

Landmarks Preservation Commission  
June 25, 2002; Designation List 337  
LP-1975

**PUBLIC SCHOOL 116 (The Elizabeth Farrell School)**, 515 Knickerbocker Avenue, aka 495-517 Knickerbocker Avenue, 273-281 Grove Street, and 222-230 Menahan Street, Borough of Brooklyn. Built 1897-1899; architect James W. Naughton, Superintendent of Buildings of the Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn.

Landmark Site: Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3317, Lot 1

On October 21, 1997, the Landmarks Preservation Commission held a public hearing on the proposed designation of Public School 116 (The Elizabeth Farrell School), and the proposed designation of the related landmark site (Item No. 2). The hearing was duly advertised according to the provisions of law. Two people testified in favor of the designation, including a teacher at the school and a representative of the Historic Districts Council. There was no testimony in opposition to the designation. The Commission also received correspondence in support of designation from the Victorian Society in America.

#### Summary

Public School 116, a four-story brick and terra cotta building erected between 1897 and 1899, was designed in the late Romanesque Revival style with some Classical detailing by James W. Naughton, the Superintendent of Buildings for the Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn. It was one of Naughton's last designs. Built to address the educational needs of children in the surrounding neighborhood of southern Bushwick, which was developing as an urbanized residential area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, it is a handsome example of the urban school house that was a significant element in the nineteenth-century streetscape. Public School 116 is one of the city's few remaining nineteenth-century schools still standing and used for its original purpose. It is an important building from a period of when the American philosophy of education was evolving and the foundations for the educational system of today were being laid. Public School 116 is a reminder of the long history of commitment and dedication to public education by the people of Brooklyn.



## DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS

### The History of Public Education in Brooklyn and New York<sup>1</sup>

The system of public education in New York, financed through public funds, developed slowly from the initial establishment under the Dutch of free, public elementary schools jointly controlled by the civil authorities and the Dutch Reformed Church. For the Dutch, education was an important factor in colonial life and the presence of a school was an inducement for settlers in the New Netherlands colony. The first school was instituted on Manhattan Island in 1638. In 1649, the people of the colony, acting independently of the governor, Peter Stuyvesant, brought certain grievances about the governance of New Netherlands to the States General of Netherlands and advocated steps to improve conditions in the colony. Among the recommendations was the creation of a public school. In Brooklyn, the Dutch colony consisted of six separate towns and each had developed a separate though similar public education system. Bushwick, the town where present-day Public School 116 is located, erected its first school, headed by a schoolmaster in 1662.<sup>2</sup> This was the second school built by the Dutch in Brooklyn.<sup>3</sup>

Under English rule, there was no system of publicly supported schools; rather, private academies, similar to those in England, appeared. These academies were conducted in private residences, rented rooms, or in buildings erected specifically for that purpose.<sup>4</sup> It was not until after the American Revolution that New York State undertook the task of creating a public education system. In 1789, the New York State Legislature set aside about 40,000 acres of public land for sale to provide funds for the support of schools in the state's townships. But it was not until 1816 that Brooklyn's Common School system was established. It was replaced by the Board of Education in 1845. By 1851, nearly 1,000 pieces of legislation concerning education were passed by the state legislature, which fixed the state's responsibility for educating its citizens, and carrying the costs of such education, was fixed.

When the town of Bushwick became part of the City of Brooklyn in 1855, its school system became the responsibility of the Brooklyn Board of Education, which had been created ten years earlier. The subsequent history of education in Brooklyn reflects the city's rapid population growth and industrialization. While coping with chronic funding shortages, overcrowding, and bureaucratic delays, the Board of Education promoted innovation in school design, enhancements in school health and safety standards, and the steady improvement in the level of education of the youth of Brooklyn. By the end of the nineteenth century, Brooklyn already had one of the most comprehensive and extensive public education systems of any city in the United States. Construction began on Public School 116 in late 1897, just prior to Brooklyn's annexation to the greater City of New York on January 1, 1898. The joining of the two cities, along with the three neighboring counties of the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond, produced the nation's largest public school system.

### The Development of the Public School Building in Brooklyn<sup>5</sup>

During the 1850s, Brooklyn began to be transformed from a small, semi-suburban town dependent on the neighboring city of New York and the outlying farms of rural Long Island into a densely populated industrialized city. As it changed, so did the architectural character of its public institutions, including public schools. It is possible to trace the architectural evolution of Brooklyn's public schools from simple, modest structures closely related to residential architecture to more dominating structures which reflected the prominent role education came to play in the community.<sup>6</sup>

By the end of the 1850s, particularly after 1858, when the Board of Education elected Samuel B. Leonard to be the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, public schools began to acquire a readily identifiable character as public institutional buildings. The style Leonard preferred at the time was the *Rundbogenstil*, a style related to the Romanesque Revival as expressed in contemporary German architecture.<sup>7</sup> Some of the qualities that recommended the style were: rapidity of construction, economy of material and workmanship, durability, ample fenestration, and the ease of adding extensions without gross violation to the original fabric. All these qualities made the style ideal for public schools. Former Public School 13 (1861) on Degraw Street in Cobble Hill, former Public School 15 (1860) on the northeast corner of Third Avenue and State Street, Public School 34 (1867, 1870, 1887-88), a designated New York City Landmark, on Norman Avenue in Greenpoint, and Public School 111 (1867, 1888), also a designated Landmark, on Sterling Place and Vanderbilt Avenue in Prospect Heights, are

extant examples of Leonard's *Rundbogenstil* schools. Although they possess an institutional character, these buildings were in scale with their surroundings and did not overpower or overwhelm their neighbors; the schools blended with their environment rather than commanded it.

