	Keeps House	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Chas Macclean	W/M/13	Son	Works in Rope Walk	New York	New York	Ireland
	John Macclean	W/F/6	Son	At School	New York	New York	Ireland
	Gracie Macclean	W/M/5	Daughter		New York	New York	Ireland
	Francis Macclean	W/M/2	Son		New York	New York	Ireland
	Michael Macclean	W/M/1 ½	Son		New York	New York	Ireland

1900 Census Records

ADDRESS	NAME	RACE/GENDER/AGE	RELATIONSHIP	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	FATHERS PLACE OF BIRTH	MOTHERS PLACE OF BIRTH
858 Kent Ave.	Louis Fryer	W/M/25	Head of House	Teamster	England, imm. 1887	England	England
	Mary Fryer	W/F/22	Wife		New York	Ireland	Ireland
	Charles Fryer	W/M/2	Son		New York	England	New York
	Mary Fryer	W/F/4 mos.	Daughter		New York	England	New York
	Bridget Breen	W/F/45	Boarder	Housework	Ireland, imm. 1860	Ireland	Ireland
858 Kent Ave.	Thomas F. McAllister	W/M/30	Head of House	Laborer	New York	Ireland	Ireland
	Ellen P. McAllister	W/F/28	Wife		Ireland, imm. 1873	Ireland	Ireland
858 Kent Ave.	Andrew Fricke	W/M/38	Head of House	Teamster	New York	New York	New York
	Nellie Fricke	W/F/38	Wife		New York	Ireland	Ireland
	Florie Fricke	W/F/12	Daughter	At School	New York	New York	New York
	Andrew Fricke	W/M/8	Son		New York	New York	New York
	Agnes Fricke	W/F/5	Daughter		New York	New York	New York
	Joseph Fricke	W/M/3	Son		New York	New York	New York
858 Kent Ave.	William Steedman	W/M/48	Head of House	Piano Maker	England, imm. 1865	Scotland	England
	Mary Steedman	W/F/48	Wife		New York	Ireland	Ireland
	Mark Steedman	W/M/11	Son	At School	New York	England	New York
	William Steedman	W/M/20	Son	RR Conductor	New York	England	New York
858 Kent Ave.	Dennis J. Donovan	W/M/37	Head of House	Hair Dresser	England, imm. 1877	England	England
	Anna Donovan	W/F/38	Wife		New York	Ireland	Ireland
	Anna Breene	W/F/7	Niece		New York	New York	New York
860 Kent Ave.	Stephen Paradice	W/M/52	Head of House	Baker	Italy, Alien, imm. 1891	Italy	Italy
	Venarauta Paradice	W/F/49	Wife		Italy, imm. 1892	Italy	Italy
	Frank Paradice	W/M/18	Son	Barber	Italy, imm. 1892	Italy	Italy
	Louis De Vecchia	W/M/15	Cousin	Barber	Italy, imm. 1899	Italy	Italy
860 Kent Ave.	Cono Innamorato	W/M/35	Head of House	Pedler	Italy, imm. 1883	Italy	Italy
	Guitanna Innamorato	W/F/36	Wife		Italy, imm. 1885	Italy	Italy
	Posquallo Innamorato	W/M/9	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Agnes Innamorato	W/F/6	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Rosa Innamorato	W/F/4	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
860 Kent Ave.	Joseph Rocco	W/M/40	Head of House	Carpenter	Italy, Alien, imm. 1900	Italy	Italy
	Maria Rocco	W/F/65	Mother	Seamstress	Italy, imm. 1900	Italy	Italy
	Josephine Rocco	W/F/35	Sister	Seamstress	Italy, imm. 1900	Italy	Italy

