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ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SENSITIVITY EVALUATION  
PARK PLAZA, 523 KENT AVENUE  
WILLIAMSBURG, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

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October 1996

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## LIST OF PERSONNEL

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## INTRODUCTION

This archaeological and historical sensitivity evaluation documents the potential prehistoric and historic sensitivity of the project at 523 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, through field inspection and the review of existing archival, cartographic, and published references. Recommendations regarding further documentation or archaeological testing are also noted. In order to provide a context for evaluating any identified resources within the parcel itself, this survey includes a synthesis of published and unpublished documentation of prehistoric and historic resources within and around the project area.

This sensitivity evaluation is organized in the following manner: first, an overview of the geography and physical setting of the project area; second, a review of prehistoric findings in the vicinity of the project area; third, a discussion of the historic sensitivity of the area; and finally, conclusions and recommendations.

The project area is located within the neighborhood known as Williamsburg. This neighborhood is bounded by Greenpoint to the north, the East River to the west, Flushing Avenue to the south, and Bushwick to the east. The project area consists of all of Block 2165. It is bounded to the west by Kent Avenue, to the north by the now demapped Rush Street, to the east by Wythe Avenue, and to the south by the now demapped Morton Street.

The nearest New York City landmark is the United Mutual Savings Bank, located at 135 Broadway, Williamsburg. This building is about six blocks north of the project area (New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission 1979:70-71). There are no New York City landmarks within or adjacent to the project area.





## GEOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL SETTING

The project area is located in the Atlantic Coastal Lowland Physiographic Province of New York State. There is only one other location in the state, Staten Island, where this province occurs (Thompson 1966:34-35). The Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, forms the western end of Long Island, which is the largest island adjoining the United States proper. The 523 Kent Avenue project area lies to the north of the Harbor Hill terminal moraine at its western end. This moraine marks the maximum extent of the second advance of glaciation which partly covered Long Island (Thompson 1966:43; Van Diver 1985:70).

Greenhouse Consultants visited the project location during September 1996. The property is currently the location of four structures covering approximately 80 percent of the project area block. The entire Kent Avenue frontage is occupied by a five story building with a basement. The former Morton Street frontage includes the southern end of the Kent Avenue building, another five story building with a basement just to the east, and a seven story building also with a basement at the corner of Morton Street and Wythe Avenue. The former Rush Street frontage includes the northern end of the Kent Street building, a low structure of one store just to the east connecting it to a four story structure in the middle of the block. This structure has at least a partial basement. The eastern end of the Rush Street frontage and all of the Wythe Avenue frontage are vacant lots covered with crushed building demolition rubble. See Figure 1 for the location of the project area.

Armbruster (1942:4) described the waterfront of the early nineteenth century as follows:

The beach rose from the water's edge to the line of Kent Avenue where was a small sandbluff, along which the Shore Road was established at an early date. Between the Shore Road and the large sandbluff along the line of Bedford Avenue the land rose so gradually that it appeared to be level. The sand beach in the foreground, the terrace above, the beach skirted by the Shore Road, the green turf with numerous white painted dwellings here and there made a pretty picture.

The Shore Road had been opened from the Brooklyn line—at Division Avenue, to Grand Street in 1828 and was connected with the Ravenswood Turnpike Road about 1840. Thus a beautiful drive of about four miles was created passing through a checkered landscape of hill and dale, meadow and thicket over Bushwick Creek which was navigable as far as Graham Avenue and over Newtown Creek which was bordered with green sedge banks and was the abode of various game fish.



## PREHISTORIC SENSITIVITY

As part of the project evaluation process, this sensitivity study has surveyed published and unpublished resources in the files of the New York State Museum Division of Historical and Anthropological Services, the Research Branch of the New York Public Library, and the Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.

Table 1 presents the results of our search in the vicinity of the 523 Kent Avenue project area. Included in the table are five sites located two miles or less from the project area. The locations of these sites are presented in Figure 2 with letter code identifiers which correspond to those in Table 1. Of the five known occurrences of prehistoric occupation within two miles of the project area, none were excavated recently under controlled conditions. They represent sites located during the early years of this century or earlier by avocational or professional archaeologists. No sites have been recorded by the New York State Museum within a one mile radius of the project area.

At the time of the first European contact and settlement in the seventeenth century, Brooklyn was inhabited by a number of distinct Indian groups each with one or more village sites, seasonal encampments and food supply areas indicated in the documentary record. These groups included the Marechkawick, the Canarsee, the Keshacchquereren, the Rockaway and the Nyack (Grumet 1981:6). Several of these village sites have been identified with varying degrees of precision as having been situated in parts of Brooklyn although not in the project area. These groups, and others on western Long Island, spoke dialects of Munsee (Goddard 1978:215), one of two languages used by the Lenape or Delaware Indians.

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

Furman noted the physical evidence of Indian occupation "... at Bridge Street, between Front and York and between Jay and Bridge Street" (Furman 1865:34). Remains included Indian pottery, projectile points and clay tobacco pipes. He further stated that the "material was found in situ (down to a depth of 3 feet





to 4 feet) on the top of a hill about 70 feet high which is shown in Lt. Ratzer's map of 1766-67: (Solecki 1977:75). The hill has been razed, but would have been located approximately 0.9 miles north of the project area. See Figure 2 and Table 1, where this site is designated "A".

The Indian village of Mareyckawick was identified by Bolton (1934) as being located at Galletin and Elm Place, approximately 1.4 miles southwest of the project area. Solecki (1977:7) places it in the vicinity of Lawrence and Jay Streets, approximately 1.3 miles southwest of the project area. Confusingly, he states that "... the area just north of Old Fulton Street (now called Cadman Plaza West) ... was occupied by a family of Indians called the Mareyckawicks, a branch of the Camarsle who controlled much of western Long Island" (Solecki 1977:75). This location would place the village 1.4 miles west southwest of the project parcel. MacCleod, quoted by Grumet, suggests this village was near Borough Hall (Grumet 1981:27) thus providing yet another possible location (see Figure 2 and Table 1). This final location is approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the project area, and is marked "B" on Figure 2. Another occupation site known as Werpos was located about half way between Marechawik and the Gowanus Creek (Grumet 1981:58). Unfortunately the references to Werpos do not provide any description of the type of site that existed at this location. Werpos is designated "C" in Table 1 and Figure 2.

The remaining two sites found within the search radius were both registered by Arthur Parker with the New York State Museum. Both sites are unnamed. The first of these, designated "D" in Table 1 and Figure 2, is situated in Brooklyn about 1.9 miles south of the project area and slightly east of the headwaters of the Gowanus Creek. The files of the New York State Museum list this site as ACP-KNGS-2 which is described by Parker in his text. The description provides a reference to Furman and is very similar to that of site "A" above (Parker 1922:582). Since the Furman references is clearly to another location, this Parker site must be another of his unnumbered locations. Parker's illustration of Kings County (*ibid.*: Plate 179) includes an unnumbered camp site in this location, so it appears likely that the site number listed by the New York State Museum is in error. The final site found in the search, designated "E" in Table 1 and Figure 2, is New York State Museum #3613. This site, originally reported by Parker, is located along the south bank of Newtown Creek, two miles northeast of the project area. The only information supplied by Parker is a description of the site as traces of occupation (Parker 1922: Plate 179). Newton Creek was evidently known as Mespachtes during the Contact Period. The place name "Maspeth" is a survival of this name (Grumet 1981:28-29).





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

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

This survey has documented the recorded or published location of no less than five sites within a two mile radius of the 523 Kent Avenue project area. Although sites have been identified in the general region of the proposed project impact area, none are known to exist within the project area itself. No evidence, positive or negative, based on previous survey work, is available. It would be inappropriate, however, to characterize this region as without prehistoric sensitivity. There is evidence that 523 Kent Avenue is situated near a source of fresh water. A stream that formerly fed into Wallabout Bay was located about 0.9 miles south of the project area. The salt water East River was located only 0.1 miles to the west. This location would have provided marine fish and shellfish resources. A small fishing camp would be the most likely type of prehistoric site to have been situated here.

Prehistoric archaeological evidence could survive beneath buildings with shallow foundations or in yards or other areas that have not been built upon. It is, of course, possible that development during the historic period would have destroyed all evidence of prehistoric utilization.



TABLE 1  
PREHISTORIC SITES IN THE VICINITY OF 523 KENT AVENUE, BROOKLYN

Site Name	Bolton#	Parker#	NYSM#	Reference	Period	Description
A. ---	---	---	---	Furman 1865:34	Contact, possibly earlier	Traces of occupation
B. Marechawik	117	---	---	Grumet 1981:27	Contact and Woodland (?) Contact	Village
C. Werpos	67	---	---	Grumet 1981:58		---
D. ---	---	ACP-KNGS	3606	Parker 1922:Pl. 179	---	Camp
E. ---	---	ACP-KINGS	3613	Parker 1922:Pl. 179	---	Traces of occupation

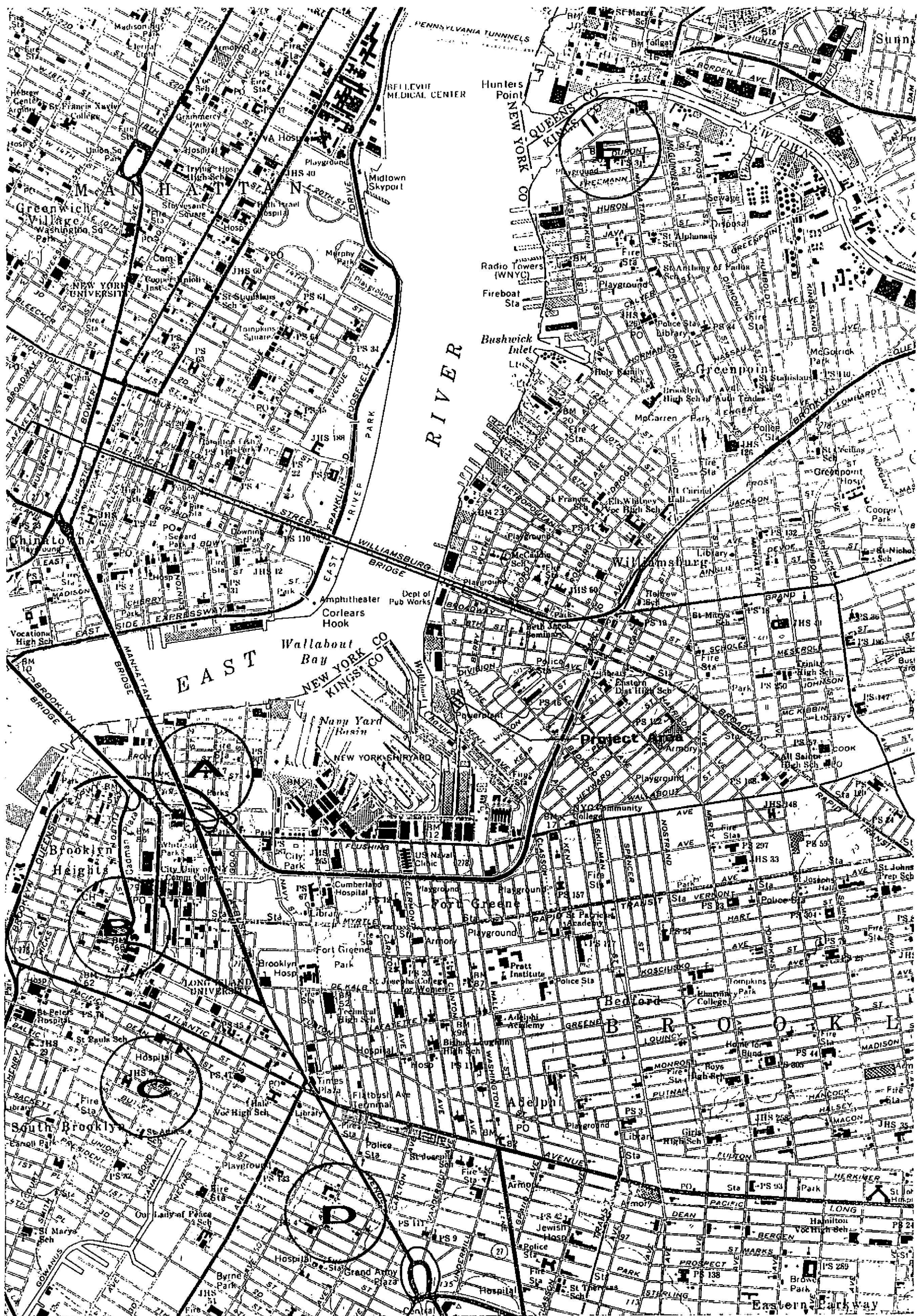


Figure 2 Known prehistoric sites within a two mile radius of the project area.



