

USF
GH 2145X
1997

Final Revised
Report

G

CEB/K

92HPD007X

ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL SENSITIVITY EVALUATION
WASHINGTON/BATHGATE URBAN RENEWAL AREA
BRONX, NEW YORK

Prepared for:
The New York City Department of Housing
Preservation and Development
100 Gold Street
New York, New York 10038

Prepared by:
Greenhouse Consultants Incorporated
40 Exchange Place, 13th Floor
New York, New York 10005

October 1996
Revised February 1997

43



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Table of Contents	ii
List of Figures	iii
List of Personnel	v
Introduction	1
Geography and Physical Setting	2
Prehistoric Sensitivity	3
<i>Historic Sensitivity</i>	6
Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries	6
Nineteenth Century	10
Twentieth Century	14
Conclusions and Recommendations	22
Bibliography	24
Appendix 1 Chains of Title	



LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1 Location of project area shown on portion of U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series, Central Park, New York quadrangle.
- Figure 2 Known prehistoric sites within two miles of the project area.
- Figure 3 The Borough at the End of the Dutch Period. From Jenkins 1912, facing page 44.
- Figure 4 Map of Brounckslan. From Jenkins 1912, facing page 44; Morris 1886c: 769; Ultan 1993: 63. Based on copy of tracing of Brounckslan, Office of Secretary of State, Albany, Vol 1. Law Papers, p. 17.
- Figure 5 Map of Bronx Neck. Patent of 1676. Boundaries of the Patent to Lewis Morris in 1675. From Jenkins 1912, facing page 65; Morris 1886c:780.
- Figure 6 A Small Draught of Fordham & The Meadows. Fordham Village in the 1660s. From Morris 1886c:775; Ultan 1993:74. Vol. 1 Law Papers, p. 12, Office of the Secretary of State.
- Figure 7 Lower Part of Westchester County, Now the Bronx Borough of New York City, During the Revolution. From Hufeland 1974 (1926), facing page 102.
- Figure 8 From the 1839 Burr Map of the County of Westchester.
- Figure 9 From the 1851 Sidney and Neff Map of Westchester County, New York.
- Figure 10 From the 1853 Conner Map of the Southern Part of Westchester County, New York.
- Figure 11 From the 1858 Merry Map of Westchester County, New York.
- Figure 12 From the 1872 Beers Atlas.
- Figure 13 From the 1879 Bromley Atlas.
- Figure 14 From the 1896 Sanborn Maps.



LIST OF PERSONNEL

William I. Roberts IV

-

Principal Investigator
Author

Paula M. Crowley

-

Co-author
Word Processor



INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Archaeological and Historical Sensitivity Evaluation is to document the potential prehistoric and historic sensitivity of the proposed Washington/Bathgate Urban Renewal Area (URA), through field inspection and the review of existing archival, cartographic, and published references. Recommendations regarding further documentation or archaeological testing are also noted. In order to provide a context for evaluating any identified resources within the parcel itself, this survey includes a synthesis of published and unpublished documentation of prehistoric and historic resources within and around the project area.

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

The project area is located within the neighborhood known as Tremont. The nearest New York City landmark is the Bronx Borough Courthouse, located at Third Avenue and East 161st Street. This is 1.75 miles southeast of the project area (NYCLPC 1979:52-57; 1988:1). There are no New York City landmarks within or adjacent to the Washington/Bathgate U.R.A. project area. See Figure 1.



Figure 1

Location of project area shown on portion of U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series, Central Park, New York quadrangle.



GEOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL SETTING

The general region including the project area lies in the New England Upland Physiographic Province, which has three subdivisions. The project area is within the Manhattan Hills Subdivision (Cressey 1977:28). The Taconic Mountains lie to the east and the Hudson Hills Subdivision lies to the north. The New England Upland Physiographic Province is bordered to the north by the Hudson Mohawk Lowlands Province. The bedrock underneath the project area consists of the Yonkers-Fordham gneiss and possibly some Inwood marble and Manhattan schist which were formed during the late Proterozoic through early Paleozoic geologic eras (Van Diver 1985:60-61). The climate is characterized by mild, wet winters and warm, humid summers (Carter 1977:77). Shallow acid soils overlie glacial till in sometimes rugged terrain (de Laubenfels 1977:108).

Attempts were made to obtain information regarding the soil conditions within the project area. No soil survey was ever undertaken for Bronx County, nor is one planned (Soil Conservation Service 1990). The only information regarding the soil that could be obtained was derived from soil boring logs prepared for engineering purposes. The Subsurface Exploration Section of the New York City Department of General Services was contacted regarding soil borings in the vicinity of the project area. Boring Job 2208 under the Bathgate Daycare Center, completed during 1991, was examined. Three borings were completed, including a boring on the southeastern corner of Washington Avenue and East 179th Street. This boring hit bedrock between three and six feet below grade. The rock was dolomite. In addition, a rock outcrop was noted 35 feet south of East 179th Street and 83 feet east of Washington Avenue. All borings show miscellaneous fill directly over dolomite. No natural soils were encountered (Subsurface Exploration Section 1991:Job 2208). The Rock Line map maintained by the Subsurface Exploration Section shows bedrock at three feet below grade at Washington Avenue and East 179th Street, and only one foot below grade at Bathgate Avenue and East 179th Street.

The Principal Investigator inspected the project area during August 1996. Most of the project parcels are vacant lots. These were generally quite overgrown. Some deposits of building demolition rubble could be seen.



PREHISTORIC SENSITIVITY

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

There are no known prehistoric sites within or adjacent to the project area. A total of eighteen confirmed prehistoric sites, however, are located within two miles of the project area. Nearly all of these sites were reported by former New York State Archaeologist Arthur C. Parker, who described them as camps, shell middens, burials, villages and traces of occupation. No description of artifacts recovered were included, so assignment of date ranges or cultural affiliations is not possible (Parker 1922). Judging from Parker's description of nine sites as villages, it is probable that these sites date to the Woodland period, but no information exists to confirm this. All eighteen sites are located close to water courses that flow into the Hudson River or Long Island Sound. Although fresh water streams are no longer evident at these locations, topographic evidence suggests that they formerly existed near these sites. See Figure 2 for the location of these sites relative to the project area. See Table 1 for site numbers, references and brief descriptions. Village sites are designated C, F, G, H, J, L, P, Q, and R.

Several aboriginal place names have survived for locations within two miles of the project area. The present University Heights and Fordham sections of the Bronx overlooking the Harlem River were formerly known as Keskeskeck (Grumet 1981:19). This location is about one mile northwest of the project area. Further to the northwest is Tibbett's Brook, formerly called Mentipathe (ibid.:33-34). Marble Hill was previously known as Saperewack (ibid.:49). Papperimemin was a name of either Spuyten Duyvil or Marble Hill (ibid.:41). Gowahasuasing referred to a neck of land that extended into the Harlem River at Inwood in northern Manhattan (ibid.:10). The Bronx River was formerly known as Aquehung and Mill or Saw Mill Creek was called Sackwrahung (ibid.:3, 49).

Water would have been available from Mill Creek, located about 200 yards west of the project area. The project area is situated on elevated land overlooking the creek, which is probably now under Webster Avenue.

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



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

This survey has documented the recorded or published location of eighteen prehistoric archaeological sites within two miles of the Washington/Bathgate project area. None of the locations are within or immediately adjacent to portions of the project area. All these sites appear to be near present or former stream courses. Evidence exists for one large stream course near the project area. Since fresh water resources are indicated for this location, now covered by Webster Avenue, it would appear that the project area may have contained evidence of prehistoric occupation, at least within locations near the stream course.

Evidence from the previously mentioned soil borings indicates that any potential prehistoric archaeological resources here probably do not survive. All soils above the bedrock or decomposing bedrock are classified as fill. These deposits may contain historic archaeological deposits but have little or no chance of containing any undisturbed prehistoric deposits.



Figure 2 Known prehistoric sites within two miles of the project area.



TABLE 1
Prehistoric Sites in the Vicinity of the
Washington/Bathgate U.R.A.

Site Name	NYSM#	Parker#	Other#	Reference	Period(s)	Description
A. —	4069	ACP-NYRK	—	Parker 1922: Pl. 192	—	Traces of occupation
B. —	8370	ACP-NYRK	—	Parker 1922:Pl. 192	—	Camp
C. — —	8371 8367	ACP-NYRK ACP-NYRK-5	— —	Parker 1922:Pl. 192 Parker 1922:627	— Woodland	Camp Village
D. West Farms	2831	ACP-BRNK-9	—	Parker 1922:490	—	Shell heaps
E. —	5322	ACP-BRNK	—	Parker 1922:Pl. 149	—	—
F. — —	4055 8367	ACP-NYRK-5 ACP-NYRK-5	— —	Parker 1922:627 Parker 1922:627	Woodland Woodland	Complete pot Village
G. —	2839	ACP-BRNK-17	—	Parker 1922:490	Woodland	Village
H. —	4068	ACP-NYRK	—	Parker 1922:Pl. 192	Woodland	Village
I. —	4052	ACP-NYRK-2	—	Parker 1922:627	—	Shell midden
J. —	4066	ACP-NYRK	—	Parker 1922:Pl. 192	Woodland	Village & fields
K. West 218th St.	711	—	HAR 2-3	—	—	—
L. —	4054	ACP-NYRK-4	—	Parker 1922:627	Woodland	Village
M. —	5321	ACP-BRNK	—	Parker 1922:Pl. 149	—	Traces of occupation
N. —	2838	ACP-BRNK-6	—	Parker 1922:490	—	Burials, Shell heap
O. —	4056	ACP-NYRK-6	—	Parker 1922:627	—	Trail
P. Harlem River Shell Heap	4053	ACP-NYRK-3	Bolton	Parker 1922:627	Woodland	Village, shell heap
Q. —	4051	ACP-NYRK-1	—	Parker 1922:627	Woodland	Village, Shell heap
R. — —	4067 7250	ACP-NYRK ACP-NYRK	— —	Parker 1922:Pl. 192 Parker 1922:Pl. 192	— Woodland	Shell midden Village



HISTORIC SENSITIVITY

The Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

During the Contact Period from 1614 through 1655 one group of Indians occupying the region, including the project area, were known as Wiechquaesgeck, Quiripi-Unquachog dialect speakers, who were also occupants of the Bronx, southern Westchester County, northern Manhattan and Fairfield County, Connecticut (Grumet 1981:59-62; Ultan 1993:6; Wood 1885:11). Members of the Siwanoy (Grumet 1981:53; Ultan 1993:5) were a group occupying the shore of Long Island Sound from the eastern Bronx to Fairfield County, Connecticut. They were speakers of the Munsee dialect of Lenape (Grumet 1981: 65,66).

The project area was first purchased by the Dutch on August 3, 1639 as an area called Keskeskeck (Morris 1885:769; Jenkins 1912:25; Wood 1885:23). See Figure 3. This tract of land

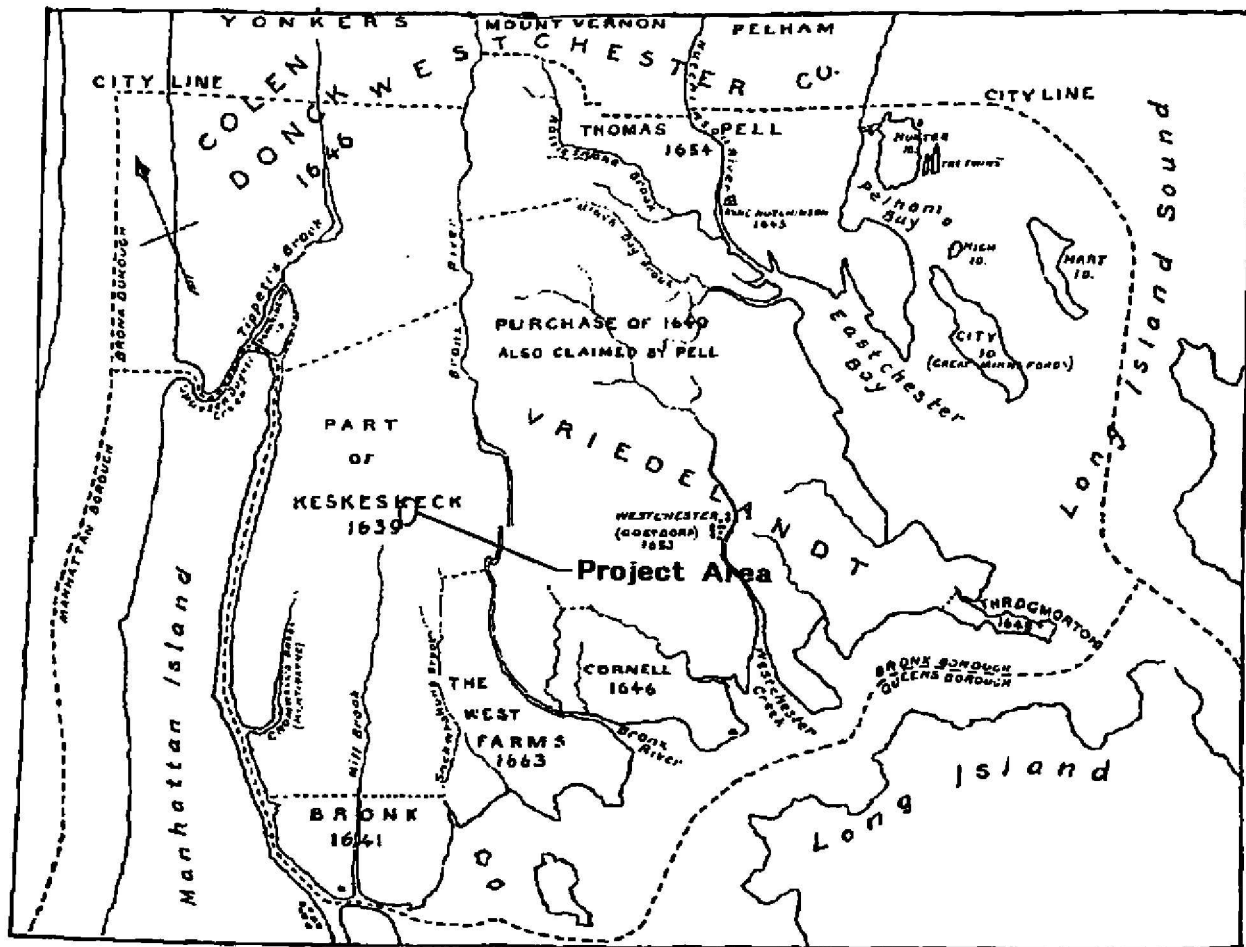
...called Keskeskeck, stretching lengthwise along the Kil which runs behind the island of Manhattan (Harlem River), mostly east and west, and beginning at the head of said Kil and running to opposite of the high hill by the flat (Harlem), namely by the Great Kil (Hudson River), with all right, titles, etc., etc.