ADDRESS	NAME	RACE/GENDER/AGE	RELATIONSHIP	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	FATHERS PLACE OF BIRTH	MOTHERS PLACE OF BIRTH
	Rosa Rocco	W/F/38	Sister	Seamstress	Italy, imm. 1900	Italy	Italy
860 Kent Ave.	Cono Sanseverino	W/M/33	Head of House	Day Laborer	Italy, imm. 1886	Italy	Italy
	Congetta Sanseverino	W/F/24	Wife		Italy, imm. 1889	Italy	Italy
	Michael Sanseverino	W/M/9	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Josephine Sanseverino	W/F/4	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Antonio Sanseverino	W/M/2	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Caramiela Sanseverino	W/F/3 mos.	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
860 Kent Ave.	Castelano Martino	W/M/40	Head of House	Driver	Italy, imm. 1888	Italy	Italy
	Rosaria Martino	W/F/22	Wife		Italy, imm. 1898	Italy	Italy
	Maria Martino	W/F/9	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Angela Martino	W/F/6	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Salavato Rocco	W/M/21	Boarder	Laborer	Italy, imm. 1899	Italy	Italy
860 Kent Ave.	Antonio Macckia	W/M/29	Head of House	Laborer	Italy, Alien, imm. 1895	Italy	Italy
	Maria Macckia	W/F/40	Wife		Italy, imm. 1897	Italy	Italy
	Carmella Macckia	W/F/3	Daughter		Italy	Italy	Italy
864 Kent Ave.	John Wolz	W/M/63	Head of House	Shoemaker	Germany, imm. 1853	Germany	Germany
	Cristina Wolz	W/F/67	Wife		Germany, imm. 1853	Germany	Germany
	Louis Wolz	W/M/31	Son	Operator	New York	Germany	Germany
864 Kent Ave.	Christopher Reed	W/M/28	Head of House	Teamster	New York	Ireland	Ireland
	Mary Reed	W/F/29	Wife		Ireland, imm. 1885	Ireland	Ireland
	Christopher Reed	W/M/1	Son		New York	New York	Ireland
864 Kent Ave.	John Benz	W/M/29	Head of House	Electrician	Switzerland, imm. 1873	Switzerland	Switzerland
	Emma Benz	W/F/22	Wife		New York	Germany	New York
	Emma Benz	W/F/8 mos.	Daughter		New York	Switzerland	New York
866 Kent Ave.	Ellen Lyden	W/F/31	Head of House	Candy Dealer	Ireland, imm. 1883	Ireland	Ireland
868 Kent Ave.	Posguallo Mosca	W/M/30	Head of House	Engel Booker	Italy, imm. 1890	Italy	Italy
	Maria Mosca	W/F/28	Wife		Italy, imm. 1894	Italy	Italy
	Salvatora Mosca	W/M/5	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Umbert Mosca	W/M/4	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Enrico Mosca	W/M/2	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Rosa Mosca	W/F/4 mos.	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Joseph Bianco	W/M/22	Brother-in-law	Tailor	Italy, Alien, imm. 1898	Italy	Italy

ADDRESS	NAME	RACE/GENDER/AGE	RELATIONSHIP	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	FATHERS PLACE OF BIRTH	MOTHERS PLACE OF BIRTH
	Joseph Lopez	W/M/21	Boarder	Tailor	Italy, Alien, imm. 1898	Italy	Italy
870 Kent Ave.	Abidale Livingston	B/M/63	Head of House	Machinist	New York	Virginia	Virginia
	Georginia Livingston	B/F/55	Wife		New York	Cuba	New York
	Lucia A. Livingston	B/F/33	Daughter	Hair Dresser	New York	New York	New York
872 Kent Ave.	Plulomanio Montefusso	W/F/65	Head of House		Italy, imm. 1894	Italy	Italy
	Adalena Montefusso	W/F/16	Daughter	Operator	Italy, imm. 1899	Italy	Italy
872 Kent Ave.	George Longonbardi	W/M/42	Head of House	Fruit Ladlady	Italy, imm. 1885	Italy	Italy
	Anna Longonbardi	W/F/39	Wife		Italy, imm. 1887	Italy	Italy
	Louisa Longonbardi	W/F/12	Daughter	At School	New York	Italy	Italy
	Frank Longonbardi	W/M/9	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	William Longonbardi	W/M/6	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Michael Longonbardi	W/M/4	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Philip Longonbardi	W/M/5 mos.	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
872 Kent Ave.	Frank Porpora	W/M/32	Head of House	Cook	Italy, imm. 1887	Italy	Italy
	Madilena Porpora	W/F/36	Wife		Italy, imm. 1887	Italy	Italy
	Louis Porpora	W/M/8	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Alphonso Porpora	W/M/7	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Adalina Porpora	W/F/4	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Patholama Porpora	W/M/3	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
117 Graham St. (Taaffe Place)	William Ravanell	W/M/65	Head of House	Laborer	Italy, Alien, imm. 1885	Italy	Italy
	Anna Ravanell	W/F/52	Wife		Italy, imm. 1888	Italy	Italy
	Antonio Ravanell	W/M/21	Son	Laborer	Italy, Alien, imm. 1888	Italy	Italy
	Rosaria Ravanell	W/F/19	Daughter	Housework	Italy, imm. 1888	Italy	Italy
	Maria Ravanell	W/F/16	Daughter	At School	Italy, imm. 1888	Italy	Italy
117 Graham St. (Taaffe Place)	Nicolas Competiello	W/M/21	Head of House	Janitor	Italy, Alien, imm. 1896	Italy	Italy
	Anna Competiello	W/F/19	Wife		Italy, imm. 1887	Italy	Italy
	Pasquale Competiello	W/M/6	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
117 Graham St. (Taaffe Place)	Posgnala Visconte	W/M/30	Head of House	Laborer	Italy, imm. 1890	Italy	Italy
	Jovana Visconte	W/F/21	Wife		Italy, imm. 1893	Italy	Italy
	Anna Visconte	W/F/5	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Antonio Visconte	W/M/8 mos.	Son		New York	Italy	Italy