In the 1870s, Leonard changed his style for schools and began to design in the French-inspired Second Empire style with prominent pavilions that added plasticity and verticality to the facades and mansard roofs that created bold silhouettes. A new feature introduced at this time was the tall, central entrance tower. The neighborhood public school was now a symbol of cosmopolitan modernity recalling the grand buildings and palaces of Napoleon III's newly redesigned Paris. The mansarded public school with its tower now vied with the church steeple as the most prominent element in the skyline of a nineteenth-century residential neighborhood. The change in architectural style also marks a change in the attitude toward public education. The idea of publicly supported universal education which took firm root in the 1840s, was now one of the most important responsibilities of government and this new importance was reflected in the new architectural prominence of the public school building.

It was also during the 1870s that changes in teaching methods caused important changes in the interior planning of schools. Early teaching methods required large, undivided assembly spaces with smaller, ancillary classrooms. In the 1870s, there was a shift in emphasis to specialized instruction requiring more classrooms and less assembly space. Important advances were also made in fireproof construction and sanitary facilities. One of the first schools designed with this new plan was Leonard's Public School 24 in Bushwick. Now demolished, it stood on the corner of Wall and Beaver Streets.

#### James W. Naughton<sup>8</sup>

James W. Naughton (1840-1898), the architect of Public School 116, succeeded Samuel B. Leonard as the Superintendent of Buildings for the Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn, serving from 1879 until his death on February 12, 1898. During this period, he was responsible for the design and construction of over 100 schools, over two-thirds of all public school buildings erected in the city of Brooklyn during the nineteenth century.

Naughton had been born in Ireland and brought to this country by his parents in 1848. Receiving his early education in Brooklyn, he apparently left school after his father died in 1854 and worked at the Brooklyn dry goods firm of Sweetzer & Bro. for about a year before migrating to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. There, in 1855, he began a four-year apprenticeship in the firm of J.A. Douglas, Architects and Builders, which had been started in 1847 by James Douglas and his brother, Alexander. When Naughton joined the firm, it enjoyed a well-established reputation in Milwaukee, having built the old City Hall, Holy Trinity Church, and St. John's Cathedral, as well as being involved in the construction of the first bridge over the Milwaukee River.<sup>9</sup> Undoubtedly, Naughton's years with the Douglas firm must have given him a thorough training and education in the building trades. While he was still with the firm, the founder, James Douglas, received a commission to design and build the Grace Episcopal Church (1855-58, 1870) in Madison, the state capital.<sup>10</sup> Naughton is reported to have studied architecture at the University of Wisconsin at Madison between 1859 and 1861 which, at that time, offered courses related to architecture in its Department of Science.<sup>11</sup>

In 1861, Naughton returned to Brooklyn and continued his architectural studies in the evenings at the Cooper Union in Manhattan while working in the building industry during the day.<sup>12</sup> He became active in Brooklyn politics and was elected a ward supervisor in 1871. In 1874, he was appointed Superintendent of Buildings for the city for two years and then served as Superintendent of Construction and Repair for Kings County until 1879, when he was elected Superintendent of Buildings for the Board of Education.

During Naughton's tenure as Superintendent, he designed schools in a number of styles that were popular in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. His schools also have architectural references to earlier nineteenth-century styles used by his predecessor, Samuel B. Leonard. Some of Naughton's schools follow the form of the "layered palazzo scheme"<sup>13</sup> developed in the 1850s from the Italianate style, with details such as pilaster strips and corbeling from the *Rundbogenstil* of the late 1850s and early 1860s, and incised ornament and brick paneling usually found in the neo-Grec of the 1870s. If the site was large enough, Naughton planned a school with a central

section and flanking pavilions, a plan associated with the French Second Empire style. His first design as Superintendent was Public School 41(1880-81), now demolished, which was located at the corner of New York Avenue and Dean Street. Naughton designed this school, with its mansarded central tower and decorative brickwork, in the same vein as Leonard's final designs for the Board. Two of his most famous schools both stylistically and because of their academic importance were the Girls' High School (1885-86; 1891 wing demolished; 1912) on Nostrand Avenue and Boys' High School (1891) on Marcy Avenue, both designated New York City Landmarks. Girls' High School exhibits a strong Victorian Gothic influence and Boys' High School is one of the finest Richardsonian Romanesque buildings in the city. Naughton also designed Public School 9 (1887 wing) at 249 Sterling Place, Public School 71 (1888-89) at 119 Heyward Street, Public School 73 (1888 and 1895) at 241 MacDougal Street, Public School 65 (1889 alteration and extension) at 158 Richmond Street, Public School 86 (1892-93) at 220 Irving Avenue, Public School 108 (1895) at 200 Linwood Street, and Public School 9 Annex (1895) at 251 Sterling Place, all designated New York City Landmarks. In addition, Naughton enlarged many existing school buildings which had been constructed during Leonard's tenure. Public School 116, one of Naughton's last designs, was completed a year after his death.