(Jenkins 1912:25)

A second purchase was made in 1640, east of the Keskeskeck tract. During the next 25 years the territory again was bought by Europeans in the vicinity of the project area, including Jonas Bronck with Bronckland; John Archer with Fordham; Richardson and Jessup with West Farms; and Daniel Turneur's purchase.

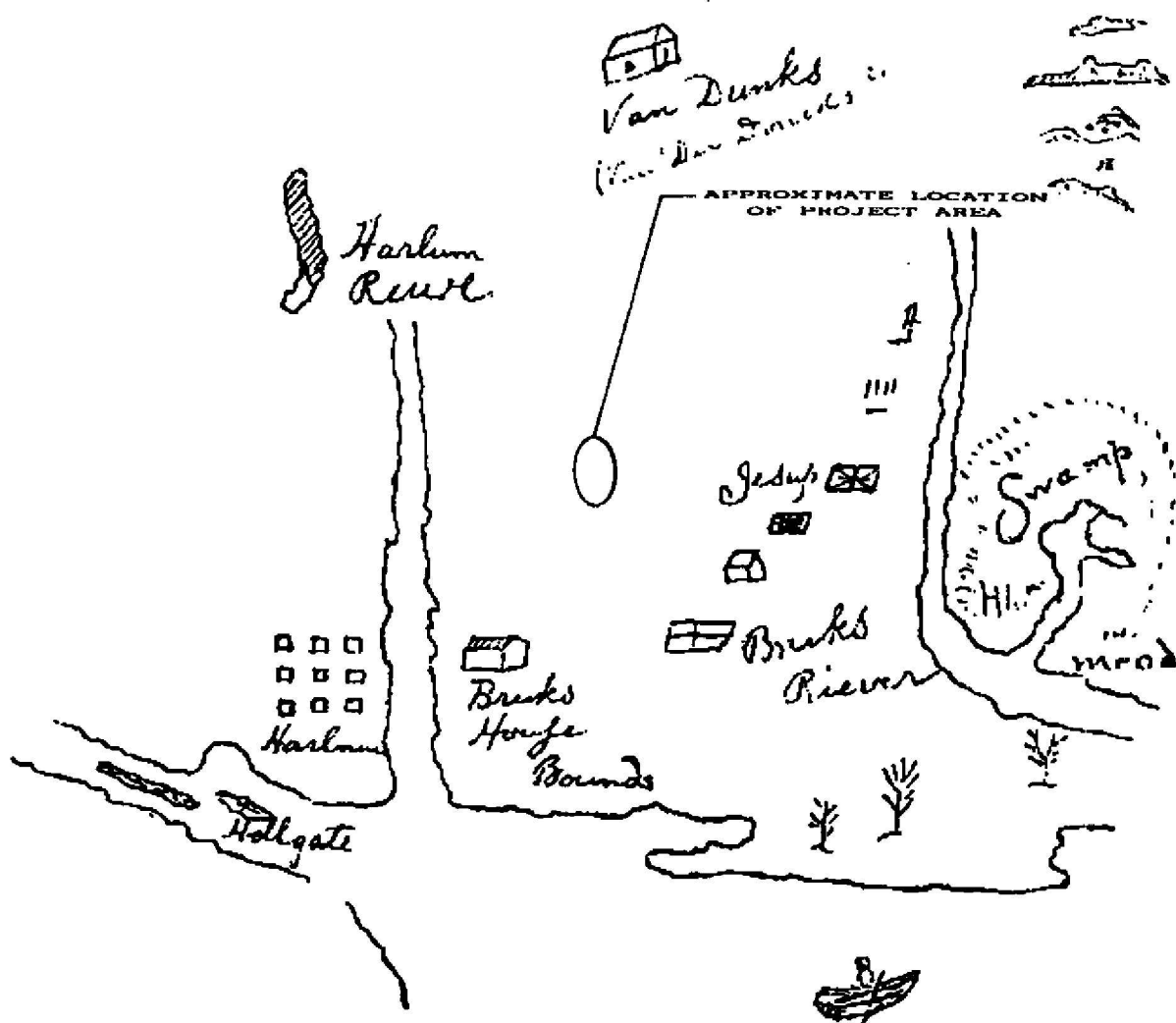
Jonas Bronck arrived and settled in the Bronx in 1639 and purchased 500 acres of land in 1641 from the Harlem to the Bronx Rivers (Jenkins 1912:26; Wood 1885:23). Bronck settled in what became known as Old Morrisania and erected a stone house, barns and outbuildings. He leased land to other settlers. See Figure 4. This figure (ca. 1663 or 1666) illustrates Bronck's house as opposite the village of Harlem. It appears that native groups sold the same land twice within a two year period. Cornelis Van Tienhoven purchased Keskeskeck for the Dutch West India Company from Tequeemet, Rechgawac and Pachimiens while Bronck purchased his land from Ranaque and Tackamuck (Jenkins 1912:25, 27).

After the English established control over the area, manor grants were made to individuals. In February 1668 the Westchester Town patent included Broncksland, West Farms, Cornell's Neck, Throggs Neck, Eastchester, as well as Westchester (Ultan 1993:70). Samuel Edsall had previously purchased Broncksland and received his patent for



1 0 miles (approx.) 2

Figure 3 The Borough at the End of the Dutch Period. From Jenkins 1912, facing page 44.



Map Not To Scale

Figure 4 Map of Brounksland. From Jenkins 1912, facing page 44; Morris 1886c: 769; Ultan 1993: 63. Based on copy of tracing of Brounksland, Office of Secretary of State, Albany, Vol 1. Law Papers, p. 17.



Broncksland in May 1668. Richard Morris first settled and purchased Broncksland and additional territory ca. 1670, but died soonafter in 1672 leaving an infant son named Lewis. Richard's brother, Lewis, received custody of the estate and the child. On March 25, 1676 a manor grant was given to Lewis Morris as a

... certain plantation or tract of land laying being upon the maine over against the town of Haerlem, commonly called Bronckse's land, containing 250 margin or 800 acres of land, besides the meadow thereunto annexed or adjoining, butted and bounded as in the original Dutch ground brief and patent of confirmation is set forth; ... for his further improvement, a certain quantity of land adjacent unto the said tract of land – which land, with the addition, being bounded from his own house over against Haerlem, running up Haerlem River to Daniel Turner's land, and so along this said land northward to John Archer's line, and from thence stretching east to the land of John Richardson and Thomas Hunt, and thence along their lands southward to the Sound, even so along the Sound about southwest through Brock's hill to the said Col. Lewis Morris' house – the additional land containing (according to the survey thereof) the quantity of fourteen hundred and twenty acres, ...

(De Lancey 1886:158)

See Figure 5. The definition of Morris' grant is contingent upon previous purchases. The Daniel Turneur grant (ca. 1668-69) claimed some 81 acres along the Harlem River, between Bronck's and Archer's land. Turner's eastern boundary was Cromwell's Creek. Morris (1886c:774) described the boundaries against then current 1886 features:

The construction of Sedgwick and Central Avenues has almost effaced the northern boundary corners of this tract, but it comprises within its limits the high lands between the Harlem River and Cromwell's Creek, now called Devoe's Point, ... The small stream, which formerly emptied into Harlem River just south of High Bridge, was the north bounds, and then it ran west across to Cromwell's Creek to a point not very far north of the present road-house tavern on Central Avenue, known as Judge Smith's.

The manor-grant of Fordham, November 13, 1671, acknowledges John Archer's purchase of part of Keskeskeck from Indians. The Fordham purchase, vague in its bounds (Morris 1886c:775) consists of a

certain parcel or tract of land within this government, upon the main continent, situate, lying and being to the eastward of Harlem River, near unto ye passage commonly called *Spiting Devil*, upon which ye *new drop or village is erected known by the name of Fordham* – ye utmost limits of the whole tract or parcel of land beginning at the high wood land that lyes due northwest over against the first point of the main land to the east of the island *Pepiriman* – there where the hill *Moskuta* is – and soe goes alongst the said kill, the said land striking from the high wood land before mentioned east southeast, till it comes to Bronk's, his kill; soe westward up

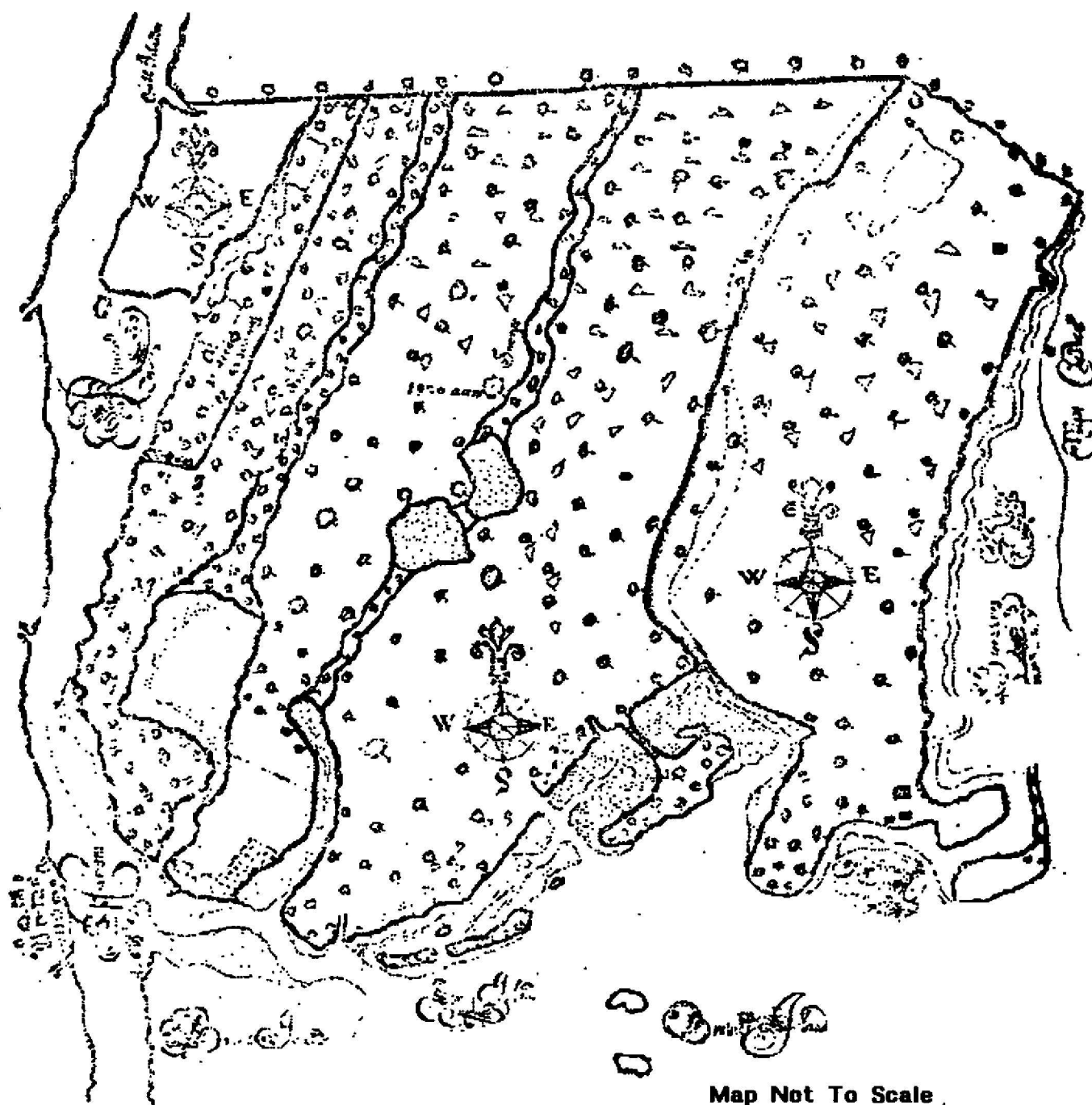


Figure 5

Map of Bronx Neck. Patent of 1676. Boundaries of the Patent to Lewis Morris in 1675. From Jenkins 1912, facing page 65; Morris 1886c:780.



alongst ye main land to the place where Harlem Kill and Hudson River meet, and then forth alongst Harlem Kill to the first spring or fountain, keeping to the south of *Crabb Island*, soe eastward alongst Daniel Turner's land, the high wood land, and ye land belonging to Thomas Hunt; and then to Bronck's Kill afore mentioned, according to a survey lately made thereof by the surveyor-general – the which remains upon record; all which said parcel or tract of land before described being part of the land granted in the grand patent to Hugh O'Neal, and Mary his wife, purchase was made thereof, by John Archer, from Elyas Doughty, who was invested in their interest as of the Indian proprietor, ...

