

**Phase IA Documentary Study and Archaeological
Assessment for 808 – 832 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn,
Kings County, New York, Block 2916, Lots 8, 14, 16 and 17**



Prepared for
824 Metropolitan Avenue Owner, LLC

Prepared by
Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A.
and
Elissa Rutigliano
Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

October 2020

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I. INTRODUCTION

Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc (Chrysalis) was retained by 824 Metropolitan Avenue Owner, LLC to undertake a Phase IA Documentary Research for the 824 Metropolitan Avenue project. The request for a documentary study was triggered by a rezoning application for the properties located at 824 - 832 (Block 2916 Lots 14 and 16). The rezoning application also included Lots 8 and 17 on Block 2916. The project area lies at the intersection of Metropolitan Avenue and Bushwick Avenue in the East Williamsburg section of Brooklyn (Kings County), New York (Maps 1 and 2).

824 Metropolitan Avenue Owner, LLC (Applicant) submitted the rezoning application and *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, 824-832 Metropolitan Avenue Block 2916 Lot #S 14 & 16, Brooklyn, N.Y.11211* in 2019 (Environmental Studies Corporation 2019) as part of the City Environmental Quality Review Act (CEQR). During this review the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYC LPC) identified 808, 824, 832 and 834 Metropolitan Avenue (Block 2916 Lots 8, 14, 16 and 17), the 4 lots cited in the rezoning application, as having potential historic sensitivity (NYC LPC September 20, 2019).

NYC LPC noted that the “review of archaeological sensitivity models and historic maps indicates that there is potential for the recovery of remains from 19th Century occupation on the project site. Accordingly, the Commission recommends that an archaeological documentary study be performed for this site to clarify these initial findings and provide the threshold for the next level of review, if such review is necessary” (NYC LPC October 23, 2019). See Appendix A: Administrative Record for details of the NYC LPC coordination.

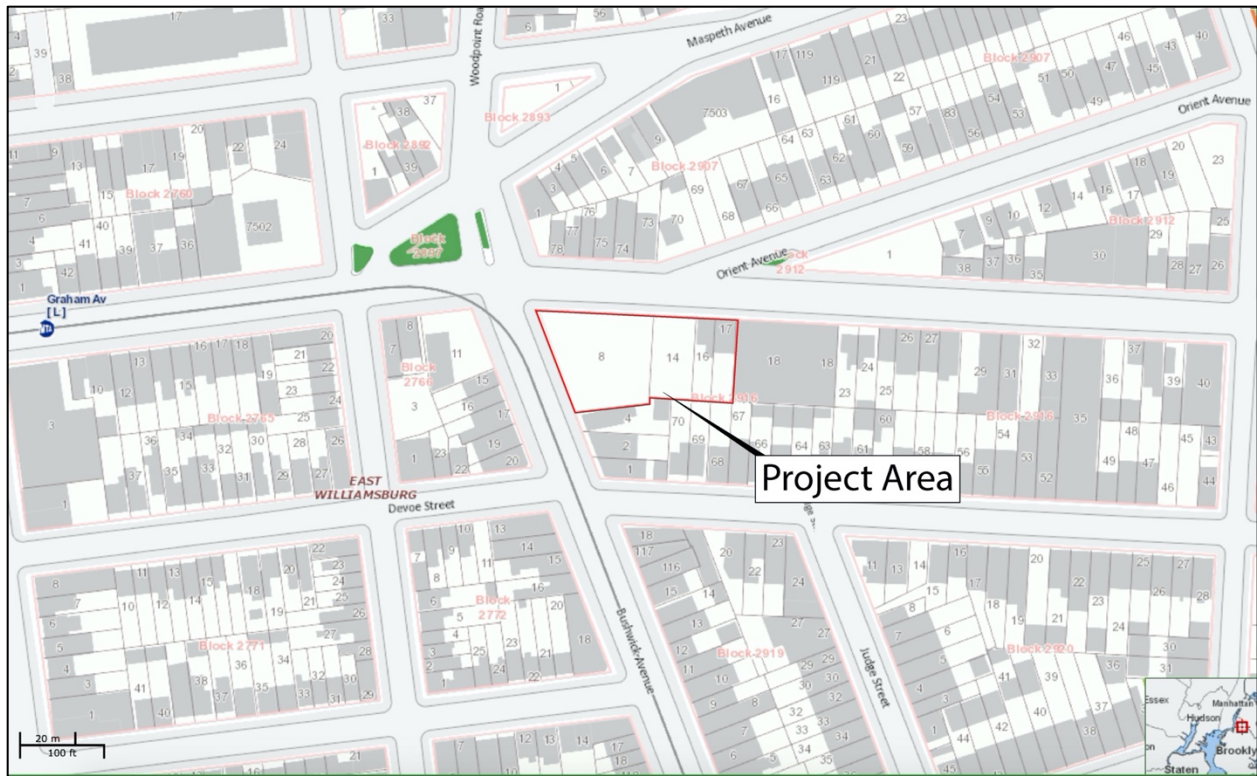
The purpose of this Documentary Study is to determine if the project area contains the potential to uncover significant cultural resources.

All work for this study was conducted in accordance with the NYC LPC’s Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City (NYC LPC 2018) and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NY SHPO) guidelines (New York Archaeological Council [NYAC] 1994; 2000; 2002), which are subsequent to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation’s “Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties” (36 CFR 800), the New York State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA), the (New York) State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA), the (New York) City Environmental Quality Review Act (CEQRA).

Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A., and Elissa Rutigliano authored this report on behalf of Chrysalis. Appendix D list information from Chrysalis Archaeology.



Map 1: Brooklyn Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey 2019.



Map 2: Present-day street map of the project area (OASIS 2020).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project identified in the re-zoning application is the development of Block 2916 Lots 14 and 16, two contiguous lots along Metropolitan Avenue. The rezoning application also includes, Lot 8 as a potential development site. Lot 17 is also identified in the rezoning application but is designated as a non-development site. It is noted that only a portion of Lot 17 is identified for rezoning. For the purposes of this study all four lots are considered to be part of the Project Area as all four lots were identified and cited by NYC LPC in their review (NYC LPC September 20, 2019 and October 23, 2019). Lots 14 and 16 are considered to be the Area of Potential Effect (APE) within the larger Project Area as these are the only lots slated for development by the Applicant (824 Metropolitan Avenue Owner, LLC 2019).

The proposed rezoning would permit the redevelopment of Block 2916 Lots 14 and 16 (Development Site) located in the East Williamsburg neighborhood of Brooklyn on currently underutilized land. The Applicant seeks to develop the property with residential housing consistent with the standards of the Quality Housing Program as well as the Mandatory Inclusionary Housing Program zoning regulations. The inclusion of affordable units in the development is consistent with the expressed desires of the City's current mayoral administration to substantially increase the amount of affordable housing throughout the City. Additionally, there is a high demand for affordable housing in this neighborhood of Brooklyn, as well as the entire borough (824 Metropolitan Avenue LLC 2019).

The Project Area identified in the re-zoning application occupies part of the northwestern end of Block 2916, and includes four contiguous tax lots: Lot 8, Lots 14 and 16, and Lot 17 (Map 2). As noted above only Lots 14 and 16 are being proposed for development. Map 3 distinguishes the APE (the Development Site) from the larger Project Area – inclusive of the Development Site, the Potential Development Site and the Non-Development Site. Appendix B lists the information provided by the Contractor for this study.

DEVELOPMENT SITE

The 7,500 square-foot (sf) Development Site is comprised of Lot 14 (5,000 sf at 824 Metropolitan Avenue) and Lot 16 (2,500 sf at 832 Metropolitan Avenue). Lot 14 is currently undeveloped and fenced. Lot 16 contains a three floor multi-family residential building.

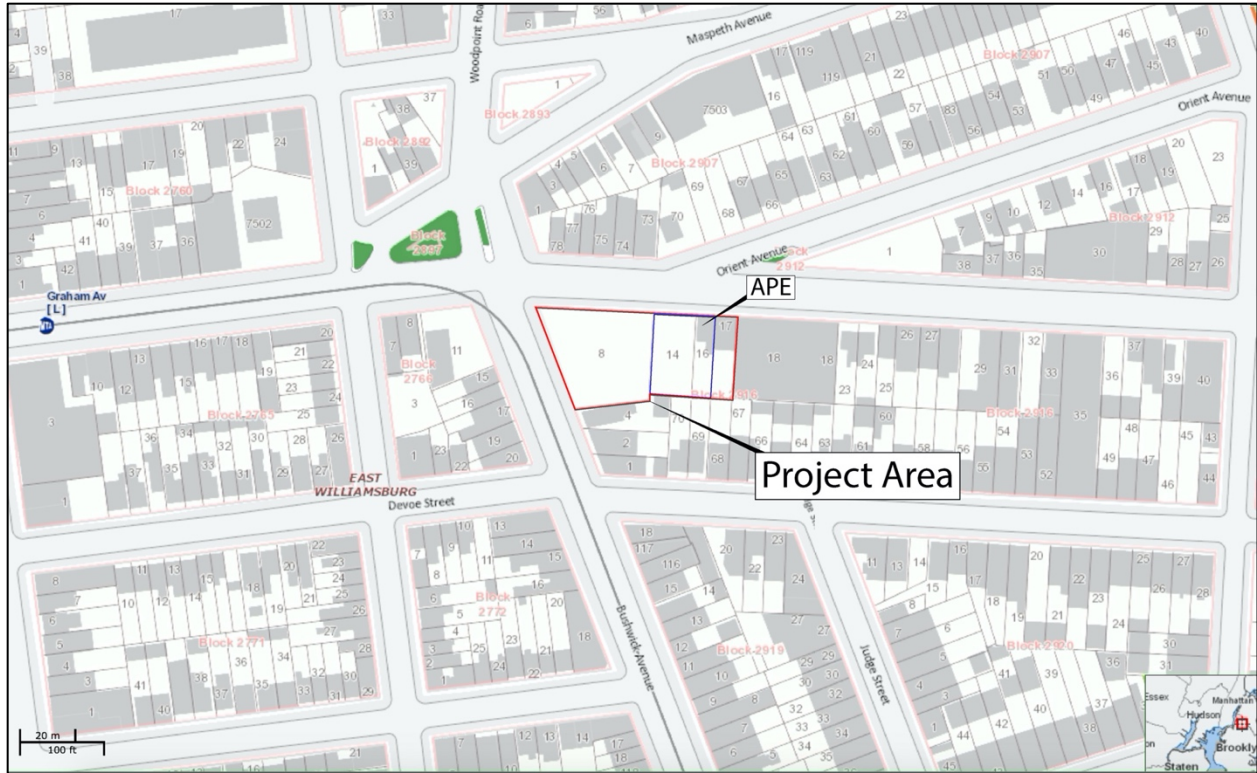
The Applicant proposes to develop an eight-story, Quality Housing Program mixed-used residential and commercial building. The residential component would include approximately 36 dwelling units, with 11 of the proposed dwelling units developed as affordable units pursuant to Mandatory Inclusionary Housing. The commercial component would occupy the ground floor of the proposed building. The building would reach a maximum height of 85 feet. The building would feature a 35-foot rear yard setback after the first floor, with a permitted rear yard obstruction on the first floor for building mechanical systems. In addition, it is anticipated that the overall depth of excavation for the site will be no greater than ten (10) feet (824 Metropolitan Avenue LLC 2019).

POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE

Lot 8 (808 Metropolitan Avenue) is a potential development site. It is not owned by the Applicant and there are no current plans to develop this lot. The 12,625-sf corner lot is currently occupied by an active gas station.

NON-DEVELOPMENT SITE

A portion of Lot 17 (a lot not owned by the Applicant) is also part of the rezoning application. Lot 17 is expected to remain in its existing condition and is considered a Non-Development Site.



Map 3: Site location map distinguishing the Project Area and APE (OASIS 2020).

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	824 Metropolitan Avenue Rezoning
Street Address	824 Metropolitan Avenue
Borough/Block/Lot	Brooklyn/2916/14, 16, 8 and 17
LPC PUID (If Yet Assigned)	P2018K0031
Applicant Name	824 Metropolitan Avenue Owner, LLC
Principal Investigator	Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A.

II. SYNTHESIS OF PREVIOUS WORK

Multiple Cultural Resource Management (CRM) studies have documented the history of Bushwick and the Eastern District in Kings County. A survey of previous studies relevant to and within .5 miles of the project site that are on file with the Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS) maintained by NY SHPO and the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYC LPC) are listed in Table 1. This table also summarizes the conclusion of each of these studies. Table 2 lists National Register Assessments within .5 miles of the Project Area and Table 3 lists Designated New York City Landmarks within .5 miles of the Project Area.

Among the earliest studies in the area was a Phase 1A Documentary Study of the site for the Maujer Street Community Development conducted by Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI) in 1992. The study evaluated twenty-five lots spanning three blocks in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn for their potential to yield significant cultural resources related to the settlement and occupation of the historic village of Williamsburg. The study identified five lots as having the potential to contain intact yard features from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century. However, it was noted that these lots retained a low probability for recovering cultural resources that could produce substantive data that is not readily available from documentary resources and comparable research sites.

Following this study archaeological field testing of two city-owned properties located on Maujer Street and Ten Eyck Street, respectively was undertaken by Celia J. Bergoffen in 2011. Field testing occurred on three of the five historic property lots previously identified by HPI as having the potential to contain intact yard features. Nine test trenches were excavated on two lots on Maujer Street aligned with the earlier buildings and late-nineteenth century dwellings. No archaeological features were encountered during excavation and no further investigation was recommended. Three test trenches were excavated on a single lot on Ten Eyck Street which uncovered a free standing, circular brick cistern, as well as the foundation walls of a former building and a stone-lined feature presumed to have been a privy. Full excavation of these features rendered the site satisfactorily mitigated for negative impact to archaeological resources and no further investigation was required.

In 1992, HPI conducted a Phase 1A Documentary Study for the Scholes Street Urban Renewal Housing Project site in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. The study evaluated eight lots on Block 3037 for their potential to yield significant cultural resources related to the early nineteenth century village of Bushwick ('Bushwick Green'). The study concluded that no further archaeological consideration was warranted for six lots. The presence or absence of intact yard features on the remaining two lots could not be conclusively identified; however, ultimately, both lots were considered non-sensitive for cultural resources which could produce substantive data.

Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. (1995) conducted an archaeological and historical sensitivity evaluation of the Williamsburg Houses Community Center site in the East Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. The study evaluated Lot 70 within Block 3025 and determined that the site had a low probability of rendering prehistoric resources but a high probability for yielding historic yard features (e.g. cisterns, privies), remains of breweries, and historic cultural materials related to nineteenth century occupation. Further testing was recommended.

In 2001, City/Scape Cultural Resource Consultants conducted a Stage 1A Sensitivity Analysis of the proposed site of a potential six-story mixed use building at 897-903 Grand Street. The study evaluated the archaeological potential for two lots and determined that the area did not have the potential to yield archaeological resources dating earlier than the nineteenth century. It further concluded that late-nineteenth century construction activities, and the presence of substructures (such as cellars), effectively disturbed the archaeological potential of the site. No further investigation was recommended.

Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. drafted a Phase 1A Cultural Resources Technical Report identifying architectural sites and properties on the site of the proposed Kosciuszko Bridge Project (2007). The study evaluated 97 architectural properties, or resources, to determine their eligibility for the New York State National Register or the National Register of Historic Places. Their findings are available in Kosciuszko Bridge Project, Cultural Resources Technical Report (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. 2007).

HPI conducted a Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study in 2016 of a proposed substation site at Maspeth Avenue. The proposed substation would service the Canarsie L train line. The study determined that the inland location of the project site and disturbance related to construction and demolition activities rendered low potential to encounter prehistoric archaeological resources. It was further determined that the site retained the possibility to yield significant historic cultural resources such as yard features (cisterns, wells), refuse deposits and remains of both domestic and commercial buildings. Due to the nature of the project site, archaeological monitoring was recommended as a practical alternative to pre-construction archaeological testing.

In 2015, four subterranean vaults were accidentally discovered at 33 Ten Eyck Street in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. The vaults were dated to circa 1860 associated with a nineteenth century brewery. The area was known for breweries which was rooted in German immigrant heritage and of the area during that time. Celia J. Bergoffen provided archaeological monitoring services for excavation of the vaults in July 2016. The structures and architecture were documented in accordance with the Historic American Buildings Survey and the Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER).

Table 01: Archaeological Reports within a .5-mile radius of the project area.

YEAR	TITLE/SITE	AUTHOR	NUMBER	CONCLUSIONS
1992	Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment, Maujer Street Community Development Plan	Historical Perspectives, Inc.	LPC # 234	Five of the twenty-five evaluated lots were identified as having the potential to contain intact backyard features but determined to have a low probability to yield cultural materials that would yield significant data.
1992	Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment, Scholes Street Urban Renewal Area Housing Site	Historical Perspectives, Inc.	LPC # 235	Concluded that no further consideration needed for six of eight lots evaluated in the study. The remaining two lots retained some probability for cultural resources but were ultimately determined to be non-sensitive for cultural resources that would produce significant information.
1995	Archaeological and Historical Sensitivity Evaluation, the Williamsburgh Houses Community Center, Williamsburgh, Brooklyn NY (Draft)	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.	LPC # 206	Determined the site had a low probability to preserve prehistoric resources but a high probability to yield historic yard features (cisterns, privies), remains of breweries, and cultural material related to nineteenth century occupation. Further testing recommended.
2001	Revised Stage 1A Sensitivity Analysis, Block 2923, Lots 24 & 25, 897-903 Grand St., Brooklyn, NY	City/Scape: Cultural Resource Consultants	LPC # 976	Determined the project area did not have the potential to yield archaeological resources dating earlier than the nineteenth century. Concluded that late-nineteenth century construction activities and the presence of substructures disturbed the archaeological potential of the site.
2007	Kosciuszko Bridge Project, Cultural Resources Technical Report (Draft), Phase 1A	Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.	SHPO # 07SR57158	97 architectural properties in the vicinity of the proposed Kosciuszko Bridge Project were evaluated to determine their eligibility for their National Register eligibility.
2011	Phase 1B Archaeological Field Testing, Sites 2 and 3: 37-39 Maujer Street, Block 2785, Lots 42 and 43, and 37 Ten Eyck Street, Block 2791, Lot 35, Brooklyn, NY	Celia Bergoffen	LPC # 1316	Three features – including a free standing, circular brick cistern, the foundation walls of a former building, and a stone-lined feature presumed to have been a privy –uncovered during excavation of one lot at Ten Eyck Street. Excavation satisfactorily mitigated the negative impact to archaeological resources and no further investigation was required.

YEAR	TITLE/SITE	AUTHOR	NUMBER	CONCLUSIONS
2016	Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study, Canarsie L Line, New Substation at 5 Maspeth Avenue, Brooklyn NY, 11211	Sara McIvor	SHPO # 16SR00795	Diminished potential to yield prehistoric archaeological resources. The site was determined to be sensitive for the presence of historic cultural resources such as yard features (cisterns, privies), refuse deposits and the remains of historic buildings. Archaeological monitoring was recommended.
2016	Report on Archaeological Monitoring 33 Ten Eyck Street, Williamsburg, Brooklyn Block 2791, Lot 37	Celia Bergoffen	SHPO # 17SR00082 LPC # 1728	Archaeological monitoring of excavation of four late-nineteenth century vaults associated with a historic German brewery.

Table 02: National Register Assessments within .5 miles of the Project Area.

USN	NUMBER	NAME	STATUS
4701.015496		Williamsburg Houses - 163-213 Manhattan Ave	Eligible
4701.015503		Williamsburg Houses - 88-202 Ten Eyck Walk	Eligible
4701.015878		P.S. 196 - 207 Bushwick Ave	Not Eligible
4701.016565		I.S. 49 (1935-37, Walter C. Martin.) - 223 Graham Avenue	Eligible
4701.018783		Former Schnaderbeck Brewery - 30-34 Maujer Street 11206	Eligible
4701.019042		Greenpoint Hospital Outpatient Clinic - 2 Kingsland Ave 11211	Eligible
4701.015502		Williamsburg Houses - 88-215 Stagg Walk	Eligible
4701.017340	19PR07061	Cooper Park Houses (NYCHA housing) - 40 Debevoise Avenue	Not Eligible
4701.023228		525A Humboldt St 11222	Not Eligible
4701.013960		19th Police Precinct Station House & Stable (Former - 43 Herbert Street)	Eligible
4701.023225		529 Humboldt Street 11222	Not Eligible
4701.023226		527A Humboldt Street 11222	Not Eligible
4701.000137		Firehouse: Engine Co. 229 (Hook & Ladder 146) - 75-77 Richardson Avenue	Eligible
4701.013959		Greenpoint Hospital Boiler House and Support Structures - Jackson Street	Eligible
4701.015501		Williamsburg Houses - 86-226 Maujer Street	Eligible
4701.023256	19PR05900	202-208 Meserole Street, Brooklyn - 202 Meserole Street	Not Eligible
4701.015107		361 Stagg Street	Undetermined
4701.015497		Williamsburg Houses - 202-254 Graham Avenue	Eligible
4701.015499		Williamsburg Houses (NYCHA, 1938) - 122-192 Bushwick Avenue	Eligible
4701.015673		Swinging 60's Senior Center - 211 Ainslee Street	Not Eligible

USN	NUMBER	NAME	STATUS
4701.016365		Sackett & Wilhelms Lithographing & Publishing Company complex (4 bldgs) - 270 Morgan Avenue 11211	Eligible
4701.017146		JHS 126 (a.k.a. John Ericsson Jr. High; Max O. Urbahn, architect - 1966) - 424 Leonard Street 11222	Eligible
4701.021062	18NR00078	German Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church - 195 Maujer Street 11206	Listed
4701.023258	19PR05930	233-235 Montrose Avenue - 233 Montrose Avenue	Not Eligible
4701.023630		Moslem Mosque of Brooklyn, Inc. - 106 Powers Street 11211	Undetermined
4701.014494		Greenpoint Hospital Nurses' Residence - 9 Debevoise Avenue	Eligible
4701.015079		St. Cecilia's Catholic School - 1-15 Monitor Street	Undetermined
4701.015119		PS 18 - 101 Maujer Street 11206	Eligible
4701.015495		Williamsburg Houses - 142-190 Leonard Street	Eligible
4701.000546		648 - 658 Grand Street	Undetermined
4701.014705		Brooklyn Public Library, Leonard Branch - 81 Devoe Street	Undetermined
4701.015108		260 Powers Street	Undetermined
4701.015498		Williamsburg Houses - 215-274 Humboldt Street	Eligible
4701.015500		Williamsburg Houses - 83-221 Scholes Street	Eligible
4701.018585	15PR00461	Ten Eyck LLC - 55 Ten Eyck Street 11206	Not Eligible
4701.019041		Greenpoint Hospital Main Building - 300 Skillman Avenue 11211	Eligible
4701.023257	19PR05931	205 Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn - 205 Montrose Avenue	Not Eligible
4701.000498		PS 132 (The Conselyea School) - 370 Manhattan Avenue	Eligible
4701.023227		527 Humboldt Street 11222	Not Eligible

Table 3: Designated New York City Landmarks within .5 miles of the Project Area.

NUMBER	ADDRESS	NAME	LANDMARK TYPE
LP-2244	Lorimer Street, between Driggs Avenue and Bayard Street	McCarren Play Center	Individual Landmark
LP-1703	43 Herbert Street (512-518 Humboldt Street)	19 th Police Precinct Station House and Stable	Historic Buildings and Sites Individual Landmark
LP-2135 LP-2135A	Scholes to Maujer Streets, Bushwick Avenue to Leonard Street	Williamsburg Houses	Historic Buildings and Sites Individual Landmark
LP-2152	174 Meserole Street	F.J. Berlenbach House	Historic Building and Site Individual Landmark

III. CONTEXT AND RESEARCH DESIGN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The project is located in the Eastern District of Kings County (Brooklyn) New York, which is geographically located on western Long Island.

Western Long Island was formed by glacial outwash during the Wisconsin ice age, which resulted in a series of creeks and marshland (Schuberth 1968). Long Island is comprised of two spines of glacial moraine, with a large, sandy outwash plain beyond. These moraines consist of gravel and loose rock left behind during the two most recent pulses of Wisconsin glaciation 21,000 years ago. The northern moraine, which directly abuts the North Shore of Long Island at points, is known as the Harbor Hill moraine. The more southerly moraine, known as the Ronkonkoma moraine, forms the "backbone" of Long Island; it runs primarily through the center of Long Island. The land to the south of this moraine is the outwash plain of the last glacier (Schuberth 1968; Eisenberg 1978; Campanella 2019).

The project area is located north of the Harbor Hill moraine in the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province. "The precise underlying geology of the project area has not been identified but would be consistent with the types of materials associated with the glacial terminal moraines running east and west along the spine of Long Island. These include unconsolidated gravel, sand and clay deposits" (Guillet 2001:2).

The project area is located within the bounds of the original 1660 settlement of Bushwick (*Boswijck*). It was from this original settlement that the village of Bushwick grew and expanded. The land forming the project area itself was situated on arable upland that had been historically utilized as farmland. It is immediately west of former marshland that once surrounded the *Mispat Kil* (Newtown Creek), and south of salt meadow that surrounded *Noorman's Kil* (Bushwick Creek) (Map 4).

CURRENT CONDITIONS

The Project Area is located in the East Williamsburg neighborhood of Brooklyn, New York in a distinctly urban setting. The Project Area has been developed since the late nineteenth century. The United States Department of Agriculture Soil Survey defines it as heavily urbanized Urban land-Greenbelt complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes, low impervious surface (United States Department of Agriculture 2020).

East Williamsburg is mostly characterized by medium density residential development with related commercial retail uses (e.g., local shopping and food retailers). There are also institutional uses (e.g., schools) in the western half of the neighborhood while the eastern half predominantly contains two-story warehouses (i.e. industrial uses).

The area immediately surrounding the Project Area is characterized primarily by one- and two-family and multi-family residential properties interspersed with commercial use structures. There are two community facility uses to the northwest (i.e., the St. Francis of Paolo Church and School) and light industrial properties to the east.

The Development Site is located along the south side of Metropolitan Avenue between Bushwick Avenue and Olive Street; the Potential Development Site occupies the southeastern corner of Metropolitan Avenue and Bushwick Avenue, and the non-Development Site is located along Bushwick Avenue (Map 5).

DEVELOPMENT SITE

The Development Site, 824-832 Metropolitan Avenue, Block 2916, Lots 14 and 16 is bounded by Metropolitan Avenue to the north, Block 2916, Lot 8 to the west, Block 2916, Lots 4, 69, and 70 to the south, and Block 2916, Lot 17 to the east. The site has 75 feet of frontage along Metropolitan Avenue and a depth of 100 feet.

Lot 14 is a 5,000-square foot, asphalt-paved parcel that is surrounded by a chain link fence fronting Metropolitan Avenue. The lot is used for parking and storage by an event services company.

Lot 16 is a 2,500 square foot, rectangular lot. The north side of the lot contains a 3-story (plus basement), wood-frame apartment building with four units. The south side of the lot is a landscaped rear yard, decorated with ornamental plants and shrubs, walkways and seating areas.

POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE

Lot 8 was considered a potential development site for the purposes of the CEQR analysis. The 12,625-sf corner lot at 808 Metropolitan Avenue is developed with a gas station, featuring a canopy structure and attendant booth, with multiple gas pumps. The site is not owned by the Applicant.

NON-DEVELOPMENT SITE

Lot 17 is considered a non-development site for the purposes of the CEQR analysis. The proposed rezoning only applies to a small southwestern portion of lot (approximately 30 sf) in order to make that portion of this lot's zoning consistent with the rest of the site. The 2,500-sf lot is developed with a three-story, two-family residence. The site is not owned by the Applicant.



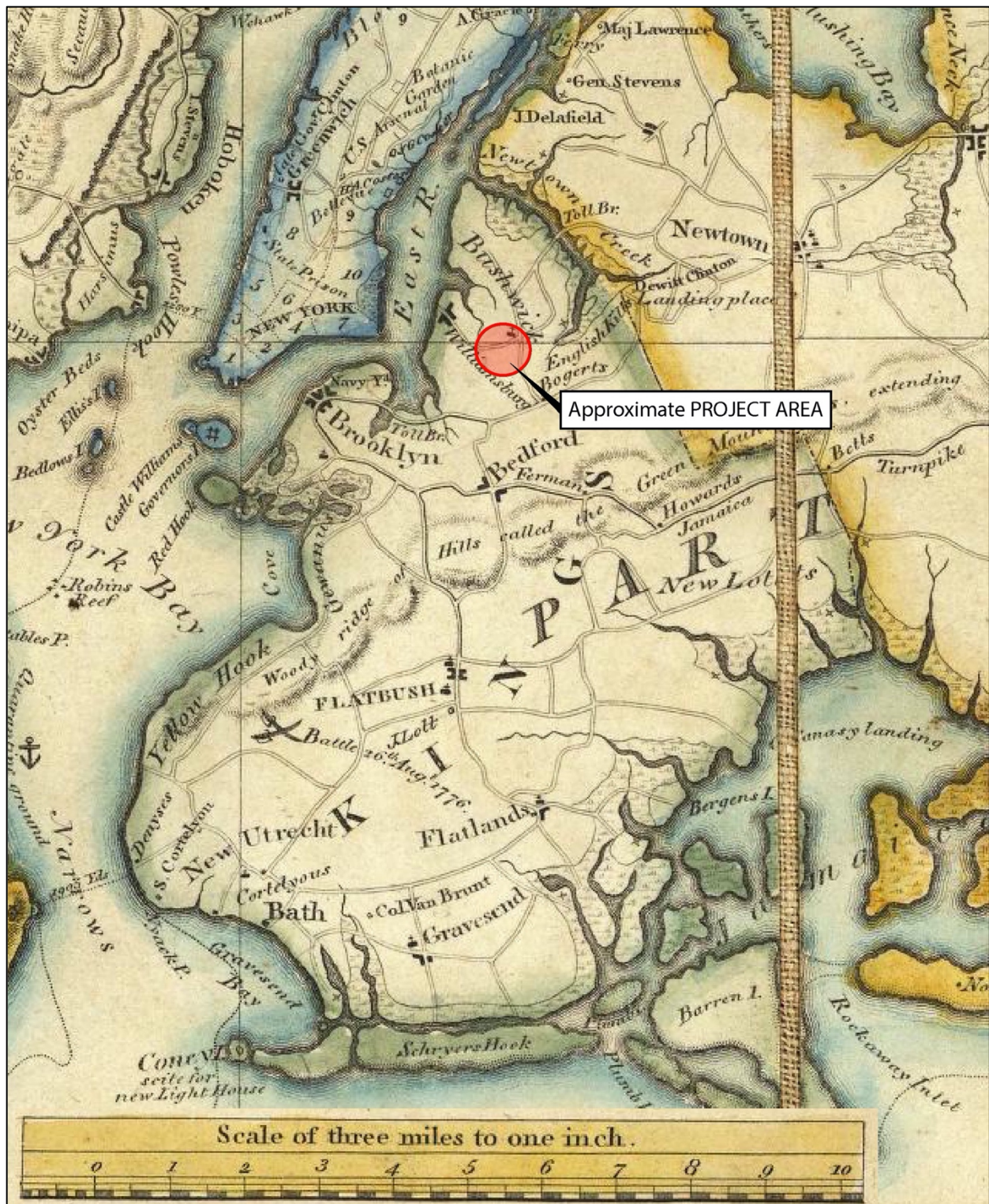
Image 1: 824-830 Metropolitan Avenue (Block 2916, Lots 14 and 16) facing south.



Image 2: Block 2916, Lot 8 - corner of Metropolitan and Bushwick Avenues facing east.