## HISTORIC SENSITIVITY

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

### The Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

Farms were established on western Long Island in the second quarter of the seventeenth century by Dutch and Walloon colonists. Six independent towns were established in the second and third quarters of the century, receiving patents or charters, including Flatlands in 1636, Flatbush in 1652, Brooklyn in 1646, Bushwick in 1660, New Utrecht in 1657 and Gravesend in 1645 (Miller, Miller and Karp 1979:9-10). The site of the project area during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was part of Bushwick and was known as the Bushwick Shore (Armbruster 1942:1). Bushwick originally consisted of 3,860 acres and its settlement was initiated in 1638 (ibid.:32). The specific property owner(s) for this period were not established because the earliest property transaction for Block 2165 lists the grantor as the Town of Bushwick (Index of Deed Conveyances on file, Brooklyn Municipal Building, City Registrar; Brooklyn Historical Society n.d.). The only eighteenth century map found that shows the project area in any sort of detail is the 1766/7 Ratzer Map presented here as Figure 3. The project area consists of farm fields. No structures are shown. The situation during the midst of the Battle of Long Island is depicted on the map entitled "Plan of New York Island with Part of Long Island and East New Jersey" compiled by S. Lewis in 1776. A portion of this plan is presented here as Figure 4. No fortifications or troop positions are shown within the project area.

### Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

In 1800 Richard Woodhull purchased thirteen acres and started a development in 1802 which he called Williamsburgh (Armbruster 1942:1). Woodhull experienced financial difficulties in 1811 and the Williamsburgh development



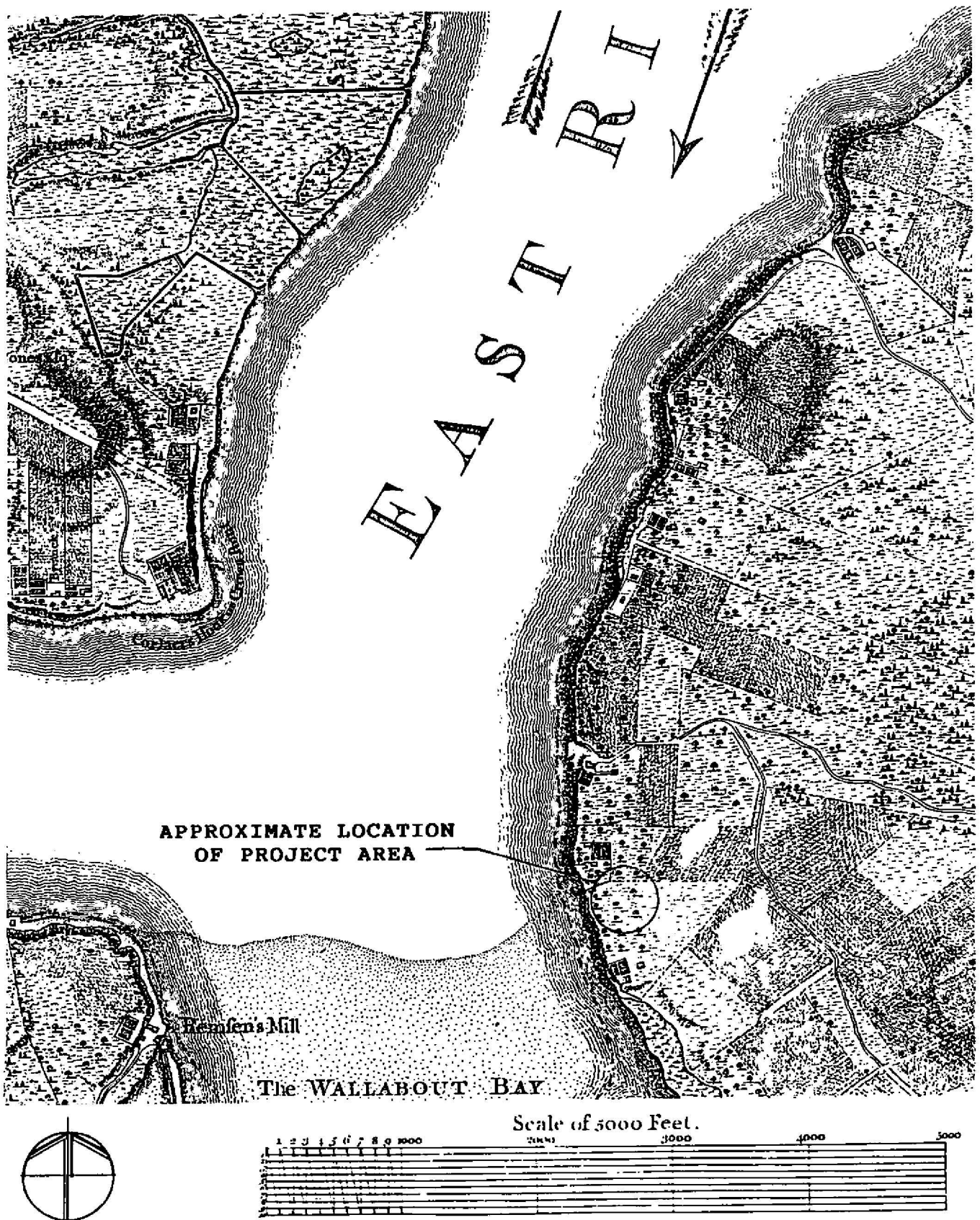


Figure 3 From the 1776 Ratzer plan, surveyed 1766/7.

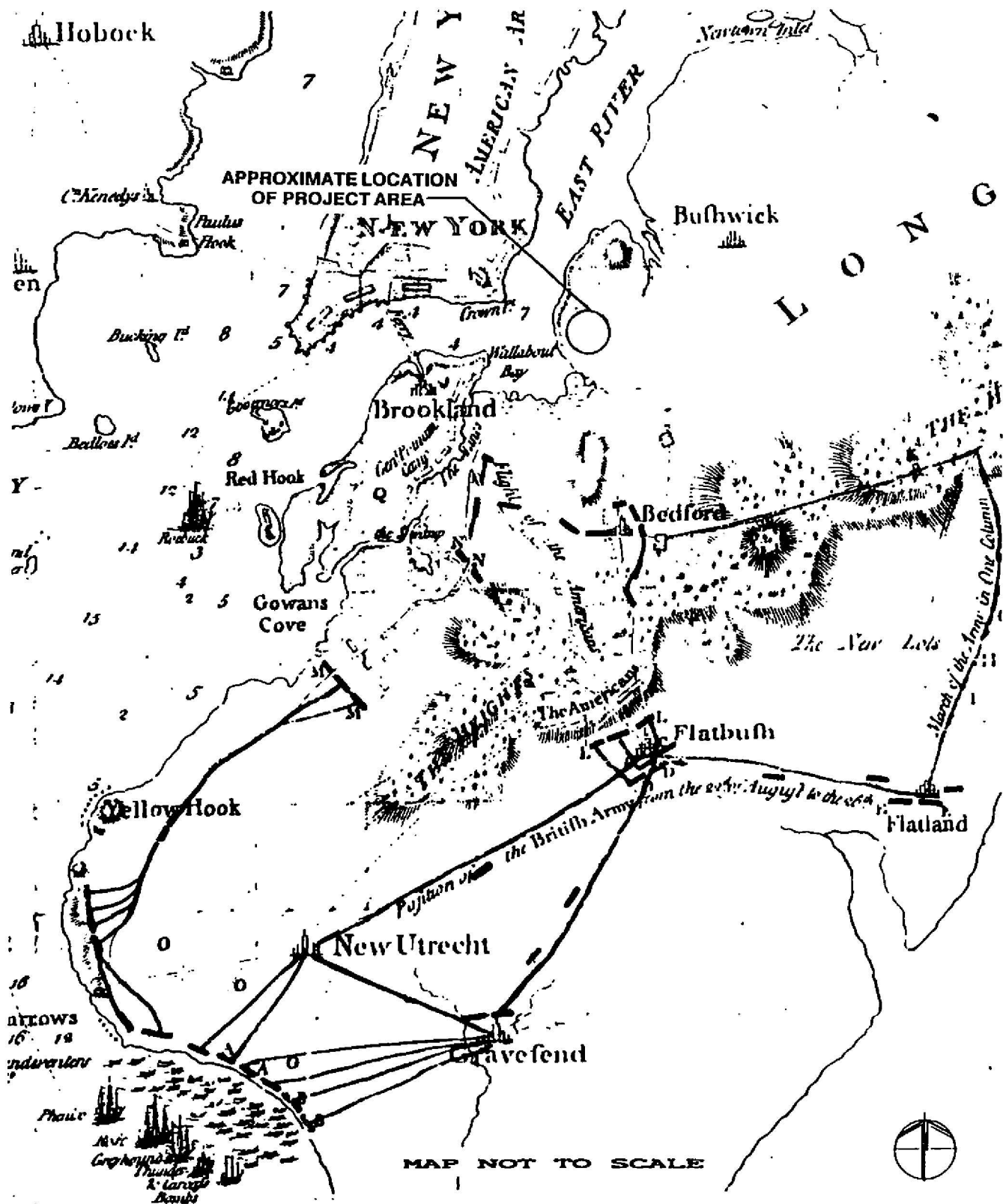


Figure 4 From S. Lewis' 1776 Plan of New York Island with part of Long Island and East New Jersey.

was held for auction (ibid.:1; Murphy 1979:91). Thomas Morrell purchased the Folkert Titus farm in 1812 and named his settlement Yorkton, competing with Woodhull's development with another settlement and ferry. Morrell's ferry became the Williamsburgh ferry with the consolidation of Williamsburgh and Yorkton by 1814 under the leadership of Morrell (1942:1-2, 181).

In 1827 the Village of Williamsburgh was incorporated (Armbruster 1942:2). The original village lay north of the present project area, all of which was still a part of Bushwick. The original village consisted of 23 farms. Farm owners included the Meseroles, Boerums, Remsens, Titus, Vandervoort, Troutmans and Wyckoffs (ibid.:5).

Armbruster describes Williamsburgh as follows:

The original village was divided into 1100 lots 25 x 100 feet in size. Between 1836 and 1840 about 500 houses were erected and there were then within the village and close by, six churches, nine ropewalks, two shipyards, two tanneries, two distilleries, five hat factories, a glue factory, a carpet factory, two establishments for grinding of spices, several schools, a lyceum, eight taverns, twenty stores and a fire insurance company. The post office had been established in February 1829 (1942:10).

On March 16, 1840, Williamsburgh was made a separate town from Bushwick (Armbruster 1942: 33). Williamsburgh became a separate city in 1852. In 1855 both Williamsburgh and Bushwick were annexed to the City of Brooklyn (Murphy 1979:91; Ellis 1966:452-453; Stiles 1884:297-303). On January 1, 1898 the City of Brooklyn became a borough of New York City (Ellis 1966:452-453; Stiles 1884:296-303). Politically the area of Bushwick became the 17th and 18th Wards of Brooklyn. The 18th Ward, which includes the project area, was organized in 1855. In 1892, after further population growth, the 18th Ward was split into three wards: the 18th, 27th and 28th (Armbruster 1942:62-63).

Although the project area is presently considered as within Williamsburgh, it was never part of the village or later the city of Williamsburgh. Division Avenue was the southern boundary of both the village and the city. A stone fence dividing Williamsburgh from Brooklyn ran along the avenue. The area from Flushing Avenue to Lee Avenue Church, including the project area, was pasture land (Armbruster 1942:146).

During the early nineteenth century the project area was part of the Remsen and Boerum farms. The boundary between the two farms is shown on Figure 5 taken from the 1850 Harrison map. Later maps and atlases identify the owners of the farms. The earliest map found depicting the project area in



detail is the 1850 map by J.F. Harrison, presented here as Figure 5. All four streets surrounding the project block are shown, but the project area is devoid of any structures. The former Remsen farmhouse and outbuildings are shown on the block to the south. The former Boerum farmhouse and outbuildings are shown to the northeast of the project area within the intersection of Wythe and Division Avenues.

The Abraham Remsen farmhouse "... was built about 1759 of hewn timber and filled in with clay and covered with cedar shingles" (Armbruster 1942:141). The structure stood at the foot of Clymer Street, one block from the project area. It was occupied until 1870 when it was destroyed for a factory. The Abraham Boerum farmhouse stood on Kent/Shore Avenue/Road located between Division Avenue and Rush Street (Armbruster 1942:204). The farm had frontage on Kent Avenue from Division Avenue to South 11th Street (ibid.:210). The Jacob B. Boerum farmhouse, which was Dutch in architectural appearance, stood on Williamsburgh Bridge Road near Kent Avenue in 1844 (ibid.:315).