C.B.J. Snyder, who had been serving as the Superintendent of School Buildings for the Board of Education for the City of New York<sup>14</sup> since 1891, took over the responsibility for designing public school buildings for the entire city after Brooklyn, Queens, Staten Island, and the remaining parts of the Bronx were absorbed through the consolidation of 1898. Snyder embraced a variety of architectural styles in his public school designs, such as the Jacobean, Dutch Renaissance, French Renaissance, Colonial, Beaux Arts, and Collegiate Gothic. He also developed the innovative "H-plan," increasing interior light and ventilation. This became the standard plan for New York City public schools in the early twentieth century.<sup>15</sup>

### The History of the Neighborhood<sup>16</sup>

Public School 116 is located within the historic boundaries of the town of Bushwick, near the present boundary line between Brooklyn and Queens. Bushwick is one of the earliest colonial settlements in New York, first occupied in the 1630s. One of the original six towns in Brooklyn, it remained a rural farming area until the mid-nineteenth century. The site of the center of the township, the village of Bushwick, is the present intersection of Bushwick Avenue, Old Woodpoint Road, Metropolitan Avenue, Maspeth Avenue, and Humboldt Street, which is to the northwest of Public School 116. In 1852, Williamsburgh, the western and most populous section of the township, became an independent city. Williamsburgh's municipal status ended three years later in 1855 when it and all of Bushwick were incorporated within the City of Brooklyn. Thereafter, until 1898 and Brooklyn's consolidation into Greater New York, Bushwick was known as Brooklyn's Eastern District.<sup>17</sup>

During the 1850s Bushwick began to lose its rural, agricultural landscape. Large numbers of Germans immigrated to New York following the political upheavals in central Europe in 1848. Many settled in Bushwick and began the development of Bushwick's most famous local industry, brewing. The area boasted a number of features attractive to the brewing industry: an abundant water supply, soil suitable for the construction of underground storage chambers, and convenient water and rail transportation. Henry R. Stiles, the notable Brooklyn historian, wrote in 1870:

"That quarter of Brooklyn, the Eastern District...has been for some time the centre of the lager bier manufacturing interest in the Metropolitan District. Here are located some of the largest breweries in existence in the country. Surrounded by a population almost exclusively German..."<sup>18</sup>

A second wave of development began after the construction of the elevated railroad along Myrtle Avenue in 1888, making the area an attractive alternative to congested downtown Brooklyn and lower Manhattan.<sup>19</sup> Development, consisting primarily of three-and four-story multiple dwellings, spread eastward toward the Brooklyn-Queens border during the following decade. Public School 116 was built to serve the community that settled in the area during this second period of residential growth.

### Design and Construction

The Brooklyn Board of Education acquired a plot of land, measuring 200 feet along Knickerbocker Avenue and 100 feet along Grove and Ralph (now Menahan) Streets in April, 1897 for \$17,500.<sup>20</sup> On November 9, 1897, the Committee on School Houses of the Board of Education awarded the contract for construction of the school to Andrew P. Blixt of Brooklyn,<sup>21</sup> and shortly thereafter, plans were filed with the Brooklyn Department of Buildings for a four-story, brick schoolhouse, 150.8 feet by 78 feet, with a projected cost of \$93,800. James W. Naughton was the architect.<sup>22</sup> Overcrowding at the nearby Public School 86 (a designated New York City Landmark) on Irving Avenue made construction of a new school a necessity.<sup>23</sup>

Designed during a period of fiscal austerity when Brooklyn's consolidation with the greater City of New York was imminent and Naughton's tenure as Superintendent of Buildings was nearing its end, Public School 116 is simpler in design than Naughton's works from earlier in the 1890s, reflecting the need to build as inexpensively as possible. Gone are the picturesque rooflines, elaborate dormers, detailed wall ornamentation, and complex massing of Public School 86 (1892-93) and Public School 108 (1895). Instead, Public School 116 has a simple plan, a flat roof, galvanized iron cornices, and stock terra-cotta ornamentation. The move toward simpler school designs first appeared in Naughton's 1896 design for Public School 74 (demolished), which stood on Kosciusko Street near Broadway. The construction of Public School 116 lasted more than a year because of the newly-consolidated city's continuing budgetary problems and the administrative difficulties being experienced at the recently-merged school board.<sup>24</sup> Public School 116 was finally completed and occupied in February 1899 at a total cost of \$123,500.<sup>25</sup>

