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ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

FOR THE

POLYTECHNIC RESIDENCE HALL

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

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## INTRODUCTION

The Polytechnic University is proposing to build a residence hall on a site in Brooklyn, N. Y. Until 1859, the block on which the proposed project site is located (Tax Block 130) was two blocks, Blocks 130 and 131. Lawrence Street ran through the block, midway between Jay and Bridge Streets. (Until quite recently, Lawrence Street still ran south of the project block from Johnson Street to Fulton Street. It has since been closed as part of the development of Metrotech, but is still shown on the 1989 Sanborn Map of the area. See Figure 1) Currently the site is an open space planted with grass, flowers, vegetables, and trees.

The area that is now the proposed project site was on the western of the two blocks, Block 130, but also included part of the bed of Lawrence Street. Although the original tax lots have since been combined into several large lots, making it difficult to determine exactly which former lots the site occupies, it appears that the project site comprises approximately 10 former lots on Block 130. Lot numbers and street addresses changed several times on this block, but by 1903 (Figures 8 & 9), the lots and corresponding addresses on the project site were as follows: Lots 26 (36 Lawrence Street), 27 (38 Lawrence Street), 28 (40 Lawrence Street), 29 (42 Lawrence Street), 30 (44 Lawrence Street), 32 (46-52 Lawrence Street/101-103 Johnson Street), 33 (99 Johnson Street), 34 (97 Johnson Street), 35 (95 Johnson Street), and part of 36 (93 Johnson Street). In addition, the project site extends about 20 feet into the former bed of Lawrence Street. (The maps appended to this report show the lot configurations and street addresses over time.)

As part of the CEQR process, the project site was flagged by the Landmarks Preservation Commission as having the potential to contain archaeological remains from a 19th century neighborhood. LPC asked that a documentary study be done to assess that potential (Letter of May 31, 1990 from Mark London, LPC to Hardy Adasko, NYC Public Development Corporation). In response to a memo submitted on July 13 by Julie Cowing of Allee King Rosen & Fleming, Inc. regarding the land-use history of the site, LPC requested that further documentary research be done. The purpose of the additional study would be to "determine the specific occupants of the site" and if their period of occupancy was of sufficient length to warrant investigation for resources which would make a significant contribution to the archaeological record (Letter of August 7, 1990 from Mark London, LPC to Hardy Adasko, PDC). The following report assembled by Historical Perspectives, Inc. is in response to the LPC directive.

## METHODOLOGY

The Polytechnic Residence Hall site is adjacent to the north boundary of the Metrotech project. Therefore the project area in general has been well documented in two studies: 1) "Cultural Resource Reconnaissance, Metropolitan Technology Center," Historic Sites Research, Inc., by Susan Kardas and Edward Larrabee, 1984, and 2) "Metropolitan Technology Center, Phase I: Cultural Resources Summary," by Nan A. Rothschild and Susan Dublin, 1985. The results of these two reports were summarized in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the Metrotech project and were approved by the review agency. These reports were used as a basis for the general background survey of the Polytechnic project area. Archaeological field work was done on the Metrotech site, quite near the Polytechnic site, as shown on Figure 17. (One of the backyards excavated was literally across the street on Johnson Street. See Figure 17.) The final report of the results of the field project has not been completed, but Will Roberts, of Greenhouse Associates, who directed the project, and members of his staff were consulted about the results of the field investigations.

A variety of sources were used to develop a demographic profile and to compile a disturbance record of the site in order to satisfy LPC's directives. They included Brooklyn Building Department Block and Lot Files, block abstracts documenting property transactions on file at the Brooklyn Historical Society, tax assessment lists at the Municipal Archives, and Kings County census records for the years 1875 and 1905. Brooklyn city directories and business directories were consulted for most years between 1838 and 1902. Numerous maps and atlases were studied in order to obtain a land use history of the project site. An exhaustive study of a wide range of each of these types of documentary sources was conducted. As is invariably the case, there are gaps and contradictions in the record; nevertheless, it was possible to construct an adequate record of the 19th century housing lots.

## GENERAL HISTORY OF THE PROJECT SITE

As regards the prehistoric era, Rothschild and Dublin agreed that Kardas and Larrabee [had] "convincingly ruled out the existence of substantial prehistoric remains at the project site. Although it is possible that the project site was used as farmland and hunting grounds by aboriginal peoples, the site has no notable characteristics (e.g., proximity to streams) that would make it a likely location for such use" (Metrotech FEIS:III-171). The same statement applies to the Polytechnic site, and so prehistoric resources are not a consideration.

The area known as Brooklyn was settled as early as c.1646, and the village of Brooklyn was established by 1746. The principal thoroughfare was Fulton Street which led from the East River ferry landing westward to the village of Jamaica in Queens. The description of the Metrotech project area during the century after the village was founded applies as well to the Polytechnic project area:

The earliest Colonial-period map that shows structures is the Ratzer Map of 1767. On this map the buildings cluster along Fulton Street and extend no farther than 400 feet past the street line. They do not extend onto the project site, which appears to have consisted only of fields and farmland...It is not certain that there were no colonial-period structures on the project site, since outbuildings are not likely to have been depicted on early maps, but the probability of substantial early structures is low.

The project site did not figure prominently in the Battle of Long Island, the only Revolution[ary] battle fought in Brooklyn: The Brooklyn fortifications extended in an arc from Prospect Park to Fort Greene Park. At the nearest point, the fortifications were approximately [ten] blocks from the eastern boundary of the project site. Retreating from Long Island, Washington's troops traveled northwest along Red Hook Lane, west of the project site, to Fulton Ferry (at the site of the Brooklyn Bridge). The retreating army may have crossed the Johnson lands, but the probability of major deposits from the Revolution in the area is slight.

(Metrotech FEIS:III-175)

The Polytechnic project site, as part of a large parcel, was owned in the 17th century by Derick Cornelius Hoogland, and then by several generations of the Juris/Jacobs family. By 1699 it was held as common land by the Town of Breucklyn. In 1755, the Ryerses transferred the land to a Barent Johnson. Until after the first two decades of the 19th century, the site remained farmland, belonging to the Johnson family.

By 1819, according to the Lott Map, a street grid identical to the modern one (with the exception of Flatbush Avenue) had been

proposed if not implemented. By 1822, area streets including Jay and Bridge Streets and Myrtle Avenue had been opened; it is not clear when Johnson, Tillary, or Lawrence Streets were opened. They are indicated on the Colton 1849 map, but are shown as cobblestone or unpaved until between 1907 and 1915, when other area streets have been asphalted. The Hooker map of 1827 indicated that the only buildings in the study area were along Tillary Street between Lawrence and Duffield Streets. The 1849 map shows the area as somewhat developed. The project site does not appear to contain any structures, though the details are obscured (Figure 2).

The 1855 Perris map is the first to show details and indicates that each of the lots on the project site contained a wooden frame house, except 44 Lawrence Street, which had a brick house (Figure 3). Late 18th century Buildings Department records indicate that most of the houses were 2 and a half or 3 story wooden frame houses with shallow basements, attics, and peaked shingled roofs. These same houses remained on the site until the mid-20th century when they were demolished to make the grassy area that is present today.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The same archaeological considerations which were pertinent to the Metrotech project site also apply to the Polytechnic site in that the area must satisfy city, state, and federal criteria which would identify it as archaeologically sensitive.

Thus, for the historic period, the connection between the site and historically important people and events, and the site's value in enhancing the knowledge of past lifestyles, becomes one focus of the study. A second consideration is the integrity of the site (i.e., whether early deposits on the site have been destroyed by later construction). The record of building episodes and consequent subsurface disturbance is used to provide information on this.

(Metrotech FEIS:III-172)

The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission has further defined the criteria for the Polytechnic site by specifying that only those homelots which were continuously occupied by one family for more than 20 years be considered since for shorter periods "there is a low probability of linking archaeological deposits with documented residents" (LPC letter to PDC, 8/7/90). These stipulations would guard against recovering only very generalized information, since the aim of cultural resource investigation is to provide archaeological data "beyond what exists in the historical record" (Ibid.).

Homelots from this period are often studied by means of the backyard features - such as cisterns, wells, and privies - that may contain material culture remains. Experience in lower Manhattan, Brooklyn, and elsewhere has shown that these deeply-dug features often survive subsequent building episodes and can yield significant deposits. The value of such features lies more in their use as trash receptacles rather than in the original usage.

City water mains were first opened in Brooklyn in 1859, and, according to the 1939 Sanborn Map, water lines were laid along Lawrence Street then (Figure 14). It is not known when they were laid in Johnson, but presumably at a later date. There was often a time lag between availability and installation - perhaps because the homeowner had to shoulder the cost. At any rate, the houses on the project site were built prior to 1859, and so would have had cisterns. City sewage disposal was not available until 1869; there is no way to know when each individual house hooked in. Often, privies and cisterns that remained in backyards - even after hook-ups to city services were made - were used for the disposal of household trash. This is certainly the pattern across Johnson Street on the Metrotech site where a cistern and a privy was found on each homelot tested. Each feature contained artifacts, with the cisterns containing more than the privies. This is probably due to the fact that privies had to be cleaned at regular intervals (although this regulation was widely abused), whereas cisterns were convenient places for trash disposal.

The following section of this report will provide an overview of who lived where and when on the project site during the 19th century. It will also summarize the land use/disturbance records of the lots on the project site.



## PROJECT SITE

### Land Use/Disturbance Record

As mentioned earlier, a large tract of land, of which the project site was a part, came into the possession of Barent Johnson in 1755. It was eventually divided among his heirs, and the parcel which included the project site came to Samuel Johnson about 1824. He apparently subdivided the property and began to sell off lots in 1833 when he sold Lots 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 to John Hunter. This same group of lots was sold to William Hunter by John Hunter in 1842. William Hunter was a builder, according to Brooklyn business directories. He also purchased Lot 28 directly from Johnson in 1836. Lots 26, 27 and 28 were sold by Johnson to Frederick Griffing in 1848 who sold them to T. Myers in 1850. (These lots may be easiest for the reader to locate on the 1903 Atlas - Figure 8 - which has some of both old and new lot numbers on it. Current street numbers may be best seen on Figure 7, an 1893 Atlas.)

Exactly when the first houses were erected on the lots is unknown because Brooklyn Buildings Department records do not go back that far. However, the 1855 Perris Atlas (Figure 2) shows that all the lots were built on by that date. One may surmise that Hunter built on his lots before selling them to various individuals. This is partially supported, for example, by the fact that Jeremiah Mundell bought Lot 34, 97 Johnson Street, in 1844. He is listed as a resident there in the 1846 business directory. (Unfortunately, he was the only early resident who could be located; it appears that none of the other early owners were residents.) It is not at all clear what the building sequence on Lots 26 and 27, 36 and 38 Lawrence Street, was.

Thus the first known function of the project site was as a residential area comprised of wooden frame houses (with one brick exception) with 2 1/2 or 3 stories, all erected by at least 1855 and probably several years earlier. To trace any subsurface disturbance that later building episodes might have caused, a range of atlases were studied and compared. Copies of most of these atlases are appended to the report as Figures 1 through 15. Figure 16 shows the areas which are thought to be undisturbed since no evidence was found to the contrary. Nos. 93, 95, and 97 Johnson Street and Nos. 36, 38, and 40 Lawrence Streets had fairly substantial backyards that remained undisturbed through time (use Figure 7 for reference). No. 95 Lawrence Street had a small wooden structure (larger than a shed) at the rear of its backyard from before 1855 to c.1900, but it is unclear whether or not it had a basement. The backyard of the corner lot - 101-103 Johnson and 46-52 Lawrence - was almost completely covered by a one-story garage erected in 1927, but since this garage had no basement, the backyard area below may have remained intact. Nos. 42 and 44 Lawrence Street and No. 99 Johnson had smaller yards. From at least 1903 on, a portion of the backyard at 42 Lawrence had an addition with a basement (best seen on Figure 15). The entire

backyard of 44 Lawrence was covered with 1-story additions, but no basement notations appear. The rear of 99 Johnson does not appear to have been disturbed.

From the 1880s to the early 1900s, some neighborhood houses converted to multiple dwellings by replacing the peaked roofs with flat roofs to expand the top floors. Buildings Department records indicate that 42 Lawrence Street and 85 Johnson Street on the project site were converted in this way. Census records of 1905, showing two-family residency in a number of cases, corroborate this fact. No. 40 Lawrence Street was demolished in 1936. The other buildings remained until the mid-20th century.

Lawrence Street was closed in 1959, in connection with the construction of New York Community College's gym and television studio to the immediate west and north of the proposed project site respectively (Figure 1) and its bed is in the project site. The sewer, water, and gas lines beneath the former street remain in place. The residential buildings on the project site must have been demolished at about this time, since plans for the new buildings show the proposed project site as a seeded area.

In summary, the proposed project site, except for the narrow strip that was once the street bed of Lawrence Street, was occupied by mid-19th century houses with relatively undisturbed backyard areas until the mid-1950's, when these houses were demolished and replaced by a grassy area. Therefore, since a large portion of the project site does not appear to have been disturbed, it could retain intact archaeological resources (Figure 16).



## Demographic Profile

The Kardas and Larrabee 1984 report adequately described the general development history of Brooklyn and the project area during the 19th century and will not be repeated in this report. The similarities between the Metrotech site and the Polytechnic site are striking, and indeed, they might be considered one site were it not for modern development patterns which imposed boundaries which were not applicable in the 1800s.

Like Metrotech, property records for the Polytechnic site show that subdivision and sale of the Johnson family holdings began in the 1830s and continued into the 1840s. By 1855 the tract had structures on every lot and was a solidly residential area. Like the Metrotech sample lots studied in detail by Rothschild and Dublin in 1985, and which formed the basis for the subsequent field excavations, "with the exception of the storefront at [the Lawrence/Johnson Street corner lot], all the buildings remained residential through the 19th century" (Metrotech FEIS:III-176). Sizes of lots and structures are also similar on the two sites: narrow lots from 18 to 25 feet wide and about 100 feet deep. The exceptions are the corner lots at Johnson and Lawrence Streets which are irregular. Figure 7, an 1893 Atlas, visually gives the clearest picture of house and lot size. The houses were modest in size and usually did not fill the entire lot. Most were wood frame and were 2 1/2 to 3 stories tall, and some had basements.