The next map is the 1869 Dripps map, presented here as Figure 6. Since 1850 several changes are evident. The western half of the block is the location of three large structures facing Kent Avenue. The eastern half of the block has been subdivided in house lots facing Rush Street, Wythe Avenue and Morton Street. Nearly all have structures at the front of the lots and open rear yards.

The 1886 Robinson Atlas, presented here as Figure 7, shows that two industrial establishments occupy the west end of the block. The northern is labeled "Sugar Refinery" and the southern one "Royal Baking Powder Co." The eastern end of the block is largely unchanged since 1869.

The 1887 Sanborn Map, presented here as Figure 8, shows the Sugar Refinery as the "J. Mollenhauser Sugar House" and provides details of their structures. The Royal Baking Powder Co. factory is also shown. The lots on the east end of the block are all occupied by three story residences at the fronts of the lots, except for four story shops fronting most of Wythe Avenue.

The 1898 Hyde Atlas presented here as Figure 9, no longer shows the sugar refinery. The Royal Baking Powder Co. remains on the southwest corner. The lots on the eastern end of the block appear largely unchanged, except that a rear structure has been added to 18 Rush Street.

The 1904 Sanborn Map, shown here as Figure 10, labels the entire western half of the block as the "Royal Baking Powder Co." They appear to be using both



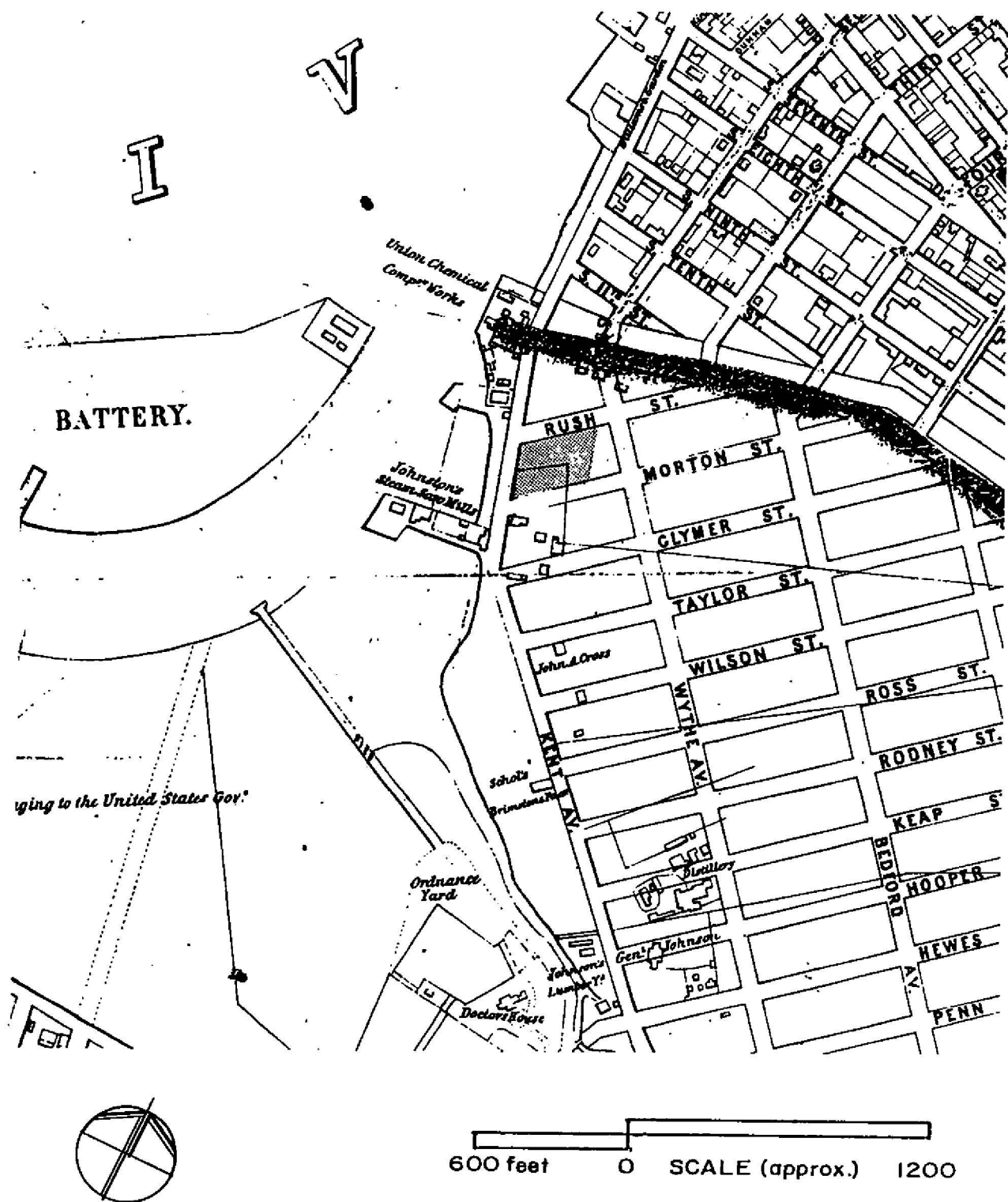


Figure 5 From Harrison's 1850 Map of the City of Brooklyn, Long Island.



Figure 6 From Dripps' 1869 Map of the City of Brooklyn.

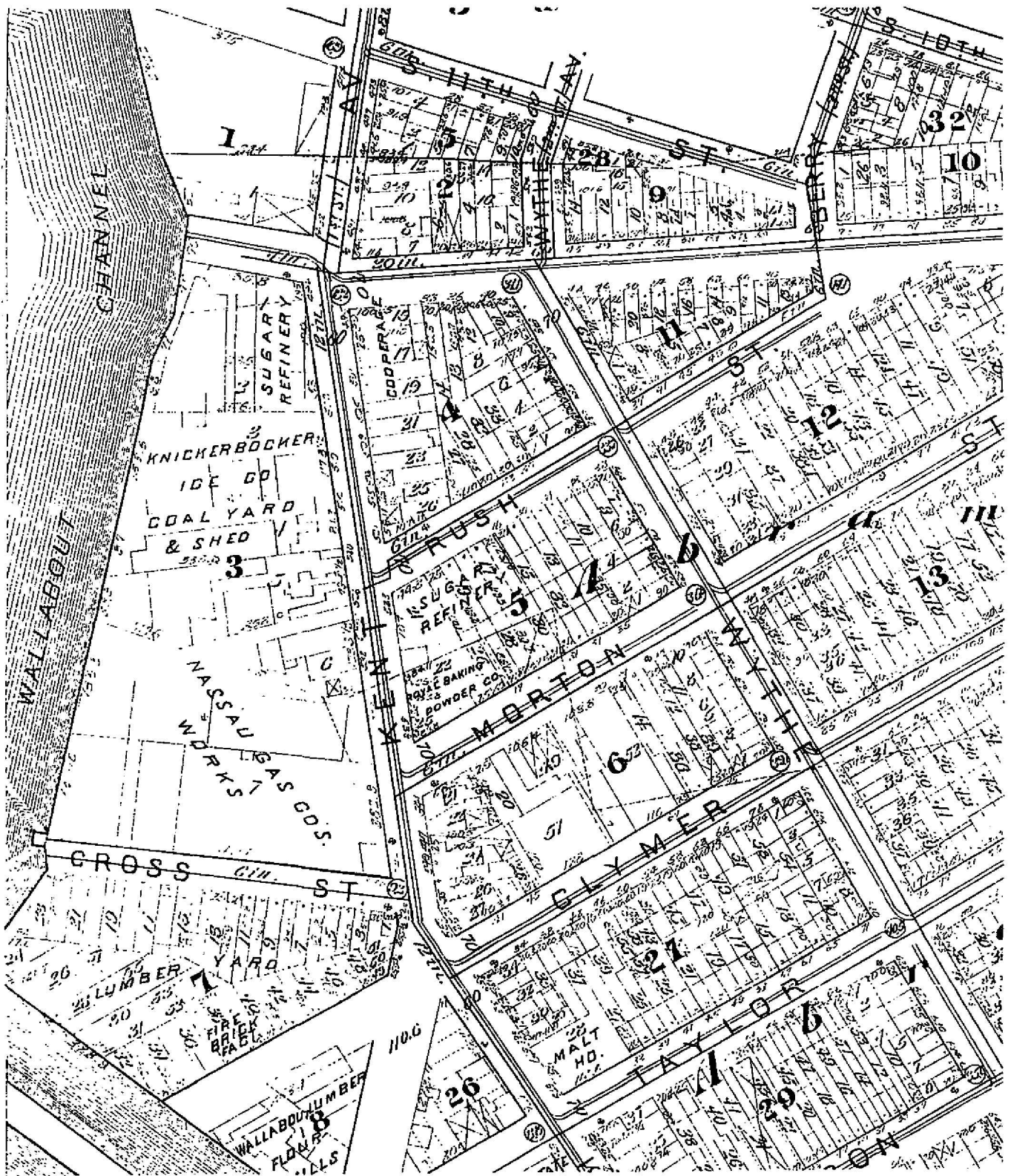


Figure 7 From Robinson's 1886 Atlas of the City of Brooklyn.

