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ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SENSITIVITY EVALUATION
103-117 KENT AVENUE
WILLIAMSBURG, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

B2317
lots 1 through 7, 36

99 BSA 0021c

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December 1998

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LIST OF PERSONNEL

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Glenn R. Modica	-	Historian Co-Author



INTRODUCTION

This evaluation documents the potential prehistoric and historic sensitivity of the project area at 103-117 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for evaluating any identified resources within the parcel itself, this survey includes a synthesis of published and unpublished documentation of prehistoric and historic resources within and around the project area.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 sensitivity 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 Lots 1, 3, 5-8, and 36 on Block 2317. The current street addresses include 103-117 Kent Avenue and 51-63 North Seventh Street. The project area has a 180 foot frontage on the east side of Kent Avenue and a 150 foot frontage on the north side of North Seventh Street. It is bounded to the west by Kent Avenue, to the north and east by other lots, and to the south by North Seventh Street. See Figure 1 for the location of the project area.



Figure 1

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



GEOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL SETTING

Greenhouse Consultants visited the project location during December 1998. The property is currently the location of one structure covering the southwestern corner of Block 2317 (117 Kent Avenue). The former locations of 103-113 Kent Avenue are now a parking lot paved with asphalt. The remainder of the property, 61-63 North Seventh Street, consists of fenced in storage areas. These were locked during the project area inspection, but also appear to be paved. The structure at 117 Kent Avenue is one story with brick walls. There is a small cellar under the front of the structure housing the furnace. The remainder appears to be on a concrete slab floor. This also covers 115 Kent Avenue and 51-59 North Seventh Street.

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 Newton 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 sources 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 material on file at Greenhouse Consultants.

The nearest recorded prehistoric site to the project area is New York State Museum #3613, listed as **A** in Figure 2 and Table 1. This site, originally reported by Parker, is located along the south bank of Newtown Creek, approximately 1.1 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).

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 1.8 miles southwest of the project area. See Figure 2 where this site is designated **B**.

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

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

This survey has documented the reported or published locations of two prehistoric sites within two miles of the 103-117 Kent Avenue project area. The nearest stream to the project area, as shown on eighteenth and early nineteenth century maps, is Bushwick Creek. It is located 0.3 miles north of the project area, but was likely brackish at this point. No ponds or other freshwater sources are shown on or near the project area. This lack of a freshwater source and an inland location at least 300



feet from the shore of the East River indicate that the 103-117 Kent Avenue project area has a low probability of having been occupied during the prehistoric period.

TABLE 1
Prehistoric Sites in the Vicinity of 103-117 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn

Site Name	Parker#	NYSM#	Reference	Period	Description
A.	ACP-KINGS	3613	Parker 1922:Pl. 179	Traces of occupation
B.	Furman 1865:34	Contact, possibly earlier	Traces of occupation



HISTORIC SENSITIVITY

History of Williamsburg

Western Long Island was settled as early as 1630 by Dutch and Walloon colonists. In 1638 the Dutch West India Company purchased land from local Indians, which they named Boswijic, meaning Town of Woods. The parcel included some 3,860 acres of land lying along the East River from Wallabout Creek to Newtown Creek, running back "about one miles [sic] unto the Cripplebush" (Armbruster 1942:1). The Cripplebush was a dense thicket covering much of present day Williamsburg.

By 1660 the Dutch West India Company chartered the independent village of Bushwick which lay between the Newtown Creek and Bushwick Kill. Twenty-two house lots were surveyed, laid out and enclosed by a stockade with farms outside the palisades laid out into narrow strips (Stiles 1884:276).

That same year a second village was established near what is now South 4th Street. The village was built upon land that jutted out into the river known as Kerbout or "Lookout." These settlements were slow to develop as most Dutchmen were lured as settlers, but preferred to participate in trading (Stiles 1884:273). Both of these initial settlements lay outside the project area.

After the British seized control of the colony in 1664 there was little change in the area for over a century. The Ratzer map of 1767, presented here as Figure 3, shows the rural landscape dotted with homesteads amidst large tracts of farmland. The great landowning families of Brooklyn, Meserole, Titus, Boerum and Remsen, controlled great swaths of land which were passed down for generations until the nineteenth century.

In 1800 Richard Woodhull purchased fifteen acres of land in the vicinity of North Fourth Street. It was surveyed and laid out into lots by Colonel Williams, from which Williamsburg takes its name. Soon thereafter, Woodhull started a ferry service from the foot of North Second Street to Grand Street (Corlears Hook), Manhattan. His development failed to prosper and by 1811 Woodhull was bankrupt. The land was seized by the sheriff (Stiles 1884:273).

A second attempt to spur development was made in 1810 by Thomas Morrell. Morrell turned 28 acres of farmland near Grand Street into city lots. He called the development Yorktown and established a ferry from Grand Street, which for a time rivaled Woodhull's ferry to the north (Stiles 1884:293).

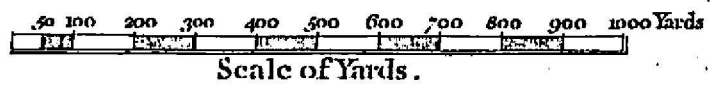
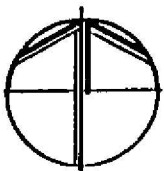
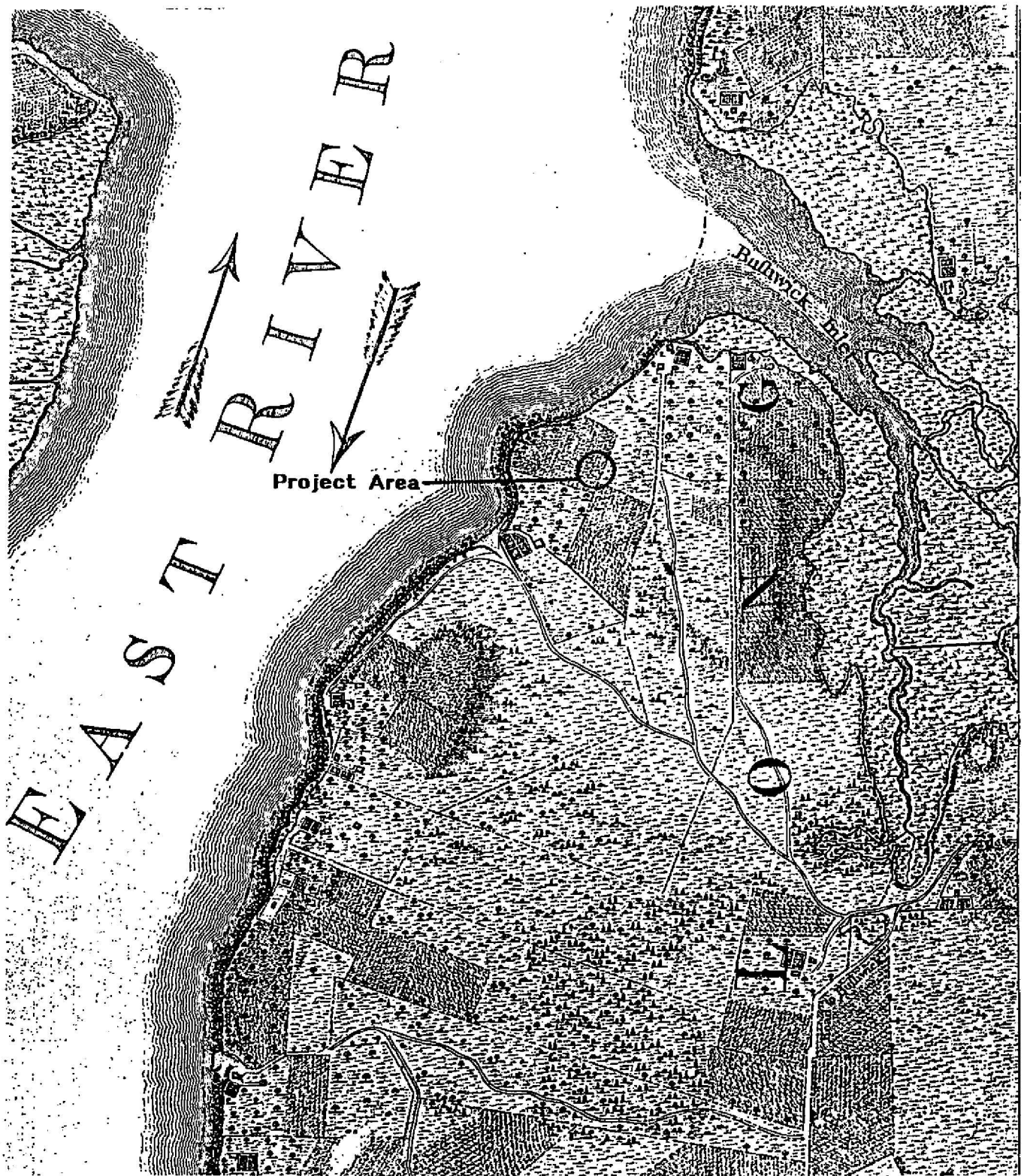