ADDRESS	NAME	RACE/GENDER/AGE	RELATIONSHIP	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	FATHERS PLACE OF BIRTH	MOTHERS PLACE OF BIRTH
121 Graham St. (Taaffe Place)	Nicolas De Lia	W/M/36	Head of House	Laborer	Italy, Alien, imm. 1889	Italy	Italy
	Maddalena De Lia	W/F/28	Wife		Italy, imm. 1897	Italy	Italy
	Antonia De Lia	W/F/8	Daughter		Italy, imm. 1897	Italy	Italy
	Joseph De Lia	W/M/7	Son		Italy, imm. 1897	Italy	Italy
	Carmelia De Lia	W/F/5	Daughter		Italy, imm. 1897	Italy	Italy
	John De Lia	W/M/2	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Louisa De Lia	W/F/1 mos.	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	John Donato	W/M/23	Boarder	Boot Black	Italy, Alien, imm. 1895	Italy	Italy
	Michael Donato	W/M/16	Boarder	Boot Black	Italy, imm. 1895	Italy	Italy
121 Graham St. (Taaffe Place)	Louis Catuosco	W/M/40	Head of House	Dealer	Italy, imm. 1888	Italy	Italy
	Maria Catuosco	W/F/28	Wife		Italy, imm. 1888	Italy	Italy
	Vincent Catuosco	W/M/6	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Lina Catuosco	W/F/1	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Michael Catuosco	W/M/1 mos.	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
121 Graham St. (Taaffe Place)	Joseph Loreto	W/M/30	Head of House	Laborer	Italy, Alien, imm. 1895	Italy	Italy
	Posgualdi Loreto	W/F/27	Boarder	Laborer	Italy, imm. 1895	Italy	Italy
	Nicolas Shaglolo	W/M/30	Boarder	Laborer	Italy, imm. 1891	Italy	Italy
	Maria Scarpello	W/F/31	Boarder	Housekeep	Italy, imm. 1895	Italy	Italy
123 Graham St. (Taaffe Place)	William Carney	W/M/41	Head of House	Fruit Redler	Ireland, imm. 1880	Ireland	Ireland
	Margaret Carney	W/F/40	Wife		Ireland, imm. 1880	Ireland	Ireland
	Margaret Carney	W/F/9	Daughter		New York	Ireland	Ireland
	Betsey Carney	W/F/8	Daughter		New York	Ireland	Ireland
	William Carney	W/M/5	Son		New York	Ireland	Ireland
	Alice Carney	W/F/1	Daughter		New York	Ireland	Ireland
	Anna Buster	W/F/22	Servant	Servant	New York	Germany	Germany
	James Galvan	W/M/27	Boarder	Soap Maker	Ireland, imm. 1893	Ireland	Ireland
125 Graham St. (Taaffe Place)	Thomas Sullivan	W/M/58	Head of House	Gardner	England, imm. 1852	Ireland	Ireland
	Mary Sullivan	W/F/53	Wife		New York	Ireland	Ireland
125 Graham St. (Taaffe Place)	John Mcfarlan	W/M/28	Head of House	Boiler Maker	New York	Ireland	Ireland
	Elizabeth Mcfarlan	W/F/32	Wife		New York	England	New York