Image 3: 824-830 Metropolitan Avenue (Block 2916, Lots 14 and 16) facing southeast.



Map 4: Map of The Country Thirty Miles Round the City of New York. John H. Eddy 1811



Map 5: Project Area highlighted with the Development Site (APE), Potential Development Site and non-Development Site (OASIS 2020).

RESEARCH DESIGN

This Phase IA documentary study has been designed to determine the history of the Project Area and its potential to contain significant archaeological resources. Among these are potential Native American (prehistoric) and/or historic resources. Historic period resources were specifically cited by the NYC LPC (correspondence dated September 20, 2019).

Historic resource potential may include the project area's association with the original settlement of Bushwick (*Boswijck*) and the development of Bushwick village. Research is intended to determine when the lot was developed; if it was developed with modern utilities; and to identify the inhabitants of the property. If the property was not developed with modern utilities the possibility exists that support structures remain buried beneath the surface. It is known that in the absence of sewer connections or running water households relied on privies, wells and cisterns. It has been well documented archaeologically that once these support structures were no longer actively used, they often became repositories for trash, including every day household items. Recovery and analysis of such materials has the potential to yield meaningful and significant information about the lives of past New Yorkers of various socio-cultural and economic statuses.

IV. PROJECT METHODS

Standard documentary research methodologies were utilized in gathering information for this study. This included a review of existing cultural resource reports within the repositories of the NYC LPC and NY SHPO. Historical maps, and other documentary information from various online and library/museum repositories were consulted to aid in determining the history and development of the project area. Online repositories utilized included the New York Public Library, the Library of Congress, New York State Archives, and the David Rumsey Historical Map Collection. Relevant historic maps are presented in Section V.

Both primary and secondary source documents were consulted. Primary source records included, historic maps, New York City Real Estate records; United States and New York State census records. Other sources included historic newspaper searches, city directories, and published histories of the area. Pertinent information reviewed as part of this survey is presented in Section V.

Also incorporated is an assessment of information provided by the Applicant's proposed project plans.

V. DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH RESULTS

PRE-HISTORY

The prehistoric era covers the period from the first human occupation of North America until contact with European settlers. The date of the first human occupation of North America is the subject of much dispute. However, there is evidence of human presence in the northeastern United States since approximately 15,000 B.P. following the retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet, which covered the area during the Late Wisconsin Glaciation (Kraft 1986).

Prehistoric occupation in North America is divided into three major cultural periods: Paleo-Indian (circa 13,000 – 10,000 B.P.), Archaic (circa 10,000 – 3000 B.P.) and Woodland (circa 3000 B.P. – A.D. 1600), marked by changes in climate and the archaeological record.

Western Long Island's earliest Paleo inhabitants were presumably small bands of organized and highly mobile hunter-gatherers. They did not establish permanent settlements but moved seasonally according to resource availability. Paleo-Indian sites reflect temporary occupation at elevated locations (offering optimal vantage opportunity for hunting) or alongside streams and rivers (Fagan 2005). Because of the need for mobility, Paleo-Indian tools and other material culture were not overly complicated or large, which in turn lends to the ephemeral nature of Paleo sites in the archaeological record.

Later human occupation of western Long Island during the Archaic period, evolved from that of a hunter-gatherer economy, and was indicative of “specialized adaptations” of individuals to their environment (Fletcher & Kintz 1979:12). Settlement patterns during the Archaic remained semi-mobile, but there was a trend towards increasingly longer amounts of time spent in one location as water sources stabilized. Groups established base camps and moved periodically throughout a more limited territory as resources became available (McManamon, et al. 2009). On western Long Island, “Settlement patterns of these hunter-gatherer-fishermen reflect the utilization of the varied resources from shore to forest” during the Early Archaic period (Fletcher & Kintz 1979:12). The Late Archaic period was characterized by larger prehistoric populations with more complex forms of settlement activity and trade relations (Fletcher & Kintz 1979:13). Late Archaic sites on western Long Island reflect seasonal occupation of hunting and butchering camps, fishing sites, and wild food collection stations (Fletcher & Kintz 1979:12).

The introduction of agriculture, the appearance of permanent settlements, the introduction and advancement of ceramic technology, and prevalence of more elaborate and diverse tools typically mark the onset of the Woodland Period. The advent of horticultural activities and the domestication of plants and animals is a key factor in enabling groups to settle in one place and develop into more complex societies (Bolton 1922; Furman 1875). The Woodland populations of Long Island centered their subsistence activities around the cultivation of maize, beans and squash; and the exploitation of marine-based resources (Fletcher & Kintz 1979: 12).

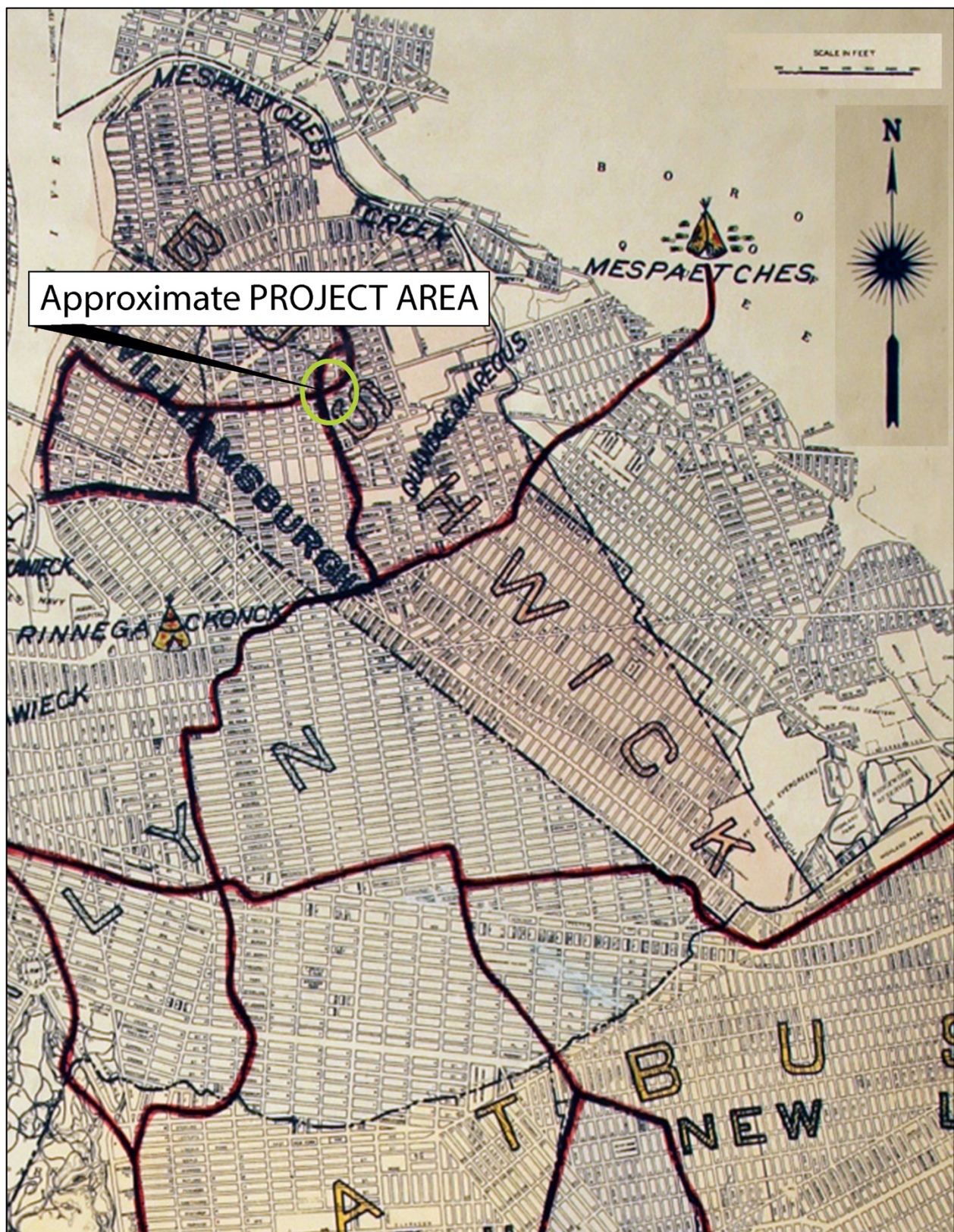
At the time of contact, Brooklyn was principally inhabited by the Canarsee, the Nayak, the Keshaechquereren, the Maereck, and the Rockaway Native American tribes (Bull & Giordano 2007:12). These Native American groups occupied long-term villages and seasonal camps throughout Brooklyn and western Long Island (Bull & Giordano 2007:12).

Archaeological investigations of Native American sites throughout western Long Island have thus far revealed a prehistoric settlement pattern organized around fresh-water resources, arranged proximate to tidal creeks, tidal marshes, stream banks, estuaries and wetland areas.

Two prehistoric sites in the vicinity of the project area were identified by Arthur C. Parker during his tenure as New York State archaeologist. Both sites were discovered along the waterway once known as the *Mispat Kil*, today called Newtown Creek. Parker recorded traces of prehistoric occupation along the south bank of creek as New York State Museum site #3613. At or near the head of the creek, in the present-day neighborhood of Maspeth, a village site presumed to have dated to the Woodland Period was recorded as New York State Museum site #4536 (Roberts and Crowley 1995:3-4).

Two Native American paths ran through the project site and the area that would later form the original settlement of *Boswijck*, and where the project site is located (Map 6¹). These roads were the Woodpoint Road and the Kijkuit Lane (or Kiekout Road). The ‘road to Newtown’, which is roughly aligned to present-day Metropolitan Avenue, is believed to have been a third Native American trail (Abell Horn 2016:5).

¹ A high-resolution version of this map was not available.



Map 6: *Indian Villages, Paths, Ponds and Places in Kings County. Kelly 1946.*

CONTACT PERIOD

The first Europeans “discovered” Long Island in 1524, when Florentine explorer Giovanni da Verrazzano and a crew of fifty sailed the ship *La Dauphine* into New York’s harbor. Verrazzano had been commissioned by several wealthy investors, principally funded by the French monarch Francis I to discover a new passage to Asia (Brevoort 1873:177; Ieradi 2001:10).

In 1609, Henry Hudson, an English explorer, was commissioned by the Dutch East India Company to chart a new course to Asia via the Arctic Ocean. Hudson’s ship, the *Half Moon*, reached Coney Island in September of 1609 and continued north following the river that would one day bear his name. Hudson’s brief visit to Brooklyn launched several consequent expeditions to the New World sponsored by the Dutch East India Company and its later iteration, the Dutch West India Company (Ieradi 2001:8-11). Hudson’s “account of the resources of the country he had seen and its opportunities for trade were not lost in a community whose merchants were then the most far-reaching and enterprising in the world” (Ross 1902:45).

The Dutch West India Company initiated settlement of the New Netherland colony in 1624 with the establishment of Fort Amsterdam on the southern tip of Manhattan. In 1626 the Company appointed Peter Minuit as Director-General of the colony. That same year, Minuit purchased from Native American proprietors the island of Manhattan and named New Amsterdam as the colony’s capital.

Ten years later, Dutch colonists ventured into the greater New Netherland colony and began settling farms on western Long Island outside the city proper. These farmsteads were situated linear to the East River on the “western most edge” of the island. Six townships were settled under the Dutch administration in present-day Kings County: Amersfoort (Flatlands), Breuckelen (Brooklyn), Boswyck (Bushwick), Gravesend, Midwout (Flatbush) and New Utrecht. The first settlement, Amersfoort (Flatlands) dates to 1636. The remaining townships were established over the next two decades (Stiles 1867: 29).

HISTORIC PERIOD

Dutch exploration and settlement of western Long Island continued throughout the early seventeenth century. To incentivize settlement of New Netherland, the Dutch West India Company instituted a policy in 1638 offering land to all potential colonists, which they could hold in free “allodial proprietorship” in return for its cultivation (Bailey 1949:36). The policy was to be put into practice by the newly appointed Director General Willem Kieft. Kieft made the first purchase of land for the Company on August 1, 1638. He acquired a tract that fronted two miles along the East River from a group of Canarsee occupying the Eastern District, known as the Keskaechquerem (Armbruster 1912:2). The territory encompassed the majority of what would one day become Bushwick.

Kieft further encouraged settlement of the Eastern District in 1640 when he published the Charter of Freedoms and Exemptions (Armbruster 1912:4). Individual plantations, cultivated independently of one another by a collection of Swedish, Norwegian and Dutch colonists, arose in the Eastern District between the years of 1641-1650 (Stearns 1884:2). For the following two decades, these scattered bouwerries and plantations dominated the landscape. Escalating tensions between Native American groups and the European community, spurred by the provocations of Kieft and the Dutch administration, left settlers in the Eastern District vulnerable to the resulting raids and attacks and the New Netherland Council offered landowners little in the way of adequate protection. The first real attempt to make the Eastern District safe for colonization occurred under Kieft's successor, Director-General Peter Stuyvesant (Stiles 1869: 304).

Stuyvesant was determined to establish organized settlement in the Eastern District. His first attempt to implement structure occurred on a site along the East River known as *Het-strand* ('the Strand'). It was located near Wallabout and a Native American lookout point called *Kuy-Kuyt*. A small group of settlers had erected homes near present-day South Fourth Street, within view of Fort Amsterdam. In 1660, Stuyvesant ordered that a blockhouse be erected at the site. However, *Het-strand* was not suited for cultivation and settlement which impeded the Director's effort to create community (Provost 1949:iii).

The second attempt to organize a regular settlement in the Eastern District presented itself on February 14, 1660. A company of fourteen French emigrants and a Dutch interpreter, Pieter Jans De Witt, petitioned Director-General Stuyvesant for land in the New Netherland colony upon which they could settle a town (Provost 1949:iv). Stuyvesant proposed they take up a plot of land in the Eastern District, situated between *Mispot Kil* (Newtown Creek) and *Noorman's Kil* (Bushwick Creek). The plot was known as *Het-dorp* and its location was described by Henry R. Stiles in 1884 as being at the junction of North Second Street and Bushwick Avenue (1884:14).

With the promise of a future settlement on the horizon, Stuyvesant issued an advisory to landowners of outlier bouwerries in the Eastern District to unite with the French contingent as a safety measure. He further recruited New Amsterdam based colonists who were both willing to relocate and adept at countering Native American hostilities. Within the span of one week, Stuyvesant had assembled twenty-two men to establish and build the new settlement at *Het-dorp* (Provost 1949:iv, 1955: 2).

On February 19th, the French company visited the site accompanied by Stuyvesant and several officials of the Dutch administration – the Fiscal, Nicholas De Sille, Secretary Cornelis Van Ruyven, and the Sworn Surveyor Jacques Cortebeau. Together, they laid out a road in the center of the *Het-dorp*, aligned to the path of a defunct Native American trail, that connected the site to both creeks; around this road they laid out the blueprint for a village (Stearns 1884: 7; Kearns and Kirkorian 1992:6).

“On both sides of the road the house-lots were laid out, twenty-two in number, divided by lanes; in the rear of the house-lots were larger parcels, known as garden-lots. These house-lots and garden-lots were enclosed with palisades. Outside the stockade and extending to the creeks was the farmland, cut up in long, narrow strips, in equal number with the house-lots” (Armbruster 1912:15)

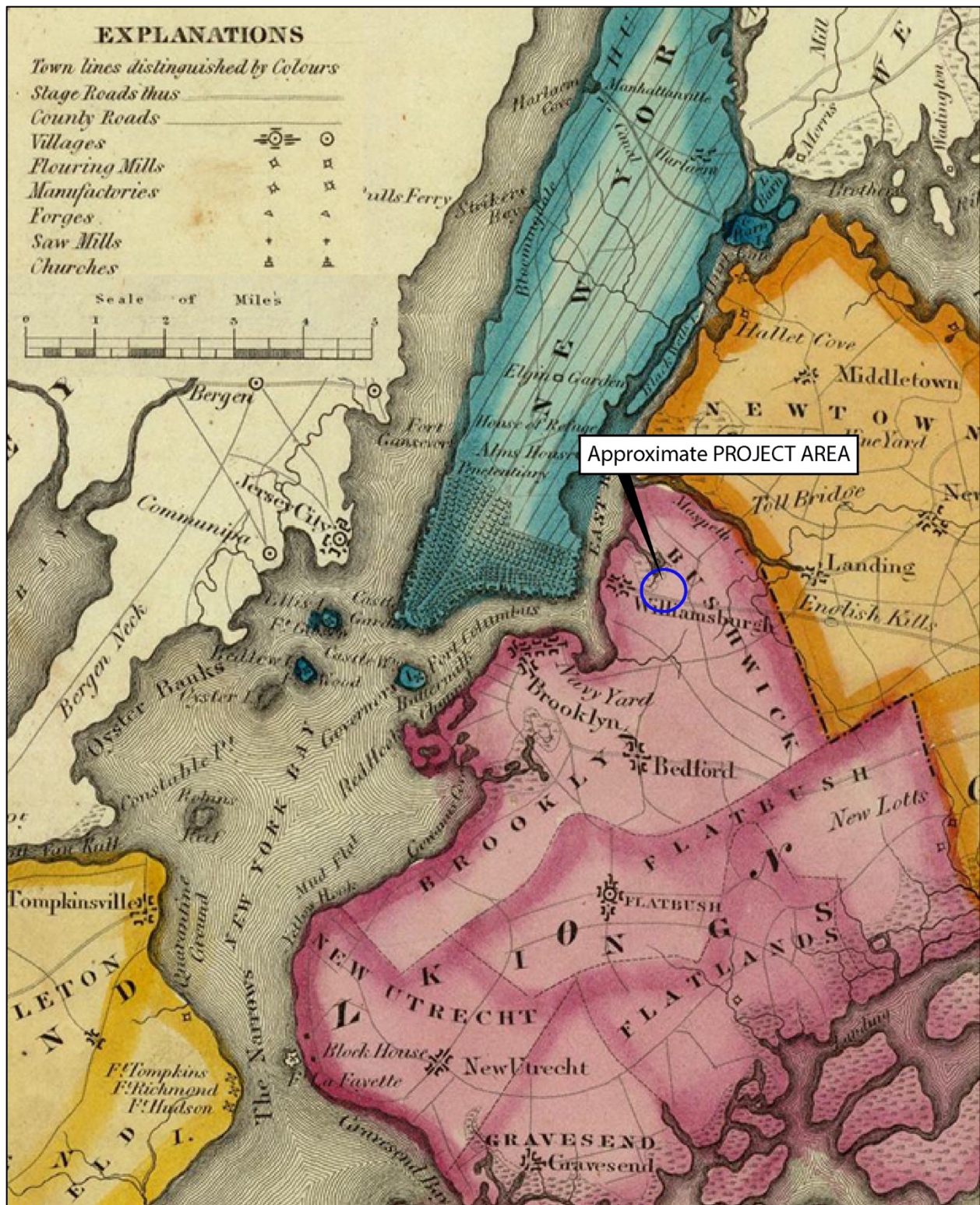
Stuyvesant tasked Pieter Jans De Witt with overseeing the development. The Dutch interpreter was to assign land to the twenty-two settlers and manage the construction of buildings and appurtenant structures. Under his direction, fifteen acres of the village site were cleared for the house and garden lots; an artificial pond was constructed to supply water to the community; and narrow strips of farmland, extending from *Het-dorp* to either the East River or one of the two creeks, were distributed to each homestead (Provost 1949:v). Less than one month later, on March 7th, the first house was erected in *Het-dorp*² (Armbruster 1912:22).

In the first year of settlement, the site had grown to necessitate the appointment of three magistrates who would see to the administration and maintenance of the village. “The appointment of magistrates meant that (the settlement) had attained, under the Dutch government, the dignity of a town” (Armbruster 1912:23, 25). On March 14, 1661, Stuyvesant named the new village *Boswijck*,³ meaning ‘Town of the Woods’ (Stearns 1884: 8).

Boswijck, along with the settlement of New Utrecht, was placed under the jurisdiction of the Dutch Schout of Breuckelen, Amersfoort and Midwout. Altogether, they became known as the Five Dutch Towns (Stiles 1884:8) (Map 7).

² Provost names Evert Hedeman as having erected the first house (Provost 1949:iv). Armbruster gives no identity but writes that the first residence was soon followed by those of William Traphagen and Knoet Mouris (Armbruster 1912:22).

³ “From ‘bos,’ meaning a collection of small things packed close together, and from ‘wijk’ – retreat, refuge, guard, defend from danger” (Armbruster 1912:22)



Map 7: Map of the counties of New York, Queens, Kings and Richmond. David H. Burr 1829.

BUSHWICK

In its first five years of settlement, *Boswijck* continued to grow and take shape. Three loci of settlement emerged within *Boswijck*: *Het-dorp*, *Het-strand*, and *Het-kivis padt* ('the Cross Roads').

The original town plot of *Het-dorp* was the primary center of settlement in *Boswijck*, in the vicinity of the present-day junction of Metropolitan and Bushwick Avenue (Map 8). In May 1661, the magistrates made an application on behalf of twenty-three *Boswijck* residents for town privileges to accommodate an increasing number of settlers. The application included additional lands and roadways. Of these twenty-three original *Boswijck* settlers, twelve were established in the application as emigrants to New Netherland – seven hailing from France, three from Sweden, and one from Norway (Stiles 1884: 8).

Land outside of the immediate town plot was quickly utilized by the growing *Boswijck* community. In 1661, salt meadow had been allotted into parcels and distributed to individual homesteads. Freeholders were granted access to marshland along *Mispat Kil*, in present-day Williamsburgh, and reservations of woodland in *Boswijck Nieuw Loten*, which held in common (Stiles 1884:7).

Het-dorp was, as Stiles put it, "the centre of town life, towards which all the principal roads of the settlement converged" (1884:14). These principal roads were the Wood Point Road and Kijkuit Lane. The Wood Point Road extended beyond the *Boswijck* town plot and ran to Mispat Kil (Newtown Creek), where a town dock had been erected for the benefit of local farmers who would use the waterway to transport their produce into the New Amsterdam markets (Armbruster 1912:27). Kijkuit Lane originated in the village at or near the present-day intersection of Bushwick Avenue and Metropolitan Avenue and followed the line of the latter leading to the Block House at *Het-strand* on Noorman's Kil (today known as Bushwick Creek). In 1662, *Boswijck* resident and French emigrant Boudwyn Manout was nominated as the town schoolmaster and minister, and he conducted the first religious service (a "trial sermon") in *Boswijck* at the Block House (Provost 1949:v; Armbruster 1912:72). Armbruster posits that the Block House was where *Boswijck* residents attended divine services, as there is no evidence for a dedicated building for worship having been erected within the central village until the eighteenth century. Thus, Armbruster believed that, "The roads led to the most important points; the one to the Town dock, whence the crops of the farms were sent to the fort, and the other to the place where church services were held" (Armbruster 1912:72).

During the second year of *Boswijck's* settlement, a "wrinkled and homely" one-story Town House was erected alongside the Wood Point Road. Its present-day location would have been at the junction of Bushwick Avenue and Kingsland Avenue, immediately north of Conselyea Street. The structure is believed to have been the first dedicated municipal building in the county. The schoolhouse opened the same year. Its present location would have abutted the west side of Bushwick Avenue, between Bushwick Avenue and Humboldt Street (Stiles 1884:14, 15; Armbruster 1912:27). A boat landing was erected in *Boswijck* on the banks of Noorman's Kil by Pieter Jansen Trinbol. He opened the dock to the public, and *Boswijck* villagers could reach the landing by a new roadway that was laid out off the Wood Point Road (Armbruster 1912: 27). That same year, Stuyvesant made two calculated moves to further bolster the *Boswijck* population. The first move ordered that the neighboring settlement known as New Arnheim, in the vicinity of

present-day Newtown, would be dismantled as it was impeding the growth of *Boswijck* (Armbruster 1912:15). In the second move, Stuyvesant reissued the advisory by which all landowners of outlying plantations were to remove to the central village, but he reissued it as an order and directed the magistrates to demolish the dwellings (Armbruster 1912:24).

In January 1663 Boudwyn Manout was appointed court clerk for the magistrates of the town. He recorded the minutes in the Dutch language, and his salary was both levied among the townspeople and funded by the Council in New Netherland. On February 8, 1663 the magistrates appropriated six lots of land from French resident Jean Mailjeart “for the accommodation of newcomers,” who would have to purchase each lot for 25 guilders wampum value (Stiles 1884:8). A town burial ground was established by the spring of 1663 on Woodpoint Road⁴. It would have been presently located at the intersection of Kingsland Avenue and Withers Street (Armbruster 1912:86; Stiles 1884:14). In April of that year, Boudwyn Manout was tasked by the town with performing messenger service and the duties of undertaker and grave digger (Provost 1949:ix). That same year, Stuyvesant issued an order for *Boswijck* to raise a Militia for the protection of the village. Forty adult and young-adult males enlisted as officers and “soldiers of the town.” Under their appointed Captain, Ryck Lydecker, the militia was organized into four regiments (each consisting of ten men) who rotated watch duty – thus, one regiment actively guarded the village while the remaining three were on reserve. They could be summoned to arms by the town drummer, Barent Gerritsen (Provost 1949:v; Stiles 1884:8).

In January 1664, a carpenter named Abraham Jensen received permission from the New Netherland Council for rights to a water mill, which he erected at the head of Mispat Kil (Newtown Creek). Another roadway branching off Wood Point Road was laid out towards the mill site (Armbruster 1912:27). Though *Boswijck* thrived in its initial years, Stiles estimates that the population of the primary settlement under the Dutch regime likely did not exceed more than 25 families (1884:9-10).

In 1664, Dutch Director-General Peter Stuyvesant surrendered the New Netherland colony to English rule, which was then renamed New York. In an endeavor to restructure the colony in accordance to the Duke’s Laws,⁵ the First General Assembly implemented a territorial partition of Long Island into three Ridings⁶. The Eastern District of Kings County was placed within the West Riding. In October 1667, Governor Richard Nicolls confirmed *Boswyck* under English rule and patented the town (Armbruster 1912:27).

⁴ Armbruster writes that the burial ground in the early village of *Boswijck* was unique for the reason that, “Invariably the graveyard surrounded the church edifice in the early Dutch settlements, but in Bushwick village the graveyard was laid out without having a church building” (Armbruster 1912:70)

⁵ The Duke’s Laws were a series of guidelines issued by the new English administration in 1665 outlining the future governance of the province (Stiles 1867:152).

⁶ The three Ridings of the early English colonial government were as follows: the East Riding, constituted the present-day Suffolk County; the West Riding, covered present-day Staten Island, Kings County and Newtown; and the North Riding, encompassed the remaining Queens County area (Stiles 1867: 153).

Boswyck residents found ample opportunity to resist English rule. In February 1664, two delegates represented the town at a “convention of the Dutch towns on Long Island” where they protested the English government’s insistence that they establish a church and “litigate in a language which they did not understand” (Stiles 1884:9). “Manhattan Island soon became largely anglicized, but Bushwick, and its neighboring Dutch towns, contained few English people, and continued to employ the Dutch language in their homes, in their churches and in their personal contacts for more than a century after they came under English rule” (Provost 1949: vi).

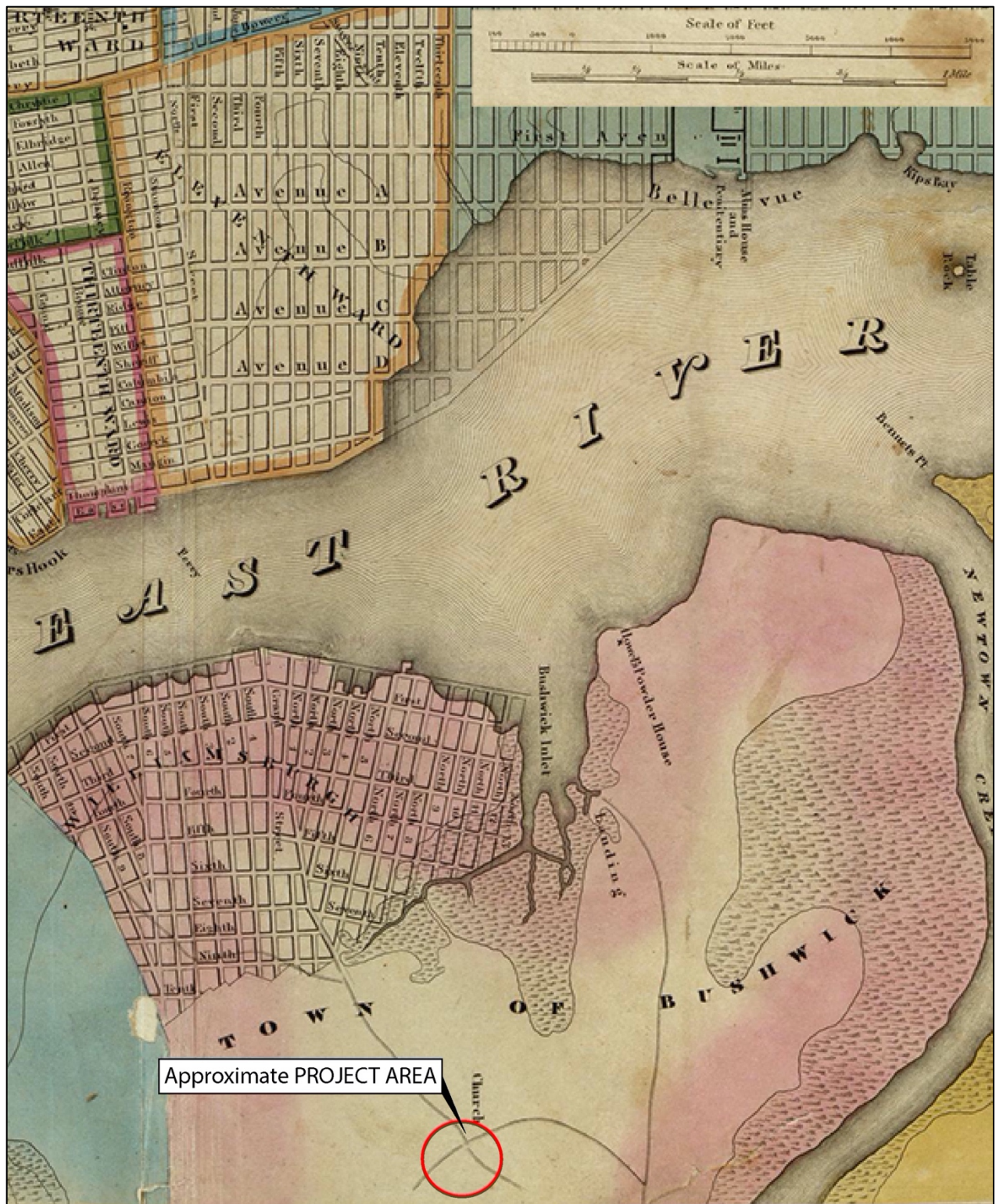
The townspeople of *Boswyck* were resolved to not engage with the English courts, to settle all legal matters by arbitration, and to contribute to the support of the poor via the Dutch church. It is worth noting that, perhaps in a rebellious vein, an Episcopal church was not established in the town until 1776 and not a single lawyer was found resided in Kings County until 1783 (Stiles 1884:9).

In 1683 the Provincial Assembly discontinued the Ridings system and restructured Long Island into three counties - Kings, Queens and Suffolk, with Bushwick becoming part of Kings County (Armbruster 1914:18). In 1687, Governor Thomas Dongan issued a patent for the town of *Boswyck*. In 1698, fifty-one families were living in the town – the heads of nine households were of French descent, two were of English descent. The town consisted of an estimated forty farmsteads each with approximately sixty acres. The total population was 301 persons, which included 141 children, fifty-two slaves and eight servants (Provost 1949:vii).

