

1931Q

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DOCUMENTARY STUDY  
SOUTH JAMAICA URBAN RENEWAL AREA - 4TH AMENDMENT  
BOROUGH OF QUEENS  
CEQR NO. HPD-90-125Q

by  
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## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

The New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development is proposing to develop 471 units of new two and three-story row housing within the South Jamaica Urban Renewal Area - 4th Amendment. As a part of the New York City Environmental Quality Review process, the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission has required an archaeological documentary study of the area to be affected by the project.

The Urban Renewal Area is generally bounded by South Road on the north, 166th Street on the east, 111th Avenue on the south and 150th Street on the west. This overall area (see Figure 1) will be referenced in this report as the "study area". However, actual construction will take place on 196 scattered lots within this area. These lots will be more specifically referenced as "project lots." They are shown on maps included here as Figures 2a and 2b and are also listed in a set of charts included in the scope of work for this study and presented here as Appendix E.

The objective of this study has been to identify archaeologically sensitive project lots, to evaluate their archaeological potential, and to present recommendations for possible archaeological testing.

### B. Procedures

In general, the overall study area has the potential for containing three types of archaeological sites: those dating to the prehistoric period, those associated with farmsteads dating from the 18th through the latter portion of the 19th century, and those associated with the domestic structures built in the late 19th and early 20th century after subdivision of the former farmland. Different methodologies are involved in the identification and analysis of each of these site types.

For the prehistoric period, known sites in the vicinity of the project area were identified through a review of the archaeological literature and various site compilations. Further assessment of the archaeological potential of various portions of the study area was made by considering their topography and physiography, as shown on various maps dating from the late 18th through the early 20th centuries, and comparing these characteristics with those of known prehistoric site locations.

The presence of farmsteads within the study area was determined through the analysis of maps dating from the late 18th through the early 20th centuries. The owners and occupants of the farmsteads were identified by a study of maps, deeds, wills, census records and tax assessment records. The locations of the

farmstead buildings and possible associated archaeological features in relation to the project lots were determined by transferring measurements made on the 19th century maps to contemporary maps of the study area.

The procedures for determining archaeological sensitivity for the period after subdivision of the farm land varied somewhat from that noted above. For this period, it was considered that archaeological deposits would be found within archaeological "features" such as cisterns, privies, and wells located in backyard areas of the subdivision houses. Such features would most likely have been associated with buildings constructed prior to the installation of water mains and sewers in the streets on which the buildings fronted. Sensitive lots were considered to be those on which buildings were constructed prior to water main installation. ✓ o/h

It is possible that buildings constructed after the availability of such facilities would not have immediately been connected to them by the building owners. However, because subdivision of the study area farmland occurred relatively late compared with other areas of New York City, it has been assumed that homes would not have been constructed with cistern, privy or well features if the public water supply was available. In any event water main tap records for individual Jamaica buildings are not available for this period (Robert S. Swartz, personal communication 1995)

For those lots where features were likely to have been present, we investigated the ownership and occupation of each lot by examining deeds, census and tax records. Further methodological details for the subdivision period are discussed in Chapter IV.

For all lots considered sensitive based on the above procedures we examined maps dating to the middle and latter portion of the 20th century to determine if later construction would have resulted in substantial disturbance of any archaeological deposits which may be present. The scope of work indicates that such disturbance should be considered to have occurred where maps indicate

construction of modern building on the site with a basement covering the entire footprint of the lot where there is no landfill or original ground surface beneath the basement footprint (original emphasis).

Data on the ownership and occupation of the archaeologically sensitive properties are summarized in Appendices B and C. Appendix B provides a chronologically organized summary of property ownership/occupation as indicated by deeds, maps, tax assessments and census records. Appendix C presents further details about property occupants as indicated by the census records. Data for the census records prior to 1840 are presented together for the study area farmstead properties. Census data for 1850 and subsequent years are presented separately for each property.

A windshield reconnaissance of the study area was conducted on March 16, 1995 in order to assess present conditions.

In discussing locations within the study area as they existed in the late 19th and early 20th century, reference will be made to the street names which existed prior to the adoption of the system of numbered streets and avenues later in the 20th century. Various 20th century maps show both the old and new names. For convenience a list of the old and new street names is included here as Appendix A. It should also be noted that some of the 19th century maps and documents refer to the names of other streets which were never actually opened. The locations of such streets will be noted in the text where relevant.