ADDRESS	NAME	RACE/GENDER/AGE	RELATIONSHIP	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	FATHERS PLACE OF BIRTH	MOTHERS PLACE OF BIRTH
	Mary Mcfarlan	W/F/4	Daughter		New York	New York	New York
	John Mcfarlan	W/M/2	Son		New York	New York	New York
	Thomas Mcfarlan	W/M/1	Son		New York	New York	New York
125 Graham St. (Taaffe Place)	Joseph Fairburn	W/M/51	Head of House	Painter	New York	England	Ireland
	Ann Fairburn	W/F/26	Wife	House Work	New York	New York	New York
	Mary Donahue	W/F/59	Boarder	Housekeeping	Ireland, imm. 1849	Ireland	Ireland
125 Graham St. (Taaffe Place)	Laurence Kelly	W/M/45	Head of House	Blacksmith	England, imm. 1884	Ireland	Ireland
	Cecelia A. Kelly	W/F/37	Wife		New York	Ireland	Ireland
	Bernard F. Daugherty	W/M/43	Boarder	Laborer	New York	Ireland	Ireland

1910 Census Records

ADDRESS	NAME	RACE/GENDER/AGE	RELATIONSHIP	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	FATHERS PLACE OF BIRTH	MOTHERS PLACE OF BIRTH
858 Kent Ave.	Joseph Galvanese	W/M/51	Head of House	Tailor, Men's Clothing	Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
	Mary Galvanese	W/F/52	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Carrie Galvanese	W/F/22	Daughter	Trucker Machine, Waists	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Josephine Galvanese	W/F/20	Daughter	Machine, Waists	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Ida Galvanese	W/F/17	Daughter	Trucker, Waists	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Michael Galvanese	W/M/18	Son	Barber, Shop	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Henry Galvanese	W/M/15	Son	Tailor, Men's Clothing	Italy	Italy	Italy
858 Kent Ave.	Pasquale Pognotti	W/M/29	Head of House	Fireman, Furnace	Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
	Grunade Pognotti	W/F/30	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Joseph Pognotti	W/M/10	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Carmeno Pognotti	W/M/8	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Nicholas Pognotti	W/M/7	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Nickolas Pognotti	W/F/4	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Lena Pognotti	W/F/1	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
858 Kent Ave.	Joseph Pognotti	W/M/55	Head of House		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Nichola Pognotti	W/F/56	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
858 Kent Ave.	Rosario Pognotti	W/M/24	Head of House	Janitor, Tenement	Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
	Josephine Pognotti	W/F/20	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Joseph Pognotti	W/M/1	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
860 Kent Ave.	James Anekiariko	W/M/25	Head of House	Folder, Cloaks & Suits	Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
	Angelin C. Anekiariko	W/F/20	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
860 Kent Ave.	Bellfrone Lezanda	W/M/24	Head of House	Porter, Saloon	Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
	Rosie Lezanda	W/F/21	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
860 Kent Ave.	Patrick Pettita	W/M/34	Head of House	Lamp Lighter, Streets	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Rose Pettita	W/F/27	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Joseph Pettita	W/M/11	Son		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Frank Pettita	W/M/9	Son		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Mildred Pettita	W/F/5	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Angelina Pettita	W/F/6	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Tony Pettita	W/M/3	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Flora Pettita	W/F/0	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
860 Kent Ave. (Rear)	Joseph Pettita	W/M/58	Head of House	Rag Picker, Streets	Italy	Italy	Italy