The spirited and fiery nature of Bushwick residents was nearly quelled during the Revolution when the town was occupied by the British between the years of 1776 and 1780 (Stiles 1884:12). In 1788, Bushwick was recognized as a town in King County, and Kings County was recognized by the laws of the newly established State of New York.

Bushwick village remained principally farmland until the middle of the nineteenth century. The farms thrived in Bushwick, but there was little growth or development and Bushwick retained its rural character throughout the nineteenth century (Kearns and Kirkorian 1992:16). In 1840, the town of Bushwick was separated from the rapidly urbanizing village of Williamsburg (Keke and Kirkorian 1992:7).

On January 1, 1855, the towns of Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Bushwick were consolidated into the City of Brooklyn (Provost 1949:xi). This was the structure of Long Island until the turn of the twentieth century when the rise of urban New York led to the proposal to incorporate Kings and Queens Counties into the Greater City of New York (Armbruster 1914:18).



Map 8: *An atlas of the State of New York, containing a map of the State and of the several counties.* David H. Burr 1832.

HISTORIC LAND USE OF THE APE

The project area is located within the former Dutch settlement of *Boswijck*, in the vicinity of the original town plot of *Het-dorp* ('the Green', or Bushwick Green). It lies along present-day Metropolitan Avenue at its intersection with Bushwick Avenue.

The earliest identified property owners for the APE are Jean L'Escuyer and his wife, Rachel Dircks. They acquired the property which includes the APE between the years of 1663 and 1704.

Jean L'Escuyer was a French emigrant to the New Netherland colony. Born in Paris, France circa 1635, Jean arrived in New Amsterdam aboard the ship *Bruynvis* (Brownfish) in June 1658. In 1660 he settled in the Hudson Valley area, in an area called Esopus, and enlisted in the local militia. He met Rachel Dircks through fellow Militia member Harman Hendricksen, who was married to Rachel's sister, Magdalena (Provost 1955:2).

Rachel Dircks was baptized at the Dutch Church in New Amsterdam on September 3, 1641. She was the daughter of Dirck Volckertsen and Christina Vigne. Christina Vigne came to New Netherland from France circa 1620. Vigne was from a prominent family: she was the wealthy stepdaughter of Jan Jansen Damen and the sister-in-law of Cornelis Van Tienhoven, the Secretary of the Director and New Netherland colony in 1638. Vigne's brother, Jan, is presumed to have been the first child born in New Netherland. Dirck Volckertsen was a shipwright and carpenter who emigrated to New Netherland from Norway circa 1630. He was one of the first settlers of the Eastern District. Volckertsen – known as Dirck "the Noorman" – was granted several hundred acres in northern Bushwick in 1643. He erected a stone farmhouse between the East River and Bushwick Creek – lending the latter its early name, *Noorman's Kil* (Provost 1955:2).

In 1645, Volckertsen established a plantation between Newtown Creek and Bushwick Creek (Stiles 1884:6). In 1660, Volckertsen removed from his bowery at the request of Director-General Stuyvesant and became one of the first twenty-two settlers of *Boswijck*. Volckertsen ultimately owned and occupied between four and five hundred acres of land in Bushwick. His holdings comprised almost all of modern day Greenpoint (Provost 1949:ii). Volckertsen was considered, "A man of strong character, albeit with a somewhat violent temper" (Provost 1955:2). His independent and free-thinking nature was passed on to his daughters, Rachel and Magdalena, who, in May 1694, were fined before the Court of Sessions for assaulting the English Captain Pieter Praa in Bushwick and tearing him by his hair in front his soldiers (Stiles 1884:10).

It is unclear whether Rachel Dircks was already living in the Bushwick area with her father when Jean L'Escuyer arrived on February 28, 1663 and received land in the village⁷. They married on November 11, 1663 at the Dutch Church in New Amsterdam as "Jean Escuyer de Parys, op Boswyck" and "Rachel Dircks, de Noorman, j.d. van Boswyck" (Provost 1949:103). The couple took up residence near Newtown Creek, by present-day Maspeth Avenue, within the confines of the protected *Het-dorp* town plot (Provost 1955:2, 5).

⁷ Provost believes that Dircks was living in Bushwick beginning circa 1655 (Provost 1949:103)

L'Escuyer quickly involved himself in the civic affairs of the village. In 1663 he was named as a member of the Town Militia (as John Parys). In October 1664, L'Escuyer was acting as magistrate or commissary of *Boswyck*; and in March 1665 he was elected as Schepen (Provost 1949:103). It was at this time, when the hostilities and threat of attack from Native Americans had eased, that Jean began acquiring additional lands in *Boswyck* beyond the confines of the stockade. In 1676 he possessed ninety-two acres of improved lands in the town. Over the next two years, he acquired an additional sixty-four acres from both his father-in-law, Dirck Volckertsen, and his brother-in-law, Barrent Gerrets (Provost 1949:89, 103).

By 1685, Jean and Rachel had five sons and three daughters. In 1687 they were living in *Boswyck* with two of their adult sons, one adult daughter and one minor child living in their household. By 1700, the L'Escuyer's had acquired twenty-five acres on Newtown Creek where Jean operated the tidal grist mill originally constructed in 1664 by carpenter Abraham Jansen. Jansen's mill was one of the two mills first established in the City of Brooklyn. The mill site later became known as 'Luquere's Mill' and remained in operation throughout the eighteenth century⁸ (Stiles 1884:18). On February 16, 1701, Jean purchased an estimated ten acres of upland in *Boswyck* from Machiell De Gree, which had originally formed one-fourth of the plantation formerly belonging to Charles Fonteyn. In 1706, Jean owned 137 acres in both *Boswyck* and the neighboring village of Newtown (Provost 1955:2).

"Jan Lequere⁹, of Bushwicks" wrote his will September 13, 1705 – it is the first document in the records for the Town of *Boswyck* to use the modern form 'Bushwick' (Provost 1949:104). He remained in Bushwick until his death in 1713 (Provost 1955:2). Jean devised his entire estate to Rachel and entitled her with the right to occupy it regardless of remarriage. Their children were to receive a division of the estate after her decease. The last record of Rachel is dated February 23, 1712/13, in codicillary documents pertaining to Jean's will. She resided in Bushwick until her death, the event of which allowed the estate to pass in equal shares to her surviving children (Provost 1955:3).

On April 8, 1704, Jean and Rachel had bequeathed the part of their estate encompassing the project area to their second-eldest son, William. The conveyance was recorded in the Kings County Office of the City Register on May 8, 1708 between 'John and Rachell Laquiee' and 'William Laquiee' for a tract of nearly ten acres of upland and all meadow included within its bounds. The conveyance was a gift, rather than an inheritance, and it is likely that William occupied the property after receiving it with his wife, Catryntje, and their son, Jan, who was born the following year (Provost 1955:7).

⁸ This is evidenced by Stiles account that a Hessian soldier, Christopher Zimmerman, who had occupied Bushwick during the Revolution ultimately ended up remaining in the area after the war, and worked at Luquere's Mill as a miller (Stiles 1884:16)

⁹ Jan Laquere is the anglicized name of Jean L'Escuyer. Additionally, there are numerous spellings for his name in early records, including Laquier, Lequere, Laquiee and Jan of Parys/Paris.

William was deceased April 1, 1712. It is unclear whether the property reverted back to the estate of William's parents or if it passed to William's wife. Little information is known of Catryntje, and it appears as if their son, Jan, settled in the neighboring village of Newtown without ever having occupied the Bushwick property.

The chain of conveyance for the property encompassing the project area disappears from the public record until December 24, 1833 when it is stated that the property had been in the possession of Abraham Laquier (II), who was the great-nephew of William Laquiee.

Abraham Laquier (II) was born on July 28, 1739 to John Laquier and Lysbeth Woertman. His grandparents, Abraham Laquier (I) and Antoinette Duryea, were both residing in Bushwick in 1738 with two males and two males over the age of ten, two females over the age of ten, and two children under the age of ten living in their home. In 1755, they were recorded in a Bushwick census as being the owners of a slave. Abraham (I) was the only one of Jean and Rachel's children to still be residing in Bushwick in the second half of the eighteenth century (Provost 1955:10). His father, John, had married Lysbeth Woertman on October 3, 1733 at the Brooklyn Dutch Church. They resided in Bushwick until at least 1741 (Provost 1949:105).

Abraham (II) married Catharina Covenhoven on May 5, 1765 and for the following two decades, they resided in Bushwick with their son, John, and their daughter, Catharina. "As the only son of record, his Bushwick farm appears to have come to him from his father during the latter's lifetime" (Provost 1955:11). Stiles' account of Bushwick's history indicates that Abraham had acquired – or at least occupied – the property as early as the Revolution. He was an active advocate for the American military and patriotic causes during the Revolution, "foremost in county and local action which was calculated to advance the interests of the country" (Stiles 1884:11). In November of 1776, after the disastrous Battle of Long Island, Bushwick was subject to British occupation. A regiment of Hessian soldiers under British Colonel Rahl constructed barracks on Abraham's plantation which they used as their winter quarters (Stiles 1884:12). Despite the appropriation of his home, Abraham did not abandon Bushwick, nor does it seem that their presence had dampened his patriotic spirit. In 1777, Abraham is recorded as serving as Justice of the Peace in Bushwick. After the close of the war, Hessian soldier Christopher Zimmerman chose to remain in Bushwick and found work as a miller in 'Luquere's Mill', which bore Abraham's family name.

Even though Abraham had made the best of his circumstances in Bushwick, the Laquier land, much like the rest of the town, had been ravaged from the war. It was perhaps too damaged to be repaired, for Provost states that Abraham and his family left Bushwick at some point after 1782 and removed to Gowanus (Provost 1955:11). In 1823 Abraham was a resident of the Town of Brooklyn but still retained ownership of his Bushwick property. In his will, dated August 4, 1823, Abraham devised the dwelling house, mill, and entirety of his Bushwick holdings to his grandson, Augustine N. Lawrence. The property transferred into Lawrence's possession on September 28, 1823.

Lawrence was born in Manhattan on December 1, 1794 to Abraham's daughter, Catharina. His father, Augustine Hicks Lawrence, had co-founded the New York Stock Exchange Board – a precursor to the New York Stock Exchange in 1792. His paternal grandfather, Augustine Nicholas Lawrence, served as a foreign diplomat and Colonel in the War of 1812 (Leonard 1907:817). Lawrence attended Columbia University in Manhattan and graduated in 1812 (Columbia University 1916:94). In 1824, Lawrence lived in Manhattan with his wife, Penelope, and worked as a broker. It does not appear as though Lawrence ever occupied his grandfather's Bushwick property.

In May 1824, Lawrence and Penelope conveyed the Bushwick property to two farmers based in Queens County, Samuel Carman and Edmund Frost. Nine years later, on December 24, 1833, an additional record of conveyance for the transaction is entered into the public record where Lawrence and Leffert Lefferts, acting as executors for the will and estate of Abraham Laquier, confirm the transference of the property. These two records outline Lawrence's inheritances of five parcels of land in Bushwick which collectively contained an estimated forty-seven acres of arable land and thirty-one acres of salt meadow.

The parcel that would ultimately comprise the majority of present-day Block 2916, and the property upon which the project area is located, is referenced as the fourth parcel:

"The Fourth of which said pieces of land is described as follows. Beginning at the southeast corner formed by the intersection of the Williamsburgh Turnpike and the road leading to Bushwick Cross Roads and runs thence southwardly by the last mentioned road to the widow Bennets land, thence northeasterly by the land of the said widow Bennet to the Turnpike road, and thence westwardly by the Turnpike road to the place of beginning, containing by estimation about six acres be the same more or less... and also the mill, pond, ponds of water, water rights and privileges of dams and mills in the town of Bushwick... as the same were owned by Abraham Luquier in his lifetime and at the same time of his death" (Conveyances, Vol. 15 p. 65)

On May 1, 1828, Johnson Chase, who was "of the leity of New York Minister of the Gospel," mortgaged the five Bushwick parcels from Edmund Frost and the heirs of Samuel Carman for \$15,000. Carman's surviving widow, Sarah, released her right and interest to the property to Chase on May 16, 1828. To fund his acquisition of the property, Chase had secured a loan from Hannah Brown, a Manhattan-based widow who would routinely borrow against her late husband's estate to make investments which she felt would benefit the long-term security of her three minor sons. On April 1, 1831, a suit of foreclosure was brought before the Court of Chancery between Edmund Frost and the heirs of Samuel Carman against Johnson Chase, where Hannah Brown was named as one of the defendants. \$10,500 needed to be raised to satisfy the agreement for the mortgaged lands, thus the Court decided that the entire property would be sold at auction within three weeks public notice. The auction took place in Bushwick on April 28, 1831 at a dwelling house on one of the premises. The five Laquier parcels were purchased by Johnson Chase, Hezekiah Chase, Thomas Hale, Meyer Leoy and Hannah Brown. On October 28, 1831, one of the Masters in Chancery for New York conveyed to Brown her portion of the Laquier property, which included the fourth parcel – the land containing the project area. Six years later, Brown's three sons had

come of age. In a deed dated August 10, 1837, Brown stated that she had purchased the Laquier property on behalf of her late husband's estate. As it belonged to their inheritance, Brown conveyed the parcels to her sons William, Edmund and Francis to hold as tenants in common.

The chain of conveyance for the property disappears once again from the public record and reemerges in 1844 when, on July 7th, a case raised by David Coope and Stephen Haynes was brought before the Court of Chancery at City Hall in Manhattan. The case regarded an unpaid mortgage on the property and named William Brown, Francis Brown, and Samuel Jackson (the administrator for the estate of Hannah Brown) as defendants. The Court ruled to auction the lands as a means of raising the monies needed to satisfy the mortgage. On September 4, 1844 the property was auctioned at the Franklin House in Brooklyn and purchased by David Coope, a Brooklyn-based merchant. Three months later, on December 7th, the property was formally conveyed to him by a Master in Chancery for the State of New York.

On March 24, 1846 David and Catharine Coope, who shared the land with Coope's partner, Stephen Haynes (Map 9), as tenants in common had the property surveyed by W. W. Huttick and partitioned into salable building lots. Table 4 lists the deed conveyances for the period before the project area was partitioned. The earliest map to depict these individual lots and associated development is the 1868 Higginson Map. This map shows the Project Area as being sub-divided into what appears to be seven distinct lots represented by twelve distinct street addresses (Map 10). Table 5 correlates the present-day lots and addresses with their historic divisions.

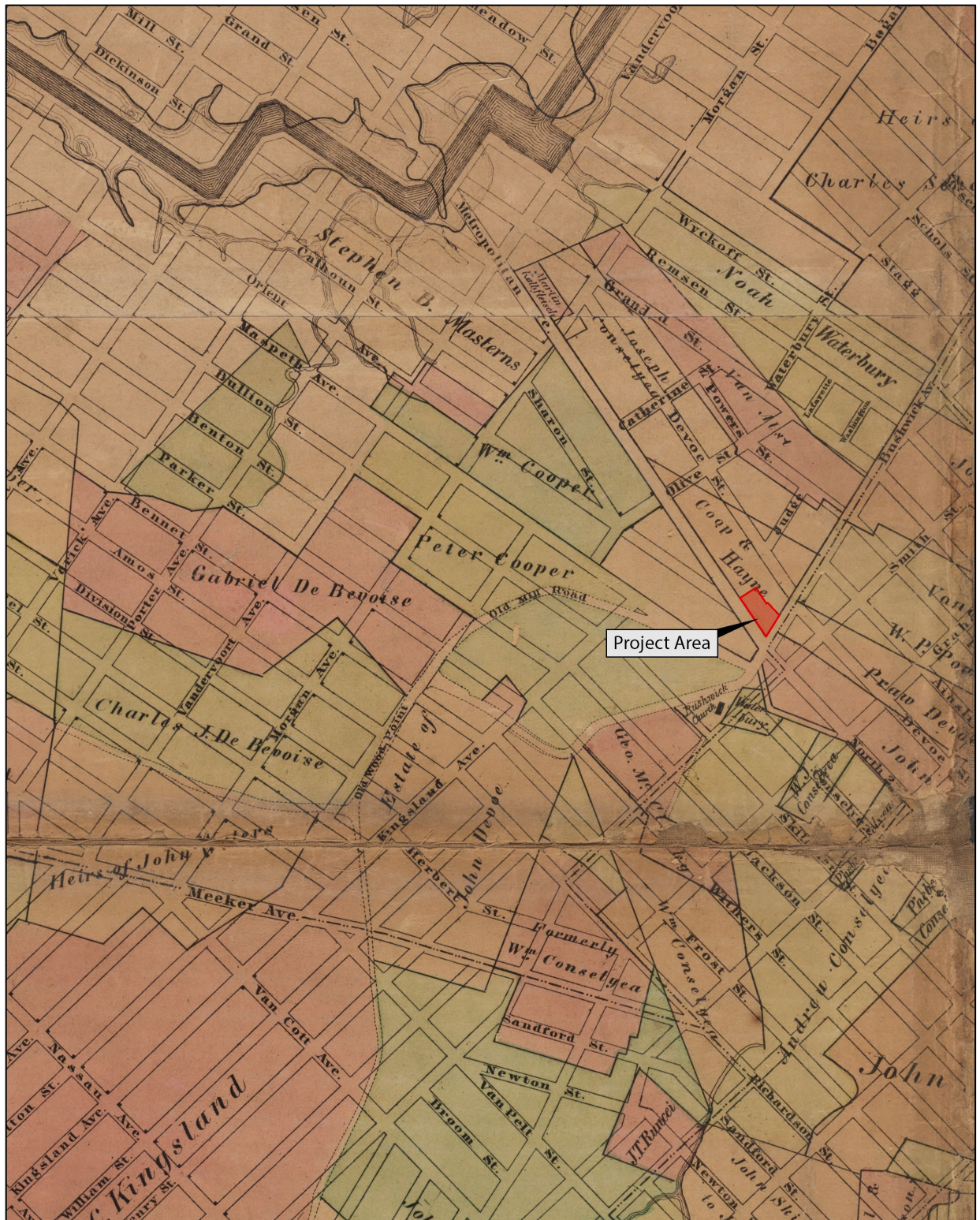
Table 4: Deed Conveyances, 1700 – 1846.

GRANTORS	GRANTEES	DATE OF RECORDING	LIBER, PAGE
John and Rachell Laquiee	William Laquiee	May 26, 1708	Deeds: 3, 225
Abraham Laquer	Augustine N. Lawrence	August 4, 1823	[Will of Abraham Laquer]
Augustine N. and Penelope Lawrence	Samuel Carman Edmund Frost	June 18, 1824	Deeds: 15, 65
Sarah Carman, widow of Samuel Carman	Johnson Chase	May 16, 1828	Deeds: 24, 329
Edmund and Abigail Frost Samuel R. Carman Mary Carman Hannah Carman	Johnson Chase	May 23, 1828	Deeds: 24, 325
Elbert Herring, master in chancery	Hannah Brown	October 28, 1831	Deeds: 31, 471
Abraham Laquer, executors for the estate of	Samuel Carman Edmund Frost	December 24, 1833	Deeds: 38, 462
Hannah Brown	David Coope Stephen Haynes	August 15, 1836	Deeds: 63, 190
Hannah Brown	William H. Brown Edmund A. Brown Francis Brown	August 12, 1837	Deeds: 71, 524
Edmund A. Brown	William H. Brown	March 4, 1842	Deeds: 100, 484

GRANTORS	GRANTEES	DATE OF RECORDING	LIBER, PAGE
Hannah Brown	Philip Burrowes (attorney at law for William H., Edmund A. and Francis Brown)	June 2, 1846	Deeds: 149, 352
William W. Campbell, master in chancery	David Coope	May 14, 1845	Deeds: 131, 240
James Schenck	David and Catharine Coope	September 1, 1846	Mortgage: 152, 131

Table 5: Historic Addresses for Metropolitan Avenue Block 2916 Lots 14, 16, 8 and 17.

Present-day Lot #	Current Address	Historic Address 1868	Historic Address Bromley
8	808 Metropolitan Avenue	51 Bushwick Avenue	5 Bushwick Avenue
		53 Bushwick Avenue	7 Bushwick Avenue
		55 Bushwick Avenue	9 Bushwick Avenue
		59 Bushwick Avenue	11-13 Bushwick Avenue
		8 Metropolitan Avenue	818 Metropolitan Avenue
		10 Metropolitan Avenue	820 Metropolitan Avenue
		12 Metropolitan Avenue	822 Metropolitan Avenue
14	824-830 Metropolitan Avenue	14-16 Metropolitan Avenue	824 Metropolitan Avenue
16	832 Metropolitan Avenue	18 Metropolitan Avenue	832 Metropolitan Avenue
17	834 Metropolitan Avenue	20 Metropolitan Avenue	834 Metropolitan Avenue



Map 9: Plan of the city of Brooklyn, L.I. William Perris 1855.



Map 10: Higginson's Insurance Maps of the City of Brooklyn L.I. Brooklyn, Vol. 4, Double Page Plate No. 84. J. H. Higginson 1868.

LOT SPECIFIC HISTORIES

Lot 14 – (824-830 Metropolitan Avenue)

Present-day Lot 14 initially comprised two 25' x 100' contiguous building lots. Presently, Lot 14 forms one 50' x 100' building lot. The westerly boundary of the lot is located 140' east of the southeast corner at the intersection of Metropolitan Avenue and Bushwick Avenue, and it fronts 50' along Metropolitan Avenue.

On November 2, 1846, David and Catharine Coope conveyed the two lots, identified as "Lot 6" and "Lot 7" to John G. Ruoff. The property is described as being 50' x 100' along the Williamsburgh Turnpike (Metropolitan Avenue), with its westerly boundary situated 150' east of the southeast corner at the intersection of present-day Metropolitan and Bushwick Avenue.

The 1852 Field map depicts three owners in the project area 'J. G. Ruoff – Colum Hotel – Jones Blacksmith' with J.G. Ruoff most closely associated with the APE (Map 11). J.G. Ruoff was a well-respected member of the community who served 28 years as a policeman. After retirement he may have worked as an undertaker, this is suggested by his obituary (Brooklyn Times Union May 21, 1914). It is noted on the 1852 Field map that J.G. Ruoff owned at least one additional property in the general area.

According to the 1880 census, the first year to list street addresses, the Ruoff family lived at 12 Metropolitan Avenue as well as Johanna and Gustave Feigenbaum (United States Census 1880). No information was found regarding the Colum Hotel or Jones Blacksmith.

The Project Area property remained within the Ruoff family for nearly forty years. On January 7, 1885, John, Margaret, Leonard and Franciska Ruoff, and Johanna and Gustave Feigenbaum transferred the property to Elizabeth Wendel.

The 1868 Higginson map provides greater detail about the development of the property including information regarding street addresses (Map 10). The 1868 map shows the Project Area as comprising seven property lots with 12 individual buildings or street addresses. The APE is located within 14-16 Metropolitan Avenue. Though owned by Ruoff the buildings at 14-16 were rented according to census records. No. 14 Metropolitan Avenue was rented to the Debold family. John Debold was a cabinet maker who lived with his wife Catherine and their 5 children. No. 16 Metropolitan Avenue was rented to Osker Frising, a tailor who lived there with his wife and 4 sons. Both Debold and Frising were German immigrants (United States Census 1880).

The APE contains a two-story frame building with a store spans 50' across the front of the lot. A one-story smaller frame structure, up to 25' wide, is connected to the rear of the building. Two small outbuildings are situated in the center rear of the backyard and abutting the rear border of the lot (Map 10).

In 1886, Lot 14 was designated as two individual building lots, labelled “Lot 6” and “Lot 7”. An L-shaped wood building fronting 25’ on Metropolitan Avenue forms the front portion of “Lot 6,” which formed the western half of present-day Lot 14. A square wood building fronting 25’ on Metropolitan Avenue forms the front portion of “Lot 7,” which formed the eastern half of present-day Lot 14. There are no outlier buildings on either lot (Map 13). In 1898 two back to back L-shaped frame buildings are on “Lot 6” and “Lot 7,” respectively, each fronting 25’ on Metropolitan Avenue (Map 14). This is also the first map to note the modern street addresses.

The property went through another significant change at the turn of the century. In 1904, it is depicted as one individual lot measuring 50’ x 100’ and identified for the first time as the singular “Lot 14.” A two-story frame building with a brick or stone foundation, which fronted slightly more than 25’ on Metropolitan Avenue, was located in the western half of Lot 14. An identical, albeit slightly smaller structure, was located in the eastern half. Both had a one-story frame rectangular structure attached to the rear of the building. Two small frame square “sheds or old buildings” were located in the western half of Lot 14 and abutted the rear boundary (Map 15).

Elizabeth Wendel (as Elizabeth Holz) deeded the property to Eugene E. Ruoff on October 8, 1906. This is the first record where a street address is assigned to the property. It is listed as 826-30 Metropolitan Avenue. That same day, Ruoff mortgaged the property to both Elizabeth Wendel and to Margaret Ruoff. Two years later, in 1908, Lot 14 is depicted once again as having two back-to-back L-shaped frame buildings fronting a collective 50’ on Metropolitan Avenue, with one small frame shed or outbuilding situated in the southwest corner of the lot (Map 16).

On March 15, 1909 Margaret Ruoff conveyed her interest in the mortgaged premises to John R. Ruoff; that summer, on August 18th, the executors for the estate of Elizabeth Holz (née Wendel) conveyed her interest in the premises to Helen M. Plaisted. Three years later, on October 1, 1912, Plaisted conveyed the same to the Bushwick Savings Bank. On June 28, 1920, John R. Ruoff, along with Bernard A. Ruoff and Theresa Ruoff, deeded the premises to Eugene E. Ruoff and John R. Ruoff.

Throughout this period 824 Metropolitan Avenue served as a rental property. The 1900 census lists three individual families living at this address. By 1910 three different families are occupying the property. Census records are available in Appendix C. No directory listings associated with 14-16 Metropolitan Avenue or 824-830 Metropolitan Avenue were found

A discrepancy is noted in the 1940s tax photos – there are 2 images available for Lot 14 of different adjacent structures. However, the Image for Lot 16 is not of the building next to the two buildings associated with Lot 14. The building with columns on the front stoop is unidentified in the tax photos (See Images 1, 2 and 3). There are no listings or records found for “Lot 12” leading to the conclusion that Lot 14 consists of the two distinct structures recorded in the tax photos.

The tax photos show that Lot 14 contained two 2-story dwellings, a retail store, and a small, 1-story building occupied by a tailor, from at least 1907 to 1961. According to the Department of Buildings these structures were demolished in 1961. According to the ESA, the lot was used from 1961 to the present for automobile sales, parking, and contractor/general storage. A 2015 Phase I EAS of the project site, noted that since the project site was previously developed, and that

construction debris was formerly present at the site, it is likely that the property contains historical urban fill materials. It further noted that Lot 14 may have been impacted by spills, leaks or discharges of hazardous substances or petroleum products from contractor storage operations, or from any auto repairs/maintenance activities performed during the time the lot contained used car sales operations (Environmental Studies Corporation 2019).

According to the EAS the 1888 Sanborn map shows two 2-story dwellings, one 1-story retail store, and one small accessory structure on this lot. These structures, along with a 1-story building, appear on the lot on the 1907, 1933 and 1951 Sanborn maps. Lot 14 appears as undeveloped with no identified on-site uses or operations on the 1965 Sanborn map (Environmental Studies Corporation 2019).

According to New York City Department of Buildings (NYCDOB) records, an Oil Burner Application was filed for Lot 14 in 1949, which indicates that one or more of the former buildings on the lot had an oil-fired heating system. There is no indication whether or not any fuel oil storage tanks have been removed from Lot 14 at the time the buildings were demolished (Environmental Studies Corporation 2019).



Image 4: 1940s Tax Photo Block 2916, Lot 14.



Image 5: 1940s Tax Photo Block 2916, Lot 14, alternate view.



Image 6: 1940s Tax Photo Block 2916, Lot 16.

Table 6: Property owners – Lot 14, Block 2916 (824-830 Metropolitan Avenue).

GRANTORS	GRANTEES	DATE OF RECORDING	LIBER, PAGE
David and Catharine Coope	John G. Ruoff	November 2, 1846	155, 18
John, Margaret, Leonard, and Franciska Ruoff; Johanna and Gustave Feigenbaum	Elizabeth Wendel	January 7, 1885	1587, 451
Elizabeth Holz (Wendel)	Eugene E. Ruoff	October 8, 1906	30, 425
Eugene E. Ruoff	Margaret Ruoff	October 8, 1906	47, 414
Eugene E. Ruoff	Elizabeth Holz	October 8, 1906	47, 415
Margaret Ruoff	John R. Ruoff	March 15, 1909	3263, 292
Elizabeth Holz, (exc. of)	Helen M. Plaisted	August 18, 1909	3352, 43
Helen M. Plaisted	Bushwick Savings Bank	October 1, 1912	3797, 188
Bernard A., John and Theresa Ruoff	Eugene E. Ruoff and John R. Ruoff	June 28, 1920	3956, 420

Lot 16 – (832 Metropolitan Avenue)

Lot 16 is a single 25' x 100' building lot. The westerly boundary of the lot is located 190' east of the southeast corner at the intersection of Metropolitan and Bushwick Avenue, and it fronts 25' along Metropolitan Avenue.

On February 16, 1847, David and Catharine Coope deeded the lot, identified by them as “Lot 7B” or “B No. 7” to James Stainburn, a Bushwick-based chemist.

The property was conveyed by Stainburn and his wife, Mary, in January 1865 to Joseph Werkmeister, a “driver” living in Bushwick. Originally from Germany, he lived at 18 Metropolitan Avenue with his wife and their 5 children. They also rented part of the building to John Heisman and his family (United States Census 1880).

The property is depicted as a 2 ½ story wood-frame structure on the 1868 Higginson map (Map 10). remained in Werkmeister’s possession for twenty-six years. He transferred it on May 2, 1891 to Elizabeth Holz and her husband, Andrew. The following year, on April 9, 1892, Elizabeth and Andrew Holz deeded the property to Johanna Corcoran. Corcoran then transferred the property back to the couple on June 9th of that year. The latter mentioned deed is the first record to assign a street address to the property (832 Metropolitan Avenue).

The Holz family is listed in the 1900 census. Andrew Holz was a German immigrant who worked as an Engineer. They had 3 children. They rented to two additional families, the Nicholsens and Clarks (United States Census 1900).

On November 3, 1893, Elizabeth Holz mortgaged the property to Martha Metz. Seven years later, on January 14, 1900, Andrew Holz mortgaged the property to a group of seven individuals, which included Metz. That same day, this same group mortgaged their interest in the property to Otto Huber. By 1910 the property was solely occupied by renters. These renters changed regularly in the census records (see Appendix C).

On June 17, 1915 Huber mortgaged his interest in the property to Joseph Huber, John F. Clarke, and Otto Huber, Jr. By 1938, the property had come into the possession of William A. Holz and Sadie Holz. On September 1, 1938 they deeded the property to the North Cape Realty Group who, on the same day, deeded the property William A. Holz, making him the sole owner. Nine years later, on May 14, 1947 Holz deeded the property to Edward A. Citro and Teresa Citro, who remained in possession of it until September 28, 1954 when they deeded it to William and Matilda Dede. Table 6 details the chain of conveyance.

The structure presently on Lot 16 is a 3-story (plus basement) wood frame apartment building (Image 3). Based on historic maps this was constructed sometime after 1880, the 1880 Hopkins map shows the lot as empty (Map 12). However, there is a listing in the 1880 census records. No information was found to account for this discrepancy. The current structure has been continuously used as an apartment building since its construction.