### C. Prior Archaeological Studies

During the course of research we reviewed the files of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission to determine whether any previous archaeological investigations have been conducted in or near the study area. No such studies have been conducted within the study area. Two documentary studies have been conducted in the vicinity. One of these covered an area which extended from Merrick Road westward to the eastern boundary of the present study area between South Road and 107th Avenue, exclusive of a small area immediately northeast of the intersection of 166th Street and 107th Avenue (Stone et. al. 1990). A second documentary study was conducted on several parcels of land on either side of Liberty Avenue, one block north of the study area (Roberts et. al. 1988). No archaeological excavations have been conducted on either property.

With the exception of projects conducted at the Rufus King Mansion, the only archaeological excavations in Jamaica were carried out at the site of the Social Security Administration building on Jamaica Avenue, approximately 1750 feet north of the study area (Soil Systems, Inc. 1983).

## II. RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS - PREHISTORIC PERIOD

### A. Reported Sites

Major Native American sites in Queens County were noted in the early portion of the 20th century by Parker (1920) and Bolton (1920, 1922, 1934) Additional Queens sites investigated by the Flushing Historical Society in the 1930's were discussed by Solecki (1941). The site maps published by these authors are shown here as Figures 3 - 5. As can be seen from these maps, nearly all of the major sites are located along the shores of Jamaica Bay and Long Island Sound and the associated bays and tidal coves. Parker and Bolton do indicate the presence of an inland site near Jamaica. Parker (1920:672 - see Figure 3, site #8) describes this site as "Village of the Jameco Indians on a creek a mile south of the present village of Jamaica." This site is apparently known only from a reference to it made by Thompson in 1839. Thompson, in turn, apparently based his reference to this Native American settlement on local lore, rather than on actual finds of artifacts. He notes that

it is quite certain that the land were anciently possessed by a tribe or community known as the Gemeco Indians, a name which with small change has been preserved. The population was probably confined to the territory lying between the Beaver Pond and the creek below (Thompson 1918).

The only prehistoric site in the vicinity of the study area listed in the files of the New York State Museum is the Parker site noted above (NYSM 1995). Bolton also noted the presence of this same site. His 1934 map (Figure 4) and compilation of sites also references Thompson and shows the site in the same location "a mile south of Jamaica", as indicated by Thompson and Parker. The location as given by these authors would place the site south of the study area, near the head of Baisley's Pond. It should be noted, however, that Hazelton (1925 II:957) places the main village of the "Jameco or Genego tribe of Indians" at the southern end of Baisley's Pond.

In an earlier work, Bolton notes that the creek which extended south of the Beaver Pond (see below) was known to the Native Americans as "Skupash". He states (1922:182) that

their village was near the Beaver pond which once existed at the intersection of the Rockaway Road and South Street. From the pond a 'beaver path' led to the lodges. The exact location of the later has not been recorded, but it would seem likely to have been at the intersection of the important paths which met at Flushing Avenue and Fulton Street [i.e. the present Jamaica Avenue].

This location would place the site ca. 2000 feet north of the study area. However, it appears to be based only on Bolton's speculations and not supported by any other data.



## B. Evaluation of Topography and Physiography

The evaluation of the study area by the New York State Museum (NYSM 1995) states that "the terrain in the location is similar to terrain in the general vicinity where recorded archaeological sites are indicated."

Physiographic features of the study area prior to 20th century development are shown on the various 18th, 19th and early 20th century maps included in this report. The Beaver pond is shown on the 1781 and 1782 maps (Figures 6a and 6b) northeast of the intersection of what became known as South Street (later South Road) and the Rockaway Turnpike (later 150th Street). Many of the 19th century maps do not show this pond. This is most likely due to the fact that plans to fill in the pond were current throughout the century. However, at least a remnant of the pond is shown as late as 1891 (see Figure 14a), and various documents (e.g. 1876 petition to drain the Pond - included in Jamaica Village Society 1940 ) indicate that the Pond was not actually filled-in until late in the 19th century.

All of the maps examined for this study show the stream which extended southward from the Beaver Pond. The stream traversed the western portion of the study area and connected with Baisley's Pond (referenced in 18th and 19th century deeds and maps as, Whitehead's Mill Pond, Van Brunt's Mill Pond, and Jamaica Pond). The stream continued south of the Pond and eventually flowed into Jamaica Bay. This creek is also noted in various 18th and 19th century deeds and is the stream referenced by Parker and Bolton as being in the vicinity of the Native American "village".