### Description

Public School 116 is a four-story and basement building, its cross-shaped footprint occupying most of a 200 foot by 100 foot lot on Knickerbocker Avenue between Grove and Menahan Streets. The red brick building, now painted, features terra-cotta ornamentation, stone window sills and lintels, cast iron window enframements, a galvanized iron cornice at the roofline, and multi-pane sash. The basement level has rectangular fenestration covered with metal grilles, radiating brick lintels, and foliated stone panels. The main facade, which faces Knickerbocker Avenue, has a projecting central pavilion containing the main entrance in the center bay. The round-arched entryway, which is at street level and extends into the first story, sits in a relieving arch and features joined columns with floral capitals and a decorative molding following the curve of the arch. The tympanum above the main entryway contains decorative moldings and the name of the school. The paneled doors are not original. Non-historic light fixtures flank the doorway. A terra-cotta panel above the entryway contains the name "Public 116 School." The first-story windows, flanking the entryway, are grouped into sets of four beneath lintels featuring drip moldings with floral ends. Each set is further divided into pairs by brick columns. The first story is crowned by a dentil molding. The three upper stories of the central pavilion are emphasized vertically by recessed bays containing paired windows, terra-cotta panels with geometrical designs, and brick quoins terminating at molded terra-cotta caps at the impost line of the fourth-story windows. The central pavilion is topped by an elaborate, galvanized iron cornice featuring paired, scrolled brackets, curved modillions, dentils, and paneled frieze.

The side wings and the rear facade are designed more simply than the central pavilion with segmentally-arched windows at the first and second stories, round-arched windows at the fourth story, carved stone and molded terra-cotta accents at the window openings, and a surmounting iron cornice with dentilwork. Rectangular vent opening are cut into the cornice on the side and rear elevations. The side wing facades facing Knickerbocker Avenue contain terra-cotta moldings above the first story, continuous stone window sills on the third story, and brick panels with terra-cotta moldings in the spandrels between the third and fourth stories. The flat roof contains two elaborate brick chimneys with corbeled brick and terra-cotta moldings. Alteration records indicate that there were toilet facilities at the rear of the lot as late as 1917, but these no longer exist.<sup>26</sup> The building's exterior was recently restored. The entire site is enclosed by an historic wrought-iron fence. The rear elevation contains applied metal HVAC flues.

### Subsequent History

Public School 116 opened in January 1899 and has been in use as a public school ever since. The school was given the title "Plymouth School" in 1916, when the Board of Education was assigning vanity names to all the

city's public schools.<sup>27</sup> Interior alterations include plumbing modifications in 1922 and 1935, and fire code work in 1922. Minor foundation work was performed in 1931, and various modifications to windows and doors have taken place over the years.<sup>28</sup> In the late 1990s, the school was renamed in honor of the late Elizabeth Farrell, a dedicated former teacher, who was beloved by her students and colleagues alike.

Report prepared by  
Donald Presa  
Research Department

## NOTES

1. This section is based on the following: Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), *Public School 86 (Irvington School) Designation Report* (LP-1808), (New York: City of New York, 1991); LPC, *Public School 71K (now Beth Jacob School, part of the United Talmudical Academy Torah V'yirah)* (LP-2006), (New York: City of New York, 1981), and includes the following sources: Frank P. Graves, "Development of Education Law in New York," *McKinney's Consolidated Laws of New York, Annotated*, Book 16, Education Law, 1 to 558, XI-XXI; Elsie Garland Hobson, *Educational Legislation and Administration in the State of New York From 1777 to 1850* (Chicago, c.1918), 37-51, 171-179; Henry R. Stiles, *A History of Kings County Including the City of Brooklyn, 1683-1884*, vol. 1 (New York: W.W. Munsell & Company, 1884, 276, 282, 292-304; and I.N. Phelps Stokes, *The Iconography of Manhattan Island*, vol. 1 (New York: Robert H. Dodd, 1915), 19,31.

2. It was located near North 2nd Street (now Metropolitan Avenue) and Bushwick Avenue.

3. New York City still has an example of such a school, the Voorleser House, a designated Landmark, in Richmondtown on Staten Island. Built about 1695, it is the oldest elementary school building in the United States.

4. Erasmus Hall Academy in Flatbush, Brooklyn, although it was built in 1786 after English rule, is an example of this building type. It is a designated New York City Landmark.

5. The following section is adapted from Landmarks Preservation Commission, *Public School 86 (Irvington School) Designation Report* (LP-1808) (New York: City of New York, 1991).

6. The earliest extant public school building is former Public School 8 (1846, 1860) on Middagh Street in the Brooklyn Heights Historic District. A plain brick building rendered in a vernacular combination of the Greek Revival and the Italianate styles, it stands three stories above a high basement, is three windows wide, and is crowned by a pediment. It is quite similar to contemporary rowhouses. However, a feature which distinguishes it from its domestic neighbors is its side yards. Unencumbered open space around a school was essential to provide adequate natural light and ventilation for the interior spaces. Due to the high cost of land in urban areas, the size of the school property was restricted. Whenever possible, the Board of Education at first would acquire corner sites for its schools which allowed for two facades to face the open space created by the streets. When larger schools were necessary, entire blockfronts were acquired.

7. The earliest example of the style in New York and one of the earliest examples in the country is in Brooklyn, Richard Upjohn's Church of the Pilgrims (1844-46) at Henry and Remsen Streets in the Brooklyn Heights Historic District.