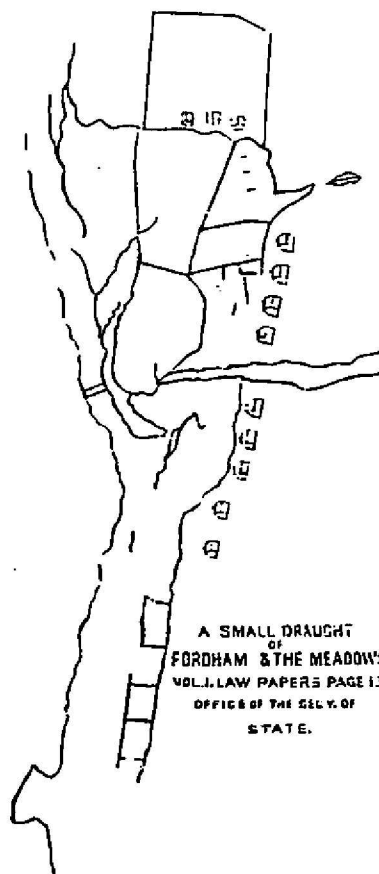
(De Lancey 1886:159-160)

The manor-grant of November 24, 1676 consolidates the Yonker's purchase of 110 acres from Elias Doughty in 1666-67 and the Keskeskeck repurchase totally 1,253 acres (Bolton 1848:320; Shonnard and Spooner 1974:145). Morris (1886c:775) attempted to place the estate currently (1886) by describing boundaries as the Boston Post Road, the northern boundary as the southern town line of the former town of Yonkers and the village street of Fordham, probably Fordham Avenue with part of the village being in Yonkers and part in West Farms. Morris locates the seventeenth century village of Fordham as being near the Kingsbridge depot of railroads. See Figure 6. The map illustrates Fordham Village as it appeared in the 1660s, shortly after its founding. Tenant houses are aligned on the east bank of the Harlem River (Ultan 1993:74).

The eastern boundary to the project area is the West Farms tract. The land lay along the west side of the Bronx River to Bungay Creek, south to East River and north to a lake in an area that became Bronx Park. On March 12, 1663 Edward Jessup and John Richardson purchased this land from nine Indians (Shonnard and Spooner 1974:149-150; Jenkins 1912:42). After the English takeover, Jessup's and Richardson's ownership was reconfirmed on April 25, 1666. Thomas Hunt purchased Jessup's section from Jessup's widow on June 20, 1668 (Bolton 1848:261-2). The patent was divided into twelve parcels. See Figure 4. This figure (ca. 1663 or 1666) shows Bronck's house, van der Donk's (Yonkers) house, and Edward Jessup house along with three cultivated fields. Ultan (1993:63) warns that the East River or "Hellgatt" is not located geographically correct but west of where it should stand.

The County of Westchester, as defined on November 1, 1683 consisted of the towns of East and West Chester, Bronckslan, Fordham, all land east of the province, northward to the Highlands, west to the Hudson, south to the Sound and the Harlem River (Shonnard and Spooner 1974:1).

At the conclusion of the seventeenth century, the project area can be best described as situated in a sparsely populated region of the Fordham Manor, in Westchester County. Settlement was characterized by either small hamlets or isolated farmsteads hugging the coast of the Sound or interior waterways.



Map Not To Scale

Figure 6

A Small Draught of Fordham & The Meadows. Fordham Village in the 1660s. From Morris 1886c:775; Ultan 1993:74. Vol. 1 Law Papers, p. 12, Office of the Secretary of State.



The eighteenth century settlement continued in the same way. Settlers dwelled near the coast and left the interior undeveloped. To the project area on the north, Archer had mortgaged and remortgaged the Fordham manor during the last quarter of the seventeenth century until his death in 1684. Archer started to sell, rather than lease farms, in order to have money for his constant litigation. His son, John, sold the title to Fordham manor to Margarieta Steenwyck in October 1685 (Ulan 1993:110, 128). At the turn of the century the Fordham land was granted by Archer's creditors to the Nether Dutch Church (Bolton 1848:326-27; 328). The Manor of Fordham was parceled off during the eighteenth century. The Morrisises continued to live at Morrisania. Lewis Morris' manor-house was built on the site of Jonas Bronck's house, west of Mill Brook and west of Brook Avenue until demolished by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in 1891 (Jenkins 1912:29, 360).

Lewis Morris died in 1691. His patent was reconfirmed for his nephew, Lewis, in 1697 (Morris 1886c:780). Lewis Morris was appointed as the first Governor of New Jersey in 1738, another part of his inheritance. When he died in 1746, the estate was divided along Mill Brook, with the eastern portion going to his son, Lewis, and the western portion to his wife for use during her lifetime. When Mrs. Morris died in 1752, the third Lewis received the remaining portion (ibid.: 781). Morrisania Manor was recorded as containing 3000 acres in 1769 (Bonomi 1971:31).

The Hufeland map depicts the Bronx during the Revolutionary War. Farms, villages, roads, forts, mills, and skirmishes, with dates are illustrated. Lewis Morris's house and Gouverneur Morris's house (which did not exist at that time) are illustrated. See Figure 7.

Following the revolution, the county of Westchester was subdivided into townships on March 7, 1788 (Shonnard and Spooner 1974:531). Twenty-one townships were named: Westchester, Morrisania, Yonkers, Greenburgh, Mount Pleasant, Eastchester, Pelham, New Rochelle, Scarsdale, Mamaroneck, White Plains, Harrison, Rye, North Castle, Bedford, Poundridge, Salem, North Salem, Cortlandt, Yorktown, and Stephentown. The Westchester township included West Farms and Fordham Manor. Morrisania was annexed to Westchester by an act of February 22, 1791.

The population grew slowly during the eighteenth century. The Census of 1712 counted 2,815 for the county with 62 persons in Morrisania and 572 in Westchester. In 1790 the county total was 24,003 with 1,336 in Westchester (including West Farms, Morrisania and Fordham Manor) (Shonnard and Spooner 1974:226, 533).

The third Lewis Morris (1698-1762) had four sons: Lewis (d. 1798), Staats Long, Richard and by his second wife, Gouverneur (1752-1816) (Morris 1886c:782). Since Gouverneur Morris was the youngest son, he did not inherit any part of the estate after his father's



death (Shonnard and Spooner 1974:306). The fourth Lewis received the estate lying west of Mill Brook and Mrs. Morris received the estate lying east of Mill Brook for her life. When Mrs. Morris died in 1786, the eastern part of the estate went to Staats Long Morris. Staats Long Morris was obligated to pay seven thousand pounds to the younger children, with two thousand to Gouverneur Morris. Since Staats Long had fought for the British during the Revolution, unlike Lewis and Gouverneur, he then resided in England. Since he was not going to return to the United States, he sold the eastern portion of Morrisania to Gouverneur Morris (ibid.:784). Upon the death of the fourth Lewis in 1798, the estate was divided among his descendants, "... some of whom also acquired property in the old manor of Fordham" (Jenkins 1912:366). Gouverneur Morris acquired a portion of the western part of Morrisania in 1798. The Gouverneur Morris house was built below East 133rd Street and Cypress Avenue, but destroyed by the railroad in 1905 (ibid.:363, 364).

Nineteenth Century

In the year of his death, 1816, Gouverneur Morris had his property surveyed by John Randall and mapped into lots (Jenkins 1912:366; Morris 1886a:831). The land was inherited by his son, Gouverneur, in 1816.

The development of the railroad led to the rapid population growth in the vicinity of the project area during the nineteenth century. The New York and Harlem railroad was originally incorporated on April 25, 1831 and originally was to extend only from lower Manhattan to Harlem. On April 17, 1832, the New York and Albany railroad was incorporated, where a line was planned from the end of Manhattan through the center of Westchester County (Shonnard and Spooner 1974:546-47). In 1838 the second company ceded its rights and in May 1840, the state legislature approved of the compact between the two companies. By October 1841, a line had been constructed though Fordham. Jenkins (1912:366) credits the following population boom directly to the railroad. And, if there was no population, "Wherever stations were located, stores and houses soon followed" (Jonnes 1986: 14). As the population exploded the Town of West Farms was created from Westchester on May 13, 1846. West Farms included the old West Farms, Morrisania and Fordham. The Town of Westchester now lay east of the Bronx River (Shonnard and Spooner 1974:576-77). The population increased so in the next decade that the Township of Morrisania was created on December 1855 (Shonnard and Spooner 1974:584-85).

Dramatic population changes are evident in the nineteenth century after the introduction of the railroad. In 1810 the county of Westchester totaled 30,272, with the township of Westchester having 1,969 (Shonnard and Spooner 1974:539). The state census of 1845 found 47,394 persons residing in the county and 5,052 in the town of Westchester. In the state census of 1855, 80,678 people resided in the county, 3,464 in the reformed town of Westchester and 12,436 in West Farms (ibid.:577-78). The 1860 census found



9,245 persons in Morrisania, which included Morrisania, Mott Haven, Port Morris, Wilton, Old Morrisania, East Morrisania, West Morrisania, South Melrose, East Melrose, Eltona, Woodstock, Claremont and High Bridgeville (ibid.: 591). The Town of West Farms had a population of 7,098, including divisions into West Farms, Tremont (formerly Upper Morrisania, South Fordham, Adamsville, and Mount Hope), Central Morrisania, Williams's Bridge, Fairmount and Claremont (ibid.: 592). By 1870 the county had grown to 131,348 in population with the following breakdowns in the vicinity of the project area:

Morrisania	19,609
West Farms	9,372
Belmont	171
Clairmont	158
Fairmount	508
Fordham	2,151
Monterey	118
Mount Eden	116
Mount Hope	487
Tremont	2,025
West Farms	1,761
Williams's Bridge	144
Woodstock	307

(ibid.:605-06)

The first annexation of part of the County of Westchester to New York City occurred on January 1, 1874, consisting of Morrisania, West Farms and Kingsbridge, 12,317 acres, 30,000+ population and property value of \$23,000,000 (ibid.: 610). The new addition to the city was organized as the 23rd and 24th Wards. In 1880 the population of the annexed district was 42,898 (ibid.:612) and 1890, either 74,085 (federal census) or 81,255 (police enumeration) (ibid.:620).

Bathgate Avenue derives its name from the Bathgate family who owned two or three large farms in the Bronx. Alexander Bathgate arrived from Scotland at the beginning of the nineteenth century and served as a foreman for the first Gouverneur Morris. He purchased the southern Bathgate Farm from the second Gouverneur Morris. The second brother, James, was a farmer in Fordham and the northern farm became the Jerome Park Jockey Club (Morris 1886c:807; Jonnes 1986:206; Jenkins 1912:318). Charles Bathgate became town supervisor for West Farms in 1852 (Morris 1886a:836). The southern farm, located south of the project area was

bounded on the east by the old Patent Line, which separates Morrisania from the patent of West Farms. It is bounded on the west by the Mill Brook, and extends south to the tract which was bought by Jordan L. Mott



and others, who founded the new village of Morrisania, the south line being near One Hundred and Seventieth Street, and the north line a short distance south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street. (Fisher 1886:592)

Due to development in the area, Fordham Morris in 1886 called the Bathgate estate the "one oasis of rural occupancy" still existing in Central Morrisania (1886c:807).

The eastern portion of the Bathgate farm became Crotona Park in 1895, approximately 154 acres (Jonnes 1986:206). The park was bounded the Third and Arthur Avenues east and west, and the Fulton and Tremont Avenues, north and south. Bungay Creek, the boundary between Morrisania and the West Farms patent had its origins in farm. The farm or park was famous because its trees were "... not surpassed by anything this side of the Adirondacks" (Jenkins 1912:318). Borough Hall was erected in 1897 in the northwest corner of the park. This Borough Hall has been demolished. Although it was considered proper to name the park after the family, the Bathgate family fell into a dispute with the parks commissioner, who decided against naming the park "Bathgate" (Jenkins 1912:377; Jonnes 1986:206).

The earliest nineteenth century map depicting the project area found during this research was the 1839 Burr map. This map, presented here as Figure 8, shows the line of the New York and Albany Railroad. The project area is just east of the railroad, and west of the Bronx River. It is shown as vacant land.

The next map found is the 1851 Sidney and Neff map, presented here as Figure 9. The railroad is clearly marked as is the stream just to the west. Streets are now shown within the project area. Quarry Road, Washington Avenue and Bathgate Avenue are all shown, as is what is probably East 179th Street. The project area is just north of the label Upper Morrisania Village.

The 1853 Conner map shows the project area and vicinity in more detail. The railroad and Saw Mill Creek to its west are clearly shown. Quarry Road, Washington Avenue, Madison Avenue (now Bathgate) and Monroe Street (now East 179th) are all shown. Monroe Street does not run west of Washington Avenue. Conner's symbols for trees and structures are unfortunately rather similar, making analysis difficult. However, the line of Tremont Avenue, labeled Morris Street and Locust Avenue is clearly marked, making this the earliest map on which the project area can be reliably located. Six structures appear to be within the project area. One structure appears on Block 3035 probably in Lots 36 or 38. Block 3036 appears vacant. One structure appears on Block 3044, probably in Lot 30. Two structures appear in Block 3045, probably in Lot 30. Two structures appear in Block 3045, probably in Lots 1 and 60. Two structures appear in Block 3046, probably in Lots 57 and 61. None of these structures are labeled. The project area is southwest of Belmont and northeast of Mount Hope. See Figure 10.