As can be seen on various maps a smaller stream traversed the eastern portion of the study area. It eventually turned to the west, connecting south of the study area with the stream noted above. The stream is shown on the 1782 map (Figure 6b) and is referenced in several 18th century deeds (see following chapter) as "the Brook proceeding from the Great Spring so-called." This spring must have been located at the head of the brook. The location of the head of the stream varies as shown on different maps. The 1782 map (Figure 6b) shows it several hundred feet south of South Road, while two early 20th century maps (Figures 18e-f and 19) show it extending northerly to South Road. Several 19th century maps (Figures 9 and 14b), as well as the early 20th century topographic map (Figure 21b), show the head of the stream as located in the area north and east of the present intersection of 107th Avenue (formerly Atlantic Avenue) and 165th Street (formerly Highview Avenue).

Although the location or even the existence of the "village" site mentioned by Parker and Bolton is problematic, the presence of the two streams and spring indicate the strong possibility that at least temporary resource procurement camp sites would have been located within the study area during the prehistoric period. The most likely location for hunting camps would have been on

high ground near these water sources. Such locations would have provided vantage points to observe and ambush game as they approached the water, and would have also provided a source of water for the hunters.

The Borough of Queens topographic maps prepared in the early 20th century (Figures 21a and 21b) show the topography in the vicinity of these two streams. Several areas where high ground approaches relatively closely to the easternmost streams may have been advantageous camp sites. One of these is located on the east side of Highview Avenue (165th) Street) in the southern portion of the block between South Road and 107th Avenue (Block 10164). This area was apparently in the vicinity of the spring which was the source of the easternmost stream. Another such area, somewhat further to the south is located northeast of the present intersection of 108th Avenue and 165th Street (Block 10169). Another area, further from the spring, where there was high ground fairly close to the stream was located west of 164th Place between 107th and 109th Avenues (Blocks 19167 and 10162). This area of high ground would appear to correspond with the location of the hill shown west of the stream on the 1782 Taylor map (see Figure 6b).

The New York State Museum evaluation of the study area notes that

a recorded site is indicated in the general vicinity or some distance away [i.e. the Parker site noted previously]. Due to the margin of error in the location data it is possible the site actually exists in or immediately adjacent to the location.

A comparison of the topographic map with the project site plan indicates that the areas of higher ground adjacent to the stream which flowed south from the Beaver Pond were located west of the project lots. There was an area of more gently sloping land adjacent to the stream immediately south of South Road. If there was in fact a site near the Beaver Pond, it could have extended to this area, located east of the present 153rd Street in the northern portion of block 10121.

### III. RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS - HISTORIC PERIOD PRIOR TO SUBDIVISION

#### A. Background

In 1644 a group of Presbyterians who had formerly resided in Stamford, Connecticut migrated to Long Island and settled at Hempstead. In 1650, Peter Stuyvesant, the Director General of Dutch New Netherlands, granted a charter to 15 of these English families for a town to be erected on fertile land west of Hempstead, and in the same year the first settlement was made in the vicinity of the Beaver Pond.

In 1656 a deed to the land was obtained from the Rockaway group of Native Americans. The first town meeting was held on November 25, 1656. Seventeen settlers apportioned the town land among themselves. Each received 10 acres of plantation land and 20 acres of meadow land (the latter apparently refers to the marsh land near Jamaica Bay). Among these settlers was Nathaniel Denton, whose descendants resided within the study area (see below). Governor Stuyvesant granted a charter to the town, then known as Rustdorp, in 1660 (Gritman 1921; Hazelton 1925 II).

Through the 18th and most of the 19th century the land in the vicinity of Jamaica village was utilized largely for agricultural purposes. The village itself was not incorporated until 1813. However, even in the pre-Revolutionary period, it had become a marketplace where farmers sold their produce (GSA 1981).

After the 1776 Battle of Long Island at the beginning of the Revolution, the British occupied Long Island and Jamaica was occupied by British soldiers throughout the duration of the War. British encampments were reportedly located north of the village (Onderdonk 1846:153). However, no reported events associated with the Revolution occurred within the study area. Throughout this period, as well as before and after the Revolution, horse races were run around the Beaver Pond, north of the study area (Onderdonk 1846).

In 1832 the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad was chartered and it was completed to Jamaica in 1834, providing a direct connection to the New York metropolitan area and its port facilities. The South Side Railroad Company was subsequently incorporated, in 1860, to provide reliable railroad service to communities along the south shore of Long Island. Construction began in 1866, and had reached Rockville (now Rockville Center) by 1867 (Hazelton I 1925). The 1868 map of Jamaica (Figure 12) shows the South Side Railroad tracks traversing the study area.