As Kardas and Larrabee pointed out, the lack of any special topographic features - such as Brooklyn Heights' waterfront position - made "this flat undifferentiated, interior land best suited to development of low to medium cost housing laid out in a standardized grid" (Kardas and Larrabee, 1984:27). Also, as the area was bounded on the south and west by Fulton Street and later on the east by Flatbush Avenue, "it became a kind of urban residential island...[which] remained relatively unchanged...[and with a few] exceptions the residential character stayed stable for about eight decades after development began" (Ibid:28). Instead of new housing stock, the existing buildings were modified or added to to suit needs and tastes, as revealed by the series of atlases and building department records studied for both the Metrotech and Polytechnic sites.

On one point, the two sites are dissimilar. The majority of the homes on the Metrotech site were initially owner-occupied; the reverse appears to be true of the Polytechnic. Although attempts were made to associate names in property records with residents, it was not possible before the 1860s with only two exceptions. After that time, there seems to be a mixture of tenants and owner-occupants, which is more similar to the Metrotech site during the same period of the second half of the century. However, like the Metrotech sample lots, all of the families residing in their homes for the requisite period of 20-25 years were owners.

There were some instances on the Polytechnic site of two-family occupancy of the homes, especially by the time the 1905 census was taken. However, the more usual situation was one of an extended family of relatives and/or several generations of one family. There were boarders and servants living in some of the houses throughout the period. How the Metrotech site compares on this subject is unknown.

The following paragraph written about the Metrotech site applies equally well to the Polytechnic site:

The character of the residents, both ethnically and economically, was relatively homogenous throughout the century. Census records and last names provide a good picture of the ethnic composition of the inhabitants. Without exception, the documented population, whether native or foreign-born, was of northern European background. The census lists of 1855 and 1865 show that most were born in this country. By 1875, the records indicate increasing numbers of residents born in Ireland, Britain, and Germany. This reflects the increasing immigration rates throughout the century. The members of different ethnic groups were scattered within houses and across lots.

(Metrotech FEIS:III-177)

There was one exception to this pattern on the Polytechnic site: an Italian family lived on the corner of Johnson and Lawrence Streets by 1905.

The following section will summarize the specific residency patterns of the lots on the Polytechnic site.

# RESIDENCY SUMMARIES BY LOT

Based on data obtained from Tax Records, Property Records, Directories, and Censuses.

## 93 JOHNSON (old 71) Lot 36

Tax assessment records: Mrs. M.[aria] J.[ane] Lockitt from 1866 until at least 1899.

Deed Abstracts: Johnson in 1833 to Hunter, to Pitkin in 1853 and to Maria Jane Lockitt in 1857.

Directory and census: Lockitt in 1857, 64, 67-68, 75 ( Maria is listed as owner and head of household), 80, but not in 85 Directory or thereafter.

1905 Census: Two families and 3 lodgers

Therefore: Lockitts residents for at least 23 years (1857-1880), and perhaps 25. However, only half of their lot is on project parcel, and remaining portion has probably been impacted by the erection of the large adjacent building.

## 95 JOHNSON (old 73) Lot 35

Tax Assessment Records: 1866 until at least 1899 Warren Richmond

Deed Abstracts: Johnson in 1833 to Hunter to Burnett in 1850 and many more changes until Richmond in 1862.

Directory and Census: No residents located until Richmond who lived on Fulton in 1857-58, Johnson in 1862, 67-68, 75 (owner), and Jay Street by 1876.

1905 Census: Large family of John Walsh.

Therefore: Only identified 19th century family occupied home for 14 years at most.

## 97 JOHNSON (old 75) Lot 34

Tax Assessment Records: 1866 Reid to Charles F. Flamm in 1874 to John H. Morris in 1885, when it was remodeled, until at least 1899.

Deed Abstracts: Johnson in 1833 to Hunter and lots of changes (including Jeremiah Mundell (1844-47)) until Reid in 1852 to Flamm in 1874 to Morris in 1888.

Directory and Census: Jeremiah Mundell was the resident at 75 Johnson in 1846, but moved to Bridge Street by 1857. Aaron Reid lived elsewhere from his property. Charles Flemm (sic) was listed as the owner in 1875 census. He was a hairdresser, born in Germany. Apparently the correct spelling of the name was Flamm as that is how it appears in all other records. Flamm lived on Gold Street prior to moving to Johnson Street in 1875. In the 1880 Directory, a brother [?], George (also a hairdresser) joined Charles in the entry. Flamm was again listed in the 1885-86 Directory, but had moved to Eighth Avenue by 1889 (when he was listed as "barber" rather than "hairdresser". The next property owner, John Morris, did not live at the address.

1905 Census: 3 families of two people each, and a servant.

Therefore: Flamm family only possible residents for a sufficient period, but their tenure was only 14 years.

99 JOHNSON (old 77) Lot 33

Tax Assessment: 1866-1885 G.L Shaw, then Charles Yellot until at least 1899

Deed abstracts: Johnson in 1833 to Hunter to Shaw in 1849 to Yellot by 1887.

Directory and census: Charles Carpenter in 1875 census, but he doesn't track before or after that date in directories. Nineteenth century owners of the property, Shaw and Yellot, lived elsewhere. [A statement by a Catherine Gaudineer, found in Building Department records, exemplifies the type of contradictions which are a constant problem when doing this kind of demographic research. She stated that she owned and occupied 99 Johnson Street from 1882 until 1927. The only Gaudineer found in any record (other spellings were also tried) was a Fred who lived somewhere else for years.]

1905 Census: Occupied by the Walter Wash family of five.

Therefore: No long-term residents could be identified.

101 - 103 JOHNSON (old 79/81) Lot 32

Tax Assessment: 1866-1899 C.L. Williams. This seems to include both 101 and 103 Johnson Street as a tax unit.

Deed abstracts: Johnson in 1833 to Hunter. Charles F. Williams in 1852.

Directory and Census: 1875 census record for 101 lists Henry C. Hamilton and 3 boarders. Hamilton does not track before or after

in directories. Charles F. Williams, a grocer, lived elsewhere.

1905 Census: Gilbert Eaton family of five.

Also 1905 Census: The Lopez family of 10, the parents born in Italy, resided at 103 Johnson. They immigrated 18 years previously, so could not have been residents for the requisite period. It is suggested by the census entry - although not explicit - that the family ran a grocery store in the corner building which they inhabited.

The apparent contradiction in the census records cannot be fully explained. It may be that there was a mistake in record taking or recording, or it may be that the two family groups lived in the one house on the corner which was a large two story building with a basement.

### 36 LAWRENCE (old 70 and old 28) Lot 26

**Tax Assessment:** Mercy Wall from 1866 to 1874 when sold to Henry Richardson. Then to T. Warburton in 1889 and to Annie Fassnacht in 1893.

**Deed Abstracts:** This lot and the adjacent one to the south (lot 27, 38 Lawrence) shared the same ownership until 1867. That is, Johnson sold them in 1848 and there was a series of owners, none of whom lived on the property. Nor did any of the owners, such as H. Richardson, after 1867 live on the property.

**Directory and Census:** Phebe Herrick, Sarah Gardner, and Matilda Gardner - cousins and all female - were the only persons recorded in the 1875 census. They could not be traced before or after that date. In the Lain's ELITE DIRECTORY of 1877, Thomas Dixon and Silas W. Marsters were listed as living at 36 Lawrence. Dixon was not located again, and Marsters lived at 552 Carlton by 1886.

**1905 Census:** No entry for that address.

**Therefore:** No long-term occupants were located. According to Building Department records, the "vacant and deteriorated" structure was demolished in 1936.

### 38 LAWRENCE (old 72 and also old 30) Lot 27

**Tax Assessment:** Halsey Mead (1866) to J.M. Beshar in 1869, to Andrew A. Rowe in 1881 who owned it until at least 1899.

**Deed Abstracts:** (See above lot for pre-1866.) None of the property owners lived there except Andrew A. Rowe. Rowe lived at 32 Nassau in 1880, but was noted at 38 Lawrence in 1885 and 1890.

**Directory and Census:** The earliest name found as an occupant of 38 Lawrence was Daniel Fernald, who lived there from sometime after 1858 until before 1875 (15 years at most) when the census taker listed two families in the house. One of them, the Thomas Doherty family had an entry in the Lain's 1877 ELITE DIRECTORY, but had moved by 1886. For the other family, Anna Sullivan and daughters, no other entries were found. Andrew A. Rowe, painter, lived in this house beginning in 1880, but was gone by 1893.

**1905 Census:** William Whitney (cook) and his family of 8, plus a boarder.

**Therefore:** Neither of the two long-term family residents lived in this house for more than 15 years.

### 40 LAWRENCE (old 74 and also old 32) Lot 28

**Tax Assessment:** John Grube 1866-69, Mercy Walls 1869-1877, Catherine M. Merritt 1877 until at least 1899.

**Deed Abstracts:** Johnson to Hunter in 1836, then various owners (none of whom lived there) until 1870. Between 1870 and 1880 there seems to have been litigation involving members of the Erlacher family, before the land title went to Catherine M. Merritt in 1880.

**Directory and Census:** In the 1875 Kings County census, Robert Merritt (50) is shown as head of family and owner of 40 Lawrence. His family consisted of wife, Catherine (44), two children (Andrew 22 and Ellen 6), a servant, and two in-laws - named Erlacher. Curiously, no entries at all could be found for Merritt in business or city directories, though various years and spellings were tried. (In the 1877 reverse directory, Charles H. White is listed at that address.) But it is indisputably the same Merritt family described in the 1905 census: Robert is 81 and retired; Catherine is 75. Their daughter Helen (she was once Ellen and two years older!) is a schoolteacher. Also living with them is a niece - named Helen Erlacher. The 1875 census stated that Merritt, his wife, and both children were born in the United States. Of the other residents, Mrs. Erlacher, the mother-in-law was born in Ireland, but Richard Erlacher, a brother-in-law was born in the U.S. Ann Cockran, servant, was Scottish-born. Robert Merritt was in the "flour and feed" business in 1875.

**1905 Census:** (See above entry.)

**Therefore:** Despite lack of corroborating evidence from city directories, it appears that the Merritt family lived at this address from c. 1875 until at least 1905. Building Department records state that the owner, Louis A Kuse, converted the building from a tenement to a multifamily dwelling. (The White 1877 directory entry cannot be satisfactorily explained. It may have been an error, or he may have been a boarder or second family.) The thirty+ year span of their residency qualifies the family for further investigation under that LPC criterion.

42 LAWRENCE (old 76 and also old 34) Lot 29

**Tax Assessment:** James Bright 1866-1877, Catherine H. Hayward 1877-c.1896, Maria Chapman c.1896 to at least 1899.

**Deed Abstracts:** Johnson to Hunter in 1833, to Murphy in 1846. Then various owners until Joseph Hayward in 1865 and later Caroline Hayward in 1870. In 1910, Anna Roberts, the owner, converted the building from a one- to a two-family dwelling.

**Directory and Census:** Francis Hayward (sometimes Haywood, sometimes paper dealer or clerk) is listed in the 1875 census and in directories of 1867, 68, 77, 80, 85, 86, 90, 95 (he lived at various other addresses prior to 1867). In 1875 the family consisted of Francis, his wife, Jane, and four young children. Francis and his wife, Jane, were born in England, but their children were all born



in Kings County. By 1896 the family moved to 635 Carrol Street.

1905 Census: John Roberts, his wife, and a boarder.

Therefore: The Hayward family lived at 42 Lawrence for at least 33 years, qualifying them for further study under LPC guidelines. They did not own their home, but perhaps the Hayward who owned the property was a relative.

44 Lawrence (old 78 and also old 36) Lot 30

Tax Assessment: James S. Sweet or Sarah J. Sweet own the property for the entire period between 1866 and 1899.

Deed Abstracts: Johnson to Hunter in 1833 to Murphy in 1846. To Blake in 1846 to Sweet in 1863. Back and forth between Sweets through 1881.

Directory and Census: No names of residents could be located before the 1875 census entry which shows two families in the house. One family, the Fitchitts, do not appear in earlier directories, and moved to 323 Myrtle by 1880. The other family, Parks, lived at 52 Tillary in 1867 and at 115 Pulaski by 1886. Some members of the Sweet family, whether or not the actual title holders, moved into the house by 1877 when I.T. Sweet is listed in the 1877 reverse directory. John T. Sweet, butcher, is shown in directories of 1880, 85, and 90, and Isaac appears in the directories of 1901 and 1902. Their places of birth are unknown.

1905 Census: Two families, Burns and Tausk [?] reside at 44 Lawrence.

Therefore: Members of the Sweet family lived in the Lawrence Street home for 25 years during the last quarter of the 19th century, qualifying them for further study under the LPC criterion of length of residency.

46 LAWRENCE (old 80) This street address refers to what is actually the rear yard of 101-103 Johnson Street. Except for the census entry described below, the records for the Johnson Street address apply to the double lot containing a large two-family dwelling.

Directory and Census: The only name which was found as a resident was German born John Tietjen, who, with his wife, 3 children, and a boarder lived here in 1875 according to the census. In the 1867 and 1886 directories, he lived elsewhere.



## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As discussed in the "ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS" section of this report, features such as cisterns or privies found on early homelots may contain material culture remains that can provide important information about past lifeways that is not obtainable through the written record. The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission stipulates that a known family must have occupied a given home/homelot for at least a 20 year period in order to provide a historical context for any recovered artifacts. Three families who once lived on the Polytechnic site satisfy this criterion. They were:

- 1) The Robert Merritt family who lived at 40 Lawrence Street from c.1875 to at least 1905;
- 2) The Francis Hayward family who lived at 42 Lawrence Street from 1867-1896; and
- 3) The John Sweet/Isaac Sweet family who lived at 44 Lawrence Street from 1877-1902.

Additional information about these families - such as family make-up, age, sex, and occupation - has been obtained, giving them a clear framework of identity within which archaeologists can work to make cultural associations.

The testing conducted across Johnson Street on the Metrotech site indicates that features should exist on the Polytechnic site. That is, cisterns, dry wells, and privies were found behind the houses that were built during the same period as the Polytechnic houses were erected. The date range of the artifacts recovered appears (analysis has not yet been completed) to span the period from the second quarter of the 19th century to the 1890s. No 20th century artifacts have as yet been identified. This probably means that the occupants of the homes availed themselves of city utility services toward the end of the century. Therefore, the deep shafts of the obsolete subsurface features may have been quickly filled with material over a relatively short period of time, thus providing a sharper time focus for the families.