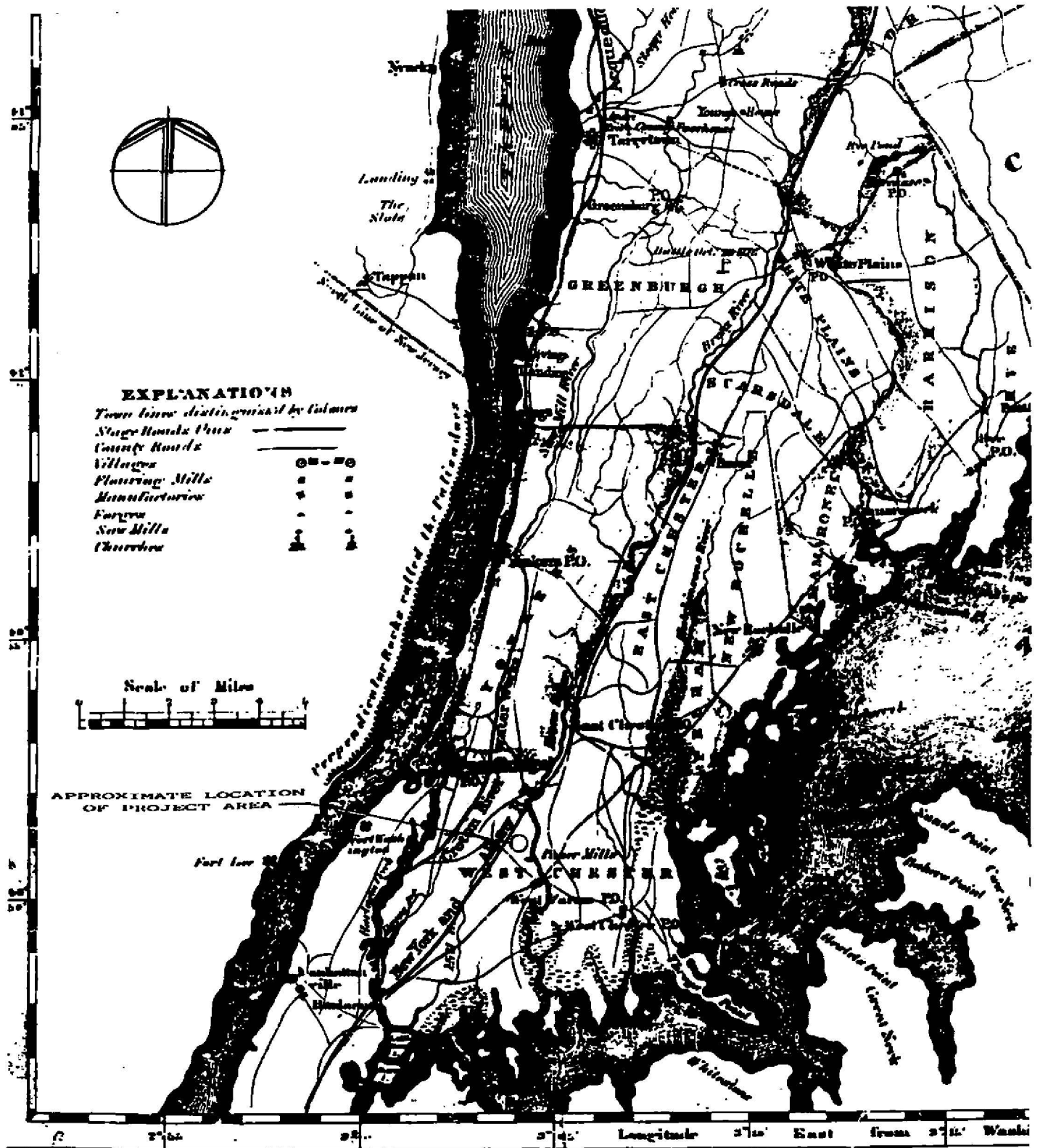


Figure 8 From the 1839 Burr Map of the County of Westchester.

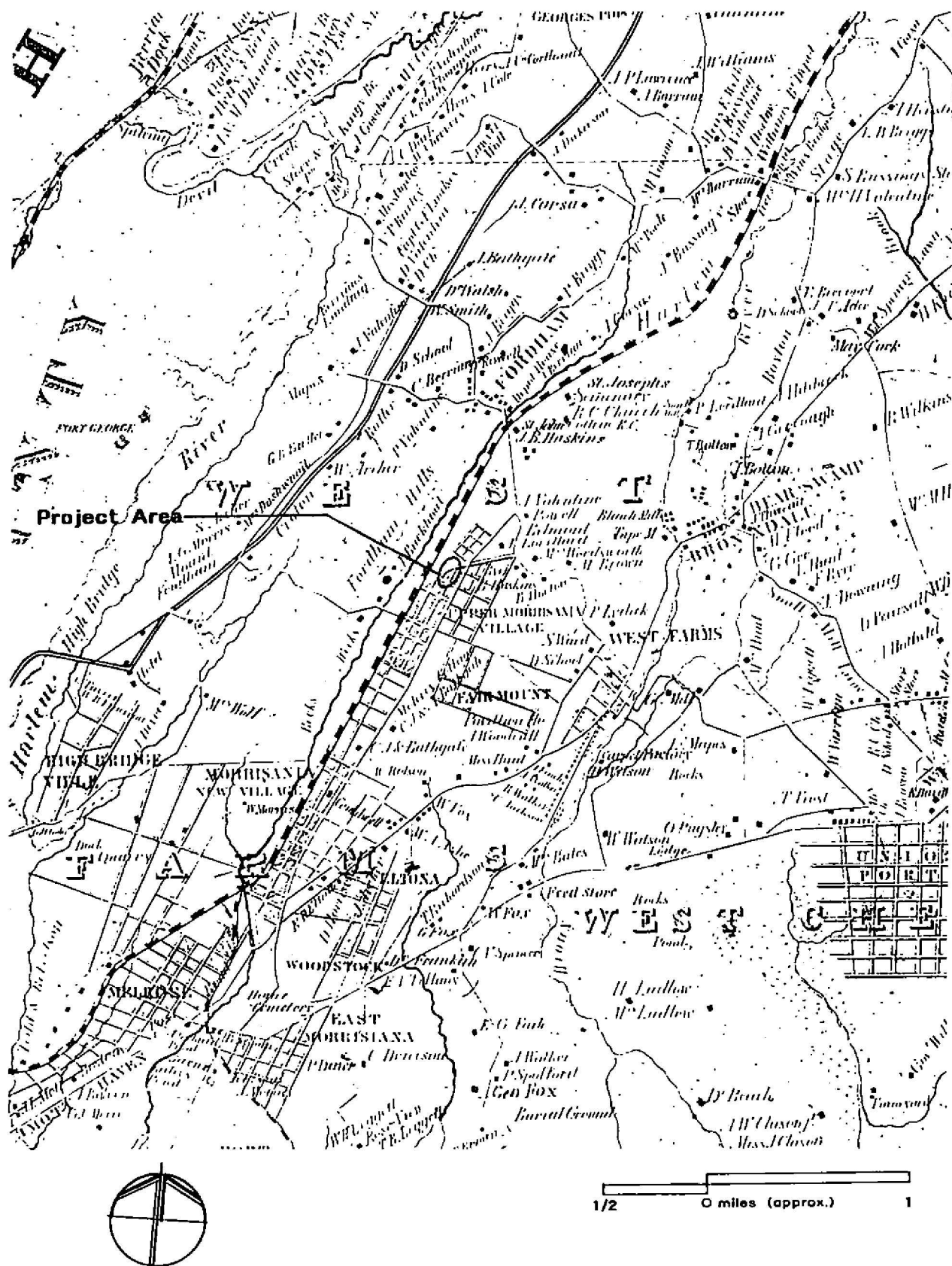


Figure 9 From the 1851 Sidney and Neff Map of Westchester County, New York.



The 1858 Merry Map is at a smaller scale and more diagrammatic than the Conner map. The project area is labeled Tremont, the earliest appearance of this name on the maps examined. The railroad and Saw Mill Creek are both shown. Within the project area, the lines of Quarry Road, Washington Avenue and Bathgate Avenue are all depicted. Due to the scale of the map, no structures are shown within the project area. However, it is not shown as densely developed, which Merry indicates by grey shading. See Figure 11.

The 1872 Beers Atlas shows all of the present street grid, although most have different names, as well as Quarry Road. One Hundred Seventy-ninth Street is called Monroe Street, 178th Street is called Marble Street, Bathgate Avenue is called Madison Avenue, Park Avenue is called Railroad Avenue, and Third Avenue is known as Fordham Avenue. Much of the project area is vacant. Only one structure stands within the project area on Block 3035, probably in Lot 38. It is labeled "J. McDuff." One structure is located within the project area on Block 3036, evidently in Lot 56. It is labeled "A. M. Clocke." The portion of Block 3044 east of the present Bathgate Avenue is vacant. The portion of Block 3044 west of Bathgate includes two structures, both in present Lot 30. The larger one is L-shaped and labeled "Jno. Kerby." The smaller one is in the northwestern corner adjacent to the street. It is labeled "Carp Sh." The project area on Block 3045 includes two structures. The one in Lot 5 is unlabeled. The structure in Lot 60 is labeled "W. Williams." The remainder of the project area lies within lots numbered 22 and 23 owned by Jno. Kerby. Kerby also owned land outside the project area on both parts of Block 3044. Two structures are shown within the project area on Block 3046. The southern one is in Lot 61 and is labeled "D. Heegle." The northern one faces Quarry Road in Lot 57 and is labeled "M.A.E. Davis." See Figure 12.

The Bromley Atlas of 1879 shows that the street numbering system has come into use, although the old names are still shown. The avenues still use their older names. One Hundred Seventy-ninth or Monroe Street is not shown west of Washington Avenue. A few structures have been added to the project area, but none are labeled. Block 3035 still shows only one structure within the project area, probably in Lot 38. The project area on Block 3036 now has two structures: one in Lot 56 and one in Lot 55. Block 3044 east of Bathgate Avenue remains vacant. One structure has been added to Lot 30 on Block 3044 west of Bathgate. It is located in the northwest corner of the lot. The two former structures remain. On Block 3045 the small structure in Lot 60 remains, while the structure in Lot 5 has been enlarged. A new structure is shown at the northern end of Lot 1. The lots previously owned by J. Kerby remain vacant. The same two structures are still shown within Lots 61 and 57 on Block 3046. The course of Quarry Road is still shown. See Figure 13.

The next available map is the 1896 Sanborn. It shows the same streets as on the 1879 Bromley Atlas except that Quarry Road is now gone. East 179th Street still does not

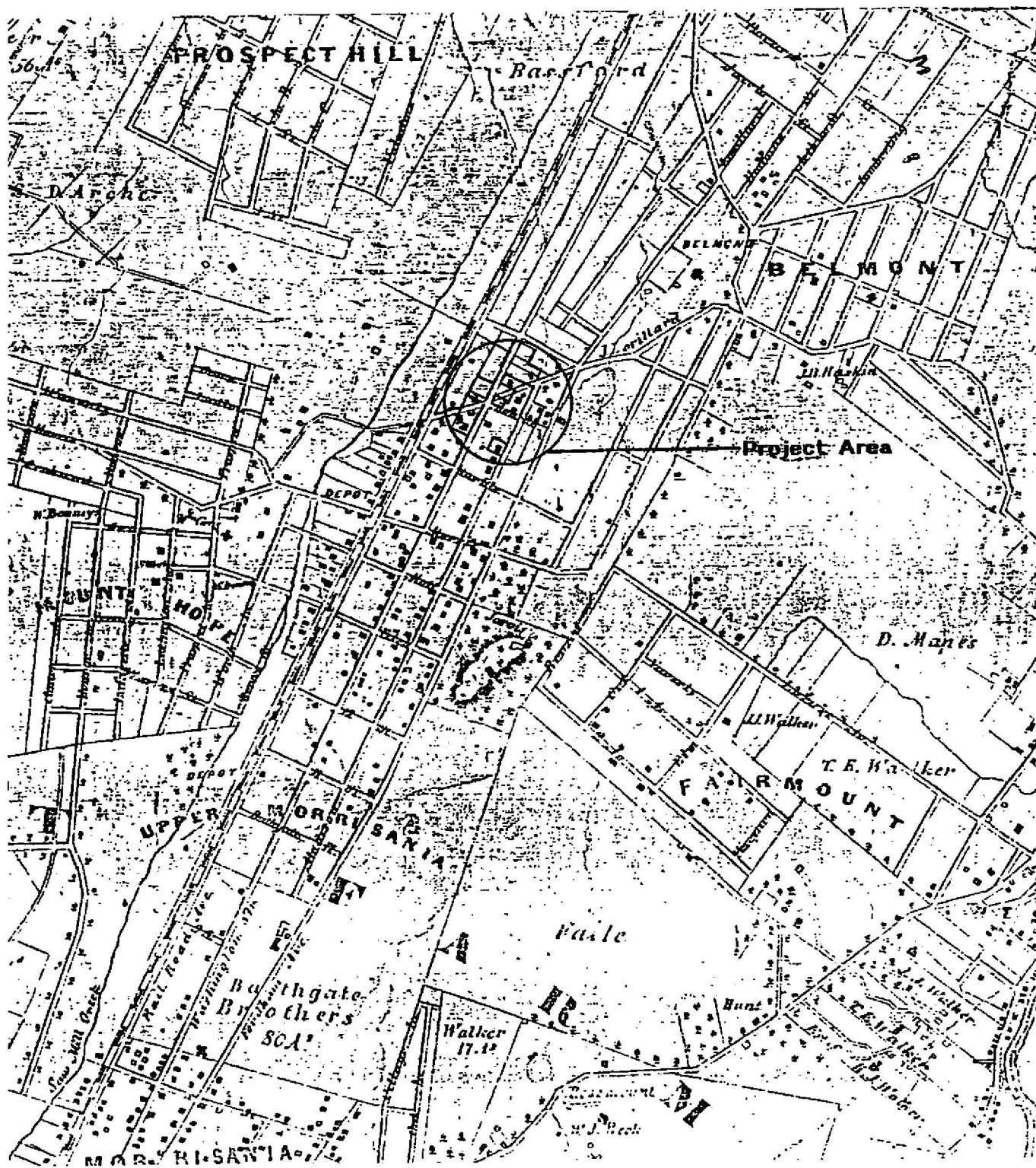


Figure 10 From the 1853 Conner Map of the Southern Part of Westchester County, New York.



Figure 11 From the 1858 Merry Map of Westchester County, New York.



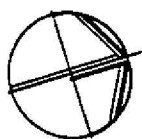
extend west of Washington Avenue. Madison Avenue has now been renamed Bathgate, and Railroad Avenue has become East Vanderbilt. Six inch water mains are shown under both Washington and Bathgate Avenues, and the former course of Quarry Road. The project area on Block 3035 now includes two structures. The structure in Lot 38 remains, and a small building now exists close to the front of Lot 32. Both appear to be two stories. The same two structures appear to remain within the project area on Block 3036. They are in Lots 55 and 56 and have two stories. The project area on Block 3044 east of Bathgate Avenue remains vacant. The situation within Lot 30 west of Bathgate is more complex. The southern structure appears unchanged. It has three stories. The northern structures appear to be linked by an open shed. The property extends west of the project area where another shed is shown. Several changes are evident within the project area on Block 3045. The structures in Lots 5 and 60 remain. Lot 1 has three structures. The structure at the north end remains, but a one-story structure has been attached to its southeastern corner. A new one-story structure has been built in the south end of the lot. The two structures previously shown in Lots 61 and 57 remain. Both have two stories. A small one-story structure has been built within the western end of Lot 1. See Figure 14.