## B. Study Area Farmsteads

### 1. Introduction

As noted above, the area in the vicinity of the Village of Jamaica remained primarily agricultural through most of the 19th century, and throughout this period the study area contained both cultivated land and uncultivated woodland. Two maps drawn in the 1780's (Figures 6a and 6b), and one drawn in 1842 (Figure 9) indicate the presence of farmstead buildings within the study area. A 1781 map (Figure 6a) shows a single structure on the south side of South Street in the eastern portion of the study area. Another building is shown on this map along the west side of what is now Merrick Road, east of the study area. A map drawn in 1782 (Figure 6b), shows a farmstead in the western portion of the study area but does not appear to show the one depicted on the map drawn in the prior year. The configuration of the road now known as South Road also differs on these two maps. It is likely that the study area farmsteads shown on these two maps were both present in the early 1780's.

On the 1842 map, three farmsteads are shown along the south side of South Road. This map also shows additional buildings along the east side of the Rockaway Turnpike (now Sutphin Boulevard). These latter farmsteads are outside the boundaries of the study area and will not be discussed further in this report.

Data on the ownership and occupation of the study area farms during this period has been obtained from deeds, census records and other sources as noted. In the following discussion we will be concerned primarily with the northernmost portions of the farm properties, where the farmstead buildings were located. As will be seen, the two streams noted in the discussion of the prehistoric period (see Chapter II) also partially defined the boundaries of the study area farms.

The map showing property ownership ca. 1800 (Figure 7) indicates four separate tracts within the study area. These correspond with the properties as described in the various deeds discussed below.

### 2. The Smith/Bergen/Hanna Farm

#### a. Eighteenth Century - 1864

The westernmost of the farmsteads shown on the 1842 map (Figure 9), represents a portion of a larger, 50 acre, tract which is shown on the land ownership map (Figure 7) as having been owned in 1767 by Peter Smith. We were not able to locate any land records confirming Peter Smith's ownership of the tract. The will of a Peter Smith of Jamaica, "cordwainer" was probated on May 17, 1785 (Pelletreau 1898). One of his nine children named in this will was John Smith. The name "John Smith" appears in the 1810 census records immediately preceding that of Amos Denton, who occupied the adjacent property. This suggests that John Smith may

have inherited the western portion of the study area from his father and occupied it prior to 1810.

In 1817 this property was referenced in a boundary description of the adjacent tract (Queens County Deeds Liber GG:446 - see below) as being owned by Benjamin I. Smith. Smith is listed in the 1820 census and, as noted below, probably was resident on the property at that time. It is likely that the tract had remained within the Smith family during the latter portion of the 18th and early 19th century.

In 1821, Benjamin I. Smith sold this tract, together with other properties, to Abraham Bergen (Liber 211:9). The tracts transferred totalled 72 acres. The property of interest here is described in the deed as

one piece or parcel whereon the buildings are erected at the Beaver Pond bounded northwestwardly by the road leading along the east side of the Beaver Pond southeastwardly by land of Amos Denton and southwardly and southwestwardly by land of Charles Jeffery Smith being a triangular piece containing twelve acres more or less [emphasis added].

Reference to later maps indicate that this property was in fact, bounded on the west by the stream flowing from the Beaver Pond, and apparently represents the eastern portion of the Peter Smith tract as indicated on the 1800 ownership map (Figure 7). The wording in the deed, as well as the 1820 census records, suggest that Benjamin Smith resided on this land prior to 1820.

Abraham Bergen is listed in the 1830 census (see Appendix C), and a 1835 deed to the adjacent property (see below) mentions Bergen's ownership of the property at that time, as well as the "dwelling" of Abraham Bergen.

The 1842 map (Figure 9) indicates that the property continued to be owned by Bergen at that time. The map shows the farmhouse and two outbuildings located to the east. This configuration of structures is also shown on maps drawn during later in the 19th century (see Figures 12 and 14). A 1843 Town of Jamaica Tax assessment roll shows Abraham Bergen taxed for a total of 50 acres, which apparently included the South Road tract as well as additional properties, not within the study area, referenced in other deeds. Bergen apparently continued to own the study area tract until his death. The farmstead is shown as owned by "Bergen" on the 1852 map (Figure 10) and by "A. Bergen" on the 1859 map (Figure 11).