The second primary archaeological consideration concerns the degree of integrity of the site, meaning how much subsurface disturbance has taken place. It is known that only one major building episode took place on the site, and that was the erection of the original dwellings. Subsequent additions and alterations undoubtedly took place, but one-story additions usually do not radically disturb deep shaft features such as cisterns. At 40 Lawrence Street, the backyard was approximately 75' x 25' and there was no known disturbance. Part of the original backyard of 42 Lawrence Street had an addition with a basement by 1904. It was attached to the rear of the house, probably where the cistern would have been. The undisturbed portion of the lot was approximately 12' x 20'. Several 1 story additions were added to the rear of 44 Lawrence Street, but there was never an indication that they had basements, and so an undisturbed plot approximately 24' x 18' may remain. Of course, it is possible that the demolition of the

houses and the subsequent landscaping of the parcel during the 1950s may have destroyed buried archaeological resources. Only subsurface testing can assess the degree of disturbance.

Therefore, we recommended field testing of Lots 28, 29, and 30 (Nos. 40, 42, & 44 Lawrence Street) to determine whether or not there are intact archaeological resources present on the site. (Figure 18 shows the area.) Testing would be done by archaeologists prior to construction; a similar procedure was followed across the street at the Metrotech site. The investigations should be restricted to shaft features such as cisterns since other kinds of backyard deposits such as sheet scatter or landscaping must surely have been seriously disturbed by the 20th century demolition process. Based on the findings on the Metrotech site, the locations of these features should be fairly predictable: privies are toward the rear of the lot, whereas cisterns and dry wells are close to the rear of the houses. Thus the testing strategy can be streamlined. For instance, no cistern would be searched for on Lot 29 since there was an addition with basement in that space, meaning the cistern would be truncated at best. If cisterns, privies or dry wells are located they should be investigated enough to determine if there are artifacts present. That is, if the feature had been filled with clean sand or building rubble, there would be no reason to excavate further. It should be stressed, therefore, that this is limited testing to determine only the presence or absence of shaft features and whether or not they actually contain intact archaeological resources.

The following field procedure is recommended. The initial clearing of the area to be tested could be conducted by a small machine such as a Bobcat. This process should be done very carefully and monitored by an archeologist at all times. In the event that features are encountered, they should be uncovered by hand-held trowels or shovels as determined by the archaeologists. The contents of any features should be sampled to see if they contain intact artifactual material. If this procedure indicates the presence of significant resources, the next phase of field investigations would be planned by the archaeologists and LPC staff archaeologists.

FIGURE 1  
PROJECT SITE

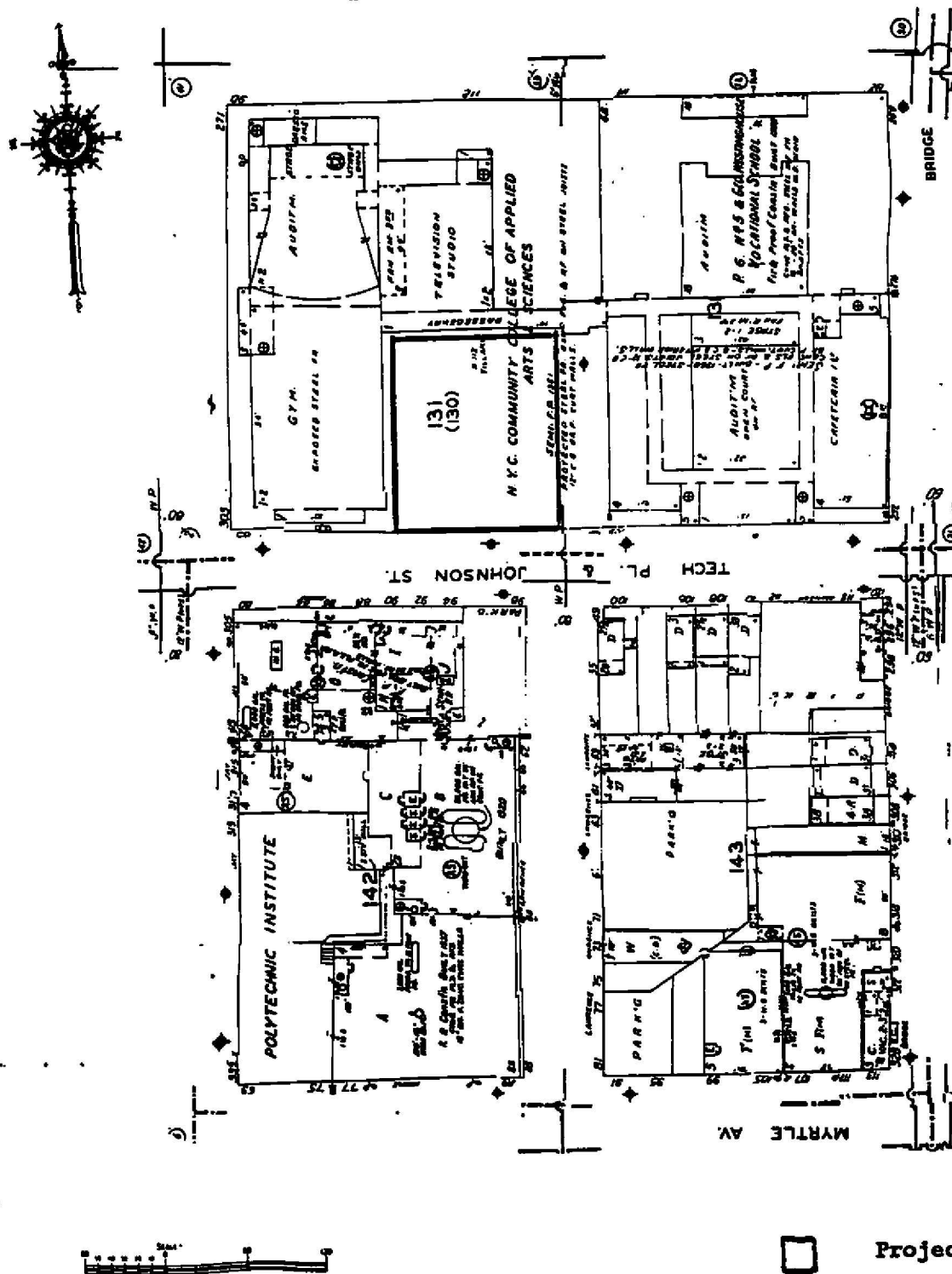


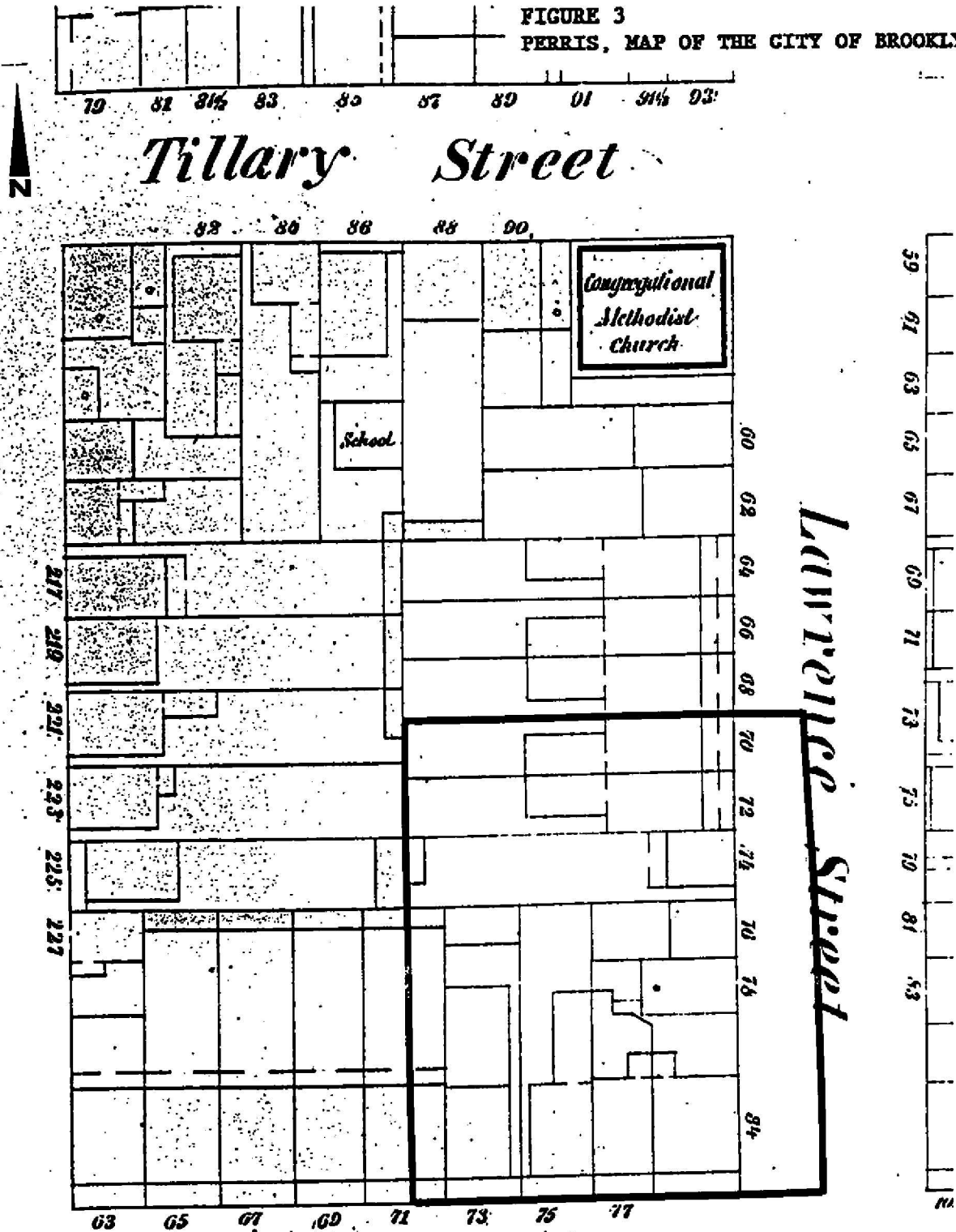
FIGURE 2  
COLTON, MAP OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, 1847

Project

### Project Site

FIGURE 3

PERRIS, MAP OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, 1855



 Project Site



FIGURE 4  
DRIPPS, BROOKLYN ATLAS, 1869

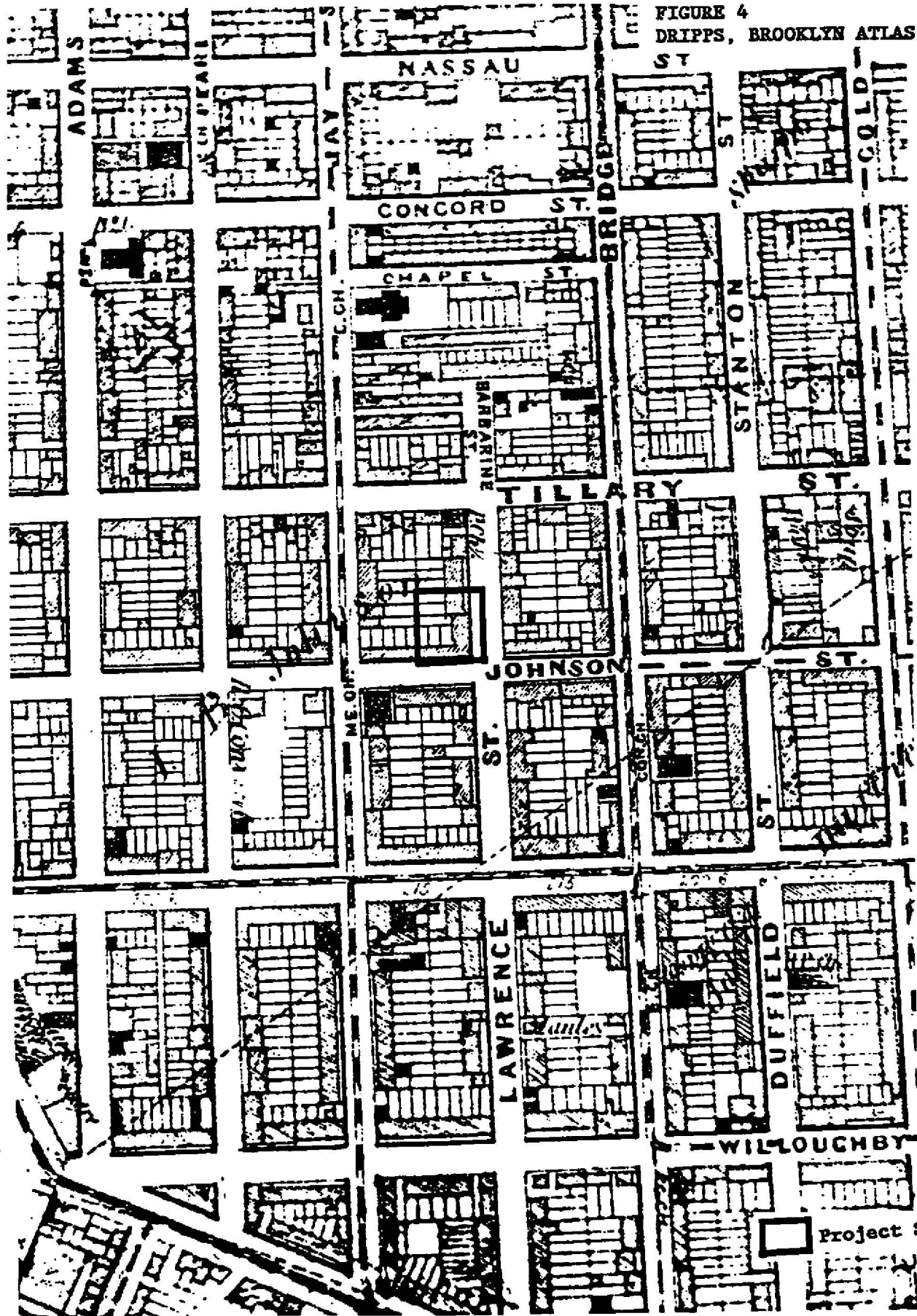
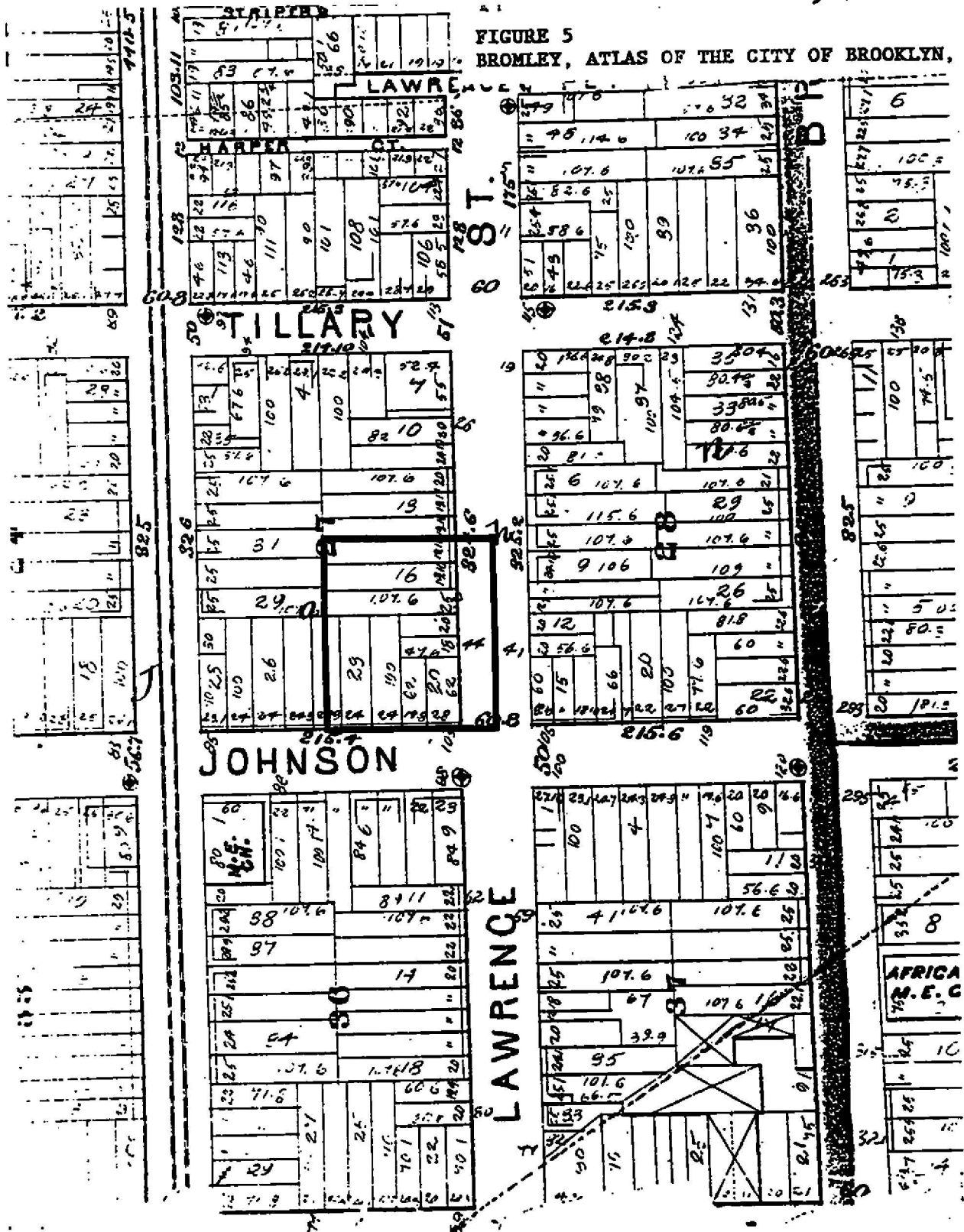