Twentieth Century

While rapid population occurred during the nineteenth century after the introduction of the railroad, early twentieth century population growth was due to the introduction of the subways. In 1904 the Third Avenue elevated subway was extended to West Farms. Land speculation was rampant. Jonnes (1986:28) quotes the *New Yorker* as reporting that 'lots leaped from five hundred dollars to five thousand dollars literally overnight. Farms were dismembered; the Lydig Estate, at the West Farms terminus, was almost torn apart by the bidders'. New groups of immigrants followed the Irish and Germans northward from Manhattan. Irish settled in Mott Haven, Melrose and Highbridge. Italians moved to Morrisania and Belmont. The largest group of immigrants were Jews, who settled in Hunt's Point, West Farms, East Tremont and along the Grand Concourse (ibid.:4). Bathgate Avenue, now the location of Bathgate Industrial Park, became the home of a bustling Jewish market, especially at Bathgate and 172nd Street, south of the project area (ibid.:384, Plate p. 76).

The second half of the twentieth century witnessed the expansion of the "South Bronx" until it became a national symbol for urban decay. Jonnes (1986:8) locates the original "South Bronx" as a one-mile square area in the extreme southeastern corner of Mott Haven.

As crime, abandonment, and arson engulfed each successive neighborhood in the lower, and then the middle, Bronx, each came to be stigmatized as the "South Bronx." ... Year by year as the arson epidemic raged, Melrose, Mott Haven, Hunt's Point, Morrisania, West Farms, Tremont, Concourse, Highbridge, and Morris Heights were overwhelmed, immobilized, destroyed, and subsumed by the "South Bronx." ... By 1980, the city of New York and



0 200 400 600 800 feet
SCALE



Figure 13 From the 1879 Bromley Atlas.

AMUEL

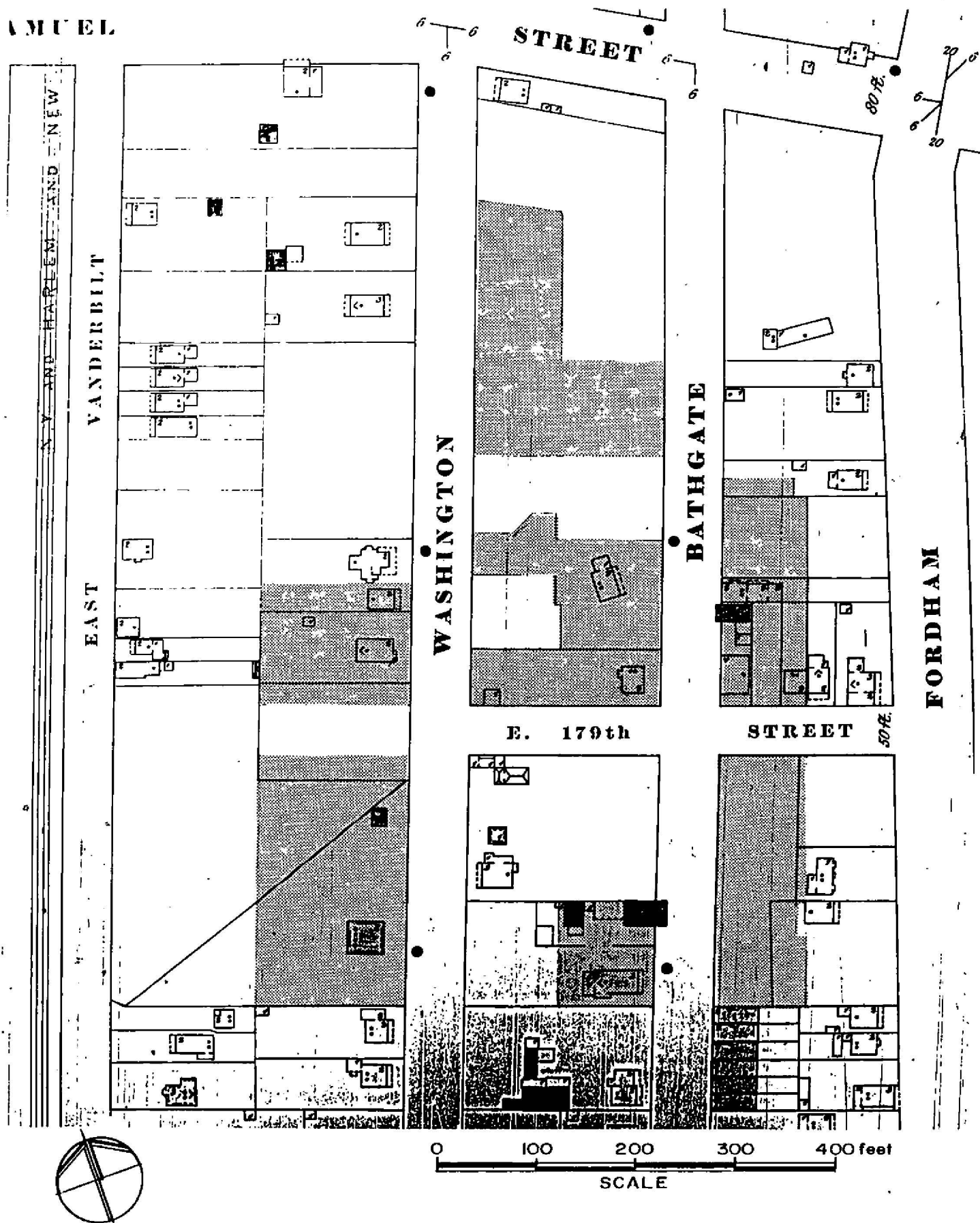


Figure 14 From the 1896 Sanborn Maps.



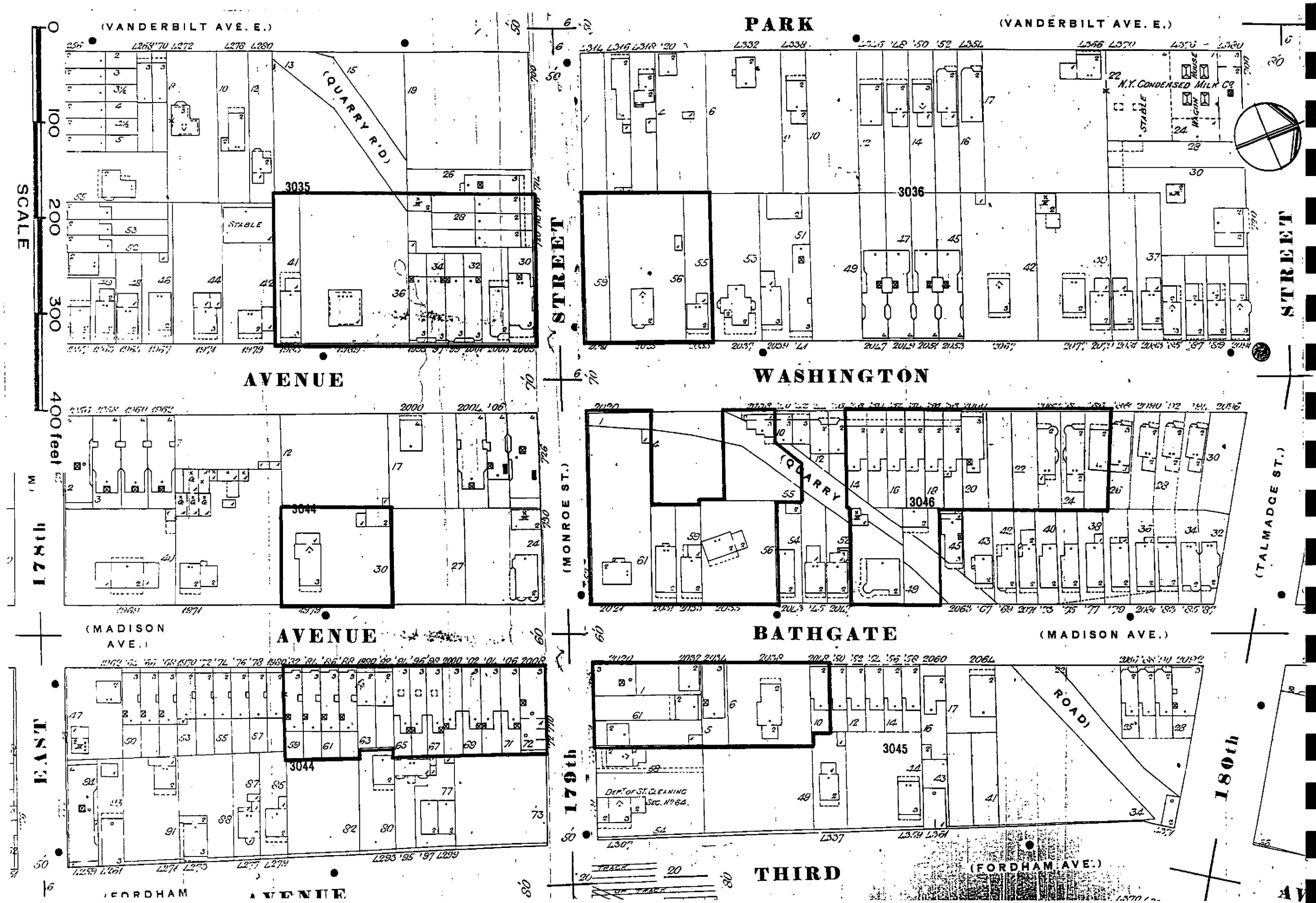
the media had redefined the boundaries of the infamous South Bronx to include everything south of Fordham Road, or twenty square miles.

The 1901 Sanborn map shows considerable changes since 1896. East 179th Street now extends west of Washington Avenue. The project area on Block 3035 now includes at least one structure in each lot. The square one-story structure in Lot 38 is unchanged. The small structure in Lot 32 has been demolished and replaced with a three-story structure covering 75 percent of the lot. Similar structures are shown in Lots 33-35. A three-story structure has been built in Lot 30, and two-story structures in Lots 27-29 and 31. Lot 31 is S-shaped and includes a two-story barn or stable and a one-story shed in its southern part behind Lots 27-29. The same two structures appear in Lots 55 and 56 on Block 3036. The project area on Block 3044 east of Bathgate Avenue now includes a structure on each lot. Most are three-stories, excepting Lots 63 and 64 with two-story structures. Lot 30 on Block 3044 west of Bathgate still includes the southern three-story structure. The northern building at the street frontage has been demolished along with the open shed, leaving only a two-story structure with a one-story extension in the northwest corner. The project area on Block 3045 includes three new structures. Lot 1 had the one-story extension to the northern structure demolished leaving a three-story building at the south end and a two-story structure at the north end. The building in Lot 5 appears to have been demolished and replaced with a three-story structure. The rear of the lot remains open. Lot 6 now includes a large centrally located two-story structure. Lot 10 has a two-story structure in the front of the lot. What is now Lot 60 is shown as two lots. The small two-story structure remains in the eastern lot. A one-story outbuilding has been added in the northeast corner. The western lot has a two-story structure at the rear. The project area on Block 3046 includes several new structures. The older two-story structures remain in Lots 57 and 61. The one-story shed at the southwest corner of Lot 61 is now gone, replaced by a similar shed in the northwest corner. A three-story structure has been built in Lot 8, and two-story structures in Lots 14-20, 23-25, 49 and 50. Lots 21 and 22 remain vacant. See Figure 15.

The 1901 Hyde Atlas shows virtually the same situation as the 1901 Sanborn. The only difference within the project area on Block 3035 is the square structure in Lot 38 is shown as rectangular and one and one-half stories instead of one story. The only differences on Block 3036 is the omission of the small shed near the rear of Lot 56. Block 3044 appears unchanged. The project area on Block 3045 shows only minor differences. The structure at the south end of Lot 1 is shown as two stories instead of three. The structure in Lot 6 has three stories instead of two. A one-story extension is shown at the rear of the structure on the east side of Lot 60. The only differences shown within the project area on Block 3046 is the omission of the small shed on Lot 61. See Figure 16.

The 1932 Bromley Atlas illustrates a number of changes compared with the 1901 maps. For the first time, structures with more than four stories appear in the project area and

Figure 15 From the 1901 Sanborn Maps.