Figure 3 From the 1776 Ratzer plan, surveyed 1766/67.



In 1827 the village of Williamsburg was incorporated (Armbruster 1942:2). It included 23 farms with a population of just over one thousand (ibid.:5). In 1835 the village limits were extended as part of Bushwick was annexed. Williamsburg was laid out into 1100 city lots, including the project area, with over 500 houses being built by 1840 (ibid.:8). With a population of 5,094 the town of Williamsburg was incorporated in 1840. By 1851 it became a separate city but financial instability led to its incorporation with the City of Brooklyn in 1854 (Stiles 1884:297-303).

By mid-century Williamsburg had changed from a rural retreat to an industrial district. The river's edge formerly was a favorite spot for bathing, boating and fishing. Willow Grove lay between North Eighth and North Tenth Streets, a verdant area with picnic grounds and bathhouses. A pleasure railway and Ragnor's Regatta Pavilion were located between North Sixth and North Seventh Streets, directly across from the project area (Armbruster 1942:203).

The Houston Street ferry, leaving from the foot of Grand Street, Brooklyn on the site of Morrell's earlier ferry, was formally chartered in 1842 (Armbruster 1942:42). Hundreds of immigrants from Manhattan's Lower East Side made the short trip across the river in search of better and more affordable housing. These nineteenth century settlers of Williamsburg came in search of jobs that could be found in the nascent industries located along the waterfront.

Shipyards, iron foundries, glass works and refineries fueled Brooklyn's industrial expansion which, by the end of the century dominated the waterfront from Newtown Creek to Red Hook. Some of the largest industrial firms in the nation operated in Williamsburg. Haveneger and Elders sugar refineries occupied entire blocks south of North Fifth Street. Charles Pratt's Astral Oil, later part of Standard Oil, had refineries along the Bushwick Creek, at North Thirteenth Street. Hecla Iron Works, cast-iron manufacturers, were located along North Tenth Street.

A result of the industrialization was the construction of nearby workers' housing. Hundreds of two to three story frame dwellings and three to four story brick tenements were built to house the unabated influx of immigrant labor. The Irish predominated although there were some German enclaves. The construction of the Williamsburg Bridge in 1909 brought many Jewish and Eastern European immigrants to the area, who also began purchasing much of the property in the area (Brooklyn Department of Buildings:Docket Books).

The cost of doing business in Brooklyn soon became prohibitive for many industries. The loss of industry was hastened by the Depression, and went into full scale decline after the Second World War. The first housing project built in the city, the Williamsburg Houses, leveled many nineteenth century buildings. Construction of



the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway in the 1950s led to the razing of even more buildings and further blighted a large portion of the neighborhood.



Project Area History

The project area is located within the former Francis Titus farm. Titus acquired the title to 116 acres in 1719 (Deeds, Liber 4:227). Francis Titus was the son of Captain Titus Strachs de Vries who owned a grist mill in New Utrecht in 1660. Francis Titus died in 1760 leaving the farm to his son, Colonel Francis Titus, who erected a house on what is now Kent Avenue and North Sixth Street. This house was demolished sometime before 1884 (Stiles 1884:283). After the Colonel's death, the farm was devised to his eldest son, also named Francis. He erected the Titus homestead at the northeast corner of South First Street and Kent Avenue. This structure later became known as "Old Charlum's" farmstead barn and was the headquarters for village politics (Stiles 1884:293).

In 1827 when the village of Williamsburg was incorporated, the land was surveyed by David Ewen and laid out into 400 foot by 200 foot blocks divided into lots each 25 feet by 100 feet (see Figure 4). In 1832 the heirs of Francis Titus sold the land to James M. Halsey (Liber 32:440). Halsey's house and stable were located directly across the street from the project area on the west side of Kent Avenue. Halsey had the property surveyed and filed as Map #208 in the Brooklyn Office of the Register, December 25, 1833. This figure was not reproduced for this report. The map shows the project area being comprised of Lots 50-59 on this map. In 1834 Halsey sold the property to William Sinclair, Silas Butzer and Charles O'Hara who filed a similar map (#377) with the Register's office. This consortium went bankrupt, perhaps as a result of the Panic of 1837, without ever improving the property.

By 1836 Kent Avenue, then known as First Street, was opened from North Second to North Twelfth Streets. North Seventh Street was opened from the East River to the village line in 1835. North Eighth Street was opened approximately 1845 (Brooklyn Topographical Bureau Department n.d.).

The first improvements to be made within the project area occur by 1850 as shown on the Harrison map (see Figure 5). A row of five houses was built from 101-109 Kent Avenue. In 1847 Charles Felch of New York purchased four lots, 49052 on the Halsey and Sinclair maps, from John C. Mallory of Newton Queens for \$2,650 (Liber 164:441). Felch resold the same property in 1852 to Amos Willets for \$10,000 (Liber 274:53). This increase in price suggests the presence of improvements which is confirmed by the deed which describes the southern boundary of the property "ranging along the outside wall to the southern house" (ibid.).

This is the first mention of a house in any of the deeds related to the property. Apparently Felch subdivided the 100 foot property into five twenty foot parcels. Willets sold the five houses in 1864 to Mary W. Wright of Ohio, who owned the property until 1907 (Liber 647:913). The houses were three bays wide, three stories



Figure 4 From the 1833 McDowell Map of the Village of Williamsburg.



tall and built of brick construction with stone foundations (Photograph, Brooklyn Department of Taxes, c. 1940). They were 37 feet deep on a lot that was 71.11 feet deep. Four of these houses were within the project area.

Two other structures appear within the project area by 1850. These are 117 Kent Avenue and 61 North Seventh Street. These properties were purchased by Patrick Flaherty, without improvements, in 1845 and 1847, respectively. See Appendix 2. Sometime between the time of purchase and 1850, Flaherty erected three-story frame residences on these sites.