According to the Bergen family genealogy (Bergen 1876:178-180) Abraham Bergen was born in 1800, and in 1819 served as "a lieutenant in the 93rd regiment of state infantry". In 1820 he married Winefred Hendricksen, who was born in 1792. Bergen is noted as having "owned and occupied a farm near the Beaver Pond, Jamaica." He was elected a commissioner of highways in Jamaica in 1832, 1834, 1837 and 1838. Abraham Bergen and his wife had four



children who survived to adulthood: Abraham Schenck (b. 1822); Rufus Schenck (b. 1829); Sara Maria (Benjamin) born in 1831, and William Kissam (b. 1835). Another son, Isaac C., was born in 1825 and died in 1838. Thus, in 1830 the Bergen household would have consisted of Abraham Bergen, his wife, and three of the children listed above. This data is consistent with the Bergen household as listed in the 1830 census (See Appendix C).

Abraham Bergen's wife, Winefred, died in 1846, and Abraham Bergen died in 1859. He had apparently left the Jamaica farm and resided in New York City at the time of his death as his will is recorded in New York County (Bergen 1876:179; Freeman 1936). It is uncertain when Bergen left Queens. We could not locate Abraham Bergen's name in the 1840 or 1850 census records and it is possible that at least toward the end of his life, the Bergen farm was occupied by tenants.

#### b. 1864 - 1905

On March 1, 1864, Bergen's son Rufus S. Bergen, and Joel S. Oatman, who were the executors of Abraham Bergen's estate, transferred the 12 acre farm, as described in the 1821 deed, together with several other tracts, to Charles Canevello of Brooklyn (Liber 211:9). Although Canevello was apparently an agent, this property was not part of the apparently speculative real estate transaction involving the remainder of the study area property which is discussed below.

On March 11, 1864, ten days after acquiring the property, Canavello sold it to Francis McHugh of Jamaica Village (Liber 211:214). It is uncertain whether McHugh actually occupied the property.

On July 25, 1866, Francis McHugh, described in the deed as being single, sold the 12 acre property and buildings to Henry Hanna and his wife Rosina (Liber 244:84). Hanna and his family continued to own this property until 1905. The farmstead is shown, with the two outbuildings noted previously, on maps dating to 1868, 1873 and 1891 (Figures 12-14). On the latter map the property is indicated as comprising 15 acres, rather than the 12 acres noted in the deeds, which may reflect the results of a new survey.

We were able to locate the Hanna household in the 1870 census, although both the last name and that of Henry Hanna's wife, both immigrants from Hanover, in Germany, were misspelled (see Appendix C). The household at this time also included three children. The 1900 census data show that Henry Hanna had immigrated to the United States in 1860. The 1866 deed indicates that prior to purchasing the former Bergen farm, he had resided in New York City. His oldest child, Louisa, was born in Germany, with the two younger children being born after the couple's arrival in the United States. The youngest son, Frederick Hanna, was born in September 1866, shortly after the purchase of the

Bergen farm, and may have been born there.

Henry Hanna is listed in the 1870 census as a market gardener and in the 1900 census as a farmer, indicating that the property was operated as a working farm during this period. The Hanna farm is listed in the 1880 census agricultural schedules.

The 1900 census indicates that Henry Hanna's wife Rosina had died prior to this time. Henry Hanna, then 70 years of age, continued to occupy the farmstead with his younger son Frederick, Frederick's wife Caroline, and their four children. The household also included a hired man at this time. The 1901 map (Figure 18a) shows a different configuration of outbuildings than the prior maps, with two outbuildings shown south of the house rather than to the east as in the earlier maps. This may reflect an actual change or represent an error by the map makers.

Henry Hanna died in 1901 and his will was admitted to probate on December 5, 1901. The will (Queens County Wills Liber 69:155) indicates that Henry Hanna's eldest son Henry, who had been listed in the 1870 census, had predeceased him. With the exception of a cash bequest to his eldest son's children, Henry Hanna left all his property to his other son, Frederick Hanna.

Although both Henry Hanna and his wife Rosina were deceased by 1902, the tax records for that year continue to list "Rossanna" Hanna as the owner of a 16 acre property (lot 4 as indicated in the tax records and shown on the 1901 map - see Figure 18a). Examination of the tax records indicates a frequent lag in the recording of property ownership changes.

The tax records indicate the presence of three structures on the property (see Appendix B). The two largest are indicated as "barns", however, this is most likely an error and one of the larger structures was most likely the Hanna residence.

An entry in the Queens County Historical Collections (W.P.A. 1938:33) indicates that

The house on...[the Henry Hannal]...farm was the mansard frame residence standing in 1929 on the south side of South Street at 226 East of Rockaway Road.