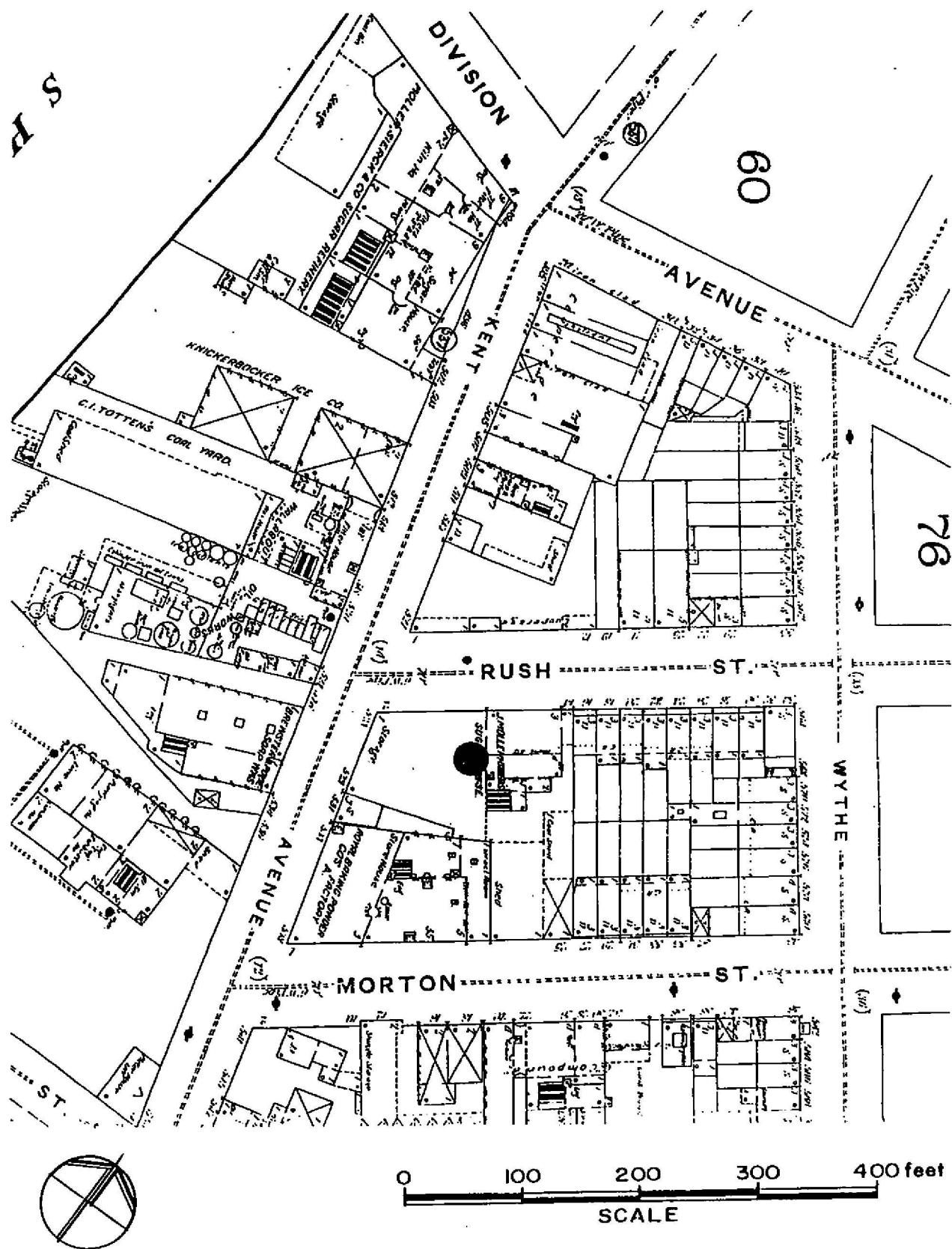
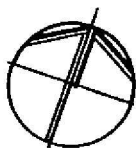
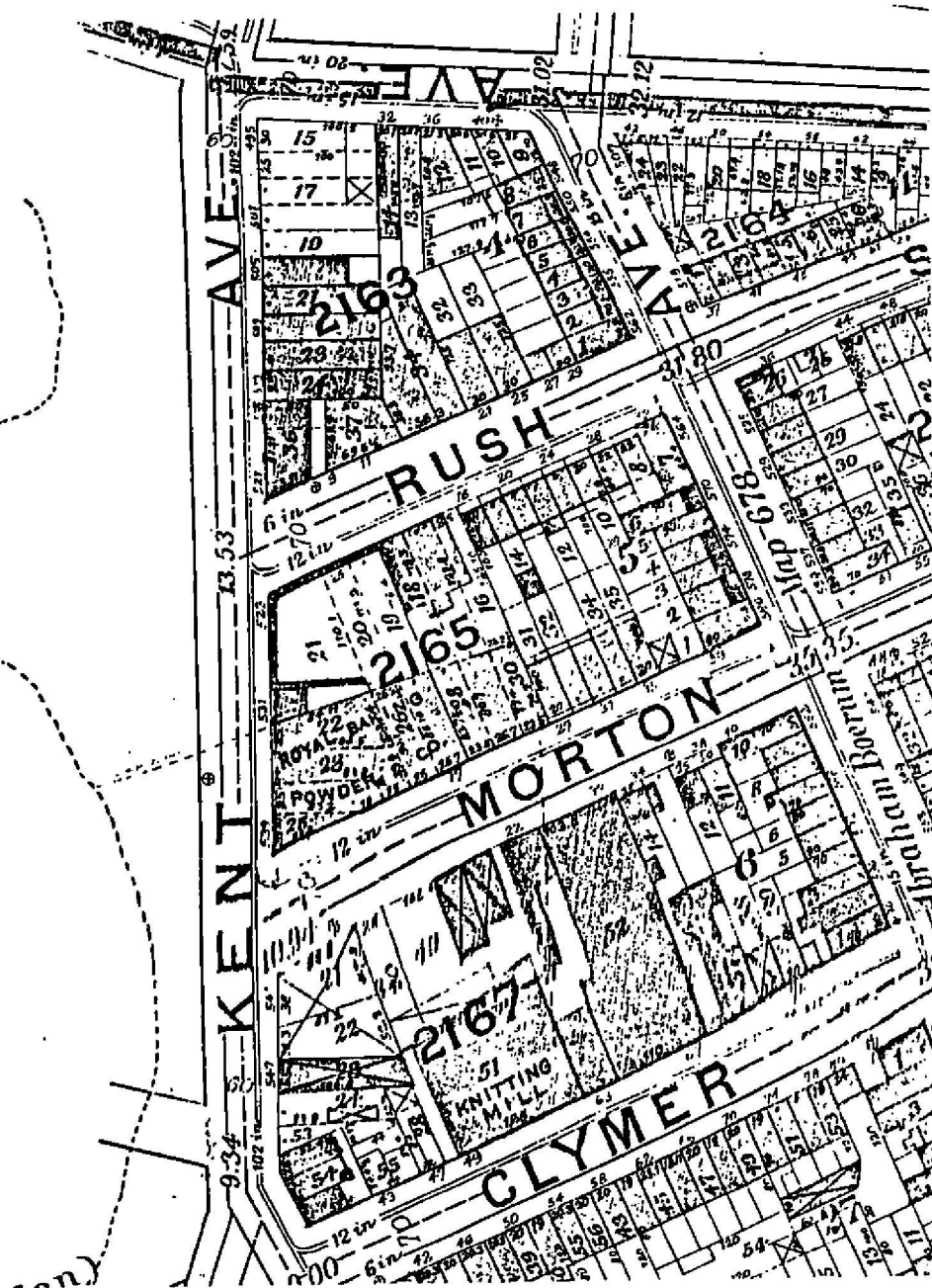


Figure 8 From the 1887 Sanborn Insurance Maps of the City of Brooklyn.



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SCALE

Figure 9 From Hyde's 1898 Atlas of the Brooklyn Borough of the City of New York.



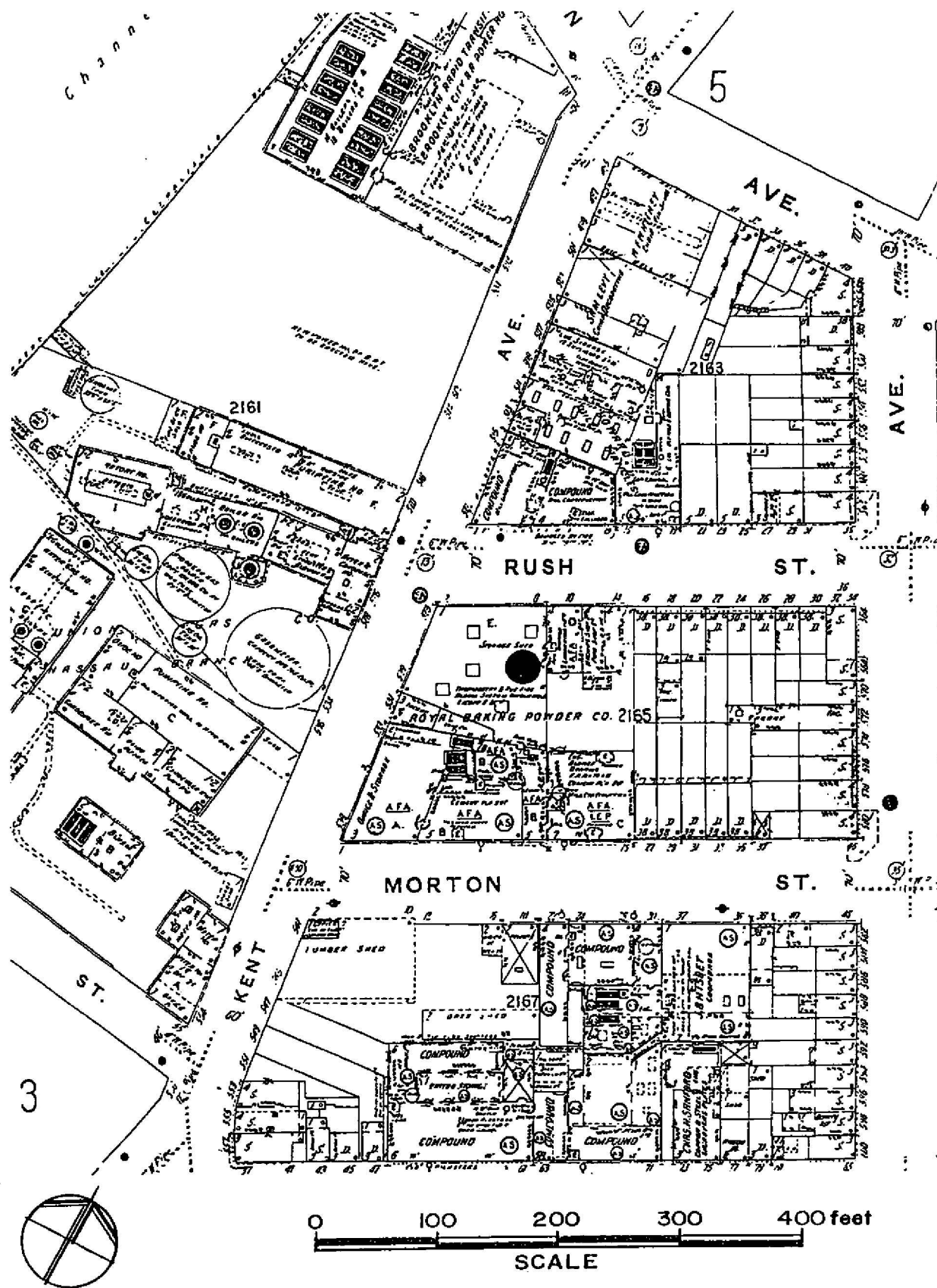


Figure 10 From the 1904 Sanborn Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn.



their factory and the former sugary refinery structures. No major changes are evident within the eastern half of the block. The structures facing Rush and Morton Streets are now listed as three stories with basements.

The 1918 Sanborn Map, presented here as Figure 11, illustrates changes in the Royal Baking Powder Co. property. A five story structure with a basement now occupies the full Kent Avenue frontage. The former sugar refinery structures at 10-14 Rush Street have been expanded. The structures at 7-25 Morton Street appear largely unchanged. The eastern end of the block is also mostly unchanged.

The 1929 Hyde Atlas, presented here as Figure 12, shows essentially the same situation as the 1918 Sanborn map only in a more diagrammatic fashion. The Royal Baking Powder Company's property clearly shows an L-shaped courtyard with an entry from Rush Street.

The 1935 Sanborn Map, presented here as Figure 13, shows few changes since 1918. The Royal Baking Powder Co. structures are unchanged, as is the eastern end of the block.

The 1947 Sanborn Map, presented here as Figure 14, shows several differences from the 1935 map. The western end of the block is now labeled "Standard Brands Inc. Royal Mfg. Branch." The structures there remain, but two additions are apparent. A one-story structure now connects the north end of the Kent Avenue building with 10 Rush Street eliminating the entry to the open courtyard. The eastern part of the courtyard now includes a 100,000 gallon underground tank. The residences at 16-18 Rush Street and 27-29 Morton Street have been demolished. A one-story structure covers all of the four lots. It is labeled "Export Crating." Several other lots facing Rush Street and Wythe Avenue are now vacant.

The 1950 Sanborn Map, presented here as Figure 15, shows few changes since 1947. The western end of the block remains the same but the Standard Brands label is gone. Number 22 Rush Street has been demolished. A stone cutter has taken over 514-516 Wythe Avenue. Thirty-one Morton Street has been demolished and replaced with a one-story warehouse covering the entire lot.

The 1988 Sanborn Map, presented here as Figure 16, shows major changes since 1950. Wythe Avenue has been relocated to the west. Most of the structures on the western end of the block are unchanged although those at 10-14 Rush Street have been modified. A new three-story structure now

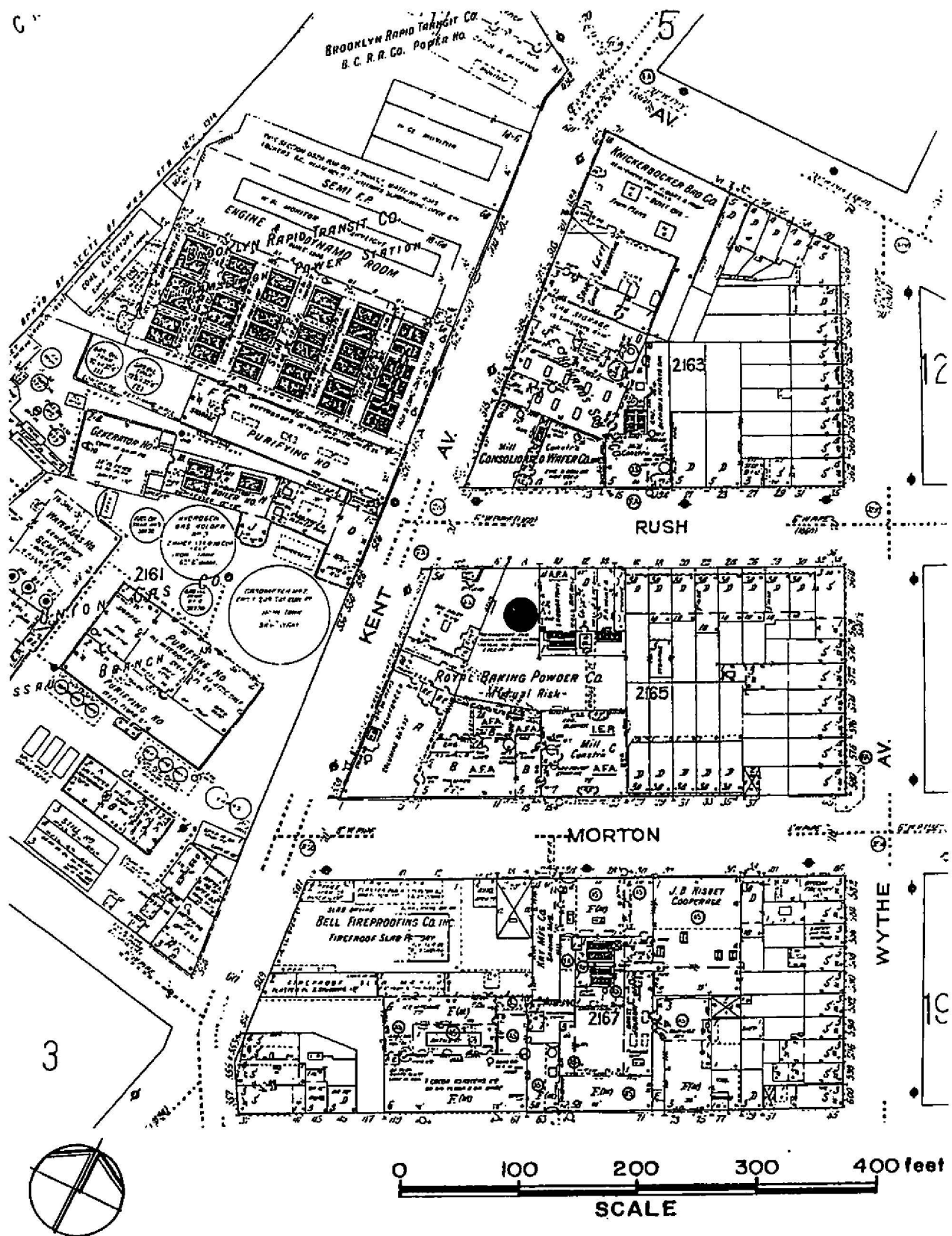


Figure 11 From the 1918 Sanborn Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn.



