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Broadway Triangle Industrial Park (86-304K)

Brooklyn, New York

Cultural Resources Study

86-304K

Prepared for:

New York City Public Development Corporation

161 William Street

New York, New York 10038

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276

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## INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the findings of the cultural resources study for the Broadway Triangle Industrial Park (Pfizer Plant) in Brooklyn, New York. Based upon documentary and historic map research, the study area, where the communities of Bedford-Stuyvesant, Williamsburg, and Bushwick converge, appears to have a rich and varied history of human occupation.

Chapter 1 details the literature search for the entire 24-block area bounded by Marcy, Union, Park, Throop, and Flushing Avenues, Broadway, and Walton and Lorimer Streets. Chapter 2 provides information on the history of grade changes and land filling in the study area. Chapter 3 presents a more detailed study of historic land use and construction history for parcels to be acquired by the City of New York which fall within the area most likely to contain Historic Period archeological resources. Chapter 4 summarizes recommendations for further research in the project area.

The study was prepared by Susan Dublin and Arnold Pickman under the supervision of Professor Bert Salwen of New York University. Additional research was done by Terese Martin.

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## CHAPTER I

### SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENTATION OF PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC LAND USE

#### 1. Prehistoric and Contact Period

Although there are no known Native American occupation sites in the project area, both the documentation and the environmental characteristics of the locality suggest that the project area may have been attractive to a long series of Native American populations.

The New York State DHP Register of Historic Places and State Inventory do not note the presence of sites in the immediate area (C. Florence, personal communication 1986). The predictive model for prehistoric occupation which was compiled by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (Baugher et.al. 1982) does not include Brooklyn, but the LPC does not have any record of sites in our area (S. Baugher, personal communication 1986). The Brooklyn Museum and the Museum of the City of New York do not have any local collections, and there are none at the American Museum of Natural History from this locality. The Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, has several collections from the Borough of Brooklyn. Except for one site located near the Brooklyn Bridge, approximately one and one half miles northwest of the study area, the collections are from sites along the south shore (E. Weirdsma, personal communication).

This Brooklyn Bridge site may be identical to one mentioned in a lecture delivered by Frances C. Bergen (Bergen, F.C. 1925). That site, located between Front and York Streets, on Bridge, was defined as a shell midden dated to the Contact Period by the presence of clay pipe fragments. To our knowledge, there have been no excavations or reported finds in the study area.

The lack of information on the prehistory of the study area does not preclude the presence of aboriginal occupation here. There have been very few excavations in the Metropolitan area in general and on the north shore of Brooklyn in particular. Therefore, a statement as to the prehistoric potential of the study area must depend on an evaluation of the probability of encountering sites. Such a prediction is based on two general parameters; 1) what is known of prehistoric settlement patterns and subsistence strategy in the general area of western Long Island, and 2) the fit between what is known from previous research and geographic conditions supposed to have existed prior to initial European contact.

The prehistoric inhabitants of Long Island practiced a mixed subsistence strategy incorporating gathering of shellfish, hunting and gathering of wild vegetable foods (Skinner 1909; Salwen 1978:160-62; Anonymous 1986). During the later periods, horticulture was also an element of the subsistence system (Anonymous 1986:16); planting fields are frequently mentioned in the ethnohistoric literature (Grumet 1981).

Defined Manhattan and Long Island Native American site types include shell middens, fire and trash pits, temporary hunting or fishing camps, burial sites, rock shelters, and villages (Skinner

1909; Salwen 1978:164ff.). Other studies on the archeology of coastal Long Island (Smith 1950; Ceci 1977) suggest that the most common site type is the shell midden with artifact scatter, covering approximately one acre in area (Smith 1950:103). Harrington (1909:169), notes that shell middens tend to be "located near a creek or bay on low but dry ground ". They are seldom inland except along salt creeks or other streams which are accessible to salt water (Harrington 1909:178).

There is some information on Native American land use available from the study of land transfers and early settlers' accounts (McLeod 1941; Grumet 1981; Anonymous 1986). This provides a general picture of the settlement pattern of the Contact Period Native American groups in Brooklyn. There is a pattern of Contact Period villages and planting fields along the north shore of Brooklyn and Queens (Manatus Map 1641; Ceci 1978; Grumet 1981:70-71; Anonymous 1986). While no aboriginal remains have been found in the study area itself, there were settlements along the north shore from Gowanus to Wallabout Bay, west of the study area, and in the vicinity of Flushing Bay to the east (Grumet 1981:70-71; Anonymous 1986). This continuum of occupation suggests that there were settlements in the study area as well.

In addition, a trail is said to have existed along the line of the Cripplebush Road (Bolton 1922:map VIII; Grumet 1981:70; see Figures 7, 12, 13). The presence of this trail, if Bolton's depiction is accurate, would lend further credence to the likelihood of encountering remains of the late prehistoric and contact period within

the bounds of the study area. Also, it is not unlikely that a settlement may have existed along this major transportation route from the interior of the island to the head of the Newtown Creek.

The study area lies within a transitional ecological zone, affording access to both coastal and interior resources. At the time of European settlement, the northern and western sections of the study area consisted of marshy lowland surrounding a creek which flowed into Wallabout Bay (see Figures 1, 2; also Chapter II). East of the Cripplebush Road, roughly along the line of Throop Avenue, the ground was higher. This transition from low to high ground, plus the accessibility, via the creek, to Wallabout Bay and the coast, would have been conducive to aboriginal occupation during both the early and later periods.

The probability for late prehistoric and contact period sites is higher in the eastern and southern part of the study area, the blocks bounded by Harrison and Flushing Avenues, Broadway, and Walton Streets, and the six blocks south of Flushing between Marcy and Throop. This was drier ground and therefore more amenable to settlement. However, during the earlier periods of Native American occupation, sea level was lower (Salwen 1975) and the marshes would have been drier, extending the area of possible occupation. Given this, and the accessibility of the study area to a range of resources, there is also probability for the existence of Archaic Period and earlier sites.

In coastal New York, the association of Native American archeological sites with high ground bordering tidal creeks and marshes has frequently been noted in the literature (e.g., Smith

1950) Furthermore, some recent studies (Pickman 1980a, 1980b) suggest that the lower ground at the edge of tidal marshes can also contain midden deposits. It is likely that Native American social groups occupied the higher elevations and utilized the lower-lying ground for the disposal of trash. Both types of locality evidently existed within the study area. Also, extensive landfilling during the nineteenth century may have been instrumental in preserving the integrity of prehistoric remains.

## 2. The Colonial Period

The study area first appears in colonial records as part of a purchase by the Dutch West India Company from the sachems Cacapoteyno, Menquen, and Suwirau. The conveyance, dated 1 August 1638, transfers a "certaine parcel of land situate on Long Island ... extending in length from Joris Rapalje's plantation, called Rinnegaconck, eastward one mile and a half to Mespaechtes, and in breadth from the East River about one mile into the Cripplebush of said Mespaechtes" (Stiles 1884:80; quoted in Provost 1949).

Rinnegaconck has been identified as the area at the mouth of a creek on the western and southern shore of Wallabout Bay (McLeod 1941; Tooker 1901:21; Grumet 1981:46), northwest of the study area. Its headwaters were in the primary study area, in the marshlands located between Bedford and Vernon Avenues, the line of the Cripplebush Road, and Wallabout Road. Rinnegaconck formed the western boundary of the Dutch West India Company purchase. The eastern boundary was the kill

of Mespaechtes, now Newtown and Maspeth Creeks. The parcel extended inland approximately one mile, which would place the study area within its boundaries.

The northern portion of the study area was included in a parcel sold by the Dutch West India Company to Hans Hansen Bergen ("Hans the Boore") in 1647. Bergen's purchase is described as "a piece of land situated on Long Island, in the kill of Jorse (sic) Rapalje, it extends from his house north by east ... to Lambert Huybertsen's (Mol) plantation, further on the kill of Jan the Swede, according to the old marks till to the kill of Mespaches, to and along the Cripplebush (swamp) further to the division line of Derick Volkertsen's land ..." (quoted in Bergen 1866: 21). Stiles (1884:270) locates Bergen's patent south of the line of Broadway. Bergen (1866:22) states that the patent included the lands of Abraham Remsen and Jeremiah Johnson (see Figure 7, Colton 1846, which indicates nineteenth century farm boundaries).

A map of Wallabout area patents in the collection of the Brooklyn Historical Society (Anon. n.d.) places Lambert Huybertsen along the East River shore as far south as the line of Broadway. Bergen's patent is not shown; he was, however, southwest of Huybertsen, which would have placed him in the study area.

In 1653, Bergen's widow married Theunis Gysberts Bogaert, who took title to the property (Bergen 1866:26). Bogaert is listed as a freeholder of the town of Bushwick as late as 1783 (Bushwick Town Records excerpted in Provost 1949). The 1687 Dongan Charter of the



town of Bushwick (Old Town Charters) locates his property directly west of the border of Brooklyn and Bushwick (the current line of Broadway). The location of the farmstead is unknown.

There is a gap in the documentary record until the 1690s. In 1693 and 1695, a series of mortgages and conveyances are listed in the City Register (Liber of Deeds 1:320-326; BHS Block Abstracts; Table 1). These involved Hendricka Stroeckells, Thys Lubbertsen Van Rhys (or Ryp) and Lysbeth Thyssen. (The Dutch patronymic system in use at the time suggests that Lysbeth Thyssen was a daughter of Thys Lubbertsen.) The three long, narrow parcels described in these instruments extend through the study area, their northern border roughly coterminous with the line of Walton Street (BHS Block Abstracts). Figure 1 reconstructs the study area circa 1695.

In 1707, Lambertse sold the property to Mathys Corneliussen (Liber of Deeds 3:224; BHS Block Abstracts, block 1730), who sold it to Isaac Remsen in 1709 (Liber of Deeds 3:224). These conveyances refer to the parcel west of the current line of Harrison Avenue. The blocks east of Harrison Avenue were conveyed by Lysbeth Thyssen to Roeloff Verkerke and Daniel Remsen in 1698 (Liber of Deeds 2:176). There is no information in the conveyances on the location of structures, if any, in the study area.

The Manatus Map of 1641, the Ryder Map of 1670, and August Graham's Map of 1694 were consulted in conjunction with this study. No structures are depicted on these maps, and there is very little topographical detail. A map compiled by Stiles (1884:81), showing the

Table 1. Record of conveyances in the study area.

(Liber Of Deeds, City Register, Borough of Brooklyn)

Date	Conveyance	Libert:Page	Block
1690-	several deeds involving Hendricka Stroeckells,	1:320-326	all
1693	Thys Lubbertsen Van Rhys, Lysbeth Thyssen		
1698	Lysbeth Thyssen to Roeloff Verkerke and Daniel Reesen	2:176	not specified
1707	Thomas Lambertse to Mathys Cornelliussen	3:224	1730
1709	Cornelliussen to Isaack Reesen	3:257	1730
1752	Teunis Rapalye heirs to Dirck Rapalye	5:182-185	1730
1796	Isaac and Susannah Reesen to Samuel Harris	7:30	not specified
1814	Reesen heirs et.al. to Folkert Vandervoort	11:160,254	1720, 1725, 1726, 1730, 12:240 1731, 2249, 2265, 2268
1823	John Van Allen to Samuel Meeker	13:346	1722, 2270, 2273, 2274
1823,	Francis and Charles Debevois conveyances	13:346	
1827		23:292	2270, 2273, 2275, 2276
		56:351	
1826	Jacob Carshaw to Jacobus Lott	19:90	1725, 1730
1828	Harris to John Delmonico	24:308	not specified
1829.	Andrew and John Conselyea conveyances	23:292	2266, 2270
1835		55:510	
1834	John and Abraham Boerum conveyances	45:37	2251
1835	Colyer executors to John Meserole	55:243	1722, 2274
1835	Conselyea to John McKibbin	55:525	2266, 2269
1836	Debevois to McKibbin	56:258	2270, 2273, 2275, 2276
1836	Boerum to McKibbin et.al.	58:260	2251

1845	Reason to Isaac Green		2250
1845	Conselyea to Isaac Green	136:234	2266, 2267
1845	Meeker to Sandford	141:360	2272, 2273, 2274

# PFIZER INDUSTRIAL URBAN RENEWAL AREA PROJECT

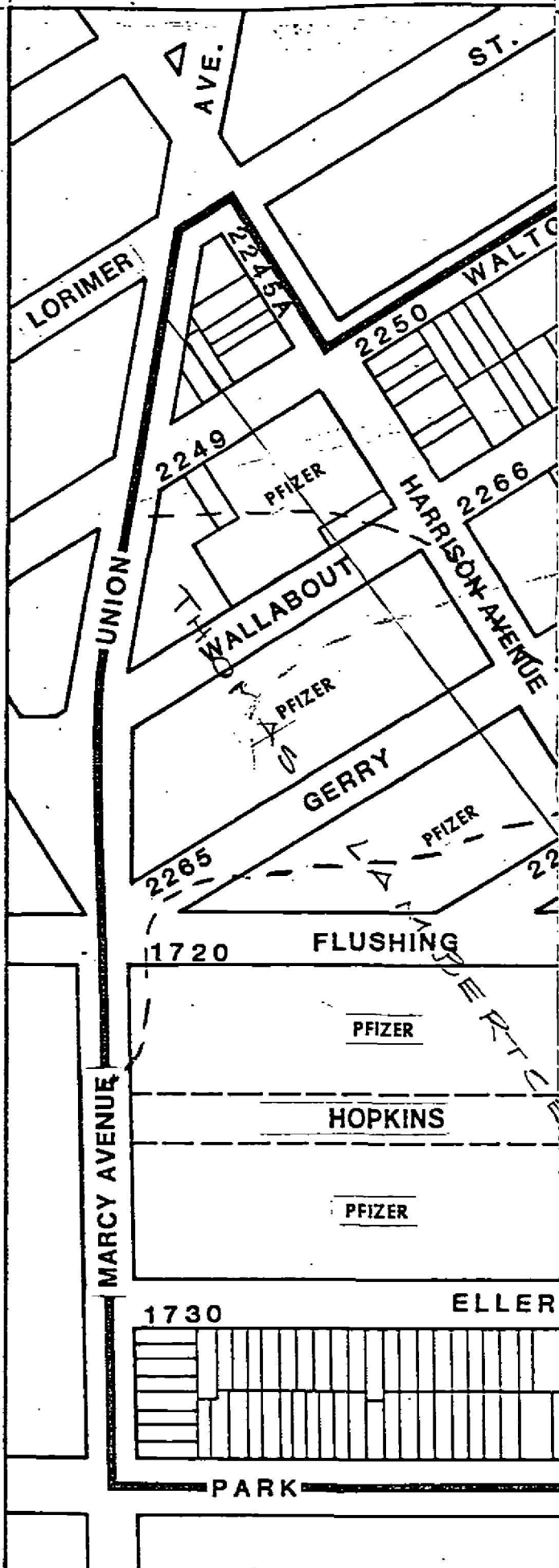
FIGURE 1.

THE PROJECT AREA  
CIRCA 1695.

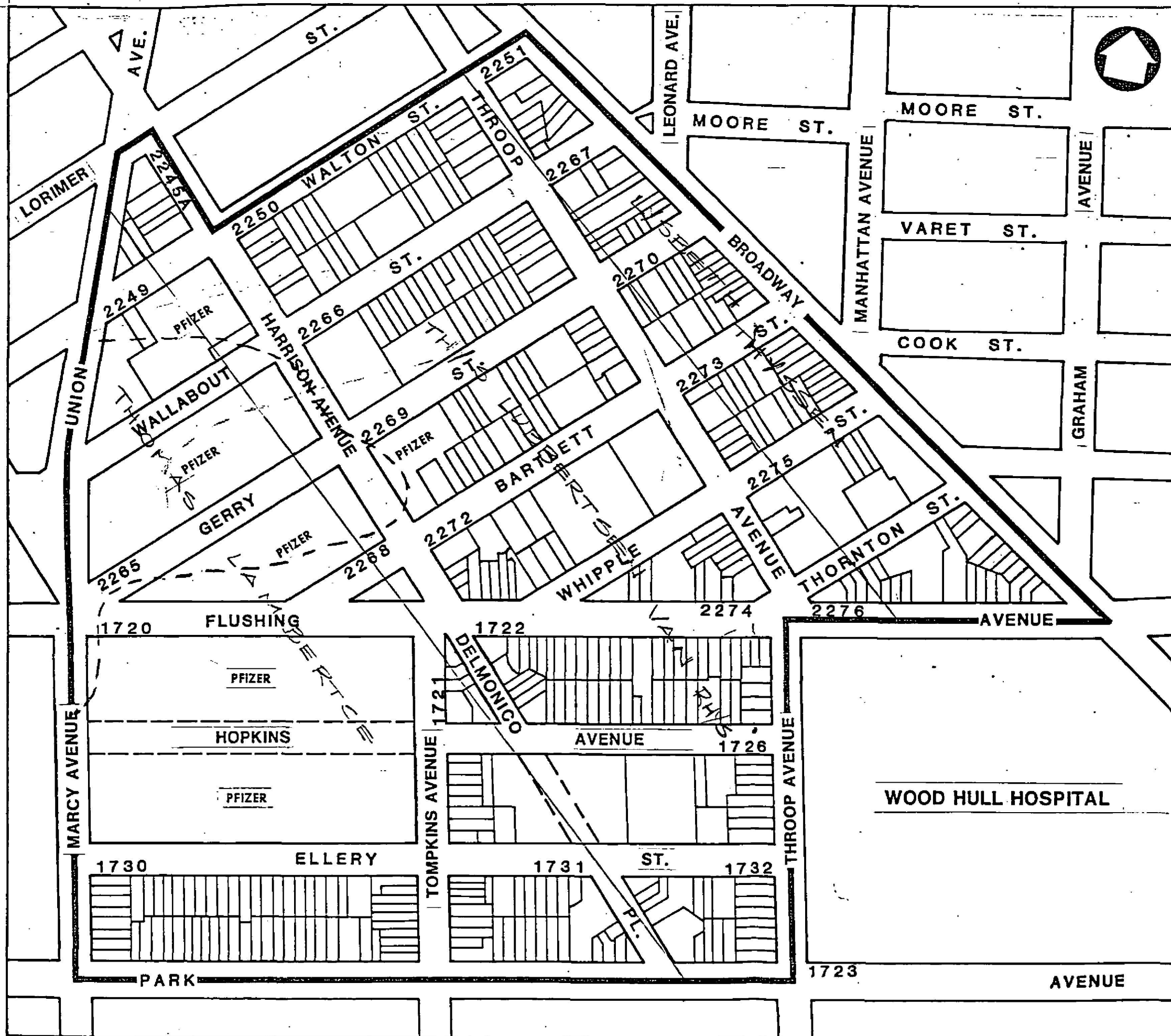
— FARM LINES

- - - OUTER LIMITS  
OF MARSH

(COMPILED FROM:  
BLOCK ABSTRACTS,  
BKLYN. HISTORICAL SOCIETY;  
MAP SHOWING THE ORIGINAL  
HIGH AND LOW GROUNDS,  
SALT MARSH AND  
SHORELINES OF THE CITY  
OF BROOKLYN.)



100 0 100 200 300 FT.



# PFIZER INDUSTRIAL URBAN RENEWAL AREA PROJECT

FIGURE 1.  
THE PROJECT AREA  
CIRCA 1695.

— FARM LINES

--- OUTER LIMITS  
OF MARSH

(COMPILED FROM:  
BLOCK ABSTRACTS,  
BKLYN. HISTORICAL SOCIETY;  
MAP SHOWING THE ORIGINAL  
HIGH AND LOW GROUNDS,  
SALT MARSH AND  
SHORELINES OF THE CITY  
OF BROOKLYN.)

100 0 100 200 300 FT.

village of Brooklyn in 1646, indicates the creek extending through the study area. There is no further topographical detail on this map, nor are there any structures depicted along the creek.

The 1693 and 1698 conveyances describe the properties as a mix of swamp, salt meadow, and woodland. In 1663, the general area was known as Cripplebush, "a hamlet of the town of Brooklyn, right up against the Bushwick line" (Provost 1949:58). The name derives from the Dutch, *kruepelhout*, meaning thicket, and *bos*, or wood. It is reasonable to expect that the name reflected the local vegetation.

In summary, the study area came into European possession with the Dutch West India purchase in 1638. It was part of the 1647 patent of Hans Hansen Bergen. His successor, Theunis Gysberts Bogaert, is listed as a resident of the town of Bushwick in 1683. There is no evidence as to the location of the Bergen or Bogaert farmsteads. During the 1690s, the study area contained portions of three farms, belonging, west to east, to Thomas Lambertse, Thys Lubbertsen Van Rhys (or Van Ryp), and Lysbeth Thyssen. The property passed into the hands of the Remsen family in 1698 and 1709, who apparently held title to the land through the remainder of the Colonial Period.

The location of farm structures, if any, of this period is unknown. Since rural settlement patterns of the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries suggest that farmsteads often fronted on roads, it is not unreasonable to expect that such settlement patterns held previous to that time.



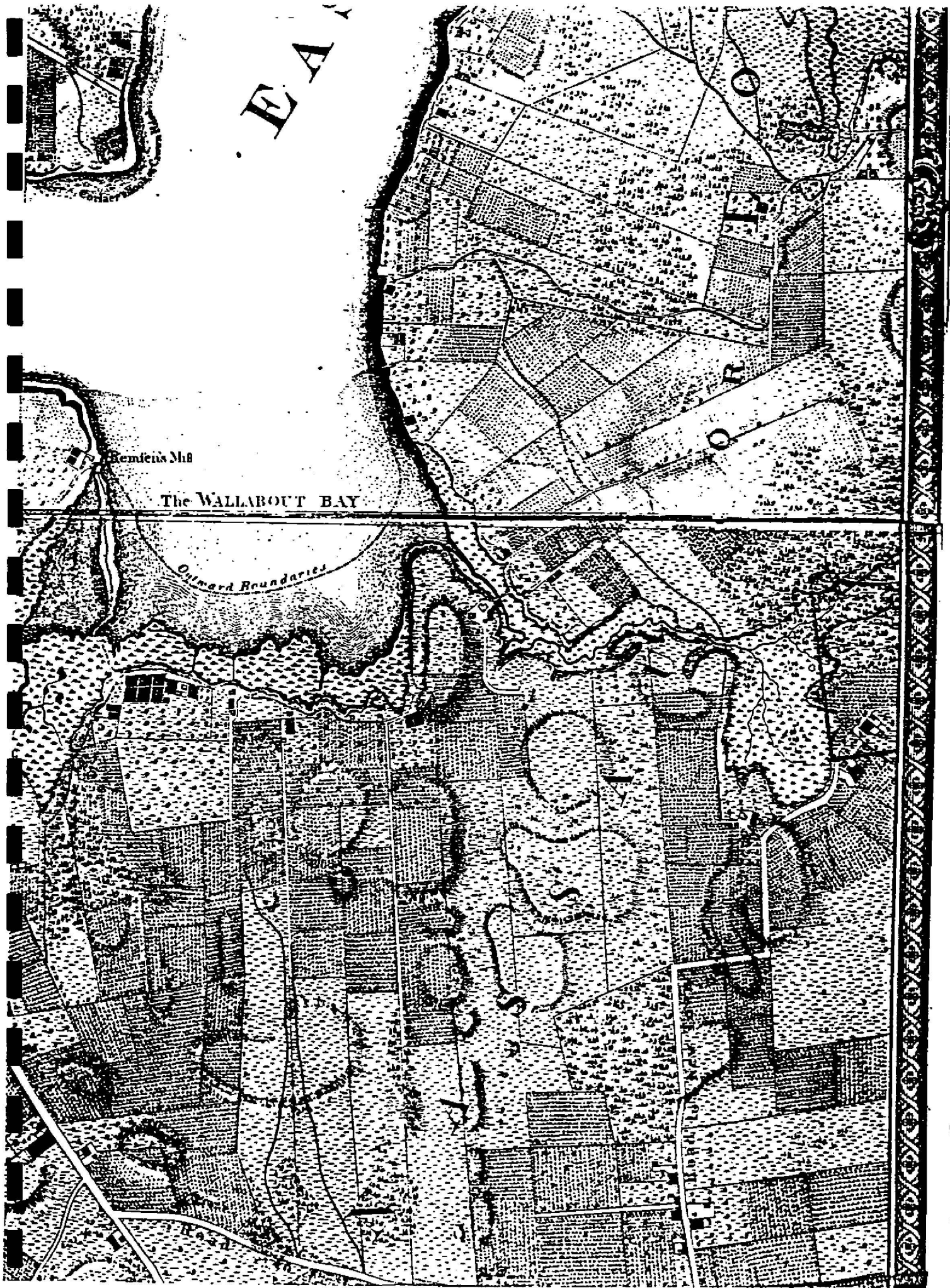


FIGURE 2.

### 3. The Revolutionary War

The Ratzer Map (Figure 2), surveyed in 1766-67, is the earliest detailed map of the study area, which appears near the central righthand border. The map shows the western portion of the study area. The orientation of the colonial map to the modern street grid was facilitated by reference to the nineteenth century maps (Colton 1849; Bromley and Robinson 1880; Hyde 1898; see Figures 7, 11, 12). These show the line of the Cripplebush Road, as well as the early farm boundaries; Colton indicates the course of Wallabout Creek overlying the street grid.

During the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth, the study area was bisected southeast to northwest by the Cripplebush Road. The road made a right angle turn eastward along the line of DeKalb Avenue between Bedford and Nostrand, south of the secondary study area. It curved toward the northeast at Nostrand and Myrtle Avenues and met the present line of Flushing Avenue at Throop Avenue along the eastern edge of the study area.

South of the road were farmsteads surrounded by tilled fields and orchards; to its north were the marshes and woodlands of the Cripplebush at the Wallabout Creek. According to the Ratzer Map, the southern and western portion of the study area consisted primarily of marshland. The area to the east of Cripplebush Road was higher ground. The general area consisted of low land with hills to the south and northeast. The line of hills traversing the road to the south of the primary study area apparently terminated at Myrtle and Nostrand Avenues. The northeastern high ground is in the vicinity of Hewes Street and Lee Avenue, outside the study area.



The wealth of detail on the Ratzer Map enables us to locate the farmsteads of the period fairly precisely. Three groupings of structures are shown within the borders of the study area. The large farm on the west side of Cripplebush Road directly south of the marshes was in the vicinity of Nostrand and Myrtle Avenues, to the southwest of the study area. This land belonged to the Henry Boerum family during the nineteenth century (Butt 1846; Colton 1849).

The structures to the north along the east side of the road were located on Marcy Avenue in the vicinity of Floyd and Park Streets, directly south of the primary study area. This group consists of a building set back from the road with two smaller outbuildings fronting it. The farm in this area belonged to the Rapalye family during the nineteenth century (Butt 1846; Colton 1849). A 1752 conveyance (Liber of Deeds 5:182-5) places Dirck Rapalye on the property by that date. In his description of Brooklyn during the eighteenth century, Stiles (1884:145) states that the stone farmhouse of J. J. Rapalye was located along the Cripplebush Road. This was probably the identical structure that appears in a photograph in The Brooklyn and Long Island Scrapbooks (Brooklyn Historical Society n.d. 32:65), identified as the Rapalye farmhouse. The building was demolished circa 1850 when Floyd Street was opened.

The final grouping of structures, northeast of the Rapalye farmhouse, on the east side of the road, consists of a building fronting directly on the road with two smaller outbuildings, one in back and one to the northeast, the latter also fronting on the road. These would have been located on blocks 1722 and 1726 on land belonging to the Vandervoort family during the nineteenth century.

Several 1814 conveyances (Liber of Deeds 11:160, 254; 12:240; see Table 1) document the Vandervoort purchase of the property from Remsen heirs. Therefore, the eighteenth century inhabitants were probably members of the Remsen family, who held title to this property from the last decade of the seventeenth century (Liber of Deeds 2:176). In his recollections of the Revolution (Field, editor n.d.:38), Jeremiah Johnson refers to the farm of "Uncle Remsen" on the road to Newtown (Cripplebush Road).

An undated, unreferenced "ancient map of Kings County," (Dilliard 1945: facing page 1) corroborates the Ratzer Map as to the existence of these three groups of structures. This map appears to date to the Revolutionary War, as it depicts the fort at Cobble Hill. The map (Figure 3) also shows several buildings along the Cripplebush Road east to Bushwick Crossroads (the corner of Bushwick and Flushing Avenues). The lack of scale makes it impossible to determine whether these buildings fell within the boundaries of the primary study area. One of these structures may have been Rapalye's Tavern at the Crossroads, which was a rendezvous for Hessian soldiers during the Revolution (Stiles 1884:280; Field, editor n.d.:100).

The Revolutionary War maps consulted for this project (Faden 1776; Johnson 1777; Hulbert, editor 1781) do not show much detail in the study area, which was outside the main line of defense. The Faden Map shows a line of works paralleling the Cripplebush Road to its east and extending from the Newtown to the Jamaica Road. This line is not shown on the other maps of the period: it may have been a British work



Ancient Map of Kings County

FIGURE 3 (FROM DILLIARD 1945: facing page 1)

## FLATLANDS

FLATLANDS was the first locality in Kings County to be settled by Europeans. On June 16, 1636, Andries Hudden and Wolphert Gerritsen van Couwenhoven bought from the Indians a large tract of ground known as Keskachauge or Keskateuw. They named it Nieu Amersfoort after the town in the Netherlands from which Wolphert Gerritsen emigrated. It was, however, usually called the Bay because it was located on Jamaica Bay.

The Dutch owners laid out the *bouwery* (or farm) of Achtervelt on it and built a house which was described on July 9, 1638, by a Dutch West India Company's carpenter, as being "surrounded by long round palisades: the house is 26 ft. long, 22 feet wide and 40 feet deep with roof covered above and all around with planks: two garrets, one above the other and a small chamber on the side with an outler on the side."