8. This section is based on the following: Landmarks Preservation Commission, *Public School 86 (Irvington School) Designation Report* (LP-1808), (New York: City of New York, 1991), and includes the following sources: James W. Naughton obituary, *New York Times*, February 13, 1898, 11:3 and *Proceedings of the Board of Education of the Borough of Brooklyn for the Year 1898* (Brooklyn, 1898), 50.

9. National Register of Historic Places, *Prospect Avenue Mansions Historic District*, U.S. Department of the Interior, Heritage, Conservation and Recreation Services.
10. *Sandstone Buffalo Robes*, 3rd ed. (Madison, Wisconsin: 1985).
11. *Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Wisconsin State University*, (Wisconsin: 1860 and 1861). Naughton is not listed in the catalogues as a registered student for the years 1859 to 1861. It is possible that he audited classes and would, therefore, not appear in the catalogues.
12. Naughton is not listed in the existing catalogues of the Cooper Union Institute for the 1860s. It is possible that he audited classes or was a registered student after the 1860s.
13. Sarah Bradford Landau, "The Tall Office Building Artistically Reconsidered: Arcaded Buildings of the New York School, c.1870-1890," *In Search of Modern Architecture: A Tribute to Henry-Russell Hitchcock*, Helen Searing, ed., (New York: Architectural History Foundation & M.I.T. Press, 1982), 156.
14. At the time, the City of New York consisted of Manhattan and the annexed portion of the Bronx.
15. Landmarks Preservation Commission, *(Former) Stuyvesant High School Designation Report (LP-1958)* (New York: City of New York, 1997).
16. This section is based on Landmarks Preservation Commission, *Public School 86 (Irvington School) Designation Report (LP-1808)*, (New York: City of New York, 1991).
17. Stiles, 270-305.
18. Henry R. Stiles, *History of the City of Brooklyn*, (1878-1870), cited in Amy P. Schlagel, "Nineteenth Century Brewery Architecture in America, With Specific Reference to Brooklyn, New York," M.S. thesis (Columbia University, 1976), 20.
19. Joseph Cunningham and Leonard Dehart, *A History of the New York City Subway System, Part II, Rapid Transit in Brooklyn*, (New York: 1977), 9-13.
20. Three separate lots were assembled to form the parcel. They had been owned by A. Frank Wilson, Mary E. and Oliver L. Jones, and Jacob Mannes Schmidt, respectively. *The Record and Guide*, v. 59, no. 1518, April 17, 1897, 679.
21. *Proceedings* (1897), 938.
22. *The Record and Guide*, v. 60, no. 1548, November 13, 1897, 757. NB 1841-1897.
23. *Proceedings* (1898), 771.
24. The financial condition of the city was blamed for the delay in completing both Public Schools 116 and 118, the latter at Fourth Avenue and 59th Street in Sunset Park. Both were under construction at the time of consolidation and were similar in design. *Journal of the Board of Education of the City of New York*, (New York: 1899), 145.
25. This price included land acquisition, construction, and furnishings. *Journal* (1899), 230.
26. New York City, Department of Buildings, Brooklyn, ALT 1830-1917.

27. *Journal* (1916), 398.

28. New York City, Department of Buildings, Brooklyn: ALT 1305-1922, ALT 7203-1922, ALT 14150-1931, and ALT 12270-1935.



## FINDINGS AND DESIGNATION

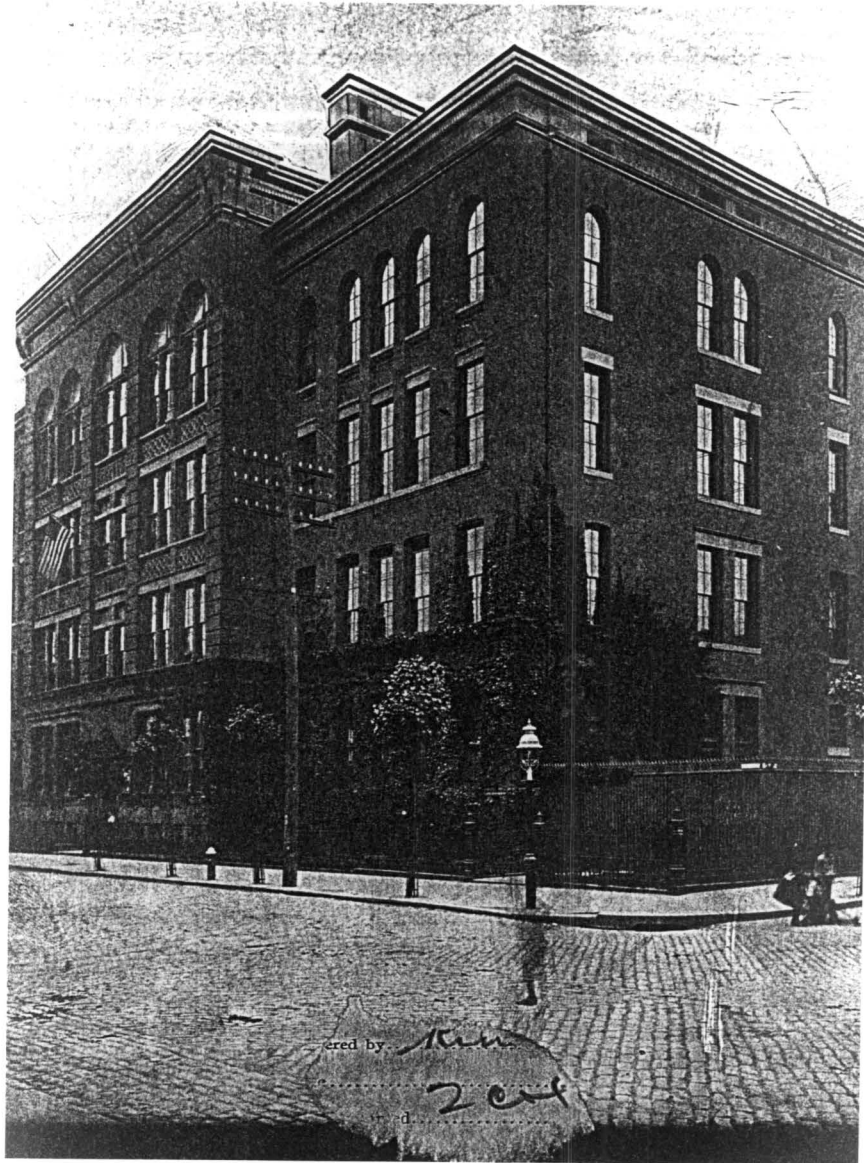
On the basis of careful consideration of the history, the architecture, and other features of this building, the Landmarks Preservation Commission finds that Public School 116 (The Elizabeth Farrell School) has a special character and special historical and aesthetic interest and value as part of the development, heritage, and cultural characteristics of New York City.