FIGURE 5  
BROMLEY, ATLAS OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, 1880



☐ Project Site

1

FIGURE 6  
ROBINSON, ATLAS OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, 1886

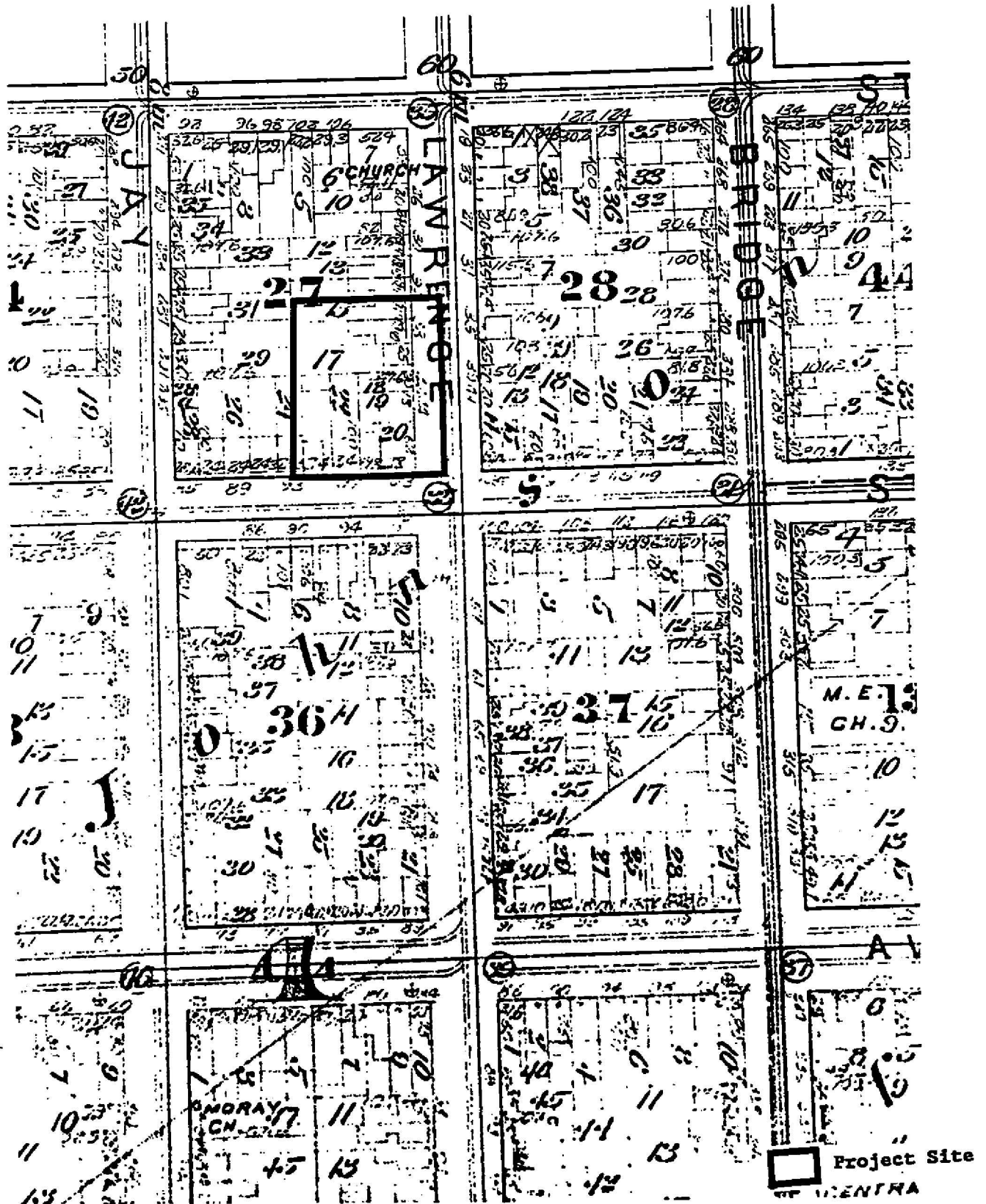




FIGURE 7  
BROMLEY, ATLAS OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, 1893