In 1654, Nieu Amersfoort received its charter as a town. By 1657, seventeen families were living there.

Its church, the Dutch Reformed, was organized on Sunday, February 9, 1654, in the morning, so tradition says. Its first church building was erected in 1663.

The English changed its name to Flatlands in 1665.

only noted on the British Faden survey and not on the American made Johnson and Hulbert maps. There is no other cartographic evidence of Revolutionary period military works in the study area.

Stiles (1884) and Johnson (edited by Fields, n.d.) provide anecdotal material which is useful in piecing together a general description of the area during the war. There was a concentration of population in *het kivis dorp*, Bushwick Crossroads, east of the primary study area (Stiles 1884:282). The study area itself was probably quite similar to Ratzer's depiction of ten years before, with small farmsteads scattered along the road, surrounded by tilled fields and orchards, the creek and swamp to the northwest. Johnson describes the swamp in the following passage:

Long after the Revolution, a dense thicket of undergrowth of small trees intertwined with catbriars and thorny bushes covered the low swampy ground extending in a wide strip from Wallabout Bay to the head of Newtown Creek.

(Field, editor n.d.:131)

The swamp benefited both sides during the war. It was used by American spies for cover because of its impenetrable nature (Field, editor n.d.). The Hessians, under Colonel Rahl, quartered in the area of Bedford and Bushwick, cut great quantities of timber from the woodlands in the north of the study area (Stiles 1884:280; Field, editor n.d.:117). The Cripplebush Road, as a main thoroughfare to Queens, saw much use. In his memoirs, Johnson recalled the passage of ten thousand Hessian soldiers along the road from Bedford to Whitestone on 30 August 1776 (Field n.d.:39).

The location of potential historic archeological resources of the later Colonial and Revolutionary War periods can be summarized as follows. A group of structures tentatively identified with the Remsen family clustered along the line of the Cripplebush Road. Remains of these structures may be extant on blocks 1726, 1731 and 1732. Another area of potential archeological concern for the Colonial Period is block 1730, in the vicinity of the Rapalye farmhouse indicated on the Ratzer Map. While the house itself is believed to be south of the primary study area, the remains of outbuildings may exist on this block.

The line of the Cripplebush Road should also be considered a potential archeological resource. We have no documentation as to when the old road first came into use, although it is stated to have been present as early as 1704 (Armbruster 1942:45). Bolton (1922, map VIIIfb) depicts it as an Indian path; if so, it probably dates to the beginning of European settlement. In any case, by the mid-eighteenth century, the road, which traverses the study area across blocks 1722, 1725, 1726, 1730 and 2276, had become a major thoroughfare. Previous excavations, at the Stadt Huys Site in Manhattan and the Morgan Stanley Site, Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn Heights, have demonstrated the archeological significance of old roadbeds (personal communication, Nan A. Rothschild 1986; Will Roberts 1986).

#### 4. The Rural Period; 1783 to 1850

In 1800, the Cripplebush section of *Brooklyn* was bounded by the towns of Bedford and Bushwick and by the Wallabout Creek (Howard 1893:63). Stiles (1884:106) describes the area east of Wallabout Bay as agricultural.

At the turn of the nineteenth century, the Cripplebush Road was the primary transportation route from the village of Bedford to the village of Newtown in Queens. In 1805, the Wallabout Road was laid out (Barnes 1888:9) by the Bedford and Wallabout Turnpike Company (Dikeman 1870). The Wallabout Road, as shown on the United States Coastal Survey Map of 1844 (Figure 6), extended along the southern shore of Wallabout Bay. It joined the Cripplebush Road at the border of the study area (blocks 1725 and 1730). Until the middle of the nineteenth century, the only other thoroughfares in the area were farm lanes (Barnes 1888:8; Dikeman 1870).

The settlement pattern remained rural, but farm acreages apparently decreased with the subdivision of large holdings during the first half of the nineteenth century (see Table 1). A 1796 conveyance notes the transfer of land in the study area from Isaac and Susannah Remsen to Samuel Harris (Liber of Deeds 7:30). Several other indexed deeds record purchases of property on the blocks west of Harrison Avenue/ Delmonico Place by Folkert Vandervoort in 1814 (Liber of Deeds 11:160, 254; 12:240). The grantors are listed as the Remsen heirs. These instruments document the break-up of the Remsen holdings into smaller parcels. Until 1845, the Remsens continued to hold title to a strip of land which includes block 2245a and the northern halves

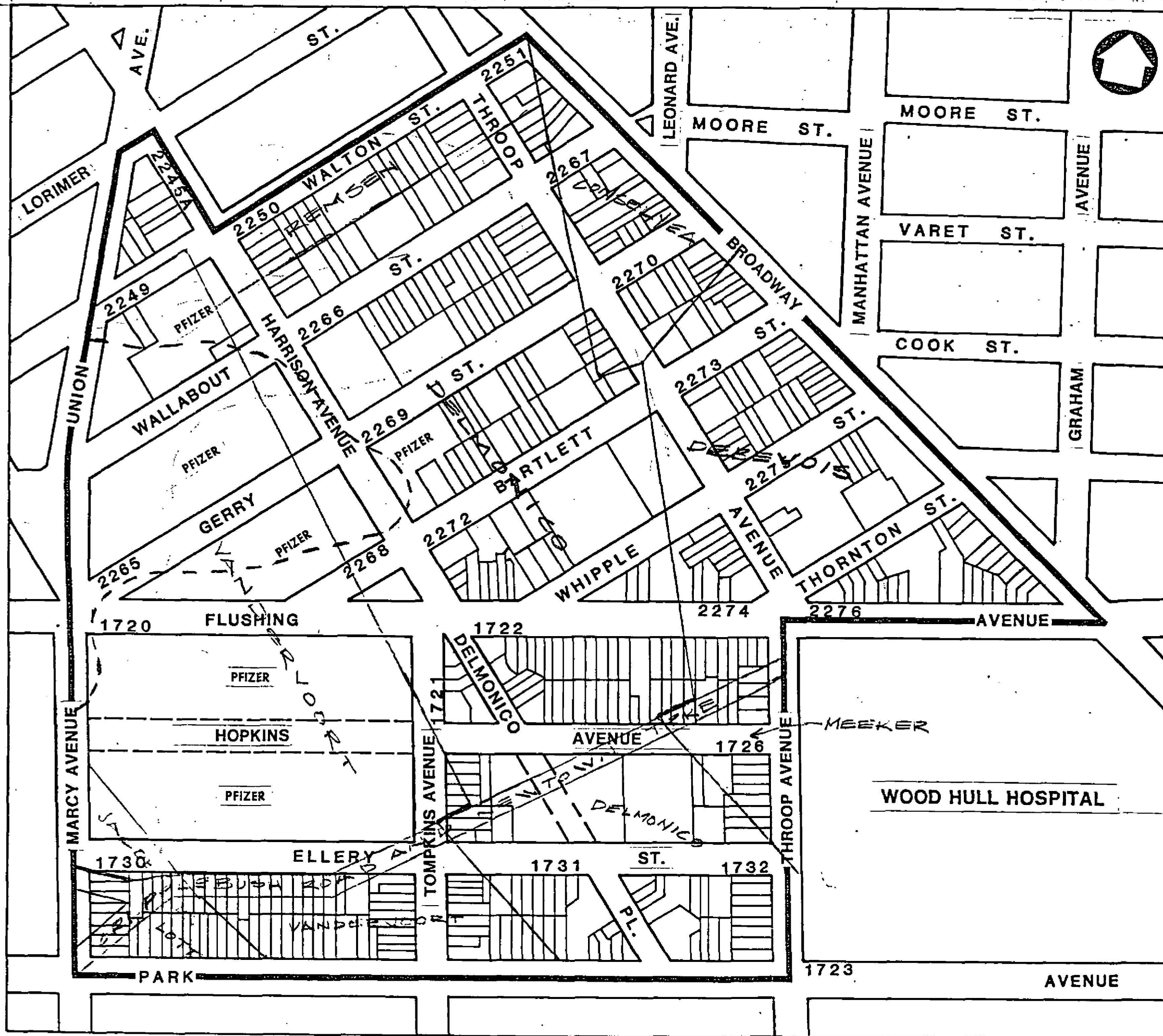
of blocks 2250 and 2251. The Butt Map, 1846, the Colton Map, 1849, the 1880 Bromley and Robinson Maps, and the Hyde Map of 1898 indicate farm boundaries during this period.

The record of conveyances places three landholders, Harris, Vandervoort, and the Remsens, within the study area in 1814. The charter of the village of Williamsburgh (quoted in Stiles 1884: 294) notes that the northern border of Abraham Remsen's property constituted the southern border of the village, indicating that the Remsens were in the area as late as 1827.

The farms in the study area were further subdivided during the 1820s. Conveyances of 1823 and 1827 place Francis and Charles Debevois on property east of Throop Avenue and north of Flushing (Liber of Deeds 13:346; 23:282; 56:351). Jacobus Lott purchased land in 1826 which included the western edge of block 1725 (Liber of Deeds 19:90). An 1828 deed records the sale of property between Harrison and Throop Avenues and south of Walton Street to John Delmonico (Liber of Deeds 24:308). Several other conveyances for the 1820s are noted in Table 1. Unfortunately, map references for this period have not been located. Figure 4 is a reconstruction of the farm properties as they would have appeared circa 1830; this map is a compilation from the records of conveyances and the farm line maps cited above.

Stiles (1884:145) describes the area in 1830, at the outskirts of the village of Wallabout, as "a few dwellings ... along Flushing [Avenue]." The more thorough picture presented by Samuel Barnes (1888) is of a rural community relatively unchanged since the beginning of the century. The center of the village was located west





# PFIZER INDUSTRIAL URBAN RENEWAL AREA PROJECT

**FIGURE 4.**  
**THE STUDY AREA**  
**CIRCA 1830.**

--- OUTER LIMITS OF MARSH

— FARM LINES

(COMPILED FROM  
LIBERS OF DEEDS;  
COLTON, 1849; HYDE 1898)

100 0 100 200 300 FT.



of the study area: farmsteads were scattered along the Wallabout and Cripplebush Roads. Barnes specifically notes the residence of Jacobus Lott located at the junction of the Wallabout and Cripplebush Roads.

With the incorporation of Brooklyn as a city in 1833, the study area became part (at least in name) of an urban entity. The city charter brought a new way of looking at the previously rural areas as potentially urban, no doubt creating an impetus to development (Weld 1938: 51). This attitude is reflected in the maps made during the late 1830s (Colton 1836; Stoddard 1839; Martin 1839). While none of these are sufficiently detailed to depict individual structures, all show the beginnings of a street grid north and west of the study area, indicating the encroachment of urbanization.

On the Colton Map of 1836, the southwestern portion of the secondary study area appears as empty space with trees. Wallabout Creek and the surrounding marsh are also indicated. The Stoddard Map (1839) shows a developed (shaded) area along the Cripplebush Road between Stockton and Ellery Streets, an area which had been the site of farmsteads at least since the 1760s (see Figure 2). These maps have not been reproduced for this report since there is insufficient detail in the study area itself to warrant the expense.

Stiles (1884:296-99) states that, by 1834, developers had begun to purchase blocks of land north and east of the primary study area for subdivision into city lots. Conveyances in 1835 and 1836 (Liber of Deeds 55:525; 58:258, 260) document the purchase of property in the study area (blocks 2251, 2266, 2269, 2270, 2273, 2275, 2276) by John McKibbin, a developer. These gave McKibbin title to virtually all the

land between Throop Avenue and Broadway as well as the eastern portion of the two blocks bounded by Harrison and Throop Avenues, Bartlett and Wallabout Streets (Colton 1849).

Maps of the first half of the 1840s show the progression of the street grid indicative of continuing development in the vicinity of the study area. The Smith Map of 1844 (Figure 5) shows a developed street grid between Myrtle and Flushing Avenues as far east as Nostrand, one block west of the study area. The only thoroughfares depicted in the study area are the Cripplebush Road, Marcy Avenue, and Park Street. Flushing Avenue was opened from Bedford Avenue east to Broadway in 1846 (Dikeman, 1870), at which time the Wallabout Bridge Road was closed. The Vieth Map (1845) is useful in its depiction of development east of Broadway: by 1845, according to this map, the area east of Broadway had been completely subdivided into building lots.

In Brooklyn, streets were often depicted on maps before they were actually laid out (Rothschild and Dublin 1985: 11), a somewhat misleading practice, but a good reflection of urban planning. According to Dikeman's record of street openings (Table 2), the only streets existing in the study area prior to 1850 were the Cripplebush Road, Flushing Avenue, and Wallabout Street (which followed the line of the Wallabout Road). However, the 1846 Butt Map and the 1849 Colton Map both show a completely developed street grid, an indicator of planned development.

A more detailed picture of the study area can be found in the United States Coastal Survey Map of 1844 (Figure 6). The area presents a decidedly rural picture. It is more developed than it was in 1766, not unexpectedly, particularly given the evidence from the





Table 2. Street openings in the study area. (Dikeman 1870)

Date	Street
=====	
1842	Flushing Avenue to Bedford Avenue
1846	Flushing Avenue to Broadway
1848	River (Wallabout) Street to Marcy
1850	Ellery Street
1850	Hopkins Street
1850	Gerry Street
1850	Broadway (Division Avenue)
1852	Gwinnett (Lorimer) Street
1854	Bartlett Street
1855	Tompkins Street
1856	Harrison Avenue
1858	Walton Street
1859	Cripplebush Road discontinued



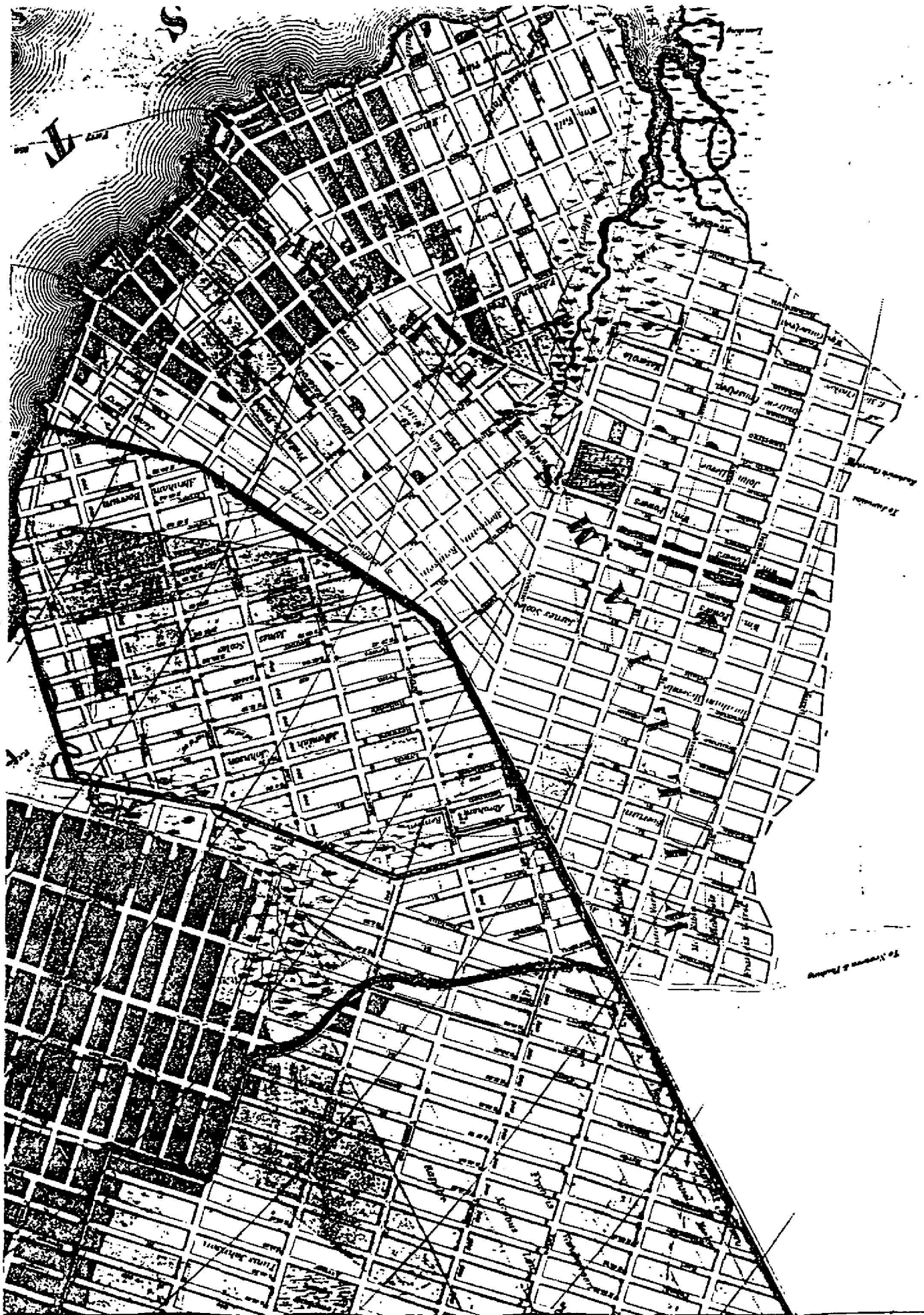


FIGURE 7. COLTON MAP, 1849.

record of conveyances that farm parcels had become smaller. The strip of land along the Cripplebush and Wallabout Roads shows a number of structures. These buildings are surrounded by cultivated fields; the remainder of the study area is not built up.

There are several structures at the junction of the two roads, probably part of the farmstead of Jacobus Lott (see Barnes 1880, cited above). According to the modern street lines, these buildings were in the area of Marcy and Ellery Streets (block 1730). The adjacent building on the north side of the Cripplebush Road was on the Vandervoort property. This structure may still have been standing in 1869 in Ellery Street between Marcy and Tompkins (block 1725). The Dripps Map of that date depicts a building on that location which is not situated with reference to the modern street grid (Figure 10). A third grouping appears on both sides of the road on the Delmonico property (blocks 1726 and 1722) and a building directly west of Broadway (block 2276) on land belonging to John McKibbin in 1844. Remains of these structures may be extant beneath the surface and should be considered in any further evaluation of cultural resources.

There appears to have been no significant topographical change by 1849 (Colton Map, Figure 7). According to the elevations (Table 3), most of the primary study area varied from slightly over three feet to less than 3 inches above sea level. The east side, along Throop Avenue, consisted of higher ground, sloping up toward the moraine ridge to the south.

In conclusion, the study area remained rural during the late eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth centuries. There was some infilling of population, indicated by the division of farm

parcels and the increase in structures along the Cripplebush Road and the Wallabout and Newtown Turnpike. Potential archeological resources dating from this period include the farmsteads and remains of the early roadbeds. These appear to have been concentrated in the blocks south of Flushing Avenue.

## 5. Urbanization and Industrialization After 1850

A 1914 article in the Brooklyn Eagle describes the study area circa 1850. This was written from the recollections of Samuel Beasley, a resident at that time. Beasley remembers that the only paved road in the area was Flushing Avenue; the Cripplebush Road is described as "rough." The nineteenth ward, north of Flushing, consisted entirely of farms and "market gardens"; there were no roads in this section of the study area. Among the residents, he lists the Rapalyes, Henry Boerum, Mr. Vandervoort, Mr. Lott, and Mr. Delmonico. These names correspond to the farm boundaries on the Colton Map (Figure 7). The index to the Libers of Deeds in the Brooklyn City Register indicates that the subdivision of the farmland south of Flushing Avenue occurred during the 1850s. The majority of the streets in the study area were opened between 1850 and 1854 (see Table 2).

The Conner Map (1852, see Figure 8) shows the beginning of urbanization in the study area itself. During this phase of development, buildings clustered along Flushing Avenue between Tompkins and Throop and on Whipple Street. The building on block 1731 which is counter to the street grid is located along the Vandervoort/Delmonico farm line. This is probably a remnant of the older, rural,



settlement pattern, as are the diagonal streets, Harrison, Marcy, and Throop Avenues, north of Flushing, and Delmonico Place, which run along the farm boundaries.

Charles Pfizer and Company moved into the area in 1849 (Pfizer 1949:19). An early, undated drawing of the plant on Bartlett Street and Harrison Avenue (Figure 9) gives an impression of the semi-rural nature of the area at that time. The drawing shows the intersection of Bartlett (foreground) and Harrison (at the right) with the two-story brick factory building and a portion of a small house to its rear.

Maps made between 1849 and 1859 show the "River Canal" extending through the study area along the line of Wallabout Street as far east as Broadway. In the 1852 Field Map, this feature is labelled "proposed canal." We have no evidence that this section of the canal was actually built, or, if it was, of the date of its construction.

DeWitt Clinton initially suggested the dredging of a tidal canal through the study area as a part of a three canal system connecting Wallabout Bay and Bushwick Creek. The proposal was opposed by engineers who considered it inoperable due to the difference in tide levels between the two bodies of water (Stiles 1884:644). Stiles (1884:304, 644) states that the Wallabout Canal was cut along the line of lower Wallabout Creek as far as Hewes Street, near the Navy Yard.

An 1840 act sponsored by Jeremiah Johnson, then Mayor of Brooklyn, for the extension of the existing Wallabout Canal as far as Broadway was repealed by cost-conscious voters that same year (*Brooklyn Times*:1930). In 1848, the state authorized an extension of

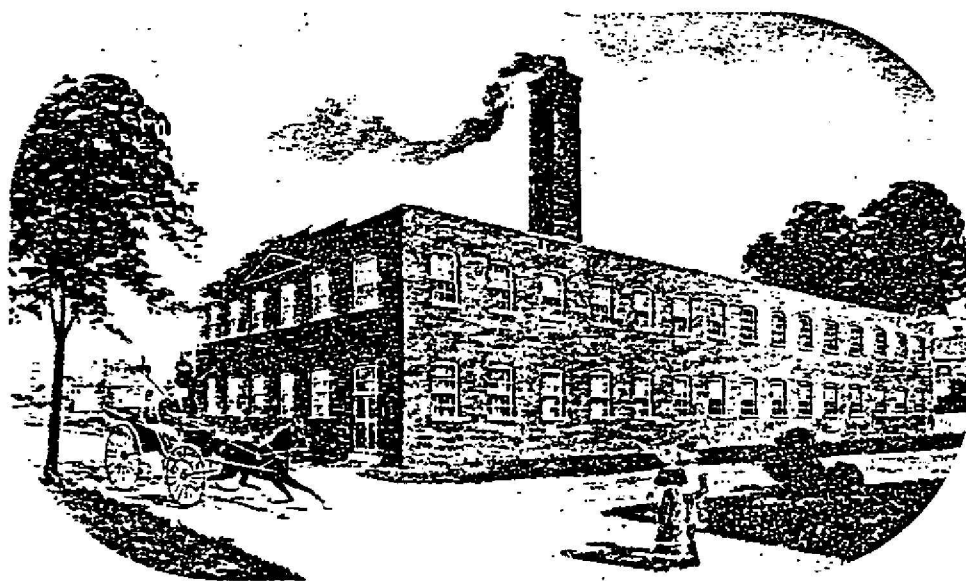


5 1/2' = 2 miles

FIGURE 8.  
CONNER 1852

The first Pfizer product was santonin, the active ingredient of wormwood (*Artemisia maritima*), then widely used as a vermifuge. Since santonin was sold in candy-like cones, the skill of Pfizer as a chemist and of Erhart as a confectioner complemented each other.

Soon thereafter the firm commenced the manufacture of the leading iodine preparations, including potassium iodide, iodine resublimed, and iodoform. Iodine, first isolated from burnt seaweed in 1811 by Courtois, was just beginning to be appreciated for its therapeutic usefulness. Before 1855, the company had enlarged its activities to include the manufacture of the mercurials such as calomel, corrosive



Bartlett Street, Brooklyn—1849. A drawing of the first Pfizer building. Here the partners manufactured the fine chemicals that quickly gained a priceless reputation for the young company. This building, dwarfed by the modern giants around it, is still owned and used by the company today.

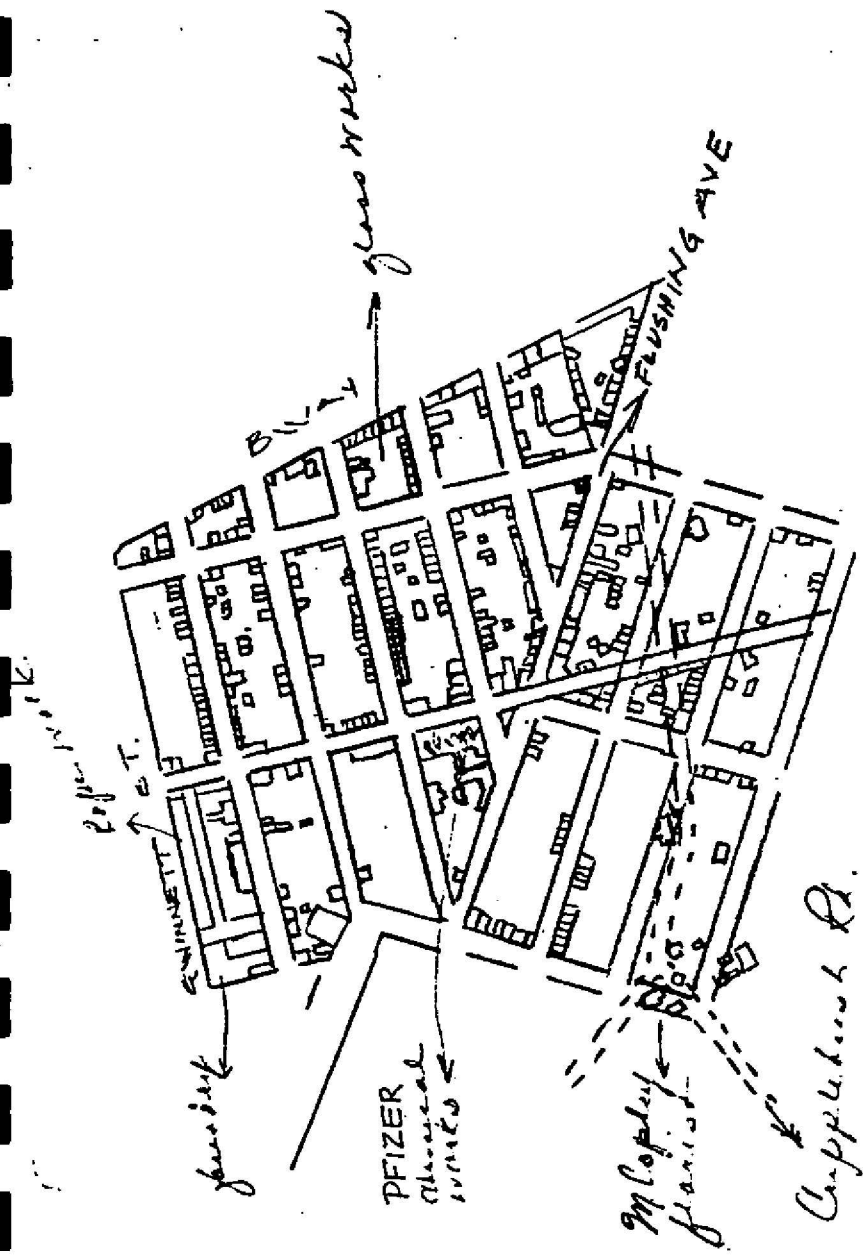
FIGURE 9. THE PFIZER PLANT, LIRLA 1850  
(FROM PFIZER 1949: 20)

the canal as far east as Broadway (New York State Legislature, Laws of 1848, Chapter 163, cited in Dikeman 1870). Specifications (Dikeman 1870:91) state that it was to be 50 feet wide. River Street would adjoin it for 50 feet on either side, creating a thoroughfare of canal and street 150 feet in width.

An 1852 proposal by Thomas Field, the surveyor and engineer, to extend the existing canal through River (Wallabout) Street as far as Broadway and from there to the Newtown Creek, was never carried through (Stiles 1884:304). Deeds for property along River (Wallabout) Street do not mention the canal (BHS Block Abstracts, blocks 2249, 2250, 2251, 2265, 2266, 2267). It therefore appears that, attractive as the canal extension apparently was, it was never built.

The series of maps (Figures 10, 11, 12) from 1869 to 1898 show the process of development in the study area during the latter part of the nineteenth century. The Dripps Map (Figure 10) shows the Pfizer plant at Bartlett and Harrison. The area north of Flushing Avenue also shows a foundry, a ropewalk, and a glass works; the area to the south was less developed and appears to be primarily residential in nature. This pattern of industrial development north of Flushing Avenue and residential development to the south continued throughout the century.

The historic maps provide documentation of settlement pattern and topographic changes which occurred during the latter half of the nineteenth century. In the maps after Conner (1852), the Wallabout Creek appears as an "old stream course," if it appears at all. Elevations, particularly in the lower areas which had been marsh, are much higher in 1898 (Hyde Map, Figure 12) than they were in 1849



1869 Map of the City of Brooklyn being the former cities of Brooklyn & the Town of Bushwick  
 W. Dripps

plate 7  
 1" = 600 feet

FIGURE 10.



1 inch = 100 feet

HOPKINS

ELLERY

PARK

FLOYD

STOCKTON

MYRTLE

VERNON

WILLOUGHBY

HART

PULASKI

DEKALB

KOSCIUSKO

THOMPINS

THROOP

AYS

VAN BUREN

GREENE

LEXINGTON

LAFAYETTE ST.