A 2-story dwelling is shown on this lot on the 1886 Robinson map (Map 13). A 3-story (plus basement) building and rear structure appears on the 1904 map (Map 15). This structure appears to be the same as the existing 3-story apartment building on the lot. The first year to show a rear structure on this lot is 1904.

Table 7: Property owners – Lot 16, Block 2916 (832 Metropolitan Avenue).

GRANTORS	GRANTEES	DATE OF RECORDING	LIBER, PAGE
David and Catharine Coope	James Stainburn	February 16, 1847	159, 482
James and Mary Stainburn	Joseph Werkmeister	January 30, 1865	653, 340
Joseph Werkmeister	Elizabeth Holz Andrew Holz	May 2, 1891	2042, 511
Elizabeth and Andrew Holz	Johanna Corcoran	April 9, 1892	2107, 416
Johanna Corcoran	Elizabeth Holz	June 9, 1892	2120, 427
Elizabeth Holz	Martha Metz	November 3, 1893	2513, 379
Andrew Holz	John Freitag; Henry F. Schild; Adam Bauer; Martha Meth; William, Eugene and Andrew Hempel	January 14, 1900	3411, 81
John Freitag; Henry F. Schild; Adam Bauer; Martha Meth; William, Eugene and Andrew Hempel	Otto Huber, (exc. of)	January 14, 1900	3411, 83
Martha Meth, (exc. of)	John Freitag; Henry F. Schild; Adam Bauer; Martha Meth; William,	January 14, 1900	13, 363

GRANTORS	GRANTEES	DATE OF RECORDING	LIBER, PAGE
	Eugene and Andrew Hempel		
Otto Huber, (exc. of)	Joseph Huber John F. Clarke Otto Huber Jr.	June 17, 1915	4128, 7
William A. & Sadie Holz	North Cape Realty Corp.	September 1, 1938	5635, 379
North Cape Realty Corp.	William A. Holz	September 1, 1938	5635, 378
William A. Holz	Edward A. & Teresa A. Citro	May 14, 1947	7125, 587
Edward A. & Teresa M. Citro	William & Matilda Dede	September 28, 1954	8276, 22

Lot 8 – (808 Metropolitan Avenue)

808 Metropolitan Avenue, Lot 8, is an irregular-shaped lot that encompasses the northwestern corner of block 2916. It's northerly border fronts 140' on Metropolitan Avenue, its westerly border fronts some 136' on Bushwick Avenue, and it is bound easterly by Lot 14 (824 Metropolitan Avenue).

During the second half of the nineteenth century, present day Lot 8 consisted of six individual building lots of varying sizes. The six plots forming the entirety of present-day Lot 8 ultimately came into the possession of Cornelius Jones, a blacksmith, between the years of 1845-1860. 'Jones blacksmith' is one of the earliest structures noted on the block and the first on present-day Lot 8 (Map 11).

Jones was deceased by 1860 and the property transferred to his wife, Catherine, and daughter, Elizabeth. The six lots they inherited were identified in nineteenth century deeds as "Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 38." However, both women dispersed of the parcels in asymmetric apportionments. For instance, a deed between Elizabeth and Catherine in 1860 shows Elizabeth conveying, "a cut off the rear" from a typical 25' x 100' property lot. A thorough examination of the nineteenth century records has been undertaken to determine as closely as possible an accurate timeline of occupancy for each parcel comprising present day Lot 8 (Table 7).

Lots 1 and 2

Lots 1 and 2 formed a contiguous irregular-shaped lot in the northwestern most corner of Lot 8. Beginning at the southeast corner at the intersection of present-day Metropolitan and Bushwick Avenue, it's northern border spanned 65' which fronted Metropolitan Avenue, it's western border spanned 110.6' along Bushwick Avenue, it's southern border stretched 38' along the northern border of "Lot 38," and it's eastern border spanned 100' which abutted "Lot 3." These original property boundaries are most closely depicted on GM Hopkins 1880 Map (Map 12). On August 20, 1845, David and Catharine Coope conveyed "Lot 1" and "Lot 2" to Cornelius Jones. David and Catharine Coope again conveyed the property to Jones on November 14, 1849. Per the 1868 Higginson map, these are 2 Metropolitan Avenue and 51, 53 and 55 Bushwick Avenue.

According to the 1880 census Catherine and Elizabeth Jones did not live in any of these properties. 51 Bushwick Avenue is rented to the Gerlinger Family. Frank Gerlinger's occupation is listed as "Keeps Beer Saloon. He lived with his wife Josephine and their three children, as well as a cousin and a servant. Frank and his wife Josephine were German immigrants. 53 Bushwick Avenue was occupied by two households. Benjamin Lyons, a shoemaker originally from England lived his wife Rachael and their 4 children. Conrad Becker, a wheelwright originally from Germany, lived with his wife Katie and their 3 children. 55 Bushwick Avenue was also occupied by two families, the Sangers and the Jacobs (United States Census 1880).

By 1900 the street addresses along Bushwick Avenue have changed on maps (Map 14) – No. 51 Bushwick Avenue is now No. 3 Bushwick Avenue, No. 53 is No. 7 and No. 55 is No. 9. Marie Jacobs and her daughter are the only consistent residents at these addresses in 1900 but are no longer living at this address in 1910 (United States Census 1900 and 1910). There is no listing for No. 3 Bushwick Avenue. There are no entries for any of the Bushwick Avenue addresses beginning in 1920 suggesting that this property has shifted to commercial use. The 1940s tax photo shows the lot is a Used Car lot (Image).

Lot 38

Lot 38 formed the rear portion of present-day Lot 8. Its original form most closely resembles Lot 65 and Lot 65a on GM Hopkins Map 1880 (Map 12), 59 Bushwick Avenue on the 1868 Higginson Map (Map 10). On November 4, 1845, James Schenck settled a mortgage with David Coope for a number of lots on Block 2916, which included "Lot 38." The settlement of the mortgage allowed the property to pass into the custody of Cornelius Jones. On July 31, 1849, Cornelius Jones and his wife, Catherine, conveyed "Lot 1," "Lot 2," and "Lot 38" to Francis J. Bennett. That same day, Bennett and his wife, Hannah, conveyed the same properties to into the sole possession of Catherine Jones. By 1860 Catherine had remarried Thomas M. Williams. On February 8th, 1860, Elizabeth Hughes – the daughter of Cornelius and Catherine – conveyed with her husband, John Hughes, a "cut off the rear of 'Lot 3'" to Catherine. The land became consolidated with "Lot 38." On May 19, 1866, Catherine and Thomas M. Williams conveyed a part of "Lot 38" to Demosthenes Procopiadi. The exact property boundaries for this specific conveyance are aligned to Lot 65 on the 1880 GM Hopkins Map (Map 12). Per the 1868 Higginson map this corresponds to 59 Bushwick Avenue (Map 10).

In 1880 this property was occupied by Ferdinand Goldbeck and his family. Ferdinand was a German immigrant who worked as a table maker from Germany. Another family, Francis Lutz and his daughter are also listed (United States Census 1880).

The 1898 Belcher Hyde map lists this address as 11 Bushwick Avenue (Map 14). No corresponding entry was found in the 1900, or later census records.

Lots 3, 4 and 5

Lot 3 was originally an individual 25' x 100' building lot. The westerly boundary of the lot was located 65' east of the southeast corner at the intersection of Metropolitan and Bushwick Avenue, and it fronted 25' along Metropolitan Avenue. "Lot 3" was purportedly conveyed by Hannah Brown to David Lyons between the years of 1836-1839, though no record for the transaction has been found. On July 6, 1846, a Master in Chancery for the State of New York conveyed the

property to Cornelius Jones. A conveyance between James Schenck and Cornelius Jones was made for the property on the same date.

Lots 4 and 5 were originally two contiguous 25' x 100' building lots. The westerly boundary of Lot 4 was located 100' east of the southeast corner at the intersection of Metropolitan and Bushwick Avenue, while the westerly boundary for Lot 5 was located 125' east of the same intersection. Both fronted 25' along Metropolitan Avenue. On February 25, 1846, David and Catharine Coope conveyed "Lot 4" and "Lot 5" to Cornelius Jones.

On February 20, 1860 Catherine and Thomas M. Williams conveyed to her daughter, Elizabeth, "Lot 4, 5 and part of Lot 3." On November 6, 1862, Elizabeth and her husband, John Hughes, conveyed the property to Thomas Cruttenden. Cruttenden and his wife, Hannah, then conveyed the property into the sole ownership of John Hughes on the same day. Six years later, on August 21, 1866, John Hughes conveyed the same premises to Albert Fredrick.

The 1868 Higginson map shows lots 3, 4 and 5 as being developed as No. 8, No. 10 and No.12 Metropolitan Avenue. By 1900 these would be 818, 820 and 822 Metropolitan Avenue (Images 4, 5 and 6).

Albert Fredrick appears in public record again on July 9, 1868 with his wife, Louisa when the couple conveyed "Lot 3" to Michael Kahlben. On September 30, 1869 Albert and Louisa conveyed "Lot 5" to John G. Ruoff. The executors for the estate of Johanna Ruoff transferred the property to Elizabeth Wendel on January 7, 1885. Specific reference to occupation on "Lot 4" is not made again until November of 1958 – the chain of conveyance for those titles are provided below (Table 7).

"Lot 3" remained in the possession of Kahlben and his wife, Karoline, until January 22, 1874 when it was conveyed by them to Freidrich W. Fleeer. Fleeer and his wife, Anna, then transferred the property on January 4, 1877 to Paul Kernn. Kern, along with his wife, Louisa, conveyed the property Anna A. Baum on March 31, 1883. Several days later, on April 2, 1883, Baum conveyed the property to Louisa H. Kern, giving her sole possession of the premises.

Limited additional records of conveyance for landowners associated with present-day Lot 8 on Block 2916 have been located. This information is included in Table 7 presented below. However, the deeds of conveyance for these transactions were inaccessible¹⁰, it cannot be determined which of the specific six lots comprising Lot 8 the owners may have occupied.

In 1880 No. 8 Metropolitan Avenue was occupied by the owners Paul and Louisa Kernn. Both were German immigrants and Paul worked as a tailor and Louisa is listed as a "Tailoress". The Kernns also rented to two families, the Angers and the Baums, both of German descent (United States Census 1880). In 1900 six families are listed as renters at 818 Metropolitan Avenue. They are Henry and Katie Hoffman; P and Lizzie Fling; George and Lizzie Kratz; Michael and Lizzie

¹⁰ These pages were missing from conveyance records located at both the Brooklyn City Register's Office and the off-site location in Jamaica, Queens.

Best and their grown daughter; Ferth and Clara Wankmuller and their daughter; and Frank and Louise Schore and Louise's two brothers (United States Census 1900)

However, in the 1910 census four families are listed – Herman Wiegard and his wife, both German immigrants; Mary Best, also a German immigrant; James Dee, his wife and three daughters; and Charles and Josephine Zinsmeister. By 1920 an entirely different set of renters are present at 818 Metropolitan Avenue which has now been divided into six apartments (United States Census 1920).

No. 10 Metropolitan Avenue was rented by five different families in 1880 – Margaret McComes; Christiana Rinklin and her grand-daughter Rosey; Anthony and Paulina Yeager and their two children; Margaret Kesler and her two grown children; and John and Mary Clark and their two children. Two of the renters also had boarders living with them (United States Census 1880). In 1900 there are 11 families living at 820 Metropolitan Avenue (United States Census 1900).

The 1920 Census records a “Rear House” at 820 Metropolitan Avenue. The main building is rented to four families and the rear house is rented to five families (United States Census 1920). The comparison of number of families between 1900 and 1920 suggests that the rear house was extant in 1910. This would account for 11 families being listed at this address in 1910. As with the other properties there is no consistency between the families between the ten-year census periods.

As noted above, John G. Ruoff was owner of portion of present-day Lot 8 along with present day Lots 14 and 16. Based on census records the Ruoff family lived at No. 12 Metropolitan Avenue (United States Census 1880) which would become 822 Metropolitan Avenue (Image 6). The Ruoff family are listed as the sole occupants of 822 Metropolitan Avenue through to the 1920 Census. By 1930, brothers John and Eugene Ruoff, both in their 60s are still living in the house while also renting to Patrick Ofulcher, a tugboat fireman originally from Ireland, his wife Catherine and their two daughters (United States Census 1930). Ten years later, the Sanderson family are renting the house.

The Ruoff family owned 822 Metropolitan Avenue until 1958 when it is sold to Constantine Pappas who immediately transfers it to Lenmar Incorporated. This was the eastern most portion of what would become present-day Lot 8. Other portions of what would become present-day Lot 8 were sold off to commercial interests by the mid-twentieth century.

Present-day Lot 8 adjoins the development site and is occupied by an active Speedway gasoline filling (810 Metropolitan Avenue). As noted in the EAS the 1951 through Sanborn 1977 maps show a gasoline filling station at 5 Bushwick Avenue (Environmental Studies Corporation 2019).

The EAS also notes that there have been five spill incidents identified at 810 Metropolitan Avenue. These all required the remediation of petroleum impacted soil and groundwater prior to regulatory closure by NYSDEC. Several portions of the area have been previously disturbed ranging from 2' – 12' below surface (Figure 1).



Image 7: 1940s tax photo Block 2916, Lot 8 – 808 Metropolitan Avenue.



Image 8: 1940s tax photo Block 2916, Lot 11 - 818 Metropolitan Avenue.



Image 9: 1940s tax photo Block 2916, Lot 12 – 820-822 Metropolitan Avenue.

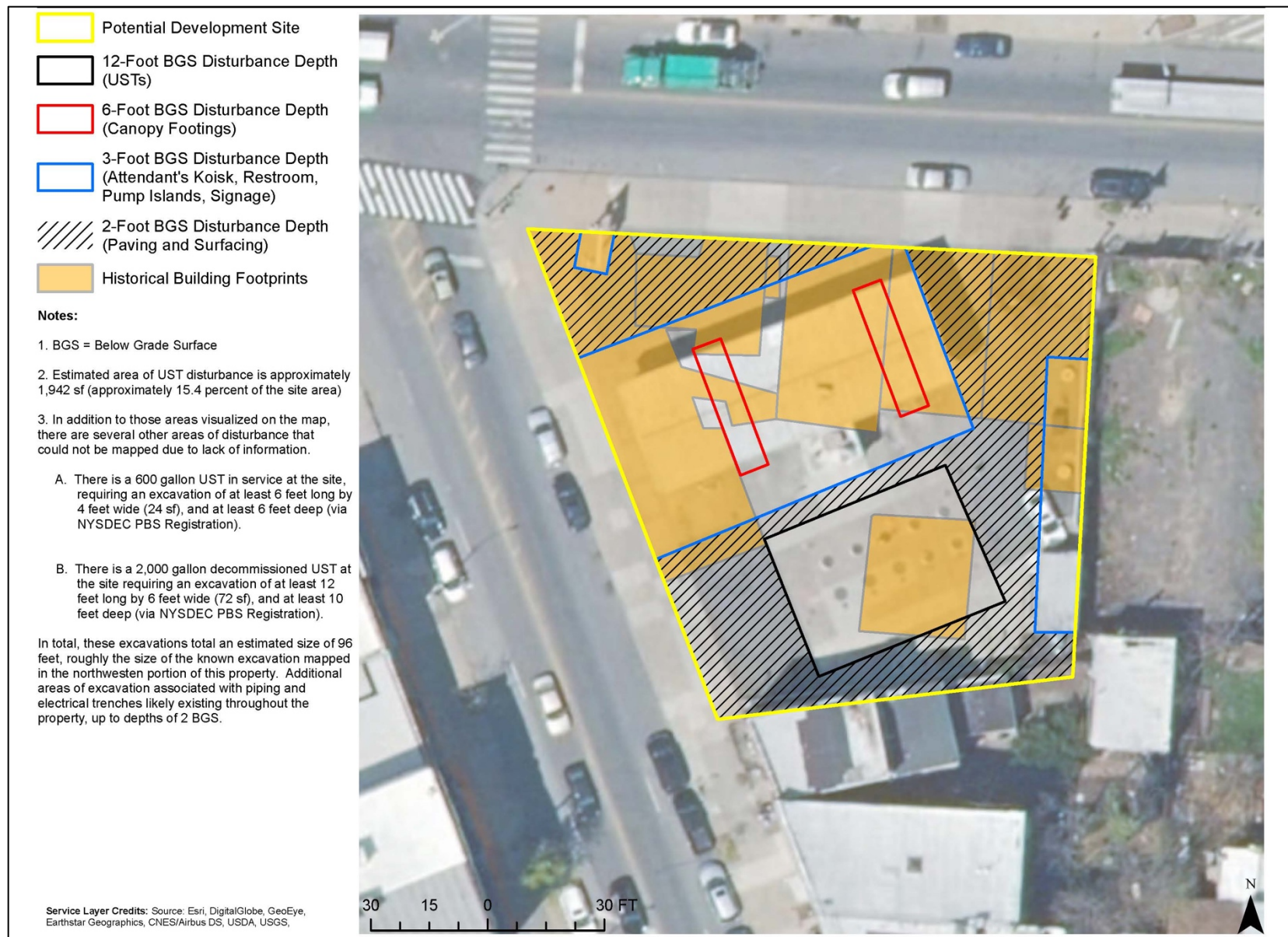


Figure 1: Lot 8 Areas of Disturbance.

Table 8: Property owners – Lot 8, Block 2916 (808 Metropolitan Avenue).

GRANTORS	GRANTEES	DATE OF RECORDING	REMARKS
David & Catharine Coope	Cornelius Jones	August 20, 1845 (V. 135, p. 128)	Lots 1 and 2
David & Catharine Coope	Cornelius Jones	November 14, 1849 (V. 204, p. 339)	Lots 1 and 2
James Schenck	Cornelius Jones	November 4, 1845 (V. 138, p. 373)	Lot 38
Cornelius & Catherine Jones	Francis J. Bennett	July 31, 1849 (V. 199, p. 315)	Lot 1, 2 and 38
Francis J. & Hannah Bennett	Catherine Jones	July 31, 1849 (V. 199, p. 318)	Lot 1, 2 and 38
Elizabeth & John Hughes	Catherine Williams	February 8, 1860 (V. 518, p. 490)	“A cut off the rear” of Lot 3, which was consolidated with the land forming Lot 38
Catherine & Thomas M. Williams	Demosthenes Procopiadi	May 19, 1866 (V. 709, p. 145)	A portion of Lot 38
David & Catharine Coope	Cornelius Jones	February 25, 1846 (V. 144, p. 104)	Lot 4 and 5
Master in Chancery	Cornelius Jones	July 6, 1846 (V. 149, p. 439)	Lot 3
James Schenck	Cornelius Jones	July 6, 1846 (V. 204, p. 341)	Lot 3
Catherine & Thomas M. Williams	Elizabeth Hughes	February 20, 1860 (V. 519, p. 423)	Lot 4, 5 and part of Lot 3
Elizabeth & John Hughes	Thomas Cruttenden	February 20, 1860 (V. 519, p. 156)	Lot 4, 5 and part of Lot 3
Thomas & Hannah Cruttenden	John Hughes	February 20, 1860 (V. 519, p. 158)	Lot 4, 5 and part of Lot 3
John Hughes	Albert Fredrick	August 21, 1866 (V. 719, p. 530)	Lot 4, 5 and part of 3
Albert & Louisa Fredrick	Michael Kahlbehn	July 9, 1868 (V. 836, p. 100)	Lot 3
Demosthony & Sarah Procopiadi	Mary McAdam	December 30, 1868 (V. 864, p. 470)	Present-day Lot 8
Albert and Louise Friedrich	John G. Ruoff	September 30, 1869 (V. 916, 474)	Lot 5
Michael & Karoline Kalbehn	Freidrich W. Fleer	January 22, 1874 (V. 1142, p. 253)	Lot 3
Freiderich W. & Anna B. Fleer	Paul Kernn	January 4, 1877 (V. 1263, 360)	Lot 3
Paul Kernn & Louisa H. Kernn	Anna A. Baum	March 31, 1883 (V. 1501, p. 423)	Lot 3
Anna A. Baum	Louisa H. Kernn	April 2, 1883 (V. 1501, p. 243)	Lot 3
Johanna Ruoff, exc. of	Elizabeth Wendel	January 7, 1885 (V. 1587, p. 455)	Lot 5

GRANTORS	GRANTEES	DATE OF RECORDING	REMARKS
Mary Mc Adam	Maria M. Jacob	July 9, 1888 (V. 1821, p. 98)	Present-day Lot 8
Louisa H. Kernn	Maria M. Jacob	August 28, 1888 (V. 1829, p. 519)	Present-day Lot 8
Anthony Klein, widow & excr. Of	Christian Christner	December 23, 1893 (V. 2215, p. 37)	Present-day Lot 8
Maria M. Jacob	Louis Ermak	April 25, 1894 (V. 2234, p. 548)	Present-day Lot 8
Maria M. Jacob	Christian Christner	September 24, 1900 (V. 10, p. 170)	Present-day Lot 8 (Lease)
Maria M. Jacob	Sundel Hyman	July 14, 1905 (V. 26, p. 331)	Present-day Lot 8 (Lease)
Sundel Hyman	Margaret Ruoff	March 29, 1911 (V. 3284, p. 220)	Present-day Lot 8
Joseph and Grace Serpico	Aaron Schneiderman	November 8, 1928 (V. 4990, p. 1)	Present-day Lot 8 (Lease)
Aaron Schneiderman	David Lishansky	November 8, 1928 (V. 4990, p. 4)	Present-day Lot 8 (Asst. of Lease)
David Lishansky	Aaron Schneiderman	November 8, 1928 (V. 7169, p. 325)	Present-day Lot 8 (Mortgage on Lease)
Alex Rosenthal Hyman Sundel	818 Metropolitan Ave. Corp.	December 11, 1950 (V. 7706, 653)	Present-day Lot 8
818 Metropolitan Ave. Corp.	Davdian Holding Corp.	March 3, 1952 (V. 7905, p. 624)	Present-day Lot 8
Davdian Holding Corp.	Metwick Holding Corp.	June 29, 1955 (V. 8354, p. 494)	Present-day Lot 8
Metwick Holding Corp.	Carvel Stores Realty Corp.	November 9, 1955 (V. 8332, p. 17)	Present-day Lot 8
Theresa Ruoff	Constantine Pappas	November 25, 1958 (8680, p. 632)	Lot 4
Constantine Pappas	Lenmar Inc.	November 25, 1958 (V. 8680, p. 604)	Lot 4
Lenmar Incorporated	820 Metropolitan Ave. Corp.	October 11, 1960 (V. 8865, p. 500)	Lot 4
820 Metropolitan Ave Corp.	Orlando Peter	July 13, 1961 (V. 8937, p. 155)	Lot 4

Lot 17 – (834 Metropolitan Avenue)

Lot 17 is a 25' x 100' building lot. The westerly boundary of the lot is located some 240' east of the southeast corner at the intersection of Metropolitan and Bushwick Avenue, and it fronts 25' along Metropolitan Avenue.

On March 5, 1846 David and Catharine Coope deeded two opposing building lots, identified by them as “Lot 8” and “Lot 44” to Charles Cook, a gentleman of Newtown. “Lot 8” was present-day Lot 17.

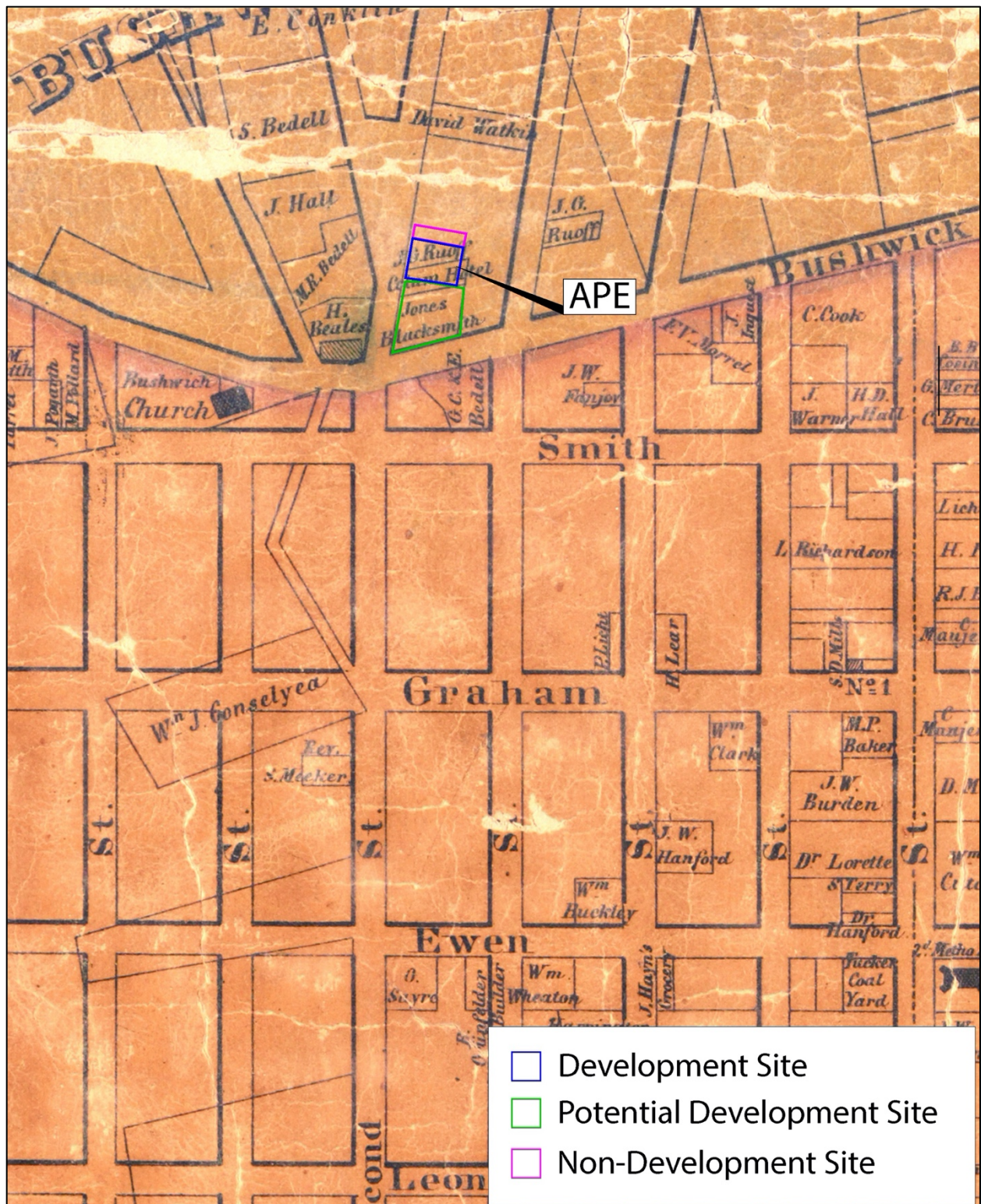
Four years later, on October 24, 1850 Cook and his wife, Grace, transferred both properties into the possession of Ralph J. Chaffee. Chaffee was a physician living in Windsor, Connecticut with his wife, Alleta. The couple was still based in Connecticut on December 7, 1860 when they conveyed the lots to Asahel Chapin. Asahel and his wife, Louise, retained a lot on Devoe Street for themselves; and on July 2, 1867, they transferred Lot 8 to James Baird. The property appears again in public record as being in the possession of Alonzo H. Baird, Rudolph Baird and Ellen Baird. Together, they conveyed or mortgaged the property on September 25, 1906 to Philip Kramer and Michael Creamer. Kramer and Creamer parted with the property a year later, on July 16th, 1907, when they deeded it to Alexander Chaieski (Chase) and Jan Bogdanowicz (Bogdan), who presumably held the premises as tenants in common. This is the first record to assign a street address to the property (834 Metropolitan Avenue). Maps do not depict any rear yard structures.

According to the 1880 United States Census, 20 Metropolitan Avenue was run as a boarding house occupied by Phoebe A. McGregor and her daughter Mrs. Charles Sears. By 1900 two families are renting at 834 Metropolitan Avenue. Willie Bedell, a carpenter, and his wife and their 3 daughters and the Willsey family, William and Carrie and their 3 children. As with the other properties the residents change along with the census records (see Appendix C).

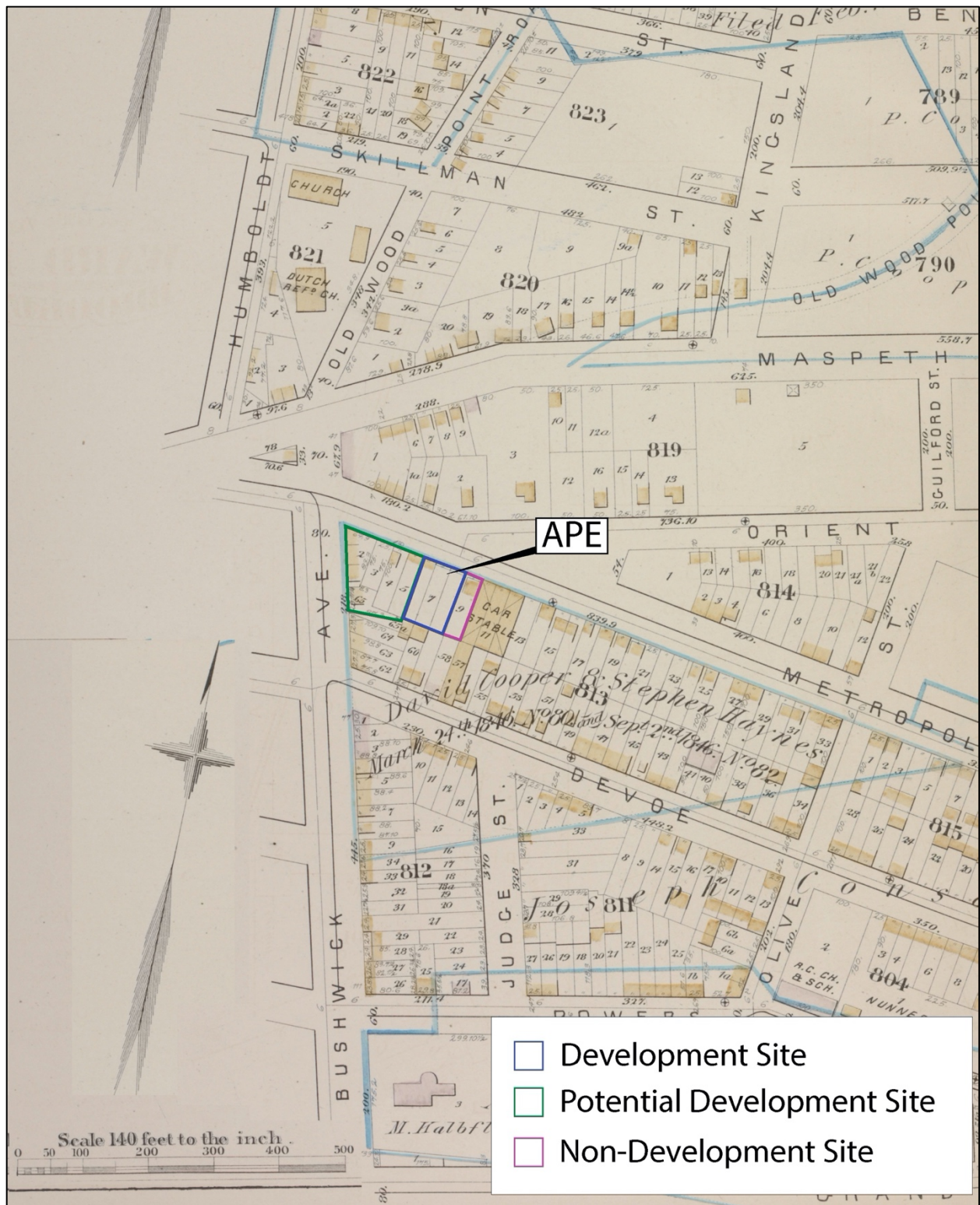
On June 29, 1932, Helen Aniolowska deeded her ¼ interest in the premises to William Bogdanowicz and William S. Bogdan. The last historic record for the property shows Alexander Chaieski deeded the entire premises to Margret and Alexander Chase.