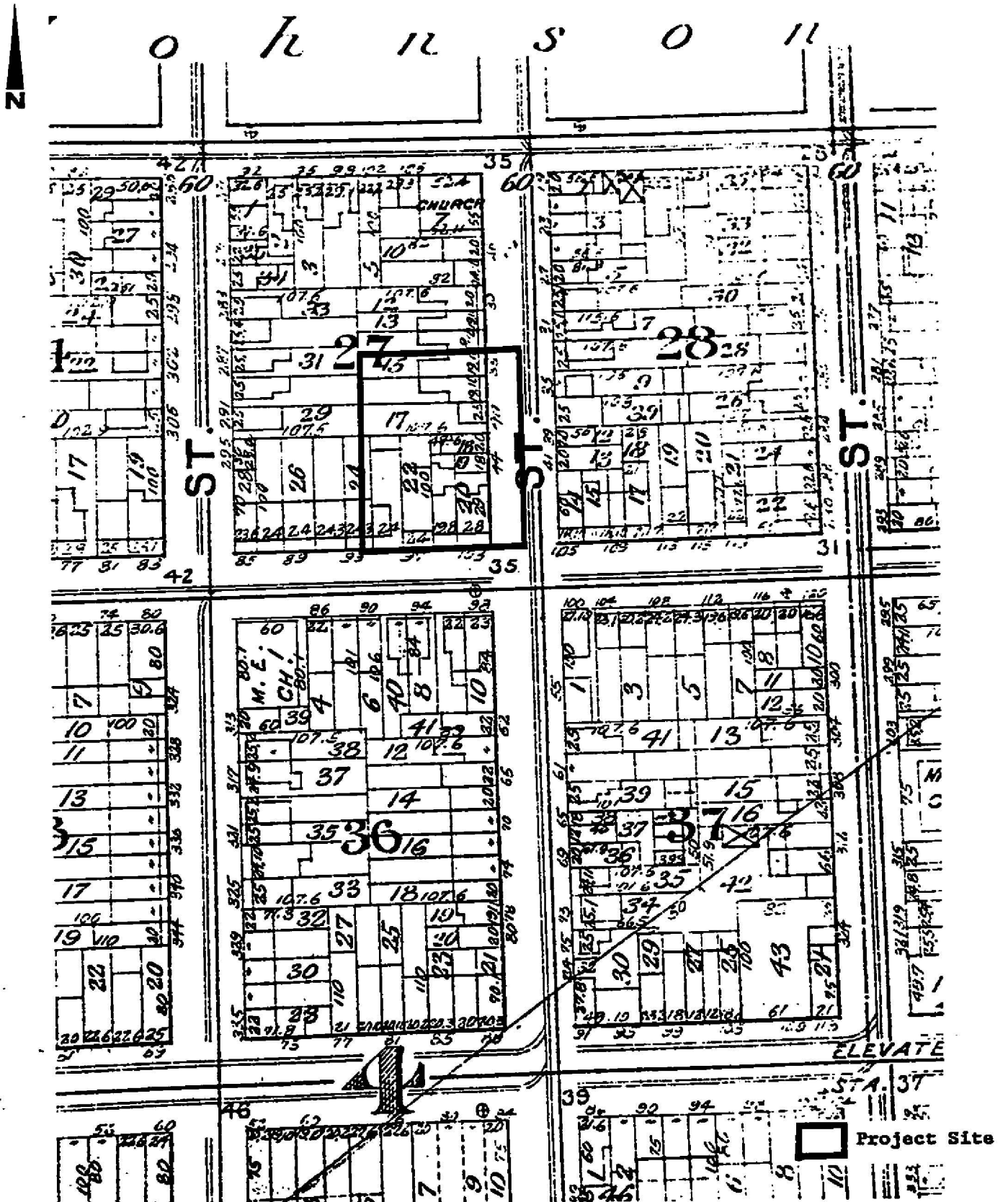


FIGURE 8

BELCHER HYDE, ATLAS OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, 1903

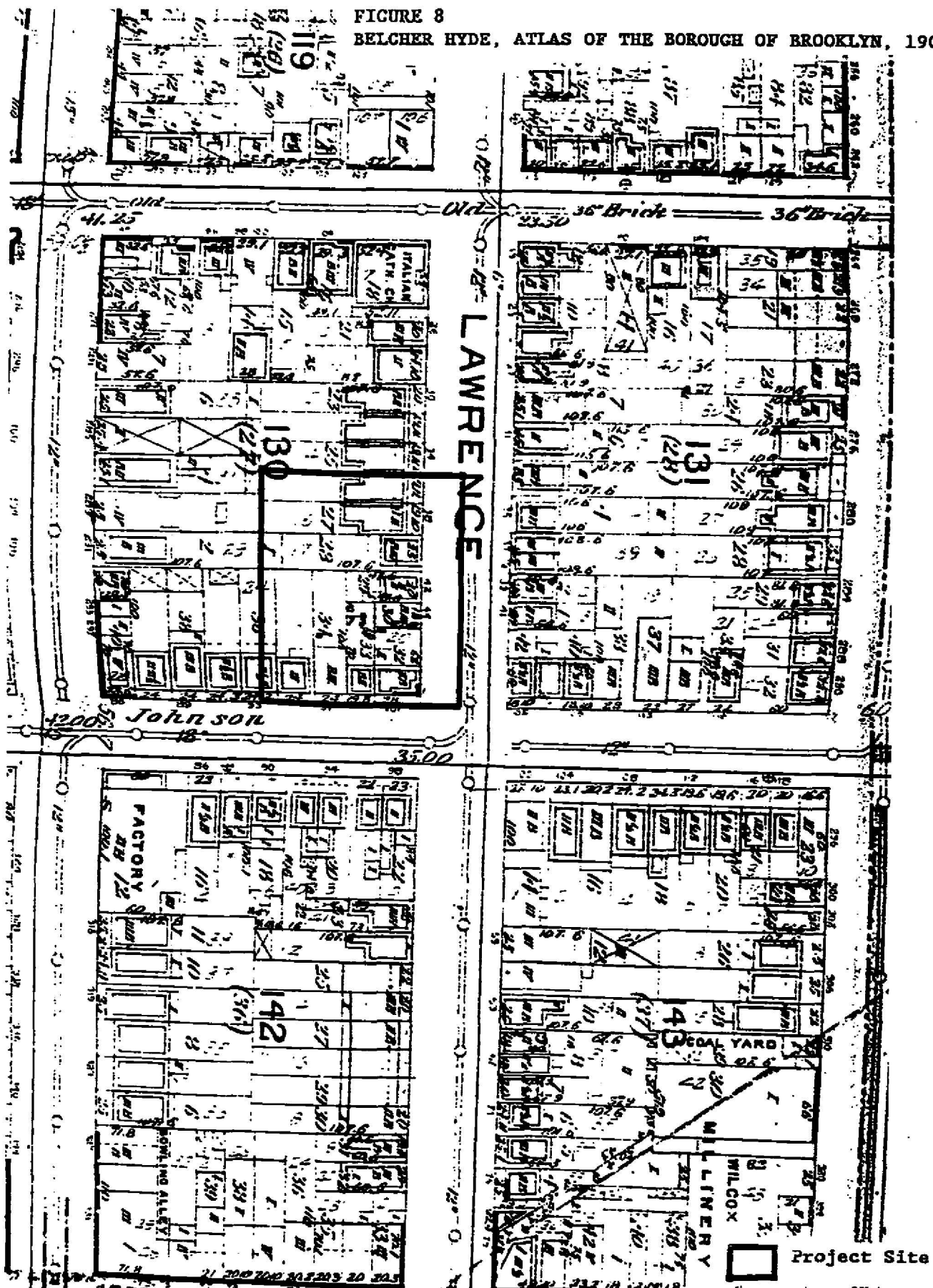


FIGURE 9  
TRACING OF SANBORN INSURANCE MAP OF BROOKLYN, 1904

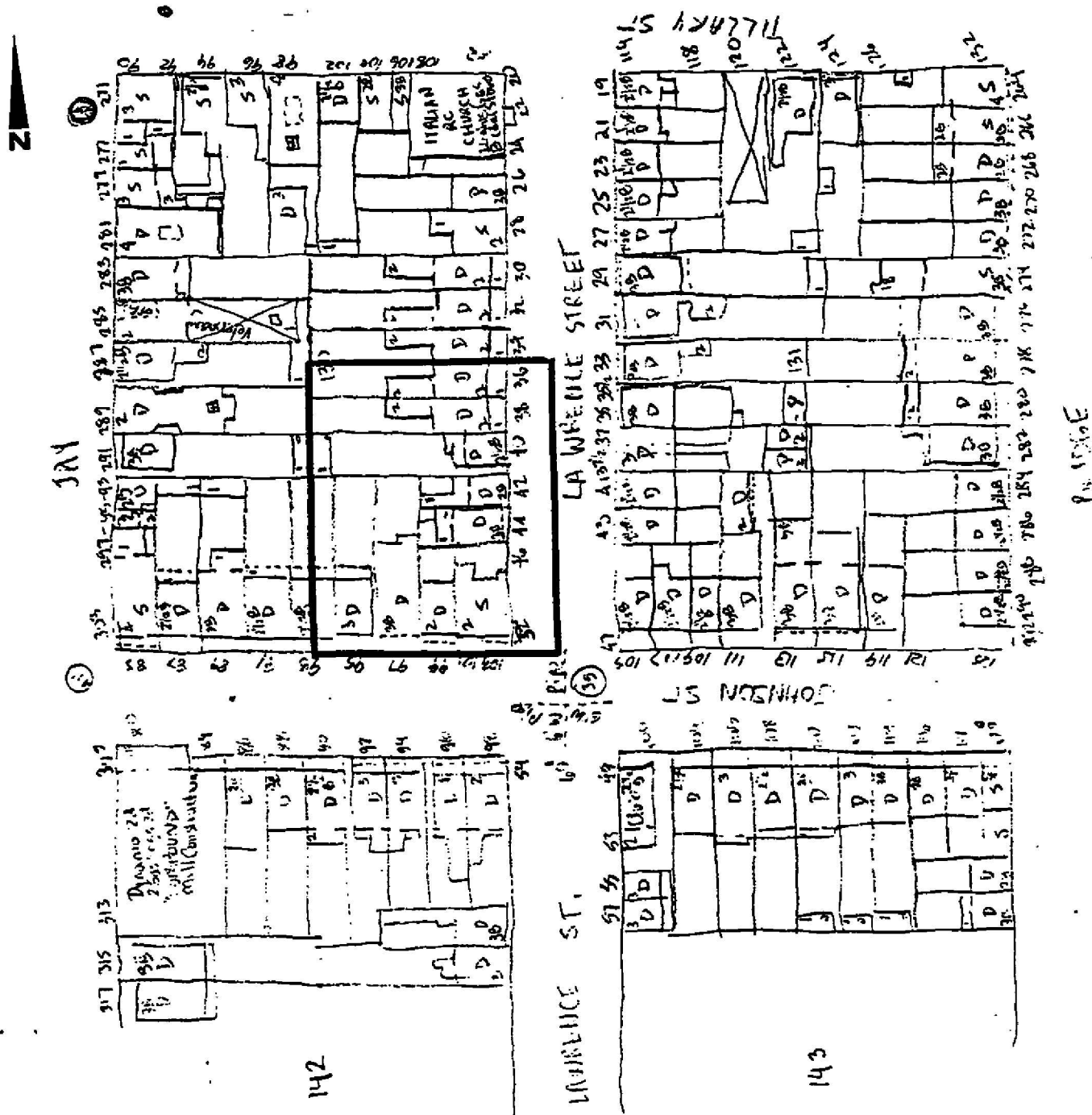


FIGURE 10  
BELCHER HYDE, ATLAS OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, 1907

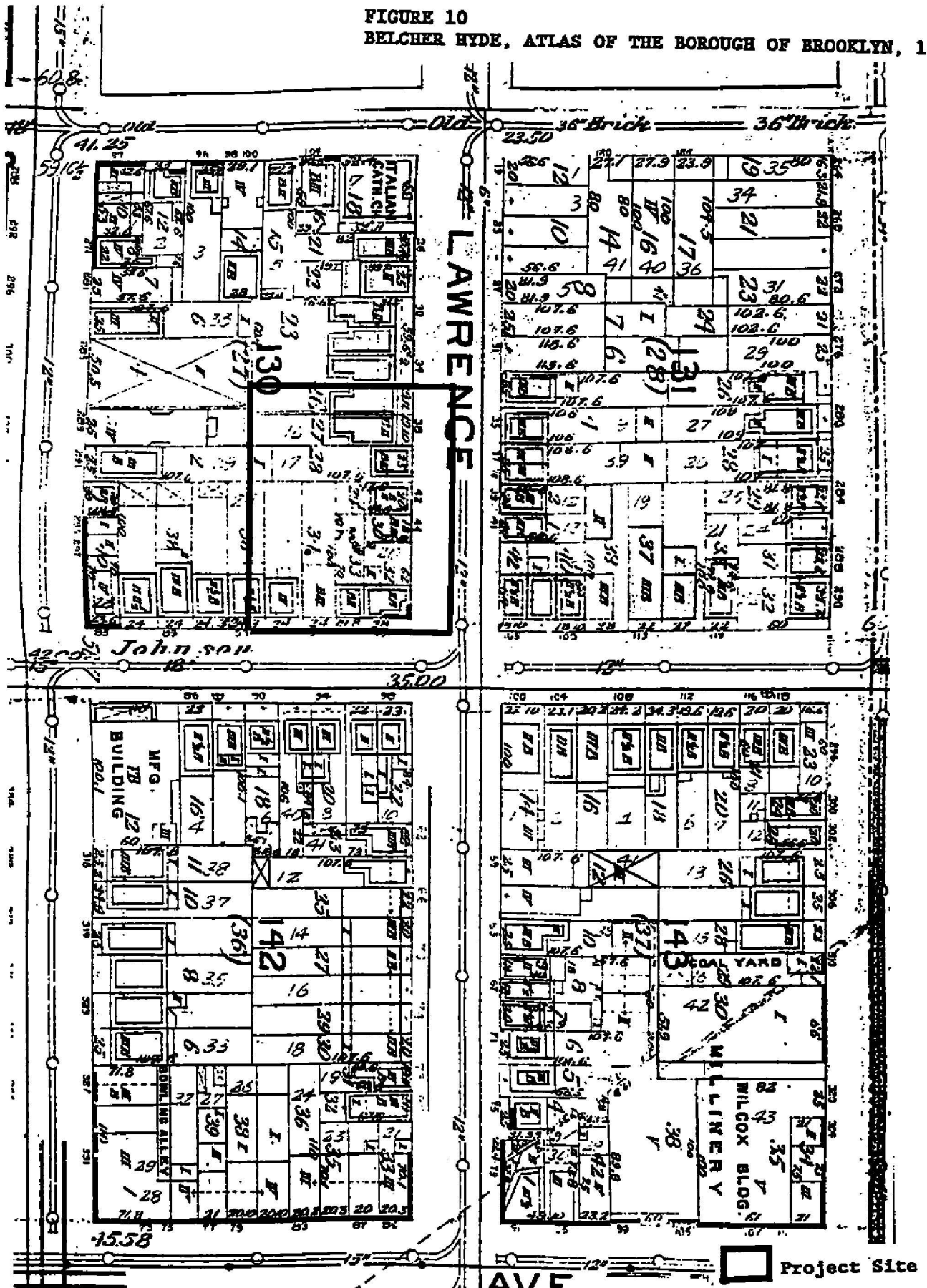
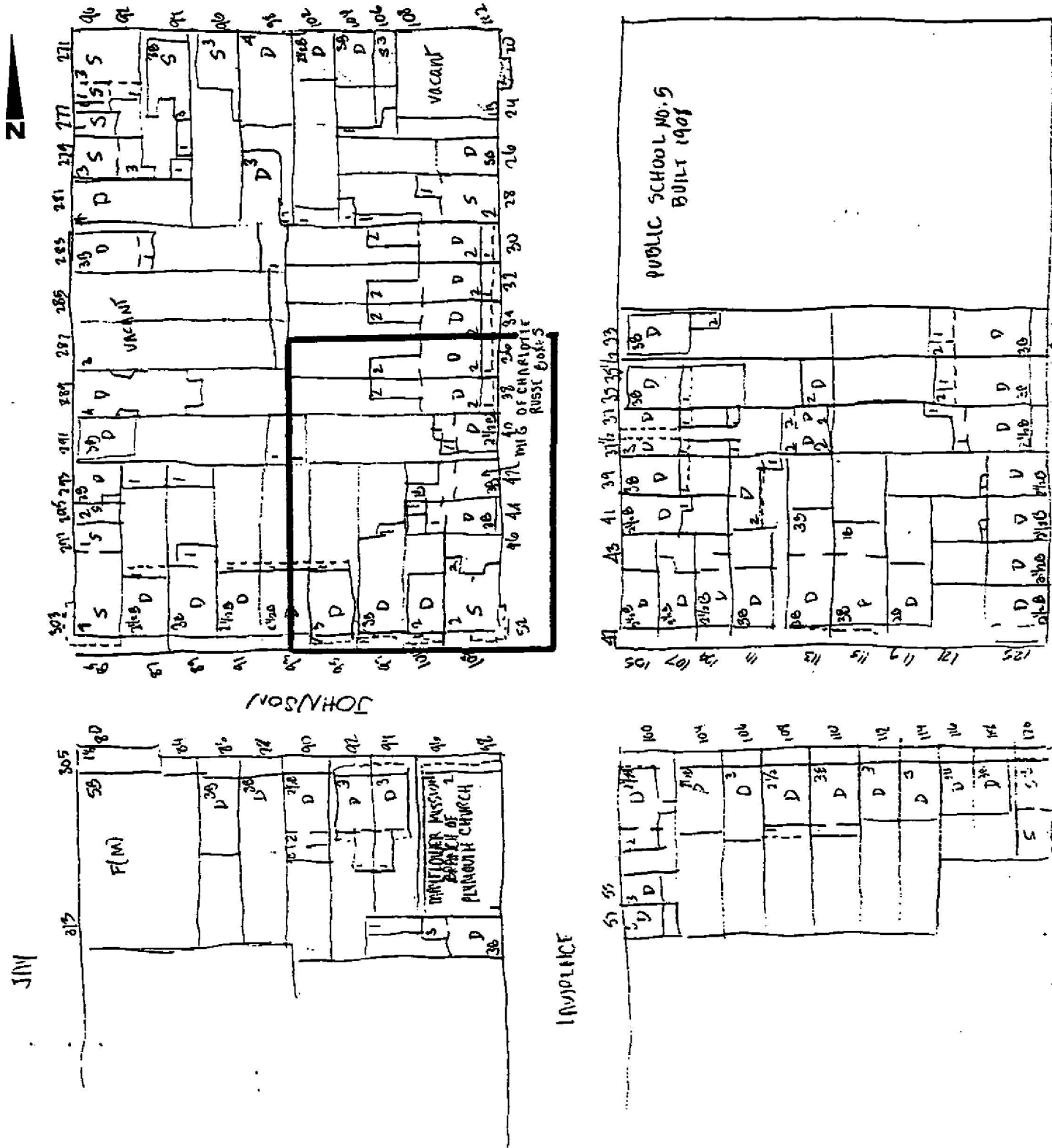