ELLY

TOMPKINS SQUARE 23

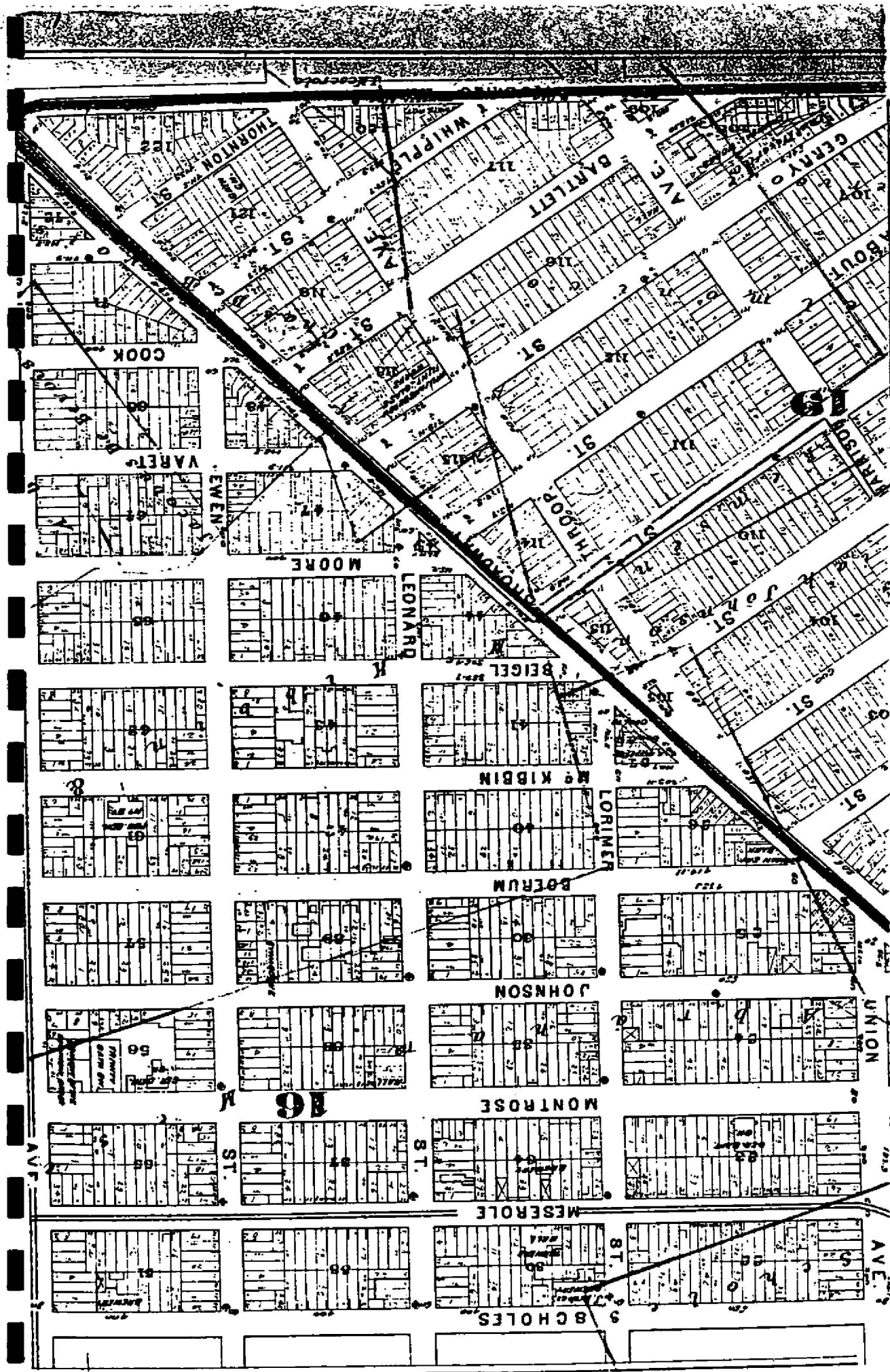


FIGURE 11. BROMLEY AND ROBINSON, 1880.



FIGURE. 12. HYDE MAP, 1898

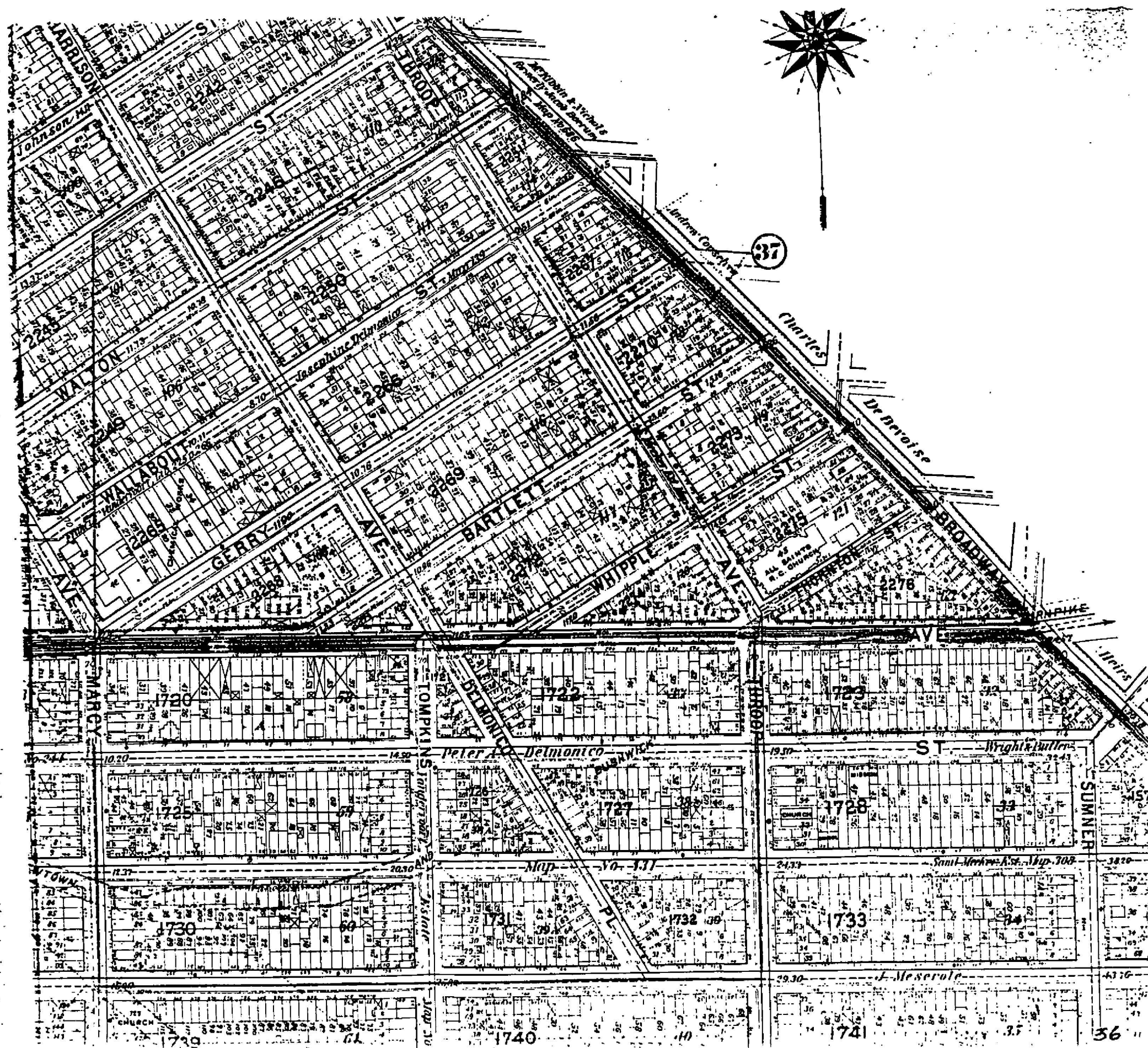


Table 3. Elevations (in feet above sea level) in the study area.  
(Colton 1849; Hyde 1898)

Location	1849	1898	Difference
=====			
Lee and Heyward	5.76		
Lee and Lorimer	.14		
Lee and Walton	3.22		
Marcy and Lorimer		10.31	
Marcy and Walton		8.52	
Marcy and Wallabout		11.22	
Marcy and Gerry		11.28	
Marcy and Hopkins	2.28	10.20	7.92
Marcy and Ellery	2.12	12.37	10.25
Marcy and Park		16.20	
Marcy and Floyd	16.00		
Marcy and Myrtle	18.16		
Throop and Hopkins		19.50	
Throop and Ellery	16.68	24.33	7.45
Throop and Park	19.65	29.30	9.65
Throop and Floyd	24.43		
Throop and Myrtle	36.13		

Difference = Net rise in surface elevation

(Table 3). Differences in elevation are probably explained by the deposition of landfill during the latter half of the nineteenth century. Chapter 2 provides further information on this process.

Several of the blocks north of Flushing Avenue contained nineteenth century industrial structures. The 1849 Pfizer plant is still standing (on block 2268); this building is presumably architecturally and historically significant. Other blocks which should be flagged as potentially significant include:

block 2245a (ropewalk shown on 1869 map)

block 2270 (Williamsburgh Flint Glass Works shown on 1869 and  
1880 maps)

block 2265 (flint glass works and varnish factory shown on  
1880 map).

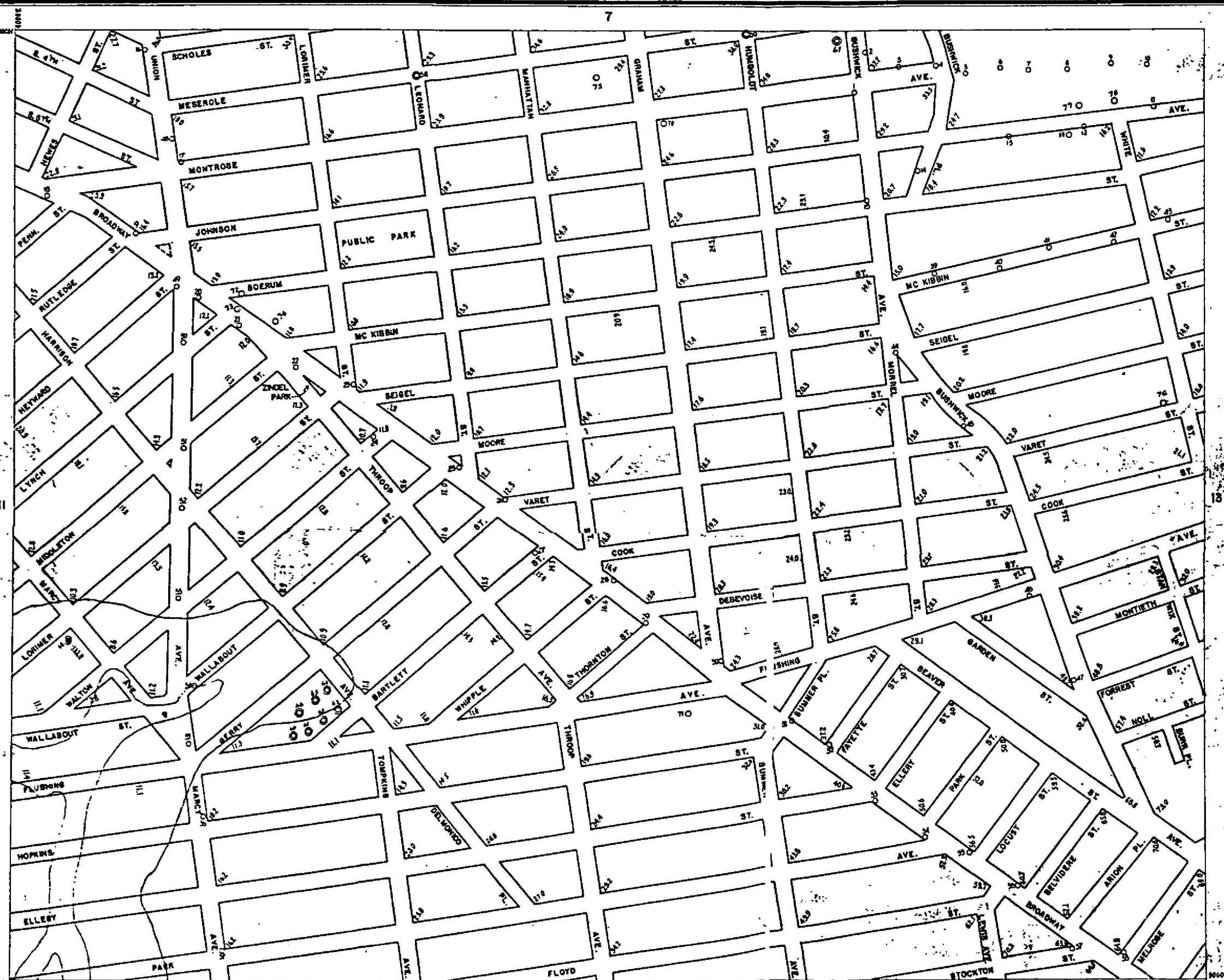
## CHAPTER II

### HISTORY OF GRADE CHANGES AND LANDFILLING

This chapter presents the documentation of topographic features of the study area and a discussion of probable landfilling activities.

The 1766 Ratzer Map shows a tidal creek and adjacent salt marsh extending into the study area. Several later maps show the modern street grid superimposed on these physiographic features. The 1849 Colton Map (Figure 7) shows the marsh intersecting the project area between Lorimer (Gwinnett) and Wallabout Streets. Thus the marsh would have occupied some or all of the land constituting blocks 2245a and 2249. However, an 1875 Board of Health Map shows the marsh located further to the south, intersecting the study area between Walton Street and Flushing Avenue. The marsh would have thus occupied portions of blocks 2249, 2265, and 2268. The Borough of Brooklyn "Rock Line" map prepared by the W.P.A. in 1935 (Figure 13) agrees substantially with the 1875 map as to the location of the marsh.

Changes in grade were reconstructed by comparing elevations at street intersections as shown on a series of maps and atlases, and by examining soil boring records. The earliest elevations are shown on the 1849 Colton Map. However, the map indicates elevations at only four intersections within the project area. Atlases dating to 1886,



U.S. WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  
CITY OF NEW YORK  
PROJECT 165-97-6999 (8036-1024)

DRAWN BY: N. G. J. 1/25  
CHECKED BY: N. G. J. 1/25  
COMPILED AS OF DATE

ROCK LINE MAP  
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN  
SCALE 1"=200' REDUCED



Figure 13

12

40



1898, 1916, and 1929 show elevations at most project area intersections. Elevations are also indicated in the soil boring records (Appendix A), and on the 1935 W.P.A. map, which shows the legal grade at each intersection. The datum for the elevations shown in the 1886, 1916, and 1929 atlases is given as "high tide." No datum is indicated on the 1849 map or the 1898 atlas. Legal grades shown on the W.P.A. map are referred to the Brooklyn highway datum, which is 2.457 feet above mean high water at Sandy Hook.

The elevations given in all of the post-1849 sources are in general agreement, suggesting that the high water datum used in the earlier sources is close to the Brooklyn highway datum. It should be noted that the 1886 elevations at many of the intersections are higher than the later figures. Since an engineers' report dated 1884 recommended raising the grade of streets in the vicinity of Broadway and Flushing Avenue (Van Buren et.al. 1884), the elevations shown in the 1886 atlas may be those planned as a result of this report -- the actual elevations after landfilling differing somewhat from these. The only patterned inconsistencies in these data are the elevations shown in the 1898 atlas along Flushing Avenue west of Broadway, which are higher than those given in the earlier and later sources. This anomaly could be due to an actual raising and subsequent lowering of the grade along this street.

The data indicate that landfilling in the project area occurred during the second half of the nineteenth century. There may have been more than one episode. Some landfilling in the marshy area would have been necessary prior to the opening of the streets in that vicinity in the mid-nineteenth century to stabilize the marshland prior to

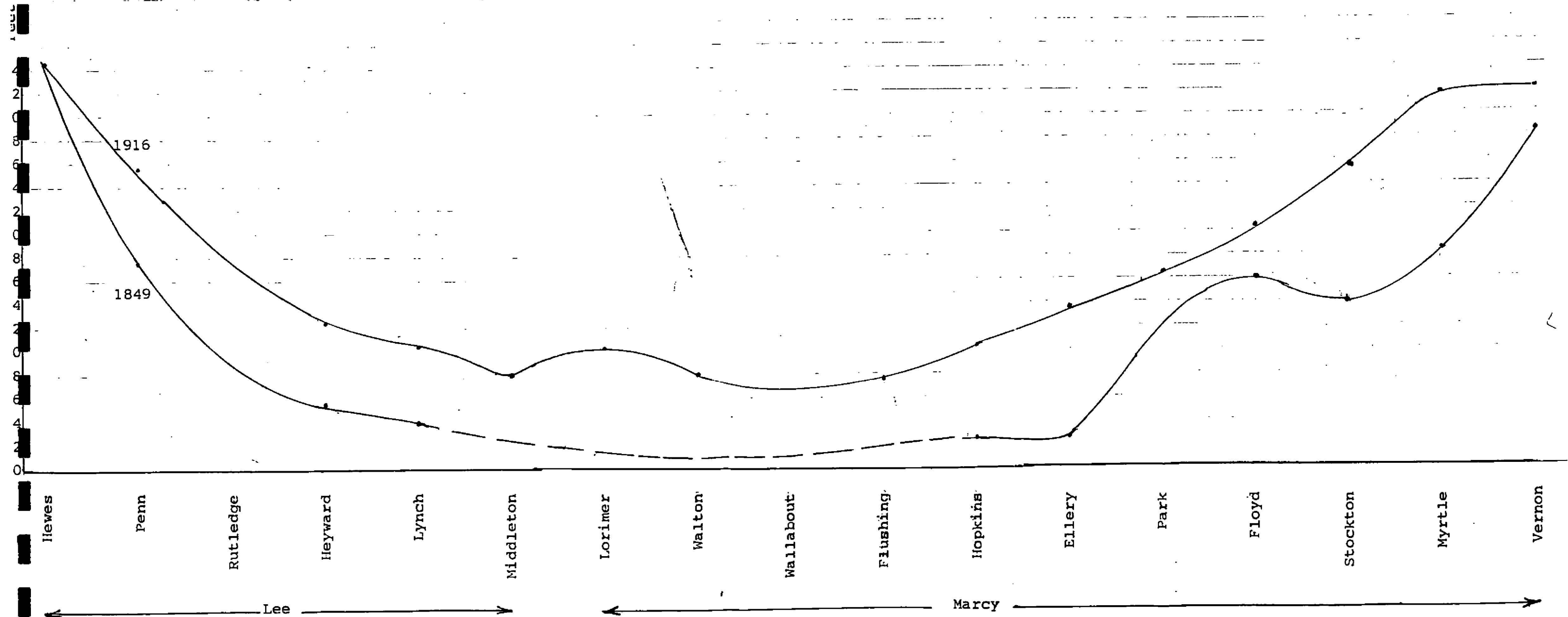
construction. Stiles (1884:644) states that a combination of drainage and landfill (using soil excavated during the dredging of the Wallabout Canal) was used to stabilize the marshes on the eastern shore of Wallabout Bay. The 1884 engineers' report suggests that further filling occurred at a later date in order to provide improved drainage in this part of Brooklyn.

At four points in the study area, the amount of landfill can be determined by comparing the street elevations as indicated on the 1849 map with those shown in the 1929 atlas. These data indicate the deposition of some 7.9 feet of fill at the intersection of Marcy and Hopkins Avenues, and 14.1 feet of fill at Marcy Avenue and Ellery Street. The elevations at these two locations prior to landfilling were +2.28 feet and +2.12 feet. The increase in grade was approximately 7.6 feet at Throop Avenue and Ellery Street and 9.7 feet at Throop and Park Avenues, where pre-landfilling elevations were +16.68 feet and +19.65 feet, respectively.

It is also possible to make further inferences about the depth of fill at the western boundary of the project area by reconstructing a pre-fill landform profile (Figure 14) using elevations from the 1849 map along Marcy Avenue south of the project area and Lee Avenue north of the project area. The amounts of fill deposited can be inferred by comparing this profile with one constructed from post-landfilling elevations taken from the 1916 atlas. The data suggest that the marsh area was located within a "valley," and that 8 to 10 feet of fill has been deposited in most of the western part of the project area.



Figure 14  
Landform Profile - 1849 and 1916



Data from: Colton 1849  
E. Belcher Hyde 1916

Additional data on landfilling are contained in records of soil borings taken prior to 1935 (see Appendix A) which were obtained from the New York City Department of General Services. The boring locations are shown on the W.P.A. "Rock Line" map (Figure 13).

Seven borings (#60-#66) are shown on block 2268. The boring logs indicate that between 6 and 12 feet of fill have been deposited on this block. This set of data, as well as the maps noted above, suggests that the edge of the marsh crossed this block. One of the logs (#66) indicates the presence of "marsh mud," overlain at this location by 8 feet of fill. The other borings in this area did not record this "marsh mud."

However, it should be noted in general that the sampling and recording procedures for these borings were not adequate to produce consistently reliable data. Because the usual procedure in engineering boring tests is to take soil samples only at intervals (e.g., a two foot sample of the stratigraphic "column" every five feet), the actual thickness recorded for each soil stratum is only an approximation. Soil changes may have occurred in an unsampled portion of the stratigraphic "column" and thin strata may have been missed entirely. In addition, characterization of the strata as "fill" depends on the skill of those taking the borings. Thus, six of the seven borings in block 2268 record the presence of fill. However, the topmost stratum indicated in boring #61 is described as "sand and loam" extending from +10 to -10 feet: it is very likely that both the fill and the underlying marsh or other surface deposits are included within this "stratum." Similarly, the 7 feet of "yellow sandy clay

and boulders" shown in boring #62 between the overlying "fill" and the underlying clay deposit (shown in most of the boring records from this block), probably represents additional fill.

A series of borings along Marcy and Union Avenues (#49-#57) was apparently taken prior to the construction of the "G" line of the Independent Subway system. Borings #51 and #52 show 9.9 feet of fill at the intersection of Middleton and Union Avenues (just north of the study area) and 10.2 feet of fill at the intersection of Harrison and Union Avenues, where pre-fill elevations were +5.1 and +2.1 feet, respectively. Boring #56, at Marcy and Hopkins Avenues, indicates 8.1 feet of fill, with a pre-fill elevation of +2.1 feet. It should be noted that these are almost exactly the figures obtained from the map elevation data. While boring #57, at Marcy and Park Avenues, does not indicate the presence of "fill," the uppermost 9.8 feet of "clay and sand" may in fact represent fill. This would indicate a pre-landfilling elevation of +7 feet at this location which accords approximately with the reconstruction shown in Figure 2. The records of the other borings in this series suffer from the problems noted above. For example, boring #55, at Marcy Avenue and Gerry Street, indicates a single stratum of clay beginning at +11.3 feet and extending 28.1 feet to -16.9 feet, which most likely incorporates several man-made and/or natural strata.

A third series of borings along Broadway was apparently taken prior to the construction of the elevated railway line. None of these boring records specifically indicates the presence of fill. However,

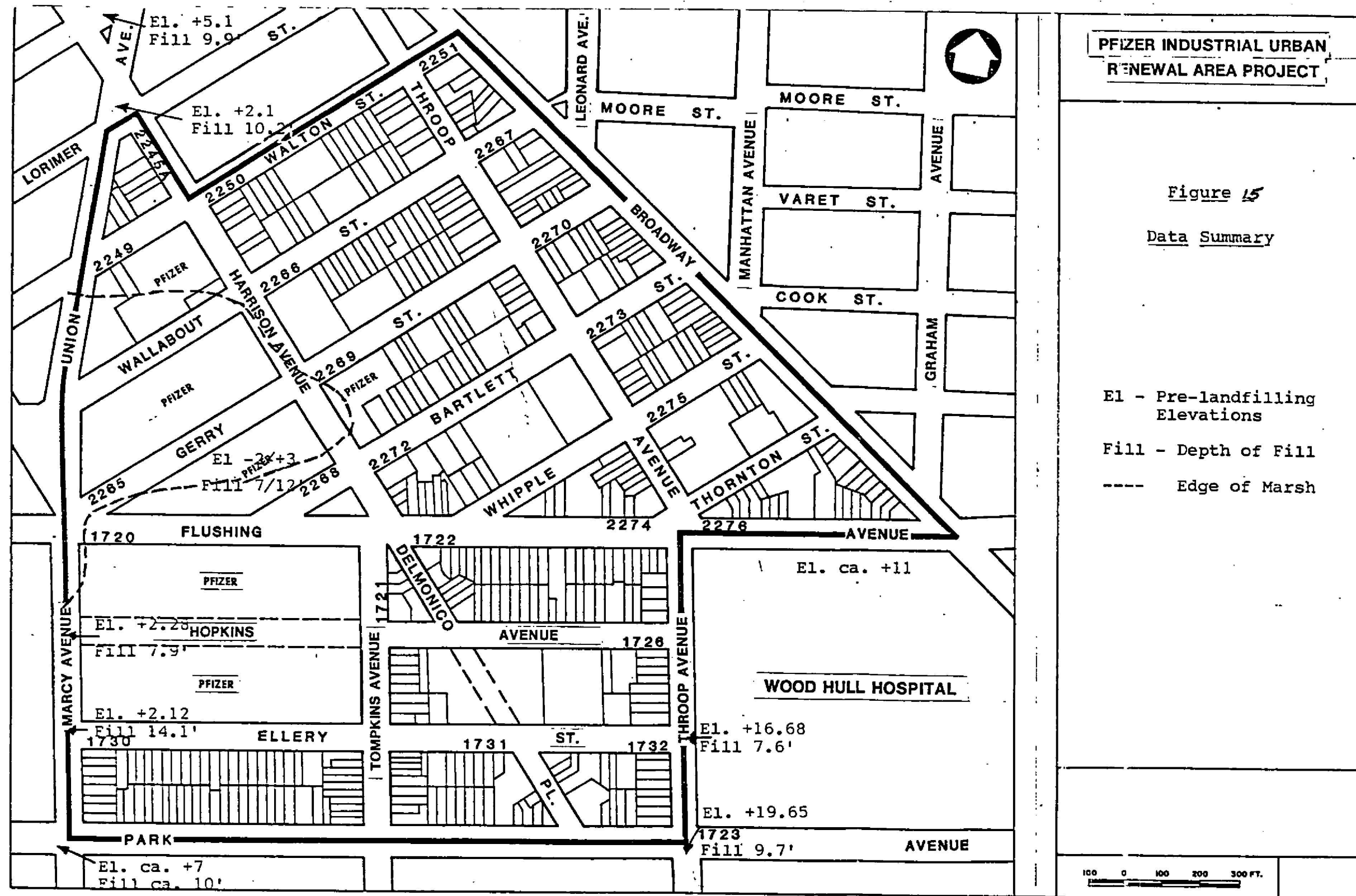
all boring logs from within this area (#25-30) show a 10-foot-thick uppermost stratum, suggesting that this stratum may, in fact, be fill deposited to raise the grade of Broadway.

The 1884 engineers' report (Van Buren et.al. 1884:4) recommended that in the "district of Flushing Avenue and Broadway ... the grade of Broadway be raised to a grade of 17 feet above mean high tide or from 5 to 6 feet in its lowest points". This suggests a pre-filling elevation of approximately +11 feet. It is not certain which location in the area of Broadway and Flushing Avenues was referenced by the engineers. However, the post-filling elevation was approximately +17 feet at both Broadway and Whipple Street and Flushing and Throop Avenues.

#### Summary:

The data indicate that prior to the raising of the grade in the mid-late nineteenth century, the project area was intersected by a tidal creek and marsh. The approximate extent of the marsh and the available data as to pre-landfill elevations and landfill depths are shown on the copy of the study area map included here as Figure 15. These data suggest that the marsh was surrounded by low-lying ground which sloped upward fairly steeply to the south at the location of Marcy Avenue, with possibly more gradual slopes in other portions of the project area.

The maps and boring logs reviewed above suggest that the grade in much of the project area was raised through the deposition of approximately 7 to 14 feet of landfill. It is likely that there was more than one episode of landfilling in at least some parts of the project area.