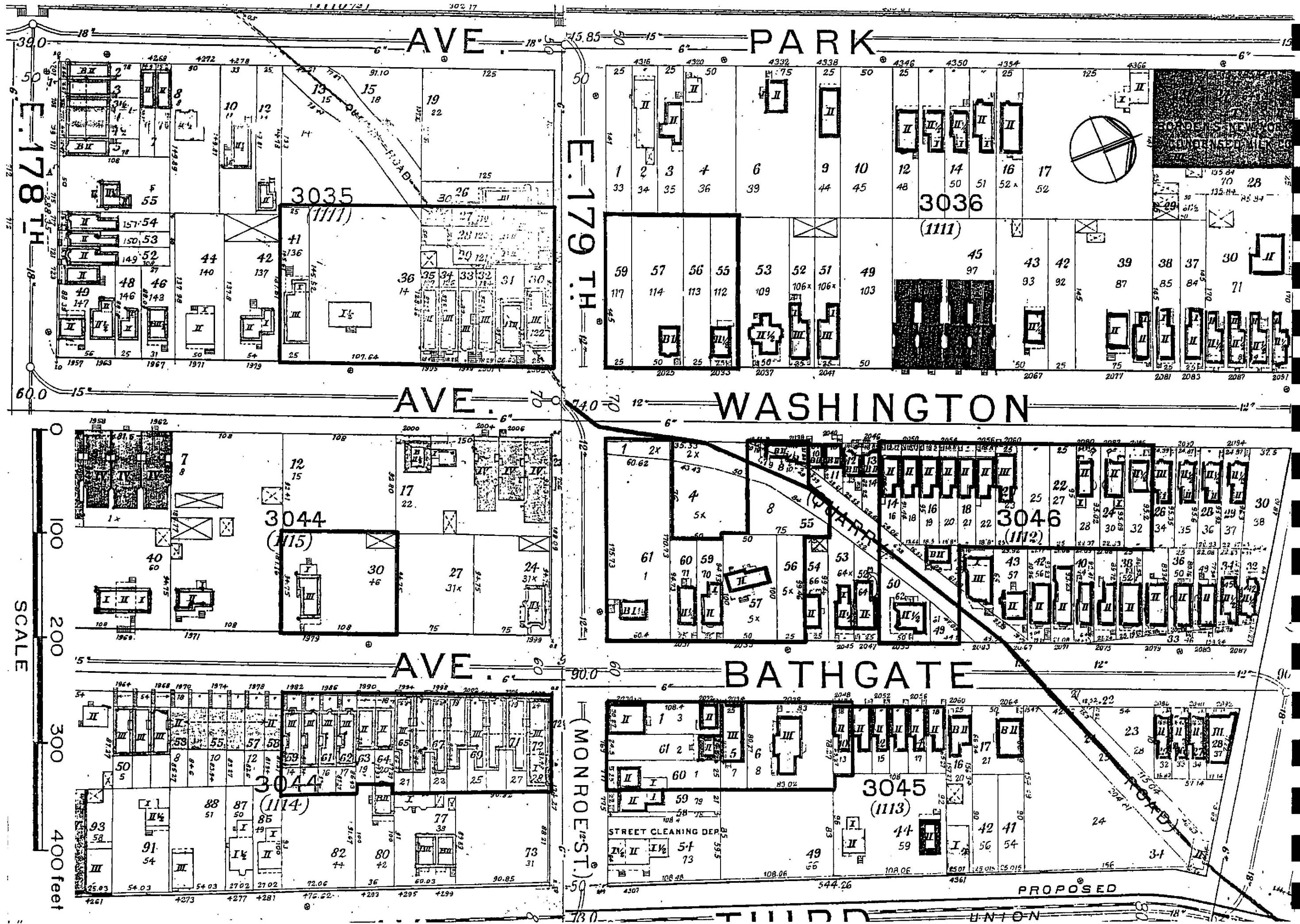


Figure 16 From the 1901 Hyde Atlas

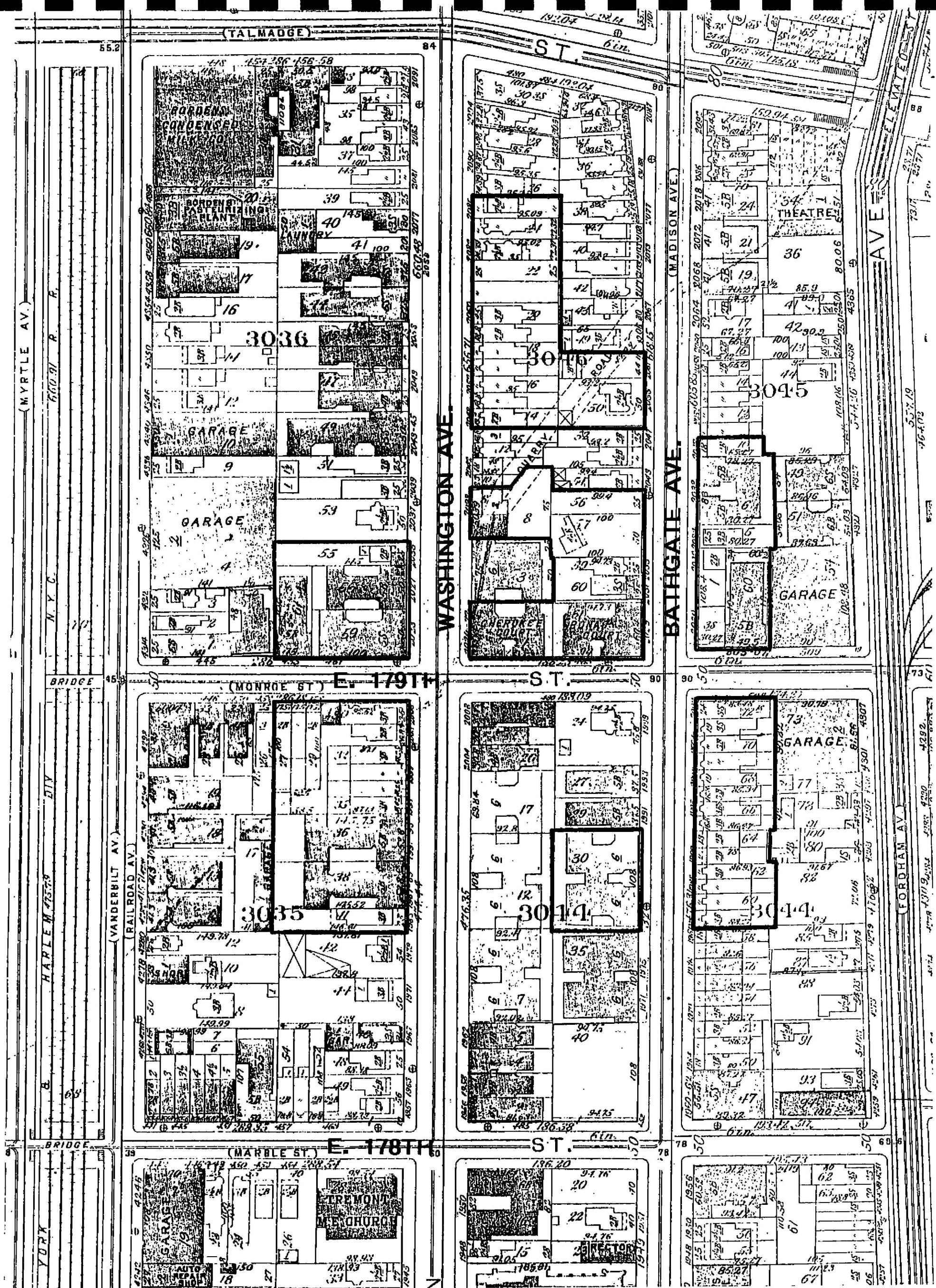


Figure 17 From the 1932 Bromley Atlas.



vicinity. These are primarily five and six story apartment buildings, usually with basements. The project area on Block 3035 sees the addition of two apartment buildings in Lots 36 and 38. Both have five stories and basements, and cover the front 80 percent of the lots. The only other change is the removal of a shed from the rear portion of Lot 31. The project area on Block 3036 sees major changes. Former Lot 57 has been subdivided and added to Lots 56 and 59 to the north and south. The rear portions of these three lots have been removed to create new Lot 61. This yields three lots, two facing Washington Avenue and one facing East 179th Street. All now have five story apartment buildings with basements. The structure formerly in Lot 56 has been demolished and any likely cistern locations destroyed. The small shed near the rear of the lot has been removed but its location remains in the open yard in Lot 56. The structure in Lot 61 now covers most of the rear of what was Lot 56 but the former northwest corner remains open. Lot 55 appears unchanged, except that the two-story structure with basement has a new extension on the southeast immediately on the Washington Avenue frontage. The project area on Block 3044 east of Bathgate Avenue appears unchanged. To the west of Bathgate, Lot 30 sees major changes. The three story structure and the former stable or barn at the rear have been demolished. A new six-story apartment building covers all of the lot excepting the rear twelve feet or so. The project area on Block 3045 also sees major changes. The structure in Lot 6 has been demolished and replaced by a six-story apartment building with a basement. Only the rear twelve feet or so remain open. The front structure in Lot 1 appears to have had a third story added. Lots 60 and 61 have been combined. The two structures there have been demolished and replaced by a five-story apartment building with a basement. The rear fifteen feet remain open. Lots 5 and 13 appear unchanged. The project area on Block 3046 also sees changes. The northern section, consisting of Lots 14-25, 49, and 50 appear unchanged. The southern section sees changes in Lots 8 and 61. The structure in Lot 8 has been demolished and replaced with a structure of one and three stories. Lot 61 has been subdivided. Two new five-story apartment buildings with basements that now face East 179th Street. Although small open yards exist within the rear center of each lot, these were formerly the along the side of Lot 61. Any probable cistern or privy locations have been destroyed. See Figure 17.

Dates for the installation of water mains under the streets were found at the Central Mapping and Records office of the New York City Bureau of Water Supply. A six-inch water main was installed under East 179th Street from Third Avenue to Park Avenue during 1896. A six-inch main was installed under Bathgate Avenue between East 177th and East 180th Streets during 1899 (Bureau of Water Supply n.d.; Bronx Street Cards). The earliest date for a water main under Washington Avenue was for a twelve-inch main installed between East Tremont Avenue and East 187th Street by September 6, 1901 (ibid.; Bronx Street Card). This must have replaced an earlier six-inch main shown on the 1896 Sanborn map. This indicates a range of 1896 through 1899 for the installation of water mains serving the project area.



The Bronx Sewer Department was consulted to determine the dates for the installation of sewers under the streets bordering the project area. A sewer was constructed under Washington Avenue by June 4, 1894 (Bronx Sewer Department n.d.: Construction Job #766). By November 27, 1896 a sewer had been built under Bathgate Avenue (ibid.: Construction Job #1622). A date range of 1894 through 1896 is indicated for the installation of sewers serving the project area.

The above information on the installation of sewer and water services was compared with the cartographic data to determine which lots included structures prior to the completion of the 1896 Sanborn map. The 1879 Bromley Atlas shows structures in the following locations: Block 3035 Lots 36 and 38; Block 3036: Lots 55 and 56; Block 3044: Lot 30; Block 3045: Lots 5 and 60; Block 3046: Lots 57 and 61. Lots 36 and 38 on Block 3035 retain open yards only at the rear, so a privy is possible but a cistern or well unlikely. However, the lot was very large during the period 1872 through 1901 and the location directly behind the structure would have been destroyed by the later apartment building. Lot 55 and Block 3036 includes a large yard open through time, so both a privy and a cistern or well are possible. Lots 56, 59 and 61 have only small yards and five-story structures with basements. A cistern or well would have been destroyed, as would most probable privy locations. It is possible that no potential remains since the entire area may have been excavated to build these deep foundations. Lot 30 on Block 3044 sees a similar situation. A cistern or well is not possible, and the six-story structure may well have disturbed the narrow strip left open behind it when excavation was done to construct the foundation. Lots 1 and 5 on Block 3045 retain open yards through time so both privies and cisterns or wells are possible. Lot 60 has had any cistern or well destroyed by the construction of the five-story building with basement, but a privy appears possible in the rear. Lot 57 on Block 3046 retains an open yard through time, so both a privy and a cistern or well may still survive. Information of the ownership of Block 3035, Lots 36 and 38; Block 3036, Lot 55; Block 3045, Lots 1, 5 and 60; and Block 3046, Lot 57 was then sought through the City Register for Bronx County. The goal was to determine the ownership during the 1890s.

It proved possible to trace the titles for Lots 1, 5 and 60 on Block 3045. The chain of title for Lot 55 on Block 3036 may be complete back to 1874, but this is uncertain. The chain of title for Lot 57 on Block 3046 stopped at 1941, but could be established for the period of 1866 through 1895, while those for Lots 36 and 38 on Block 3035 went back to 1911. Block 3045, Lot 1 was owned by William E. Marshall from 1887 through 1902. Block 3045, Lot 5 was owned by Anne Keegan from 1889 through 1955. Block 3045, Lot 60 was owned by Dominick Stanislaw from 1893 or before through 1907. Block 3036, Lot 55 was sold by Mary E. Bogart during 1905. If she is the same person as Mary Emma Mott, widow of William B. Mott who purchased land here in 1874, then the ownership during the 1890s is certain. The Brown family owned and occupied much of



Block 3046 including Lot 57 from 1879 through 1895 or later. They had previously owned the property prior to 1866 and regained it by court decision. See Appendix 1 for the chains of title.

The New York City Directories for 1873 through 1882 were next consulted to determine whether the property owners listed on the 1872 Beers Atlas lived on their properties. This procedure was done for Clocke, Davis and McDuff. One G. DeWitt Clocke lived on Washington Avenue near 179th Street or Monroe Street from 1874 through 1877. He was a lawyer working nearby on Fourth or Railroad Avenues (Trow 1874:229; 1875:232; 1876:239; 1877:245; Goulding 1875:238; 1877:244). During 1878 he moved to 178th Street near Washington Avenue (Trow 1878:259). William Davis was a clerk who lived at 209 Monroe Street during 1874 and 1875, but this could well be Monroe Street in Manhattan (Trow 1874:289; 1875:304). No reference to a J. McDuff could be found. This indicated that one of the early property owners lived on his property, and possibly a second, but they left well before 1894.

The 1890 Police Census for New York County was then consulted to determine the residents within the project area during that year. The project area was part of the 33rd and 35th Election Districts of the 24th Assembly District during 1890. See Table 2.

The New York City Directories for 1891 through 1896 were then consulted to search for the names found either in the 1890 Police Census or in the chains of title for the 1890s. John J. Rodrique is listed at 1989 Washington Avenue (Block 3035, Lot 36) during 1890 when he was 49 years old. His wife lived with him. He consistently appears there through 1895/6 in the directories examined. He worked as a notary or manager at 415 Broome Street (Trow 1891:1155; 1894:1179; 1895:1213).

Christian P. Roos is listed at 2025 Washington Avenue (Block 3036, Lot 57) during 1890 when he was 36 years old, along with his wife and four children. He consistently appears in directories through 1895/6 as a designer living at this address (Trow 1891:1162; 1894:1186; 1895:1220).

William H. Bogart appears at 2033 Washington Avenue (Block 3036, Lot 55) during 1890. He was 47 years old, and lived with his wife and two daughters. He continued to live there through 1895/6, being listed as a detective or policeman (Trow 1891:129; 1894:132; 1895:136).