FIGURE 11

TRACING OF SANBORN INSURANCE MAP OF BROOKLYN, 1915



Project Site



FIGURE 12  
BELCHER HYDE, ATLAS OF BROOKLYN, 1920

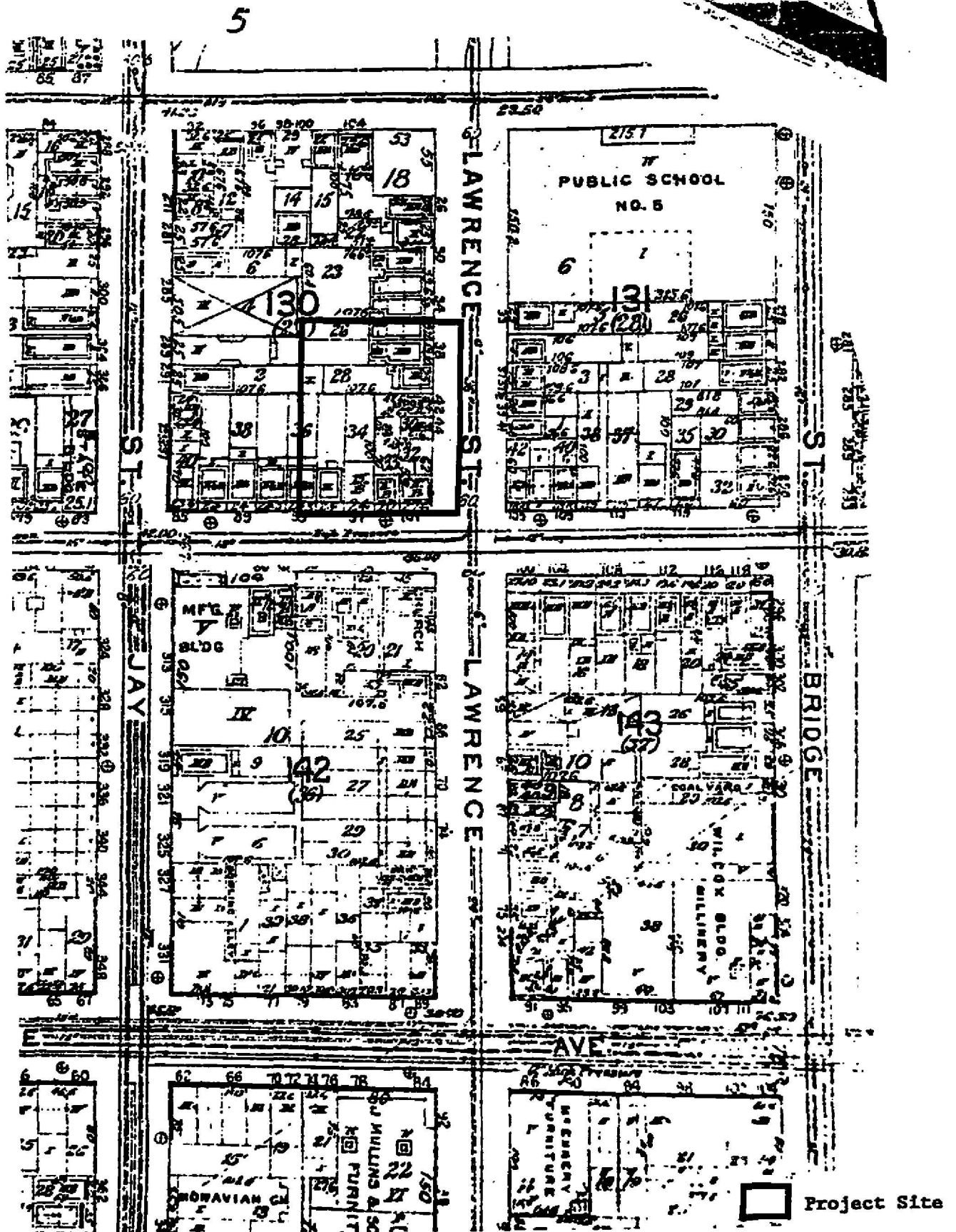
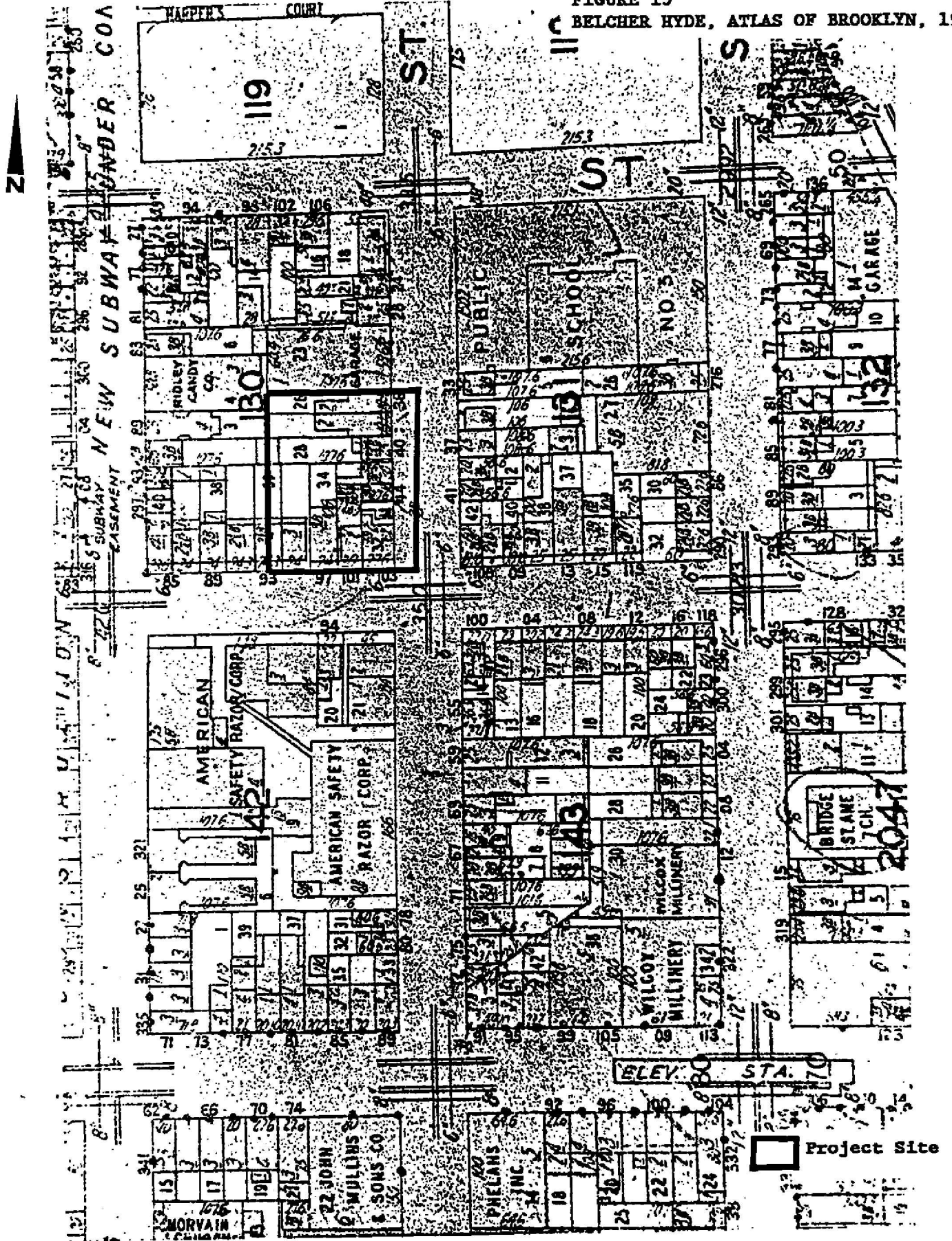


FIGURE 13  
BELCHER HYDE, ATLAS OF BROOKLYN, 1929



TRACING OF SANBORN INSURANCE MAP OF BROOKLYN, 19

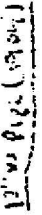
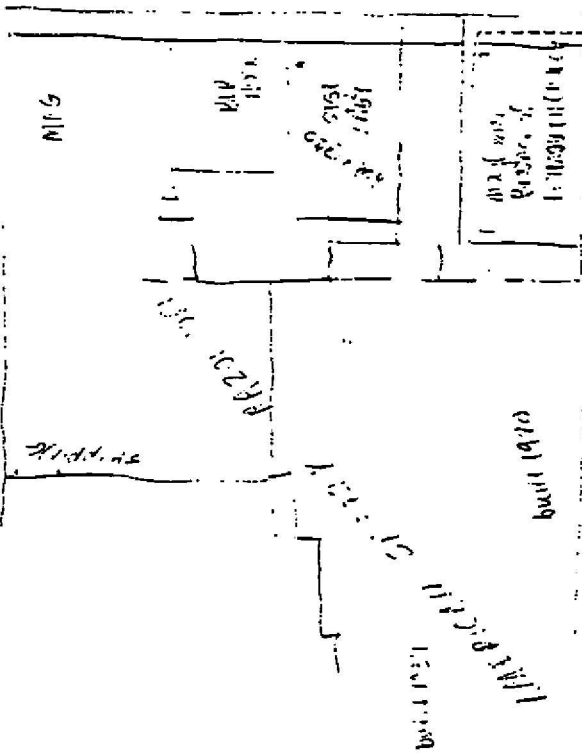




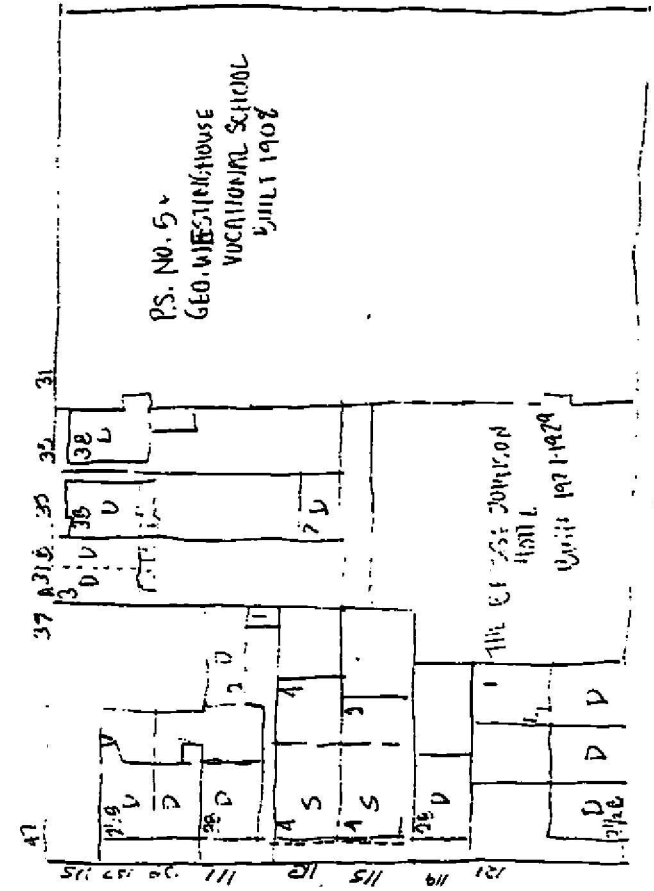
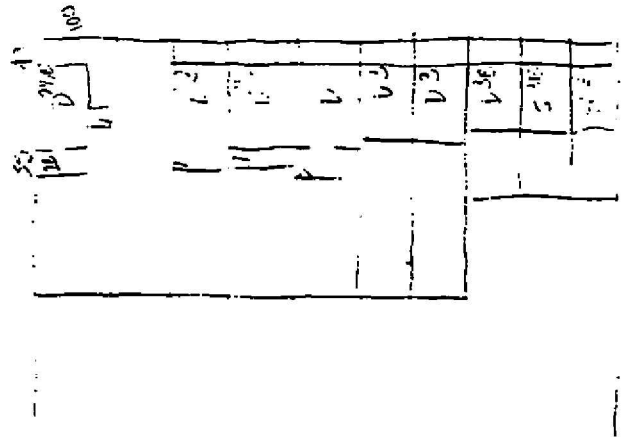
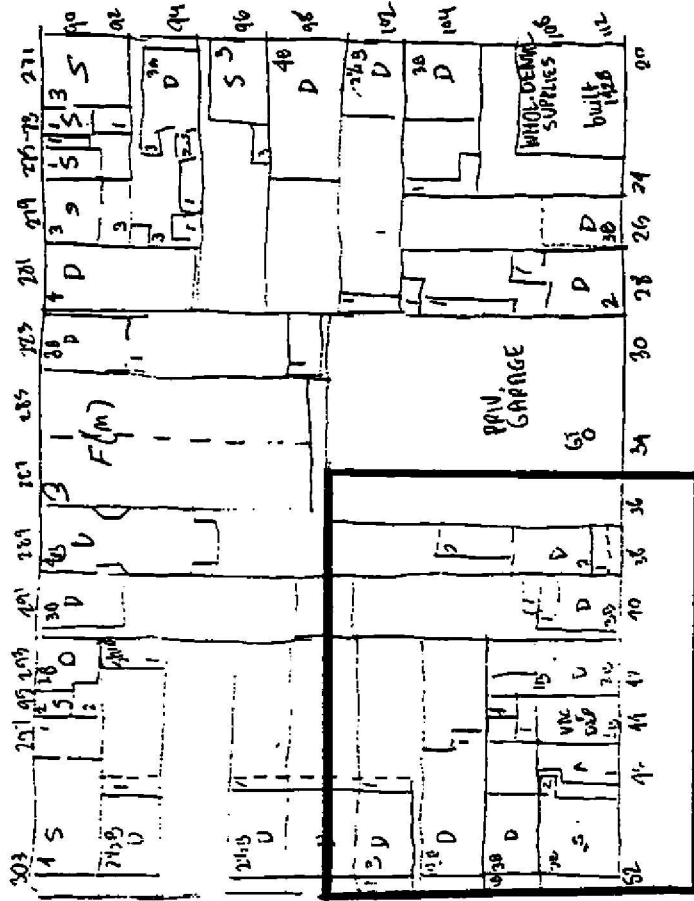
FIGURE 15

TRACING OF SANBORN INSURANCE MAP OF BROOKLYN, 1951

Jan 51



1951/1952



Project Site

FIGURE 16

TRACING OF SANBORN INSURANCE MAP OF BROOKLYN, 1951  
SHOWING AREAS WITH POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

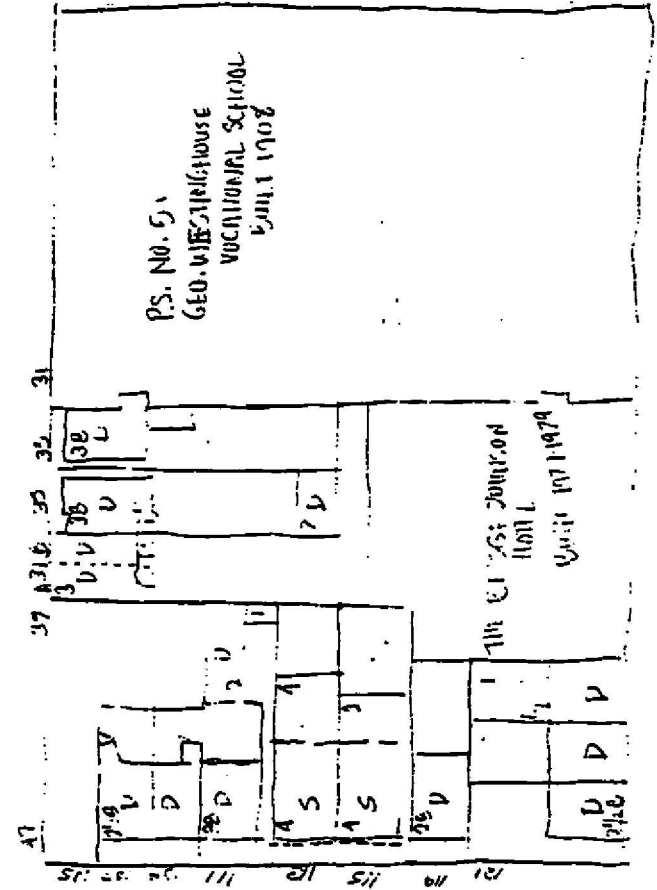
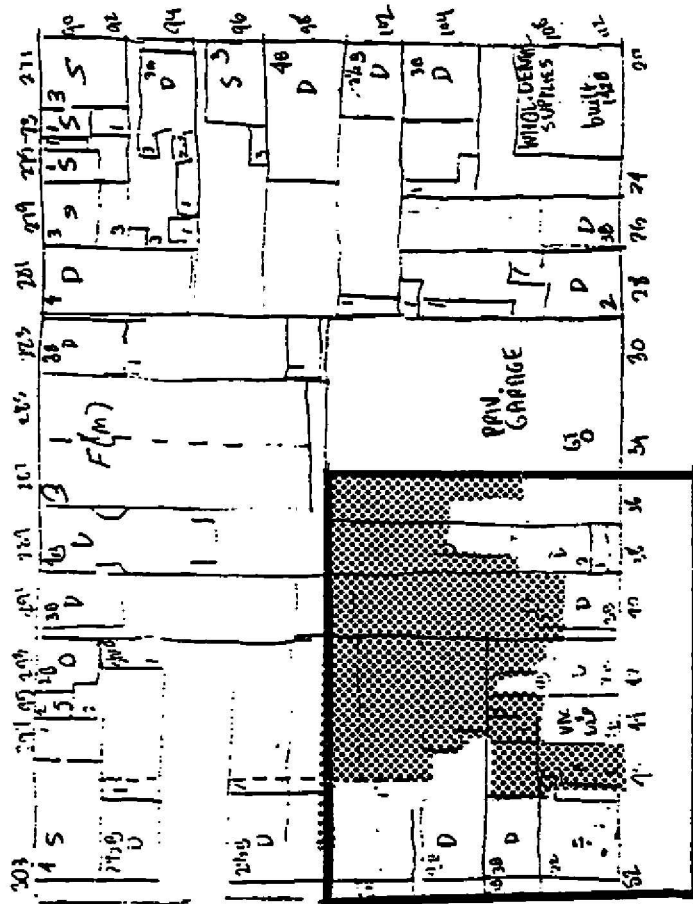