### CHAPTER III

#### DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

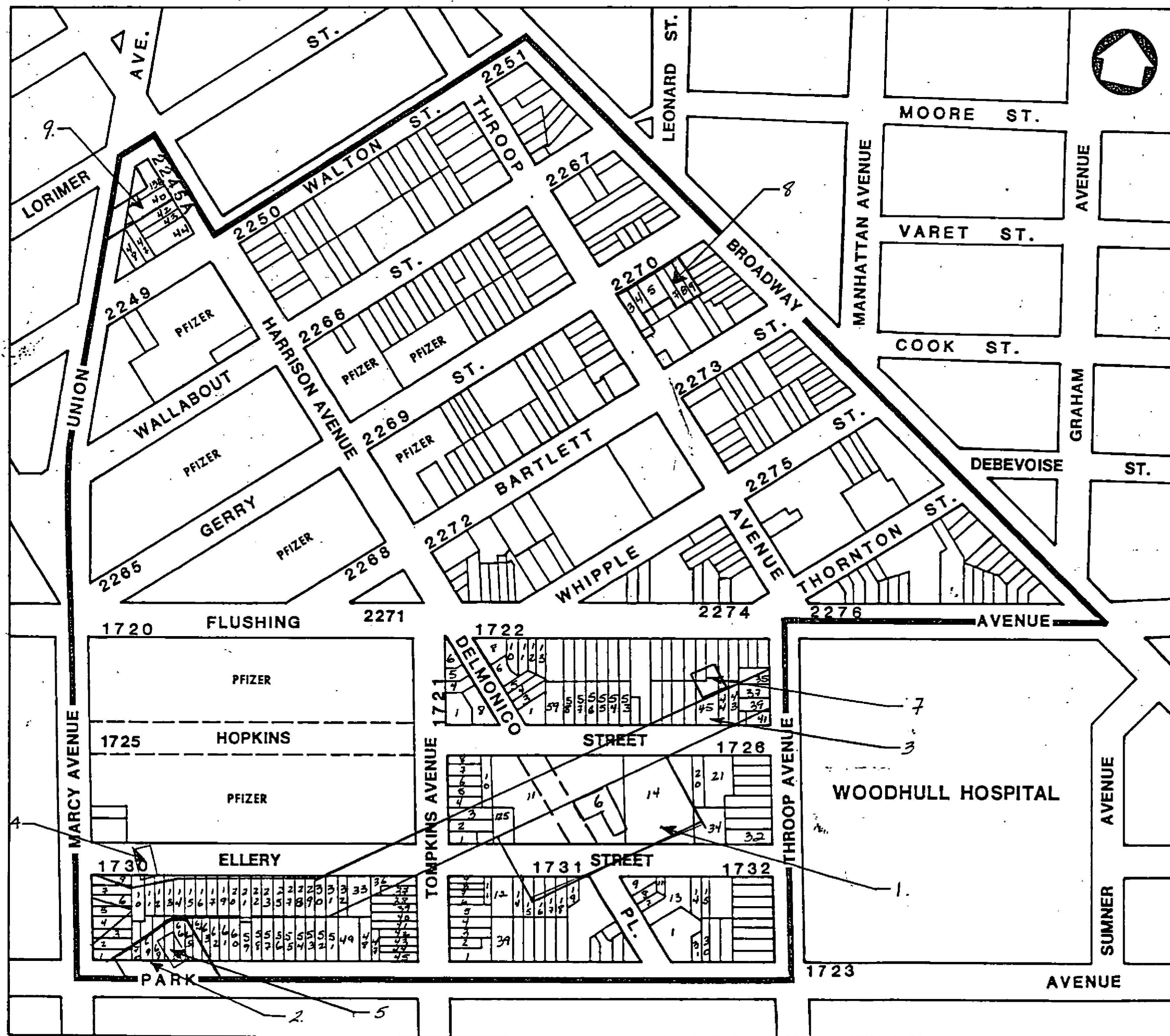
This chapter summarizes research on the development and construction history of those parcels selected as sites for acquisition which also appear to be archeologically significant according to the documentation presented in Chapter I. Figure 16 presents an overlay view of the entire study area with these parcels noted.

There are four general classes of predicted historical archeological resources considered here;

- 1) late nineteenth century features and occupational debris
- 2) middle and late nineteenth century industrial buildings
- 3) early nineteenth century homes and farmsteads and deposits dating from that period;
- 4) Colonial Period remains (structures associated with the Remsen and Rapalye families and the bed of the Cripplebush Road).

Sources used in developing the construction history and in estimating the probable extent of subsurface disturbance include the Libers of Deeds in the office of the Brooklyn Borough Register, Block Abstracts on file at the Brooklyn Historical Society, historic maps, tax rolls, and the records of the New York City Department of Buildings.





# LEGEND

Fig. 16. DOCUMENTED HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND FEATURES IN THE PROJECT AREA.

1. REMSEN FARM, 18TH CENTURY
2. RAPALYE FARM, 18TH CENTURY
3. CRIPPLEBUSH ROAD
4. VANDERVOORT FARM, 19TH CENTURY
5. LOTT FARM, 19TH CENTURY
6. DELMONKO HOUSE, 19TH CENTURY
7. WHITSON HOUSE, 19TH CENTURY
8. WILLIAMSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS, 1863-1880'S
9. MILLER ROPE WALK 1860'S - 1870'S.

(LOT NUMBERS INDICATED INSIDE LOTS WHERE APPROPRIATE)

100 0 100 200 300 FT.

The parcels occupying a strip along the line of the Cripplebush Road/Newtown Turnpike, are designated in this document as Area 1. The road cut obliquely across the blocks between Tompkins and Throop Avenues (see Figure 16). The industrial section north of Flushing Road will be referred to as Area 2.

**Area 1. Residential Properties South of Flushing Avenue: Blocks 1721, 1722, 1726, 1730, 1731, 1732**

We will commence with an overview of the initial subdivision of the nineteenth century farms, then summarize the development and construction history of the six blocks under study, concentrating on the general character of the nineteenth century structures and the composition of the population. The remainder of the section will consist of a description of land use on a block by block basis, including an analysis of late nineteenth and twentieth century construction episodes and the estimated degree of subsurface disturbance resulting from construction.

Subdivision of farms:

The blocks which form Area 1 are divided diagonally by the line of the Cripplebush Road. The area is further segmented by the boundaries of four nineteenth century farms. The Vandervoort farm included the southwestern corner of block 1726, block 1730, and part of 1731. John Meserole's property extended across the eastern part of

block 1727 and the eastern end of block 1722. The northeastern corner of block 1722 was part of the Meeker farm. The remainder of the area was included in the Delmonico holdings. Farm lines (as well as lot numbers) are shown on the 1898 Hyde Map (Figure 12).

Specific patterns of subdivision vary by landowner. The Meeker property and that part of the Meserole farm north of Flushing Avenue were sold as large parcels during the 1840s. The remainder of the Meserole holdings south of the Cripplebush Road were lost by foreclosure in 1855. The property was broken up into building lots during the late 1860s and early 1870s.

Smith's Brooklyn Directory lists Abraham Vandervoort, farmer residing on the Newtown (Cripplebush) Road (block 1730; see Figure 16) as late as 1856. That portion of the Vandervoort farm south of the road was sold as two large parcels in 1857; it was not subdivided further until 1872. The Vandervoort property north of the Cripplebush Road (block 1726) was sold in 1860. In 1865, it became part of a large parcel which was broken up into small building lots during that same year.

The Delmonico property was sold in three lots. The property north of the road on block 1721, 1722 and the northwestern corner of block 1726 was subdivided into building lots in 1851, 1852, and 1857. The Delmonico holdings south of the road (except for part of lot 11, block 1726) were subdivided in 1865. The Delmonico homestead, which adjoined the Cripplebush Road on the east side of Delmonico Place,

remained standing into the 1880s (Armbruster 1942:145). The plot surrounding it (that section of lot 11 south of the line of the Cripplebush Road) was broken up into building lots in 1883.

In summary, there were three major nineteenth century building episodes in the study area. Initial construction took place during the mid-1850s on the former Delmonico property on blocks 1721 and 1722. A second period occurred from 1865 through the middle of the 1870s. Delmonico Place was paved in 1870 (Lifers of Deeds 948:221). Construction appears to have proceeded north to south, block 1731 being the latest developed. This sequence is supported by the 1869 Dripps Map, which depicts blocks 1721, 1722, and 1726 as the more densely settled at that time. The final building episode occurred during the 1880s with the subdivision of the remaining Delmonico property on block 1726.

The nineteenth century structures in the study area were residential in character. They were generally three- and four-story frame and brick buildings, some with stores on the ground floor. Judging from the surnames, the majority of the residents appear to have been German or German-American.

The area is very run down today and there are large numbers of demolished structures and vacant buildings. Most of the standing structures on blocks 1721, 1722, 1730 and 1731 appear to be nineteenth century row houses which have been converted to multiple family dwellings with storefronts at street level. Block 1726 saw a degree of rebuilding during the twentieth century including the construction

of Public School 148 and several factory and loft buildings. Delmonico Place has been demapped and the center of the block (lot 11) is occupied by a paved schoolyard.

Block 1721:

Part of the Delmonico holdings during the early part of the nineteenth century, block 1721 was subdivided during the 1850s. Appendix 2 lists the chain of title for parcels on this block. The southern half of lots 1 and 8 were purchased by Gerdt Geerken as two separate parcels in 1851 and 1856 (Liber of Deeds 256:335; 436:161). We have not found any further conveyances; Brooklyn directories list George Geerken, a grocer on the property in 1895. The 1898 Hyde Map and the 1904 Sanborn Map indicate two structures on the lot; later maps show several brick buildings, which apparently represent a second construction episode. There is a small backyard in the center of the two lots. A search of the city directories suggests that the other buildings on the block were not owner-occupied.

Block 1722:

The Cripplebush Road cut across lots 35 through 45. Armbruster (1942:149) states that a farmhouse belonging to Whitson Jarvis stood at the corner of Flushing and Throop Avenues in the 1840s. Jarvis, a milkman, is listed in Lain's Directory of 1858, residing on Hopkins Street near Throop; it should be

noted that, since there were no street numbers at this time, locations listed in the Brooklyn directories are approximate. The house may appear on the Dripps Map of 1869 at an angle to the street grid and fronting on the Cripplebush Road. This would place it at the rear of lots 44-45.

In 1850, the land as far east as lots 27 and 45 belonged to Peter Delmonico. The southeast corner of the block (parts of lots 39 through 44) belonged to the Meserole farm. Whitson Jarvis owned the parcel along the eastern corner north of the road (lots 28 through 33, part of lots 35, lots 43 and 44 and the eastern half of lot 45). In 1852, Jarvis purchased property which included lots 27 and the western half of lot 45 from Delmonico (Liber's of Deeds 350:495). The remainder of the Meserole farm was sold to Jarvis in 1860 (Liber's of Deeds 526:101). This consolidated the Jarvis holdings in a parcel 200 by 200 feet along the eastern end of the block (see Appendix 3).

The Delmonico property was parcelled into building lots and sold in 1851-52 (see Appendix 3); that subdivision is reflected in the current lot lines. The 1858 directory lists four residents along Delmonico Place and the northern side of Hopkins Street, Elias Jacques, carpenter (lot 3), William Whitlock, laborer (lot 59), Joseph Bertina, porter (lot 54), and Conrad Garbe, tailor (lot 55). These correspond to the four structures shown on the 1869 Dripps Map in this area and suggest a construction date prior to 1860 for these buildings. The

Dripps Map further indicates a row of structures along Flushing Avenue. The wide structure in the center of the row is most likely the distillery operated by Peter Fitzpatrick and Charles Quin during the period from 1853 to 1982. City directories also indicate that Adam Halk owned a tailor shop at lot 14 from 1851 to 1881. Armbruster (1942) states that the buildings along Flushing Avenue were commercial structures with residences above them. Although lots 53 through 59 were sold during the 1850s, there is no indication, aside from the above mentioned buildings, that there was any construction prior to 1860. The 1869 map shows four structures fronting on Hopkins Street. One was possibly the residence of Caleb Lyon, an engraver, who is listed in Brooklyn directories as a resident of lot 14 through 1886. The directories list Louis Grasser, a tinsmith, as resident at lot 57 from 1864 until 1878.

Along the eastern end of the block, the subdivision of the Whitson properties occurred in several transactions. The strip along Throop Avenue was sold in two parcels in 1866, which were further subdivided in 1867, 1874, and 1881. The lots fronting on Hopkins Street were sold slightly later, in 1872, 1876, and 1879, while the lots along Flushing Avenue were sold in 1880, by Susannah Jarvis, the widow of Whitson Jarvis. Appendix 3 shows the transitions in lot configuration during this period.



This configuration has not changed since the final lot subdivisions in the late nineteenth century. With the exception of Lot 45 the most recent standing structures were brick and frame row houses. Standing structures exist on lots 13-31 along Flushing Avenue, lots 45-56 along Hopkins and lots 6 and 8 on Delmonico Place.

Building Department records are available only for standing structures; once a structure has been demolished, building records, if any, are removed as well. Folders were found in the files for lots 45 and 55. 1884 specifications for the construction of a four-story frame building in lot 55, apparently the second building erected on this parcel, indicate that the stone foundation was to extend to a depth of 6 feet, 6 inches below grade. It is likely that foundations for the other frame and brick row houses on the block also did not exceed 8 feet below grade, since the buildings appear to have been very similar in construction.

The one-story factory building at 181-3 Hopkins Street (lot 45) was built in the early 1960s. The building permit indicates that the concrete foundation was excavated to a depth of 4 feet below grade; there is no basement. An affidavit dated 25 May 1962 and signed by the owner, Leonard Rothkrug, states "...I am aware that the floor slab ... is on fill ...". Figure 5 is a copy of the record of borings done on this property on 21 April 1962. The profile shows approximately 8 feet of "brick, rock,

[and] miscellaneous fill; underlying soil to a depth of 30+ feet below grade is described as "fine brown sand [with a] trace of silt".

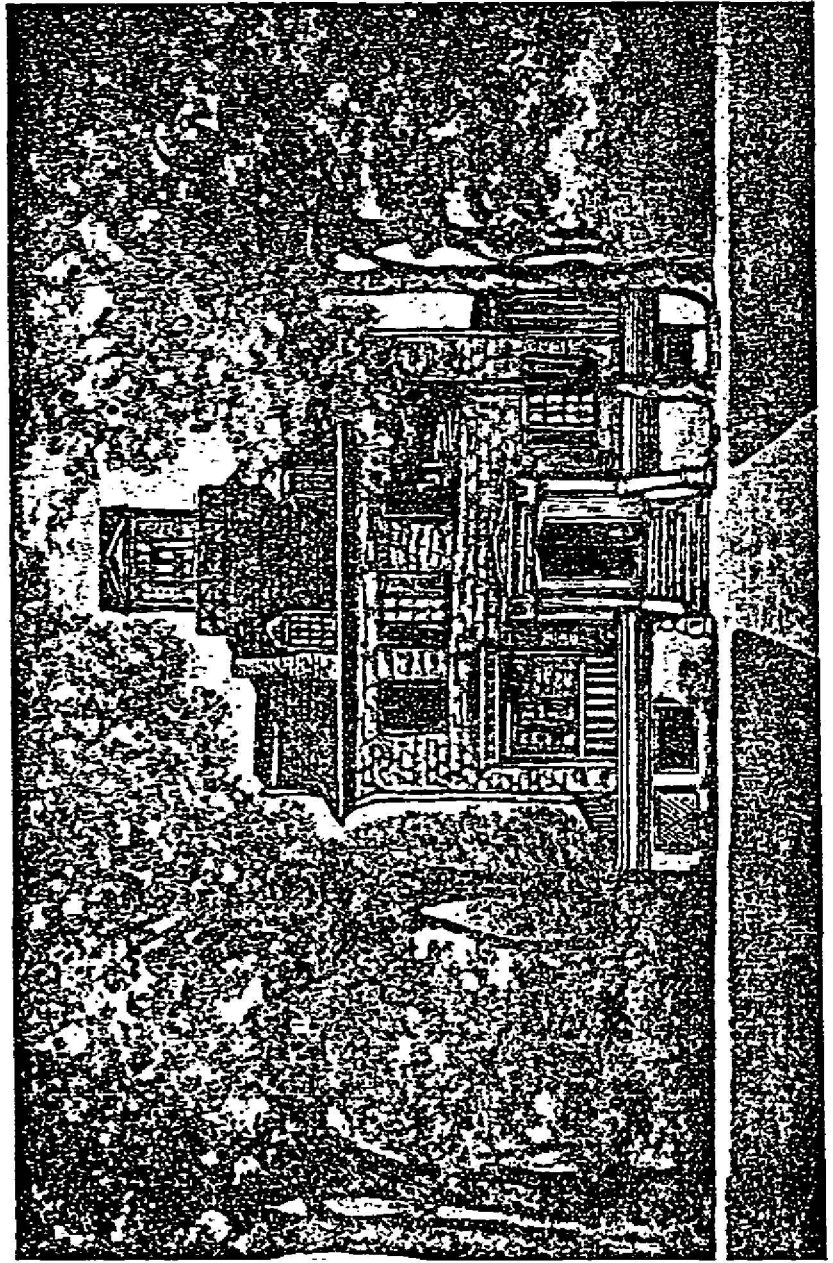
According to these records, the foundation for the building in lot 45 did not extend beneath the landfill levels. If there is fill to a depth of 8 feet across the area, as discussed in the preceding section of this report, it is also unlikely that the foundations for the row houses extended below the fill.

Block 1726:

The Cripplebush Road cut across lots 1, 2, 3, 11, 14, and 125. The eighteenth century Remsen farmstead and outbuildings were located south of the road, in the area of lots 11, 14, and 125. The nineteenth century Delmonico house (Figure 3) was located in lot 11 fronting on the Cripplebush Road adjacent to the eastern line of Delmonico Place (Armbruster 1942:145). The structure is apparently shown at this location on the 1869 Dripps Map (figure 10).

The date of construction of the Delmonico house is not known. John Delmonico, the original owner, ran a coffee house on Beaver and William Streets in Manhattan; he died in 1842. His son, Peter Delmonico, the founder of Delmonico's Hotel, died in 1860. The property was subdivided in 1883 and presumably the house was torn down shortly thereafter.





DELMONICO HOUSE  
(FROM ARMBRUSTER 1942)

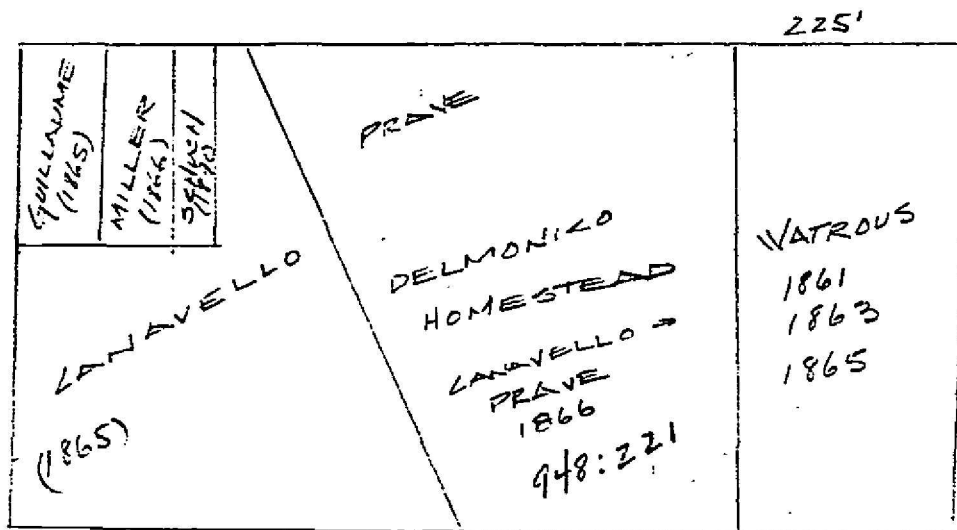
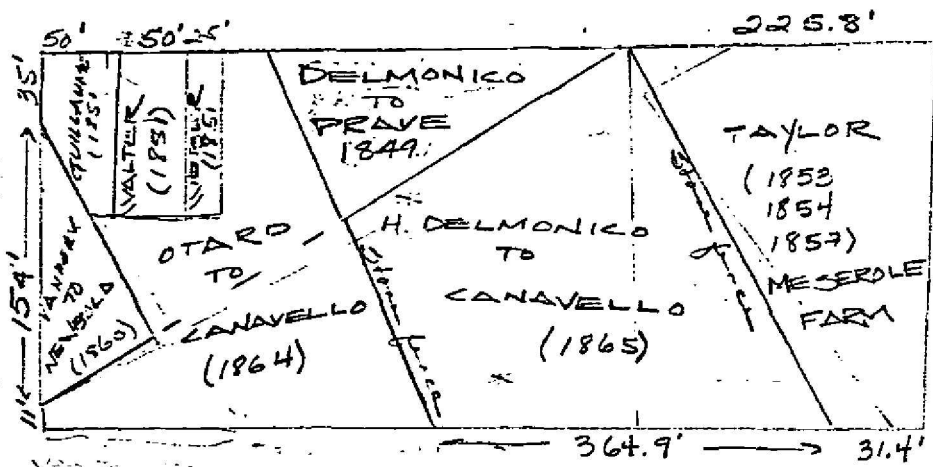


FIG. 19. EARLY CONVEYANCES, BLOCK 1726.

Block 1726 includes portions of the Vandervoort, Delmonico, and Meserole farms; Appendix 4 lists the chains of title for this block. Figure 4 shows the configuration of the block as it was in 1860 and 1866. The earliest subdivision of the farm properties occurred in 1851 with Peter Delmonico's sale of three lots in the northwest corner of the block ( present lots 5 through 10). By 1865-6, the remainder of the block had been redivided into three large plots. The eastern third (lots 20 through 34 and part of lot 14) had been purchased as three separate parcels by Elias Watrous, a leather dealer with offices in Manhattan (Lain 1871; Libers of Deeds 559:515; 601:158; 675:540), in 1861, 1863, and 1865. The area west of Delmonico Place (lots 1 through 4 and part of 11) were owned by John Canavallo, a liquor merchant (Lain 1858; Libers of Deeds 648:94). The central section (part of lots 11 and 14), which included the Delmonico house, was owned by Francis Prave (Libers of Deeds 948:221).

The Canavallo property was subdivided in 1865 along the lot lines which appear on the Hyde Maps of 1898 and 1929. The Watrous holdings were sold off in two episodes, 1868-69 (lots 14, 32, and 34), and in 1872 (lots 21 through 31 in the northeastern corner of the block).

That section of the block belonging to Francis Prave was sold off in three episodes. The pattern of divestiture moved from east to west with the latest sales being the lots along



Delmonico Place surrounding the Delmonico house. Two parcels fronting on Ellery Street (lots 10 and 11 on the 1898 Hyde Map, today part of lot 14) were sold in 1871. A group of six lots (lots 30 through 35 on the Hyde Map, currently part of lots 11 and 14) were purchased and subdivided by Henry Loeffler in 1874. The block configuration which indicates these lots and the remaining Prave holdings are shown in the 1880 Bromley and Robinson Map. The subdivision of these lots along Delmonico Place occurred from 1883 through 1893 (see Appendix 2).

A final nineteenth century realignment of the lot configurations occurred circa 1891 with the sale of lots 5 through 8 (Lifers of Deeds 1910:40). The lots were repartitioned along a north-south axis and resold in the same year.

Much of this block saw more than one building episode. The earliest nineteenth century homesteads appear on the 1869 Dripps Map which shows three structures aligned to the Cripplebush Road. The building at the intersection of that road and Delmonico Place is undoubtedly the Delmonico house; the structure at the rear may be an associated outbuilding. The structure at the corner of Throop and Hopkins is possibly the Watrous house, which was apparently constructed during the 1860s. Watrous had consolidated the property on this end of the block by 1865; he appears in the 1861 directory on Throop Avenue at the corner of

Hopkins (Lain 1861). Both the Delmonico and Watrous houses were torn down and the property rebuilt on, the former during the 1880s and the latter during the 1870s.

There were apparently two building episodes on Lots 5 through 10 where the lot alignment changed during the 1890s. Factory or loft structures appear on twentieth century maps in lot 11 (along the northeast corner of Hopkins and Delmonico, lots 1, 4, and 23 on the 1898 Hyde Map), and lots 20, 21, and 34. Lot 125 is occupied by a five-story brick tenement house constructed in 1907 (NYC Department of Buildings Records). Public School 148, also built in 1907, occupies lot 14; lot 11 is a paved playground.

Building Department Records are unavailable for much of the block; therefore it is difficult to assess the degree of subsurface disturbance incurred by late nineteenth and twentieth century construction. Records for the Old Law tenement occupying lot 125 show a foundation depth 10 feet below grade. The five-story brick loft building which stood at 30 Delmonico Place (50 feet, 3 inches south of the intersection of Hopkins and Delmonico, currently lot 11) also had a foundation depth which extended 10 feet below grade. There is no foundation or basement depth given for P.S. 148. A sample of the Buildings Department records for the nineteenth century three- and four-story brick

and frame houses on the other blocks in the study area indicate that basement depths for this type of structure did not exceed 8 feet below grade.

This admittedly incomplete data suggests that subsurface disturbance caused by construction of later nineteenth and twentieth century buildings did not penetrate the postulated depth of the landfill. This would allow for the preservation of pre-1850 archeological material, including the Delmonico and Remsen farmsteads and the bed of the Cripplebush Road as well as early Colonial or Prehistoric deposits.

#### Block 1730:

The junction of the Wallabout and Cripplebush Roads was at the western end of this block (part of lots 1 through 8). The Cripplebush Road also extended along the northern half of lots 10 through 29, and parts of lots 30 through 37. Appendix 5 lists the chains of title for properties on this block.

Prior to the subdivision of the farm properties during the latter half of the nineteenth century, parts of three farms (Rapalye, Lott, and Vandervoort) existed in the vicinity of block 1730 (see Bromley and Robinson 1880 for farm lines). The Rapalye farm occupied the southwest corner. Its northern border abutted the Cripplebush Road under the present-day line of Park Avenue, placing it outside the southern boundary of the project area.

The farm of Jacobus Lott incorporated lots 1 through 13, lots 63 through 70, and parts of lots 14 through 17 and 58 through 62. Lott purchased this property from Jacob Cershow in 1826. In 1844, he sold that section west of the junction of the Wallabout and Cripplebush Roads to John Sniffen (Liber of Deeds 117:361). We were unable to locate any record of the sale of the remainder of the Lott holdings east of the road junction, but by 1850, this property was in the hands of Andrew Stockholm. The U.S. Coastal Survey Map of 1844-5 indicates a structure abutting the junction of the two roads on the eastern side, which was probably the Lott farmhouse.

The Dripps Map of 1869 shows a structure in the same location. It is unclear whether this is the same structure from 1844, but it is certain that Lott was no longer on the property by this time. In 1869, the segment of the block west of the old road junction was occupied by William Copley, a florist, who appears in the Brooklyn directories during the 1850s and 1860s. Copley is not mentioned in the Liber of Deeds and was most likely a renter rather than an owner. The Copley home and business were located under present-day Marcy Avenue.

The property east of the roads was sold to Nicholas Ehlers in 1850. An 1857 conveyance (Vandervoort to Ehlers; Liber of Deeds 465:414) consolidated the entire western section of the block (east of the road junction) in the hands of Ehlers. Ehlers appears in the city directories of 1854/55 through 1866/67 at the

corner of Park and Marcy Avenues. His home may be one of the two structures shown on the Dripps Map along the western side of the block. In 1883, this consolidated parcel (lots 1-16, 59-70) became the property of Frederick Miller (Liber of Deeds 1535:549). The Bromley and Robinson Map indicates that no development had occurred prior to 1880; by 1898, this section of block 1730 had taken on its present configuration (Hyde 1898). It is likely that, aside from the structures pictured on the Dripps Map, this area saw only one building episode, after the Miller subdivision in 1883.

The remainder of the block was part of the farm of Abraham Vandervoort, whose farmhouse appears to have been located under what is now the line of Ellery Street (Dripps Map 1869). The Vandervoort properties were subdivided over a period of time between the late 1850s and the the middle 1860s. The 1857 conveyance to Ehlers has been noted above. Much of the property was sold off in large parcels that were further subdivided during the 1870s and 1880s. Lots 33 through 41 along Ellery Street and Tompkins Avenue were sold as individual lots in 1860-61. The Dripps Map shows a row of structures fronting on Tompkins that may conform to the modern configuration of lots along that street. Although lots 22 through 29 along Ellery were subdivided as early as 1866, they were apparently not built on until the

1870s since no structures appear on the Dripps Map. With the possible exception of the structures along Tompkins Avenue, this area of block 1730 probably also saw only one building episode.

Few standing structures remain on this block (Sanborn Map 1988). These are on lots 1 and 2 along Marcy Avenue, lots 10, 11, 14, 28, 32 and 33 on Ellery Street, lot 37 and lots 40-45 on Tompkins, lots 49, 53, 54 and 57-64 on Park. They consist of brick and frame row houses. Building Department records were not checked for foundation depths. Since this block is not slated for demolition but for rehabilitation, available archeological resources would be concentrated in the backyards.

#### Block 1731:

Prior to development during the mid-nineteenth century, three farms were located on the block, the eighteenth century Remsen farm which, according to the Colonial Period maps, would have adjoined the eastern boundary of the Vandervoort farm (lots 2 through 12). Appendix 6 lists the chains of title for property on this block. Nineteenth century farm lines are shown on the 1898 Hyde Map. The Vandervoort farm encompassed the southwestern part, including lots 1 through 8, the southern part of lot 12, lot 39, and part of lots 9, 11, 12, and 36 through 38. The Delmonico family owned the remainder of the block.



The Vandervoort property changed hands in 1857. One parcel, consisting of lots 1 and 2, became the property of Ida Raymond, nee Vandervoort (Liber of Deeds 458:438). The remainder of the property was sold to David Davis (Liber of Deeds 446:111). This parcel was combined with a parcel from the Delmonico land in 1866, placing the entire northwest corner of the block (lots 3 through 12) in the hands of a single owner, Andrew Harmon (Liber of Deeds 501:399; 694:368).

The Delmonico land on this block was sold off in 1864 and 1865. The Delmonico portions of lots 10 through 12 became part of the recombined parcel described above in 1866. Lot 14 was sold to John Kirchner (Liber of Deeds 653:532). The remainder of the holdings along were sold as a single parcel to John Hosch (Liber of Deeds 669:18). This property was subdivided during the 1880s. The current lot configuration conforms to the pattern established during the period of subdivision in the late nineteenth century.

This block, along with blocks 1730 and 1732 between Ellery and Park, were the latest developed of the four blocks in Area 1. The 1869 Dripps Map shows two structures in the study or acquisition area. One, fronting on Tompkins Street in the area of lot 2, may have been the residence of Mark Eden, a carman, who is listed in the 1871 directory at Tompkins, corner of Park. The

other was probably the home of Frederick Gutbrecht, a liquor dealer, who appears in the 1871 directory on Ellery Street at the corner of Delmonico Place.

The most recent buildings on this block are brick or frame structures of two to three stories, probably of late nineteenth century construction. Except for lot 12, there was probably only one building episode. The 1986 tax rolls list a garage at 166-68 Ellery Street (lot 12). There is no record in the files of the Department of Buildings of an application for a construction permit for a garage on this lot. The records do show, however, two applications which date from 1890 and 1906. The 1890 application for a construction permit at 166 Ellery contains plans for a proposed frame structure at the rear of the lot, which was to house a tailor shop (see Hyde Map, 1898, lot 38). The foundation was to consist of piers around the perimeter of the building (which measured 25 by 26 feet); the piers were to be sunk 3 feet below grade. A 1906 application for the installation of plumbing notes that the stone foundation of the front building extended 7 feet, 4 inches below grade.