ADDRESS	NAME	RACE/GENDER/AGE	RELATIONSHIP	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	FATHERS PLACE OF BIRTH	MOTHERS PLACE OF BIRTH
	Rosie Pettita	W/F/69	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Vito Pettita	W/M/29	Son	Rag Picker, Shop	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Jennie Pettita	W/F/26	Daughter-in-law		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Rose Pettita	W/F/6	Granddaughter		New York	Italy	Italy
860 Kent Ave. (Rear)	Pasquale Chassano	W/M/32	Head of House	Groceries, Own Store	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Concetta Chassano	W/F/25	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
864 Kent Ave.	Raffaele Colucci	W/M/57	Head of House		Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
	Ernest Colucci	W/M/25	Son	Teamster, Express	Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
	Philamania Colucci	W/F/23	Daughter-in-law		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Frederick Colucci	W/M/17	Son	Apprentice, Shoe Factory	New York	Italy	Italy
	Raffale Colucci	W/M/4	Grandnephew		New York	Italy	Italy
	Edmond Colucci	W/M/2	Grandnephew		New York	Italy	Italy
	Mary Colucci	W/F/1	Grandniece		New York	Italy	Italy
864 Kent Ave.	Joseph Sannio	W/M/45	Head of House	Bookkeeper, Fruitery	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Mary Sannio	W/F/39	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
866 Kent Ave.	Frank Spico	W/M/26	Head of House	Laborer, Street	Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
	Marion Spico	W/F/20	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Louis Spico	W/M/0	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	John Spico	W/M/2	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Tony Marondo	W/M/30	Boarder	Laborer, Street	Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
866 Kent Ave.	Frank Bannacce	W/M/41	Head of House	Laborer, Street	Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
	Terressa Bannacce	W/F/40	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Catherine Bannacce	W/F/17	Daughter	Sews Pants, At Home	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Rose Bannacce	W/F/12	Daughter		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Roccaria Bannacce	W/M/15	Son		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Tony Bannacce	W/M/7	Son		Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
	Mary Bannacce	W/F/2	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Domminick Bannacce	W/M/0	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Roccaria Bannacce	W/M/23	Cousin	Shoveler, Streets	Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
866 Kent Ave.	Alphonso Lizena	W/M/60	Head of House	Barber, Own Shop	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Mary Lizena	W/F/38	Wife		Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Frederick Lizena	W/M/5	Son		New York	Italy	Ireland
	John Lizena	W/M/2	Son		New York	Italy	Ireland
866 Kent Ave. (Rear)	Vincenzo Aufieri	W/M/42	Head of House	Barkeeper, Own Saloon	Italy	Italy	Italy

ADDRESS	NAME	RACE/GENDER/AGE	RELATIONSHIP	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	FATHERS PLACE OF BIRTH	MOTHERS PLACE OF BIRTH
	Josephine Aufieri	W/F/37	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Elvira Aufieri	W/F/17	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Felix Aufieri	W/M/15	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Agnes Aufieri	W/F/12	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Louis Aufieri	W/M/10	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
868 Kent Ave.	Joseph Finnellia	W/M/28	Head of House	Laborer, Street	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Grunade Finnellia	W/F/31	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Tony Finnellia	W/M/6	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Estelle Finnellia	W/F/4	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Gerald Finnellia	W/M/2	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
868 Kent Ave.	Peter Coustino	W/M/39	Head of House	Laborer, Street	Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
	Rose Coustino	W/F/35	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Mary Coustino	W/F/12	Daughter		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Dominica Coustino	W/F/10	Daughter		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Josephine Coustino	W/F/6	Daughter		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Fred Coustino	W/M/2	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Frank Coustino	W/M/0	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Joseph Donadio	W/M/27	Boarder	Burnisher, Shoe Factory	Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
	Carmine Ciro	W/M/37	Boarder	Laborer, Street	Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
	Joseph Brunno	W/M/18	Boarder	Mfg House, Auto Factory	Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
868 Kent Ave.	Carmine Tabber	W/M/32	Head of House	Porter, Saloon	Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
	Frances G. Tabber	W/F/28	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Josephine Tabber	W/F/8	Daughter		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Frank Tabber	W/M/0	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Ralph Gregg	W/M/22	Cousin	Porter, Saloon	Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
	Joseph Gregg	W/M/20	Cousin	Bootblack, Saloon	Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
	Frank Touchi	W/M/25	Boarder	Machine, Shoe Factory	Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
870 Kent Ave.	Raffale J. Verderosa	W/M/26	Head of House	Painter, Journey Man	Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
	Maria Verderosa	W/F/22	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Filemeno Verderosa	W/F/65	Mother		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Michael G. Verderosa	W/M/1	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Filemeno Verderosa	W/F/3	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
870 Kent Ave.	Allessandro Chuisano	W/M/47	Head of House	Junkman, Shop	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Florence Chuisano	W/F/33	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Mary Chuisano	W/F/17	Daughter	Operator	New York	Italy	Italy