The Commission further finds that, among its important qualities, Public School 116 (The Elizabeth Farrell School) was built in 1897-99 to the designs of James W. Naughton, the Superintendent of Buildings for the Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn; that it was designed in the late Romanesque Revival style with some Classical detailing; that it is one of Naughton's last designs; that it was built to address the educational needs of children in the surrounding neighborhood of southern Bushwick; that is a handsome example of the urban school house; that is a significant element in the Knickerbocker Avenue streetscape; that it is one of the few remaining nineteenth-century schools still standing within the city; that it is still in use as a school; that it is an important building from a period of when the American philosophy of education was evolving and the foundations for the educational system of today were being laid; that Public School 116 is a reminder of the long history of commitment and dedication to public education by the people of Brooklyn; and that the building remains largely intact.

Accordingly, pursuant to provisions of Chapter 74, Section 3020 of the Charter of the City of New York and Chapter 3 of Title 25 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, the Landmarks Preservation Commission designates as a Landmark Public School 116 (The Elizabeth Farrell School), 515 Knickerbocker Avenue, aka 495-517 Knickerbocker Avenue, 273-281 Grove Street, and 222-230 Menahan Street, Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3317, Lot 1, as its Landmark Site.



**PUBLIC SCHOOL 116 (Elizabeth Farrell School), 515 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn.**  
*Photo: Carl Forster, 2002*



**PUBLIC SCHOOL 116 (Elizabeth Farrell School), 515 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, c.1900.**  
Photo courtesy of: *New York City Board of Education Archives, Milbank Memorial Library, Teachers College, Columbia University.*