A 1906 elevation plan for the building at 168 Ellery indicates that the basement depth was 10 feet below the first floor joists. There is, unfortunately no indication of grade on the drawing. However, the measurements are in keeping with those for the foundation depths of the adjoining building, and suggest that the nineteenth century foundations did not extend beneath

the landfill. Since the other structures on the block were of similar size and construction, it can be assumed that basement depths were similar to those of the buildings for which we have records. The lack of penetration into the landfill further suggests that pre-1850 archeological deposits would not have been disturbed by later construction.

The 1929 Hyde Map shows a strip of backyard areas running through the center of the block, with the exceptions of lots 4 and 14. There were one-story frame structure along the rear lot lines of lots 2, 6, 12, and 15 (Hyde 1898, 1929; Sanborn 1951). The 1929 Hyde Map also shows small sheds in the yards of lots 4, 5, and 12, which may have been privy sheds. Department of Buildings Records indicate a privy shed measuring 4 feet, 6 inches by 12 feet along the 12/13 lot line (now lot 12) in 1906.

#### Block 1732:

Appendix 7 lists chains of title for this block, which was part of the Delmonico holdings during the first half of the nineteenth century. During the 1850s, a series of conveyances document the transfer of the entire block to Annetta and John Canavallo. The lots were subdivided during the late 1860s, although most were probably not built upon until the 1870s. The Dripps Map of 1869 shows only 5 structures on this block, one at the corner of Ellery and Throop (lots 19/20), one fronting on

Throop (lot 25), two adjoining structures along Park (lots 28 and 29), and one on Delmonico Place. By 1880, the lot configuration looked quite similar to the modern configuration.

It appears that most of the lots on this block saw only one building episode. The only major twentieth century construction was apparently on lot 16. Structures along the entire western portion of the block (lots 1-15, 30 and 31) have been demolished. The most recent standing structures on the block were brick and frame row houses, for which no building records have been located. Without these records, it is difficult to assess the extent of subsurface disturbance, but, like most of the project area, it is unlikely that building foundations for the nineteenth century row houses penetrated below the fill levels.

#### Conclusions:

Factors affecting the preservation of archeological resources in the area include the depth and extent of landfill and the degree of subsurface disturbance associated with late nineteenth and twentieth century construction. These are interrelated to the extent that landfiling activities may have served to protect previously existing archeological deposits from destruction by later building episodes.

The nature and extent of landfilling activities in the project area has been discussed in Chapter II and will not be reiterated here. Figure 5 presents a record of borings conducted in lot 45, block 1722, in 1962. These show 8 feet of apparent rubble fill. Although they can be considered concrete evidence for the existence of this depth of fill only in this particular lot, it is likely that the records are indicative of a similar depth of fill over the entire block.

Building Department records for this area are incomplete. This is primarily because such a large portion of the area consists of vacant lots for which the records have been destroyed. Where records have been available, the specifications for a particular type of building, for example, a row house, have been assumed to be similar to those of other buildings in that general class. In other words, we have inferred similar characteristics, such as foundation depth, for all structures which are in a similar class.

The western part of lot 11, block 1726, contained structures with foundation depths of 10 feet; in this area, there may have been some destruction to pre-1850 remains. There is no information on the extent of subsurface disturbance for lots 14, 20, 21, and 34, block 1726. Lot 20 supports a loft structure which probably has a foundation depth in excess of 8 feet. Lot 21 is occupied by a factory. Public School 148 is located on lot 14. We cannot speculate

on foundation depths for either of these structures. There is no description available for the latest building on lot 34, now a vacant lot.

The records suggest that excavation for the construction of the nineteenth century row houses did not penetrate the original land surface. Therefore, we can expect that archeological deposits dating from the early nineteenth century and before have not been disturbed by later construction. This area includes the locations of the eighteenth century Remsen and Rapalye farms, of large parts of the Cripplebush Road, and of the nineteenth century Vandervoort, Lott, Delmonico and Whitson homesteads (see Figure 16).

The documentary record indicates several strips of undisturbed backyards; elsewhere, these types of areas have yielded debris and remains of features dating from the occupation of the houses with which they are associated. Their archeological value in the project area is primarily dependent upon the availability of city water, sewage and trash disposal services.

Although the city water and sewage systems were largely in place by the end of the 1860's (Commissioner of City Works 1896:227ff.), it is impossible to pinpoint the time at which individual householders in the project area availed themselves of these city services, and thus to predict the presence or absence of backyard features. There was resistance by individuals to tying in to city water and sewage systems, perhaps due in part to the fact that householders had to bear the cost on installing taps and connections (Stiles 1884:592). The



1907 records of the Department of Buildings for lot 12, block 1731 (noted above) suggest that at least some backyard features remained in use long after the provision of city services.

## Area 2. Industrial Properties North of Flushing Avenue

Area 2 includes those nineteenth century industrial properties designated as potentially significant from an archeological and historical standpoint. The nature of archeological deposits associated with nineteenth century industrial structures could include remains of the structures themselves as well as artifactual material associated with their use.

The industrial complexes noted in Chapter I are:

- 1) the Williamsburgh Flint Glass Works, lots 3-9 on block 2270
- 2) the Pfizer complex, blocks 2265 and 2268
- 3) the ropewalk, block 2245a.

### The Pfizer Complex, blocks 2265 and 2268:

Appendix 8 lists the nineteenth century property acquisitions by the Pfizer company. The conveyances fall into two major groups. The parcels on block 2268 were purchased between 1851 and 1870, those on block 2265 between 1872 and 1888. By 1898, Pfizer and Company occupied the entire extent of both blocks within the boundaries of the study area (Hyde 1898).

The initial Pfizer structure, 11 Bartlett Street at the corner of Harrison Avenue, was built on property purchased from the Delmonico family in 1851 (Liber of Deeds 247:488). To the best of our knowledge this building, which is still standing, was the first structure built on this land. The 1851 and 1856 purchases from the Delmonico family included the eastern half of block 2268. The remainder of the purchases made by Pfizer and his partner, Charles Ehrhardt, during the 1860s were of land belonging to the Vandervoort and associated families. This had been farm property and presumably had not been built upon before Pfizer's purchase.

The parcels on block 2265 were purchased by Pfizer during the 1870s and 1880s. The conveyances list a number of different grantors; presumably this block had been developed prior to Pfizer's purchases (Bromley and Robinson 1880). Therefore, Pfizer probably rebuilt or modified already existing buildings on this block during the nineteenth century.

The varnish factory which stood along the western end of block 2265 (Bromley and Robinson 1880) does not fall within the boundary of the study area. This business, operating as the Hilo Varnish Corporation, appears as late as 1929 (Hyde 1929), but was destroyed by the opening of Union Avenue and construction of the subway line during the early twentieth century.

The 1951 revision of the Sanborn Insurance Map notes the construction dates of a number of the Pfizer buildings as follows.  
Block 2265:

49-57 Gerry Street, 1926

41-47 Gerry Street, 1928

344-56 Wallabout Street, 1937

19 Gerry Street, 1941

Block 2268:

625-31 Flushing Avenue, 1929.

We have no information on basement or foundation depths of the Pfizer structures. The buildings occupying Block 2265 are stated to have been constructed on pilings; plans for a two-story industrial structure on Block 2249 call for 550 pilings to be driven sixty feet (J. Coyle, personal communication 1987). It is not unlikely that subsurface disturbance associated with the construction of the buildings on Block 2265 extended well below the depth of the landfill.

The Williamsburgh Flint Glass Works, block 2270:

The Williamsburgh Flint Glass Works was established in 1863 by John and Nicholas Dannenhoffer, immigrants from Lorraine. They manufactured Silex lamp chimneys. At its height during the 1880s, the facility occupied six lots (3 through 9) and employed 150 workmen (Armbruster 1942:307).

The factory does not appear on the Hyde Map of 1898. By that time, it had been replaced by a row of three story frame structures. In the early twentieth century (Hyde 1929), Lot 9 contained a one-story frame building fronting on Gerry Street, with a two-story brick structure in the rear filling the remainder of the lot. This

building was occupied by a glazier in 1951 (Sanborn, 1951). The 1951 Sanborn Map also depicts a two-story cinderblock structure in Lot 5, occupied by a printing firm.

The foundation of the nineteenth century glass factory may remain intact in the undeveloped backyard areas of Lots 3 and 4, as may industrial deposits dating from the use of the building.

Ropewalk, block 2245a:

The Dripps Map of 1869 shows a ropewalk extending the length of block 2245. Only the segment of this block designated as block 2245a and lying east of Union Avenue falls within the study area.

The ropewalk extended across lot 136 and the northerly twenty feet of lot 40 (see Figure 16). Appendix 9 shows the record of conveyances for this segment of block 2245a. The business was owned by Christopher Miller, who purchased the property in 1864 and 1865 (Liber of Deeds 636:325; 678:246; 689:351). Miller's ropewalk appears in the 1871 Brooklyn directory (Lain 1871) on Gwinnett (now Lorimer) Street near Marcy. The ropewalk was apparently no longer in use by 1880 (Bromley and Robinson 1880). In 1885, a double lot (55 feet by 100 feet) at the corner of Gwinnett and Harrison was sold by the Miller heirs (Liber of Deeds 1608:33). This parcel comprises the northern two-thirds of lot 136. As of 1929, it was occupied by a three-story frame structure; an undeveloped backyard area 30 feet by 50 feet existed in the southerly half of the lot.

In 1892, the remainder of the Miller property was sold to Minna Hoffer and Mary Lang, a daughter of Christopher Miller (Liber of Deeds 2152:394; 2154:463). In an 1894 deed, the parcel is described as "an irregular strip 500 feet deep in the center of the block and part of the ropewalk formerly owned and used by Christopher Miller" (Liber of Deeds 2218:378).

The Lang conveyance included lot 40 (35 by 100 feet) and the southernmost third of lot 138 (25 by 100 feet). In 1929, this latter was occupied by a three-story frame structure 25 feet by 50 feet, with a backyard of the same dimensions (Hyde 1929). The 1933 and 1951 Sanborn Maps show a filling station occupying the entire lot. A four-story frame building measuring 35 feet by 60 feet stood on Lot 40; the backyard measured 35 by 40 feet (Hyde 1929).

Ropewalks consisted of a one-story, rather flimsily constructed shed which housed the path for ropemaking (Stiles 1884). The only area likely to contain remains of the Miller ropewalk is the undeveloped backyard in lot 40. Excavation for the foundation of the lot 40 building probably destroyed remains at the front of the lot. The construction of the filling station undoubtedly destroyed any remains of the ropewalk in lot 138. Unfortunately there are no existing records for these lots on file with The Department of Buildings.

## CHAPTER IV

### SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter provides a summary of areas of archeological sensitivity and outlines our recommendations for further research in areas which have been selected for acquisition.

#### 1. Resources Associated with Native American Land Use:

The archeological, ethnohistoric, and environmental record document the existence of favorable conditions for extensive Native American occupation throughout the study area. The probability for the presence of prehistoric sites, however, is greater in the sections east of Harrison Avenue and the six blocks south of Flushing Avenue. This relatively higher ground with access, via the creek, to the East River, and to resources of salt marsh, coast and interior would have been attractive to Late Prehistoric and Contact Period groups. The continuum of known Contact Period sites along the north shore of Brooklyn and Queens suggests that there were Contact Period settlements in the study area as well.

It is less probable, but not unlikely, that sites of the Archaic Period and possibly earlier could be found even in the lowland areas. Since sea levels have risen, the marshy sections of the study area were drier during these earlier periods.



## 2. Resources Associated with Euroamerican Land Use:

Late eighteenth and early nineteenth century rural settlement patterns in the study area indicate that farmsteads were located along the colonial roads. The settlement pattern of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries was probably similar. Therefore, remains of structures dating to this earliest period of European settlement can be expected to have been located along the road. The line of the Cripplebush Road is a potential archeological resource which probably dates to the beginning of European settlement. The road intersected the acquisition area in blocks 1722, 1726, and 1730.

Documented locations of Colonial and nineteenth century farm structures in the project area include:

- 1) a group of buildings associated with the Remsen family, block 1726 and block 1731
- 2) the Vandervoort farmstead, block 1730 (apparently most of the structure lies under Ellery Street)
- 3) the Lott farmstead, block 1730
- 4) the Delmonico house, block 1726
- 5) the Whitson house, block 1722

Additionally, our research indicates the presence of later archeological deposits related to commercial, industrial, and residential use of the project area in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The most likely locus of such deposits would be in relatively undisturbed backyard areas. Early industrial properties within the project area include:

1) the Williamsburgh Flint Glass Works, block 2270

2) the Miller ropewalk, block 2245a

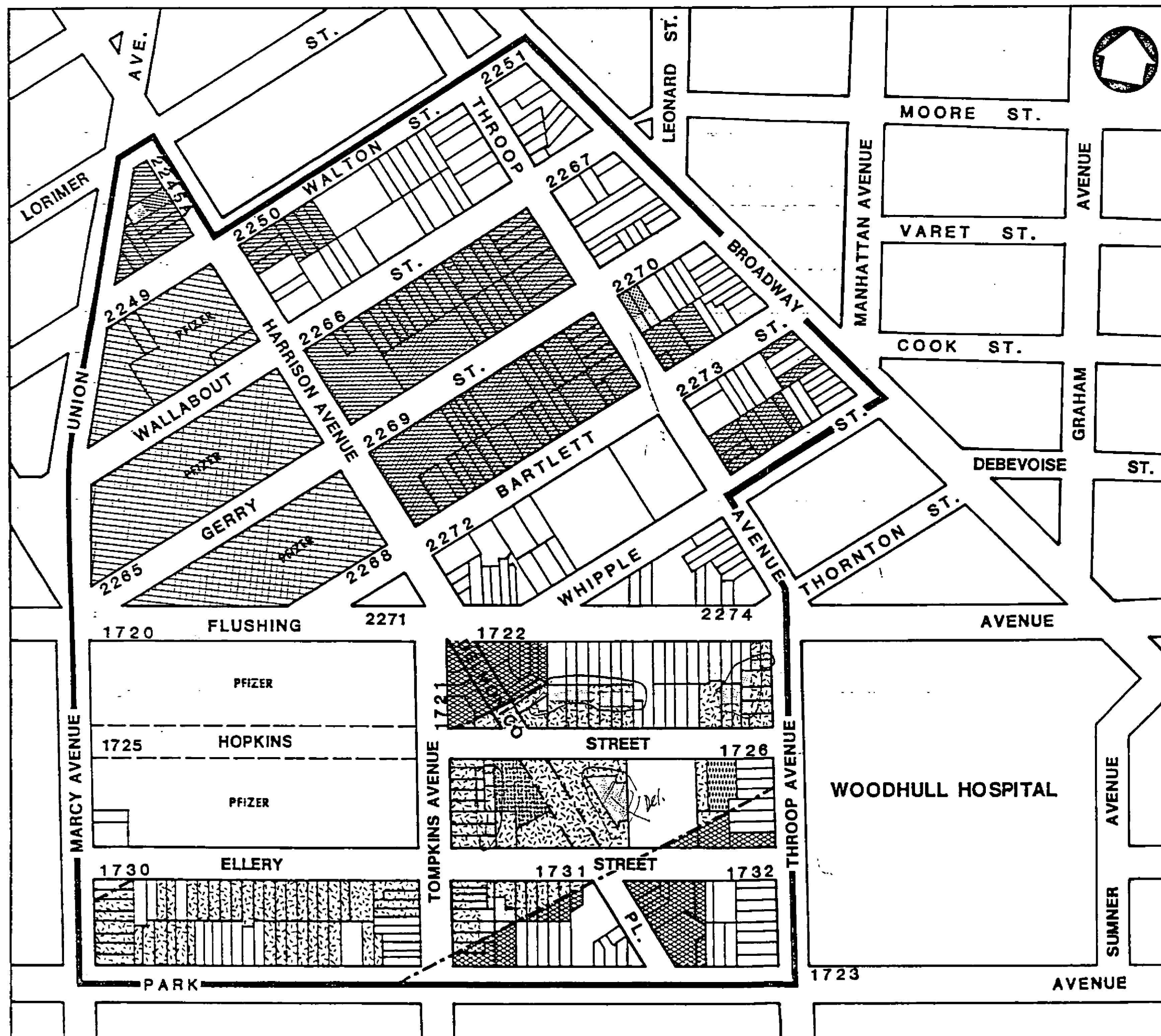
Figure 16 shows the approximate locations of these potential resources.

#### Recommendations:

The archeological potential in this area is generally high. Figure 20 summarizes the levels of probability for the presence of the various types of resource based upon the extent of subsurface disturbance documented in the archival record. The apparent presence of deep deposits of landfill from the nineteenth century suggests that documented cultural deposits may be preserved, not only in relatively undeveloped backyard areas, but also under later building foundations.

Additional documentary research and analysis has been conducted along lines recommended by the Landmarks Preservation Commission and will be presented in a separate document. Subsequent investigation should include a program of test excavation to sample the various types of predicted deposits. Data upon which a sampling plan can be based will be presented in a second level documentary study. Because the documentary record indicates the presence of extensive and relatively deep landfill, shovel testing or surface survey to locate pre-landfill deposits would not be useful in the study area.

A preliminary field methodology which includes monitored soil borings, in areas selected by an archeologist, and/or excavation using heavy machinery is recommended. Once the base of the landfill is reached or should features be encountered within the fill deposits, conventional hand excavation of test units would be feasible. Hand excavation is also suggested for areas where there is a probability of encountering middle to late nineteenth century features. The likelihood of encountering considerable amounts of debris from the razing of structures in the study area as well as the depth of the landfill deposits indicate the use of heavy machinery in evaluating the presumably more deeply buried deposits dating from the early nineteenth century, Colonial, and Pre-Colonial periods.



# BROADWAY TRIANGLE INDUSTRIAL PARK

## LEGEND

1. VERY HIGH PROBABILITY FOR ALL PERIODS;  
UNDISTURBED BACKYARDS
  2. HIGH PROBABILITY FOR PREHISTORIC, COLONIAL AND  
EARLY 19th CENTURY;  
FOUNDATION/BASEMENT DEPTHS <8 FEET
  3. HIGH PROBABILITY FOR 19th CENTURY INDUSTRIAL;  
FOUNDATION BASEMENT DEPTHS <8 FEET
  4. HIGH TO MODERATELY HIGH PROBABILITY FOR NATIVE  
AMERICAN RESOURCES
  5. MODERATE TO LOW PROBABILITY FOR NATIVE AMERICAN  
RESOURCES  
FOUNDATION/BASEMENT DEPTHS >8 FEET
  6. MODERATE TO LOW PROBABILITY FOR NATIVE AMERICAN  
RESOURCES-EXTENSIVE PILINGS
  7. FOUNDATION/BASEMENT DEPTH UNKNOWN
  8. PARCELS WHICH ARE NOT TO BE ACQUIRED
- PREDICTED LIMITS OF PRE-1766 STRUCTURES

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF ACQUISITION PARCELS

100 0 100 200 300 FT.

FIGURE 20

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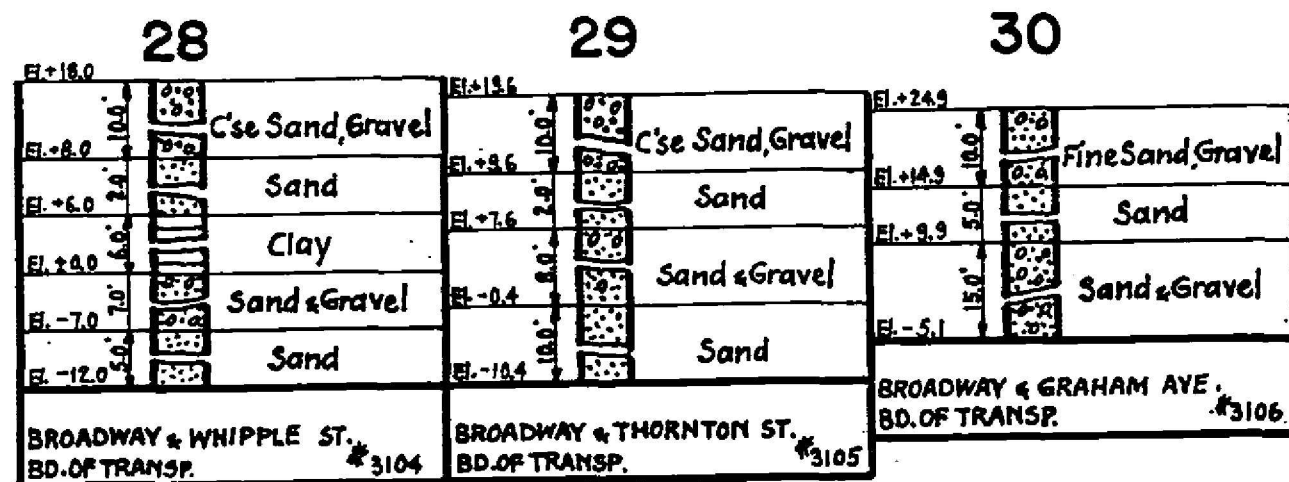
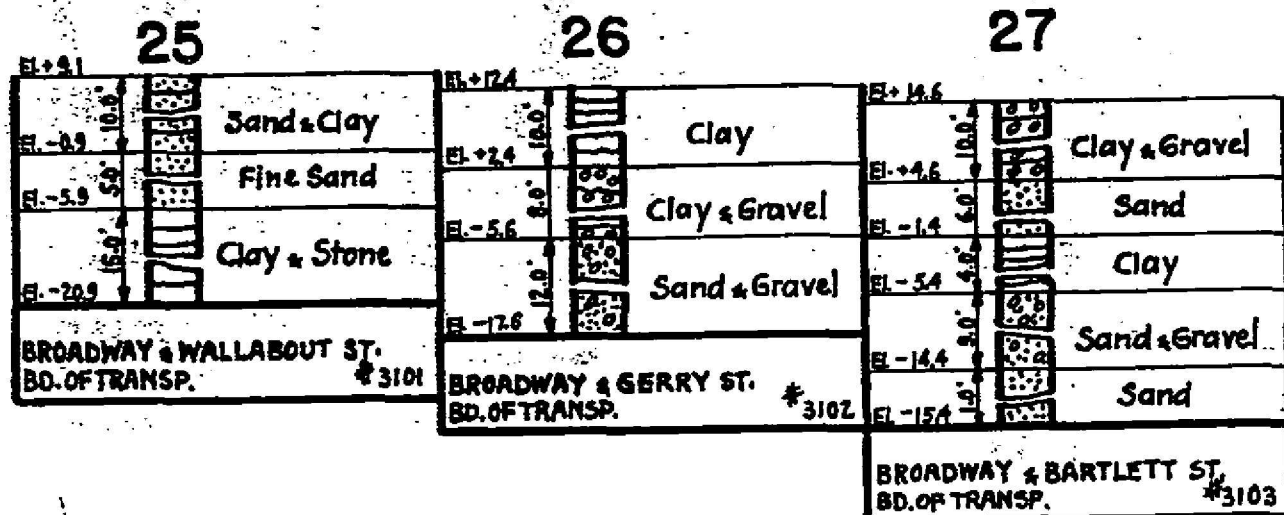
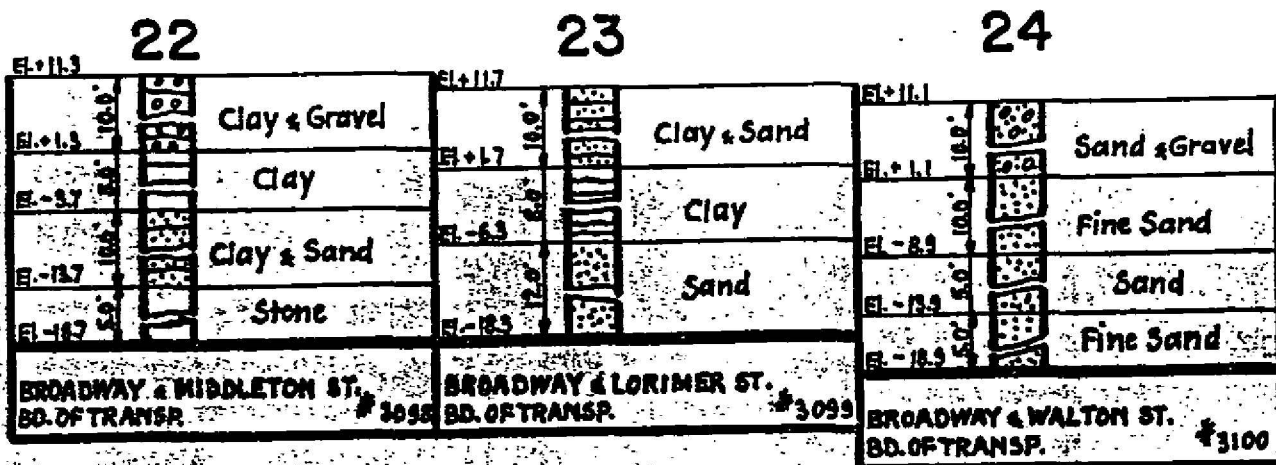
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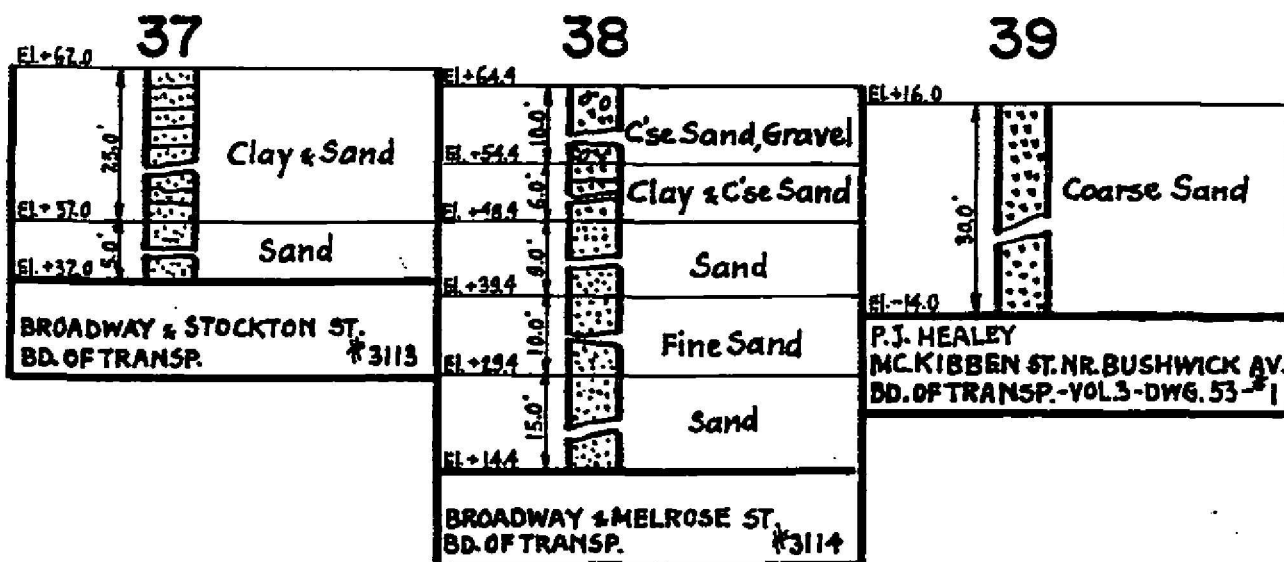
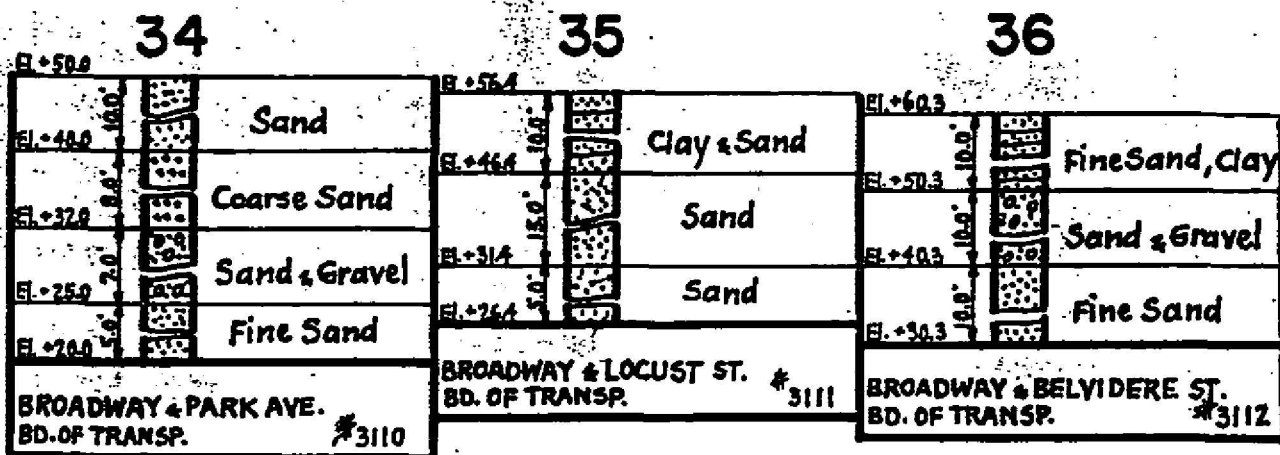
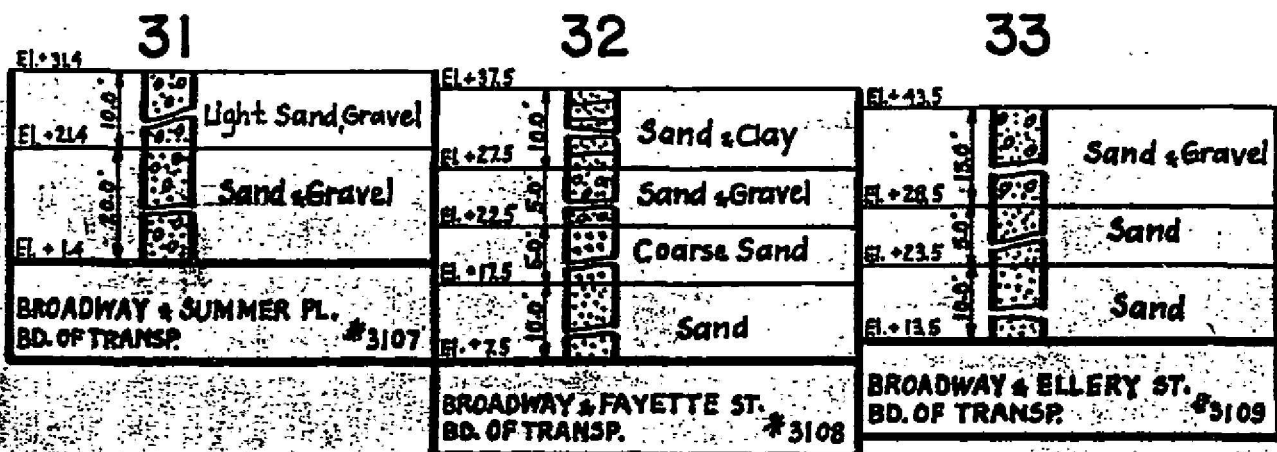
Appendix 1