The house is shown at this location on the 1911 Sanborn map (Figure 20a). A photograph taken in 1922 is included here as Figure 24a. The 1951 Sanborn map (Figure 22a) indicates that the house had been demolished by that year.

The style of this mansard-roofed house suggests that Henry Hanna most likely rebuilt and enlarged the old Abraham Bergen house after acquiring the property in 1866. The maps indicate that the house remained in the same location.

On June 27, 1905 Frederick Hanna sold the family farm, indicated in the deed as including 16 acres, to Jacob S. Dubroff of

Jamaica, for the sum of one dollar (Liber 1375:267). Dubroff proceeded to sub-divide the property. Frederick Hanna may have had an interest in the subdivision in lieu of a cash payment for the farm.

### 3. The Denton/Phraner Farm

#### a. The 50 Acre Denton Farm: Eighteenth Century - 1835

The 1800 ownership map indicates that the property east of the Peter Smith property is part of a larger tract owned by James Denton. Two 18th century deeds conveying the property to the east of the tract under discussion (Liber E:214; 216 - discussed below) refer to the latter as owned by Amos Denton. In 1817, James and Amos Denton owned this and other tracts as tenants-in-common, most likely as the result of an inheritance. On May 7, 1817, as part of a partition of these properties, James Denton conveyed this tract to Amos Denton for one dollar. The property was described as

near the Beaver Pond Bounded northerly by the common land belonging to the Town of Jamaica adjoining the Beaver Pond Easterly and Southerly by Land belonging to Zacharias Kuypers, and Westerly by land belonging to Benjamin Smith. Containing 50 acres be the same more or less.

Although the road is not mentioned, the tract was in fact located on the south side of South Street, as indicated by a later (1835) deed discussed below. As noted previously, in 1817 Benjamin Smith owned the tract to the west, and as noted below Kuypers owned the land to the east and south.

The Amos Denton who owned this tract in 1817 was apparently born in 1794. He was a farmer and served in the War of 1812. He subsequently married Patience Ludlum. His father and grandfather were also named Amos Denton. His father was born in 1746 and died in 1822 (Combes 1936). These Dentons were descended from Nathaniel Denton, who was one of the original Jamaica settlers. It should be noted that the Amos Denton who owned the property in 1817 also had a son named Amos, born ca. 1841 (W.P.A. 1838:38).

The notations in the Queens County Historical Collections (W.P.A. 1938:38) indicate that "the Denton Farmhouse stood on a 50 acre farm opposite Beaver Pond" and that the Denton Family reportedly left the farm ca. 1810-1820. However, the deeds and census records indicate that Amos Denton continued to occupy the property into the 1830's. Amos Denton is listed in the census records for 1790 - 1830. The data (see Appendix C) suggest that the Amos Denton listed as household head in 1830 was, in fact, the son of the Amos Denton whose name appears in the earlier records.

While the 1781 map (Figure 6a) does not show the Denton farmstead, it does appear to be shown on the 1782 map (Figure

6b). This farmstead, shown south of the Beaver Pond on the latter map, appears to be in the same location as the one indicated on later maps as the Phraner Farm (see below).

On January 1, 1835, Amos Denton conveyed the 50 acre tract to Nathaniel Waring (Liber HH:23). This is the same date that Waring acquired the property to the east, as subsequently discussed. The description in this deed is

that certain Farm...Bounded...Easterly Northerly and Easterly again & Southerly by land now or formerly of Gasper Phraner [see below] Westerly by land of Nicholas Williamson, Northwesterly by Land of Mrs. Beckly Northerly and westerly by land of Abraham Bergen and northerly by the public highway leading along the dwellings of said Gasper Phraner & Abraham Bergen. Containing 50 acres be the same more or less, it being a part of the same premises as described [in Liber GG:446 - discussed below].

The tracts owned by Nicholas Williamson and Mrs. Beckly referenced in this property description were located adjacent to the Rockaway Turnpike and southwest of the Bergen property.

b. The Denton/Phraner 150 Acre Tract: Eighteenth Century - 1835

The 1800 land ownership map (Figure 7) shows a tract of 150 acres located east of the 50 acre farm discussed above. This larger tract had been conveyed from William Denton to Thomas Denton in 1764 (Liber E:214). Upon the death of Thomas Denton, his executors, one of whom was Amos Denton, advertised the property for sale: "a farm of 150 acres, a quarter mile south of the townspot, Jamaica, and 50 acres of salt meadow on Long Neck" (Onderdonk 1884:22).