Table 9: Property owners – Lot 17, Block 2916 (834 Metropolitan Avenue).

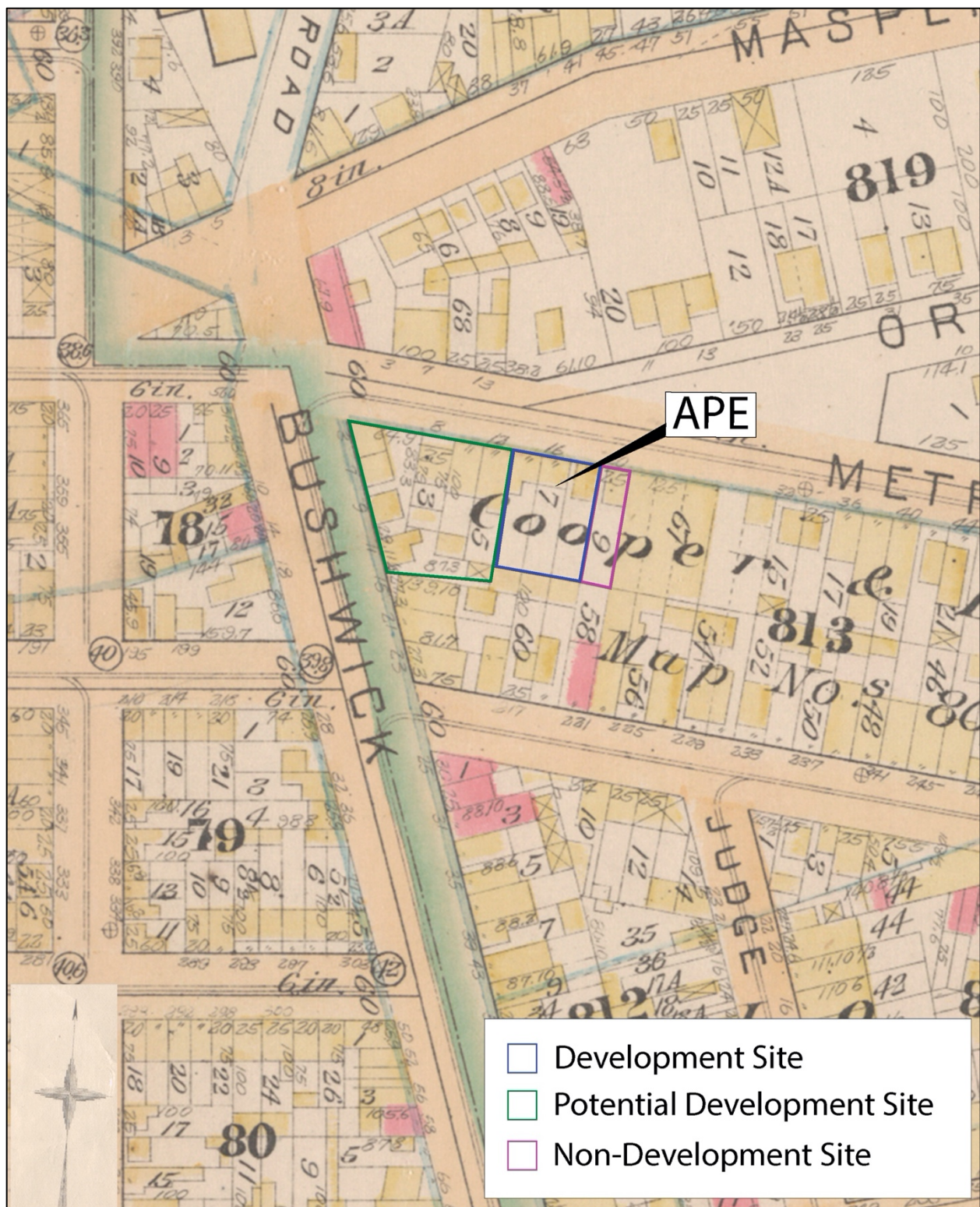
GRANTORS	GRANTEES	DATE OF RECORDING	LIBER, PAGE
David and Catharine Coope	Charles Cook	March 5, 1846	144, 277
Charles and Grace Cook	Ralph J. Chaffee	October 24, 1850	228, 179
Ralph J. and Alleta A. Chaffee	Asahel Chapin	December 7, 1860	543, 54
Asahel and Louise Chapin	James Baird	July 2, 1867	769, 445
Alonzo H., Rudolph and Ellen Baird	Philip Kramer; and Mike Creamer	September 25, 1906	31, 118
Philip Kramer; and Mike Creamer	Alexander Chaieski; and Jan Bogdanowicz	July 16, 1907	3026, 55
Helen Aniolowska	William Bogdanowicz; and William S. Bogdan	June 29, 1932	5281, 36
Alexander Chase (Chaieski)	Alexander and Margret Chase	July 30, 1954	8259, 467



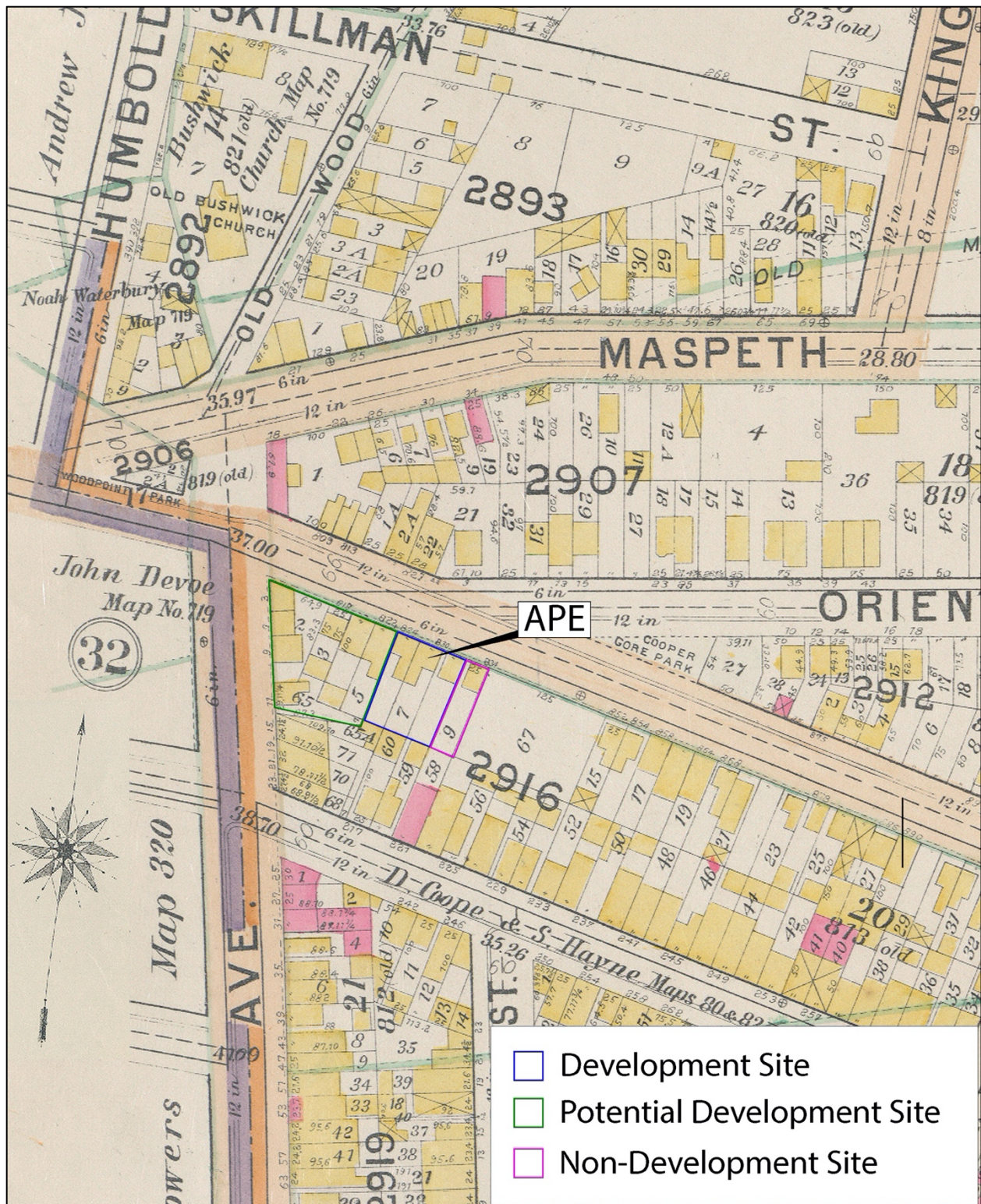
Map 11: Map of the City of Williamsburg and town of Bushwick, including Greenpoint with part of the City of Brooklyn. Thomas W. Field 1852.



Map 12: Detailed Estate and Old Farm Line Atlas of the City of Brooklyn. Part of Ward 18. Brooklyn. Vol. 2, Plate D. G.M. Hopkins & Co. 1880.



Map 13: Robinson's atlas of the city of Brooklyn, New York: embracing all territory within its corporate limits, from official records, private plans and actual surveys. Part of Wards 15, 17 & 18. Brooklyn, N.Y. Plate 14. New York: E. Robinson & Co. 1886.



Map 14: Atlas of the Brooklyn borough of the City of New York. Part of Wards 16 & 18. Land Map Section, No. 10. Vol. 1, Double Page Plate No. 36. E. B. Hyde & Co. 1898.



Map 15: *Atlas of the borough of Brooklyn, City of New York*. Part of Ward 18, Section 10. Brooklyn, Vol. 3, Double Page Plate No. 19. E. Belcher Hyde 1904.



Map 16: *Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York*. Part of Sections 9 & 10. Vol. 1, Plate 14. G.W. Bromley & Co. 1908.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

The lots within the project area have been developed since the mid-nineteenth century. Prior to this they were a central part of the historic town of Bushwick and at a crossroads of two Native American trails. These trails would become Metropolitan Avenue and Bushwick Avenue. Both are outside the APE. There is no direct indication or evidence of Native American occupation of the Project Area and this determined to have a low to moderate sensitivity for prehistoric resources.

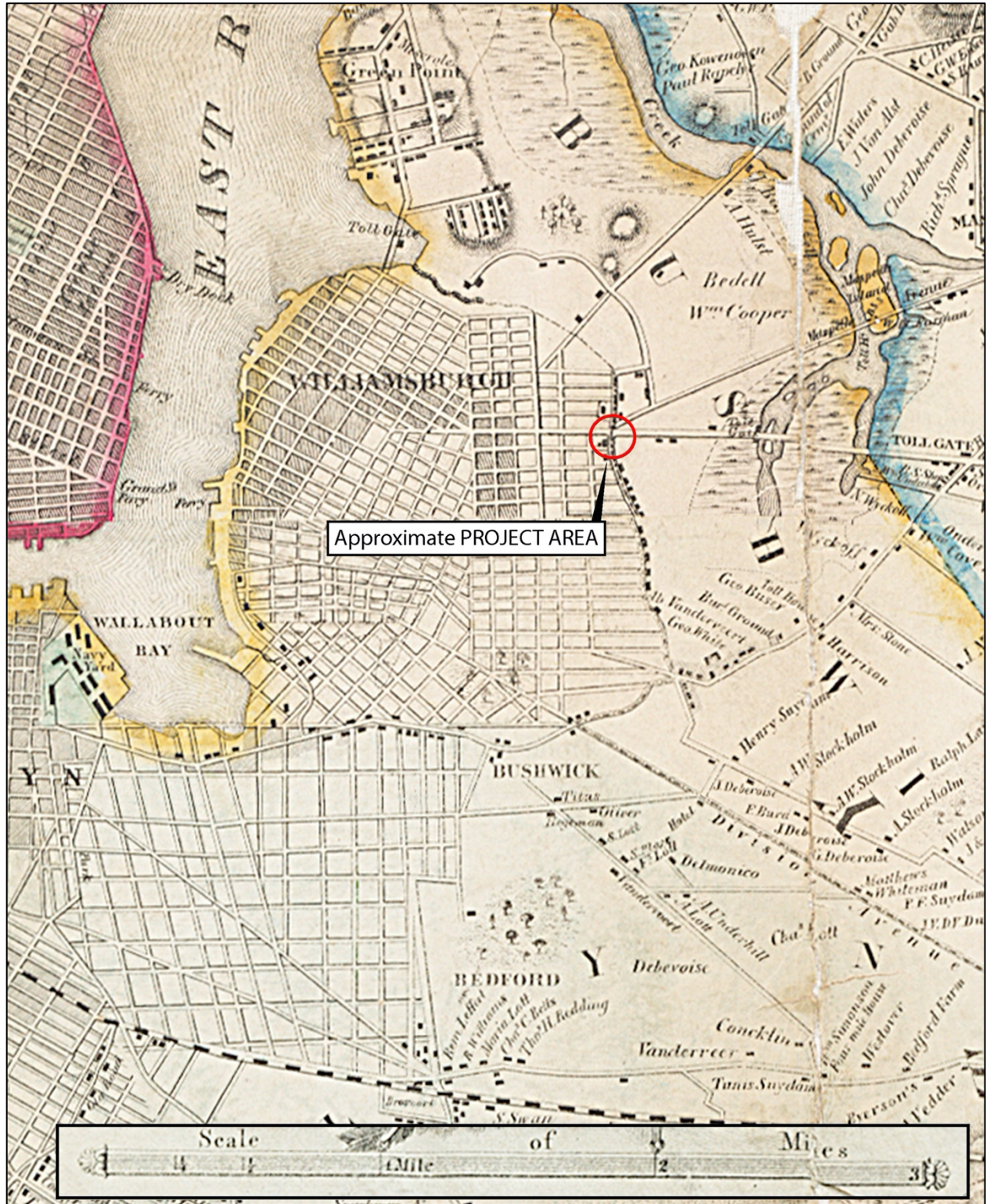
Development in the mid-nineteenth century altered the natural landscape as streets and housing were developed. The project area would be fully developed sometime after the mid-point of the nineteenth century. The initial development of the area was residential, with some buildings having a commercial space at street level. However, minimal information was found in nineteenth century city directories regarding commercial activities within the Project Area.

The development of the Project Area and vicinity following the mid-nineteenth century is evidenced on several historic maps. The 1849 Sidney map is the first to show general development of the area with structures along Bushwick Avenue and the street grid laid to the west in Williamsburg (Map 17). As a major crossroads it also appears that this area was laid with sewer and water lines relatively early. The 1868 Higginson Map is the first map to show substantial development in the Project Area itself. This map depicts the developed house lots and fire hydrants along Metropolitan Avenue and Devoe Street to the south (Map 18). The development of the area is further evidenced on the 1869 Dripps map which shows rail lines running along both Metropolitan and Bushwick Avenues (Map 19). The Metropolitan rail line and the fire hydrants can also be seen on the 1880 Bromley map (Map 20). Later maps (e.g. Bromley 1916) show even greater utility detail (Map 21).

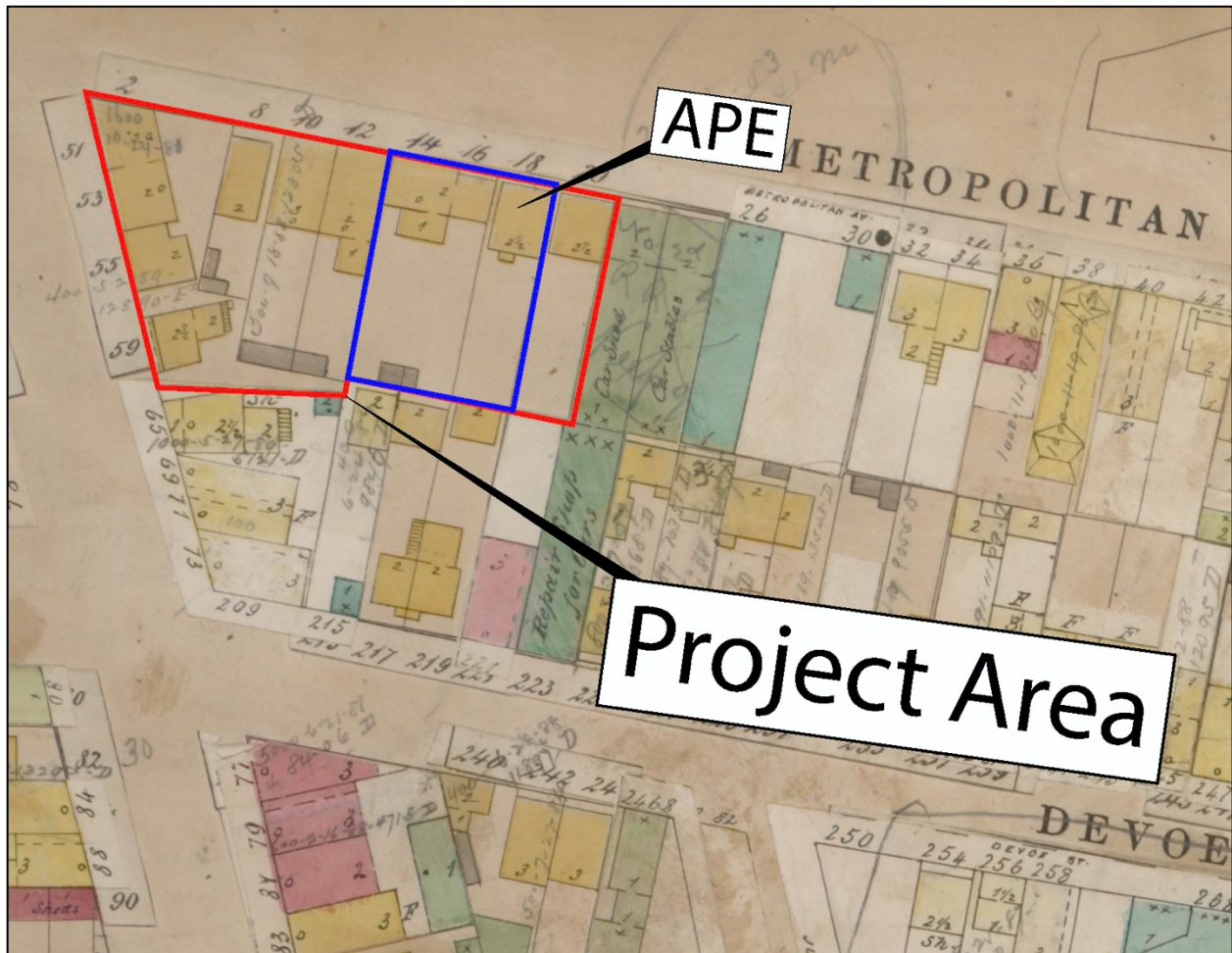
The 1868 Higginson map does depict “outbuildings” on four of the Project Area lots, including 824 Metropolitan Avenue, present-day lot 14. The specific use of these “outbuildings” is unidentified. This same map shows hydrants on the block suggesting that water lines were available. Sewer lines are not present on maps of the Project Area until 1898. Based on the presence of “outbuildings” on earlier maps, it is possible the Project Area and APE structures were constructed with limited, or no water access, and no sewer access.

In consideration of this, there is a moderate to high potential for the recovery of historic resources within the Project Area and APE. Historic maps show a rear yard structure on Lots 14 and 16 beginning in 1868. These may represent a privy or other common backyard feature. No rear yard structures are documented on Lot 17 but the minimal disturbance to the area also suggests the potential for the recovery of archaeological resources. These three lots would produce materials associated with the various working class families that inhabited the structures.

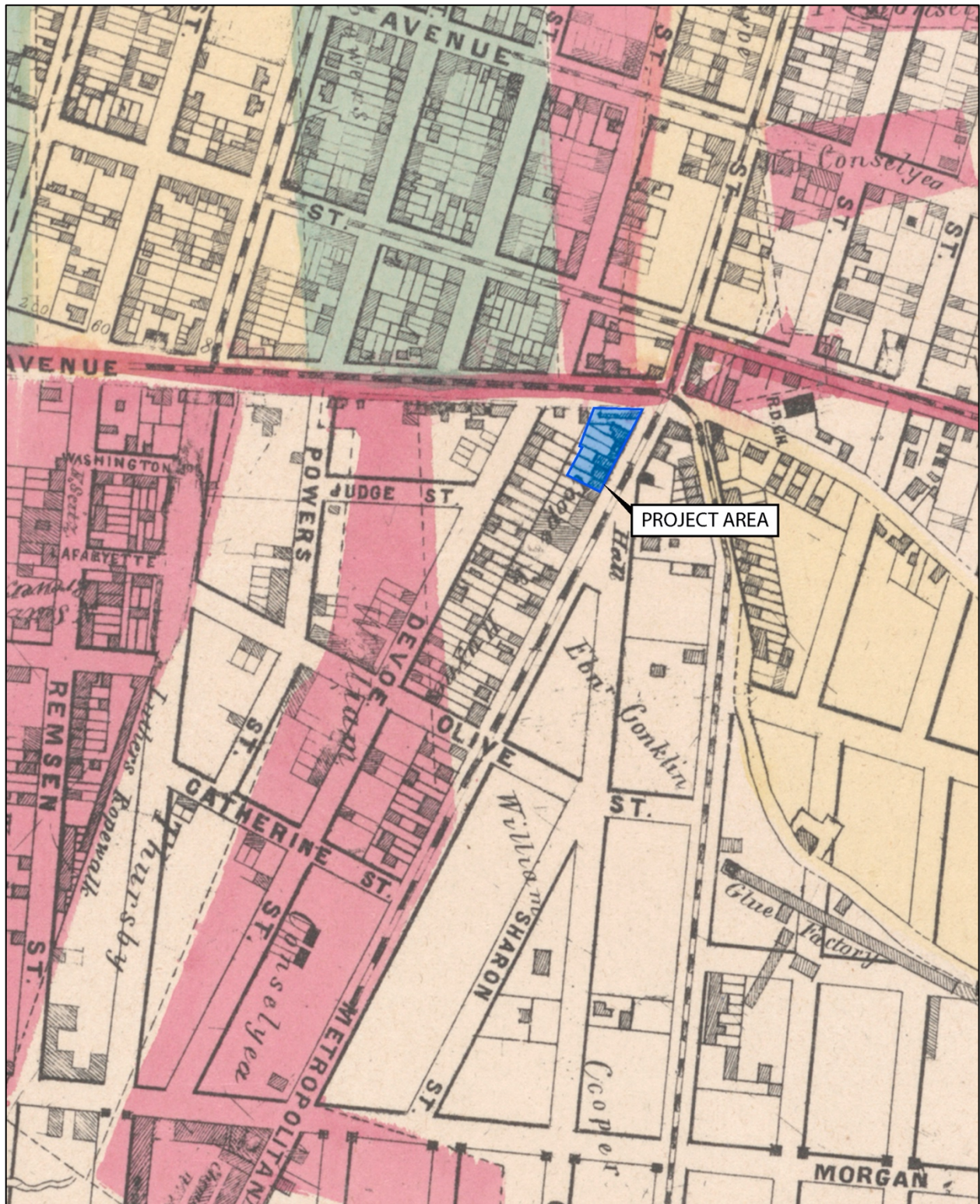
The property with the greatest potential for direct association of potential archaeological resources and past occupants is the former 822 Metropolitan Avenue, presently part of Lot 8, which is outside the APE. However, this lot has been subject to various disturbances ranging from 2’ – 12’ below ground surface and is therefore determined to have a low potential for the recovery of archaeological materials.



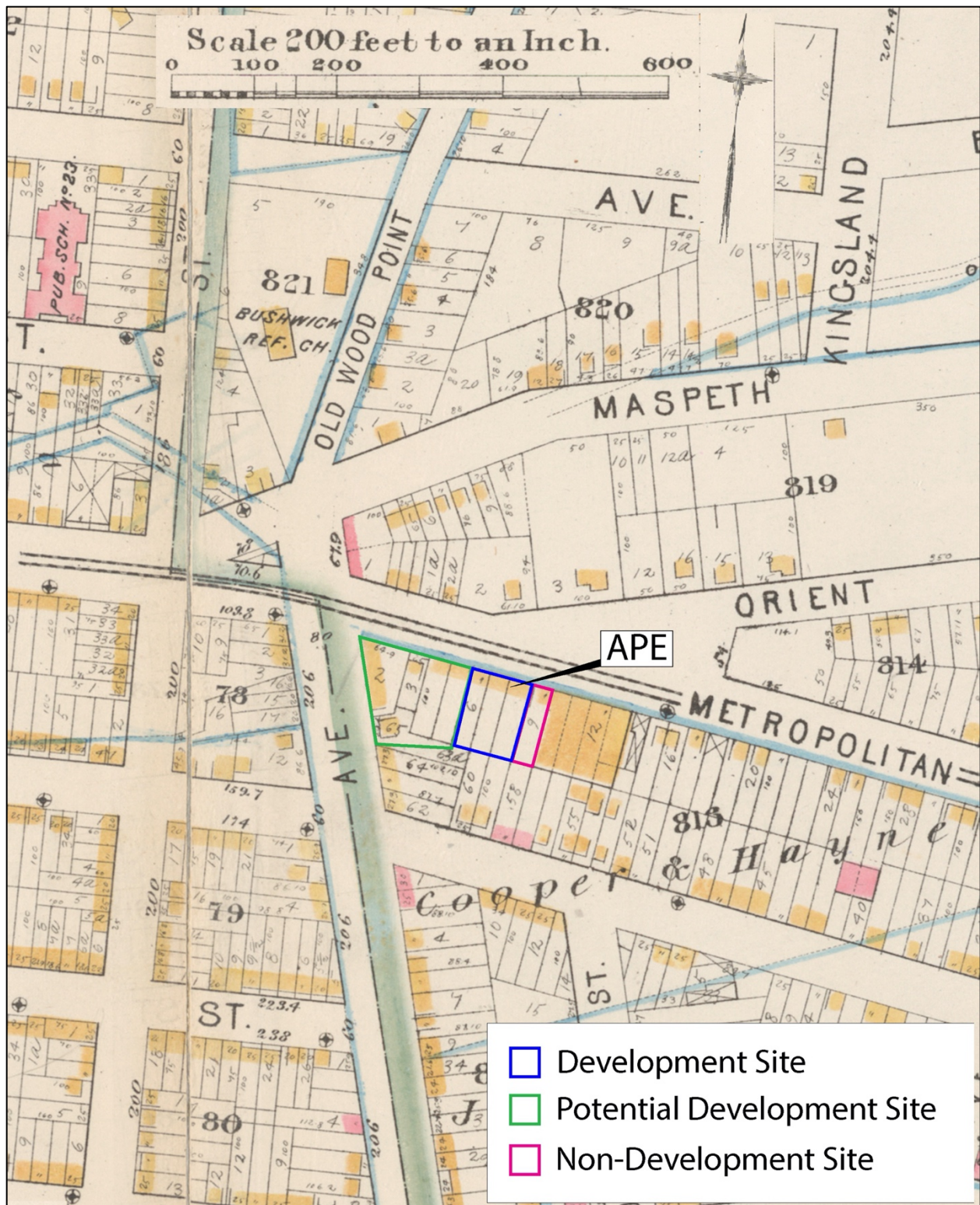
Map 17: Sidney's map of twelve miles around New-York. Sidney 1849.



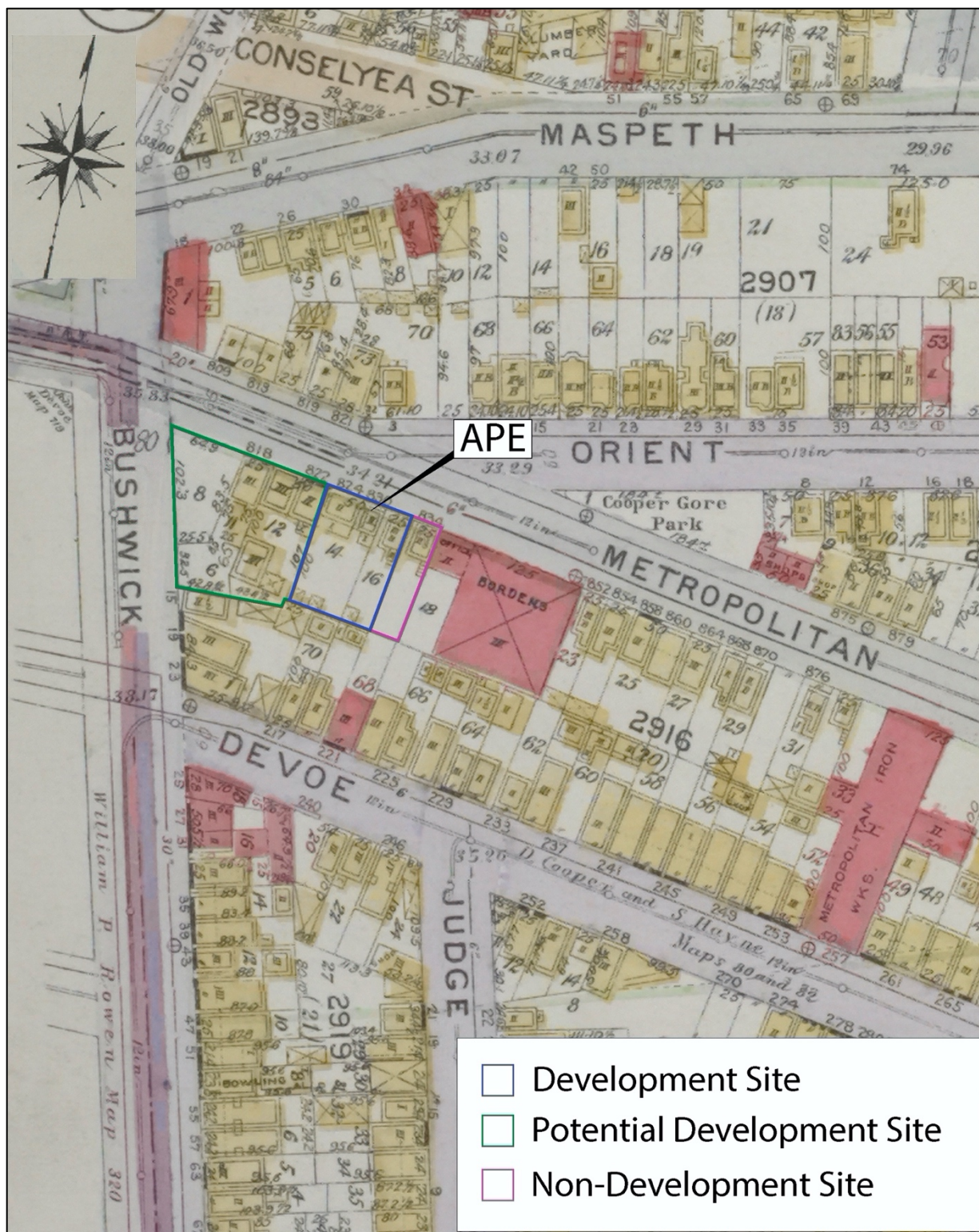
Map 18: Project Area zoom of *Higginson's Insurance Maps of the City of Brooklyn L.I. Vol. 4*, Double Page Plate No. 84. J. H. Higginson 1868.