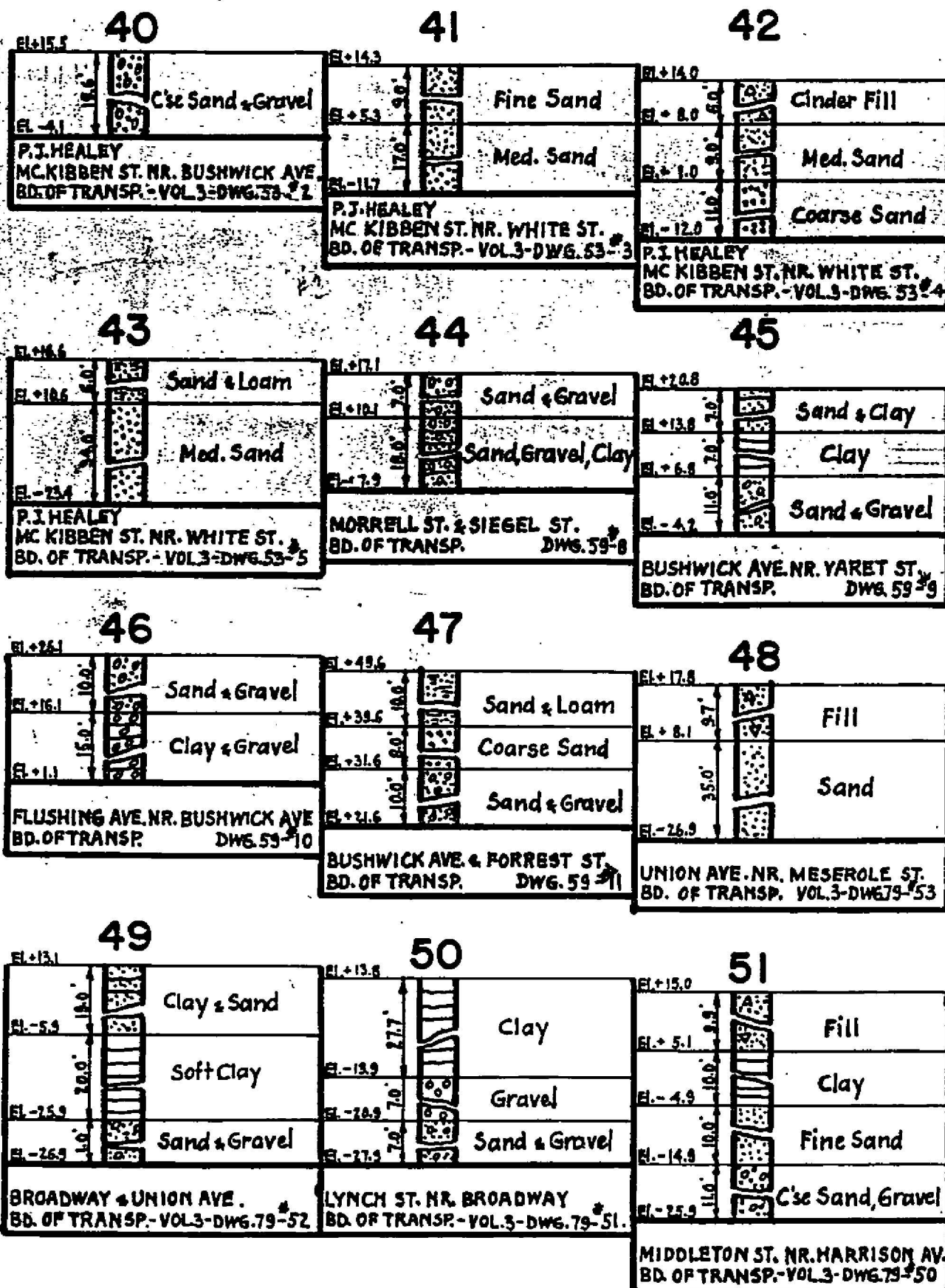
Records of Borings Within Study Area

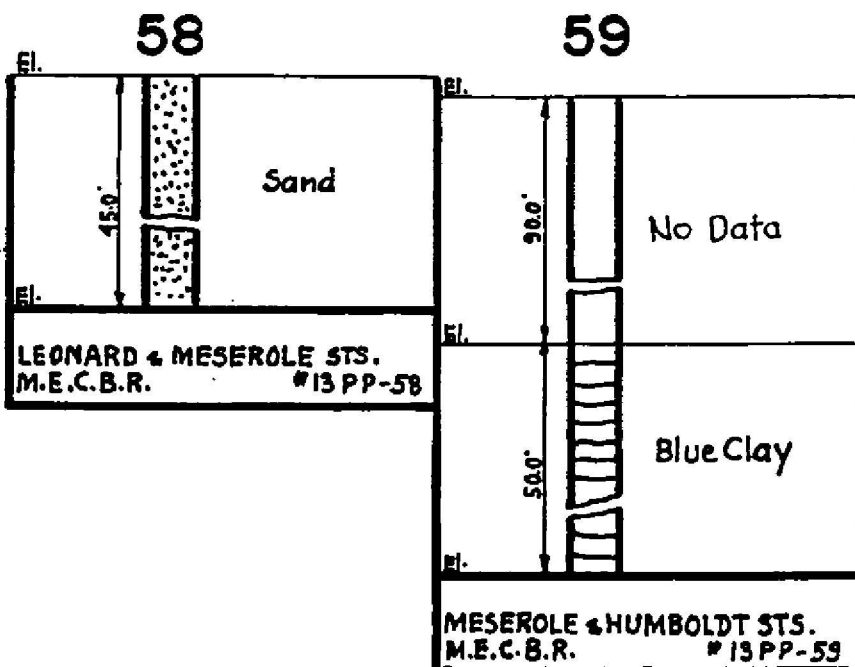
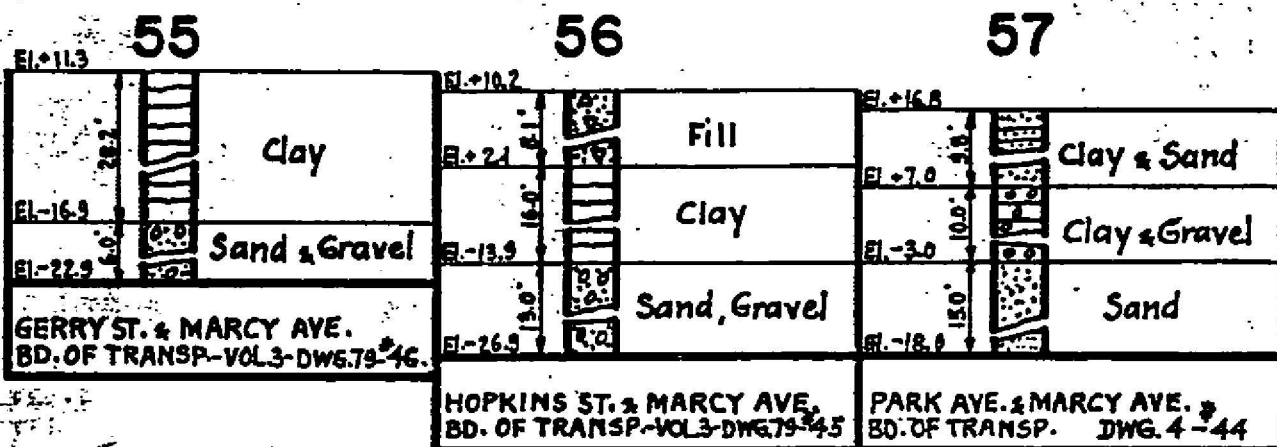
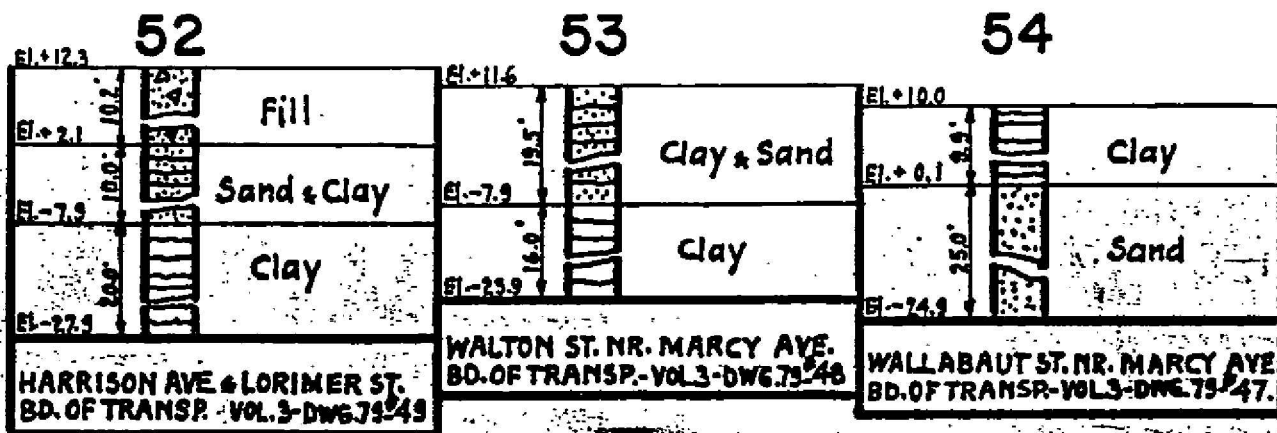
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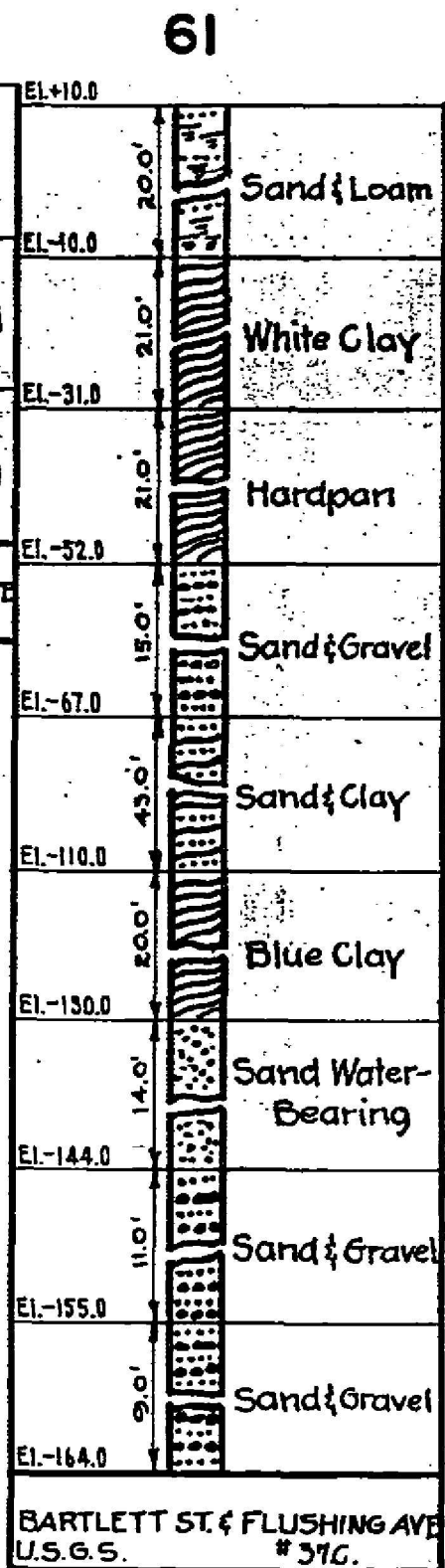
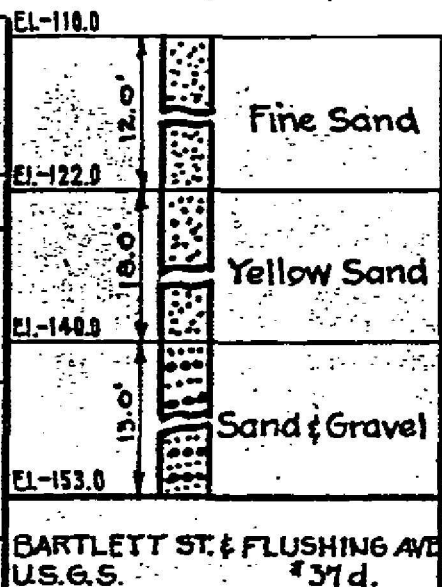
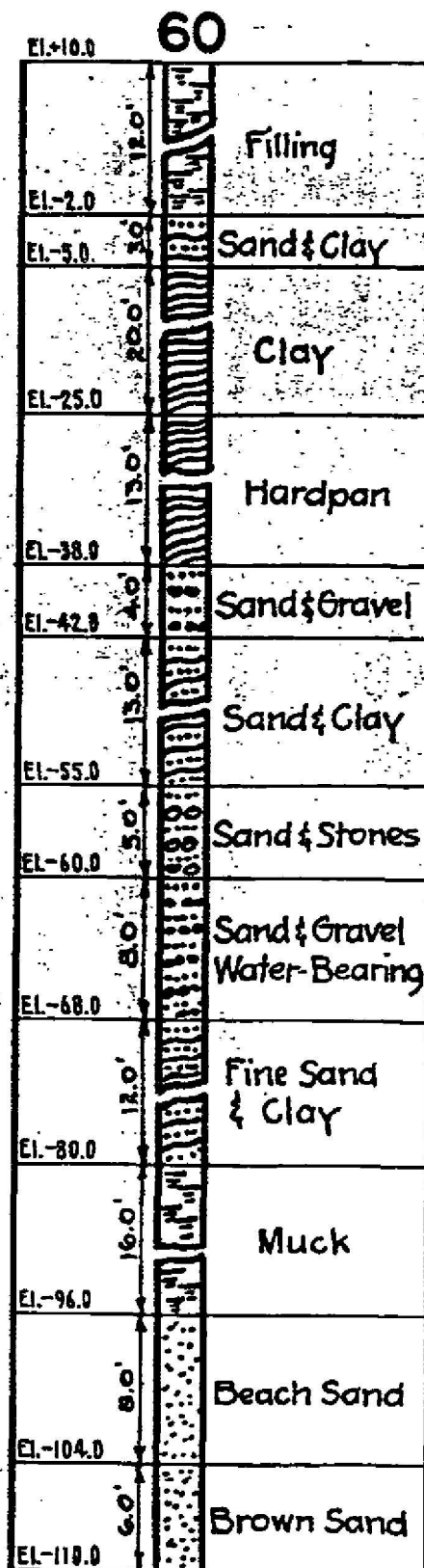


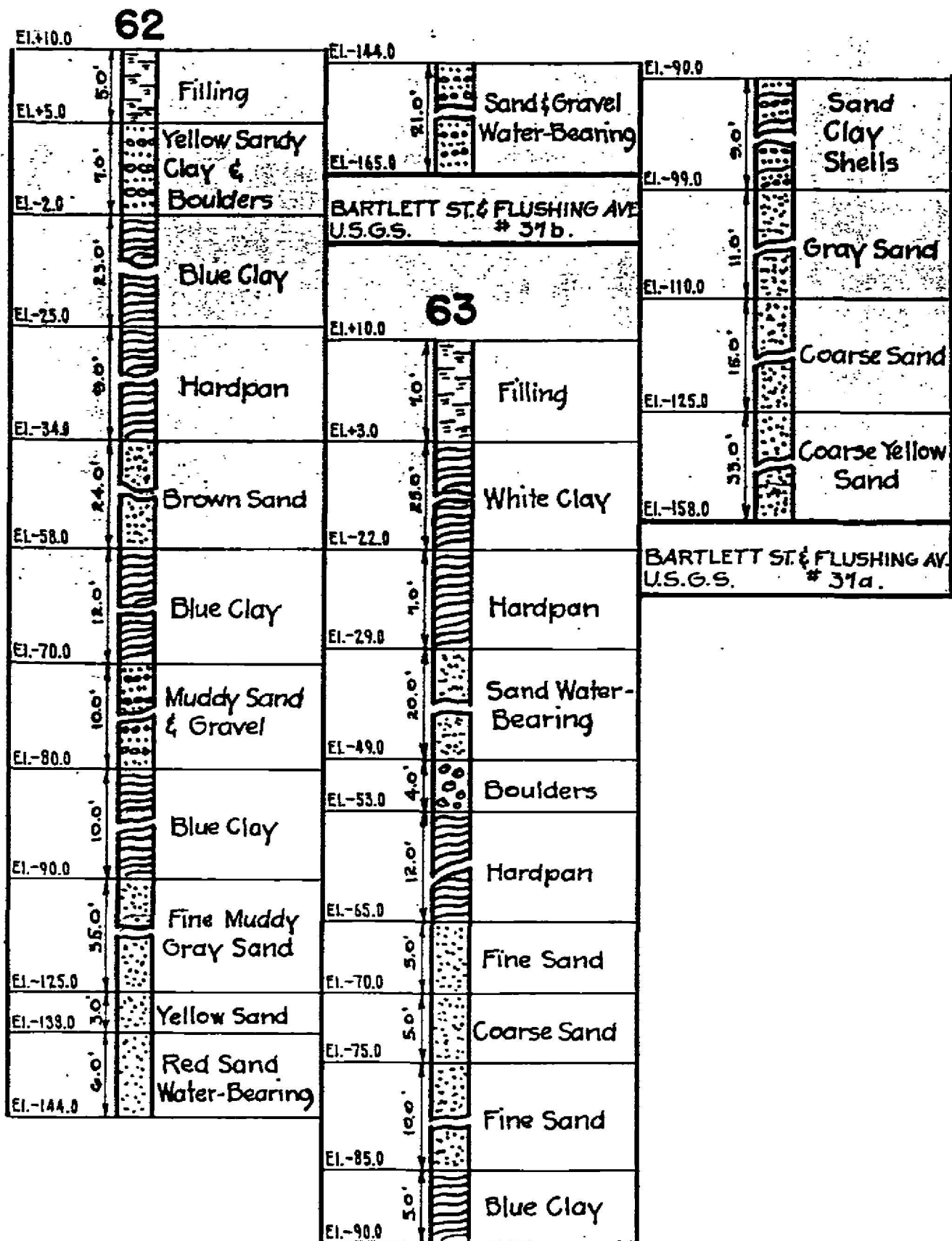




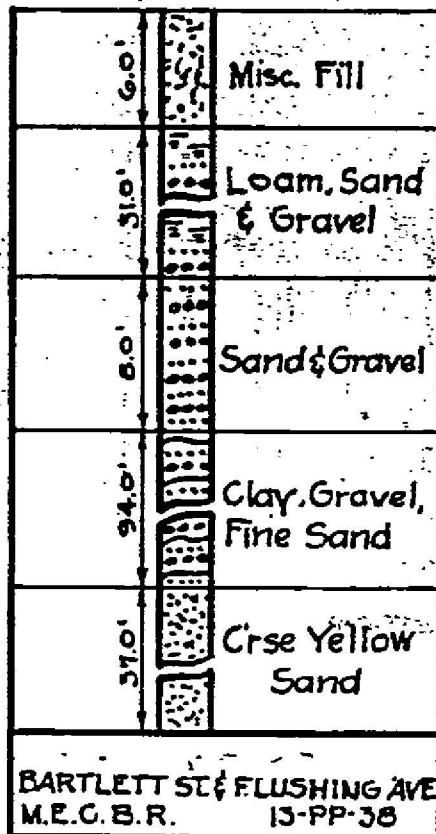




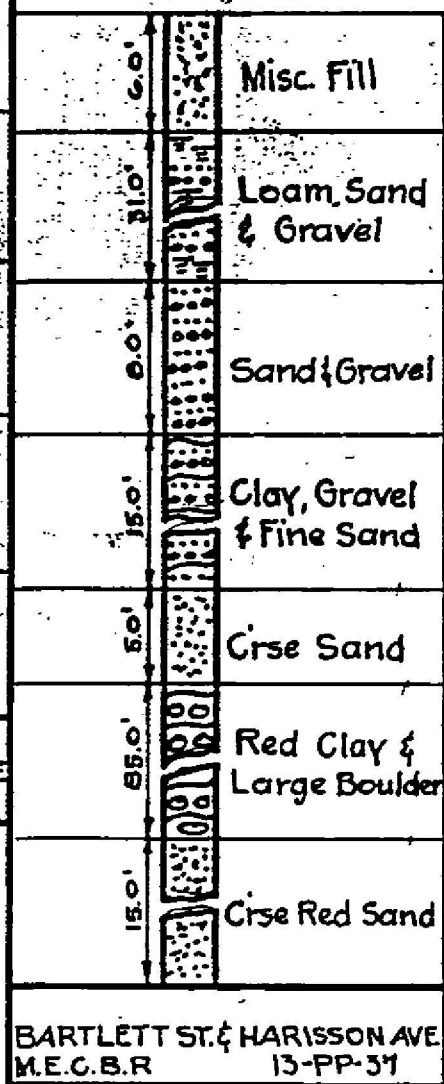




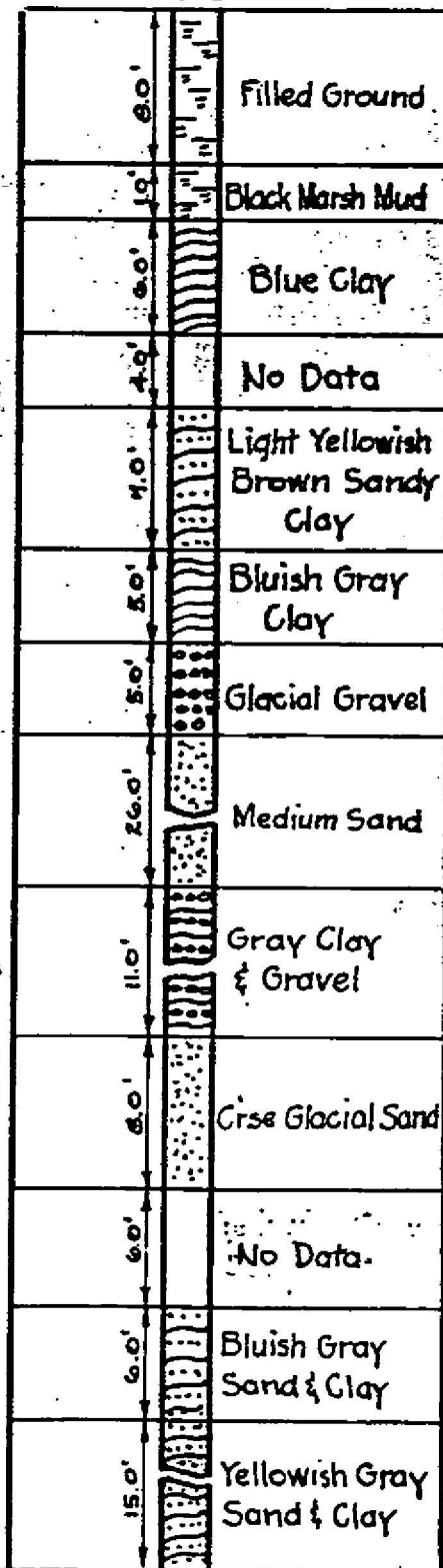
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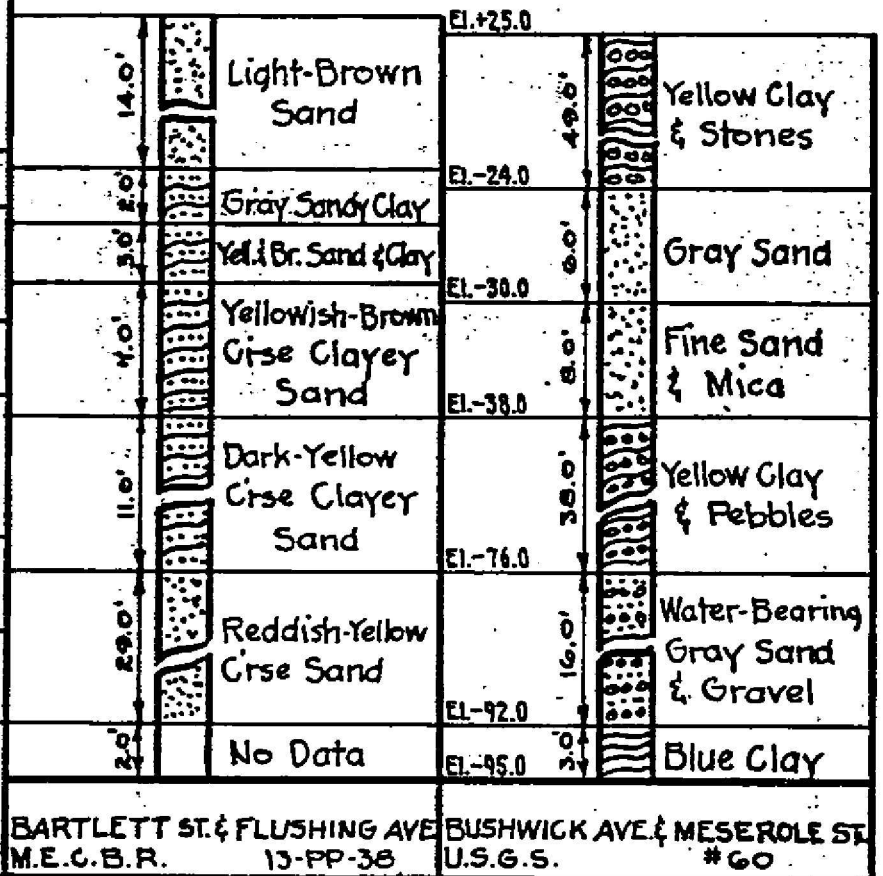
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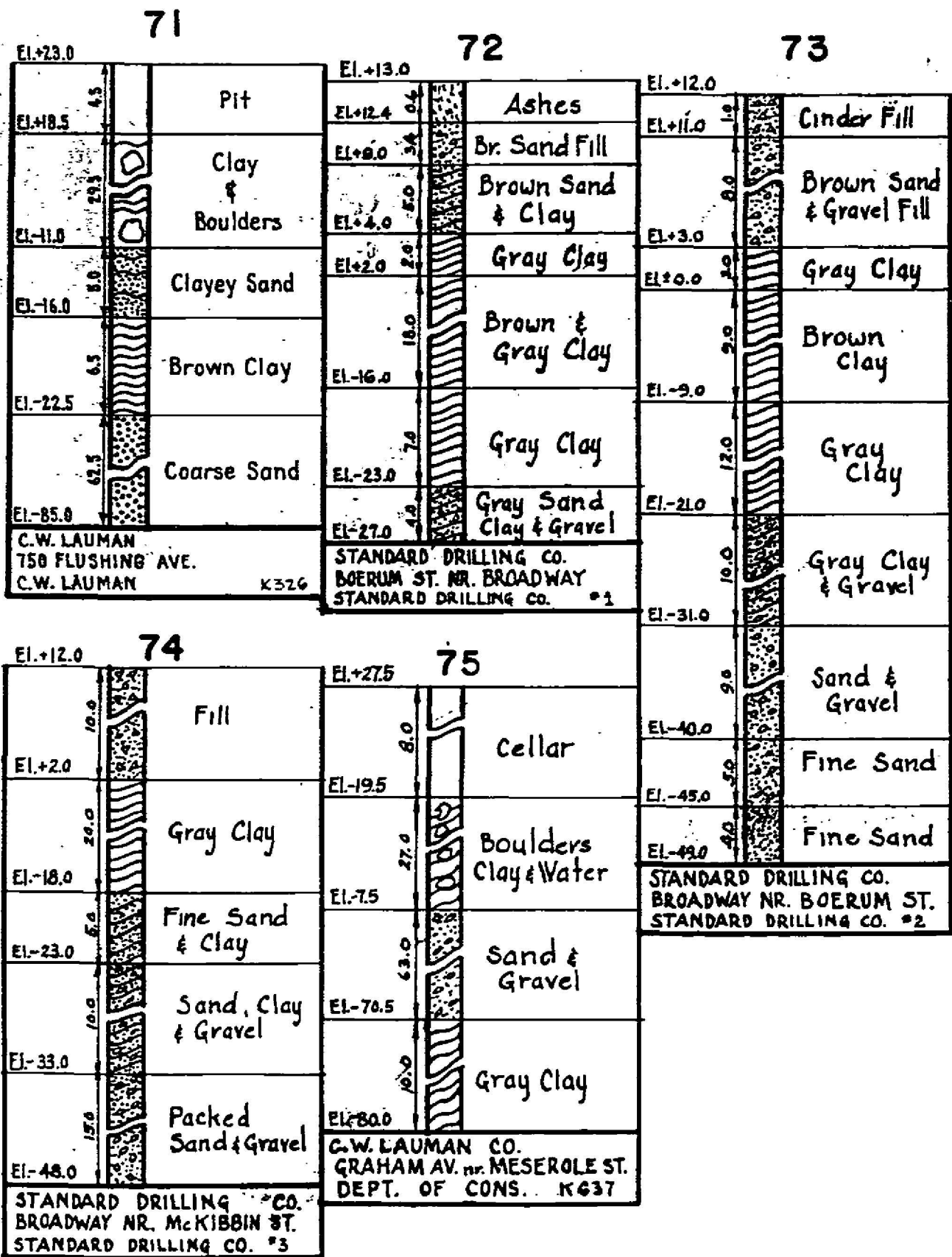
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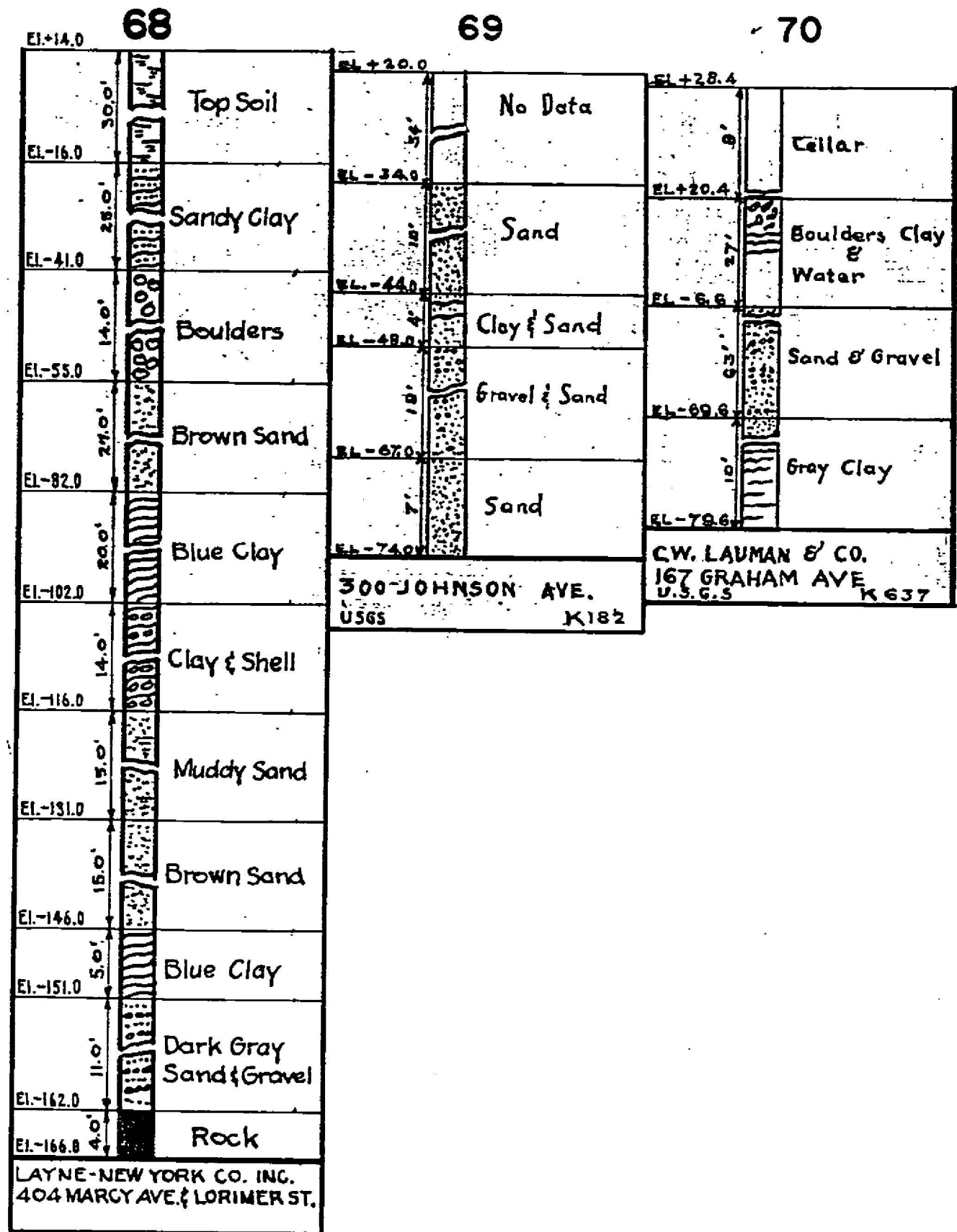