This property, and other tracts owned by the deceased Thomas Denton, were purchased from his executors in 1778 by Richard Deane of New York, described in the deed as a distiller (Liber E: 216). Among the tracts conveyed by the deed was one of four acres "where the said Thomas Denton lately lived in Jamaica aforesaid lying on the North side of the Road." The deed also conveyed another

tract or farm of land lying on the south side of the aforesaid Road and adjoining to the same containing one hundred and fifty acres partly cleared and partly Woodland. [This latter tract was described as bounded] northerly by the road aforesaid Then easterly by Thomas Braine Then again northerly by Thomaas Braine then again easterly partly by the said Thomas Braine and partly by the Great Spring Run of Water.

The tract extended south of the study area to the vicinity of "Whiteheads Mill Pond" (now Baisley's Pond). On the west it was

bounded "by the Brook issuing from the Beaver Pond then Northerly then Westerly then Southerly and then again Westerly by...Amos Denton until it comes up to the Road first above mentioned".

These same boundaries had been described in the 1764 deed, which also indicated that William Denton, the grantor, was occupying the house on the four acre parcel north of the Road at that time. The 1764 deed also indicated Amos Denton as owning the 50 acre tract discussed above and Thomas Braine as owning the tract to the east (the "Smith/Powell/Case" farm discussed below).

We were unable to locate the deed by which Richard Deane sold the 150 acre property. However, the boundary description in the deed by which the 50 acre Denton farm west of this tract was transferred from James to Amos Denton in 1817 (Liber GG:446) indicates that in the latter year, Zacharias Kuypers owned the 150 acre tract. On May 3, 1820, Kuypers sold this tract (as well as the four acre house lot north of South Street) to Cornelius Suydam, and on November 8, <sup>1820</sup>1920, Suydam granted these properties to Thomas Wickes. Suydam had apparently obtained a mortgage from Wickes, and granted these properties to Wickes to pay off the debt. These transactions were mentioned in a 1824 deed (Liber T:33) by which Eliphalet Wickes and Van Wyck Wickes apportioned certain properties (apparently inherited from Thomas Wickes) between themselves. Eliphalet Wickes obtained ownership of the 150 acre farm and four acre house lot.

Although Cornelius Suydam owned these tracts only briefly, the 1820 census was taken during this period. The name of Cornelius Suydam appears in the 1820 census between those of Noah Smith and Amos Denton, who resided on the properties east and west of the 150 acre tract. This suggests that Suydam resided at this time in the house located on the four acre tract north of South Street.

On April 21, 1826 (Liber U:404), Eliphalet Wickes sold the four acre tract north of the road and the 150 acre farm south of the road to Gasper Phraner, described in the deed (as well as on the 1842 map) as a "mason."

We were not able to locate the deed by which Gasper Phraner sold this property to Nathaniel F. Waring. However, the tract was part of the land which Waring sold to Hannah Brown of New York in 1835.

#### c. Ca. 1830's "Subdivision"

In 1835, Nathaniel Waring acquired both the 50 acre and 150 acre tracts discussed above, as well as the "Smith/Powell/Case" property to the east (see below). Less than a year later, on November 2, 1835, Waring sold this land to Hannah Brown of New York (Liber MM/343). These transactions were apparently part of a real estate speculation which was most likely spurred by the opening of the railroad from Brooklyn to Jamaica. The land was apparently divided into lots and subdivision maps drawn. The map



of the northerly portion of the property is apparently not among the filed maps in the Queens County office of the New York City Register. Filed map #472, dated January 1837 (Johnson 1837) which was examined in the office of the Register shows only the southernmost portion of the study area.

In April, 1837 Hannah Brown conveyed a tract bordering South Street to Gasper Phraner (Liber RR:364). The property in this deed is described only by lot numbers referenced to a subdivision map which was apparently never recorded. However, its location is shown on a map included in a later deed (see below) and included here as Figure 8a. The location corresponds to the site of the buildings shown on the 1842 map (Figure 9) as owned by Gasper Phraner, which would appear to place the location of this property within the bounds of the 50 acre farmstead formerly owned by Amos Denton. Thus, it would appear that although Gasper Phraner resided in Jamaica as early as 1820 (as indicated by the census records - see Appendix C) and purchased the 150 acre tract in 1826, his residence prior to 1837 was not within the study area. He most likely resided on the four acre tract north of South Street which was discussed previously.