Map 19: Map of the City of Brooklyn: being the former cities of Brooklyn & Williamsburgh and the town of Bushwick, as consolidated January 1st, 1855 by an act of the legislature of the State of New York. Sheet 7 M. Dripps 1869.



Map 20: Atlas of the entire city of Brooklyn, complete in one volume; from actual surveys and official records. Part of Wards 15, 16 & 18. City of Brooklyn. Plate 27. Geo. W. Bromley 1880.



Map 21: *Atlas of the borough of Brooklyn, city of New York*. Part of Wards 16 & 18, Section 10. Brooklyn, Vol. 1, 2nd Part, Double Page Plate No. 36. E. B. Hyde & Co. 1916.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

Of the four lots are part of the rezoning application and assessed in this study, only two are slated for development. Recommendations are made for all the lots cited in the rezoning application

However only two lots, 14 and 16, are considered the Area of Potential Effect for this project.

Lots 14 and 16

There exists a moderate to high potential for the recovery of mid- to late-nineteenth century resources associated with the working class residents of the properties. Therefore, it is recommended that Phase I B testing be undertaken in areas of the property that are likely to contain historic rear yard resources.

Lot 17

A portion of Lot 17 is part of the rezoning application it is not slated for development and is outside the APE and is not Applicant controlled. There exists a moderate potential for the recovery of mid- to late-nineteenth century resources though historic maps do not depict any rear yard structures or features. Although no further archaeological work can be recommended for the current project, as it is outside the contract of the Applicant, any future project that will impact this lot should be evaluated for their proposed impact(s).

Lot 8

Lot 8 is cited in the re-zoning application but is not part of the APE. No work is planned for this site. Per coordination between 824 Metropolitan Avenue Owner, LLC and DCP the lot has been redeveloped twice as a gas station and the entirety of the area is disturbed. Therefore, no archaeological work is recommended should this site be developed in the future.

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1820 to 1940 Census of Kings County.

Appendix A:

Administrative Record

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Project number: DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING / LA-CEQR-K

Project: 824 METROPOLITAN AVENUE

Date Received: 9/12/2019

Properties with no Architectural significance and Archaeological significance:

- 1) 808 METROPOLITAN AVENUE, BBL: 3029160008, ARCHEOLOGY FINDINGS:
HISTORIC POTENTIAL
- 2) 824 METROPOLITAN AVENUE, BBL: 3029160014, ARCHEOLOGY FINDINGS:
HISTORIC POTENTIAL
- 3) 832 METROPOLITAN AVENUE, BBL: 3029160016, ARCHEOLOGY FINDINGS:
HISTORIC POTENTIAL
- 4) 834 METROPOLITAN AVENUE, BBL: 3029160017, ARCHEOLOGY FINDINGS:
HISTORIC POTENTIAL

Comments: LPC review of archaeological sensitivity models and historic maps indicates that there is potential for the recovery of remains from 19th Century occupation on the project site. Accordingly, the Commission recommends that an archaeological documentary study be performed for this site to clarify these initial findings and provide the threshold for the next level of review, if such review is necessary (see CEQR Technical Manual 2014).

Gina Santucci

9/20/2019

SIGNATURE

Gina Santucci, Environmental Review Coordinator

DATE

File Name: 34508_FSO_DNP_09162019.docx

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Final Sign-Off (Multiple Sites)

Project number: DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING / LA-CEQR-K

Project: 824 METROPOLITAN AVENUE

Date Received: 10/1/2019

Comments: as indicated below. Properties that are individually LPC designated or in LPC historic districts require permits from the LPC Preservation department. Properties that are S/NR listed or S/NR eligible require consultation with SHPO if there are State or Federal permits or funding required as part of the action.

Properties with no Architectural significance:

- 1) 808 METROPOLITAN AVENUE, BBL: 3029160008, ARCHEOLOGY FINDINGS: HISTORIC POTENTIAL
- 2) 824 METROPOLITAN AVENUE, BBL: 3029160014, ARCHEOLOGY FINDINGS: HISTORIC POTENTIAL
- 3) 832 METROPOLITAN AVENUE, BBL: 3029160016, ARCHEOLOGY FINDINGS: HISTORIC POTENTIAL
- 4) 834 METROPOLITAN AVENUE, BBL: 3029160017, ARCHEOLOGY FINDINGS: HISTORIC POTENTIAL

Properties with Archaeological significance:

- 1) 808 METROPOLITAN AVENUE, BBL: 3029160008, ARCHEOLOGY FINDINGS: HISTORIC POTENTIAL
- 2) 824 METROPOLITAN AVENUE, BBL: 3029160014, ARCHEOLOGY FINDINGS: HISTORIC POTENTIAL
- 3) 832 METROPOLITAN AVENUE, BBL: 3029160016, ARCHEOLOGY FINDINGS: HISTORIC POTENTIAL
- 4) 834 METROPOLITAN AVENUE, BBL: 3029160017, ARCHEOLOGY FINDINGS: HISTORIC POTENTIAL

Comments: LPC is in receipt of the document:

PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT

824-832 METROPOLITAN AVENUE

BLOCK 2916 LOT #'S 14 & 16

BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11211

PREPARED FOR: 824 METROPOLITAN AVENUE OWNER, LLC

PREPARED BY: ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES CORPORATION

55 WATERMILL LANE, SUITE 200 GREAT NECK, N.Y. 11021 JULY 2019

As this document provides no new information on the archeology potential of the site, the previous comments below still apply. LPC review of archaeological sensitivity models and historic maps indicates that there is potential for the recovery of remains from 19th Century occupation on the project site. Accordingly, the Commission recommends that an archaeological documentary study be performed for this site to clarify these initial findings and provide the threshold for the next level of review, if such review is necessary (see CEQR Technical Manual 2014).



10/2/2019

SIGNATURE

Gina Santucci, Environmental Review Coordinator

DATE

File Name: 34508_FSO_DNP_10022019.docx

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Project number: DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING / LA-CEQR-K

Project: 824 METROPOLITAN AVENUE

Date Received: 10/22/2019

Comments: as indicated below. Properties that are individually LPC designated or in LPC historic districts require permits from the LPC Preservation department. Properties that are S/NR listed or S/NR eligible require consultation with SHPO if there are State or Federal permits or funding required as part of the action.

Properties with Archaeological significance:

- 1) 808 METROPOLITAN AVENUE, BBL: 3029160008, ARCHEOLOGY FINDINGS: HISTORIC POTENTIAL
- 2) 824 METROPOLITAN AVENUE, BBL: 3029160014, ARCHEOLOGY FINDINGS: HISTORIC POTENTIAL
- 3) 832 METROPOLITAN AVENUE, BBL: 3029160016, ARCHEOLOGY FINDINGS: HISTORIC POTENTIAL
- 4) 834 METROPOLITAN AVENUE, BBL: 3029160017, ARCHEOLOGY FINDINGS: HISTORIC POTENTIAL

Comments: LPC is in receipt of the document:

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, 824-832 Metropolitan Avenue

Block 2916 Lot #'S 14 & 16, Brooklyn, N.Y.11211

Prepared For: 824 Metropolitan Avenue Owner, LLC

Prepared By: Environmental Studies Corporation

55 Watermill Lane, Suite 200 Great Neck, N.Y. 11021 July 2019

Applicant has requested clarification regarding archeological potential of BBL BLOCK 2916 LOT # 8. Former street address: 822 METROPOLITAN AVENUE within present day lot 8, as well as other historic addresses/lots on present day lot 8, may not have been disturbed by construction of a gas station on this modern lot. In order for LPC to complete this assessment the exact location of underground gas tanks on measured drawings needs to be provided.

Archeology potential of the site in previous LPC comments below still applies. LPC review of archaeological sensitivity models and historic maps indicates that there is potential for the recovery of remains from 19th Century occupation on the project site. Accordingly, the Commission recommends that an archaeological documentary study be performed for this site to clarify these initial findings and provide the threshold for the next level of review, if such review is necessary (see CEQR Technical Manual 2014).



10/23/2019

SIGNATURE

Gina Santucci, Environmental Review Coordinator

DATE

File Name: 34508_FSO_DNP_10232019.docx

ARCHAEOLOGY REVIEW

Project number: LA-CEQR-K (DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING)

Project: 2629 SHELL ROAD

Date Received: 1/6/2020

Comments: as indicated below. Properties that are individually LPC designated or in LPC historic districts require permits from the LPC Preservation department. Properties that are S/NR listed or S/NR eligible require consultation with SHPO if there are State or Federal permits or funding required as part of the action.

This document only contains Archaeological review findings. If your request also requires Architecture review, the findings from that review will come in a separate document.

Comments:

LPC is in receipt of the fourth version of the following report: "Phase IA Historical Documentary and Archaeological Assessment Report for 2569 Shell Road, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, Block 7192, Lots 1, 74 and 68. Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc. January 2020". The report must be revised to incorporate LPC's comments from today 1/10/2020, 10/17/2019 and 10/28/2019 as provided below, and should include copies of this comment and previous LPC comments from 10/17/2019 and 10/28/2019 in the report.

1/10/2020 Comments:

Report has yet to address previous comments. Specifically, it needs to include copies of maps referenced including "1824 Goodrich Map of the Hudson (p. 8)" and "1946 Kelly map (p. 20)." Additionally, Maps 5 and 6, incorrectly show the project site as being split between fast land and marsh land. Report maps and text findings and recommendations need to be revised to indicate the finding that "The project site does not appear to have any portion recorded as being marsh land though some landfilling may have taken place that would potentially preserve remains from historic and Native American occupation."

Previous LPC reviews:

10/17/2019 Comments: The report is missing basic information and contains inaccuracies and errors such that conclusions presented are not supported. The report should follow LPC Guidelines for Archaeological Work, 2018, Section C.2. with due diligence to adequately provide information on all primary data sources referenced in the Guidelines or explain why such data is not included. A lot by lot history of land ownership, use and topographic disturbance along with missing historic maps needs to be provided. For example, the former residence of J.A. Williamson c. 1859 appears to have been on the site with potential to leave archaeological remains. Exact location and disturbance from buildings in the 19th and 20th centuries with discussion of possible basements and in ground disturbance

is missing. The topographic history of the present and historic land surface needs to be provided. The immediate adjacency to a marine estuary with no evidence of grading, filling or complete disturbance of the project site in historic times, suggests archaeological potential for recovery of remains from Native American occupation. WPA Rock line map data or modern engineering borings should be discussed or indicated as not available for review of this project site. The report appears to be incomplete and needs careful proof reading, further research, analysis and revision of findings before it can be accepted. Redundant and irrelevant generic boilerplate text that does not pertain to assessment of archaeological potential of the project site should be removed.

10/28/2019 Comments: LPC is in receipt of "Response to Comments regarding the Phase IA Draft Report" dated October 25, 2019 by Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc. This response does not address LPC comments dated October 17, 2019. At this time, the Phase IA archeological report should be revised to address the 10/17/19 comments and the LPC further notes that: the text and maps in the report need to be revised to describe and show that the 1849 Sydney, 1866 US Coast and marsh line map on 1873 Beers maps indicate the former residence of J.A. Williamson appears to be clearly on fast land within the project site and not in marsh land; and that the "Toll B" is over 1,500 feet to the south of the project site on Shell Road. No landfiling appears to have occurred on the project site. Topographic, marsh line, residential occupation and soil data on the project site also need to be included in analysis and can be found on the following maps/images: 1891 Bien, 1897 USGS, 1899 Hyde, and 1924 plate 28b NYPL Aerial Photo. All maps referenced above can be found through an internet search.



1/10/2020

SIGNATURE

Amanda Sutphin, Director of Archaeology

DATE

File Name: 33972_FSO_DNP_01102020.docx

Appendix B:

Contractor Information

2569 Shell Road Rezoning Project Description

The Applicant, 2569 Shell Road LLC, is requesting a zoning map amendment and zoning text amendment to facilitate the development of three contiguous properties in the Gravesend neighborhood of Brooklyn Community District 15. The proposed actions would facilitate the Applicant's proposed development of a 13-story 352,312 gross square foot (gsf) mixed-use (residential-community facility-commercial) building that would rise to a height of 135 feet. The proposed building contains 202 dwelling units, 61 of which would be permanently affordable under the Mandatory Inclusionary Housing (MIH) program. One hundred and twenty (120) parking spaces would be provided in the cellar.

The proposed actions include a zoning amendment from R4/C1-2 R4/C1-2/M1-1 and M1-1 to R7-2/C2-4 as well as a zoning text amendment to Appendix F of the Zoning Resolution (ZR) to establish an Option 1 Mandatory Inclusionary Housing (MIH) area coterminous with the Rezoning Area, pursuant to Zoning Resolution Section 23-154(d).

In addition to the three properties controlled by the prospective applicant, additional properties would be rezoned by the proposed zoning map amendment for a more comprehensive proposal. In total, the affected area consists of approximately 67,216 square feet (sf) of area within all or part of seven tax lots on **Block 7192: Lots 1, 3, 4, 68, 74, and parts of Lots 6 and 90** (collectively, "the Project Area"). Lots 1, 68, and 74 are controlled by the Applicant and are the site of the proposed mixed-use building (Projected Development Site 1). Lots 3 and 4 form a single zoning lot, not controlled by the applicant, and are anticipated for redevelopment with commercial and community facility use as a result of the proposed actions (Projected Development Site 2). A Reasonable Worst Case Development Scenario (RWCDs) was established for analysis purposes and is described below.

Description of Surrounding Area

The Project Area is located in the Gravesend neighborhood of Brooklyn Community District 15 and falls within City Council District 47. The surrounding area contains a vast mix of uses. Shell Road (which, north of Avenue X, is called McDonald Avenue) is a wide, heavily trafficked north-south arterial thoroughfare with a number of uses and building types, including neighborhood retail, community facility (i.e. ambulatory medical), residential, automotive and light manufacturing/industrial uses. It is most notably recognized for the elevated subway line that runs above it with F train service. 86th Street is also an arterial thoroughfare that travels northwest from the Premises but predominantly consists of residential uses with some light industrial uses closest to Shell Road. Avenue X in the immediate surrounding area is predominantly commercial and mixed-use in nature (residential/commercial retail) with mostly 1-2 story buildings containing ground floor neighborhood retail (Use Group 6). Such retail uses include delis, eating and drinking establishments, a taxi service and a shoe repair store. Side streets such as Boynton Place (to the northwest) and West 3rd Street (to the east) are predominantly residential in nature with buildings ranging mostly from one to three stories.

The area to immediately to the west of the Premises consists of a railyard and overhaul shop, referred to as the “Coney Island Complex,” which is owned and operated by the New York City Transit (NYCT). This facility encompasses several acres and extends south to the Belt Parkway.

The area to the north of Premises was rezoned in 2005 as part of the Bensonhurst Rezoning (ULURP No. 050296 ZMK) which aimed to encourage higher density and mixed-use development along certain arterial thoroughfares at McDonald Avenue. For instance, an R7A/C2-3 district was mapped at McDonald Avenue and Kings Highway.

An elevated subway line runs above Shell Road and McDonald Avenue (the NYCT F Train; also known as the “Culver Line”) which provides service between Coney Island and Manhattan/Queens. The line has a stop at Avenue X, which is immediately adjacent to the Premises. Approximately two blocks to the northwest is another NYCT station at 86th Street and Boynton Street (the N Train). The B1 and B4 bus lines also make stops at Avenue X and Shell Road immediately adjacent to the Premises. The B1 provides service between Bay Ridge and Manhattan Beach and the B4 provides service between Bay Ridge and Sheepshead Bay.

Description of Affected Area

The Project Area consists of approximately 67,216 square feet (sf) of area within all or part of seven tax lots on Block 7192: Lots 1, 3, 4, 68, 74, and parts of Lots 6 and 90 near the intersection of Shell Road/McDonald Avenue, 86th Street, and Avenue X in the Bensonhurst neighborhood of Brooklyn Community District 15.

Applicant-Controlled Properties

Block 7192, Lot 1 (248 Avenue X; part of Projected Development Site 1) is a 3,611 square foot corner lot with approximately 38 feet of frontage along Avenue X and approximately 81 feet of frontage along Shell Road. It is located in an R4/C1-2 district within the Special Ocean Parkway (OP) District. The property currently consists of one 6,360 square foot building. The building, which was previously occupied by a restaurant, is now vacant.

Block 7192, Lot 74 (2555 Shell Road; part of Projected Development Site 1) is a 16,670 square foot lot with approximately 104 feet of frontage along Shell Road. It is located partially in an R4/C1-2 district and partially in an M1-1 district within the OP district. The property is currently developed with a two-story 24,517 commercial building, occupied by a catering facility that operates with a BSA special permit.

Block 7192, Lot 68 (2569 Shell Road; part of Projected Development Site 1) is a 29,485 square foot lot with approximately 160 feet of frontage along Shell Road. The lot is located entirely in an M1-1/OP district. The property is currently developed with one-story light industrial uses including a *GF Tire Shop*, *Dene’s Lamp Factory Outlet* and *ATS Lighting Inc.*

Non-Applicant-Controlled Properties

In addition to the above properties, which are controlled by the prospective applicant, additional properties would be rezoned by the proposed zoning map amendment for a more comprehensive proposal. These include Lots 3, 4 and portions of Lots 6 and 90.

Block 7192, Lots 3 and 4 (250 Avenue X, Projected Development Site 1) are two tax lots occupying a single 4,800 sf zoning lot. The properties are occupied by two connected buildings with 3,800 gsf of floor area, with a now-vacant restaurant space on the ground floor and a vacant office/community facility space on the second floor.

Block 7192, Lot 6 (258 Avenue X) is a 17,200 sf tax lot, but only a 3,200 sf, 40-foot-wide and 80-foot-deep interior lot portion fronting on Avenue X is within the proposed rezoning area. A 16,000 gsf (8,000 zsf), 15-foot-tall one-story-and-cellar building occupies part of the lot. Formerly a commercial office building, it was converted to a medical and dental facility in 2014. The rest of the site is paved and serves as an accessory parking lot with 23 spaces.

Block 7192, Lot 90 (no address) is the portion of the New York City Transit F line right-of-way that is physically within Shell Road between the northern boundaries Avenues X and Y. As shown on the tax map, the lot is approximately 25 feet wide and 517 feet long, thus measuring approximately 12,950 sf. Of its approximately 517-foot length, approximately 100 feet at the south end and 40 feet at the north end are outside the affected area, so approximately 9,450 sf of the lot is within the affected area. Lot 90 supports an elevated train trestle and the Avenue X station.

Description of Proposed Development

The proposed action would facilitate development of a 13-story-and-cellar mixed-use (residential / commercial / community facility) building to contain 352,312 gsf (317,974 zsf, for a 6.39 FAR). Of the total floor area, 263,261 gsf (228,923 zsf) would be residential; 47,032 gsf (and zsf) would be community facility, and 42,019 gsf (and zsf) would be commercial. The building would rise to a height of 135 feet after a setback at 65 feet. The building would contain 202 dwelling units, 61 of which would be affordable. The cellar would be devoted to parking, with 120 accessory spaces, plus bicycle storage and mechanical and refuse rooms. The first floor (a Qualifying Ground Floor) would contain retail spaces, plus the residential and community facility lobbies. The second floor would contain the community facility, of a type that has still to be determined. The upper 11 stories would be residential. The garage entrance would be accessible via a curb cut on Shell Road at the southern end of the site, and an adjacent curb cut would provide access to and from two loading berths. The proposed development would widen the existing sidewalk by providing a five-foot front yard along Shell Road.

Purposed and Need

The proposed actions would facilitate more intensive use of an area well served by public transportation and the development of needed housing (both market rate and affordable) and retail and community facility services.

Required Approvals

The proposed development requires a zoning map amendment to rezone the project area and a zoning text amendment to establish a MIH area coterminous with the area to be rezoned. The granting of the zoning map amendment is a discretionary action that is subject to both the Uniform Land Use Review Procedure (ULURP) as well as the City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR). ULURP is a process that allows public review of the proposed action at four levels: the Community Board; the Borough President; the City Planning Commission; and, if applicable, the

City Council. CEQR is a process by which agencies review discretionary actions for the purpose of identifying the effects those actions may have on the environment.

Reasonable Worst-Case Development Scenario

Two development sites were identified for the reasonable worst-case development scenario (RWCDs): the Applicant's site (Projected Development Site 1, Lots 1, 68, and 74) and one non-Applicant site (Projected Development Site 2, Lots 3 and 4). The other properties affected by the proposed actions are not anticipated to be redeveloped. Lots 6 and 90 support stable, active uses. Lot 6 is occupied by a medical and dental facility. Lot 90 is occupied by a section of the subway system's F line elevated trestle.

Future No-Action Condition

If the proposed actions are not taken, the applicant would maintain the active use of the buildings on Lots 68 and 74 and would secure a new tenant for the now vacant restaurant on Lot 1. Total development on Projected Development Site 1 would consist of 65,266 gsf of occupied commercial space: a 27,950 gsf catering hall, 27,348 gsf of retail space, and a 9,968 gsf restaurant. There would be no new development or enlargements; the only change to existing conditions is that the floor area on Lot 1 would return to active use.

Department of Buildings (DOB) records indicate that the owner of Projected Development Site 2 (Lots 3 and 4) plans to develop the properties for commercial and community facility uses. Thus, in the future no-action condition, it is assumed that the owner of Lots 3 and 4 would move forward with plans to combine and enlarge the buildings on the merged zoning lot for occupancy by commercial and medical offices. As per the approved plans for the Lot 4 building, the building would be 24 feet tall, would cover 70 percent of the lot, and would have two stories and a cellar. The total development would be 10,080 gsf (including 6,720 zsf), divided evenly between Use Group 6 commercial office space and Use Group 4 medical office space. The FAR would be 1.40.

No other changes are anticipated within the affected area

Future With-Action Condition

The existing buildings on the project site would be demolished, the three lots would be merged, and the site would be redeveloped with a 13-story-and-cellar mixed-use (residential / commercial / community facility) building to contain 352,312 gsf (317,974 zsf, for a 6.39 FAR). Of the total floor area, 263,261 gsf (228,923 zsf) would be residential; 47,032 gsf (and zsf) would be community facility, and 42,019 gsf (and zsf) would be commercial. The building would rise to a height of 135 feet after a setback at 65 feet. The building would contain 202 dwelling units, 61 of which would be affordable. The cellar would be devoted to parking, with 120 accessory spaces, plus bicycle storage and mechanical and refuse rooms. The first floor (a Qualifying Ground Floor) would contain retail spaces, plus the residential and community facility lobbies. The second floor would contain the community facility, of a type that has still to be determined. The upper 11 stories would be residential. The garage entrance would be accessible via a curb cut on Shell Road at the southern end of the site, and an adjacent curb cut would provide access to and from two loading berths. The proposed development would widen the existing sidewalk by providing a five-foot front yard along Shell Road.

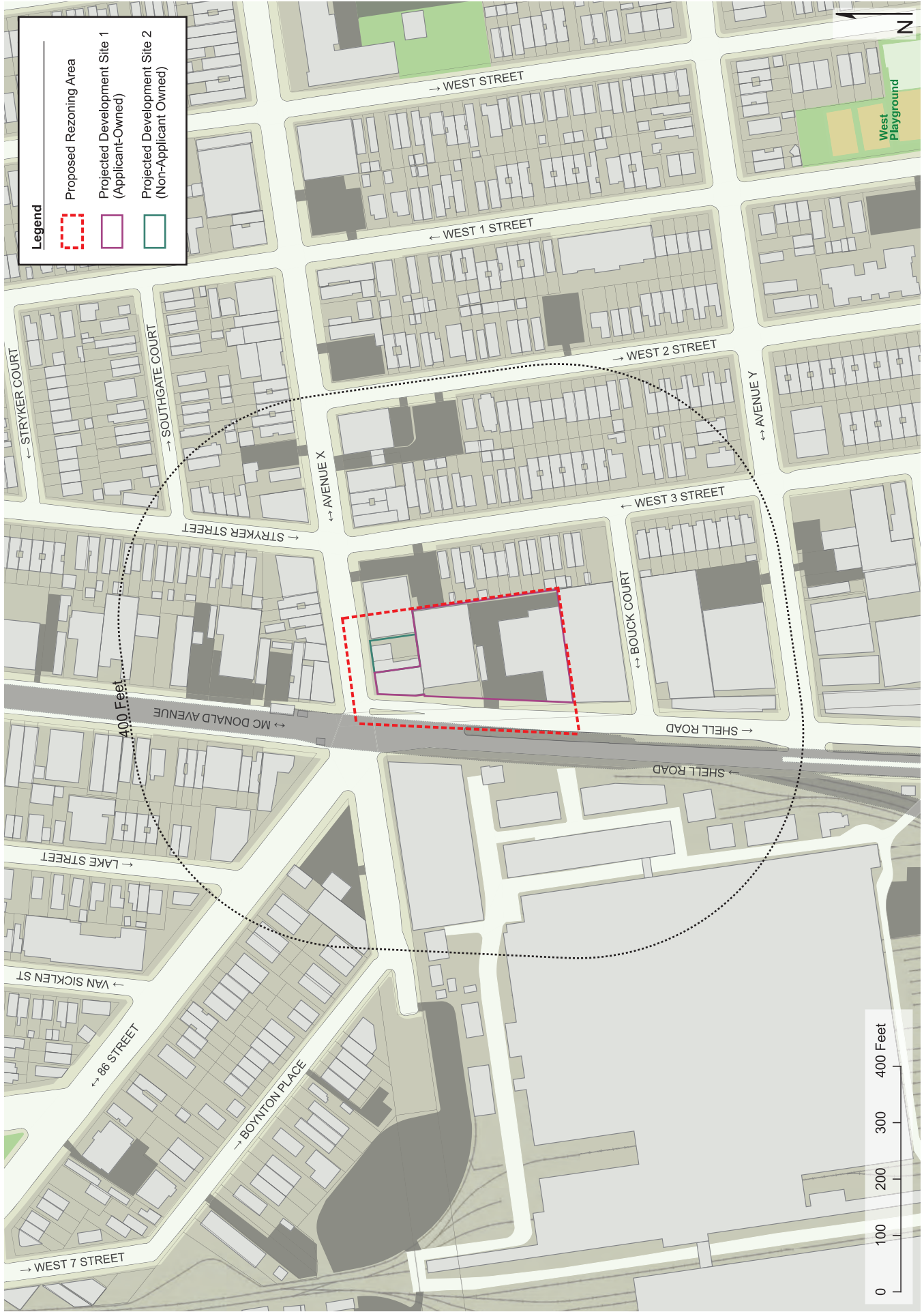
As under the no-action scenario, the buildings on the merged Lots 3 and 4 would be combined and enlarged to create a building covering 70 percent of the lot with medical offices above ground floor commercial office space. Because the proposed actions would increase the permitted community facility floor area from 2.00 to 6.50 and would increase the maximum permitted street wall height to 60 feet, it is assumed, for purposes of a conservative analysis, that a larger building would be constructed than under the no-action scenario. It would be six stories and 60 feet tall, with one floor of commercial office space and five floors of medical offices. The building would contain 23,520 gsf (5,040 gsf of commercial space and 18,480 gsf of community facility space). Excluding the cellar, the building would contain 20,160 zsf (3,360 zsf of commercial floor area and 16,800 zsf of community facility floor area), for an FAR of 4.20 (0.70 commercial FAR and 3.50 community facility FAR). No accessory off-street parking would be required, and none would be provided.

Conditions on the other lots in the affected area would be the same as under the no-action scenario.

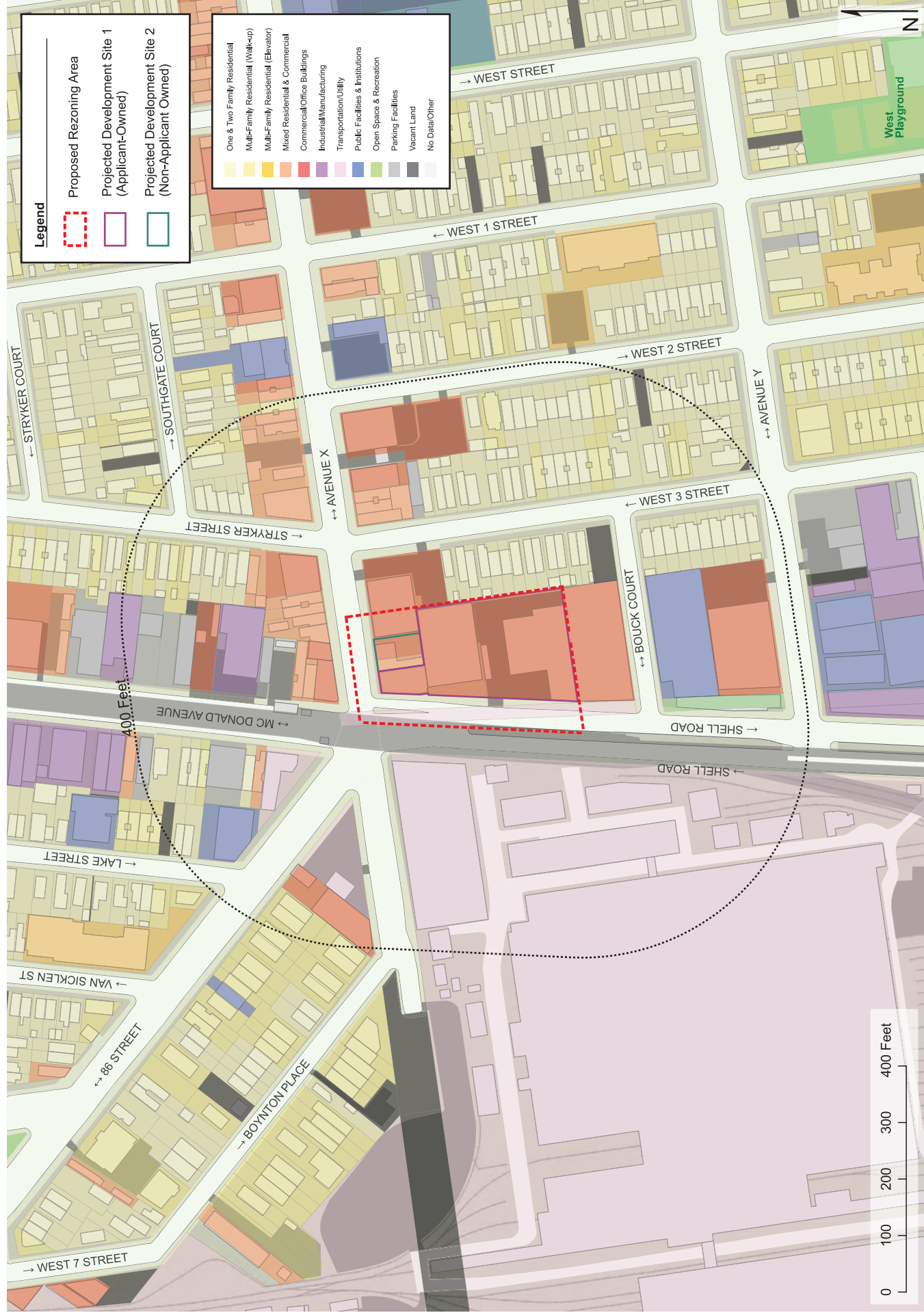
Analysis Framework and Increment

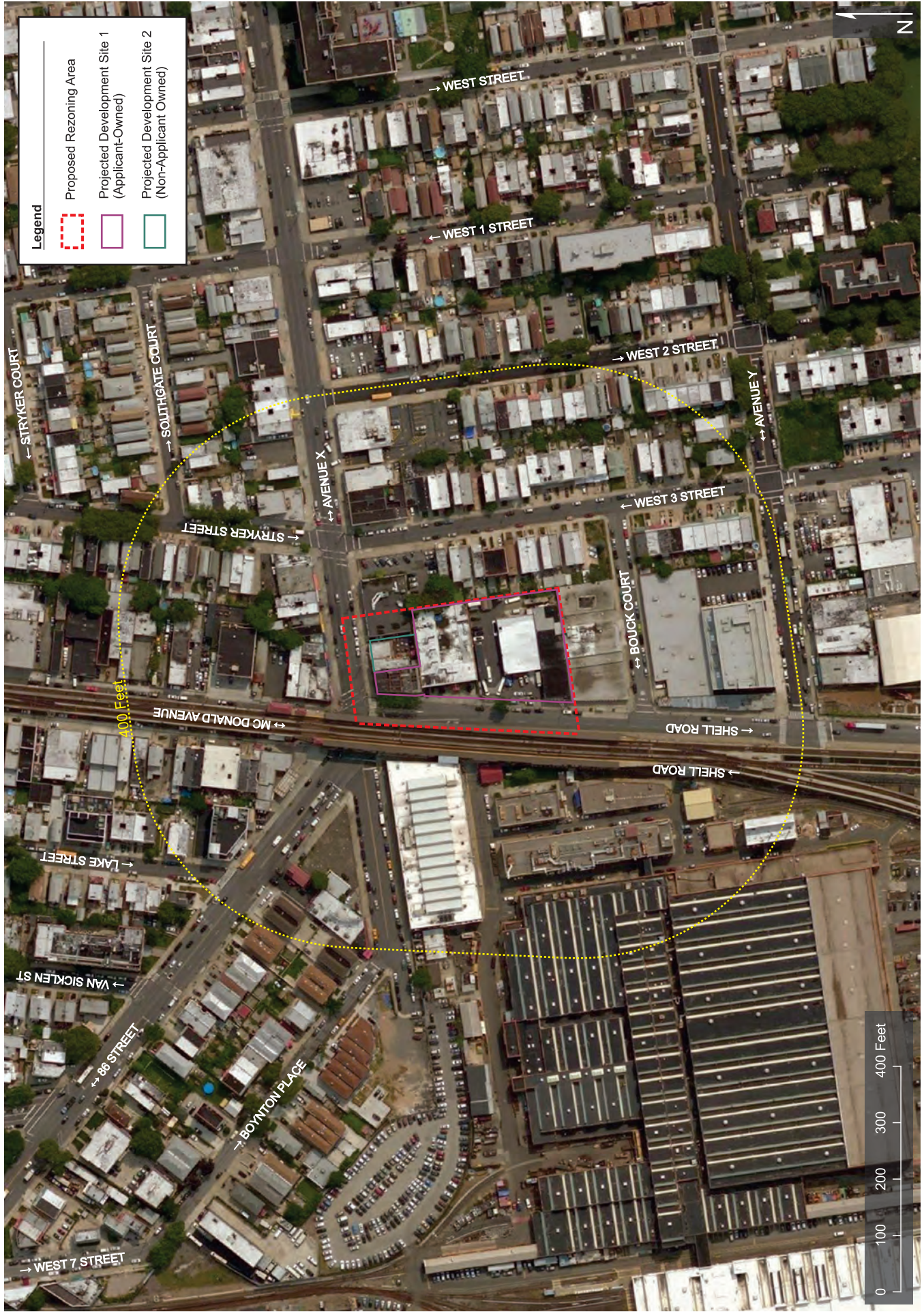
For analysis purposes, the future with-action scenario consists of the redevelopment of Projected Development Site 1 and 2. The increment between the no-action and with-action scenarios is an increase of residential floor area by 263,261 gsf, a decrease in commercial floor area by 23,247 gsf, and an increase of community facility floor area by 60,472 gsf.