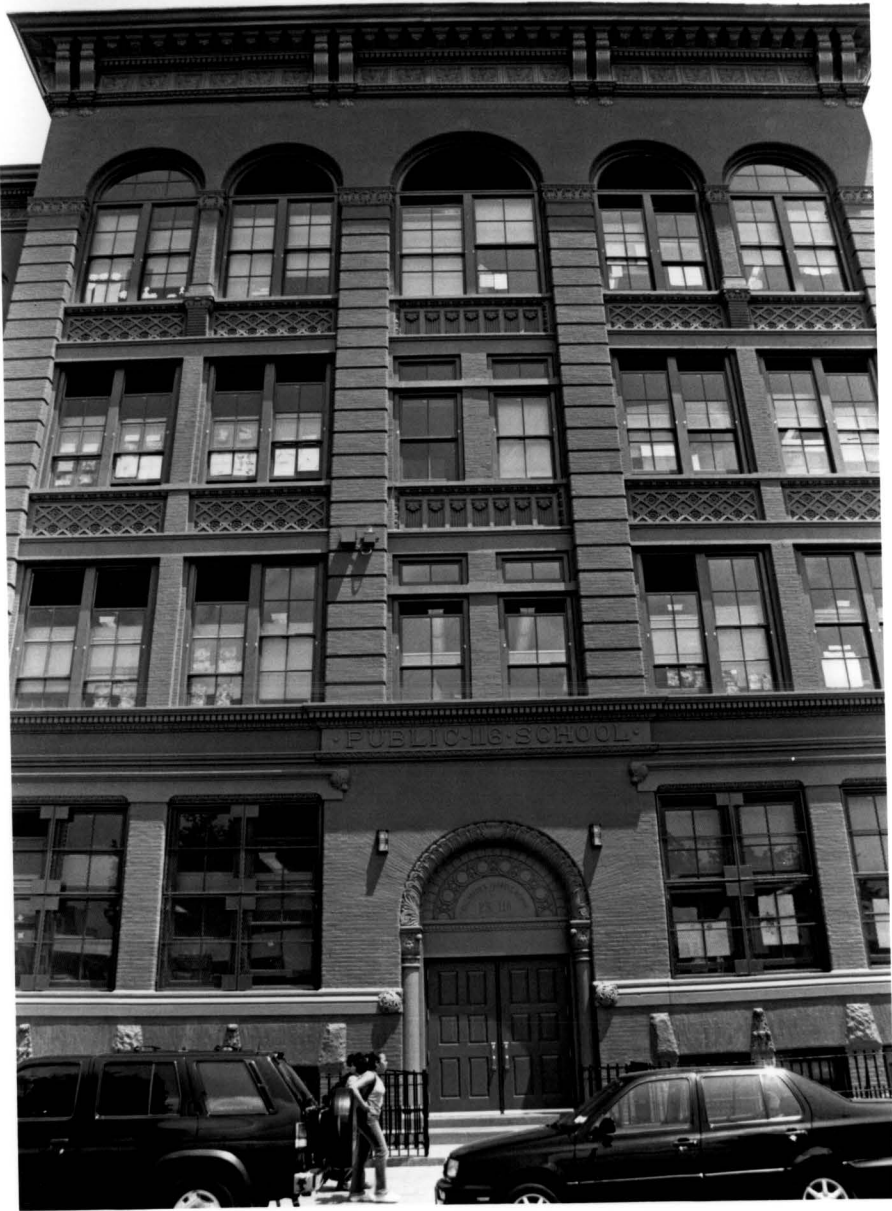


**PUBLIC SCHOOL 116 (Elizabeth Farrell School)**, 515 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, 1931. Photo courtesy of: *New York Board of Education Archives, Milbank Memorial Library. Teachers College. Columbia University.*



**PUBLIC SCHOOL 116 (Elizabeth Farrell School)**, 515 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, 1956.

Photo courtesy of the school.



**PUBLIC SCHOOL 116 (Elizabeth Farrell School)**, 515 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn. Knickerbocker Avenue facade. *Photo: Carl Forster, 2002*



**PUBLIC SCHOOL 116 (Elizabeth Farrell School)**, 515 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn. Knickerbocker Avenue facade. *Photo: Carl Forster, 2002*



PUBLIC SCHOOL 116 (Elizabeth Farrell School), 515 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn.

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**PUBLIC SCHOOL 116 (Elizabeth Farrell School)**, 515 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn. Knickerbocker Avenue facade. *Photo: Carl Forster, 2002*



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**PUBLIC SCHOOL 116 (Elizabeth Farrell School)**, 515 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn. Menahan Street facade.  
*Photo: Carl Forster, 2002*



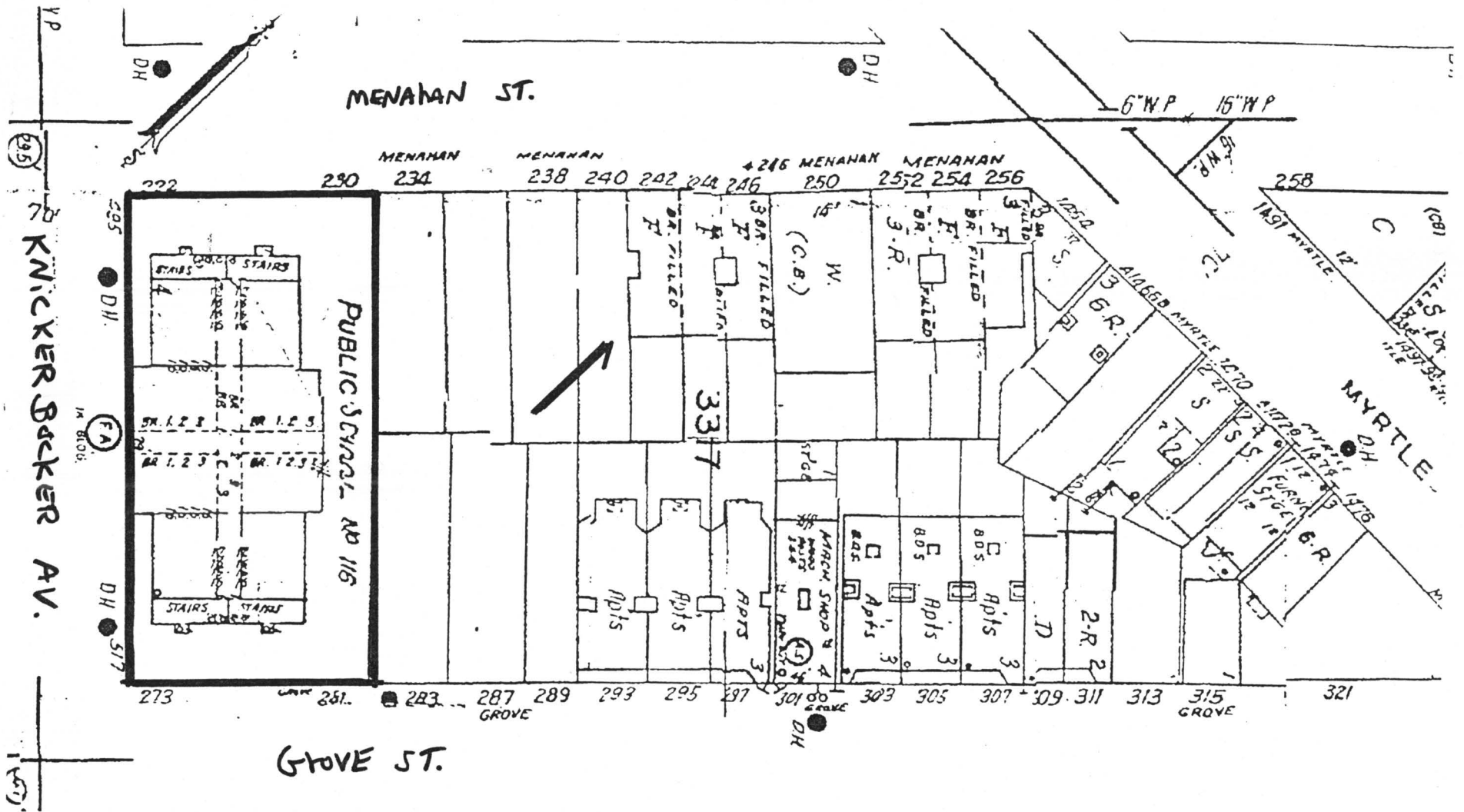
**PUBLIC SCHOOL 116 (Elizabeth Farrell School)**, 515 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn. Grove Street facade.  
*Photo: Carl Forster, 2002*