John Kerby was living at 1983 Bathgate Avenue (Block 3044, Lot 30) during 1890. He was 60 years old and lived with his wife and seven children. During 1891 he is listed as a builder living at 2034 Bathgate Avenue (Block 3045, Lot 5), but by 1894 he appears as an architect working at 722 Tremont Avenue and living on Bathgate Avenue near 178th



Street (Trow 1891:722; 1894:737). The next year he appears again as an architect working at 722 Tremont Avenue and living at 2034 Bathgate Avenue again (Trow 1895:757). During 1872 Kerby owned much property in or near the project area. Since he was a builder/architect, it appears that he constructed many houses, living in several after completion but before their sale to others.

Thomas J. Blair lived with his wife and five children at 2030 Bathgate Avenue (Block 3045, Lot 1) on the first floor during 1890. During the following year he is listed as a carpenter working on Washington Avenue near East 177th Street and still living at 2030 Bathgate. By 1894 he has moved to 1602 Clinton Avenue (Trow 1891:129; 1894:121). Michael Nash lived in the front of the second floor at 2030 Bathgate Avenue during 1890, when he was 40 years old. He was not listed in the directories. Alexander Fraser lived with his wife and two children at the rear of the second floor of 2030 Bathgate Avenue during 1890. He is the only occupant of this house that we can prove lived there through 1895. He is consistently listed as a policeman living here through the 1895/6 directory (Trow 1891:452; 1894:460; 1895:474).

Lot 1 on Block 3045 also had a second structure numbered 2032 Bathgate Avenue, located behind 2030 Bathgate. During 1890 Farrell Keegan lived here with his wife and three adult sons. He was 67 years old. He continued to live there during 1891. No occupation is listed (Trow 1891:707). During 1894 a John Keegan is listed at this address. He was a superintendent. He also appears here the following year, but without an occupation (Trow 1894:722; 1895:742). John Keegan was not one of the sons of Farrell living here in 1890, but could well be a member of this family. During 1896 Eugene Keegan was a plumber living and working at 2315 Bathgate Avenue. Farrell A. Keegan was a mason also living at 2315 Bathgate (Trow 1896:749). Eugene Keegan is one of the sons of the elder Farrell Keegan living at 2032 Bathgate during 1890, but Farrell A. is not. During 1889 Anne Keegan purchased 2034 Bathgate Avenue, the property next to 2030 Bathgate. She did not live in either location during 1890. Ralph H. Stoddard also lived at 2032 Bathgate Avenue during 1890 with his wife and son. Two others also lived with them: Rudolph Scraventsky, who was 40 years old, and Rubin Traynir, who was age 14. William E. Marshall also lived here during 1895/6 (Trow 1895:953). He owned this lot from 1887 through 1902.

Laurens Fitzspring lived at 2034 Bathgate Avenue (Block 3045, Lot 5) with his wife during 1890. He was 66 years old. Adelheit Herman, 70 years old, lived with them. No listing for a Fitzspring was found in the directories. This was the property owned by Anne Keegan, but she evidently did not live here.



TABLE 2
Project Area Occupants During 1890
(New York County Police Census 1890: Books 939 and 941)

Address	Block	Lot	Name	Age	Sex
1989 Washington Ave.	3035	36	John J. Rodrique	49	M
			Martha T. Rodrique	35	F
2025 Washington Ave	3036	57	Christian P. Roos	36	M
			Alexandra Roos	33	F
			Ocar Roos	11	M
			Edna Roos	9	F
			Mabel Roos	6	F
			Delmar Roos	3	M
			Lizzie Hickey	23	F
2033 Washington Ave.	3036	55	William H. Bogart	47	M
			Mary E. Bogart	42	F
			Sara H. Bogart	13	F
			Phoebe M. Bogart	10	F
1983 Bathgate Ave.	3044	30	John Kerby	60	M
			Sara Kerby	57	F
			John Kerby	31	M
			Mamie Kerby	26	F
			Sara Kerby	25	F
			Joseph Kerby	23	M
			Michael Kerby	20	M
			Theresa Kerby	17	F
2030 Bathgate Ave. First Floor	3045	1	Annie Kerby	15	F
			Thomas J. Blair	48	M
			Amelia Blair	42	F
			Anna E. Blair	21	F
			John E. Blair	18	M
			Mary E. Blair	16	F
			Lulu B. Blair	12	F
2030 Bathgate Ave. Second Floor Front	3045	1	Stevetta Blair	2	F
			Michael Nash	40	M
			Alexander Fraser	47	M
			Margarett Fraser	39	F
			Lydia Fraser	18	F
			Alexander Fraser Jr.	16	M
2032 Bathgate Ave. First Floor	3045	1	Farrell Keegan	67	M
			Ellen Keegan	56	F
			Richard Keegan	29	M
			James Keegan	23	M
			Eugene Keegan	21	M



Address	Block	Lot	Name	Age	Sex
2032 Bathgate Ave. (Second Floor?)	3045	1	Ralph H. Stoddard	47	M
			Mary E. Stoddard	40	F
			Ralph A. Stoddard	9	M
			Rubin Traynir	14	M
			Rudolph Scraventsky	40	M
2034 Bathgate Ave.	3045	5	Laurens Fitzspring	66	M
			Elizabeth Fitzspring	60	F
			Adelheit Herman	70	F
769 East 179th St.	3045	61 Later 60	Dominick Stanislaw	31	M
			Mary Stanislaw	32	F
			Dominick Stanislaw, Jr.	8	M
			Mary Stanislaw, Jr.	5	F
			Fanie Stanislaw	3	F
771 East 179th St.	3045	60	Anna L. Kimbal	45	F
			Hester S. Ayer	68	F
			Joshua Fletcher	65	M
			William F. Fletcher	18	M
2035 Bathgate Ave.	3046	57	Charles W. Brown	30	M
			Jesse Brown	26	F
			Harry Brown	5	M
			Victoria Brown	3	F
			Margie Brown	1	F
			Adelia Brown	32	F
			Emma Brown	60	F

Dominick Stanislaw lived at 769 East 179th Street (Block 3045, Lot 61, later part of 60) with his wife and three children during 1890. He was 31 years old. The following year he is listed as a confectioner still living here, but by 1894 he is a baker living at 1588 Avenue A (Trow 1891:1308; 1894:1335).

Block 3045, Lot 60, 771 East 179th Street was occupied by Anna Kimball, Hester Ayer, Joshua Fletcher and William Fletcher during 1890. None of these people were found in the directories.

Charles W. Brown lived at 2035 Bathgate Avenue (Block 3046, Lot 57) during 1890 with his wife, three young children, and probably his mother and sister. He could not be found in the directories. Emma Brown, probably his mother, was 60 years old and the property owner.



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The above text has documented that the Washington/Bathgate Urban Renewal Area has a low probability of preserving archaeological evidence from the prehistoric period. Although this location may well have been used during prehistory, the close proximity of the bedrock to the surface combined with the extensive changes made by the construction of the railroad, streets and structures over the last 150 years, makes survival of such evidence unlikely.

During the early nineteenth century, the project area was part of the Abraham Bassford and Gouverneur Morris farms. None of the maps indicate any farm structures here. Even if they did exist, the extensive construction mentioned above would likely have destroyed evidence of them. By the mid-nineteenth century most of the streets of the project area have been established, and structures have started to be built. By 1894-1899 when the sewer and water lines were installed, much of the project area has been developed.

Review of the 1890 Police Census for New York County and subsequent New York City Directories indicate that there are five locations within the Washington/Bathgate project area where continuity of occupation can be shown for the 1890s. These are: 1989 Washington Avenue (Block 3035, Lot 36) occupied by John J. and Martha T. Rodrique; 2025 Washington Avenue (Block 3036, Lot 57), occupied by Christian P. Roos and family; 2033 Washington Avenue (Block 3036, Lot 55), occupied by William H. Bogart and family; 2032 Bathgate Avenue (Block 3045, Lot 1), occupied by the Keegan family and William E. Marshall, and 2035 Bathgate Avenue (Block 3046, Lot 57) occupied by the Brown family. Cartographic analysis shows that shaft features are unlikely in Block 3035, Lot 36. Only a small section of the central yard area of Block 3036, Lot 57 survives through time, and this would not be the most likely location of either a cistern or a privy. However, the entire rear yard of Block 3036, Lot 55 never had any structures on it, so both a privy and a cistern or well could survive, probably filled by the Bogarts. The entire central yard area of Block 3045, Lot 1 survives, so a privy and cisterns or a well are possible. These would likely be filled by the Keegans and/or William Marshall. The rear yard of Block 3046, Lot 57 survives, so both a cistern and privy are possible, presumably filled by the Browns.

We recommend that archaeological testing be undertaken within these three locations prior to the onset of construction activities here. This includes all of the rear yard of Block 3046, Lot 57; all of the former yard of Block 3036, Lot 55; and all of the central yard of Block 3045, Lot 1. The purpose of this testing will be to locate shaft features consisting of privies, cisterns or wells filled during the 1890s. Backhoe trenching is recommended as the best method of finding these features.

G

There appears to be little archaeological potential in the remaining lots of the Washington/Bathgate project area. These lots either had no structures on them prior to the installation of sewers and water mains, were later covered with extensive structures with deep foundations, or did not have continuity of occupation during the 1890s. In the last case, features could survive but their fill could not be linked to specific groups of people. We recommend no further archaeological work in these other lots.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bolton, Robert Jr.
1848 *History of the County of Westchester, From Its First Settlement to the Present Time.* New York: Alexander S. Gould. vol. 2
- Bonomi, Patricia V.
1971 *A Factious People: Politics and Society in Colonial New York.* New York: Columbia University Press.
- Carter, Douglas B.
1977 Climate. In *Geography of New York State*, pp. 54-78. Edited by J. H. Thompson. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press.
- Cressey, George B.
1977 Land forms. In *Geography of New York State*, pp. 19-53. Edited by J. H. Thompson. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press.
- De Lancey, Edward Floyd
1886 The Origin and History of Manors in New York, and in the County of Westchester. In *History of Westchester County, New York, Including Morrisania, Kings Bridge, and West Farms, Which Have Been Annexed to New York City*, Volume 1, pp. 31-160. Edited by J. Thomas Scharf. Philadelphia: L.E. Preston & Co.
- de Laubenfels, David J.
1977 Soil. In *Geography of New York State*, pp. 104-110. Edited by J.H. Thompson. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press.
- Fisher, George Jackson
1886 The Medical Profession. In *History of Westchester County, New York, Including Morrisania, Kings Bridge, and West Farms, Which Have Been Annexed to New York City*, Volume 1, pp. 568-598. Edited by J. Thomas Scharf. Philadelphia: L.E. Preston & Co.
- Goulding, Lawrence G.
1875 *Goulding's New York City Directory 1875-76.* New York: Lawrence G. Goulding.



- 1877 *Goulding's New York City Directory 1877-78.* New York: Lawrence G. Goulding.
- Grumet, Robert Steven
1981 *Native American Place Names in New York City.* Museum of the City of New York.
- Jenkins, Stephen
1912 *The Story of The Bronx. From the Purchase Made by the Dutch from the Indians in 1639 to the Present Day.* New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, The Knickerbocker Press.
- Jonnes, Jill
1986 *We're Still Here: The Rise, Fall, and Resurrection of the South Bronx.* Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press.
- Morris, Fordham
1886a *Morrisania.* In *History of Westchester County, New York, Including Morrisania, Kings Bridge, and West Farms, Which Have Been Annexed to New York City*, Volume 1, pp. 822-836. Edited by J. Thomas Scharf. Philadelphia: L.E. Preston & Co.
- 1886b *West Farms.* In *History of Westchester County, New York, Including Morrisania, Kings Bridge, and West Farms, Which Have Been Annexed to New York City*, Volume 1, pp. 836-846. Edited by J. Thomas Scharf. Philadelphia: L.E. Preston & Co.
- 1886c *Westchester Town.* In *History of Westchester County, New York, Including Morrisania, Kings Bridge, and West Farms, Which Have Been Annexed to New York City*, Volume 1, pp. 768-822. Edited by J. Thomas Scharf. Philadelphia: L.E. Preston & Co.
- Landmarks Preservation Commission of the City of New York
1979 *A Guide to New York City Landmarks.* New York: Bowne & Co.
- 1989 *Supplement to the Guidebook as of October 12, 1989.*
- Parker, Arthur C.
1922 *The Archaeological History of New York.* *New York State Museum Bulletin 235-238.*



Shonnard, Frederic and W.W. Spooner

- 1974 *History of Westchester County New York From Its Earliest Settlement to the Year 1900.* Harrison, New York: Harbor Hill Books.
Reprint from 1900, New York, The New York History Company.

Soil Conservation Service

- 1990 Status of Soil Surveys, New York. Revised October 1990.
Syracuse, New York: United States Department of Agriculture.

Subsurface Exploration Section

- 1938 Rock Line Map for the Borough of The Bronx. November 1938, Sheet 6, with updates. New York: New York City Department of General Services.

Subsurface Exploration Section

- 1991 Job. 2208

Trow, John F. *et al.*

- 1873 *Trow's New York City Directory for the Year Ending May 1, 1874.*
New York: The Trow City Directory Co.
- 1874 *Trow's New York City Directory for the Year Ending May 1, 1875.*
New York: The Trow City Directory Co.
- 1875 *Trow's New York City Directory for the Year Ending May 1, 1876.*
New York: The Trow City Directory Co.
- 1876 *Trow's New York City Directory for the Year Ending May 1, 1877.*
New York: The Trow City Directory Co.
- 1877 *Trow's New York City Directory for the Year Ending May 1, 1878.*
New York: The Trow City Directory Co.
- 1878 *Trow's New York City Directory for the Year Ending May 1, 1879.*
New York: The Trow City Directory Co.
- 1879 *Trow's New York City Directory for the Year Ending May 1, 1880.*
New York: The Trow City Directory Co.