By 1869 the rest of the lots within the project area have been improved as shown on the Dripps Atlas (see Figure 6). Nos. 111 and 113 Kent Avenue each have three-story frame residences as well as three-story rear buildings built on the back of the lot. These are built sometime after 1857 by John C. Mallory who acquired title to these unimproved lots in that year. Both 111 and 113 Kent Avenue have a vacant central yard.

Nos. 115 Kent Avenue and 63 North Seventh Street were acquired by Patrick Flaherty between 1847-50. No. 115 Kent Avenue has a three-story brick residence. No. 63 North Seventh Street also has a three-story brick residence as well as a three-story brick base building on the rear of its lot leaving a central yard. There is also a three-story frame residence at No. 59 North Seventh Street, which is within the lot of No. 117 Kent Avenue. By this time No. 61 North Seventh Street has a three-story back building at the rear of its lot leaving a central yard. Sometime between 1850 and 1869, one-story extensions, possibly porches, were added to the rears of Nos. 103-109 Kent Avenue.

Water mains were laid in the surrounding streets during the 1860s. A six-inch pipe under Kent Avenue was turned on September 25, 1860 (Bureau of Water Supply Book 546). Original records for water main installation under North Seventh Street could not be found. It is known, however, that a six-inch pipe was laid in North Eighth Street from Kent Avenue to Driggs Avenue in 1866 and that a six-inch pipe was laid under North Seventh Street from Kent Avenue to the East River in 1865 (Bureau of Water Supply Books 550 and 549). It can therefore be assumed that water was turned on east of Kent Avenue along North Seventh Street sometime during or soon after 1866.

Sewer connections were made between March 26, 1870 and August 5, 1873 (see Appendix 1).

Sometime between 1886-87 the frame dwellings at Nos. 111-113 Kent Avenue were demolished (Robinson 1886; Sanborn 1887; see Figure 6). Robinson 1886 was not



reproduced for this report. A one-story blacksmith shop appears at the rear lot of No. 111 Kent Avenue. See Figure 7. By 1905 Eben F. Blaisdell erected a two-story frame building on this site which was used for the manufacture of wagons. This structure fully occupied its 50 foot by 100 foot lot with a furnace at the northeast corner of the building (Sanborn 1905; see Figure 8). No other changes are evident within the project area.

By 1916 the vacant areas within the lots of Nos. 115-117 Kent Avenue had been almost completely filled in with one-story buildings (Sanborn 1916; see Figure 9). Directly behind and adjacent to No. 59 Seventh Street is a one-story structure. This building is connected to a larger building fronting North Seventh Street. It ranged fifty feet north to the northern edge of No. 115 Kent Avenue lot line. Moving west was another one-story structure that was directly behind and adjacent to No. 117 Kent Avenue.

Also apparent in the 1916 Sanborn was the presence of privies in the rear of No. 109 Kent Avenue and in the central yard of No. 61 North Seventh Street. Similar structures, although not labeled as such, appear directly behind No. 115 Kent Avenue and in the central yard of No. 63 North Seventh Street.

No changes to the project area were noted in the 1929 Hyde map. See Figure 10.

By 1942 all structures within Nos. 109-117 Kent Avenue and 59-63 North Seventh Street have been demolished (Sanborn 1942; see Figure 11). Between 1942 and 1951 two one-story warehouses were built at 115-117 Kent Avenue and 61-63 North Seventh Street (Sanborn 1951; see Figure 11). The structure at 115-117 Kent Avenue was built on a concrete slab so little underground disturbance may have occurred. The type of construction of Nos. 61-63 North Seventh Street is not known but considering it is also a one-story structure, it is likely that very little underground disturbance occurred.

Between 1951 and 1987 the one-story storage facility at 61-63 North Seventh Street was demolished (Sanborn 1987; see Figure 12). Three of the brick residences at 103-107 Kent Avenue were also razed during this period.

All of the original buildings erected within the project area were used as residences. Consultation of the census records between 1865 and 1880 show that these buildings were occupied mainly by Irish immigrants. Many of the occupants were employed as unskilled laborers. There were also many skilled laborers among the tenants, including boilermakers, stonecutters, coopers and shoemakers. Professionals included: a lawyer, engineers, bookbinders, blacksmiths, hotel keeper, policeman, and a gentleman.

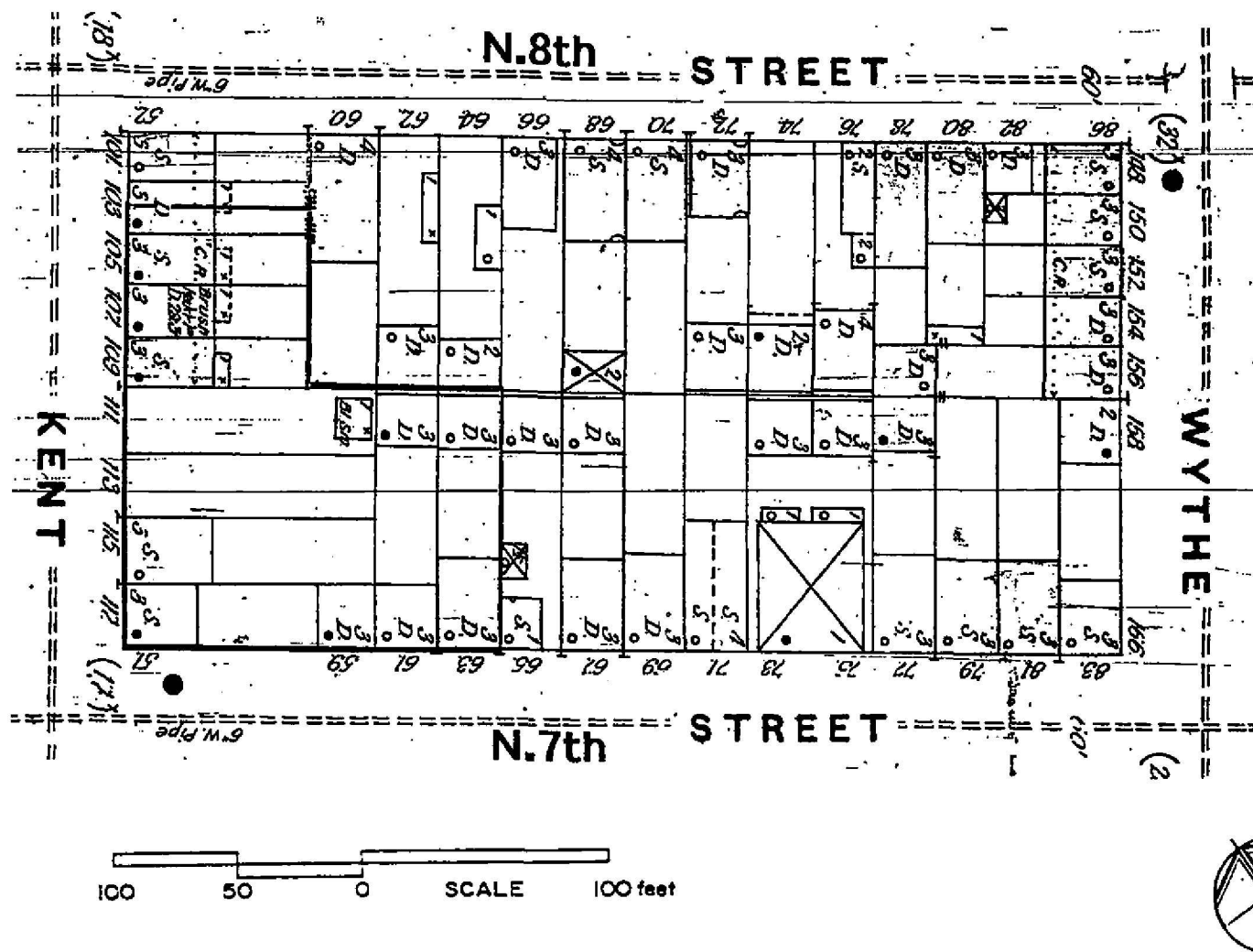


Figure 7 From the 1887 Sanborn Insurance Maps of the City of Brooklyn.