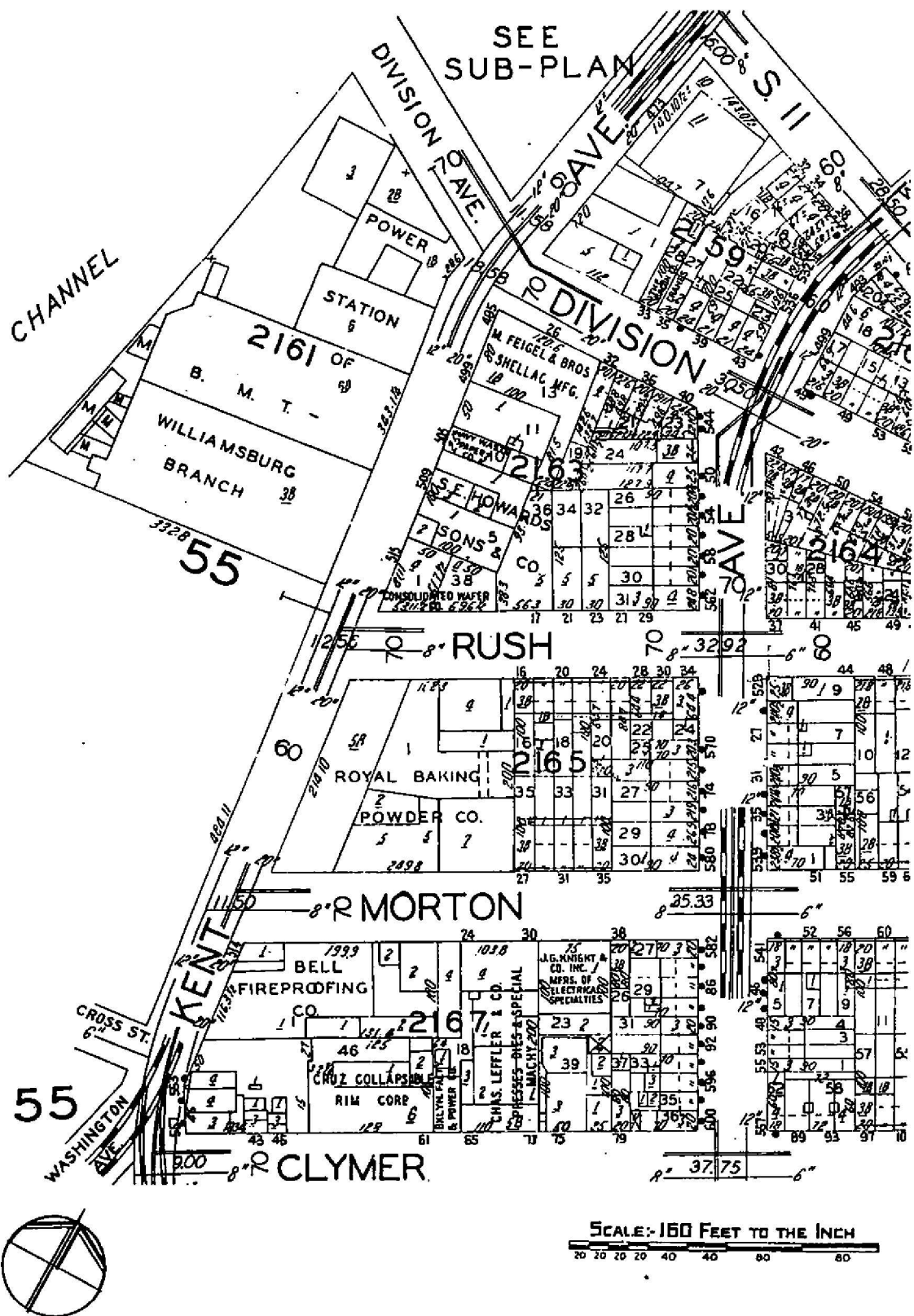


Figure 12 From Hyde's 1929 Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn.

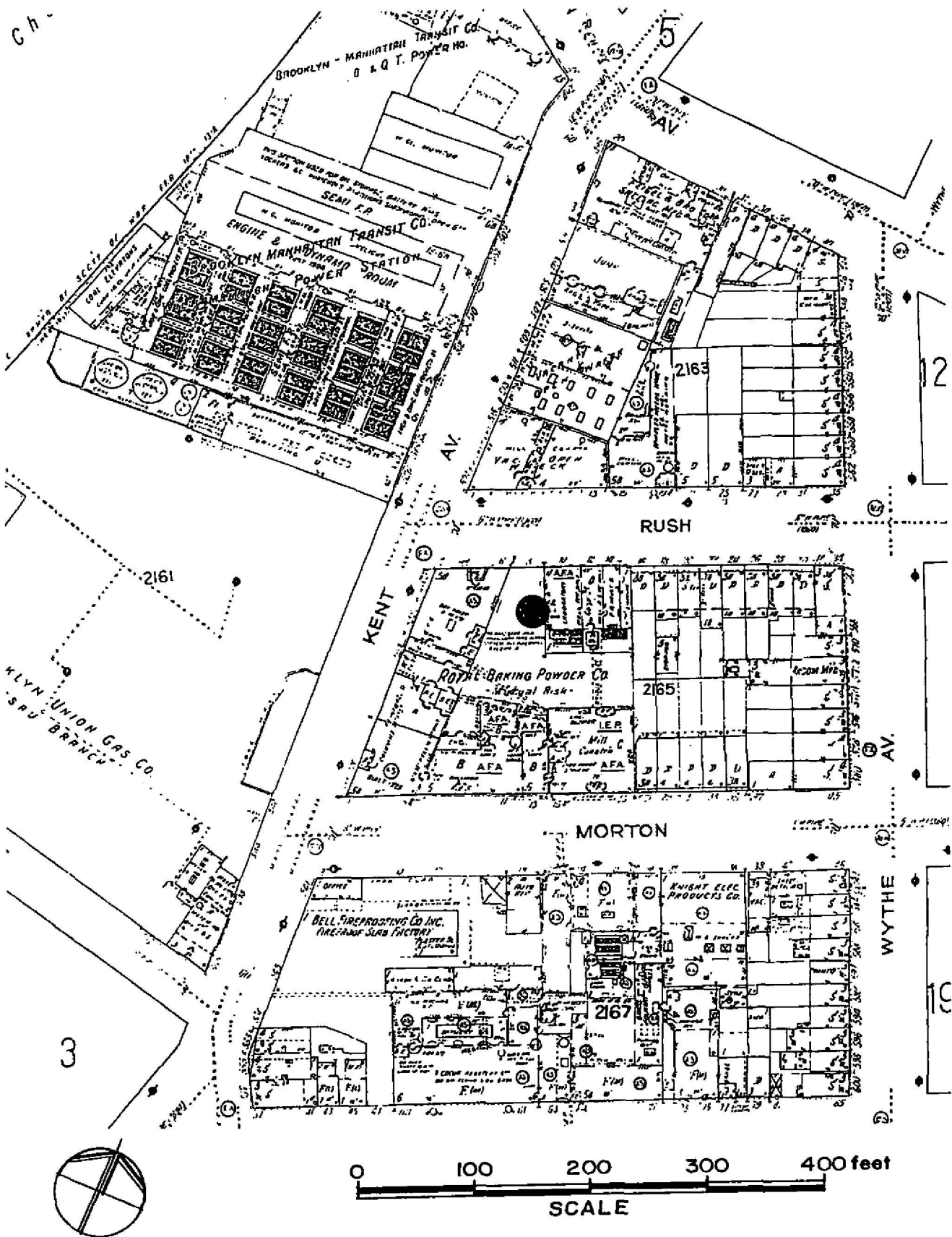


Figure 13 From the 1935 Sanborn Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn.

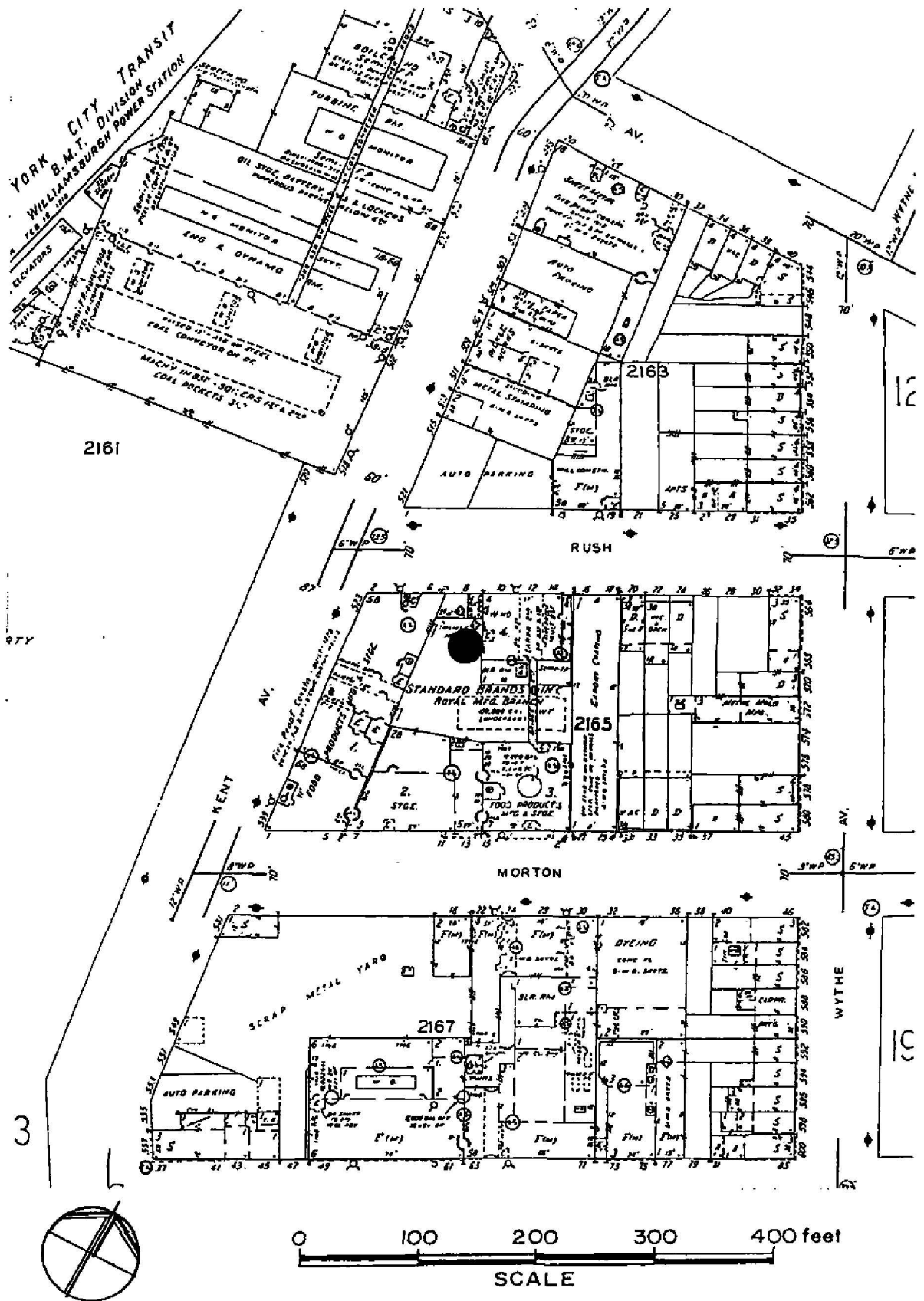


Figure 14 From the 1947 Sanborn Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn.