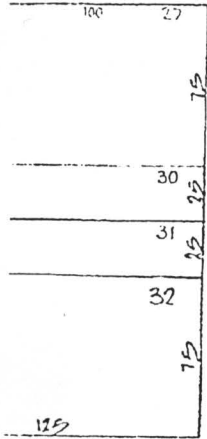
**PUBLIC SCHOOL 116 (Elizabeth Farrell School)**, 515 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn. Rear elevation.  
*Photo: Carl Forster, 2002*



**PUBLIC SCHOOL 116 (Elizabeth Farrell School)**, 515 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn. Rear elevation.  
*Photo: Carl Forster, 2002*



PUBLIC SCHOOL 116 (Elizabeth Farrell School), 515 Knickerbocker Avenue, aka 495-517 Knickerbocker Avenue, 273-281 Grove Street, and 222-230 Menahan Street, Brooklyn. Landmark Site: Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3317, Lot 1. Graphic Source: *The Sanborn Building and Property Atlas of Brooklyn, New York* (Anaheim, CA: First American Real Estate Solutions, 2000), vol. 9, pl. 41.

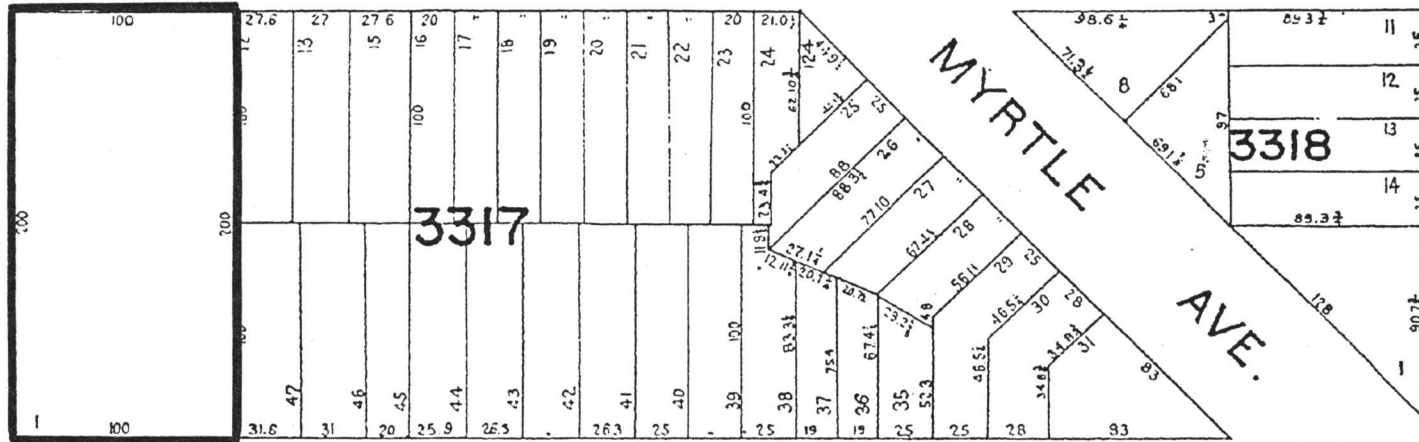


KNICKERBOCKER

AVE.

MENAHAN

ST.



GROVE

ST.

IRVING

**PUBLIC SCHOOL 116 (Elizabeth Farrell School)**, 515 Knickerbocker Avenue, aka 495-517 Knickerbocker Avenue, 273-281 Grove Street, and 222-230 Menahan Street, Brooklyn. *Landmark Site*: Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3317, Lot 1. Graphic Source: *New York City Department of Finance, City Surveyor, Tax Map.*