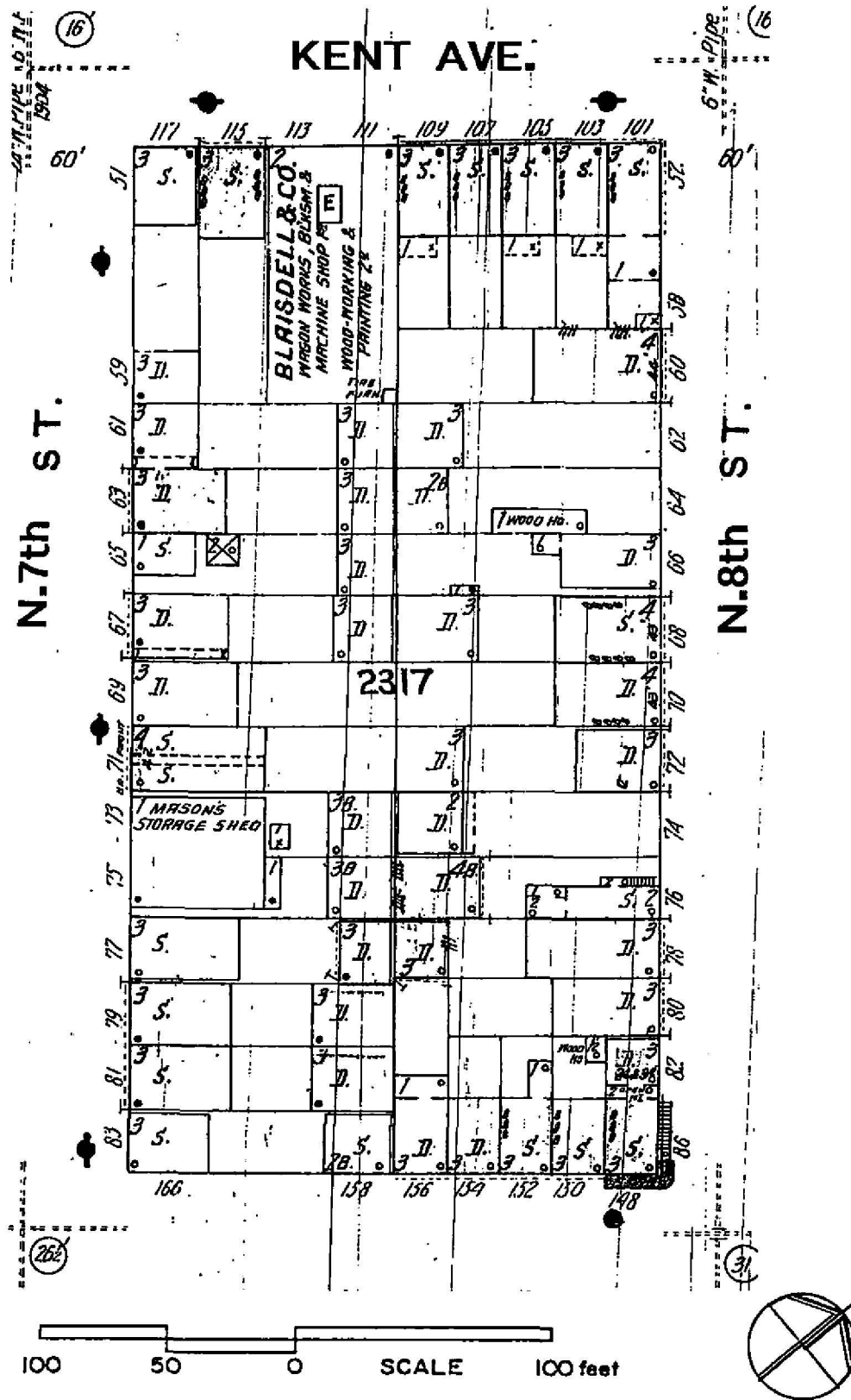


Figure 8 From the 1905 Sanborn Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn.