Figure 15 From the 1950 Sanborn Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn.

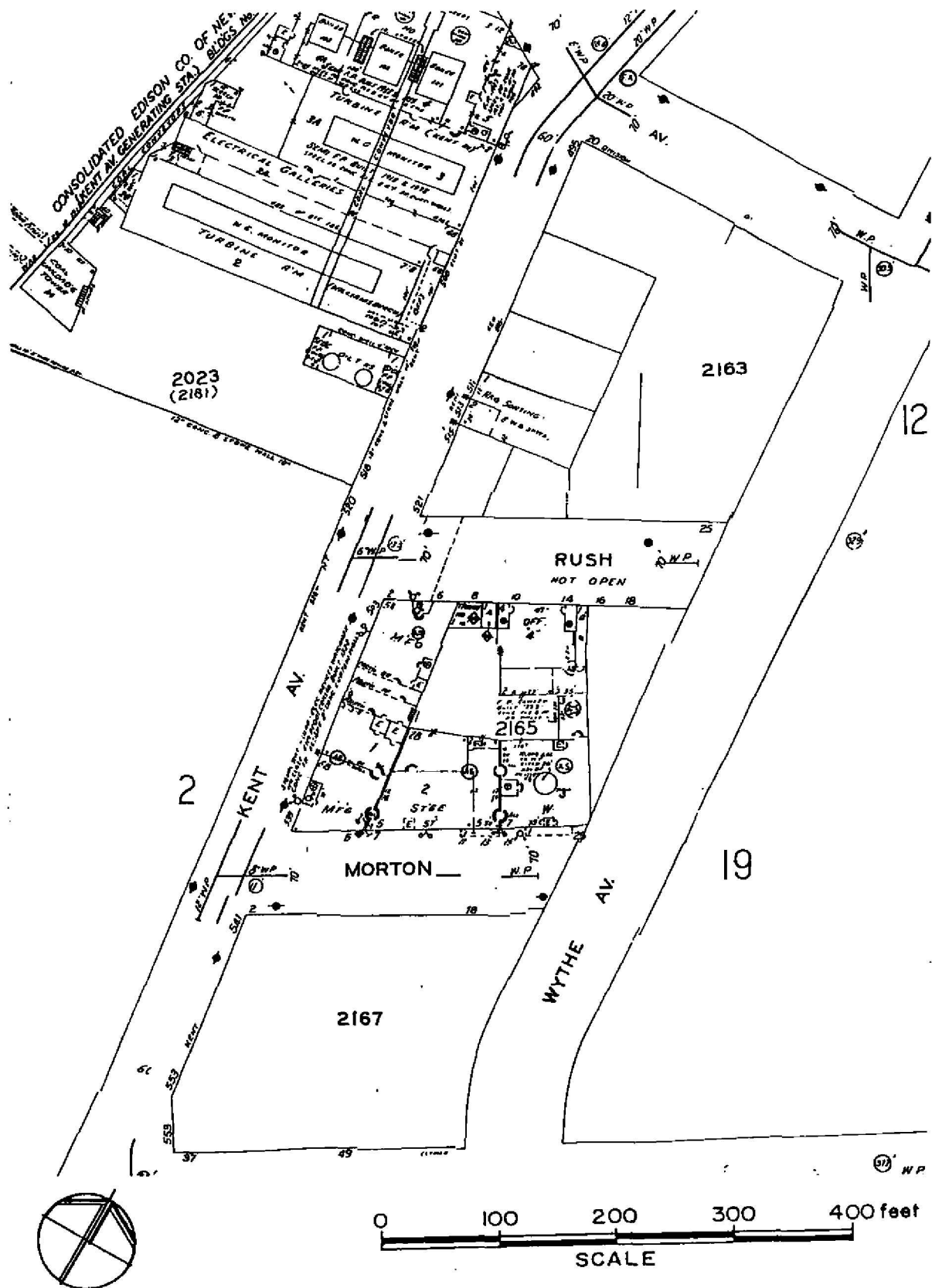


Figure 16 From the 1988 Sanborn Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn.



connects the rear of this building to 25 Morton Street. It is labeled "F.P. Construction 1953." The label "Standard Brands" is now gone. East of this is now only a small triangle. No structures are shown there. The former lots of 16 and 18 Rush Street still exist, as do parts of 20 and 22 Rush Street and 27-29 Morton Street. All lots east of these are no longer part of Block 2165.

Information regarding property transactions during the eighteenth, nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was obtained at Brooklyn's Office of the City Register for Kings County and the Brooklyn Historical Society. This information was used to compile Appendix 1 which provides the chronological chain of title for the block presently make up the project area. These are referenced by house numbers used from 1886 to the present. The property transactions for Block 2165 were very complex since the large Lot 1 was assembled from numerous small parcels over time. See Figure 17 for a diagram of these parcels. The Brooklyn Historical Society saved the late nineteenth century reference system. This includes small sketches of the block showing the location of most of the parcels cited. After analyzing this data it proved possible to reconstruct chains of title for most of the lots on the project area block, particularly for the late 1850s through the early 1870s, which will be seen to be the most important period.

The Topographical Bureau of the Brooklyn Borough President's Office supplied the official opening dates for the streets surrounding Block 2165. Kent Avenue was opened on January 9, 1847. Morton Street was opened April 26, 1852 and Rush Street on July 25, 1859. Wythe Avenue opened in its present location on July 19, 1973. It had opened in its original location on January 3, 1854.

Dates for the installation of water mains under the streets were found at the Central Mapping and Records office of New York City Bureau of Water Supply. A six inch water main was installed under Rush Street from the East River to Berry Street by November 27, 1858. A six inch main was also installed under Morton Street between Kent Avenue and Bedford Avenue during 1858 prior to November 27 (Bureau of Water Supply n.d.: Brooklyn Book 542:55, 62). The Ridgewood Water System was officially introduced to Brooklyn on December 4, 1858 (Custer 1911:26). Water would have been available to Rush and Morton Streets on that date. Kent Avenue had a twelve inch main installed under it by April 1867 (Bureau of Water Supply n.d.: Brooklyn Book 550:6). This probably replaced a six inch main installed during 1858 or 1859.

The Brooklyn Sewer Department was consulted for the dates of sewer hook-ups within the project area. The Drainage Map for this portion of Brooklyn provided

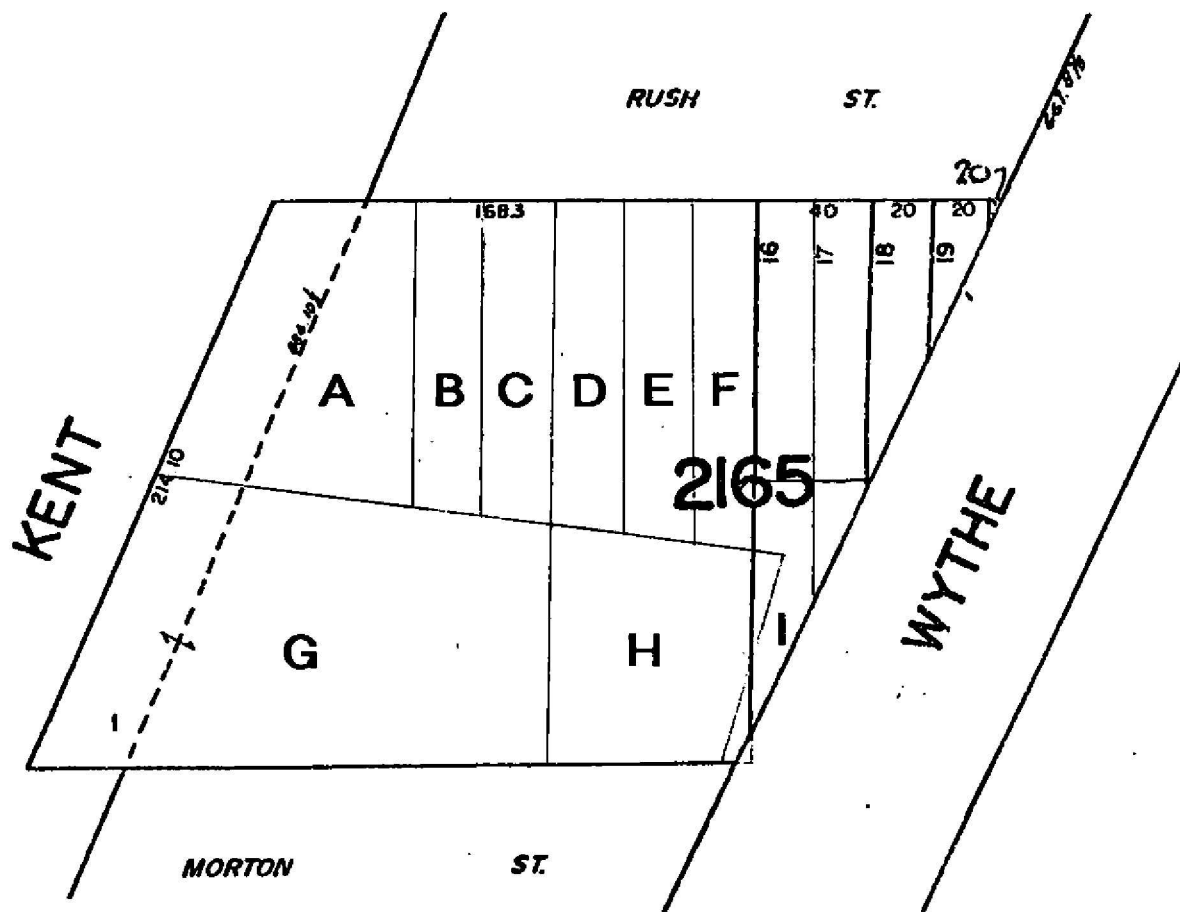


Figure 17 Diagram of parcels within Lot 1.





references for the sewer connections consisting of a permit number followed by a volume number. These are filed in a series of volumes entitled "Register of Permits." Those on the project area primarily refer to Volumes 3 through 14. All still exist except for Volumes 1-3 and 8. Since Volumes 7 and 9 exist, an estimate of the period when Volume 8 was in use could be made. The following table provides the sewer connection dates with the owners names as listed in the "Register of Permits."

TABLE 2  
SEWER CONNECTIONS BLOCK 2165

Address	Date	Owner
523 Kent Avenue	prior to November 1, 1867	?
529 Kent Avenue	prior to November 1, 1867	?
533 Kent Avenue	October 16, 1901	Royal Baking Powder Co.
535 Kent Avenue	April 26, 1881	N.Y. Tartar Co.
539 Kent Avenue	March 1, 1880	Royal Baking Powder Co.
1 Morton Street	March 1, 1880	Royal Baking Powder Co.
15 Morton Street	December 17, 1880	Royal Baking Powder Co.
19 Morton Street	December 4, 1891	Royal Baking Powder Co.
23 Morton Street	May 31, 1882-August 24, 1885	?
27 Morton Street	October 5, 1874-May 8, 1875	?
4 Rush Street	November 4, 1887	John Mollenhauer
8 Rush Street	August 5, 1868	Solins
14 Rush Street	December 7, 1867	Parks
16 Rush Street	August 9, 1870	Dan'l Murphy
18 Rush Street	prior to October 18, 1867	?
20 Rush Street	June 9, 1869	Tilton

Kent Avenue was opened in 1847. Previous to this date, older sections of the street were known as Shore Road or Water Street. The 1847 opening occurred between Flushing and Division Avenues (Armbruster 1942:203). The opening of Morton Street occurred in 1852. Its course ran from Kent to Bedford Avenues (ibid.:246). In 1859 Rush Street was opened (ibid.:279). Armbruster states that no streets existed in the area in 1850, then later when the Civil War started, a few streets were laid out but none had sewers. General Jeremiah Johnson, who had a farm on the Wallabout purchased a second farm in Williamsburgh. He was disgusted, when in traveling between his two farms, he had to negotiate seventeen farm gates for the one-half mile distance along the shore.





Until Johnson took matters into his own hands, surveyed a road, pushed the project through Albany over the objections of his neighbors, "...there had been no vehicular travel between Williamsburgh and Brooklyn except by the Newton Road by way of the Bushwick Cross Roads" (ibid.:206). "Kent Avenue then known as the Shore Road was the only open road and a one horse car line operated over this road" (ibid.:46).