Figure 1 - Site Location









Appendix C:

Census Records

Table : 1880 Census

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE
8 Metropolitan	Paul Kernn	M	73	W	Self	Tailor	Bavaria	Bavaria	Bavaria
8 Metropolitan	Louesa Kernn	F	66	W	Wife	Tailoress	Saxony	Saxony	Saxony
8 Metropolitan	Paul Anger	M	30	W	Self	Porter	Saxony	Saxony	Saxony
8 Metropolitan	Paulina Anger	F	25	W	Wife	Keeps House	South Carolina	Bavaria	Saxony
8 Metropolitan	Louesa Anger	F	3	W	Daughter		New York	Saxony	Saxony
8 Metropolitan	Freddie Anger	M	1	W	Son		New York	Saxony	Saxony
8 Metropolitan	Max Baum	M	27	W	Self	Tailor	Bavaria	Bavaria	Bavaria
8 Metropolitan	Augusta Baum	F	26	W	Wife	Keeps House	Bavaria	Bavaria	Bavaria
8 Metropolitan	Agnes Baum	F	1	W	Daughter		New York	Bavaria	Bavaria
10 Metropolitan	Margaret McComesky	F	40	W	Self	Keeps House	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
10 Metropolitan	Mary Jane Lacy	F	25	W		Works at Weaving	New York	Ireland	Ireland
10 Metropolitan	Christina Rinklin	F	66	W	Self	Works on Pants	Baden	Baden	Baden
10 Metropolitan	Rosey Rinklin	F	18	W	Granddaughter	Works on Pants	New York	Baden	Baden
10 Metropolitan	Anthony Yeager	M	37	W	Self	Cooper	Germany	Germany	Germany
10 Metropolitan	Paulina Yeager	F	43	W	Wife	Keeps House	Germany	Germany	Germany
10 Metropolitan	William Yeager	M	15	W	Son	App. to Tailor	Germany	Germany	Germany
10 Metropolitan	Mary Yeager	F	7	W	Daughter	At School	New York	Germany	Germany
10 Metropolitan	Margarit Kesler	F	66	W	Self	Retail Grocery Store	Baden	Baden	Baden
10 Metropolitan	Henry Kesler	M	33	W	Son	Professional Ball Player	New York	Baden	Baden
10 Metropolitan	Theresa Clay	F	41	W	Daughter	Keeps House	Baden	Baden	Baden
10 Metropolitan	John Clark	M	43	W	Self	Keeps Cigar Store	New York	Ireland	Ireland
10 Metropolitan	Mary A. Clark	F	40	W	Wife	Keeps House	New York	New Jersey	New York
10 Metropolitan	John Clark	M	6	W	Son	At School	New York	New York	New Jersey
10 Metropolitan	Mary Clark	F	12	W	Daughter	At School	New York	New York	New Jersey
10 Metropolitan	Alonso Nichols	M	28	W		H.C. R.R. Conductor	New Jersey	New Jersey	New Jersey

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE
12 Metropolitan	John Ruoff	M	71	W	Self	No Business	Wurtemberg	Wurtemberg	Wurtemberg
12 Metropolitan	Johanna Ruoff	F	65	W	Wife	Keeps House	Wurtemberg	Wurtemberg	Wurtemberg
12 Metropolitan	Elizabeth Gough	F	26	W	Daughter	Tailoress	New York	Wurtemberg	Wurtemberg
12 Metropolitan	Patrick Kelley	M	36	W		Works in Glue Factory	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
12 Metropolitan	Peter Hevley	M	39	W		Boiler Maker	New York	Germany	Germany
12 Metropolitan	Patrick Rock	M	28	W		Paver for R.R.	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
12 Metropolitan	Johanna Feigenbaum	F	29	W	Self	Keeps Dry Goods and Fancy Store	New York	Wurtemberg	Wurtemberg
12 Metropolitan	Gustave Feigenbaum	M	33	W	Husband	Police Officer	New York	Germany	Germany
12 Metropolitan	Gustave Feigenbaum	M	10 mo.	W	Son		New York	New York	New York
14 Metropolitan	Frank Debold	M	39	W	Self	Cabinet Maker	Bavaria	Bavaria	Bavaria
14 Metropolitan	Catherine Debold	F	37	W	Wife	Keeps House	Bavaria	Bavaria	Bavaria
14 Metropolitan	Mary A. Debold	F	15	W	Daughter	At Home	Bavaria	Bavaria	Bavaria
14 Metropolitan	Frank Debold	M	11	W	Son	At School	New York	Bavaria	Bavaria
14 Metropolitan	Annie Debold	F	3	W	Daughter		New York	Bavaria	Bavaria
14 Metropolitan	Martin Debold	M	7	W	Son	At School	New York	Bavaria	Bavaria
14 Metropolitan	Barbary Debold	F	8 mo.	W	Daughter		New York	Bavaria	Bavaria
14 Metropolitan	William Eisner	M	25	W		Artist	Germany	Germany	Germany
16 Metropolitan	Osker Frising	M	29	W	Self	Tailor	Baden	Baden	Baden
16 Metropolitan	Mary F. Frising	F	23	W	Wife	Keeps House	New York	Bavaria	Bavaria
16 Metropolitan	George Frising	M	5	W	Son		New York	Baden	Bavaria
16 Metropolitan	Frank Frising	M	4	W	Son		New York	Baden	Bavaria
16 Metropolitan	Henry Frising	M	4 mo.	W	Son		New York	Baden	Bavaria
16 Metropolitan	Willie Frising	M	4 mo.	W	Son		New York	Baden	Bavaria
18 Metropolitan	Joseph Wackmaster	M	50	W	Self	Truck Driver	Germany	Germany	Germany

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE
18 Metropolitan	Mary Ann Wackmaster	F	51	W	Wife	Keeps House	Germany	Germany	Germany
18 Metropolitan	Johanna Wackmaster	F	18	W	Daughter	Tailoress	New York	Germany	Germany
18 Metropolitan	Godlip Wackmaster	M	14	W	Son	Works in Glass House	New York	Germany	Germany
18 Metropolitan	Eddy Wackmaster	M	12	W	Son	At School	New York	Germany	Germany
18 Metropolitan	Josephine Wackmaster	F	10	W	Daughter	At School	New York	Germany	Germany
18 Metropolitan	Theresa Wackmaster	F	7	W	Daughter	At School	New York	Germany	Germany
18 Metropolitan	John Heisman	M	26	W	Self	H. Car Driver	Germany	Germany	Germany
18 Metropolitan	Mary Heisman	F	21	W	Wife	Keeps House	New York	Germany	Germany
18 Metropolitan	Joseph C. Heisman	M	1	W	Son		New York	Germany	Germany
20 Metropolitan	Phoebe A. McGregor	F	42	W	Self	Keeps Boarders	New York	New York	New York
20 Metropolitan	Mrs. Charles Sears	F	22	W	Daughter	At Home	New York	New York	New York
20 Metropolitan	Fred Sears	M	1 mo.	W			New York	New York	New York
20 Metropolitan	Edward Hobby	M	38	W		Clerk	New York	New York	New York
20 Metropolitan	Fredric Robberts	M	25	W		Foreman	New York	New York	New York
51 Bushwick	Frank Gerlinger	M	38	W	Self	Keeps Beer Saloon	Baden	Baden	Baden
51 Bushwick	Josephine Gerlinger	F	31	W	Wife	Keeps House	Baden	Baden	Baden
51 Bushwick	William Gerlinger	M	9	W	Son	At School	Baden	Baden	Baden
51 Bushwick	Josephine Gerlinger	F	7	W	Daughter	At School	New York	Baden	Baden
51 Bushwick	Frank Gerlinger	M	4	W	Son		New York	Baden	Baden
51 Bushwick	John Gerlinger	M	3	W	Son		New York	Baden	Baden
51 Bushwick	Joseph Gerlinger	M	1	W	Son		New York	Baden	Baden

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE
51 Bushwick	Fred Frilbuss	M	29	W	Cousin	Works in Sugar House	Baden	Baden	Baden
51 Bushwick	Mena Seffer	F	16	W		Servant	New York	Bavaria	Bavaria
53 Bushwick	Benjamin Lyons	M	35	W	Self	Shoe Maker	England	England	England
53 Bushwick	Racheal Lyons	F	34	W	Wife	Keeps House	Baden	Baden	Baden
53 Bushwick	Sarah Lyons	F	7	W	Daughter	At School	New York	England	Baden
53 Bushwick	Caroline Lyons	F	5	W	Daughter	At School	New York	England	Baden
53 Bushwick	Samuel Lyons	M	4	W	Son		New York	England	Baden
53 Bushwick	Charley Lyons	M	1	W	Son		New York	England	Baden
53 Bushwick	Conrad Becker	M	35	W	Self	Wheelwright	Darmstad	Darmstad	Darmstad
53 Bushwick	Katie Becker	F	27	W	Wife	Keeps House	New York	Baden	Darmstad
53 Bushwick	Lizzie Becker	F	8	W	Daughter	At School	New York	Baden	Darmstad
53 Bushwick	Emma Katie Becker	F	6	W	Daughter	At School	New York	Baden	Darmstad
53 Bushwick	Mary L. Becker	F	1	W	Daughter	At School	New York	Baden	Darmstad
55 Bushwick	Lewis F. Sanger	M	38	W	Self	Truck Man	Germany	Germany	Germany
55 Bushwick	Catharine Sanger	F	35	W	Wife	Keeps House	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
55 Bushwick	William F. Sanger	M	15	W	Son	App. to Lithographer	New York	Germany	Ireland
55 Bushwick	Agnes J. Sanger	F	14	W	Daughter	At School	New York	Germany	Ireland
55 Bushwick	George L. Sanger	M	8	W	Son	At School	New York	Germany	Ireland
55 Bushwick	Josephine Sanger	F	7	W	Daughter	At School	New York	Germany	Ireland
55 Bushwick	Charles R. Sanger	M	5	W	Son		New York	Germany	Ireland
55 Bushwick	Mary M. Jacobs	F	54	W	Self	Keeps House	Baden	Baden	Baden
55 Bushwick	Charles Jacobs	M	22	W	Son	Piano Maker	New York	Baden	Baden
55 Bushwick	Fredrick J. Jacobs	M	20	W	Son	Piano Maker	New York	Baden	Baden
55 Bushwick	Albert Jacobs	M	15	W	Son	Piano Maker	New York	Baden	Baden
55 Bushwick	Magdalena Jacobs	F	7	W	Daughter	At School	New York	Baden	Baden

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE
59 Bushwick	Ferdinand Goldbeck	M	31	W	Self	Table Manufacturer	Bavaria	Bavaria	Bavaria
59 Bushwick	Maggie Goldbeck	F	21	W	Wife	Keeps House	New York	Bavaria	Bavaria
59 Bushwick	Caroline Goldbeck	F	1	W	Daughter		New York	Bavaria	New York
59 Bushwick	Theresa Goldbeck	F	3 mo.	W	Daughter		New York	Bavaria	New York
59 Bushwick	Francis Lutz	M	46	W	Self	Tailor	Wurtemberg	Wurtemberg	Wurtemberg
59 Bushwick	Caroline Lutz	F	52	W	Wife	Keeps House	Wurtemberg	Wurtemberg	Wurtemberg

Historic Addresses 8, 10 and 12 Metropolitan Avenue, and 51, 53, 55 and 59 Bushwick Avenue comprise present-day 808 Metropolitan Avenue (Lot 8, Block 2916)

Historic Addresses 14 and 16 Metropolitan Avenue comprise present-day 824 Metropolitan Avenue (Lot 14, Block 2916)

Historic Address 18 Metropolitan Avenue comprises present-day 832 Metropolitan Avenue (Lot 16, Block 2916)

Historic Address 20 Metropolitan Avenue comprises present-day 834 Metropolitan Avenue (Lot 17, Block 2916)

Table : 1900 Census

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCU-PATION	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	OWN /RENT	OWNED FREE/ MORTGAGE
818 Metropolitan	Hoffman, Henry	M	26	W	Head	Teamster	New York	New York	New York	R	H
818 Metropolitan	Hoffman, Katie	F	23	W	Wife		New York	New York	New York		
818 Metropolitan	Fling, P.	M	23	W	Head	Stenographer	New York	Germany	Germany	R	H
818 Metropolitan	Fling, Lizzie	F	22	W	Wife		New York	New York	New York		
818 Metropolitan	Keinz, Joseph	M	20	W	Brother-in-law	Day Laborer	New York	New York	New York		
818 Metropolitan	Kratz, George	M	70	W	Head	Carpenter	Germany [Im. 1852]	Germany	Germany	R	H
818 Metropolitan	Kratz, Lizzie	F	76	W	Wife		Germany [Im. 1852]	Germany	Germany		
818 Metropolitan	Best, Michale	M	69	W	Head	Engineer	Germany [Im. 1855]	Germany	Germany	R	H
818 Metropolitan	Best, Lizzie	F	67	W	Wife		Germany [Im. 1855]	Germany	Germany		
818 Metropolitan	Best, Mary	F	33	W	Daughter	Tailor	New York	Germany	Germany		
818 Metropolitan	Wankmuller, Ferth	M	47	W	Head	Tailor	New York	Germany	Germany	R	H
818 Metropolitan	Wankmuller, Clara	F	22	W	Wife		New York	Germany	Germany		
818 Metropolitan	Wankmuller, Mam	F	3	W	Daughter		New York	New York	New York		
818 Metropolitan	Schore, Frank	M	36	W	Head	Laborer	New York	Germany	Germany	R	H
818 Metropolitan	Schore, Louise	F	34	W	Wife		Germany [Im. 1870]	Germany	Germany		
818 Metropolitan	Mayer, Herman	M	22	W	Brother-in-law	Day Laborer	New York	Germany	Germany		
818 Metropolitan	Mayer, William	M	20	W	Brother-in-law	Day Laborer	New York	Germany	Germany		
820 Metropolitan	Mc Guder, James	M	34	W	Head	Iron Moulder	New York	Ireland	Ireland	R	H
820 Metropolitan	Mc Guder, Mamie	F	28	W	Wife		New York	New York	New York		
820 Metropolitan	Winnett, Walter	M	32	W	Head	Merchandise	New York	New York	New York	R	H
820 Metropolitan	Winnett, Mary	F	24	W	Wife		Pennsylvania	Germany	Germany		
820 Metropolitan	Winnett, Sasha	F	1	W	Daughter		New York	New York	Pennsylvania		

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCU-PATION	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	OWN /RENT	OWNED FREE/ MORTGAGE
820 Metropolitan	Simon, George	M	62	W	Head	Day Laborer	Germany [Im. 1865]	Germany	Germany	R	H
820 Metropolitan	Simon, Katie	F	60	W	Wife		Germany [Im. 1865]	Germany	Germany		
820 Metropolitan	Thompson, Charles	M	21	W	Head	Shoemaker	New York	New York	New York	R	H
820 Metropolitan	Thompson, Anna	F	21	W	Wife		New York	Ireland	Ireland		
820 Metropolitan	Overin, Thomas	M	27	W	Head	Laborer	New York	England	England	R	H
820 Metropolitan	Overin, Mary	F	24	W	Wife		New York	Ireland	Ireland		
820 Metropolitan	Overin, Thomas	M	1	W	Son		New York	New York	New York		
820 Metropolitan	Overin, John	M	4	W	Son		New York	New York	New York		
820 Metropolitan	Clark, John	M	22	W	Brother-in-law	Day Laborer	New York	Ireland	Ireland		
820 Metropolitan	Stark, Joseph	M	39	W	Head	Commission	New York	Germany	Germany	R	H
820 Metropolitan	Stark, Maggie	F	33	W	Wife		Germany [Im. 1840]	Germany	Germany		
820 Metropolitan	Stark, Eugene E.	M	8	W	Son	At School	New York	New York	Germany		
820 Metropolitan	Stark, Richard	M	6	W	Son		New York	New York	Germany		
820 Metropolitan	Stark, Joseph	M	3	W	Son		New York	New York	Germany		
820 Metropolitan	Renkel, Sovie	M	68	W	Head		Germany	Germany	Germany	R	H
820 Metropolitan	Hubbard, Willie	M	31	W	Head	Cabinet Maker	New York	New York	New York	R	H
820 Metropolitan	Hubbard, Lenna	F	29	W	Wife		New York	New York	New York		
820 Metropolitan	Hubbard, Jacob	M	2	W	Son		New York	New York	New York		
820 Metropolitan	Hubbard, William	M	1	W	Son		New York	New York	New York		
820 Metropolitan	Wenz, Bernard	M	24	W	Head	Rope Maker	New York	Germany	Germany	R	H
820 Metropolitan	Wenz, Minnie	F	19	W	Wife		New York	Germany	Germany		
820 Metropolitan	Scape, Joseph	M	24	W	Head	Day Laborer	Germany [Im. 1880]	Germany	Germany	R	H
820 Metropolitan	Scape, Katie	F	23	W	Wife		Germany [Im. 1880]	Germany	Germany		
820 Metropolitan	Scape, Henry	M	3	W	Son		New York	Germany	Germany		

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCU-PATION	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	OWN /RENT	OWNED FREE/ MORTGAGE
820 Metropolitan	Scape, Leman	F	2	W	Daughter		New York	Germany	Germany		
820 Metropolitan	Dolan, Katn	M	40	W	Head	Mediator House	New York	Ireland	Ireland	R	H
820 Metropolitan	Dolan, Annie	F	14	W	Daughter	At School	New York	New York	New York		
820 Metropolitan	Dolan, Katie	F	10	W	Daughter	At School	New York	New York	New York		
820 Metropolitan	Dolan, Mary	F	8	W	Daughter	At School	New York	New York	New York		
820 Metropolitan	Rochers, James	M	78	W	Father		Ireland [Im. 1840]	Ireland	Ireland		
822 Metropolitan	Ruoff, John	M	57	W	Head	Police	New York	Germany	Germany	O	F
822 Metropolitan	Ruoff, Margret	F	52	W	Wife		Germany [Im. 1860]	Germany	Germany		
822 Metropolitan	Ruoff, John R.	M	32	W	Son	Merchant Tailor	Massachu sett	New York	Germany		
822 Metropolitan	Ruoff, Annie	F	28	W	Daughter		New York	New York	Germany		
822 Metropolitan	Ruoff, Eugene E.	M	30	W	Son	Merchant Tailor	New York	New York	Germany		
822 Metropolitan	Ruoff, Bernard A.	M	28	W	Son	Merchant Tailor	New York	New York	Germany		
822 Metropolitan	Ruoff, J. Estell	F	23	W	Daughter		New York	New York	Germany		
824 Metropolitan	Smith, Clarra	F	25	W	Head		New York	Germany	Germany	R	H
824 Metropolitan	Smith, Marina	F	5	W	Daughter		New York	New York	New York		
824 Metropolitan	Dewdson, John	M	50	W	Head	Glue Factory	New York	New York	New York	R	H
824 Metropolitan	Hersshall, Mary	F	26	W	Head		New York	Germany	Germany	R	H
824 Metropolitan	Hersshall, Amelia	F	8	W	Daughter	At School	New York	New York	New York		
824 Metropolitan	Hersshall, Catrien	F	7	W	Daughter	At School	New York	New York	New York		
824 Metropolitan	Mayer, Henry	M	21	W	Boarder	Shoe Maker	New York	New York	New York		
824 Metropolitan	Katzenberger, John	M	39	W	Boarder	Tailor	New York	New York	New York		
830 Metropolitan	Starkey, Nathen	M	34	W	Head	Clock Repairer	New York	New York	New York		
830 Metropolitan	Starkey, Babbora	M	28	W	Wife		New York	Germany	Germany		

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCU-PATION	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	OWN /RENT	OWNED FREE/ MORTGAGE
830 Metropolitan	Starkey, Edner	F	8	W	Daughter	At School	New York	New York	New York		
830 Metropolitan	Starkey, Joseph	M	6	W	Son		New York	New York	New York		
830 Metropolitan	Starkey, William	M	4	W	Son		New York	New York	New York		
830 Metropolitan	Starkey, Lillie	F	2	W	Daughter		New York	New York	New York		
832 Metropolitan	Holz, Andrew	M	45	W	Head	Engineer	Germany [Im. 1876]	Germany	Germany	Own	H
832 Metropolitan	Holz, Elizabeth	F	46	W	Wife		New York	Germany	Germany		
832 Metropolitan	Holz, Annie	F	22	W	Daughter	Salmoman	New York	Germany	New York		
832 Metropolitan	Holz, William	M	10	W	Son	At School	New York	Germany	New York		
832 Metropolitan	Holz, Johanna	F	9	W	Daughter	At School	New York	Germany	New York		
832 Metropolitan	Bauer, Martha	F	54	W	Sister-in-law		Germany [Im. 1882]	Germany	Germany		
832 Metropolitan	Nicholsen, Lhnaze	M	56	W	Head	Night Watchman	New Jersey	New Jersey	New Jersey	Rent	H
832 Metropolitan	Nicholsen, Emar	F	32	W	Wife		New York	New York	New York		
832 Metropolitan	Nicholsen, Martha	F	12	W	Daughter	At School	New York	New Jersey	New York		
832 Metropolitan	Nicholsen, Sarray	F	10	W	Daughter	At School	New York	New Jersey	New York		
832 Metropolitan	Nicholsen, Emma	F	7	W	Daughter	At School	New York	New Jersey	New York		
832 Metropolitan	Clark, Edward	M	22	W	Head	Carpenter	New York	New York	New York	Rent	H
832 Metropolitan	Clark, Katie	F	18	W	Wife		New York	New York	New York		
834 Metropolitan	Bedell, Willie F.	M	48	W	Head	Carpenter	New York	New York	New York	Rent	H
834 Metropolitan	Bedell, Ella	F	35	W	Wife		New York	New York	New York		
834 Metropolitan	Bedell, Viola E.	F	13	W	Daughter	At School	New York	New York	New York		
834 Metropolitan	Bedell, Esabala F.	F	11	W	Daughter	At School	New York	New York	New York		
834 Metropolitan	Bedell, Edna N.	F	2	W	Daughter		New York	New York	New York		
834 Metropolitan	Willsey, William	M	58	W	Head	Day Laborer	New Jersey	New Jersey	New Jersey	Rent	H
834 Metropolitan	Willsey, Carrie L.	F	45	W	Wife		New Jersey	New Jersey	New Jersey		

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCU-PATION	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	OWN /RENT	OWNED FREE/ MORTGAGE
834 Metropolitan	Willsey, Lisley M.	F	17	W	Daughter	Laborer	New Jersey	New Jersey	New Jersey		
834 Metropolitan	Willsey, Carol K.	M	14	W	Son	At School	New Jersey	New Jersey	New Jersey		
834 Metropolitan	Willsey, Jasper B.	M	9	W	Son	At School	New Jersey	New Jersey	New Jersey		
7 Bushwick	Hir, Fred	M	50	W	Head	Linen checker	Germany [Im. 1890]	Germany	Germany	R	H
7 Bushwick	Hir, Louise	F	49	W	Wife		Germany [Im. 1890]	Germany	Germany		
7 Bushwick	Hir, Bertha	F	22	W	Daughter		Germany [Im. 1890]	Germany	Germany		
7 Bushwick	Hir, Charles	M	17	W	Son	Bartender	Germany [Im. 1890]	Germany	Germany		
7 Bushwick	Fox, John	M	40	W	Boarder	Blacksmith	New York	New York	New York		
7 Bushwick	Miller, Wallis	M	30	W	Boarder	Day Laborer	New York	Germany	Germany		
9 Bushwick	Jacob, Marie	F	74	W	Head		Germany	Germany	Germany	O	H
9 Bushwick	Jacob, Madlien	F	27	W	Daughter		New York	Germany	Germany		
9 Bushwick	Schweizer, John	M	59	W	Head	Night Watchman	Germany [Im. 1870]	Germany	Germany	R	H
9 Bushwick	Schweizer, Lenora	F	55	W	Wife		Germany [Im. 1870]	Germany	Germany		
9 Bushwick	Schweizer, Charles	M	19	W	Son	Printing	New York	Germany	Germany		
9 Bushwick	Fuch, Bertha	F	58	W	Head		Germany [Im. 1870]	Germany	Germany	R	H

*Im. = Immigration year to the United States

Table : 1910 Census

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	LANGUAGE	OWN/RENT
818 Metropolitan	Wiegard, Herman	M	35	W	Head	Laborer, Chemical Cutter	Germany-[Im. 1907]	Germany	Germany	German	R
818 Metropolitan	Weigard, Francisca	F	38	W	Wife		Germany [Im. 1907]	Germany	Germany	German	
818 Metropolitan	Bess, Mary	F	56	W	Head	Operator, Vests	Germany [Im. 1856]	Germany	Germany	English	R
818 Metropolitan	Grave, Richard S.	M	28	W	Nephew	Salesman, Hardware	New York	New York	Germany	English	
818 Metropolitan	Dee, James F.	M	45	W	Head	Merchant, Fruit	New York	Ireland	Ireland	English	R
818 Metropolitan	Dee, Dillah S.	F	42	W	Wife		Ireland [Im. 1883]	Ireland	Ireland	English	
818 Metropolitan	Dee, Alice	F	18	W	Daughter	Packer, Paper Boxes	New York	New York	Ireland	English	
818 Metropolitan	Dee, Florence	F	14	W	Daughter	Operator, Paper Boxes	New York	New York	Ireland	English	
818 Metropolitan	Dee, Mamie	F	12	W	Daughter		New York	New York	Ireland	English	
818 Metropolitan	Zinsmeister, Charles C.	M	21	W	Head	Fireman, Boiler	New York	Germany	Germany	English	R
818 Metropolitan	Zinsmeister, Josephine	F	24	W	Wife		New York	New York	New York	English	
820 Metropolitan	Klein, Alexander	M	21	W	Head	Bookbinder, Printing House	Russia [Im. 1900]	Russia	Russia	Lithuanian	R
820 Metropolitan	Klein, Annie	F	21	W	Wife		Russia [Im. 1905]	Russia	Russia	Lithuanian	
820 Metropolitan	Klein, Mamie	F	3 mo.	W	Daughter			Russia	Russia	English	
820 Metropolitan	McLaughlin, James	M	43	W	Head	Driver, Coal	New York	Ireland	Ireland	English	R
820 Metropolitan	McLaughlin Mamie	F	37	W	Wife		New York	New York	New York	English	
820 Metropolitan	Hubbard, Mamie	F	9	W	Adopted Daughter		New York	New York	New York	English	
820 Metropolitan	Rhodes, John	M	62	W	Head	Driver, Foundry	New York	New York	New York	English	R
820 Metropolitan	Rhodes, Rosie	F	65	W	Wife		New York	New York	New York	English	
820 Metropolitan	Began, Adam	M	35	W	Stepson	Driver, Coal yard	New York	New York	New York	English	

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	LANGUAGE	OWN/RENT
820 Metropolitan	Muir, David	M	26	W	Head	Laborer, Meat market	New York	Scotland	Ireland	English	R
820 Metropolitan	Muir, Caroline	F	26	W	Wife		New York	Ireland	Ireland	English	
820 Metropolitan	Muir, John	M	2 mo.	W	Son		New York	New York	New York	English	
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Wesser, John	M	61	W	Head	Polisher, Stone Yard	New York	Germany	Germany	English	
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Wesser, Louise	F	58	W	Wife		At Sea-German	Germany	Germany	English	
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Noriego, Lauiro M.	F	22	W	Daughter	House Keeper, Widower's House	New York	New York	At Sea-German	English	R
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Noriego, Mamie	F	2	W	Grand-Daughter		New York	Pennsylvania	New York		
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Noriego, William H.	M	4 mo.	W	Grand-Son		New York	Pennsylvania	New York		
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Ibbotson, Martha	F	45	W	Head		New York	England	Ireland	English	
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Ibbotson, John	M	24	W	Son	Clerk, Woolen House	New York	New York	New York	English	R
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Ibbotson, Martha	F	20	W	Daughter	Operator, Ribbon Mills	New York	New York	New York	English	
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Ibbotson, Annie	F	16	W	Daughter	Packer, Neckwear Factory	New York	New York	New York	English	
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Knab David J. L.	M	25	W	Head	Letter Carrier, Government	New York	New York	New York	English	
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Knab, Mary	F	24	W	Wife		New York	New York	New York	English	R
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Knab, David J., Jr.	M	2	W	Son		New York	New York	New York		
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Knab, Madeline	F	2 mo.	W	Daughter		New York	New York	New York		
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Harmen, August	M	53	W	Head	Laborer, Beer Kegs	Germany [Im. 1891]	Germany	Germany	German	R
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Harmen, Friede	F	47	W	Wife		Germany [Im. 1891]	Germany	Germany	German	