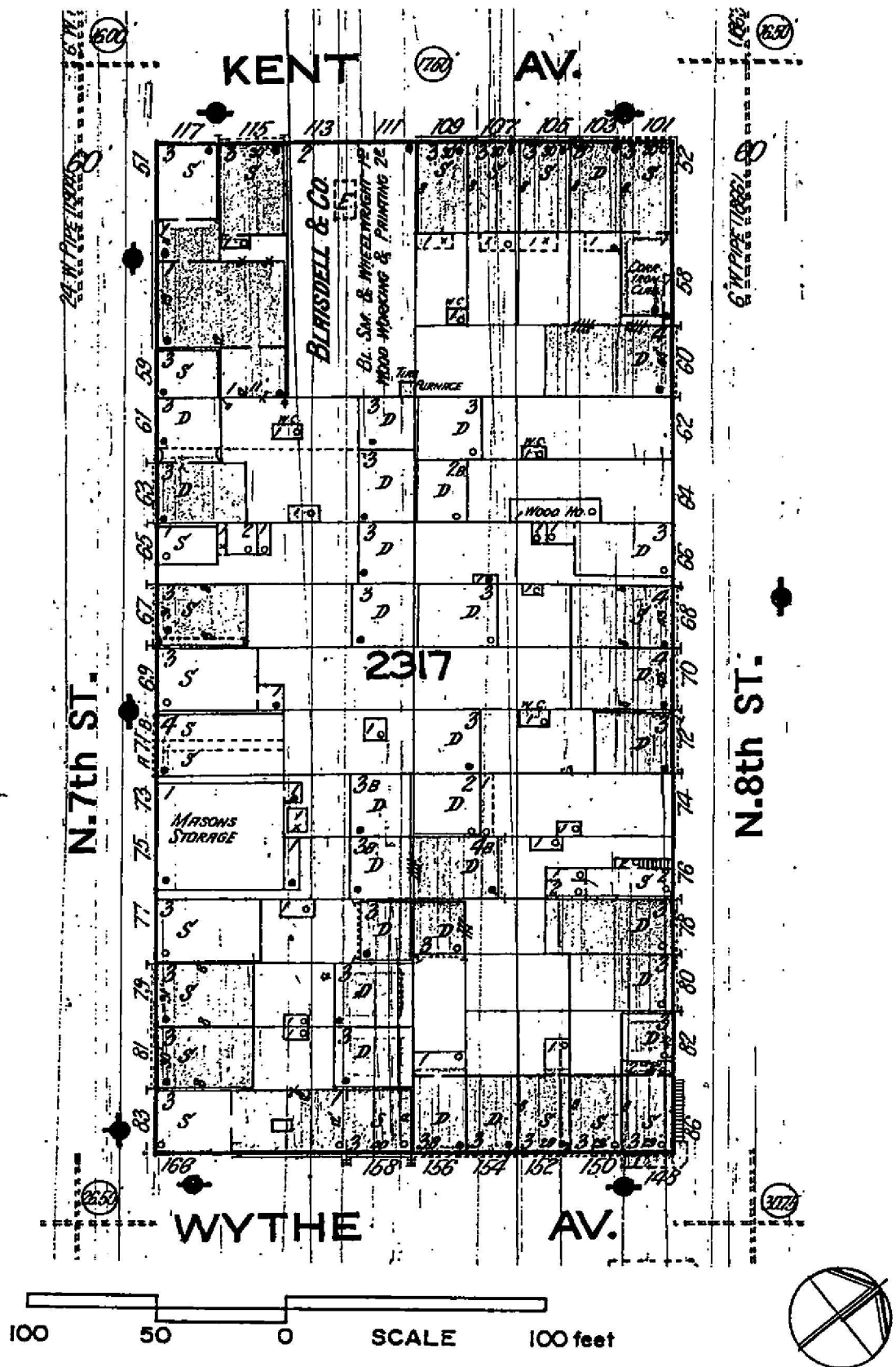


Figure 9 From the 1916 Sanborn Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn.

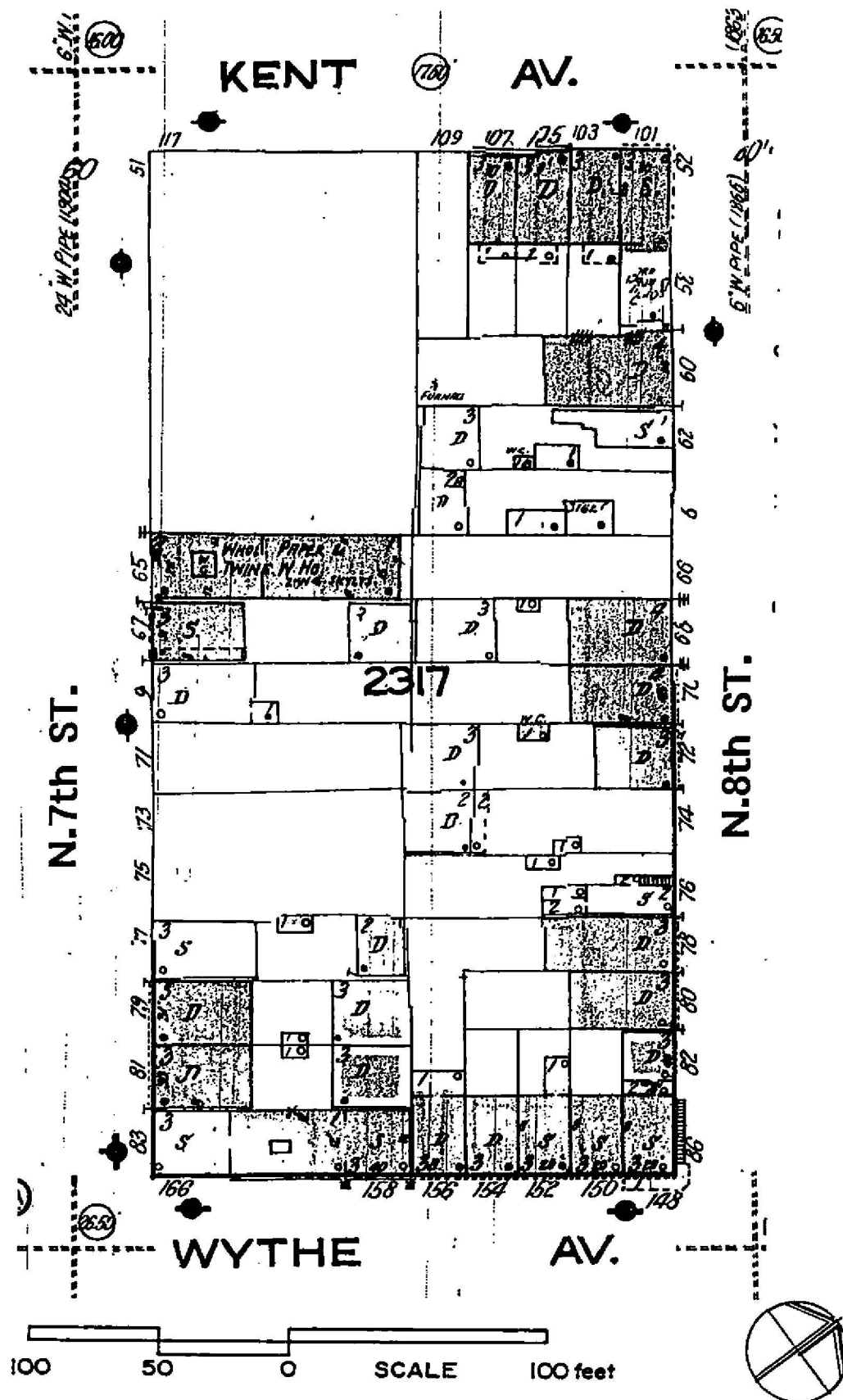


Figure 11 From the 1942 Sanborn Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn.