Nicholas Dannenhoffer arrived in the United States in 1863, an immigrant from Lorraine. John and Nicholas Dannenhoffer established the Williamsburgh Flint Glass Works at the corner of Gerry Street and Throop Avenue in 1863, which occupied six lots. The plant appears to relocate through the latter half of the nineteenth century to Nos. 255-269 McKibbin Street, and as the Dannenhoffer Glass Works at 289 Harman Street, and as the John Danenhoffer Glass Works at 58 Rutledge Street in 1890. The plant manufactured "Silex" lamp chimneys, twelve hundred dozen per day, employing 150 (Armbruster 1942:172-73, 192, 279, 307-08). McKearin and McKearin (1989:605) also list the plant as making cut, plain and colored glassware. They also list another address for Nicholas Dannehoffer as a proprietor at 260 Boerum Street from 1886-1898. Obviously this was an expanding successful business. The Dannenhoffers may have acquired property in the project area with an eye toward relocation or expansion, but never followed up on the location.

A lumber yard was established by Morrell and Austin in 1858 at the foot of Morton Street. By 1890 the lumber yard stood at the corner of Cross Street and Kent Avenue, the site of the former Nassau Gas Company. The business was later relocated to Newtown Creek as Cross, Austin and Ireland Lumber Company. Sherlock Austin lived at 49 Taylor Street in the 1860s. Marvin Cross lived at 499 Bedford Avenue between Clymer and Taylor Streets. John A. Cross resided at Taylor Street near Kent Avenue. John Cross was one of the thirty original board of directors for the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company, a group of men who, according to Armbruster had the "...highest standing in their communities" (Armbruster 1942:108-09; 81, 204-05, 211, 213, 315-16).

John Mollenhauer was a native of Germany, born there in 1827. He arrived in New York in 1850 and was employed in a typical German immigrant occupation, working in a grocery store. Mollenhauer then opened a grocery store himself in 1852. Mollenhauer's sugar refinery was established in 1869 at Kent Avenue and Rush Street. In 1887 John Mollenhauer turned the sugar refinery over to his sons, J. Adolph and F.D. Mollenhauer. The plant under the management of G.A. (sic) and F.D. Mollenhauer later moved to Kent Avenue



near the foot of South 11th Street and at No. 14 Rush Street. They bought the new property from the Peoples Gas Light Company on June 11, 1896, for \$300,000. Frederick Mollenhauer's house was adjacent to the previously mentioned Marvin Cross house on Bedford Avenue. The Mollenhauers probably enjoyed a comfortable lifestyle, a condition implied by the ownership of a yacht. The yacht, *Thelma*, burned off the coast of Long Island on July 7, 1896 (Armbruster 1942:81, 204, 211-12, 302). The chain of title for Lot 1 shows Mollenhauer purchasing Parcels B, C, D, and E during May 1869. During January 1870 he added Parcel F, and during December 1875 he purchased Parcel H giving him access to Morton Street. His last purchase was Parcel A on the corner of Kent and Rush during May 1878. The Mollenhauers sold off all this property to the Royal Baking Powder Company during April 1891.

Charles Klotz was a plumber and glass fitter. He was at No. 20 Wythe Avenue, corner of Rush Street in the early 1880s (Armbruster 1942:320).

At 22 Morton Street were Chatterton and Schell, metal workers; as well as Edlin and Sanford, paint manufacturers and the Union Rattan Manufacturing Company (Armbruster 1942:246).

A Morris Cohen sold notions at 300 Grand Street (Armbruster 1942:187).

The Brooklyn City Directories for 1859/60 through 1869/70 were then searched for the names of owners of lots on the eastern portion of the block where the domestic lots were located. This effort concentrated on the owners of 16-20 Rush Street for this period. Only two of these people were found in the directories. Daniel Murphy appears in the 1868/9 and 1869/70 directories as living at 12 Rush Street (probably an earlier number for what is now 16 Rush Street). He is listed as a ship carpenter in 1868/9 and a carpenter in 1869/70 (Lain 1868:453; Lain 1869:480). Leonard Tilton appears in the 1865/6 through 1869/70 directories at 16 Rush Street (renumbered 20 Rush Street). He is a machinist (Lain 1865:516; Lain 1866:562; Lain 1867:612; Lain 1868:623; Lain 1869:655).



## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The above text has documented that the Park Plaza project area on Block 2165 may preserve archaeological evidence from the prehistoric period. The project area is located within two miles of five known prehistoric sites. Fresh water would have been available from the stream feeding Wallabout Bay to the south. The marine resources of the East River were close by making this a possible location for a small fishing camp. Subsequent development during the historic period may have disturbed any resources here, but they could survive in open yards or under buildings with shallow foundations.

The section on *Historic Sensitivity* shows that the project area was part of the Boerum and Remsen farms. It remained in agricultural use until the 1850s. By the end of the 1860s virtually all of Block 2165 had been developed. The western half of the block adjacent to Kent Avenue became the location of two important industrial firms. The Mollenhauer Sugar Refinery started business here in 1869. During 1881 the Royal Baking Powder Company began operations on the corner of Kent and Morton. During 1891 the Mollenhauers sold their refinery to the Royal Baking Powder Company. Royal continued operations on Block 2165 until the 1940s. The eastern half of the block had been subdivided into house lots during the 1860s. It was primarily used for residences, although a few shops existed along Wythe Avenue. The majority of these lots were removed from Block 2165 during the 1970s when Wythe Avenue was relocated.

A review of Figures 5-16 shows that only a few areas exhibit yards that remain open through time, or are covered only by low structures evidently without basements. All parts of Lot 1, the western half of the original Block 2165 and now about 80 percent of the block, were covered with structures at least at some time. A courtyard stood open from at least 1918 until between 1935 and 1947 at 8 Rush Street. It was L-shaped but the southeastern end was excavated for a 100,000 gallon storage tank some time prior to 1947. The remainder of the courtyard was the location of only one structure: a large one-story storage building with no basement listed. It first appears on the 1887 Sanborn map and is gone by 1918. See Figures 8 and 11. The western part of this courtyard may preserve archaeological features or surfaces since it evidently never included any structures with basements or deep foundations. Since water service was available here by December 1858 and no structures are indicated until 1869, cisterns or wells were probably not constructed here. A privy is only a slight possibility since hook-up for this lot was during August



1868. This is prior to the sale of this parcel by Magdelene Schenk to Henry Sohm and William Schroeder. Nothing is shown on the 1869 Dripps map, Figure 6, so the initial structure may have had a sewer connection. However, this location could preserve evidence of possible prehistoric use of this land since it has seen little disturbance based on the map evidence.

The relocation of Wythe Avenue leaves only four lots on the former eastern half of the block where the majority of the lot still survives. These are 16, 18 and 20 Rush Street and 27 Morton Street. Sixteen and 18 Rush Street survive untouched, while much of the front of 27 Morton Street and the rear of 20 Rush Street are now within the course of Wythe Avenue. The cartographic evidence shows that all these lots were vacant in 1850 but had structures at the front by 1869. Water service was available by December 1858, so cisterns or wells are not expected in these lots. The rear yards of all four lots remain open through time until 1947 when 16 and 18 Rush Street and 27 Morton Street are all covered by a one-story warehouse structure. No basement is indicated. In addition, the rear of 18 Rush Street is the location of a three-story structure by 1898. Sewer connections are known for 16 and 20 Rush Street, but do not survive for the other two lots. Sixteen Rush Street was connected during August 1870 when owned by Daniel Murphy. Twenty Rush Street was connected during June 1869 when owned by Tilton. Review of the chains of title for these lots show that Daniel Murphy purchased 16 Rush Street during April 1868, and Maria Tilton purchased 20 Rush Street during June 1864. Leonard Tilton was married to Maria. Directory evidence from the 1860s shows that Daniel Murphy lived at 12 Rush Street (later renumbered 16) during 1868/9 and 1869/70. He was a ship carpenter. Leonard Tilton lived at 20 Rush Street from 1865/6 through 1869/70. He was a machinist. Privies must have existed in both lots, but the one in 20 Rush Street is evidently now under Wythe Avenue. The privy in 16 Rush Street was probably filled by the Murphy family who owned the lot until 1875. They were middle class judging by Daniel's occupation, and likely of Irish extraction judging by their surname.

We recommend archaeological testing in the rear of 16 Rush Street to search for a possible privy filled by the Murphy family, and in the courtyard behind 8 Rush Street to search for evidence of possible prehistoric use of this land. The testing will be in the form of two backhoe trenches, each five feet wide and 20 to 25 feet long. No other archaeological work is recommended. Very few other open areas have survived through time on Block 2165, and none can be tied to a particular family like 16 Rush Street.

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APPENDIX 1  
CHAIN OF TITLE  
BLOCK 2165

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	DATE	LIBER:PAGE	LOT	PARCEL
523-531 KENT AVENUE					
Remsen, Abraham A. Remsen, Anne	Abraham Boerum (with other parcels)	March, 9, 1816	11:458	1	A
Boerum, Abraham Boerum, Magdalen (wife)	John J. Glasson (most of A)	May 21, 1842	102:361	1	A
Boerum, Magdalen Boerum, Barret B. Boerum, Amella G. (wife) Boerum, Jacob B. Boerum, Maria J. (wife) DeBevoise, Magdalen (guardian of)	John J. Glasson (remainder of A)	January 3, 1849	188:513	1	A
DeBevoise, Magdalen (guardian of)	John J. Glasson (remainder of A)	July 25, 1851	253:100	1	A
Glasson, John J.	Mary Glasson	June 16, 1856	426:254	1	A
Glasson, Mary	John J. Glasson	September 8, 1859	509:48	1	A
Glasson, John J.	John Mollenhauer	May 10, 1878	1317:529	1	A
Mollenhauer, John Mollenhauer, Doris	Royal Baking Powder Co. (with Parcels B-F, H)	April 1, 1891	2036:3	1	A
Royal Baking Powder Co. of N.Y.	Royal Baking Powder of N.J. (with parcels B-H)	May 11, 1899	11:97	1	A
Standard Brands Inc. Royal Baking Powder Corp.	John W. Galbreath (with Parcels B-H)	December 28, 1945	6826:388	1	A



CHAIN OF TITLE  
BLOCK 2165

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	DATE	LIBER:PAGE	LOT	PARCEL
8 RUSH STREET					
Remsen, Abraham A. Remsen, Anne	Abraham Boerum (w/other parcels)	March 9, 1816	11:458	1	B
Boerum, Magdalen (widow of Abraham)	Jacob B. Boerum (w/Parcel F)	July 11, 1850	221:434	1	B
Boerum, Jacob B. Boerum, Maria J. (wife)	Bradford Blanchard (w/Parcel F)	August 6, 1857	456:199	1	B
Boerum, Jacob B. Boerum, Maria J. (wife)	Bradford Blanchard (w/Parcel F)	January 4, 1858	466:259	1	B
Blanchard, Bradford Blanchard, Caroline	Henry Sohm William Schroeder	March 3, 1869	876:171	1	B
Sohm, Henry Sohm, Elizabeth	William Schroeder (w/Parcel C)	April 14, 1869	886:453	1	B
Schroeder, William Schroeder, Lisette	John Mollenhauer (w/Parcel C)	May 13, 1869	896:449	1	B
Mollenhauer, John Mollenhauer, Doris	Royal Baking Powder Co. (Parcels A-H)	April 1, 1891	2036:3	1	B
Royal Baking Powder Co. of N.Y.	Royal Baking Powder Co. of N.J. (Parcels A-H)	May 11, 1899	11:97	1	B
Standard Brands Inc. Royal Baking Powder Corp.	John W. Galbreath (with Parcels A-H)	December 28, 1945	6826:388	1	B



CHAIN OF TITLE  
BLOCK 2165

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	DATE	LIBER:PAGE	LOT	PARCEL
8 RUSH STREET					
Remsen, Abraham A. Remsen, Anne	Abraham Boerum (w/other parcels)	March 9, 1816	11:458	1	C
Schenk, Magdalene	Henry Sohm William Schroeder	February 11, 1869	873:39	1	C
Sohm, Henry Sohm, Elizabeth	William Schroeder (w/Parcel B)	April 14, 1869	886:453	1	C
Schroeder, William Schroeder, Lissette	John Mollenhauer (w/Parcel B)	May 13, 1869	896:449	1	C
Mollenhauer, John Mollenhauer, Doris	Royal Baking Powder Co. (Parcels A-H)	April 1, 1891	2036:3	1	C
Royal Baking Powder Co. of N.Y.	Royal Baking Powder Co. of N.J. (Parcels A-H)	May 11, 1899	11:97	1	C
Standard Brands Inc. Royal Baking Powder Corp.	John W. Galbreath (with Parcels A-H)	December 28, 1945	6826:388	1	C