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	LANGUAGE	OWN/RENT
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Harmen, Margerete	F	21	W	Daughter	Operator, Publishing House	Germany [Im. 1891]	Germany	Germany	English	O
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Mead, Charles E.	M	47	W	Head		New York	New York	Scotland	English	
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Mead, Nellie S.	F	37	W	Wife		New York	New York	New York	English	
822 Metropolitan	Ruoff, John	M	67	W	Head	Own, Income	New York	Germany	Germany	English	R
822 Metropolitan	Ruoff, Margeret	F	62	W	Wife		Germany [Im. 1859]	Germany	Germany	English	
822 Metropolitan	Ruoff, John R.	M	42	W	Son	Cutter, Clothing	New York	New York	New York	English	
822 Metropolitan	Ruoff, Eugene E.	M	40	W	Son	Merchant, Foiloring	New York	New York	New York	English	
824 Metropolitan	Gomya, John	M	32	W	Head	Laborer, Tin Factory	Russia [Im. 1900]	Russia	Russia	English	
824 Metropolitan	Gomya, Mary	F	30	W	Wife		Russia [Im. 1900]	Russia	Russia	Russian	
824 Metropolitan	Gomya, Annie	F	4	W	Daughter		New York	Russia	Russia		
824 Metropolitan	Gomya, Bernie	M	0	W	Son		New York	Russia	Russia		
824 Metropolitan	Volk, Christopher	M	30	W	Head	Maker, Shoemaker	New York	New York	New York	English	
824 Metropolitan	Volk, Sadie	F	27	W	Wife		New York	England	New York	English	
824 Metropolitan	Volk, William	M	6	W	Son		Indiana	New York	New York	English	
824 Metropolitan	Volk, Estelle	F	4	W	Daughter		Indiana	New York	New York	English	
824 Metropolitan	Volk, Sadie	F	2	W	Daughter		Indiana	New York	New York	English	
824 Metropolitan	Sargood, James W.	M	25	W	Head	Moulder, Navy Yard	New York	New York	New York	English	R
824 Metropolitan	Sargood, Mary	F	22	W	Wife		New York	New York	New York	English	
824 Metropolitan	Sargood, Mildred	F	6	W	Daughter		New York	New York	New York	English	
830 Metropolitan	West John	M	46	W	Head	Peddler, Vegetables	Germany [Im. 1880]	Germany	Germany	English	R
830 Metropolitan	West, Anna	F	34	W	Wife		Hungary [Im. 1870]	English-Eug	Hungary	English	

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	LANGUAGE	OWN/RENT
830 Metropolitan	West, Anna	F	13	W	Daughter		New Jersey	Germany-German	Hungary	English	
830 Metropolitan	West, Julia	F	11	W	Daughter		New York	Germany	Hungary	English	
832 Metropolitan	Applebee, Burtan M.	M	48	W	Head	Hat Block Maker	New Hampshire	New Hampshire	New Hampshire	English	R
832 Metropolitan	Applebee, Mabel	F	38	W	Wife		Vermont	Maine	Vermont	English	
832 Metropolitan	Applebee, Ermentrude	F	16	W	Daughter		Vermont	New Hampshire	Vermont	English	
832 Metropolitan	- Applebee, Helen P.	F	14	W	Daughter		Vermont	New Hampshire	Vermont	English	
832 Metropolitan	Nicols, Alonzo	M	60	W	Head	Porter, Milk Depot	New Jersey	New Jersey	New Jersey	English	R
832 Metropolitan	Nicols, Emma A.	F	40	W	Wife		New York	New York	New York	English	
832 Metropolitan	Nicols, Martha A.	F	21	W	Daughter	Typewriter, Telegraph Co.	New York	New Jersey	New York	English	
832 Metropolitan	Nicols, Sadie J.	F	20	W	Daughter	Typewriter, Telegraph Co.	New York	New Jersey	New York	English	
832 Metropolitan	Nicols, Emma A.	F	17	W	Daughter	Operator, Telephone	New York	New Jersey	New York	English	
832 Metropolitan	Beck, Charles	M	48	W	Head	Polisher, Brass	New York	Germany	New York	English	R
832 Metropolitan	Beck, Emma	F	30	W	Wife		New York	Germany	Germany	English	
834 Metropolitan	Hambrouse, Alick	M	33	W	Head	Layer, Metal Ceilings	Russia [Im. 1890]	Russia-Polish	Russia-Polish	English	O
834 Metropolitan	Hambrouse, Maggie	F	24	W	Wife		Russia [Im. 1901]	Russia	Russia-Lithuanian	English	
834 Metropolitan	Hambrouse, Regina	F	5	W	Daughter		New York	Russia-Polish	Russia-Lithuanian		
834 Metropolitan	Hambrouse, Bernie	M	4	W	Son		New York	Russia-Polish	Russia-Lithuanian		
834 Metropolitan	Wojanass, Apolonia	F	51	W	Head	Collar-Turner, Collar Factory	Russia [Im. 1889]	Russia-Polish	Russia-Polish	English	R

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	LANGUAG E	OWN/ RENT
834 Metropolitan	Bagdowictz, John	M	50	W	Boarder	Carpenter, Factory	Russia [Im. 1890]	Russia- Polish	Russia- Polish	English	

*Im. = Immigration year to the United States

Table : 1920 Census

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	LANGUAGE	OWN/RENT
818 Metropolitan	Smith, Sarah	F	73	W	Head		New York	New York	New York	English	R
818 Metropolitan	Smith, John	M	45	W	Son	Iron-Worker, Buildings	New York	New York	New York	English	
818 Metropolitan	Smith, Joseph	M	42	W	Son	Carpenter, House	New York	New York	New York	English	
818 Metropolitan	Smith, Charles	M	33	W	Son	Laborer, Buff Manufacturing Co.	New York	New York	New York	English	
818 Metropolitan	Gerstel, Samuel	M	33	W	Head	Helper, Coal Yard	New York	Russia	Russia		R
818 Metropolitan	Gerstel, Hannah	F	28	W	Wife		New York	Austria	Austria		
818 Metropolitan	Gerstel, Milton	M	6	W	Son		New York	New York	New York	English	
818 Metropolitan	Gerstel, Charles	M	4	W	Son		New York	New York	New York	English	
818 Metropolitan	Gerstel, Herman	M	2 ½	W	Son		New York	New York	New York	English	
818 Metropolitan	Gerstel, Eva	F	7 mos.	W	Daughter		New York	New York	New York	English	
818 Metropolitan	Schriefer, Wilhelmena	F	59	W	Head		Germany [Im. 1876]	Germany	Germany	German	R
818 Metropolitan	Schriefer, George	M	35	W	Son	Helper, Florist	New York	Germany	Germany		
818 Metropolitan	Halloran, Thomas	M	59	W	Head	Laborer, Livery Stable	Ireland [Im. 1880]	Ireland	Ireland		R
818 Metropolitan	Halloran, Elizabeth	F	65	W	Wife		Ireland [Im. 1885]	Ireland	Ireland		R
818 Metropolitan	Halloran, Walter	M	44	W	Son	Laborer, Dock Co.	New York	Ireland	Ireland		
818 Metropolitan	Kirtz, Catherine	F	69	W	Head		New York	Germany	Germany		R
818 Metropolitan	Kirtz, Frank	M	45	W	Son	Machinist, Button Works	New York	New York	New York		
818 Metropolitan	Weber, Conrad	M	43	W	Head	Steamed Fitter, Chemical Works	New York	Germany	New York		R
818 Metropolitan	Weber, Eva	F	38	W	Wife		New York	Germany	Germany		
820 Metropolitan	Wesser, John	M	71	W	Head	Digger, Cemetary	New York	France	Germany		
820 Metropolitan	Wesser, Louise	F	68	W	Wife		New York	Germany	Germany		R

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	LANGUAGE	OWN/RENT
820 Metropolitan	Knoriega, William	M	11	W	Grandson		New York	New York	New York	English	
820 Metropolitan	Eberson, John	M	34	W	Head	Clerk, Insurance	New York	New York	New York	English	R
820 Metropolitan	Eberson, Anna	F	25	W	Sister	Clerk, Dry Goods	New York	New York	New York	English	
820 Metropolitan	Lorber, Martin	M	28	W	Head	Laborer, Navy Yard	New York	Germany	Germany		R
820 Metropolitan	Lorber, Florence	F	20	W	Wife		New York	New York	New York	English	
820 Metropolitan	Muir David	M	37	W	Head	Weigher, Wholesale Meats	New York	New York	Ireland	English	R
820 Metropolitan	Muir, Caroline	F	37	W	Wife		New York	Ireland	Ireland	English	
820 Metropolitan	Muir, William	M	7	W	Son		New York	New York	New York	English	
820 Metropolitan	Muir, Margaret	F	4	W	Daughter		New York	New York	New York	English	
820 Metropolitan	Pskibicki, John	M	27	W	Head	Machinist, Pover House	Poland Iy 1912	Poland	Poland	Polish	R
820 Metropolitan	Pskibicki, Frieda	F	23	W	Wife		Poland Iy 1912	Poland	Poland	Polish	
820 Metropolitan	Pskibicki, Henry	M	2 ½	W	Son		New York	Poland	Poland		
820 Metropolitan	Pskibicki, John	M	?	W	Son		New York	Poland	Poland		
820 Metropolitan	Sekoski, Frank	M	49	W	Father-in-law	Laborer, Biscuits	Poland Iy 1910	Poland	Poland	Polish	
820 Metropolitan	Hart Thomas	M	37	W	Head	Welder, Plumbing House	New York	New York	New York	English	R
820 Metropolitan	Hart, Emma	F	37	W	Wife		New York	Germany	New York		
820 Metropolitan	Hart, Delores	F	4 mos.	W	Daughter		New York	New York	New York	English	
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Rice, William	M	35	W	Head	Laborer, Dock Co.	New York	New York	New York	English	R
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Rice, Margaret	F	22	W	Wife		New York	New York	New York	English	
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Rice, James	M	2	W	Son		New York	New York	New York	English	
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Wiggins, Peter	M	24	W	Head	Machinist, Pover House	New York	New York	New York	English	R

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	LANGUAGE	OWN/RENT
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Wiggins, Margaret	F	19	W	Wife		New York	New York	New York	English	
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Wiggins, Peter	M	4	W	Son		New York	New York	New York	English	
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Link, Herman	M	64	W	Head	Clerk, Druggist Ret.	New York	Hamburg, Germany	Hamburg, Germany		R
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Link, Anna	F	60	W	Sister		Hamburg, Germany	Hamburg, Germany	Hamburg, Germany	German	
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Enlendy, John	M	28	W	Head	Chauffer, Hardware	Canada	Canada	Canada	English	R
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Enlendy, Lillie	F	25	W	Wife		New York	New York	New York	English	
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Enlendy, Teresa	F	2	W	Daughter		New York	New York	New York	English	
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Staatz Fred	M	23	W	Head	Stone Cutter, Stone Yard	New York	New York	New York	English	R
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Staatz, Sadie	F	22	W	Wife		New York	New York	England	English	
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Staatz, Gladys	F	2	W	Daughter		New York	New York	New York	English	
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Malone, James	M	55	W	Head		New York	New York	New York	English	R
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Malone, Edward	M	21	W	Son	Lens Nitok, Metal Works	New York	New York	New York	English	
820 Metropolitan – Rear House	Malone, William	M	12	W	Son		New York	New York	New York	English	
822 Metropolitan	Ruff John	M	51	W	Head	Cutter, Tailor Shop	New York	New York	New York	English	O
822 Metropolitan	Ruoff, Eugene	M	49	W	Brother	Laborer, Own Shop	New York	New York	New York	English	
830 Metropolitan	Jones, Thomas	M	48	W	Head	Molder, Iron Foundry	Ireland [Im.1888]	Ireland	Ireland	English	
830 Metropolitan	Jones, Bessie	F	38	W	Wife		Ireland [Im. 1898]	Ireland	Ireland	English	
830 Metropolitan	Jones, Elizabeth	F	18	W	Daughter	Operator, Cork Works	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	English	

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	LANGUAGE	OWN/RENT
830 Metropolitan	Jones, James	M	17	W	Son	Helper, Plumbing Office	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	English	
830 Metropolitan	Jones, Thomas	M	11	W	Son		Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	English	
830 Metropolitan	Jones, Catherine	F	7	W	Daughter		Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	English	
832 Metropolitan	Smith, George	M	53	W	Head	Plater, Electrical Co.	New York	New York	New York	English	R
832 Metropolitan	Smith, Eliza	F	43	W	Wife		England [Im. 1880]	England	England	English	
832 Metropolitan	Smith, George	M	19	W	Son	Laborer, Leths Factory	New York	New York	England	English	
832 Metropolitan	Smith, Mabel	F	17	W	Daughter	Packer, Shoe Factory	New York	New York	England	English	
832 Metropolitan	Smith, Anna	F	15	W	Daughter		New York	New York	England	English	
832 Metropolitan	Smith, John	M	9	W	Son		New York	New York	England	English	
832 Metropolitan	Smith, Gladys	F	5	W	Daughter		New York	New York	England	English	
832 Metropolitan	Dillman, Pauline	F	45	W	Head	Housework, Private Family	New York	New York	New York	English	R
832 Metropolitan	Smith, William	M	24	W	Head	Chauffer, Wholesale Meats	New York	New York	England	English	R
832 Metropolitan	Smith, Bertha	F	25	W	Wife		New York	New York	New York	English	
832 Metropolitan	Smith, Francis	M	1	W	Son		New York	New York	New York	English	
834 Metropolitan	Ambrose, Alexander	M	47	W	Head	Carpenter, House	Poland [Im. 1888]	Poland	Poland	Polish	R
834 Metropolitan	Ambrose, Margaret	F	34	W	Wife		Poland [Im. 1898]	Poland	Poland	Polish	
834 Metropolitan	Ambrose, Virginia	F	15	W	Daughter		New York	Poland	Poland		
834 Metropolitan	Ambrose, Bernislov	M	14	W	Son		New York	Poland	Poland		
834 Metropolitan	Ambrose, Raymond	M	6	W	Son		New York	Poland	Poland		
834 Metropolitan	Ambrose, Edmund	M	2	W	Son		New York	Poland	Poland		
834 Metropolitan	Bogdanowitz John	M	65	W	Head	Carpenter, House	Poland [Im. 1880]	Poland	Poland	Polish	R

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	LANGUAG E	OWN/ RENT
834 Metropolitan	Budziozwiska Mary	M	49	W	Head	Operator, Sugar House	Poland [Im. 1900]	Poland	Poland	Polish	R

*Im. = Immigration year to the United States

Table : 1930 Census

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	OWN/ RENT
818 Metropolitan	Issing, Ernest W.	M	42	W	Head	Shipping Clerk, Binding	New York	New York	New York	R
818 Metropolitan	Issing, Mary A.	F	52	W	Wife		New York	New York	New York	
818 Metropolitan	Ross, John	M	73	W	Head	Laborer, Railroad	Irish Free State [Im. 1885]	Irish Free State	Irish Free State	R
818 Metropolitan	Ross, Letitia	F	71	W	Sister		Irish Free State [Im. 1883]	Irish Free State	Irish Free State	
818 Metropolitan	Orlando, Mathilda	F	30	W	Head	Operator, Tailor Shop	New York	Poland	Poland	R
818 Metropolitan	Orlando, Marie	F	12	W	Daughter		New York	New York	New York	
818 Metropolitan	Bonner, Anthony	M	35	W	Head	Chauffer	New York	Germany	Germany	R
818 Metropolitan	Bonner, Mathilda	F	36	W	Wife		New York	New York	New York	
818 Metropolitan	Bonner, Stanley	M	11	W	Son		New York	New York	New York	
818 Metropolitan	Smith, Joseph	M	52	W	Head	Mason, Building	New York	New York	New York	R
818 Metropolitan	Smith, Bertha	F	46	W	Wife		New York	Germany	Germany	
818 Metropolitan	Wesser, Louise	F	76	W	Head		New York	Germany	Germany	R
820 Metropolitan	O'Rourke, William	M	41	W	Head	Laborer, Lumber Yard	New York	New York	Ohio	R
820 Metropolitan	O'Rourke, Helen	F	30	W	Wife		New York	Pennsylvania	New York	
820 Metropolitan	O'Rourke, Dorothy	F	12	W	Daughter		New York	New York	New York	
820 Metropolitan	O'Rourke, William	M	10	W	Son		New York	New York	New York	
820 Metropolitan	O'Rourke, Mary A.	F	8	W	Daughter		New York	New York	New York	
820 Metropolitan	O'Rourke, Thomas	M	5	W	Son		New York	New York	New York	
822 Metropolitan	Ofulcher, Patrick	M	58	W	Head	Fireman, Tug Boat	Irish Free State [Im. 1895]	Irish Free State	Irish Free State	R
822 Metropolitan	Ofulcher, Catherine	F	40	W	Wife	Operator, Telephone Co.	New York	New York	New York	
822 Metropolitan	Ofulcher, Margaret	F	17	W	Daughter		New York	Irish Free State	New York	
822 Metropolitan	Ofulcher, Theresa	F	Mos.	W	Daughter		New York	Irish Free State	New York	
822 Metropolitan	Ruoff, John	M	62	W	Head		Massachusetts	New York	New York	O

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	OWN/RENT
824 Metropolitan	Ruoff, Eugene	M	60	W	Brother		New York	New York	New York	
830 Metropolitan	Jonle, Thomas	M	61	W	Head	Laborer, Iron Works	Irish Free State [Im. 1880]	Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland	R
830 Metropolitan	Jonle, Bessie	F	49	W	Wife		Irish Free State [Im. 1898]	Irish Free State	Irish Free State	
830 Metropolitan	Jonle, Eugene	M	27	W	Son	File Cutter, Files	New York	Irish Free State	Irish Free State	
830 Metropolitan	Jonle, James	M	23	W	Son	Salesman, Tobacco	New York	Irish Free State	Irish Free State	
830 Metropolitan	Jonle, Catherine	F	18	W	Daughter		New York	Irish Free State	Irish Free State	
832 Metropolitan	Caffery, Edward	M	43	W	Head	Chauffer, Milk Route	New York	New York	New York	R
832 Metropolitan	Caffery, Barbara	F	40	W	Wife		New York	New York	New York	
832 Metropolitan	Caffery, Edward	M	20	W	Son	Salesman, Importer	New York	New York	New York	
832 Metropolitan	Caffery, Lillian	F	17	W	Daughter		New York	New York	New York	
832 Metropolitan	Muir, David	M	46	W	Head	Weighmaster, Packing House	New York	New York	New York	R
832 Metropolitan	Muir, Caroline	F	46	W	Wife		New York	New York	New York	
832 Metropolitan	Muir, William	M	17	W	Son		New York	New York	New York	
832 Metropolitan	Muir, Margaret	F	14	W	Daughter		New York	New York	New York	
832 Metropolitan	Muir, Caroline	F	8	W	Daughter		New York	New York	New York	
832 Metropolitan	Hunter, Florence	F	29	W	Head		New York	New York	New York	R
832 Metropolitan	Hunter, George	M	26	W	Brother	Entertainer, Radio	New York	New York	New York	
832 Metropolitan	Hunter, Raymond	M	23	W	Brother	Poster, Bookbinding	New York	New York	New York	
832 Metropolitan	Hunter, Ethel	F	21	W	Sister	Counter, Binding	New York	New York	New York	
832 Metropolitan	Hunter, Alice	F	17	W	Sister		New York	New York	New York	
832 Metropolitan	Hunter, Dorothy	F	13	W	Sister		New York	New York	New York	
832 Metropolitan	Hunter, Edward	M	9	W	Brother		New York	New York	New York	
834 Metropolitan	Chase, Alexander	M	53	W	Head	Mechanic, Metal Ceiling	Poland [Im. 1900]	Poland	Poland	O

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	RELATION TO HEAD	OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY	BIRTH PLACE	FATHER BIRTH PLACE	MOTHER BIRTH PLACE	OWN/ RENT
834 Metropolitan	Chase, Margaret	F	43	W	Wife		Poland [Im. 1903]	Poland	Poland	
834 Metropolitan	Chase, Raymond	M	15	W	Son		New York	Poland	Poland	
834 Metropolitan	Chase, Edwin	M	12	W	Son		New York	Poland	Poland	

*Im. = Immigration year to the United States

Table : 1940 Census

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	RELATION	OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY	BIRTH PLACE	OWN/RENT
818 Metropolitan	Smith, Bertha	F	53	W	Head	Janitor	New York	R
818 Metropolitan	Allen, Agnes	F	50	W	Head	Chairwoman, Families	New York	R
818 Metropolitan	Brockwell, Edward	M	58	W	Head	Laborer, Paint Factory	New York	R
818 Metropolitan	Brockwell, Mamie	F	50	W	Wife		New York	
818 Metropolitan	Schneider, Mae	F	58	W	Wife		New York	R
818 Metropolitan	Issing, Ernest W.	M	53	W	Head	Laborer, Navy Yard	New York	R
818 Metropolitan	Issing, Marie	F	63	W	Wife		New York	
818 Metropolitan	Vitagliano Frank	M	22	W	Head	Elevator Operator, Buildings	Italy	R
818 Metropolitan	Vitagliano, Marie	F	19	W	Wife		New York	
818 Metropolitan	Vitagliano, Margaret	F	7 mos.	W	Daughter		New York	
820 Metropolitan	Pilligriaro, Charles	M	39	W	Head	Candlemaker, Wax Company	New York	R
820 Metropolitan	Pilligriaro, Rose	F	34	W	Wife	Operator, Dress Company	New York	
820 Metropolitan	Pilligriaro, Prisco	M	12	W	Son		New York	
820 Metropolitan	Pilligriaro, Frankie	M	7	W	Son		New York	
820 Metropolitan	Alwang, William R.	M	64	W	Head	Clerk, Wall Street	New York	R
820 Metropolitan	Ryan, Daniel	M	26	W	Head	Machinist	New York	R
820 Metropolitan	Ryan, Dorothy	F	24	W	Wife		New York	
820 Metropolitan	Ryan, Joan	F	5	W	Daughter		New York	
820 Metropolitan	Ryan, Robert	M	4	W	Son		New York	
820 Metropolitan	Grossarth, Emil	M	23	W	Head	Checker, American Rail Road Co.	New York	R
820 Metropolitan	Grossarth, Angelina	F	21	W	Wife		New York	
820 Metropolitan	Grossarth, Jean	F	3	W	Daughter		New York	
820 Metropolitan	Courtney, Catherine	F	65	W	Head		New York	R
820 Metropolitan	McDonough, John	M	72	W	Brother		New York	
820 Metropolitan	Mede, John	M	57	W	Head	Laborer, Oil Company	New York	R
820 Metropolitan	Mede, Margaret	F	62	W	Wife		New York	

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	RELATION	OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY	BIRTH PLACE	OWN/ RENT
820 Metropolitan	Ross, John	M	83	W	Head		Ireland	R
822 Metropolitan	Sanderson, Peter	M	33	W	Head	Carpenter	New York	R
822 Metropolitan	Sanderson, Catherine	F	28	W	Wife		New York	
822 Metropolitan	Sanderson, Peter Jr.	M	7	W	Son		New York	
822 Metropolitan	Sanderson, Eunice	M	5	W	Daughter		New York	
822 Metropolitan	Sanderson, Janice	F	3	W	Daughter		New York	
824 Metropolitan	Hunter, Raymond	M	33	W	Head	Chauffer, Oil Company	New York	R
824 Metropolitan	Hunter, Edward	M	27	W	Brother	Chauffer, Oil Company	New York	
824 Metropolitan	Hunter, Florence	F	29	W	Sister		New York	
830 Metropolitan	Schmid, O.	M	40	W	Head	Ink Printing, Printing Company	New York	R
830 Metropolitan	Schmid, Mary	F	37	W	Wife		New York	
830 Metropolitan	Schmid, John	M	17	W	Son		New York	
830 Metropolitan	Schmid, Edward	M	15	W	Son		New York	
830 Metropolitan	Schmid, Theresa	F	11	W	Daughter		New York	
830 Metropolitan	Schmid, Elaine	F	6	W	Daughter		New York	
832 Metropolitan	Wenz, John	M	26	W	Head	Truck Driver, Steel Company	New York	R
832 Metropolitan	Wenz, Eva	F	26	W	Wife		New York	
832 Metropolitan	Wenz, Jerry	M	3/12	W	Son		New York	
832 Metropolitan	Serfern, John	M	44	W	Head	Watchman, Factory	New York	R
832 Metropolitan	Serfern, Florence	F	41	W	Wife		New York	
832 Metropolitan	Serfern, Loraine	F	21	W	Daughter	Office Worker	New York	
832 Metropolitan	Mastoyollo, Salvatore	M	36	W	Head	Laborer, Sugar Company	New York	R
832 Metropolitan	Mastoyollo, Catherine	F	32	W	Wife		Italy	
832 Metropolitan	Mastoyollo, Vincent	M	10	W	Son		New York	
832 Metropolitan	Mastoyollo, Amelia	F	2	W	Daughter		New York	
832 Metropolitan	Mastoyollo, Andrew	M	23	W	Brother	Helper, Trucking	New York	
834 Metropolitan	Chase, Alexander	M	65	W	Head	Carpenter, Building	Poland	O

ADDRESS	NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	RELATION	OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY	BIRTH PLACE	OWN/ RENT
834 Metropolitan	Chase, Margaret	F	54	W	Wife		Poland	
834 Metropolitan	Chase, Edward	M	22	W	Son	Stock Clerk, Pencil Company	New York	
834 Metropolitan	Chase, Raymond	M	26	W	Son	Book Binder, Printing	New York	
834 Metropolitan	Chase, Jeanette	F	25	W	Daughter	Operator, Pencil Company	New York	

*Im. = Immigration year to the United States

Appendix D:

Chrysalis Information

Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A. | President, Principal Investigator



Ms. Loorya is founder and president of Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants. For more than twenty years she has worked in cultural resource management and public education devoted to preserving cultural resources and communicating their value to local communities. She has completed over sixty technical and academic reports and has delivered dozens of presentations concerning preservation compliance, New York City historical development, and educational curricula. Her extensive experience lends itself to her roles in developing and executing research and excavation plans, project management, regulatory compliance and report production.

SELECTED PROJECTS

New York City:

Brooklyn Navy Yard (Steiner Studio) – Phase IB (2017-2018)
Coney Island Utility Upgrade – Phase IB/Monitoring (2017-2018)
Downtown Brooklyn Reconstruction – Phase IB/Monitoring (2012)
Elias Hubbard House – Phase IB (2001)
Hendrick I. Lott House – Phase IB/Monitoring (2004, 2013)
Marine Park – Phase IB/Monitoring (1997, 2003)
79 Christopher Street Burial Vault Project – Phase II (2008)
Chambers Street – Phase IB (2005)
City Hall Reconstruction Project – Phase IB and II (2010-2015)
Myrtle Avenue - Ingersol Senior Housing—Phase I/II (2016-2020)
Fulton Street Reconstruction – Phase I and II (2009-2018)
High Bridge Park – Phase IB/Monitoring (2014-2015)
Peck Slip – Phase I and II (2011-2018)
South, South Street – Phase IB/Monitoring (2017-2018)
Stone Street – Phase IB/Monitoring (1998)
Wall Street Water Main Project – Phase I (2007-2008)
Washington Square Park – Phase IB/Monitoring (2015-2020)
Worth Street—Phase I/Monitoring (2018 to 2020)
Bartow-Pell Mansion – Phase IB/Monitoring (2008, 2012)
Newtown Playground – Phase IB/Monitoring (2018-2019)
John Bowne House – Phase IB/Monitoring (2016)

Greater New York Region:

Hofstra University – Historical Research Report (2015-2017)
Fire Island National Seashore – Phase IB/Monitoring (2014)
Sharswood, Philadelphia Housing Authority – Phase IA (2018)
Tappan Zee Bridge Replacement – Phase I (2014-2016)

Over 100 publications and conference papers in CRM and popular magazines published. For full listing see:
www.chrysalisarchaeology.com

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

National Historic Preservation Act
Section 106 Compliance

Material Collections Analysis

Archaeological Survey and Excavation

Public Outreach

EDUCATION

Ph.D., Anthropology and Archaeology:
2018, CUNY Graduate School

M.A., Anthropology and Archaeology:
1998, Hunter College

CERTIFICATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologists
10-Hour OSHA Construction Safety
30-Hour OSHA Construction Safety
40-Hour OSHA HAZWOPER
SWAC - Secure Worker Access
Consortium

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

1995-2001: Brooklyn College
Archaeological Research Center

2001-Present: Chrysalis Archaeological
Consultants, President and Principal
Investigator

2006-2010: URS Corporation, Principal
Investigator

2007-2010: Gray & Pape, Supervisory
Consultant

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Rhode Island Regional Office

One Richmond Square – Suite 121F
Providence, RI 02906-5139
Phone: 401.499.4354

Elissa Rutigliano | Field Archaeologist



Ms. Rutigliano has two years of experience working in all phases of archaeological excavation around the New York City area.

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Reconstruction of Peck Slip – Phase IB (2020)

New York, NY

Monitored construction activities and excavation as Field Director in archaeologically sensitive areas during the reconstruction of Peck Slip

St. Peter's Church and Cemetery, Westchester Square Development Project – Phase IB (2020)

Bronx, NY

Conducted shovel test excavations across the outdoor property belonging to the historic St. Peter's Church, to identify potential cultural resources and human remains related to a late-17th century Quaker Meeting House and cemetery

824-832 Metropolitan Avenue – Phase IA (2019)

Brooklyn, NY

Conducted documentary research to determine archaeological sensitivity and to assess the impact of proposed development on potential prehistoric and historic cultural resources

Rehabilitation of East 174th Street Bridge – Phase IA (2019)

Bronx, NY

Conducted documentary and archival research to determine archaeological sensitivity and the potential for prehistoric and historic resources, in advance of the rehabilitation of the East 174th Street bridge over Sheridan Expressway

Reconstruction of C.C. Moore Homestead Park – Phase IB (2019)

Queens, NY

Participated in excavation of an outdoor feature uncovered during construction activities in the historically sensitive C.C. Moore Homestead Park

Alice Austen Park and House – Phase IB (2019)

Staten Island, NY

Conducted shovel test excavations across the outdoor property associated with the historic Alice Austen Park and House, to identify potential cultural resources in advance of planned Hurricane Sandy-related repairs and improvements

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Archaeological Survey and Excavation

Laboratory Preparation and Analysis

Documentary and Historic Research

EDUCATION

B.A., Archaeology: 2017
Brooklyn College

CERTIFICATIONS

10-Hour OSHA Construction Safety Training (2017)

30-Hour OSHA Construction Safety Training (2020)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

2016-Present: Chrysalis
Archaeological Consultants

2016-Present: In Bardo Pictures
(consultant, freelance)

2015-2017: Indiantown Trail, Antigua & Barbuda (field archaeologist)

2011-2012: HBO (script coverage, freelance)

CONTACT INFORMATION

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