Figure 17  
Polytechnic Site and  
Metrotech Site

# Metrotech Environmental Impact Statement

Sites Examined in Historic and Archaeological Surveys

EXHIBIT III-33

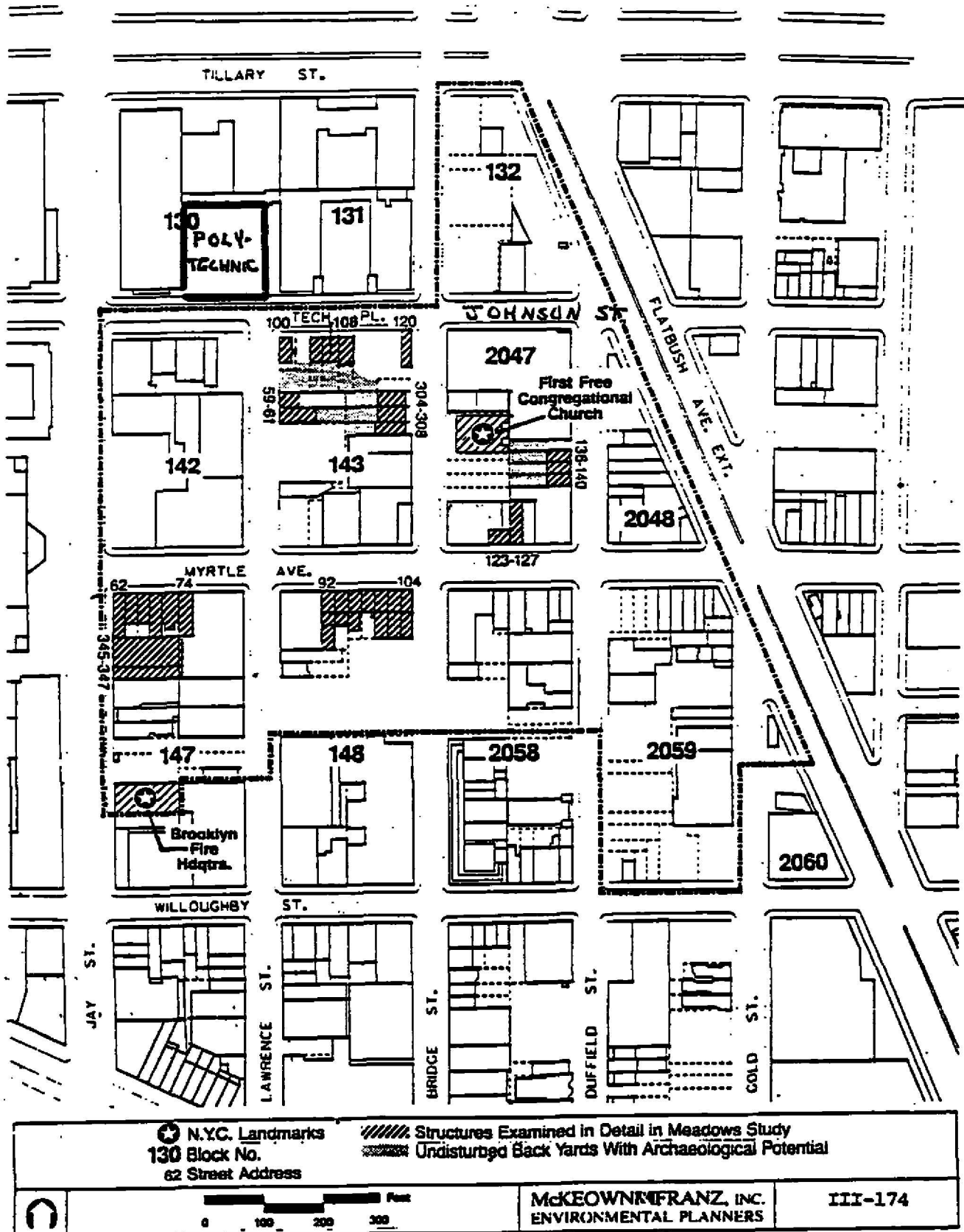
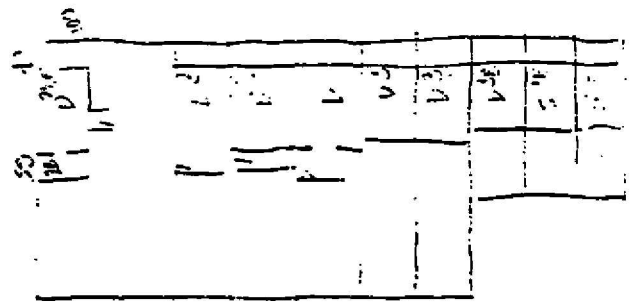
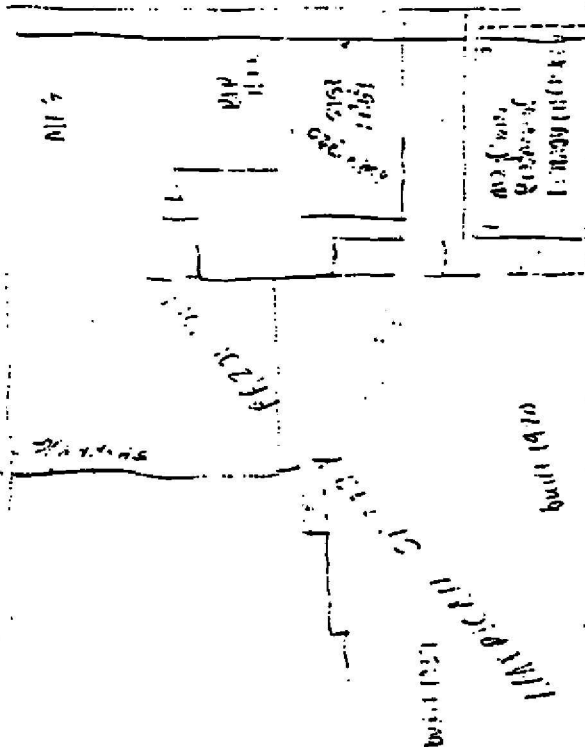
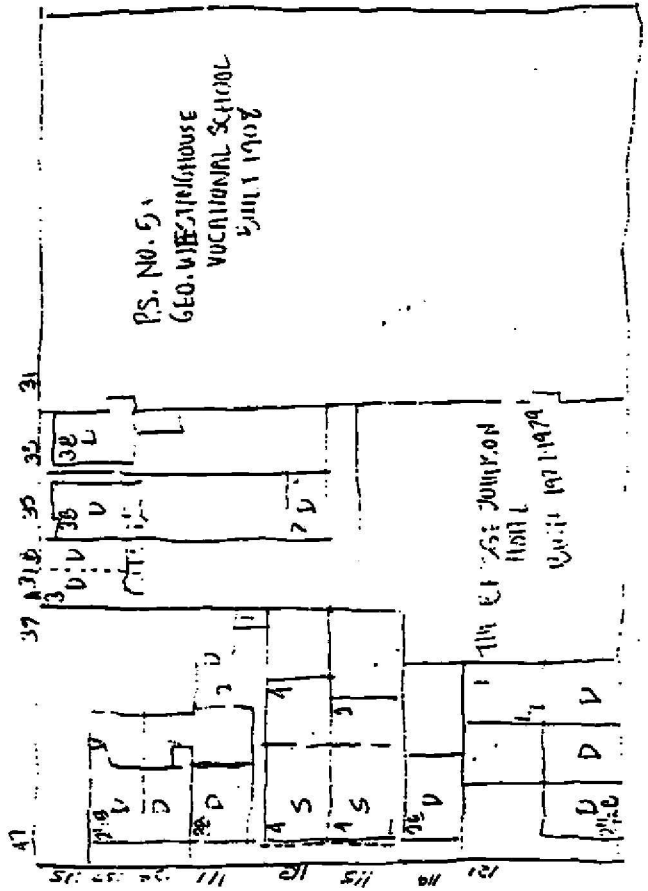
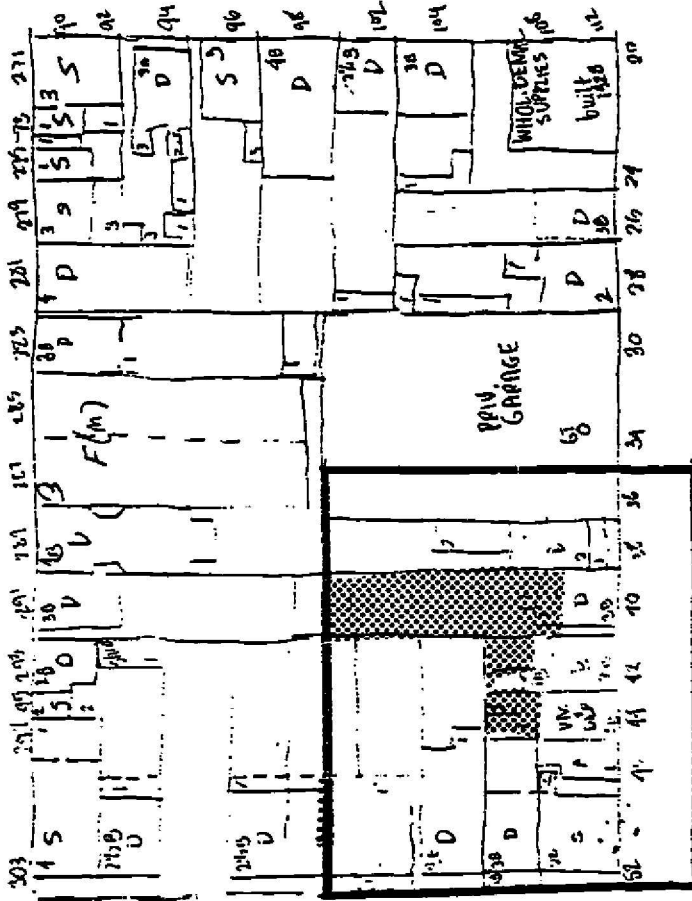


Figure 18  
Tracing of 1951 Sanborn Insurance Map  
showing areas recommended for archaeological  
testing.



**POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY  
SUMMARY OF DEED ABSTRACTS**

The whole site, as part of a large parcel, was owned in the 17th century by Derick Cornelius Hoogland, and then by several generations of the Juris/Jacobs family. By 1699 it was held as common land by the Town of Breucklyn. In 1755, the Ryerses transferred the land to a Barent Johnson, and it stayed in the Johnson family until the 1830's and 40's. After the Johnson family sold the land, its history was as follows.

(Arrows below represent transactions, although not necessarily sales.)

**LOTS 26 AND 27:**

These lots share a common ownership until 1867.

1848 - Samuel R. Johnson + Elizabeth W. (w) -> Frederick Griffing

(The parcel included three lots immediately to the north of our site as well, for a total of 100 feet.)

1850 - Frederick Griffin + Catharine (w) -> Theodore Bailey Myers

(Same parcel as above)

1851 - Theodore Bailey Myers + Catalina Maston (w) -> David Powell

(Not including the lots to the north of our site. They were sold to Daniel Fernald on the same day.)

1866 - David B. Powell + Hester A. (w) -> Jeremiah Mundell

**Lot 26 (70 Lawrence, then 36 Lawrence Street):**

1848 - Samuel R. Johnson + Elizabeth W. (w) -> Frederick Griffing

1850 - Frederick Griffin + Catharine (w) -> Theodore Bailey Myers

1851 - Theodore Bailey Myers + Catalina Maston (w) -> David Powell

1866 - David B. Powell + Hester A. (w) -> Jeremiah Mundell

1868 - Jeremiah Mundell + Susan D. (w) -> Mercy L. Walls

1874 - Mercy S. Walls (wife of James R.) -> Henry C. Richardson

1881 - Henry A. Richardson + Harriet (w) -> Frederick B. Richardson

1882 - Frederick B. Richardson + Mary E. (w) -> John M. Tompkins ->

1882 - (Next day) John M. Tompkins + Fidelia M. (w) -> Mary E. Richardson

1889 - Mary E. Richardson (wife of) -> Thomas H. Warburton  
Frederick B.

1893 - Thomas H. Warburton + Florence (w) => Anna Fassnacht

In 1936, demolished. Owner - Harold J. Halpern. Was a 2 1/4-story frame house, vacant and deteriorated.