- 1880 *Trow's New York City Directory for the Year Ending May 1, 1881.*
New York: The Trow City Directory Co.
- 1881 *Trow's New York City Directory for the Year Ending May 1, 1882.*
New York: The Trow City Directory Co.
- 1882 *Trow's New York City Directory for the Year Ending May 1, 1883.*
New York: The Trow City Directory Co.
- 1883 *Trow's New York City Directory for the Year Ending May 1, 1884.*
New York: The Trow City Directory Co.
- Trow, John F., *et al.*
- 1892 *Trow's New York City Directory for the Year Ending July 1, 1893.*
New York: Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Co.
- 1893 *Trow's New York City Directory for the Year Ending July 1, 1894.*
New York: Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Co.
- 1894 *Trow's New York City Directory for the Year Ending July 1, 1895.*
New York: Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Co.
- 1895 *Trow's New York City Directory for the Year Ending July 1, 1896.*
New York: Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Co.
- 1896 *Trow's New York City Directory for the Year Ending July 1, 1897.*
New York: Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Co.
- Ultan, Lloyd
- 1993 *The Bronx in the Frontier Era from the Beginning to 1696.*
Written in collaboration with The Bronx County Historical Society.
Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company.
- Van Diver, Bradford B.
- 1985 *Roadside Geology of New York.* Missoula, Montana: Mountain
Press Publishing Company.



Wood, James
1886

The discovery and settlement of Westchester County. In *History of Westchester County, New York, Including Morrisania, Kings Bridge, and West Farms, Which have been Annexed to New York City*, Volume 1, pp. 20-31. Edited by J.T. Scharf. Philadelphia: L.E. Preston & Co.

MAPS AND ATLASES

Beers, J.B.
1872

County Atlas of Westchester. New York: J.B. Beers & Co.

Bromley, George W.
1879

Atlas of Westchester County. New York: G.W. Bromley & Co.

Bromley, George and Co.
1932

Atlas of the Borough of the Bronx. Vol. 2.

Bronx Sewer Department
n.d.

Sewer Profiles for Bathgate Ave. and East 179th Street.

Bureau of Water Supply
n.d.

Street Reference Cards.

n.d.

Rock Line Map.

Burr, David H.
1839

Map of the County of Westchester. Ithaca, New York: Stone & Clark.

Conner, R.E.O.
1853

Map of the Southern Part of Westchester County, New York. New York: Matthew Dripps.



- Hufeland, Otto
1974 *Westchester County During the American Revolution 1775-1783.*
Harrison, New York: Harbor Hills Books. Originally published 1926,
Westchester County Historical Society, White Plains, New York,
Publications of the Westchester County Historical Society, Volume
III for 1925.
- Hyde, E. Belcher
1901 *Atlas of the Borough of the Bronx.* Vol. 2. New York: E. Belcher
Hyde.
- Merry, F.C.
1858 *Map of Westchester County, New York.* New York: M. Dripps.
- Sanborn-Perris Map Company
1896 *Insurance Maps of the City of New York.* Vol. 12. New York.
- Sanborn Map Company
1901 *Insurance Maps of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx.*
Volume 14. New York.
- Sidney and Neff
1851 *Map of Westchester County, New York.* White Plains, N.Y.: Newell
S. Brown.



APPENDIX I

Chain of Title 1989 Washington Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Liber:Page	Block:Lot
Robinson, Isidor	Morris H. Hayman	November 13, 1907	Mortgage Section 11, 149:315	3035:36
Silberstein, Emanuel J. referee	Superior Corp.	November 8, 1911	128:133	3035:36
Court Case re: Bankruptcy of Morris H. Hayman Plaintiff: Superior Group Defendants: Morris H. Hayman, Emma Hayman, Dora Hayman, James Wilson; "Frank" Nugent, "Max" Kessler, "Morris" Goldberg, "Ben" Greenstein, "Jacob" Miller, "Stevens" Brooks, "William" Klein, "Aron" Schwartz, "Benjamin" Taub, "Samuel" Creshkoff, "Abraham" Leichtenstein, "Joseph" Porter, "Wolf" Stein, "Percy" Weisberg, "Dominick" Tammannelli, "Antonio" Florillo and "Kese!" Susskind) tenants				
Superior Corp.	Milton S. Hoffman	October 29, 1919	238:498	3035:36
Hoffman, Milton S.	Leo Abraham	October 29, 1919	240:380	3035:36
Abraham, Leo Abraham, Lillian K.	Isaac Rauch	April 14, 1920	263:339	3035:36
Rauch, Isaac Rauch, Lena	Charles Zalaznick Abraham Zalaznick	July 19, 1921	305:116	3035:36
Rauch, Isaac Rauch, Lena	Charles Zalaznick Abraham Zalaznick	July 28, 1922	353:442	3035:36
Zalaznick, Charles Zalaznick, Rose Zalaznick, Abraham	Ida Sugarman	July 28, 1922	353:441	3035:36
Sugarman, Ida	Ilma Realty Corp.	June 22, 1936	940:430	3035:36
Ilma Realty Corp.	May Bloom	January 20, 1939	996:263	3035:36
Bloom, May	Blomo Realty Corp.	February 24, 1939	1000:139	3035:36
Blomo Realty Corp.	May Bloom Aaron Bloom Beatrice Dobkin Evelyn Levinson	August 26, 1952	1941:432	3035:36

G

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Liber:Page	Block:Lot
Bloom, Aaron Dobkin, Beatrice Levinson, Evelyn Bloom, May	Blomo Realty Co.	November 19, 1953	2041:47	3035:36
Bloom, Aaron Dobkin, Beatrice Levinson, Evelyn Bloom, May (D.B.A. Blomo Realty Co.)	Lordan Realty Corp.	September 4, 1958	2301:212	3035:36



Chain of Title
1989 Washington Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Liber:Page	Block:Lot
McDuff, John S. MacDuff, James B. MacDuff, William Fraser, Margaret	John S. MacDuff	October 14, 1875	1340:250	3035:38
MacDuff, John S. MacDuff, Mary	Samuel F. Farmer (trustee for) James McDuff Tanner William Tanner	April 10, 1876	1370:237	3035:38
Farmer, Samuel F. Farmer, Sarah M.	John E. Cronly	September 30, 1879	1515:5	3035:38
Reilly, John (referee)	Maurice Steiner	August 23, 1911	126:404	3035:38
Court case re: Bankruptcy of Morris H. Hayman Plaintiffs: Maurice Steiner, Ernest Kast, Ernest Blume Defendants: Morris H. Hayman, Emma Hayman, Dora Hayman, Henrietta Praeger & Senora Mandle				
Steiner, Maurice Steiner, Lillian B.	Acadia, Inc.	February 6, 1913	139:145	3035:38
Acadia, Inc.	Leo Abraham	October 21, 1919	240:267	3035:38
Abraham, Leo Abraham, Lillian K.	Bashera Zuckerman Kate Cohen	February 20, 1920	256:329	3035:38
Zuckerman, Bashera Cohen, Kate	Lucy Realty Corp.	August 7, 1924	464:76	3035:38
Lucy Realty Corp.	Abraham Berkman Harry Berkman	August 26, 1926	585:301	3035:38
Berkman, Abraham Berkman, Annie Berkman, Harry Berkman, Bessie	Bashera Zuckerman	May 11, 1932	831:497	3035:38
Pross, Albert W. N.Y. Trust Co.) trustees for Middlebrook, Frederic J.	Herner Realty Corp.	December 2, 1936	943:349	3035:38
Herner Realty Corp.	Sandler Realty Corp.	December 10, 1942	1214:334	3035:38
Sandler Realty Corp.	Bobb Realty Corp.	March 30, 1945	1357:197	3035:38

G

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Liber:Page	Block:Lot
Bebb Realty Corp.	Aaron Bloom Edward Dobkin	August 26, 1952	1941:428	3035:38
Bloom, Aaron Dobkin, Edward	Edward Dobkin Beatrice Dobkin	November 17, 1953	2040:379	3035:38
Dobkin, Edward Dobkin, Beatrice	Edward Dobkin Beatrice Dobkin D.B.A. Bebb Realty Co.	March 23, 1954	2062:47	3035:38
Dobkin, Beatrice Dobkin, Edward) D.B.A. Bebb Realty Co.	Lordan Realty Corp.	September 4, 1958	2301:209	3035:38



Chain of Title
2033 Washington Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Liber:Page	Block:Lot
Calvin, Delano C. (referee)	Charles Welde	June 29, 1874	1291:353	3036:55
Welde, Charles Welde, Emma A.	Mary Emma Mott* (wife of William B. Mott)	September 14, 1879	Section 11 1300:254	3036:55
* Originally Lots 69 and 70. Map filed West Co. July 19, 1862				
Bogart, Mary E.	Rudolph J. Casey	May 2, 1905	78:167	3036:55
Casey, Rudolph J.	John Winters	June 7, 1906	88:156	3036:55
Winters, John	Anna M.M. Winters	September 18, 1912	134:305	3036:55
Sparta Realty Co. Inc.	Anna Wilson	October 25, 1919	234:391	3036:55
Wilson, Anna	Sam Dickerman Selda Dickerman	February 2, 1921	294:116	3036:55
Dickerman, Samuel	Sidney Karmel	May 9, 1921	301:289	3036:55
Dickerman, Sam Dickerman, Selda	Samuel Novick	August 24, 1923	408:235	3036:55
Novick, Samuel Novick, Celia	Sadie Siegel	March 26, 1924	440:182	3036:55
Siegel, Sadie (executor of)	Barnet Siegel	January 24, 1951	1815:92	3036:55
Siegel, Barnet	Workman's Circle Old Age Home Foundation, N.Y. Branches, Inc.	May 19, 1952	1919:167	3036:55
Workman's Circle Old Age Home Foundation, N.Y. Branches, Inc.	Isidore Eizenman	August 4, 1952	1936:361	3036:55
Eizenman, Isidore	Viola P.D.S. Armistead	June 22, 1953	2011:74	3036:55



Chain of Title
2034 Bathgate Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Liber:Page	Block:Lot
Heirs of Elizabeth Murray (dec'd.) Murray, George H. Murray, Mary Murray, Andrew F. Donnelly, Maria T. McColgan, Elizabeth	Anne Keegan	November 15, 1889	2277:13	3045:5
N.Y.S. Tax Commission Est. of Keegan, Annie (dec'd.)	Release lien of Estate Tax	February 18, 1955	42:1229	3045:5
Keegan, John O'Rourke, Vincent A.	Rafael A. del Valle Blanca E. del Valle Amparo del Valle Adrianna Brennan	February 18, 1955	2114:195	3045:5



Chain of Title
2030-2032 Bathgate Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Liber:Page	Block:Lot
Shelton, Mathilda L.	William E. Marshall	March 24, 1887	2038:298	2045:1
Marshall, William E.	Bridget McBride	December 22, 1902	58:131	3045:1
McBride, Bridget	William C. March	April 3, 1906	83:437	3045:1
March, William C. March, Johanna B.	Olds Holding Corp.	June 29, 1918	207:337	3045:1
Olds Holding Corp.	Jacob Tetofsky	December 11, 1918	216:4	3045:1
Tetofsky, Sam Tetofsky, Irving Tetofsky, Beatrice	Sophie Tetofsky	December 15, 1920	290:293	3045:1
Tetofsky, Alex	Sophie Tetofsky	July 21, 1921	312:95	3045:1
Tetofsky, Pearl	Sophie Tetofsky	March 3, 1923	385:370	3045:1
Tetofsky, Sophie	Samuel Losen Benny Bloom	March 5, 1923	383:361	3045:1
Losen, Samuel Losen, Sarah	Benny Bloom	June 12, 1925	505:111	3045:1



Chain of Title
769-771 East 179th Street

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Liber:Page	Block:Lot
Williams, William Williams, Maria	Dominick Stanislaw	May 15, 1883	1719:415	3045:60
Finn, Emma E. (infant) Cox, William C. (guardian)	Dominick Stanislaw	July 1, 1887	2078:138	3045:60
McEvoy, Susan McEvoy, James F. McEvoy, Ellen V.	Dominick Stanislaw	July 1, 1887	2078:141	3045:60
Finn, Emma E.	Dominic Stanislaw	March 24, 1893	8:386	3045:60
Stanislaw, Dominick Stanislaw, Fanny	Charles McConnell	November 22, 1907	99:325	3045:60
McConnell, Charles McConnell, Mary	Burnett-Weil Construction Co.	March 2, 1915	156:118	3045:60
Burnett-Weil Construction Co.	Benenson Realty Co.	June 5, 1918	206:169	3045:60
Benenson Realty Co.	Frank J. McNulty	August 10, 1918	211:33	3045:60
Weiser, Samuel	Dorsey Realty Corp.	November 21, 1923	424:285	3045:60
Dorsey, Realty Corp.	Diedrick Eggers Rebecka Eggers	February 4, 1924	436:237	3045:60
Eggers, Rebecka	2047 Webster Ave. Corp.	May 6, 1954	2068:410	3045:60
2047 Webster Ave. Corp.	David Green Louis Selzer Sidney M. Kreitman	May 6, 1954	2068:412	3045:60
Green, David Selzer, Louis Kreitman, Sidney M.	Kent Holding Co.	May 6, 1954	2068:414	3045:60



Chain of Title
2035 Bathgate Avenue

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Liber:Page	Block:Lot
Brown, Thomas	William A.E. Davis	March 17, 1866	??	3046:57+
Halsey, George A. (referee) Defendants: Emily P. Davis (widow of William A.E. Davis) Albert Davis Emily Davis Jennie Davis William Davis Frederick Davis Irving Davis (children and heirs of Wm. A.E. Davis) Plaintiff: Thomas Brown	Emma Brown (wife of Thomas Brown)	September 19, 1879	1497:455	2046:57+
Brown, Emma	Adelaide A. Brown	January 21, 1895	16:320	3046:57
Cutler, Estelle W. widow*	Mira Wagner	March 25, 1941	1116:115	3046:57
Green, Harry C. Green, Hortense W. Wagner, Webster Wagner, Rose Wagner, Mira	Dominick Glandino Anna Glandino	February 4, 1942	1171:44	3046:57
*formerly owned by James Gerard Wagner dec'd, brother of E.W. Cutler				