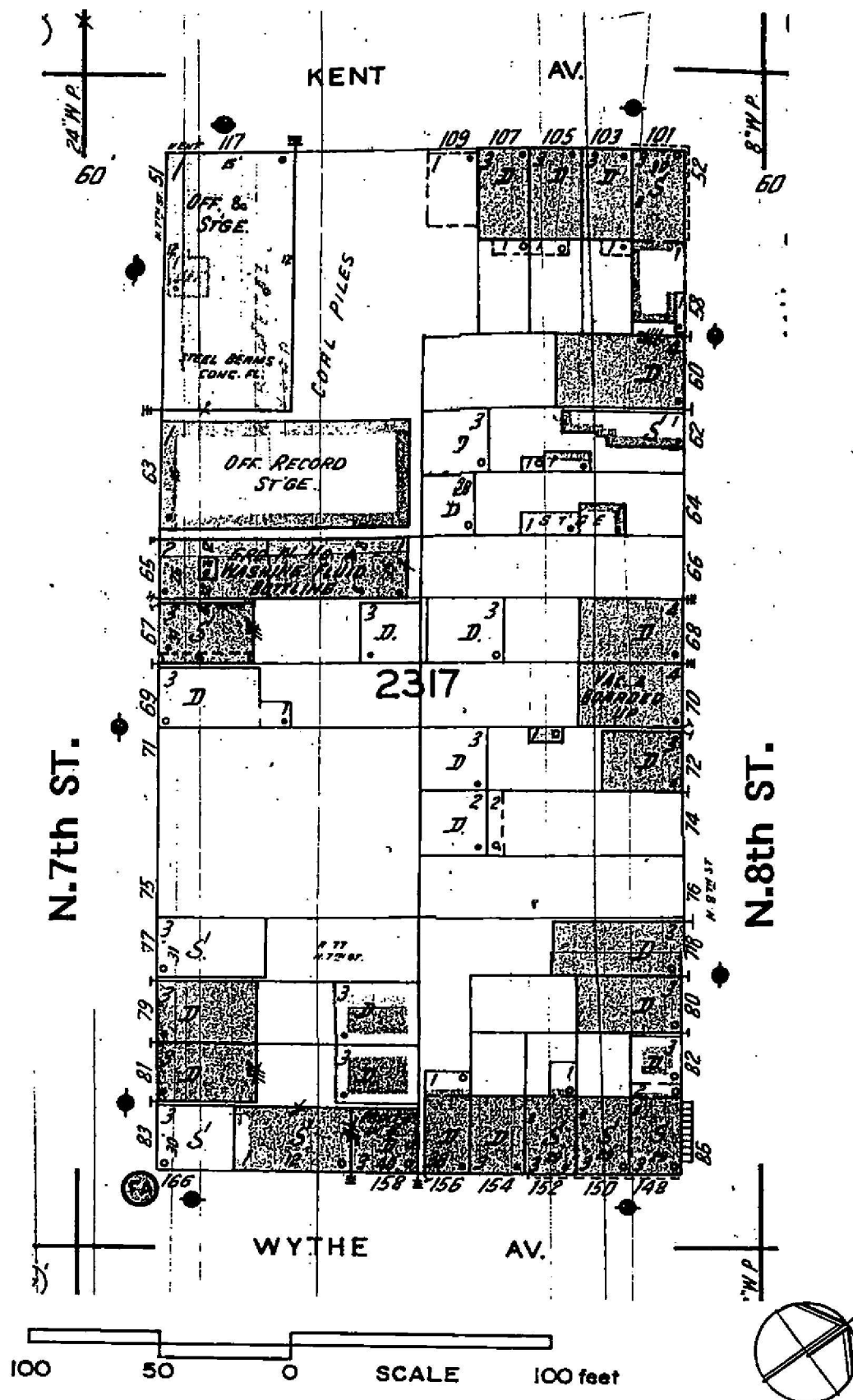


Figure 12 From the 1951 Sanborn Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn.

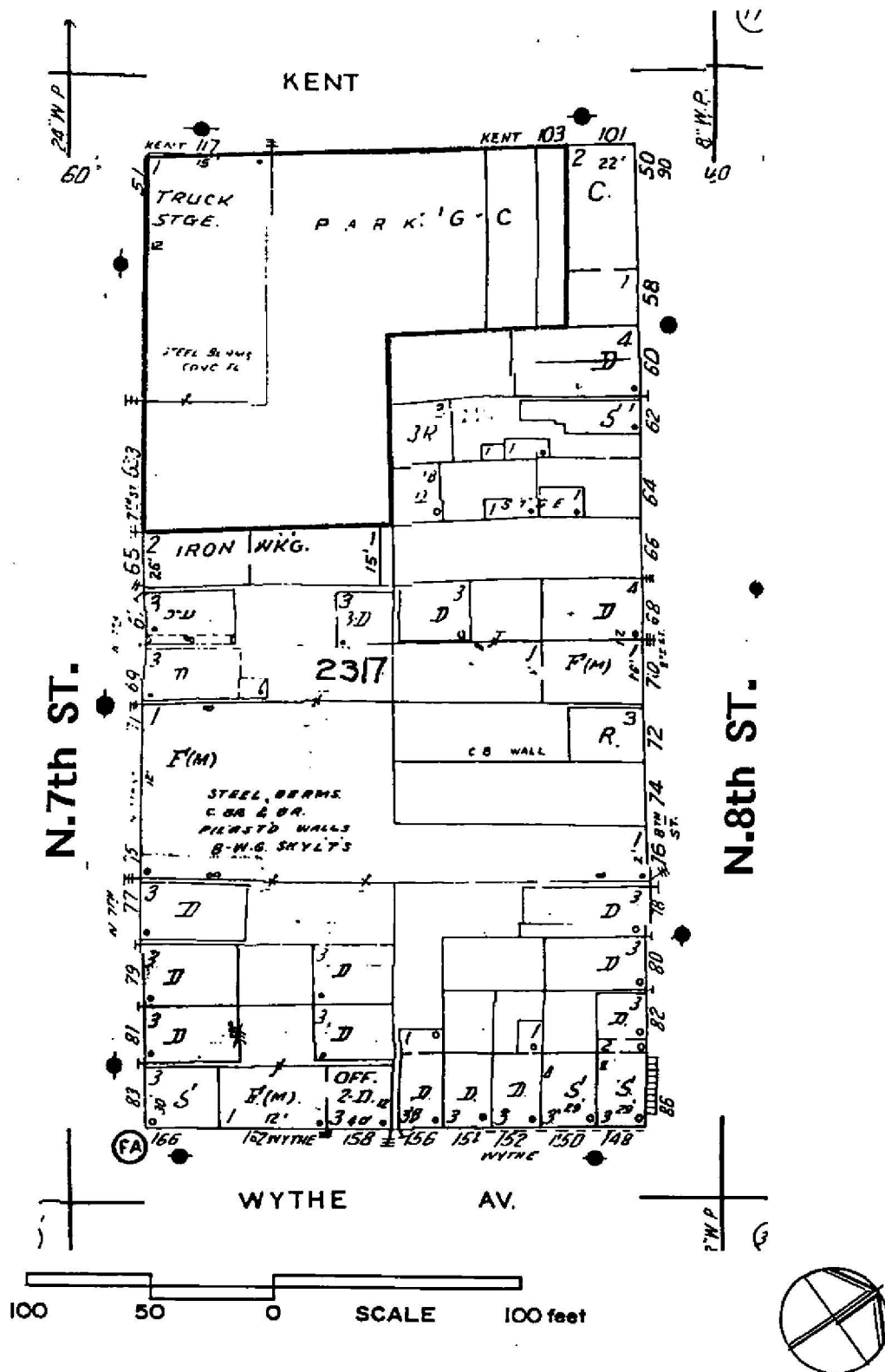


Figure 13 From the 1987 Sanborn Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn.



Some families resided in the same or adjacent houses for over ten years, including the Coffees, Maxwells and Flahertys (see Appendix 3). Because the enumerator of the 1865 and 1870 census did not include house numbers, plus the presence of back buildings within some lots, it is difficult to ascertain precisely the residents of a front or rear building within the lot. City directories were consulted but they fail to mention whether the occupant resided in the front or rear dwelling.

Nos. 103-109 Kent Avenue had commercial storefronts as shown in Figures 7-12. These maps do not show what businesses used these shops.

The nearest New York City landmark is the Russian Orthodox Cathedral of the Transfiguration of Our Lord located at Driggs Avenue and North 12th Street (Dolkart 1998:178). This building is approximately 0.3 miles east of the project area.



RESULTS

The series of maps collected as part of this research show that six structures existed within the project area by 1850. These structures were 103, 105, 107, 109 and 117 Kent Avenue and 61 North Seventh Street. Water mains became available between 1860 and 1866, so all these structures must have had cisterns or wells. By 1869 a rear structure has been added to 61 North Seventh Street, and a structure has been built at 115 Kent Avenue. All of the project area lots were connected to the sewers between March 1870 and July 1873, so 103-109, 115 and 117 Kent Avenue, and 61 North Seventh Street all must have had privies. By 1887 the rear of the lots at 103-109 Kent Avenue were taken to form a new lot facing North Eighth Street. This lot is outside the project area. Also by 1887, a three-story structure is built at the rear of 117 Kent Avenue. In summary, 103-109 and 117 Kent Avenue and 61 North Seventh Street all must have had both privies and cisterns/wells when built circa 1850. No. 115 Kent Avenue may also have had a privy but not a cistern or well. The privies at 117 Kent Avenue and 61 North Seventh Street may have been disturbed or destroyed by the rear buildings. Both 115 and 117 Kent Avenue are now under the present structure which evidently will not be demolished for this project. This leaves 103-109 Kent Avenue and 61 North Seventh Street. No. 103 Kent Avenue has been bisected by the new structure at 101 Kent, and all of 103-109 Kent no longer includes the original rear portions of the lots. No. 61 North Seventh Street had an open central yard until circa 1951 when it was covered by a one-story structure.