ADDRESS	NAME	RACE/GENDER/AGE	RELATIONSHIP	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	FATHERS PLACE OF BIRTH	MOTHERS PLACE OF BIRTH
	Frances Chuisano	W/F/12	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Charles Chuisano	W/M/9	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Joseph Chuisano	W/M/4	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Teressa Chuisano	W/F/2	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
870 Kent Ave. (Rear)	Dominic Fischetti	W/M/62	Head of House	Laborer, Cooperage	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Mary Fischetti	W/F/60	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Antonio Fischetti	W/M/32	Son	Driver, Cooperage	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Flory Fischetti	W/F/27	Daughter-in-law		Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
	Margaret Fischetti	W/F/16	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Mary Fischetti	W/F/2	Niece		New York	Italy	Italy
	Eddie Fischetti	W/M/1	Nephew		New York	Italy	Italy
870 Kent Ave. (Rear)	Rocca Fischetti	W/M/33	Head of House	Driver, Wagon	Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
	Flory Fischetti	W/F/28	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Paul Fischetti	W/M/9	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	John Fischetti	W/M/7	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Antonette Fischetti	W/F/6	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Lizzie Fischetti	W/F/5	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Angelia Fischetti	W/F/3	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Antony Fischetti	W/M/1	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
872 Kent Ave.	George Longbardi	W/M/53	Head of House	Vegetables, Wagon Trade	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Annie Longbardi	W/F/51	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Frank Longbardi	W/M/19	Son	Clerk, Telegraph Office	New York	Italy	Italy
	William Longbardi	W/M/16	Son	Clerk, Telegraph Office	New York	Italy	Italy
	Michael Longbardi	W/M/13	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Philip Longbardi	W/M/10	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Bartholmee Longbardi	W/M/4	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
872 Kent Ave.	Joseph Cassana	W/M/25	Head of House	Driver, Dry Goods	Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
	Rosie Cassana	W/F/27	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
	George Silvers	W/M/21	Cousin	Driver, Iron Foundry	Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
117 Taaffe Place	Donato Solimino	W/M/48	Head of House	Odd Jobs, Anything	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Louise Solimino	W/F/38	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Concetta Solimino	W/F/15	Daughter		Argentina	Italy	Italy
	Camellia Solimino	W/F/14	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	William Solimino	W/M/12	Son		New York	Italy	Italy

ADDRESS	NAME	RACE/GENDER/AGE	RELATIONSHIP	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	FATHERS PLACE OF BIRTH	MOTHERS PLACE OF BIRTH
	Carmine Solimino	W/M/7	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
117 Taaffe Place	Joseph Ferole	W/M/28	Head of House	Baggage Man, Railroad	Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
	Teresa Ferole	W/F/23	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Caroline Ferole	W/F/0	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Salvatore Dimeylo	W/M/24	Boarder	Baggage Man, Railroad	Italy	Italy	Italy
119 Taaffe Place	Tony Delpriore	W/M/32	Head of House	Shoemaker, Shoe Factory	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Minnie Delpriore	W/F/21	Wife		New York	Italy	Italy
	Joseph Delpriore	W/M/4	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	John Delpriore	W/M/1	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Tessie Jurnelio	W/F/28	Sister		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Mamie Jurnelio	W/F/5	Niece		New York	Italy	Italy
	Michael Jurnelio	W/M/8	Nephew		Italy	Italy	Italy
119 Taaffe Place	John Decaro	W/M/26	Head of House	Laborer, Nickel Factory	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Bessie Decaro	W/F/22	Wife		New York	Italy	Italy
	Tessie Decaro	W/F/3	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
119 Taaffe Place	Vito Perri	W/M/37	Head of House	Porter, Saloon	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Jennie Perri	W/F/28	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Lucy Perri	W/F/11	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Lillie Perri	W/F/9	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Frank Perri	W/M/6	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Vito Perri	W/M/3	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Frederick Perri	W/M/0	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
119 Taaffe Place	Vinzeno Tolomio	W/M/49	Head of House	Crocet, Factory	Italy, Alien	Italy	Italy
	Maria Tolomio	W/F/32	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Argia Tolomio	W/F/17	Daughter		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Enrico Tolomio	W/M/16	Son		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Attlio Tolomio	W/M/11	Son		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Guglielmo Tolomio	W/M/9	Son		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Atillie Tolomio	W/M/7	Son		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Rosie Tolomio	W/F/5	Daughter		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Alfred Tolomio	W/M/1	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Angela Tolomio	W/F/34	Sister		Italy	Italy	Italy
121 Taaffe Place	Maria Apicella	W/F/58	Head of House		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Mary Apicella	W/F/18	Daughter	Packer, Candy Factory	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Dominick Apicella	W/M/15	Son	Presser, Shoe Factory	Italy	Italy	Italy
121 Taaffe Place	Raffaele Longon	W/M/43	Head of House	Laborer, Streets	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Giovannia Longon	W/F/31	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy