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Appendix 2. Chains of Title; Block 1721.

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Liber:page	Comments
=====				
<u>Early dee</u>				
1796	Isaac Bensen	Samuel Harris	7:30	whole block
1828	Samuel Harris	John Delmonico	24:308	whole block
<u>Lot 1</u>				
1851	Delmonico	Gerdt Geerken	256:305	south third
1857	Delmonico	Gerdt Geerken	436:131	middle third
<u>Lot 1</u>				
1852	Delmonico	Jacob Miller	269:222	north third
1859	Miller widow	Thomas Vaughn	491:476	
	Nicholas Zimmerman			
1860	Thomas Vaughn	Maria Trommersheiser	532:61	
1879	Maria Trommersheiser	Freeman A. Stagg	1363:16	
		William H. Pink, Jr.		
1880	foreclosure	Mary Johns(t)on	1378:154	
1931	Johns(t)on heirs	Annie Bogan	2081:19	
<u>Lot 4</u>				
1859	Delmonico	Thomas Vaughn	510:451	
1863	Thomas Vaughn	Carl Krause	599:254	
1867	Carl Krause	Christian Pfeifer	699:26	
1867	Christian Pfeifer	William Schoell	789:105	
1868	William Schoell	Balthasar Kuntz	812:162	
<u>Lots 5-6</u>				
1851	Delmonico	James H. Honish	257:73	
1862	sheriff	James M. Blackwell	568:254	
1862	James M. Blackwell	Edwin Aube	568:254	
1862	Edwin Aube	James H. Honish	568:256	
1888	Aube & Honish heirs	Anna Ordning	1787:209	
1888	Anna Ordning	Charles Bohnsen	1815:237	

Appendix 3. Chains of Title; Block 1722. Delaonico Farm.

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Liber:page	Comments
=====				
<u>Lot 1</u>				
1852	Delaonico	John Laughlin	294:528	
1857		Delaonico	447:484	mortgage
1859	Delaonico	Heinrich Hansen	505:277	
1864	Heinrich Hansen	Charles Zeller	619:43	
1868	Charles Zeller	John Schaeelk	835:64	
1882	John Schaeelk	Henry Schaeelk	1478:475	
1883	Schaeelk heirs	Lippmann Reizenstein		
		Henry Roth	1506:466	
1893	Reizenstein & Roth	Herman Scharman	1631:436	
1892	Laughlin heirs	Charles McDonnell	2126:401	bishops of Brooklyn
<u>Lot 3</u>				
1851	Delaonico	Elisha Jaques	242:431	
1887	Jacques heirs	Mary Jacques	1748:118	
<u>Lot 4</u>				
1851	Delaonico	William Anderson	250:343	
1854		Elisha Jackes	397:129	
1853	Rebecca Sheppard	Elisha Jackes	588:94	see lot 3
<u>Lot 5</u>				
1851	Delaonico	Samuel Byrnes	282:379	
1853	Samuel Byrnes	John Canavello	341:357	
1857	referee	Maurice Berwin	452:294	
1857	Maurice Berwin	Joseph Aden	452:296	
		Isaac Brodek		
1858	Aden & Brodek	Joseph Baron	830:443	
<u>Lot 6</u>				
1851	Delaonico	John Picabia	257:121	lots 6-12
1869	John Picabia	Ernst Emlaut	890:375	
1885	Ernst Emlaut	Mathias Hahn	1624:465	
1892	Mathias Hahn	Andreas Senger	2136:47	
<u>Lot 8</u>				
1869	John Picabia	George Pfeiffer	890:379	see lot 6
1870	George Pfeiffer	Martha Saenger	937:120	
1872	Martha Saenger	Charles Weidner	1053:430	
1889	Charles Weidner	Gottfried Marquardt	1870:172	
<u>Lot 10</u>				

1869	John Picabia	John Meyers	831:304	see lot 6
1869	John Meyers	Maria Eurich	926:84	
1878	referee	Elisha Chauncey	1307:453	

Lot 11

1869	John Picabia	John Meyers	831:304	see lot 6
1870	John Meyers	George Schug	975:147	
1873	George Schug	Helena Rossong	1108:418	
1874	Helena Rossong	George Mahrysoff	1158:286	
1878	referee	Josephine Picabia	1323:550	
1883	Josephine Picabia	Joseph Baron	1507:402	

Lot 14

1851	Delmonico	Adam Halk	253:331
1880	George Halk	Catherine Wind	1403:338
1881	Wind & Halk heirs	Herman Reichers	1441:277
1894	Herman Reichers	Louis Budell	2222:121

Lot 15

1851	Delmonico	John McBride	284:33
1871	John McBride	Joseph Bertina	993:73

Lot 16

1851	Delmonico	Bernard Martins	257:25
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Lot 17

1851	Delmonico	William Distelkamp	no ref.
1855	William Distelkamp	Joseph Bertina	393:22

Lot 18

1851	Delmonico	Francis Smith	254:407
1852	Francis Smith	Joseph Picabia	293:253
1854	Joseph Picabia	Joseph Bertina	366:356

Lot 19

1851	Delmonico	William Lacy	255:232
1858	sheriff	Louis Therasson	427:399
		John Bryan	
		August Fransioli	
1859	Therasson et.al.	Peter Fitzpatrick	597:539
		Charles Quin	
1875	Charles Quin	Hugh McGone	1347:434
1885	Hugh McGone	Adolph Getting	1606:39
		Arthur Hinman	
1886	Getting & Hinman	Carl Nertz	1649:204

Lot 20

1851	Delmonico	John Benig	273:36
1894	Johanna Johnston	Oscar Johnston	2232:244

Lots 21.

1851	Delanico	William Rhodes	246:415	lots 21, 23
1853	William Rhodes	Peter Fitzpatrick	334:418	lots 21, 23
1857	Peter Fitzpatrick	Charles Quin	447:380	lots 21, 23
1870	foreclosure	Francis Henger	no ref.	21; south
1892	Charles Quin	Henry Hirschfeld	2122:162	lots 21, 23
1892	Henry Hirschfeld	Alexander Grant	2123:50	lots 21, 23
1892	Alexander Grant	William Funk	2137:382	lots 21, 23
1892	William Funk	Gustave Gardner	2146:328	lots 21, 23

Lot 24

1851	Delanico	Patrick Connings	259:458	
1854	Patrick Connings	Charles Quin	847:476	lots 24, 49
1899	Charles Quin	William Hera	2011:151	

Lot 25

1851	Delanico	Francis Hisler	274:120	
1857	Francis Hisler	William Schlinghoff	451:137	
1861	sheriff	Peter Fitzpatrick	551:140	
		Charles Quin		
1879	Quin executors	Hugh McGone	1365:520	
1885	Hugh McGone	Adolph Getting	1606:89	
		Arthur Hinman		
1886	referee	George Endter	1648:486	
1886	George Endter	John Bosch	1652:99	
1886	John Bosch	Solomon Wolf	1655:368	
1887	Solomon Wolf	Ehrhardt Ingold	1721:181	
1890	Ehrhardt Ingold	Jacob Stadtmuller	1957:44	

Lot 48

1890	Elizabeth Braun	George Dittrich	1992:129	
		L. Reizenstein		
1890	Dittrich et.al.	Ehrhardt Ingold	1992:130	

Lot 49

1868	M. Van Stroebel	Theobald Schaeffer	348:263	
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Lot 50

1890	Henger widow	William Weisgarber	1975:359	see lot 23
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Lot 52

1876	Charles Quin	George Loffler	1244:6	see lot 21
1876	George Loffler	August Ludwig	1244:437	

Lot 54

1851	Delanico	Ignatius Feeney	240:421	
1852	Ignatius Feeney	Thomas Vaughn	283:190	
1853	Thomas Vaughn	Caleb Lyon	485:325	

1386	Lyon executor	Frank Hyde	
		Adolphus Gload	1691:322
1387	Hyde & Gload	Joseph Friedmann	1726:413

Lot 55

1351	Delmonico	Conrad Garbe	256:3
1364	Ida Garbe	Anton Garbe	630:503-10
1365	Garbe	Ida Markert	671:175
1368	Markert	Ulrich Ganper	835:255
1370	Ganper	Renaldina Boeninghaus	943:453
1375	Boeninghaus	Caroline Muller	1217:300
1376	Muller	Renaldina Boeninghaus	1237:141
1379	Boeninghaus	Anson Beard	1350:33
1382	Beard	William Purcell	1456:33
1383	Purcell	David Donald	1456:35
1383	foreclosure	Margaretha Achtmann	1536:267

Lot 56

1351	Delmonico	Patrick Connins	254:513
1353	Connins	Peter Delmonico	308:59
1354	Delmonico	Joseph Bertina	366:353
1373	Louis Grasser	Ernst Volgenau	1095:399
1377	Volgenau	Christine Grasser	1287:589
1378	Christine Grasser	Louis Wolff	1312:456
1378	Louis Wolff	Gottlieb Schneider	1312:463
1378	Schneider	Madeline Wolff	1312:472
1378	Madeline Wolff	John Hallstein	1320:185
1379	sheriff sale	Mary Huse	1350:396
1333	Huse	Matthew Smith	1517:327
1333	Smith	Emanuel Macclinchey	1520:332
1333	Macclinchey	Peter Luck	1521:123

Lot 57

1355	William Hart	Joseph Bertina	388:273
1364	Bertina	Louis Grasser	639:314
1364	Louis Grasser	Elizabeth Bailey	953:82
1364	Bailey	Christine Grasser	959:85
1372	Christine Grasser	Lizzie Stagg	1312:500
1373	Stagg	Frank Smith	1313:434
1373	Smith	Lizzie Stagg	1357:134
1379	Stagg	George Helbig	1475:534
1390	Helbig	Thomas Martinus	1956:22

Lot 58

1351	Delmonico	John Caiman	245:533
1353		John Canavella	323:78
1353		John Cain	330:69
1358	referee	Isaac Wellington	470:143
1360		Peter Fitzpatrick	



1862	Peter Fitzpatrick	Charles Quin	528:77	
		Charles Quin	535:230	see lot 53
<u>Lot 59</u>				
1851	Deinonicc	William Whitlock	233:134	double lot
1859	sheriff's sale	Louis Therasson		
		John Eryan		
		August Fransioli	423:406	
1859	Therasson et.al.	Peter Fitzpatrick		
		Charles Quin	507:526	
1853	Quin	Peter Fitzpatrick	535:231	triple lot; 53/59
1869	Fitzpatrick	Alexander Touisey	370:148	
1869	Touisey	Walter Mitchell	993:203	
1871	Mitchell	Alexander Touisey	397:15	
1874	Touisey	Francis Frankard	1170:364	
1875	referee	Shepard Mattison	1225:433	
1876	Mattison	Adelia Broome	1233:501	
1876	Broome	Philip Levy	1261:347	
1878	Levy	James Chambers	1341:313	
1879	Chambers	William Gubbins	1353:414	
1887	Manhattan Savings	John Hickie	1713:401	
1888	Hickie	Edward Schelle	1822:282	
1888	Schelle	Henry Kennedy	1822:284	
1892	Kennedy	Edward Schelle	2154:532	
1983	Schelle	Henry Roth	2157:496	
1933	Roth	John Zich	2170:35	

Appendix 3. Chains of Title; Block 1722. Meserole and Maeker  
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Date	Grantor	Grantee	Liber:page	Comments
1342	John Meserole	David Mills	101:232	part of lots 35, 43-45
1342	David Mills	Whitson Jarvis	101:344	part of lots 35, 43-45
1347	Henry Sandford	Whitson Jarvis	133:308	lots 32, 33; part of 35
1349	David Mills	David Mills, Jr.	199:493	part of lots 35-45
1355	foreclosure	Charles Hart	336:403	part of lots 35-45
1360	Charles Hart	Whitson Jarvis	526:101	part of lots 35-45
<u>Lot 26</u>				
1882	Susannah Jarvis	Joseph Bertina	1472:264	
<u>Lot 27</u>				
1880	Susannah Jarvis	Elisabeth Rangweiler	1389:171	
<u>Lot 28</u>				
1830	Susannah Jarvis	Louis Albrecht	1385:520	
1882	Louis Albrecht	Peter Stebe	1434:320	
<u>Lot 29</u>				
1863	Whitson Jarvis	Ernst Kerner	806:223	
1882	Ernst Kerner	John Bosch	1452:334	
<u>Lot 30</u>				
1863	Whitson Jarvis	Frederick Kerner	806:220	
1883	Frederick Kerner	Ernst Kerner	847:505	
<u>Lot 31</u>				
1863	Whitson Jarvis	George Wetzel	806:217	
1863	George Wetzel	Conrad Buckhardt	870:42	
1889	Conrad Buckhardt	Carolina Gailingner	1386:153	
<u>Lot 32</u>				
1866	Whitson Jarvis	Peter Leyedecker	727:35	lots 32, 33
1872	Peter Leyedecker	Theodore Kayser	1070:596	lots 32, 33
1874	Theodore Kayser	John Scher	1191:531	lots 32, 33
1874	John Scher	Theodore Kayser	1191:533	lots 32, 33
1881	Kayser heirs	Pauline Kayser	1422:426	lots 32, 33
1882	Pauline Kayser	Emil Kutschback	1467:177	lot 32
1889	Emil Kutschback	Mina Bichelsor	1330:51	
<u>Lot 33</u>				
1881	Pauline Kayser	August Geisen	1422:423	see lot 32

1894	August Geisen	Peter Goeltz	2262:144
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Lot 35

1866	Whitson Jarvis	Peter Eisenmann	780:182	lots 35-42
1867	Peter Eisenmann	Ulrich Maurer	801:366	
1892	Ulrich Maurer	Joseph Maurer	2125:204	
1893	Joseph Maurer	Mary Maurer	2163:85	

Lot 37

1866	Whitson Jarvis	Peter Eisenmann	780:182	lots 35-42
1867	Peter Eisenmann	Franz Berlinbach	801:364	
1872	Franz Berlinbach	John Stoeckel	1049:500	
1874	John Stoeckel	Florenz Droesch	1170:37	
1874	Florenz Droesch	Louisa Stoeckel	1170:40	
1885	Louisa Stoeckel	Joseph Neubeth	1613:45	
1887	Joseph Neubeth	August Hartmann	1716:513	

Lot 39

1866	Whitson Jarvis	Peter Eisenmann	780:182	lots 35-42
1874	Peter Eisenmann	George Wetzel	1156:351	
1874	George Wetzel	Peter Miller	1472:460	

Lot 41-2

1866	Whitson Jarvis	Peter Eisenmann	780:182	lots 35-42
1880	Peter Eisenmann	Frederick Miller	1404:430	
1880	Frederick Miller	Conrad Weisgerber	1406:163	

Lot 43

1872	Whitson Jarvis	Killian Reinhart	1040:350
1872	Killian Reinhart	John Betz	1260:314
1884	John Betz	Cecelia Lastig	1540:64
1887	Cecelia Lastig	Flora Marcus	1741:246

Lot 44

1879	Jarvis executors	Isaac S. Moog	1342:326
1883	Isaac S. Moog	Jacob Vogt	1491:391
1886	Vogt estate	Charles Diehlman	1631:64
1888	Charles Diehlman	Margaretha Manneschn	1841:1
1888	Manneschnidt	Katherina Diehlman	1841:2
1889	Katherina Diehlman	George Bayer	1831:782

Lot 45

1876	Whitson Jarvis	Louis Albrecht	1234:410-12
1873	Louis Albrecht	Louis Halling	1309:303
1873	Louis Halling	Louis Albrecht	1309:434
1884	Louis Albrecht	Adam Krebs	1539:311
1884	Adam Krebs	John Thomas	1542:37
1885	John Thomas	Margaretha Augustin	1587:332
1885	Augustin	Andreas Holgemuth	1606:147

Appendix 4. Chains of Title, block 1726. Vandervoort and Delmonico farms.

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Liber:page	Comments
<u>Lot 1</u>				
1860	Vandervoort	Newbold Lawrence	517:122	part of lots 1-7
1865	Newbold Lawrence	Annetta Canavello	662:23	part of lots 1-7
1864	Josephine Otard	Annetta Canavello	643:94	part of lots 1-11, 125
1865	Annetta Canavello	Ellen Nimmo	635:47	lot 1
1870	foreclosure	Simeon Arnoux	355:212	
1874	Simeon Arnoux	Frederick Stuft	1135:312	
<u>Lot 2</u>				
1866	Annetta Canavello	Peter Schnitt	673:39	for prior deeds, see lot 1
1863	foreclosure	Annetta Canavello	793:541	
1868	Annetta Canavello	Parkins and Addy	845:337	
1871	Parkins and Addy	Helen Watkins	999:111	
1872	Helen Watkins	Maria Merritt	1040:120	
1873	Maria Merritt	Lansing Munson	1091:435	
<u>Lot 3</u>				
1866	Annetta Canavello	Simon Schnidler	693:401	for prior deeds, see lot 1
1871	Simon Schnidler	Joseph Bertina	1021:540	
<u>Lot 4</u>				
1866	Annetta Canavello	Kraft Zarcher	693:404	for prior deeds, see lot 1
1894	Kraft Zarcher	Adolph Bergida	2247:33	
<u>Lot 5</u>				
				for prior deeds, see lot 1
1851	Peter Delmonico	Nicholas Guillaume	252:522	part of lots 5-3
1865	Annetta Canavello	Nicholas Guillaume	565:1	part of lots 5-3
1851	Peter Delmonico	John Walter	253:522	part of lots 5-10
1855	John Walter	Leopold Windisch	395:325	part of lots 5-10
1861	Leopold Windisch	Adam Balk	550:350	part of lots 5-10
1866	Adam Balk	Frederick Miller	632:103	part of lots 5-10
1880	Frederick Miller	Phillip Wohlforth	1333:232	part of lots 5-10
1886	Phillip Wohlforth	Grau and Hartmann	1667:23	part of lots 5-3
1888	Guillaume widow	Grau and Hartmann	1658:163	part of lots 5-3
1893	Grau and Hartmann	Catherine Hibbard	1310:40	lots 5-3
1891	Catherine Hibbard	Bernhard Levy	2030:254	lot 5
<u>Lot 6</u>				
1891	Catherine Hibbard	William Sinder	2036:33	for prior deeds, see lot 5
<u>Lot 7</u>				

1891	Catherine Hibbard	Jacob Bossert	2938:513	for prior deeds. see lot 5
1891	Jacob Bossert	John Weisbrod	2946:296	
<u>Lot 8</u>				
1889	Christian Grau	Conrad Hartmann	1999:414	for prior deeds. see lot 5
<u>Lot 10</u>				
1882	Phillip Wohlforth	Solomon Konig	1489:104	for prior deeds. see lot 5
1886	Solomon Konig	Liberatus Kilian	1672:11	
<u>Lot 11: Lot 23. Hyde 1828</u>				
1865	Annetta Canavella	Frederick Kern	678:115	for prior deeds, see lot 1
1879	Frederick Kern	Wilhelm Kehr	1366:27	
<u>Lot 11: Lot 4. Hyde 1892</u>				
1865	Annetta Canavella	Joseph Horwig	720:375	for prior deeds, see lot 1
1867	Joseph Horwig	William Berkemeier	777:402	
1868	William Berkemeier	George Schug	851:503	
1870	George Schug	Anna Meyer	975:149	
1872	Anna Meyer	John Kahlbeck	1076:92	
1880	John Kahlbeck	Catherine Wind	1404:350	
1881	Wind heirs	Reinhold Seile	1415:327	
<u>Lot 11: Lot 5/13. Hyde 1822</u>				
1866	Annetta Canavella	Frederick Peusen	628:358	for prior deeds, see lot 1
1866	Frederick Peusen	Maria Hoffman	715:292	
1871	referee in bankruptcy	Anton Nehrbas	1024:457	
1888	Anton Nehrbas	Helena Boesch	1422:205	
<u>Lot 11: Lot 6/12. Hyde 1822</u>				
1865	Annetta Canavella	John Burack	677:45	for prior deeds, see lot 1
<u>Lot 11: Lot 8. Hyde 1892</u>				
1865	Annetta Canavella	Jacob Schmidt	676:387	for prior deeds, see lot 1
<u>Lot 11: Lot 9. Hyde 1823</u>				
1874	Francis Prave	George Loeffler	1213:132	Hyde lots 20-35
1875	George Loeffler	Christian Schen	1217:3	
1886	Christian Schen	Conrad Mohn	1367:343	
1890	Conrad Mohn	L. Reisenstein	1342:257	
1890	L. Reisenstein	John Feil	1359:15	
<u>Lot 11: Lot 43. Hyde 1892</u>				
1883	Francis Prave	Henry Loeffler	1509:316	includes Hyde lots 43-55
1885	Henry Loeffler	George Covert	1633:472	
1893	George Covert	Henry Loeffler	2195:503	
<u>Lot 11: Lot 51. Hyde 1892</u>				
1883	Henry Loeffler	Reinhold Fetzer	1526:113	for prior deed. see Hyde lot 43

1339	Reinhold Fetzner	Theodore Hartmann	1377:305	
1339	Theodore Hartmann	John Gruss	1396:430	
<u>Lot 11:</u>	<u>Lot 52. Hyde 1838</u>			
1836	George Covert	John Beyer	1667:500	for prior deed, see Hyde lot 48
<u>Lot 11:</u>	<u>Lot 53. Hyde 1838</u>			
1385	Henry Loeffler	John Fennis	1614:442	for prior deed, see Hyde lot 48
1329	John Fennis	Maria Buehler	1394:430	
<u>Lot 11:</u>	<u>Lot 54. Hyde 1838</u>			
1885	Henry Loeffler	Henry Kassebaum	1604:313	for prior deed, see Hyde lot 48
1883	Henry Kassebaum	Margaretha Ruth	1841:509	
<u>Lot 11:</u>	<u>Lot 53. Hyde 1838</u>			
1383	Henry Loeffler	Ludwig Albert	1533:272	for prior deed, see Hyde lot 48
1894	Ludwig Albert	John Kolb	2246:370	
<u>Lot 14:</u>	<u>Lot 10. Hyde 1838</u>			
1365	Honore Delmonico	Annetta Canavello	642:53	Lot 11 east of Delmonico
1366	Annetta Canavello	Francis Prave	943:221	
1870	Francis Prave	George Schlatter	956:513	
1863	George Schlatter	David Acker	1507:5	
<u>Lot 14:</u>	<u>Lot 11. Hyde 1838</u>			
1871	Francis Prave	Annetta Canavello	973:504	for prior deed, see lot 11, Hyde lot 10
1372	Annetta Canavello	Jacob Schmidt	1044:29	
<u>Lot 14:</u>	<u>Lot 31. Hyde 1838</u>			
1374	Francis Prave	Henry Loeffler	1161:66	for prior deed, see lot 11, Hyde lot 10
1374	Henry Loeffler	George Loeffler	1179:27	
1375	George Loeffler	John Bohleber	1211:63	
1882	John Bohleber	Joseph Brunell	1454:412	
1882	Joseph Brunell	Frederick Hoese	1464:435	
1334	Frederick Hoese	Wilhelmina Maaber	1551:475	
1392	Maaber heirs	Johanna Calhoun	2148:66	
<u>Lot 14:</u>	<u>Lot 32. Hyde 1838</u>			
1374	Henry Loeffler	John Kohler	1173:207	for prior deed, see lot 11, Hyde lot 31
1378	John Kohler	Agnes Davies	1310:462	
1378	Agnes Davies	Frederika Eberle	1323:371	
<u>Lot 14:</u>	<u>Lot 33. Hyde 1838</u>			
1874	Henry Loeffler	Stephen Baur	1205:212	for prior deed, see lot 11, Hyde lot 31
1375	Stephen Baur	Joseph Noll	1215:374	
1382	Joseph Noll	Simon Meyer	1460:51	
1391	Simon Meyer	Roth and Metzger	2033:304	
1391	Roth and Metzger	Gerhard Fenn	2043:31	
1391	Gerhard Fenn	Gottlieb and Tauger	2043:322	

1891	Gottlieb and Tauger	Solomon and Hertz	2060:43
1891	Solomon and Hertz	Nathan Scheib	2129:49
1892	Nathan Scheib	Schechter and Reisman	2133:43

Lot 14: Lot 34. Hyde 1898

1874	Henry Loeffler	William Kolb	1167:213	for prior deed, see lot 11, Hyde lot 31
1884	William Kolb	Barbara Mohr	1583:50	
1885	Barbara Mohr	Sigmund Bleyer	1612:233	
1886	Sigmund Bleyer	Robert Plaut	1635:150	
1888	Robert Plaut	S. Grabenheiser	1232:353	

Lot 14: Lot 35. Hyde 1898

1874	Henry Loeffler	Jacques Flotat	1175:115	for prior deed, see lot 11, Hyde lot 31
1876	Jacques Flotat	Peter Weickel	1236:133	

Lot 14: Lot 57. Hyde 1898

1883	Francis Prave	William Kolb	1509:313	Hyde lots 56-58
1884	William Kolb	George Schwarz	1547:120	

Lot 125

1865	Annetta Canavello	Edward Steinweas	673:132
1892	Steinweas heirs	Herman Schinauer	2088:327



Appendix 4. Chains of Title. block 1726. Meserole farm.