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The above text has documented that the 103-117 Kent Avenue project area has a low probability of preserving archaeological evidence from the prehistoric period. The lack of fresh water nearby and the distance to the shore of the East River indicate that this location was probably not occupied by prehistoric people.

The section on historic sensitivity has documented that six lots within the project area had structures prior to the availability of water and sewer lines. Four of these, 103-109 Kent Avenue, no longer include the rear of the lots which likely held the privies. One lot, 117 Kent Avenue, will evidently not be impacted. The last lot, 61 North Seventh Street, had a three-story structure built at the rear but only minor impacts to the central yard.

We recommend archaeological testing prior to any construction in 105, 107 and 109 Kent Avenue and 61 North Seventh Street. The purpose of the testing is to search for cisterns or wells in all four lots and a possible privy at 61 North Seventh Street. These features would have been filled by various middle and working class residents primarily of Irish descent. This testing should be in the form of backhoe trenching.



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APPENDIX 1
SEWER CONNECTIONS

ADDRESS	BLOCK/LOT	DATE	OWNER
101 Kent Avenue	2317/9	ca. May 1870	?
103 Kent Avenue	2317/8	ca. May 1870	?
105 Kent Avenue	2317/7	March 26, 1870	Mary Wright
107 Kent Avenue	2317/6	ca. May 1870	?
109 Kent Avenue	2317/5	March 26, 1870	Mary Wright
111 Kent Avenue	2317/4	Connected No reference #	?
113 Kent Avenue	2317/3	July 12, 1873	J. Schaife
115 Kent Avenue	2317/2	June 20, 1871	Flaherty
117 Kent Avenue	2317/1	ca. May 1872	?
59 N. Seventh St.	2317/1		
61 N. Seventh St.	2317/37	April 18, 1872	Burk
63 N. Seventh St.	2317/36	March 28, 1872	Schimith?



APPENDIX 3
CENSUS 103 KENT AVENUE

DATE	HEAD	OCCUPATION	COUNTRY	FAMS/TOTAL
1880	Lowrey, John Reilly, Thomas Foley, Mary Magher, Patrick	Laborer ----- Blacksmith	Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland	4/13
1875	McElroy, Patrick Morgan, Mary Cullen, John Foley, Johanna	Laborer Washwoman Laborer -----	Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland	4/18
1870	Flanigan, Bridget Mathews, Patrick Tobin, Mary? Newcomb, James Butler, Thomas Jones, James?	Keeps house Laborer Keeps house Sawyer Rigger Laborer	Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland	6/25
1865	Doran, James Malory, James Eagan, John Mathews, Patrick	Blacksmith Coalman Laborer Ship carpenter	Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland	4/23



APPENDIX 2
CHAIN OF TITLE

Grantor	Grantee	Record Date	Liber:Page	Lot
Millard, A. Orville (Master in Chancery)	Mallory, John C.	March 31, 1845	129:171	101-109 Kent Avenue
Mallory, John C.	Felch, Charles	June 3, 1847	164:441	101-109 Kent Avenue
Felch, Charles and Mary	Willets, Amos	March 22, 1852	274:53	101-109 Kent Avenue
Willets, Daniel T.	Wright, Adam and Mary	November 10, 1864	647:468	101-109 Kent Avenue
Willets, Amos (widow of)	Wright, Adam and Mary	November 10, 1864	647:453	101-109 Kent Avenue
Wright, Mary, executors of	Straub, Michael	April 1, 1907	3059:464	101-109 Kent Avenue
Halsey, James C., executors and heirs of	Mallory, Winifred and John	April 21, 1857	447:358	111-113 Kent Avenue
Halsey, James C., children of	Mallory, Winifred C. and John	March 18, 1880	1391:244	111-113 Kent Avenue
Halsey, James C., children of	Mallory, Winifred C. and John	March 18, 1880	1391:246	111-113 Kent Avenue
Hagemeyer, Francis E.	Blaisdell, Eber F.	June 5, 1888	1814:423	111-113 Kent Avenue
Mallory, James H.	Blaisdell, Eber F.	June 5, 1888	1814:421	111-113 Kent Avenue
Halsey, Edward C.	Flaherty, Patrick	March 5, 1849	195:299	115 Kent Avenue
Burke, Bridget	Kelly, John J.	March 9, 1891	2031:454	115 Kent Avenue
Halsey, Eliza and John C., executors of	Flaherty, Patrick	August 16, 1845	135:94	59 North Seventh/ 117 Kent Avenue
New, Jacob (representing Andrew Coffey and Mary O'Donnell)	Ross, Joseph	February 19, 1891	2028:406	59 North Seventh/ 117 Kent Avenue
Coffey, Eliza McDillon	Ross, Joseph	February 19, 1891	2028:405	59 North Seventh/ 117 Kent Avenue
Ross, Joseph	Kelly, John J.	May 19, 1891	2046:442	59 North Seventh/ 117 Kent Avenue
Hurlbut, Eliz. and Wm.	Flaherty, Patrick	October 7, 1847	169:127	61 North Seventh
Burke, Beth, et al.	Kelly, John J.	March 15, 1895	Section 8; 1:273	61 North Seventh
Butler, Phoebe Butler, James Hurlbut, Eliza Hurlbut, Wm.	Flaherty, Patrick	November 2, 1850	228:490	63 North Seventh
Coffey, Eliz. M., heirs of	Kelly, John J.	March 15, 1895	Section 8; 1:272	63 North Seventh



APPENDIX 3
CENSUS 105 KENT AVENUE

DATE	HEAD	OCCUPATION	COUNTRY	FAMS/TOTAL
1880	McLoughlin, Lawrence Connoly, Patrick Hughes, Patrick Brennan, Thomas Devlin, John	Laborer Laborer Laborer Cooper Junk dealer	Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland	5/19
1875	Jones, James Moran, Thomas Moran, Eliz. McLoughlin, Lawrence Tracy, Susan Cahill, John	Laborer Brass finisher Whitesmith Blacksmith Seamstress Laborer	Ireland New York Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland	5/21
1870	Flynn, John Moran, Eliz. Shoils, James? Castle, Wm. McLoughlin, Lawrence	Laborer Keeps house Watch (maker)? Cooper Laborer	Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland	5/23
1865	McDermott, Michael Bottle, Edward McGuire, Mary Kelly, Patrick	Laborer Riveter ----- Sawyer	Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland	4/14



APPENDIX 3
CENSUS 107 KENT AVENUE

DATE	HEAD	OCCUPATION	COUNTRY	FAMS/TOTAL
1880	Tamany, John Finnegan, Charles Nolan, John	Captain of Lighter Laborer Laborer	New York Ireland Ireland	3/11
1875	O'Donnell, Hugh Mains, Maggie ? Finnegan, Charles	Laborer Boarder Porter in Tin Store	Ireland New York Ireland	2/11
1870	Kraft, Henry O'Donnell, Hugh Maber/Weber, Thomas Finnigan, Charles	Shoemaker Laborer Shoe factory Laborer	Germany? Ireland Ireland Ireland	4/22
1865	McDonald, James Hill, Michael McCommon, Michael?	----- Laborer Laborer	Ireland Ireland Ireland	3/9