ADDRESS	NAME	RACE/GENDER/AGE	RELATIONSHIP	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	FATHERS PLACE OF BIRTH	MOTHERS PLACE OF BIRTH
121 Taaffe Place	Mary Vincella	W/F/34	Head of House	Paper, Factory	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Tony Vincella	W/M/18	Son	Paper, Factory	New York	Italy	Italy
	Kate Vincella	W/F/14	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Frank Vincella	W/M/11	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	John Vincella	W/M/8	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Samuel Vincella	W/M/3	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
121 Taaffe Place	Pietro Muscaro	W/M/37	Head of House	Elevator Man, Dept Store	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Francis Muscaro	W/F/29	Wife	Sews Pants, At Home	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Angelina Muscaro	W/F/8	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Jennie Muscaro	W/F/6	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Josephine Muscaro	W/F/2	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
121 Taaffe Place	Joseph Muscaro	W/M/33	Head of House	Laborer, Streets	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Jennie Muscaro	W/F/31	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Rocalie Muscaro	W/F/14	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Aggie Muscaro	W/F/11	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Michael Muscaro	W/M/8	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Rosie Muscaro	W/F/5	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Phillip Muscaro	W/M/2	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
121 Taaffe Place	Michael Joseph	W/M/29	Head of House	Street Cleaner, CI Dept	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Philmeno Joseph	W/F/20	Wife		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Josephine Joseph	W/F/4	Daughter		New York	Italy	Italy
	Joseph Joseph	W/M/3	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
	Frank Joseph	W/M/1	Son		New York	Italy	Italy
123 Taaffe Place	William Carney	W/M/52	Head of House	Peddler, Fruits	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Margaret Carney	W/F/50	Wife		Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Margaret Carney	W/F/19	Daughter	Stenographer, Real Estate	New York	Ireland	Ireland
	Elizabeth A. Carney	W/F/17	Daughter	Stenographer, Railway	New York	Ireland	Ireland
	William P. O. Carney	W/M/15	Son	Stenographer, Electrical	New York	Ireland	Ireland
	Alice Carney	W/F/11	Daughter		New York	Ireland	Ireland
	Joseph L. Carney	W/M/8	Son		New York	Ireland	Ireland
	John B. Carney	W/M/16	Employee	Driver	New York	Ireland	Ireland
125 Taaffe Place	James Brennan	Head of House	W/M/50	Hatter, Hat Factory	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	John H. Brennan	Son	W/M/22	Sheet Writer, Stock Exc.	New York	Ireland	New York
	Thomas Brennan	Son	W/M/18	Tin Smith, Shop	New York	Ireland	New York
	Mary Brennan	Daughter	W/F/17	Silk Winder, Silk Factory	New York	Ireland	New York
	Florence Brennan	Daughter	W/F/15		New York	Ireland	New York
	Francis Brennan	Son	W/M/12		New York	Ireland	New York

ADDRESS	NAME	RACE/GENDER/AGE	RELATIONSHIP	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	FATHERS PLACE OF BIRTH	MOTHERS PLACE OF BIRTH
	James R. Brennan	Son	W/M/10		New York	Ireland	New York
	Catherine Brennan	Daughter	W/F/6		New York	Ireland	New York
125 Taaffe Place	John Sheppard Sr.	Head of House	W/M/30	Driver, Laundry	New York	Ireland	Ireland
	Margaret Sheppard	Wife	W/F/29	Cleaner, School	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Mary Sheppard	Daughter	W/F/11		New York	New York	Ireland
	John Sheppard Jr.	Son	W/M/10		New York	New York	Ireland
	William Sheppard	Son	W/M/8		New York	New York	Ireland
	James Sheppard	Son	W/M/7		New York	New York	Ireland
	Michael Sheppard	Son	W/M/5		New York	New York	Ireland
	Margaret Sheppard	Daughter	W/F/1		New York	New York	Ireland