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Libert:page	Comments
<u>Lots 14-34</u>				
1842	John Meserole	David Mills	101:232	
1853	David Mills	John Taylor	337:104	part of lots 20-28
1853	John Taylor	Alexander Miller	495:211	
1861	foreclosure	Elias Watrous	559:515	part of lots 20-34
1863	Alexander Miller	Elias Watrous	601:158	
1865	Annetta Canavella	Elias Watrous	678:540	part of lots 14-21. 30-34
<u>Lot 14: Lot 8. Hyde 1833</u>				
1869	Elias Watrous	Edward Zeiba	932:494	
<u>Lot 14: Lot 9. Hyde 1893</u>				
1868	Elias Watrous	Jacob Schiendele	938:83	
1870	Jacob Schiendele	William Cooper	955:390	
1877	William Cooper	Charles Brown	1298:308	
1881	Charles Brown	Richard Kampfe	1441:116	
1891	Richard Kampfe	Elizabeth Brown	1441:113	
<u>Lot 14: Lot 36. Hyde 1893</u>				
1869	Elias Watrous	Julius Kollman	899:191	Hyde lots 36-37
1872	referee in bankruptcy	Arthur Childs	1024:202	
1872	Arthur Childs	Albert Haase	1071:141	Hyde lot 36
1875	Albert Haase	Maria Lutz	1211:443	
1876	foreclosure	Arthur Childs	1229:459	
1881	Arthur Childs	Charles Greiner	1415:329	
<u>Lot 14: Lot 37. Hyde 1893</u>				
1872	Arthur Childs	Charles Lessien	1040:324	for prior deeds, see Hyde lot 36
<u>Lot 20</u>				
1869	Elias Watrous	Killian Reinhardt	906:320	
1872	Killian Reinhardt	Theodor Hannweber	1040:347	
1879	foreclosure	Stagg and Pink	1265:113	
1890	foreclosure	Guillaume heirs	1385:350	
1895	Guillaume heirs	Mary Deneny	1636:103	
1891	Mary Deneny	Andrew Wohlgesuth	2029:444	
<u>Lot 21</u>				
1872	Elias Watrous	Christian Schmidt	1087:292	lots 21-30
1877	Christian Schmidt	Christian Greiner	1296:539	Hyde lots 39-40
1891	Christian Schmidt	John Zrummenauer	2059:213	Hyde lot 60

Lot 25

1877	Christian Schmidt	Jacob Michel	1283:2	for prior deeds, see lot 21
1894	Jacob Michel	Killian Reuther	2236:10	

Lot 28

1876	Christian Schmidt	Andreas Schiede	1246:330	for prior deeds, see lot 21
1878	Andreas Schiede	Phillippina Kunz	1329:423	
1879	Phillippina Kunz	Charles Leopold	1342:437	
1880	Charles Leopold	Christian Schmidt	1404:368	
1880	Christian Schmidt	Elisabetha Schneider	1405:8	
1884	Elisabetha Schneider	Frederick Ginste	1553:186	
1884	Frederick Ginste	Heinrich Wassnuth	1553:168	

Lot 29

1873	Christian Schmidt	Peter Stann	1115:1851	for prior deeds, see lot 21
1879	Peter Stann	Henry Wassnuth	1352:374	

Lot 30

1874	Christian Schmidt	George Hatti	1148:368	for prior deeds, see lot 21
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Lot 31

1872	Elias Watrous	Ursula Schoenenberger	1047:94
1872	Ursula Schoenenberger	John Breudel	1064:522
1873	John Breudel	Jean Kugler	1119:122
1884	Jean Kugler	Christian Eppe	1568:1

Lot 32

1869	Elias Watrous	Ferdinand Gessner	878:375
1871	Ferdinand Gessner	John Wenzemberger	1010:346
1871	John Wenzemberger	Ursula Schoenenberger	1010:348
1872	Ursula Schoenenberger	Joseph Straus	1038:514
1872	Joseph Straus	Frederick Zoller	1061:90
1873	Frederick Zoller	Louis Lipp	1114:291

Lot 34: Lot 6, Hyde 1232

1869	Elias Watrous	Conrad Waegelin	918:406
1870	Conrad Waegelin	Christopher Harrington	933:525

Lot 34: Lot 5, Hyde 1898

1863	Elias Watrous	Jacob Schoenenberger	874:231	Hyde lots 5, 7
1871	Jacob Schoenenberger	Joseph Leingruber	1010:351	Hyde lot 5
1872	Joseph Leingruber	Carl Hertz	1143:533	
1873	Carl Hertz	Mathias Petry	1149:542	

Lot 34: Lot 7, Hyde 1898

1869	Jacob Schoenenberger	Jacob Schneider	381:382	for prior deed, see Hyde lot 5
1870	Jacob Schneider	George Spiez	931:159	
1875	referee in bankruptcy	Catherine Ongier	1221:73	

Appendix 5. Chains of Title; Block 1730. Lott and Vandervoort farms.

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Liber:page	Comments
1811	Sutphen heirs	Folkert Vandervoort	11:160	lots 17-58
1827		Jacobus Lott		lots 1-16; 59-70
1844	Jacobus Lott	John Sniffen	117:361	lots 3-6
1850	Andrew Stockholm	Nicholas Ehlers	213:312	lots 10-16; 59-70
<u>Lot 1</u>				
1883	City of Brooklyn	Frederick Miller	1535:549	lots 1-16; 59-70
1883	Frederick Miller	Phillip Weisgerber	1521:71	lots 1 & 70
1890	Phillip Weisgerber	Peter Schneider	1396:533	lots 1 & 70
1890	Peter Schneider	William Nolte	1998:205	lot 70
1891	Peter Schneider	Martin Bullwinkle	2066:191	lot 1
<u>Lot 2</u>				
1884	Frederick Miller	Theodore Loeffler	1549:270	lots 2-7
1884	Theodore Loeffler	Martin Bullwinkle	1568:300	lots 2-4
<u>Lot 3</u>				
1893	Martin Bullwinkle	Louis Kunz	2169:176	see lot 2
<u>Lot 5</u>				
1884	Theodore Loeffler	Louis Beer	1577:158	see lot 2
		Michael Schaffner		lots 5 & 6
1885	Beer & Schaffner	Charles Heitzelman	1642:53	lot 5
1886	Charles Heitzelman	John Brown	1669:338	
<u>Lot 6</u>				
1886	Beer & Schaffner	Gustave Marshall	1654:437	see lot 5
<u>Lot 7</u>				
1884	Theodore Loeffler	Meta Bosch	1566:60	see lot 2
<u>Lot 8</u>				
1884	Frederick Miller	Tonner	1538:328	see lot 1
1894	Tonner	Boernsen	2233:23	
<u>Lot 10</u>				
1884	Frederick Miller	Phillip Umstadter	1555:354	see lot 1
1889	Phillip Umstadter	Charles Geertz	1921:60	
1891	Charles Geertz	Joseph Marshall	2026:203	

Lots 11-1

1883	Frederick Miller	George Leheian	1515:73	see lot 1
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Lots 14-1

1862	foreclosure	Charles Cooper	586:315	see Vandervoort pties
1863	Charles Cooper	James Wood	600:441	
1873	James Wood	Nicholas Ehlers	1112:247	
1878	sheriff	Charles Cooper	1313:370	
1883	Charles Cooper	Frederick Miller	1493:34	
1893	Frederick Miller	Henry Schneider	1519:462	see lot 1
1893	Henry Schneider	Frederick Moll	2214:141	

Lot 17

1873	Charles Cooper	Brown	1099:488
1879	referee	Chauncy	1344:473
1887	Chauncy	Krebs	1749:16
1888	Krebs	Reinhardt	1793:164

Lot 19

1873	Charles Cooper	Hertz	1099:431	lots 19 & 61
1873	James Wood	Hertz	1099:451	
1875	Hertz	Nicholas Ehlers	1212:90	
1875	Nicholas Ehlers	Sebastian Brown	1225:99	
1876	Sebastian Brown	Hahn	1252:357	

Lot 20

1873	Charles Cooper	Vogt	1099:23
1880	Vogt	Hacker	1381:389

Lot 21

1883	Frederick Miller	Victoria Behr	1496:58
1883	Robert Behr	Edwin Phelps	1521:121
1884	Edwin Phelps	Margaretha Waldhauer	1555:361

Lot 22

1866	Vandervoort	John Gill	767:486	lots 22, 23, 25
1867	John Gill	William Hillenbrand	818:111	lot 22
1870	William Hillenbrand	Adam Krebs	932:150	
1886	Adam Krebs	Henry Wenger	1678:517	
1886	Henry Wenger	Magdalena Renz	1683:285	

Lot 23

1868	John Gill	John Haas	818:108	see lot 22
1870	John Haas	Garrett Hardy	962:33	
1887	Garrett Hardy	Bernhardt Muller	1763:146	
1892	Bernhardt Muller	Charles Topp	2122:33	
1892	Charles Topp	Julius Aronson	2143:59	

Lot 25

1867	John Gill	Pfaff	767:484	see lot 22
1868	Pfaff	Kranz	840:75	
1873	referee	Abraham Krone	1117:981	
1876	Abraham Krone	Charles Quincey	1250:444	
1890	Charles Quincey	John Becker	1931:183	

Lot 27

1857	Vandervoort	William Clarke	446:462	lots 27-29; 52-56
1864	William Clarke	Franklin Bean	497:80	
1868	Annetta Canavello	Mathias Holl	818:193	lot 27
1868	Mathias Holl	Borcherding	818:201	

Lot 28

1868	Annetta Canavello	Frederick Kelsch	726:32	see lot 27
1869	Frederick Kelsch	Jacob Bowers	869:428	
1886	Jacob Bowers	John Geffken	1654:532	

Lot 29

1867	Annetta Canavello	Gottlieb Ehinger	754:424	see lot 27
1876	Gottlieb Ehinger	Louis Feltman	1236:187	
1876	Louis Feltman	Weindert Vreeland	1256:315	

Lot 30

1872	Franklin Bean	Lawrence	1061:450	lots 30, 43-53
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Lot 31

1873	Franklin Bean	Butler	1091:281	lots 31-32
1874	Butler	Loeffler	1167:211	lots 31-32
1874	Loeffler	Popp	no ref	

Lot 32

1874	Loeffler	Wild	no ref	see lot 31
1890	Wild	Goetz	2176:377	

Lot 33

1861	Vandervoort	Mead	564:463	
1863	Mead	Bates	848:319	
1869	Bates	Dallamore	932:402	western half
1870	Dallamore	Stephens	931:396	western half
1876	Stephens	Lewis	1251:420	western half
1881	referee	Chester	1410:78	western half
1887	Farley	Gallagher	1772:5	western half
1890	Gallagher	Woodworth	no ref	western half
1863	Bates	Monahan	855:203	eastern half
1869	Monahan	VanVeighton	877:240	eastern half
1873	VanVeighton	Wall	1087:426	eastern half
1873	Wall	McLean	1121:466	eastern half
1876	McLean	Clark	1334:212	eastern half

1890	Brooklyn	Woodworth	1975:171	eastern half
1892	Woodworth	Estreich	2099:33	eastern half

Lot 36

1860	Vandervoort	Newbold Lawrence	517:182
1855	Newbold Lawrence	Bernhard Buch	681:477
1867	Silas Underhill	William Chapman	732:143
1868	William Chapman	Andrew Wissels	804:475
1882	Wissels estate	Anton Seiler	1453:532
1893	Anton Seiler	Elizabeth Wipell	1517:25

Lot 37

1861	Vandervoort	Gustav Volkening	564:418
1883	Gustav Volkening	Rickelschauser	1514:358
1884	Rickelschauser	Carow	1842:115

Lot 38

1866	Vandervoort	John Gill	733:358	lots 38-41
1867	John Gill	Diedrich Gerken	789:331	lots 38-41
1868	Diedrich Gerken	Jeremiah Creed	856:101	lots 38-41
1873	Jeremiah Creed	Denis Tully	1102:322	

Lot 39

1873	Jeremiah Creed	Patrick Murray	1102:329	see lot 38
1883	Patrick Murray	Morrison	1507:384	

Lot 40

1869	Jeremiah Creed	William Boyer	894:217	see lot 38
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Lot 41

1873	Jeremiah Creed	Denis Considine	1102:325	see lot 38
1886	Denis Considine	Geertz	1685:325	
1889	Geertz	John Bosch	1919:105	
1889	John Bosch	Unstadter	1921:58	
1890	Unstadter	Brush	2011:250	

Lot 42

1862	Charles Campbell	W. Dolson	582:352	lots 42-48
1864	W. Dolson	William Rushmore	647:449	lots 42-48
1866	William Rushmore	Robert Phillip	861:343	lots 42-43
1869	Robert Phillip	Leudiam & Brush	891:451	
1876	Brush	Gildersleeve	1226:379	

Lot 43

1872	Robert Phillip	Weir	1046:193	see lot 42
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Lot 44

1867	William Rushmore	Isaac Thomas	735:63	see lot 42
1874	Isaac Thomas	Manuel Farear	1172:409	

1877	Manuel Farear	Garrett Swift	1256:288
1877	Garrett Swift	Delia McLanahan	1235:477
1878	Delia McLanahan	Gertrude Mauer	1235:480
1879	referee	Clark	1349:48
1879	Clark	Stewart	1360:234
1879	Stewart	Campbell	1360:237
1889	Campbell	Roth	1303:506
1889	Roth	Alsbach	1911:299
1894	Alsbach	Kaiser	2272:531

Lot 45

1866	William Rushmore	Harrison Cocks	690:178	see lot 42
1866	Harrison Cocks	John Mertens	704:43	

Lot 47

1866	William Rushmore	Henry Hansen	651:152	lots 47-48
1866	Henry Hansen	John Heim	707:7	lots 47-48
1867	John Heim	Benjamin Sire	753:385	lots 47-48
1868	Benjamin Sire	Ann Bowie	804:475	lots 47-48
1867	Bowie heirs	Frederick Miller	1761:293	lots 47-48
1888	Frederick Miller	Minnie Hofer	1809:369	lots 47-48
1889	Minnie Hofer	Manneschmidt	1864:249	lots 47-48
1889	Manneschmidt	Stocker	1879:249	

Lot 48

1889	Manneschmidt	Weiser	no ref	see lot 47
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Lot 49

1883	Sealey	Froelich	1511:375	lots 49-53
1893	Froelich	Popp	1529:26	

Lot 54

1357	Vandervoort	Nicholas Ehlers	465:414	lots 54-58
1391	Frederick Miller	John Eich	1417:36	lots 54-58

Lot 55

1393	John Eich	Moritz	2157:304	see lot 54
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Lot 56

1868	John Eich	Mayer	1604:310	see lot 54
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Lot 57

1884	John Eich	Freitag	1536:61	see lot 54
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Lot 58

1884	John Eich	Duerkes	1553:33	see lot 54
1890	Duerkes	Martin	1357:152	
1891	Martin	Renshardt	2636:57	



Lot 59

1383	Frederick Miller	Theodore Loeffler	1492:430	see lot 1
1383	Theodore Loeffler	Fichen	1515:165	

Lot 60

1385	Frederick Miller	Weber	1624:323	see lot 1
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Lot 61

1332	Frederick Miller	Theodore Loeffler	1467:441	see lot 1
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Lot 62

1383	Frederick Miller	Euler	1526:374	see lot 1
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Lot 63

1383	Frederick Miller	Theodore Loeffler	1493:43	lots 63-65
1384	Theodore Loeffler	Schneider	1572:42	
1385	Schneider	Groth	1622:133	
1386	Groth	Ludwig	1658:54	

Lot 64

1385	Theodore Loeffler	Reisz	1535:196	see lot 63
1388	Reisz	Sutter	1792:505	
1390	Sutter	Maguire	1965:433	

Lot 65

1385	Theodore Loeffler	Strasburger	2230:300	see lot 63
1385	Strasburger	Kintzel	2335:410	

Lot 66

1384	Frederick Miller	Geisen	1554:444	see lot 1
1389	Geisen	Koster	1354:499	lots 66-67

Lot 67

1392	Koster	Maffert	2105:371	see lot 66
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Lot 68

1384	Frederick Miller	Mueller	1562:174	see lot 1
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Lot 69

1384	Frederick Miller	Bollen	1561:120	see lot 1
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Appendix 6. Chains of Title, block 1731. Vandervoort farm.

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Liber:page	Comments
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<u>Lot 1</u>				
1857	Vandervoort	Ida Raymond	458:438	double lot 1/2
1862	Ida Raymond	Francis Purdy	578:184	
1863	Francis Purdy	Mark Eden	899:380	
1873	Mark Eden	Frederick Miller	1372:513	
1880	Frederick Miller	J. & H. VonGlahn	1395:323	
<u>Lot 2</u>				
1887	Mark Eden	Caroline Oberlander	1762:35	see lot 1
<u>Lot 3</u>				
1857	Vandervoort	David Davis	446:111	lots 3-6; part of lots 7-12
1858	David Davis	Eleanor Mills	448:411	lots 3-6; part of lots 7-12
1859	Eleanor Mills	Andrew Harmon	501:399	lots 3-6; part of lots 7-12
1872	Andrew Harmon	Ludwig Semmler	1068:292	lots 3-5
1875	Ludwig Semmler	George Löffler	1199:483	lots 3-5
1877	George Löffler	John Nagel	1211:42	lot 3
1877	John Nagel	Joseph Quenser	1272:550	
<u>Lot 4</u>				
1875	George Löffler	George Weitz	1209:2	for prior deeds, see lot 3
<u>Lot 5</u>				
1875	George Löffler	Jacob Meckler	1212:534	for prior deeds, see lot 3
1875	Jacob Meckler	Sophia Soffler	1231:423	
1875	Sophia Soffler	Apollonia Meckler	1231:426	
1875	Apollonia Meckler	Augusta Steffins	1251:63	
1882	Augusta Steffins	Henry Oldendorf	1473:37	
<u>Lot 6</u>				
1872	Andrew Harmon	John Wilson	1090:403	lots 6-12
			1102:403	
1873	John Wilson	Andrew Harmon	1120:192	lot 6
1882	Andrew Harmon	Emilie Groh	1616:50	
1882	Emilie Groh	Thomas Moore	1752:262	
1887	Thomas Moore	Jacob Manneschnidt	1775:209	
<u>Lot 7</u>				
1884	John Wilson	John Cahill	1565:278	for prior deeds, see lot 6
<u>Lots 8/9</u>				
1873	John Wilson	Oscar Hawley	1103:222	for prior deeds, see lot 6
1873	Oscar Hawley	Frederick Thogode	1113:312	

Lot 11

1873	John Wilson	Joseph Farr	1123:50	for prior deeds, see lot 6
1875	Joseph Farr	John Krummenauer	1207:491	

Lot 12

1877	John Wilson	Gusman Bacheneheimer	1274:113	for prior deeds, see lot 6
1888	Gusman Bacheneheimer	Harris Markowitz	1812:112	
1873	John Wilson	Joseph Vreeland	1121:391	lot 39, Hyde 1898
1875	John Vreeland	Andrew Rowland	1197:244	
1875	Andrew Rowland	Harriet Case	1230:118	
1875	Harriet Case	Augustus Hoyt	1230:121	

Appendix 6 Chains of Title, block 1731. Delmonico farm.

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Liber:page	Comments
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<u>Lots 2-12</u>				
	Delmonico	Josephine Otard		no reference located
1865	Josephine Otard	John Neurex	679:319	
1865	John Neurex	Andrew Harmon	694:363	see individual lots
<u>Lot 12</u>				
1873	Jacob Harmon	John Wilson	1120:154	southern section
1873	John Wilson	John Lefty	1120:156	
1874	John Lefty	Leonhard Michelbacher	1167:452	
1878	Leonhard Michelbacher	George Underhill	1326:196	
1879	George Underhill	Oliver Cox	1365:141	
1882	Oliver Cox	Michael Mahlmeister	1467:276	
1893	Michael Mahlmeister	Charles Diehlmann	2180:281	
<u>Lot 14</u>				
1865	Josephine Otard	John Kirchner	653:532	
1871	John Kirchner	Susan Bachenheimer	1009:91	
<u>Lot 15</u>				
1865	Josephine Otard	John Hesch	663:18	lots 15-34
1867	John Hesch	Ferdinand Gutbrecht	767:203	lots 15-34
1870	Ferdinand Gutbrecht	Henry Graalich	968:56	lots 15-34
1872	Henry Graalich	Hermann Linnehan	1052:45	lots 15-34
1881	Hermann Linnehan	Frederick Kirchner	1421:99	lot 15
1881	Frederick Kirchner	Ernst Loesch	1477:217	
1891	Ernst Loesch	Valentin Bruchhaeuser	1504:492	
<u>Lots 18-18</u>				
1881	Hermann Linnehan	Adam Schauf	142:103	see lot 15
<u>Lot 19</u>				
1881	Hermann Linnehan	Frederick Hauck	1420:115	see lot 15
<u>Lot 20</u>				
1882	Hermann Linnehan	Stephanie Kriegel	1461:445	see lot 15
1882	Stephanie Kriegel	Joseph Werck	1461:443	
		Joseph Auer		
1886	Werck & Auer	Frederick Hauck	1853:481	
1892	Frederick Hauck	Henry Franz	2137:163	
<u>Lot 25</u>				
1883	Linnehan executors	Joseph Werck	1502:133	lots 25-31

Lot 23

1387	Joseph Merck	Henry Roth	1739:430	see lot 25
		Leopold Michel		lots 23,29
1389	Roth & Michel	Solomon May	no ref	
1390	Solomon May	Christine Bollman	1937:313	
1393	Christine Bollman	William Doherty	2166:432	
		Robert McManany		
1393	Doherty & McManany	Horace Bailey	2213:272	
1394	Horace Bailey	David Hawkins	2271:412	

Lot 28

1388	Roth & Michel	David Ungerleider	1848:48	see lot 28
1391	David Ungerleider	Moritz Scharfman	2069:123	

Lot 30

1389	Joseph Merck	Charles Henigan	1927:255	see lot 25
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Lot 31

1392	Auer widow	Conrad Weisgarber	no ref	see lot 25
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Lot 34

1381	Hermann Linneman	V. Bruchhauser	1421:341	lots 34-38
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Lot 39

1361	Francis Vandervoort	Hubert Giroux	565:175	
1364	Hubert Giroux	William Quig	648:491	
1387	William Quig	Joseph Ernst	1748:308	

Appendix 7. Chains of Title; Block 1732.

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Liber:page	Comments
1851	DeLaconico	Annetta Canavallo	249:443	part of lot 1,7,8 11-23, 28-30
1851	Francis Prave	John Canavallo	298:33	lots 24-26
1855	Francis Prave	John Canavallo	413:21	lot 9
<u>L.1.30.31</u>				
1863	John Canavallo	Frederick Messe	805:304	
1873	Frederick Messe	Edward Michaelis	1091:325	
1875	referee	Charles Kiehl	1193:251	
1892	Charles Kiehl	Louis Bratfisch	2144:358	
<u>Lot 7</u>				
1863	John Canavallo	John Kirschner	827:185	lots 7,11
1868	John Kirschner	Herman Berls	851:531	lots 7,11
1890	Herman Berls	Jacob Biroff	1397:284	lot 7
<u>Lot 8</u>				
1867	John Canavallo	John Schrott	833:160	lots 8,9
1874	John Schrott	Anton Fenn	1147:180	lots 8,9
1874	Anton Fenn	Michael Fischer	1185:54	lots 8,9
1875	referee	Samuel Cowdrey	1218:45	lots 8,9
<u>Lot 9</u>				
1887	Samuel Cowdrey	Ludwig Muller	1740:220	see lot 8
1888	Ludwig Muller	John Stumpf	1788:499	
<u>Lot 11</u>				
1876	Herman Berls	Lorenz Schultheis	1235:381	see lot 7
1887	Lorenz Schultheis	George Quinn	1745:51	
1888	George Quinn	C. Schneefuss	1814:441	
1891	C. Schneefuss	Isaac Horowitz	2040:47	
1891	Isaac Horowitz	John Steffins	2056:15	
<u>Lot 13</u>				
1868	John Canavallo	Ludwig Seib	816:177	western half
1868	John Canavallo	Rudolph Bense	826:146	eastern half
1872	referee	John Henigan	1078:444	western half
1869	Rudolph Bense	Anton Opperman	889:510	eastern half
1872	Anton Opperman	John Stoll	no ref.	lots 13,14
1876	John Stoll	Charles Feltsan	1262:325	lots 13,14
1877	sheriff	Edward Clark	1291:369	lots 13,14
1878	Edward Clark	Valentine Lowell	1317:143	lot 13

Lot 14

1868	John Canavallo	Anton Opperman	826:143	
1879	Edward Clark	Jacob Klein	1349:509	see lot 13

Lot 15

1869	John Canavallo	John Meiser	898:6
1870	John Meiser	Henry Helwig	931:545
1881	Henry Helwig	Ernst Linnaeroth	1418:484
1885	Ernst Linnaeroth	Emma Funke	1609:539

Lot 16

1867	John Canavallo	Robert Eisele	844:286	west half
1868	Robert Eisele	Andrew Boegel	844:289	west half
1870	Andrew Boegel	Stephen Arnold	1170:379	west half
1867	John Canavallo	John Smith	779:26	east half
		John Blaus		

Lot 19

1867	John Canavallo	Gottlieb Mast	768:80
1870	Gottlieb Mast	Andrew Schild	950:221
1871	Andrew Schild	Christian Breckle	996:235
1893	Christian Breckle	Leo Goller	2180:233

Lot 20

1867	John Canavallo	John Rausch	770:36	lots 20,21
1867	John Rausch	John Naeder	779:181	
1868	John Naeder	Haver Pesler	737:233	
1871	Haver Pesler	Peter Kosman	1029:416	
1885	Peter Kosman	Emmanuel Brauer	1604:142	

Lot 21

1868	John Naeder	Charles Koch	no ref	see lot 20
1892	Charles Koch	Dora Finch	2114:466	
1892	Dora Finch	Ignatz Wach	2119:457	

Lot 22

1871	Louis Heidt	Rosa Bessie	936:354
1871	Rosa Bessie	Henry Eich	997:113
1873	Henry Eich	Frances Weiners	1330:383

Lot 23

1853	John Canavallo	Isaac Wellington	472:2	lots 23-26
1853	sheriff	Ann Maria Deen	509:69	lots 23-26
1872	Ann Maria Deen	George Proestler	1057:420	
1872	George Proestler	William Rang	1077:435	
1886	William Rang	Joseph Kostler	1633:235	

Lot 25

1865	Ann Maria Deen	George Pfeiffer	675:164	see lot 23
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1857	George Pfeifer	Friedrich Feuser	736:426
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Lot 26

1868	George Pfeifer	Christian Dorsey	807:324	see lot 23
1869	Christian Dorsey	Charles Wellman	899:214	
1872	Charles Wellman	Michael Proestler	1036:197	
1884	Michael Proestler	Henry Oechler	1573:394	
1888	Henry Oechler	John Giersberg	2207:521	

Lot 23

1857	John Canavallo	Louis Heidt	772:504
1872	foreclosure	Alexander Vogeley	1073:446
1873	Alexander Vogeley	Camille Michel	1134:436
1877	Camille Michel	Louis Lebel	1307:175
1879	Louis Lebel	Henry Loeffler	1346:3
1879	Henry Loeffler	Anna Maria Etting	1348:311

Lot 29

1858	John Canavallo	Louis Albert	808:234
1883	Louis Albert	Jacob Comes	1522:132
1884	Jacob Comes	Stanislaus Schwarz	1541:343
1889	Stanislaus Schwarz	David Stauch	1860:481



Appendix B Property Acquisitions, Pfizer and Company, blocks  
2265, 2268.

Date	Grantor	Liber:page	Comments
1851	Peter Delmonico	247:488	block 2268
1856	Josephine Delmonico	432:210	block 2268
1859	Vandervoort	510:416	block 2268
1851	Vandervoort	515:364	block 2268
1860	David Duncombe	538:325	block 2268
1864	Caleb Boyleston	650:437	block 2268
1868	John Carpenter	858:393	block 2268
1869	Caleb Boyleston	856:148	block 2268
1869	Caleb Boyleston	920:445	block 2268
1870	Charles Cooper and Loftis Wood	928:110	block 2268
1870	August Fransioli	962:191	block 2268
1870	Theodore Hoppel	940:524	block 2268
1872	Andrew Wheeler	1056:117	block 2265
1872	William Murphy	1055:414	block 2265
1880	James Burkhart	1405:364	block 2265
1881	Rudolph Kern	1445:396-B	block 2265
1884	Ella Paddock	1550:245	block 2265
1884	Samuel Condrey	1550:350	block 2265
1884	Adam Walker	1580:341	block 2265
1886	William Fernschild	1657:97	block 2265

1667	Kern heirs	1731:1,3	block 2265
1688			block 2265
1651	August Fransioli	1793:5	block 2265

Appendix 9 Chain of Title, Miller ropewalk, block 2245a.

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Liber:page	Comments
1852	John Reynolds	Saauel Wiswall	300:330	
1864	referee in bankruptcy	Christopher Miller	636:325	part of lots 138, 40
1865	Saauel Wiswall	Christopher Miller	678:246	part of lots 138, 40
1865	Sarah Wyckoff	Christopher Miller	689:351	part of lot 138
1866	George Kichener	Christopher Miller	724:1	lot 43
1871	Christopher Miller	Barthold Jimaerich	994:437	part of lot 138 (lot 1; Hyde 1898)
1885	Miller heirs	Ferdinand Fuchs	1608:33	part of lot 138 (lot 2; Hyde 1898)
1892	Frederick Miller	Mina Hofer	2154:463	lot 40
1892	Frederick Miller	Mary Lang, nee Miller	2152:394	part of lot 138 (lot 53; Hyde 1898)