CHAIN OF TITLE  
BLOCK 2165

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	DATE	LIBER:PAGE	LOT	PARCEL
10-12 RUSH STREET					
Remsen, Abraham A. Remsen, Anne	Abraham Boerum (w/other parcels)	March 9, 1816	11:458	1	D & E
Boerum, Magdalen (widow of Abraham)	Barnet B. Boerum	July 11, 1850	221:432	1	D & E
Boerum, Barnet B.	James Maurice Barnet B. Boerum (assignee)	January 24, 1857	440:218	1	D & E
Austin, Sherlock Boerum, Barnet B. (doing business as Austin & Co.)	James Maurice Barnet B. Boerum	January 30, 1857	440:439	1	D & E
Boerum, Barnet B. (assignee for) Maurice, James	John B. Stevens	July 7, 1859	505:46	1	D & E
Stevens, John B. Stevens, Lucy B. (wife)	Henry Sohm	February 4, 1867	740:343	1	D & E
Sohm, Henry Sohm, Elizabeth	William Schroeder	November 2, 1868	854:455	1	D & E
Schroeder, William Schroeder, Lisette	John Mollenhauer	May 13, 1869	896:451	1	D & E
Schroeder, William Schroeder, Lisette	John Mollenhauer (half interest in Parcels B-F)	October 2, 1873	1127:45	1	D & E
Mollenhauer, John Mollenhauer, Doris	Royal Baking Powder Co. (Parcels A-H)	April 1, 1891	2036:3	1	D & E
Royal Baking Powder Co. of N.Y.	Royal Baking Powder Co. of N.J. (Parcels A-H)	May 11, 1899	11:97	1	D & E
Standard Brands Inc. Royal Baking Powder Corp.	John W. Galbreath (with Parcels A-H)	December 28, 1945	6826:388	1	D & E





CHAIN OF TITLE  
BLOCK 2165

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	DATE	LIBER:PAGE	LOT	PARCEL
14 RUSH STREET					
Remsen, Abraham A. Remsen, Anne	Abraham Boerum (w/other parcels)	March 9, 1816	11:458	1	F
Boerum, Magdalen (widow of Abraham)	Jacob B. Boerum (w/Parcel B)	July 11, 1850	221:434	1	F
Boerum, Jacob B Boerum, Maria J. (wife)	Bradford Blanchard (w/Parcel B)	August 6, 1857	456:199	1	F
Boerum, Jacob B Boerum, Maria J. (wife)	Bradford Blanchard (w/Parcel B)	January 4, 1858	466:259	1	F
Blanchard, Bradford Blanchard, Caroline	Thomas Parkes	October 4, 1867	782:297	1	F
Parkes, Thomas Parkes, Esther	William Schroeder John Mollenhauer	January 5, 1870	929:269	1	F
Schroeder, William Schroeder, Usette	John Mollenhauer (half interest in Parcels B-F)	October 2, 1873	1127:45	1	F
Mollenhauer, John Mollenhauer, Doris	Royal Baking Powder Co. (Parcels A-H)	April 1, 1891	2036:3	1	F
Royal Baking Powder Co. of N.Y.	Royal Baking Powder Co. of N.J. (Parcels A-H)	May 11, 1899	11:97	1	F
Standard Brands Inc. Royal Baking Powder Corp.	John W. Gailbreath (with Parcels A-H)	December 28, 1945	6826:388	1	F



CHAIN OF TITLE  
BLOCK 2165

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	DATE	LIBER:PAGE	LOT	PARCEL
533-539 KENT AVENUE					
Remsen, Abraham A. (executors & heirs of)	Abraham Remsen	June 14, 1850	220:7	1	G
Remsen, Abraham A. (executors of)	Abraham Remsen	April 9, 1851	242:71	1	G
Remsen, Abraham Remsen, Eliza	John Leach Peter Schneider Victor Peltier (most of Parcel G w/Parcel H)	November 26, 1864	648:539	1	G
Remsen, Abraham	Peter Schneider John Leach Victor Peltier (remainder of G)	June 10, 1865	668:294	1	G
Schneider, Peter Schneider, Jullanna Peltier, Victor Peltier, Mary	John Leach (with Parcel H)	August 23, 1871	1011:412	1	G
Daggett, Albert (sheriff)	John McConvill (executors of)	April 8, 1878	1312:534	1	G
Dannenhofer, John Dannenhofer, Nicholas Huwer, John N. (Huwer & Dannenhofer, firm of)	John McConvill (executors of)	April 30, 1881	1423:435	1	G
McConvill, John (executors of)	Royal Baking Powder Co.	April 30, 1881	1423:439	1	G
Royal Baking Powder Co. of N.Y.	Royal Baking Powder Co. of N.J. (with Parcels B-H)	May 11, 1899	11:97	1	G
Standard Brands Inc. Royal Baking Powder Corp.	John W. Galbreath (with Parcels B-H)	December 28, 1945	6826:388	1	G



CHAIN OF TITLE  
BLOCK 2165

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	DATE	LIBER:PAGE	LOT	PARCEL
19-25 MORTON STREET					
Remsen, Abraham A. (executors & heirs of)	Abraham Remsen	June 14, 1850	220:7	1	H
Remsen, Abraham A. (executors of)	Abraham Remsen	April 9, 1851	242:71	1	H
Remsen, Abraham Remsen, Eliza	John Leach Peter Schneider Victor Peltier (w/Parcel G)	November 26, 1864	648:539	1	H
Schneider, Peter Schneider, Julianna Peltier, Victor Peltier, Mary	John Leach (with Parcel G)	August 23, 1871	1011:412	1	H
Leach, John Leach, Sarah	John Mollenhauer	December 29, 1875	1226:51	1	H
Mollenhauer, John Mollenhauer, Dora	Patrick Walsh (Exchange of gores between Parcels H and I)	January 12, 1876	1227:332	1	H
Walsh, Patrick Walsh, Mary	John Mollenhauer (Exchange of gores between Parcels H and I)	January 12, 1876	1227:358	1	H
Mollenhauer, John Mollenhauer, Doris	Royal Baking Powder Co. (with Parcels B-F)	April 1, 1891	2036:3	1	H
Royal Baking Powder Co. of N.Y.	Royal Baking Powder Co. of N.J. (with Parcels B-G)	May 11, 1899	11:97	1	H
Standard Brands Inc. Royal Baking Powder Corp.	John W. Galbreath (with Parcels B-G)	December 28, 1945	6826:388	1	H



CHAIN OF TITLE  
BLOCK 2165

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	DATE	LIBER:PAGE	LOT	PARCEL
16 RUSH STREET					
Boerum, Jacob B.	Samuel Willets	February 21, 1851	237:289	16	
Willets, Samuel Willets, Sarah (wife)	Charlotte Kipp Nicholas Kipp	November 11, 1852	300:204	16	
Kipp, Charlotte Kipp, Nicholas	Gordon V.P. Patterson	June 23, 1853	327:337	16	
Patterson, Gordon V.P. Patterson, Martha M. (wife)	Robert W. Luwber	April 14, 1854	329:20	16	
Luwber, Robert W. Luwber, Elizabeth G. (wife)	Samuel B. Terry	February 11, 1860	519:101	16	
Remsen, George (sheriff)	Samuel Willets	August 17, 1861	529:25	16	
Willets, Samuel	Daniel Murphy	April 3, 1868	810:495	16	
Murphy, Daniel	John Fingleton	November 13, 1869	922:540	16	
Fingleton, John	Ann E. Murphy	December 24, 1869	928:152	16	
Barrett, David (referee)	Mary W. Wright	April 2, 1875	1197:216	16	
Wright, Mary W. (executors of)	John Knox	April 1, 1908	3059:465	16	



CHAIN OF TITLE  
BLOCK 2165

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	DATE	LIBER:PAGE	LOT	PARCEL
18 RUSH STREET					
Boerum, Jacob B.	Samuel Willets	February 21, 1851	237:289	17	
Willets, Samuel Willets, Sarah H. (wife)	Charlotte Kipp Nicholas Kipp	November 11, 1852	300:204	17	
Kipp, Charlotte Kipp, Nicholas	Gordon V.P. Patterson	June 23, 1853	327:337	17	
Patterson, Gordon V.P. Patterson, Martha M. (wife)	Robert W. Luwber	April 14, 1854	329:20	17	
Luwber, Robert W. Luwber, Elizabeth G. (wife)	Samuel B. Terry	February 11, 1860	519:101	17	
Remsen, George (sheriff)	Samuel Willets	August 17, 1861	559:23	17	
Willets, Samuel Willets, Sarah H. (wife)	George D. Sandford	January 6, 1869	865:536	17	
Sandford, George D. Sandford, Mary L.C. (wife)	Mary Parkhill	September 10, 1869	914:266	17	
Parkhill, Mary Parkhill, James (husband)	Abraham Michelson Davis Michelson	January 17, 1889	1856:290	17	
Michelson, Abraham Michelson, Sarah (wife) Michelson, Davis Michelson, Line (David)	Solomon Feiner	January 9, 1890	1938:465	17	
Feiner, Solomon Feiner, Sarah (wife)	Jacob Dauman Solomon Schelkowitz	May 28, 1890	1976:442	17	



GRANTOR	GRANTEE	DATE	LIBER:PAGE	LOT	PARCEL
Dauman, Jacob Dauman, Annie (wife) Scheikowitz, Solomon Scheikowitz, Fannie (wife)	Joseph Newborg	July 18, 1891	2058:379	17	
Newborg, Joseph Newborg, Esther (wife)	Jacob Dauman	July 18, 1891	2058:380	17	
Dauman, Jacob Dauman, Annie (wife)	Harris Siegel	November 28, 1891	2979:316	17	
Siegel, Harris Siegel, Hester (wife)	Pinkas Ganz	December 26, 1891	2083:392	17	
Ganz, Pinkas Ganz, Lena (wife)	Israel Schiff	March 17, 1892	2102:515	17	
Schiff, Israel Schiff, Annie (wife)	Naphtalia Schiff	April 19, 1892	2110:44	17	
Schiff, Naphtalia Schiff, Rifka (wife)	Joseph Newborg	June 30, 1892	2124:49	17	
Newborg, Joseph (deceased) Newborg, Leopold Newborg, Moses Newborg, Ernestine (executors & trustees)	Leopold B. Rosenberg	January 23, 1893	2158:149	17	
Rosenberg, Leopold B. Rosenberg, Clara (wife)	Simon Ganz ( $\frac{7}{8}$ interest) Mary Friedman ( $\frac{1}{8}$ interest)	January 2, 1894	2215:534	17	
Friedman, Mary	Rebecca Lewis ( $\frac{1}{8}$ interest)	January 3, 1894	2218:305	17	
Ganz, Simon Ganz, Malka (wife)	Morris Cohen ( $\frac{7}{8}$ interest)	March 24, 1894	2229:175	17	
Cohen, Morris Cohen, Eva (wife)	Abraham Elenstein	May 18, 1894	2239:395	17	
Lewis, Wolf	Abraham Elenstein	June 26, 1894	2245:275	17	
Friedman, Mary	Abraham Elenstein	June 26, 1894	2245:277	17	
Lewis, Rebecca	Abraham Elenstein	June 26, 1894	2245:278	17	
Elenstein, Abraham Elenstein, Sarah	Henry Gans	February 13, 1895	1:158	17	





GRANTOR	GRANTEE	DATE	LIBER:PAGE	LOT	PARCEL
Ellenstein, Abraham Ellenstein, Sarah	Michael Waxman	February 27, 1895	1:190	17	
Harrison, William (referee)	S. Beach Jones, Jr. (guardian of)	February 17, 1896	4:179	17	
Chester, S. Beach	John Knox	December 11, 1902	19:507	17	



CHAIN OF TITLE  
BLOCK 2165

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	DATE	LIBER:PAGE	LOT	PARCEL
20 RUSH STREET					
Boerum, Jacob B.	Samuel Willets	February 21, 1851	237:289	18	
Willets, Samuel Willets, Sarah (wife)	Charlotte Kipp Nicholas Kipp	November 11, 1852	300:204	18	
Kipp, Nicholas Kipp, Charlotte (wife)	Marvin Cross	February 28, 1853	312:491	18	
Johnson, Samuel Cross, Marvin (firm of Johnson & Cross)	John A. Cross (as assignee for Johnson & Cross)	March 8, 1855	388:252	18	
Remsen, George (sheriff)	John A. Cross	October 23, 1860	539:424	18	
Cross, John A. Johnson, Samuel Cross, Marvin	Marvin Cross	June 30, 1864	635:506	18	
Cross, Marvin Cross, Sarah M.	Maria Tilton	June 30, 1864	635:510	18	
Tilton, Maria Tilton, Leonard	Lucinda Roberts	December 28, 1889	1936:76	18	
Roberts, Lucinda (deceased) Roberts, Richard A. Roberts, Henry F. (as executors & trustees)	Amanda M. Price	May 12, 1891	2045:22	18	
Price, Amanda M.	Richard A. Roberts	May 12, 1891	2045:26	18	
Roberts, Richard A. Roberts, Eunice A. (heirs of)	Mary L. Perkins	December 23, 1904	28:114	18	