**Lot 27 (72 Lawrence, then 38 Lawrence Street):**

1848 - Samuel R. Johnson + Elizabeth W. (w) => Frederick Griffing

1850 - Frederick Griffin + Catharine (w) => Theodore Bailey Myers

1851 - Theodore Bailey Myers + Catalina Maston (w) => David Powell

1866 - David B. Powell + Hester A. (w) => Jeremiah Mundell

1867 - Jeremiah Mundell + Susan D. (w) => Halsey Mead

1870 - Halsey Mead + Jennie A. (w) => John H. Beshner

1881 - John H. Beshner + Phebe Jane (w) => Andrew A. Rowe

**LOT 28: (74 Lawrence, then 40 Lawrence Street)**

1836 - Samuel R. Johnson + Elizabeth (w) => William Hunter Jr.

1837 - William Hunter Jr. => Robert F. Manley

1842 - James S. Clark                      => Isaac Seymour (receiver)  
      (firm of Manley & Clark)            Robert F. Manley  
   James S. Clark

1842/43 - Robert F. Manley              => Isaac N. Seymour (receiver)  
      (firm of Manley & Clark)           Robert F. Manley  
   James S. Clark

1844 - Walter Van Pelt + Maria (w)   => Martin Van Pelt

1846 - Isaac W. Seymour (receiver)   => Richard B. Duyckinck  
      Robert F. Manley  
      James S. Clark

1862 - Martin Van Pelt + Margaret (w) => Thomas H. Eckerson

1865 - (Quit Claim) Helen Euphenia Eckerson => John Grube

1865 - Thomas H. Eckerson => John Grube

1870 - John Grube + Rebecca (w) => Andris Erlacher

1875 - J.W. Anderson (referee)       => Ellen Erlacher (Defendant)  
      Mary Erlacher (Plaintiff)

1880 - (Quit Claim Deed - All the undivided one half interest of the parties of the first part)

Charles A. Erlacher + Catharine (w) -> Catharine M. Merritt

In 1907, owner - Louis A. Kuse, conversion from tenement to multifamily

LOTS 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36:

These lots share a common ownership until 1844-1846.

1833 - Samuel Johnson -> John G. Hunter

1842 - John W. Hunter + Hester Ann (w) -> William Hunter Jr.

1844-1846 - The Murphys sell off individual parcels

Lot 29 (76, then 42 Lawrence Street):

1833 - Samuel Johnson -> John G. Hunter

1842 - John W. Hunter + Hester Ann (w) -> William Hunter Jr.

1844 - John G. Murphy + Caroline (w) -> Benjamin Smith

1846 - Benjamin Smith + Mary Ann (w) -> Carman Stringham

1854 - Carmine Stringham + ? (w) -> Joseph S---(?)

1859 - Joseph M. Simonson + Adelline (w) => Phileman A. Morley

1861 - Phileman A. Morley => James Bright

1862 - James Bright + Sebina (w) -> Eliza Jane Cave (wife of Charles J.)

1862 - Caroline Morley -> Eliza Jane Cave

1865 - Eliza Jane Cave + Charles (husb) -> Joseph Hayward

1870 - Joseph Hayward -> John DeWilde  
(also two parcels in West Farms, NY) ->

1870 - John DeWilde + Mary Greenwood (w) -> Caroline Hayward  
(same day, same parcels)

In 1910, owner - Anna E. Roberts, same address. Convert from one- to two-family.



**Lots 30, 32, 33:**

- 1833 - Samuel Johnson -> John G. Hunter
- 1842 - John W. Hunter + Hester Ann (w) -> William Hunter Jr.
- 1844 - William Hunter Jr. + Maria (w) -> John G. Murphy

**Lot 30 (78, then 44 Lawrence Street):**

- 1833 - Samuel Johnson => John G. Hunter
- 1842 - John W. Hunter + Hester Ann (w) -> William Hunter Jr.
- 1846 - John G. Murphy + Caroline (w) -> Charles Blake
- 1863 - Charles F. Blake + Julia M. (w) -> John F. Sweet
- 1864 - (Uneven Corner of Property):  
Catherine Williams + Charles F. Williams -> John F. Sweet
- 1864 - John F. Sweet + Sarah Jane (w) -> Henry Bodger ->  
(Now with the new corner)
- 1864 - Henry Bodger + Mary Ann (w) => John F. Sweet
- 1874 - Sarah Jane Sweet + John F. (h) -> James Sweet
- 1877 - James Sweet + Louisa (w) -> Samuel Sweet
- 1877 - Samuel Sweet -> James Sweet
- 1881 - James Sweet -> Sarah Jane Sweet

**Lot 32 (Corner Lot. 79, then 101-103 Johnson Street):**

- 1833 - Samuel Johnson -> John G. Hunter
- 1842 - John W. Hunter + Hester Ann (w) -> William Hunter Jr.
- 1847 - John G. Murphy + Caroline (w) -> Roger Williams
- 1852 - Maria Williams -> Charles F. Williams  
Sidney L. Griffin + Margaret (w)  
James C. Baldwin + Matilda (w)  
James M. McLean + Louisa (w)  
William W. Keeler + Anna M. (w)  
Christopher G. Williams + Mary J. (w)  
Eliza Jane Williams  
Charles F. Williams + Catherine L. (w)  
Abraham S. Gardiner + Carolina (w)  
George S. Williams

1858 - Charles F. Williams + Catherine (w) -> Charles Lockett ->

1858 - Charles Lockett + Maria Jane (w) -> Catherine L. Williams

In 1927, owner - Frances Bowen. Neighbor attested that this building was a store at least since 1882.

**Lot 33 (Variously 77, 99, 101 [?] Johnson Street):**

1833 - Samuel Johnson -> John G. Hunter

1842 - John W. Hunter + Hester Ann (w) -> William Hunter Jr.

1849 - John G. Murphy + Caroline (w) -> George C. Shaw

1887 - Charles Yellott + Katharine R. (w) -> David P. Yellott

1887 - David B. Yellott -> Charles Yellott

If this is 99 Johnson, Catherine Gaudineer attests that she has owned and resided in since 1882, to at least 1927.

**Lot 34 (75, then 97 Johnson Street):**

1833 - Samuel Johnson -> John G. Hunter

1842 - John W. Hunter + Hester Ann (w) -> William Hunter Jr.

1844 - William Hunter Jr. + Maria (w) -> Jeremiah Mundell

1847 - Jeremiah Mundell + Susan D. (w) -> Joseph M. Greenwood

1852 - Joseph M. Greenwood + Cynthia M. (w) -> Benjamin Price

1852 - Benjamin Price + Mary Catherine (w) -> Aaron L. Reid

1874 - Aaron L. Reid + Maria S. (w) -> Charles F. Flamm

1888 - Charles F. Flamm + Eliza J. (w) -> John H. Morris

**Lot 35 (73, then 93 Johnson Street):**

1833 - Samuel Johnson -> John G. Hunter

1842 - John W. Hunter + Hester Ann (w) -> William Hunter Jr.

1844 - William Hunter Jr. + Maria (w) -> William Burnett

1850 - William S. Burnett + Harriet (w) -> David Gardiner

1851 - David Gardiner + Marrieta (w) -> Joseph W. Greenswood  
(Should probably be Joseph M. Greenwood, as in Lot 34)



PEOPLE:

- James Clark -- lived at 105 Hicks in 1842 and 1846.
- Richard B. Duyckinck -- Merchant, NY. Home - Monroe. 1864
- David Gardiner -- Custom House, NY. Home: 31 Johnson Street, 1846.
- Joseph M. Greenwood -- Lawyer, 3 Front Street. Home: 45 Nassau in 1846,  
115 Remsen in 1869.
- William Hunter -- Builder who lived at 194 Washington Street in 1838,  
1846, and at 72 Pierrepont in 1864.
- John W. Hunter -- Accountant. h. 257 Washington, n. Clinton, 1864.
- \*\* Charles Lockett -- Trimming, 251 Fulton. Home - 71 Johnson in 1864.
- Robert F. Manley -- Distiller who lived on Bridge Street north of  
Willoughby in 1838 and 1841.
- John G. Murphy -- Justice M court. Lived at Concord, c. Liberty (17  
Concord) in 1846.
- George D. Pitkin -- Yankee Notions, 346 Broadway, NY. Home - 103  
Schmerhorn, 1864.
- David Powell -- Grocer, Corner Myrtle + Lawrence, 1846 + 1864.
- Benjamin Price -- Cooper, 96 Broad, NY. Home - 202 Raymond in 1864.
- Aaron Reid -- 88 Willow in 1846 and 1864.
- Benjamin Smith -- Sailmaker, lived at 259 John Street, 1838.
- Charles F. Williams -- Grocer, Home - 135 Pearl, 1838.

**POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY  
SUMMARY OF OWNERSHIP FROM TAX ASSESSMENT RECORDS**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Description</u>
<b>Lot 26 (Was # 28 Lawrence until 1870, then 36 Lawrence)</b>		
1866-1869	Mercy L. Wall	2 story
1869-1874	Mercy L. Wall	2 story
1874-1877	Mercy L. Wall -> H.A. Richardson	2 story
1877-1881	H.A. Richardson	2 story
1881-1885	Mary E. Richardson	2 story
1885-1889	Mary E. Richardson -> Thomas H. Warburton (1889)	2 story
1889-1893	Thomas H. Warburton -> Anna Fassnacht (1889)	3B
1893-1897	Annie Fassnacht	3B
1899	Annie Fassnacht	2-st. frame + 1-st. front, 19 x 35
<b>Lot 27 (Was # 30 Lawrence until 1870, then 38 Lawrence)</b>		
1866-1869	Halsey Mead	2 story
1869-1874	J.M. Beshier	2 story
1874-1877	J.M. Beshier	2 story
1877-1881	John H. Beshier -> Andrew A. Rowe (1881)	2 story
1881-1885	Andrew A. Rowe	2 story
1885-1889	Andrew A. Rowe	2
1889-1893	Andrew A. Rowe	3B
1893-1897	Andrew A. Rowe	3B
1899	Andrew A. Rowe	2-st. frame + 1-st. front, 19 x 35

**Lot 28 (Was #32 Lawrence until 1870, then 40 Lawrence)**

1866-1869	John Grube	2½
1869-1874	Mercy L. Walls	2½
1874-1877	Mercy L. Walls -> E. Erlacher	2½
1877-1881	Cath. M. Merritt (1880)	2½
1881-1885	Cath. M. Merritt	2 story
1885-1889	C.M. Merritt	2½
1889-1893	C.M. Merritt	2½
1893-1897	C.M. Merritt	2½ st.
1899	C.M. Merritt	3-st. frame + 1-st. front, 20 x 25

**Lot 29 (Was #34 Lawrence until 1870, then 42 Lawrence)**

1866-1869	James Bright	2 story
1869-1874	James Bright	2 story
1874-1877	James Bright	2 story
1877-1881	Caroline H. Hayward	2 story
1881-1885	Caroline H. Hayward	2 story
1885-1889	Catharine H. Hayward	2 story
1889-1893	Catharine H. Hayward	2 story
1893-1897	Catharine H. Hayward -> T.? Anderson -> Marie Chapman (1896)	2 story
1899	Maria Chapman	2-st. frame + 1-st. front, 20 x 30

**Lot 30 (Was #36 Lawrence until 1870, then 44 Lawrence)**

1866-1869	J.S. Sweet	3B
1869-1874	J.S. Sweet	3B
1874-1877	James Sweet (1877) James S. Sweet	3B
1877-1881	James Sweet (1877) James Sweet (1879) Sarah J. Sweet (1881)	3B
1881-1885	Sarah J. Sweet	3B
1885-1889	Sarah J. Sweet	3B
1889-1893	Sarah J. Sweet	3B
1893-1897	Sarah J. Sweet	3B
1899	Sarah J. Sweet	3-st. brick + 1-st. front, 18 x 30

**Lot 32 (Was #79 Johnson Street until 1870, then 101/103 Johnson Street)**

1866-1869	C.L. Williams	2 story
1869-1874	C.L. Williams	2 story
1874-1877	C.F. Williams	2 story
1877-1881	C.L. Williams	2 story
1881-1885	C.L. Williams	2 story
1885-1889	C.L. Williams	2 story
1889-1893	C.L. Williams	2 story
1893-1897	C.L. Williams	2 story
1899	C.L. Williams	2-story frame, 28 x 30



**Lot 33 (Was #77 Johnson Street until 1870, then 99 Johnson Street)**

1866-1869	G.L. Shaw	2 story
1869-1874	G.L. Shaw	2 story
1874-1877	G.L. Shaw	2 story
1877-1881	G.L. Shaw	2 story
1881-1885	G.L. Shaw	2 story
1885-1889	Charles Yellott	2 story
1889-1893	Charles Yellott	2 story
1893-1897	Charles Yellott	2 story
1899	Charles Yellott	2-story frame, 28 x 30

**Lot 34 (Was #75 Johnson Street until 1870, then 97 Johnson Street)**

1866-1869	A.L. Reid	2 story
1869-1874	A.L. Reid	2 story
1874-1877	A.L. Reid -> Charles F. Flamm	2 story
1877-1881	Charles F. Flamm	2 story
1881-1885	Charles F. Flamm	2 story
1885-1889	John H. Morris (N.B. 1888 - then value changes from 3200 to 5000)	3B
1889-1893	John H. Morris	3B, 24 x 50 (much higher value than others)
1893-1897	John H. Morris	3B "
1899	John H. Morris	3-story brick, 24 x 50 "

**Lot 35 (Was #73 Johnson Street until 1870, then 95 Johnson Street)**

1866-1869	Warren Richmond	3 story (improved, 1869)
1869-1874	Warren Richmond	3 story
1874-1877	Warren Richmond	3 story
1877-1881	Warren Richmond (1881)	3 story
1881-1885	Warren Richmond	3 story
1885-1889	Warren Richmond	3 story
1889-1893	Warren Richmond	3 story
1893-1897	Warren Richmond	3 story
1899	Warren Richmond	3-st. frame + 1-st. front, 20 x 30

**Lot 36 (Was #71 Johnson Street until 1870, then 93 Johnson Street)**

1866-1869	Mrs. M.J. Lockitt (Chas Lockitt owns house next door - # 69)	2½B
1869-1874	Mrs. M.J. Lockitt	2½B
1874-1877	Mrs. M.J. Lockitt	2½B
1877-1881	Mrs. M.J. Lockitt	2½
1885-1889	Mrs. M.J. Lockitt	2½B
1889-1893	Mrs. M.J. Lockitt	2½
1893-1897	Mrs. M.J. Lockitt	2½ B
1899	Mrs. M.L. Lockitt	2-st. frame + 1-st. front, 24 x 30