APPENDIX 3
CENSUS 109 KENT AVENUE

DATE	HEAD	OCCUPATION	COUNTRY	FAMS/TOTAL
1880	Finnegan, Oben? Trafnor, James Gaynor, Patrick Conway, Patrick Murphy, Patrick (stepson)	Cooper Laborer Laborer Dry goods Segars	Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland Indiana	5/19
1875	Gunn, Mary Trafnor, James	Candy shop Laborer	Ireland Ireland	2/5
1870	Waid, Samuel Reily, Christopher Brick, Geo. Sheridan, Joseph Gunn/Quinn, Mary	Laborer Tinsmith Retail dealer	Mississippi Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland	5/25
1865	Dougherty, John Smith, Margaret Agnew?, James Olsen, Isaac	----- ----- Laborer Seaman	Ireland Ireland Ireland Norway	4/11



APPENDIX 3
CENSUS 111 KENT AVENUE

DATE	HEAD	OCCUPATION	COUNTRY	FAMS/TOTAL
1880	Collins, Patrick Cass, Patrick Herman, George Pryor, Hugh Corcoran, John Hensel, August	Making nails Boarder; Lawyer Engineer Shoes Boarder; Ship carpenter Tinsmith	Ireland Ireland Holland Ireland Ireland Germany	4/17
1875	King, Mrs. B. O'Connor/O'Connell, Joseph Reilly, Thomas	Fancy store Axe turner Laborer	Ireland Connecticut Ireland	Framed 2,500 3/8
1870	McDonnaugh, Peter McCarroll, John Riley, Thomas Kelly, James Gallagher, John	Boiler maker Laborer Laborer Laborer Laborer	Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland	5/27
1865	Classon, Thomas Collins, John Gallagher, John McGrath, John	Laborer Laborer Laborer Soldier	Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland	4/17



APPENDIX 3
CENSUS 113 KENT AVENUE

DATE	HEAD	OCCUPATION	COUNTRY	FAMS/TOTAL
1880	Rodgers, Mary Scalfe, Thomas	Junk shop Shoes	Ireland England	2/7
1875	Flynn, Patrick Scalfe, Thomas Flynn, Michael Norton, Joseph McCormick, Peter	Laborer Laborer Laborer Printer	Ireland New York Ireland Ireland	5/19
1870	Smith, Patrick Delmey, Wm. Morgan, Mary Cussick, Eliz. Cravan, James Touey, Bridget Skipf, Thomas	Laborer Boarder; Laborer Keeps house Operator Laborer Seamstress Shoemaker	New York Ireland Ireland New York Ireland Ireland England	7/30
1865	Ray, Thomas Reilley, Thomas Foley, John Hughes, Edward Green, John	Shoemaker Plumber Laborer Laborer Laborer	Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland	5/23



APPENDIX 3
CENSUS 115 KENT AVENUE

DATE	HEAD	OCCUPATION	COUNTRY	FAMS/TOTAL
1880	Shannon, John Fagan, John (godfather) Burke, James Bartz, August Rahio/Rakio, Michael Parks, August	Policeman ----- Axle maker Piano maker Lumber yard Boarder; Piano maker	Ireland Ireland England Germany Ireland Germany	4/13
1875	Burke, James Shannon, John	Spring maker Policeman	Connecticut Ireland	& Bridget Flaherty (godmother)
1870	Walsh, Geo. Minard?, Michael Shannon, John Fagan, John Fitzgerald, James Coffee, Thomas	Cartman Teamster Policeman Gentleman Machinist Retail shoes	Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland New York	6/25
1865	Coffee, Cath. Fagan, John Leonard, John Brestlin, Thomas	----- Laborer Ship's sawyer Boilermaker	Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland	4/15



APPENDIX 3
CENSUS 117 KENT AVENUE

DATE	HEAD	OCCUPATION	COUNTRY	FAMS/TOTAL
1880	Flanigan, Patrick Kelly, John	Laborer Hotel keeper	Ireland Ireland	2/5
1875	Kennedy, John Meyer, Andrew	Liquor store Carriage painter	Ireland New York	2/8
1870	Cassin, Thomas Riley, Thomas	Retail Laborer	Ireland Ireland	2/7
1865	Kenyon, James	Boilermaker	England	1/3



APPENDIX 3
CENSUS 59 NORTH SEVENTH STREET

DATE	HEAD	OCCUPATION	COUNTRY	FAMS/TOTAL
1880	Coffee, Eliz. (widow)	-----	Ireland	
1875	Coffee, Wm.	Stonecutter		Eliz. Coffee owner
1870	Coffee, Wm. Cullard, Owen	Stone cutter Laborer		
1865	Coffee, Wm. Suder, Thomas	Stonecutter -----	Ireland Ireland	2/7



APPENDIX 3
CENSUS 61 NORTH SEVENTH STREET

DATE	HEAD	OCCUPATION	COUNTRY	FAMS/TOTAL
1880	Dordendoff, Dedrich Somers, Samuel	Laborer Painter	Germany Ireland	2/11
1880 Back?	Coffee, Andrew McNally, Richard	Stonecutter Laborer	New York Ireland	2/10
1875	West, Thomas O'Neill, John McDermitt, John McDonnell, Eliz. Coffee, Andrew Langan, Martin	Spring fairier Blacksmith Laborer Wash woman Stonecutter -----	Ireland England Ireland Ireland Brooklyn Ireland	6/28
1870	Flaherty, Bridget Sommers, Samuel Dempsey, James White, Wm.	Keeps house Painter Laborer Laborer	Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland	4/8
1870: Rear?	Smith, John O'Neill, John	Shoe retailer Blacksmith	New York Ireland	2/7
1865	Colway, Refe Finnigan, Charles	----- Tinmith	Ireland Ireland	
1865 rear?	Ferrel, Peter Hughes, Bernard	Mason Laborer	Ireland Ireland	



APPENDIX 3
CENSUS 63 NORTH SEVENTH STREET

DATE	HEAD	OCCUPATION	COUNTRY	FAMS/TOTAL
1880	Wallace, Hugh Dunn, John Morgan, Patrick King, Bridget Hearnster?, Mary Reilly, Robt. Brady, Robt. Powers, Mary	Laborer Boarder; Laborer Laborer Boarder; ----- Boarder; Servant Boarder; Servant Boarder; Laborer Boarder	Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland	
1880 rear?	Keogh, Patrick Cox, Theodore Smith, John Van Arsdale, Russell Tobin, Nora	Carpenter Truck driver Bookbinder Engineer Boarder; Parasol maker	Ireland Germany New York New York Ireland	
1875 rear	Maxwell, John Cannon, Ellen Morgan, Patrick Sommers, Samuel Hegu, Edward? Smith, John	Laborer ----- Bricklayer & plasterer House painter Spring maker Bookbinder	Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland Brooklyn	
1870 rear	Maxwell, John Connor, Martin Brady, Philip Smith, Thomas Gibson, Frank	----- Laborer Laborer ----- Laborer	Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland	
1865	Flaherty, Bridget Monl, John	----- Cartman	Ireland New Jersey	
1865 rear	Maxwell, John Gorman, Mary Wilson, James	Laborer Washing Laborer	Ireland Ireland Ireland	