It is likely that the structure in which Phraner took up residence in 1837 is the same farmhouse formerly occupied by Amos Denton and shown on the 1782 map (Figure 6b).

In a series of June, 1837 deeds (Liber SS:310;313;316) Hannah Brown "widow of the City of New York" granted approximately a quarter of the property previously purchased from Nathaniel Waring to each of her three sons (each described in the deed as a "gentleman"). The map accompanying each deed (Figures 8a-c) shows the proposed subdivision street grid. The grid is also shown on the map of the southern portion of the property (Filed Map #472) which was examined in the Office of the City Register. South First Street as shown on these maps corresponds with the present South Road. However, not all of the north-south oriented streets correspond with the existing streets. Although the deeds make reference to the property having been divided into lots, these lots were never sold. Rather, the property was resold in several large blocks of land, which continued to be used for agricultural purposes.

The westernmost portion of the property was granted by Hannah Brown to William H. Brown (Liber SS:316 - see Figure 8a). The street shown on the map as Hamilton Street is in the general location of what was later known as Railroad Avenue (now 158th Street), and Denton Street in the vicinity of the later Phraner Avenue (155th Street). The description in the deed gives the western boundary of the tract as "the westerly line of the Denton farm" (i.e. the 50 acre tract discussed above). Excluded from the land conveyed was the tract sold earlier in 1837 by Hannah Brown to Gasper Phraner as discussed above. It should be noted that there is apparently an error in the map included in the deed, since it does not show the Bergen tract, which was situated between the Denton farm and the stream shown on the map.

This westernmost portion of the Hanna Brown property, exclusive of the house lot previously sold to Phraner, was sold on May 1, 1841 by William H. Brown and his brothers, Edmund and Francis, to Gasper Phraner (Liber 55:196). The inclusion of Edmund and Francis Brown in this transaction as parties of the second part may reflect legal claims of the brothers on the estate of Hannah Brown, who is noted in this deed as being deceased. This deed also makes reference to a mortgage on the property obtained by William H. Brown from the "commissioners for loaning certain monies of the United states of the County of Queens."

Therefore, as of May 1, 1841 Gasper Phraner owned the farmstead and the tract of farmland which included the former Denton farm. The farmstead is labelled Gasper Phraner, mason, on the 1842 map (Figure 9). The 1843 Town of Jamaica tax assessment roll lists Gasper Phraner as owning several properties. These include three house lots, two of which were located on Washington and Church Streets, with assessed valuations of \$300 and \$400 respectively. The third house lot, with an assessed valuation of \$3400, most likely represents the farmstead. Phraner was also assessed for 70 acres of land. This suggests that the Phraner farm may have included the former 50 acre Denton farm and an additional ca. 20 acres land which had been part of the 150 acre farm which he had acquired in 1826 and subsequently sold by him to Nathaniel Waring.

Two other portions of the Hanna Brown property were within the boundaries of the previous 150 acre tract. The tract adjoining the one granted to William Brown was transferred by Hanna Brown to her son Edmund A. Brown (Liber 55:310 - Figure 8b). This tract included the portion of the study area between the approximate locations of Railroad and Washington Avenues (the present 158th and 160th Streets). This tract was sold by the Brown brothers to John Sutphin on May 1, 1841 (Liber 54:287) and is indicated as owned by the latter on the 1842 map. None of the project lots fall within the boundaries of this tract and this property was not researched further.

The portion of the 150 acre tract east of that transferred to Edmund Brown, located between the approximate locations of New York and Washington Avenues (the present Guy Brewer Boulevard and 160th Streets) was retained by Hannah Brown and not granted to her sons. This tract was acquired by William Wallace prior to 1857 and sold by him to William Creed in the latter year (Liber 149). William Creed sold the property to Thomas Edwards prior to 1868 as the latter is shown as the owner of this property on the map drawn in this year (see Figure 12). The buildings constructed on the property during the 1860's (compare Figures 11 and 12) are not within the boundaries of any of the project lots. The subsequent history of this property will be considered in the following chapter.

#### d. The Phraner Farm 1837 - 1892

As discussed above, Gasper Phraner acquired the former Amos Denton farmstead in 1837. Although Phraner had been resident in Jamaica in 1820 and 1830 (see Appendix C), we could not locate his name in the 1840 census. The census record for the latter year does have a listing for Jacob Phraner, Gasper Phraner's eldest son. The household apparently consisted only of Jacob Phraner and his wife. Since the census record indicates one member of the household as "engaged in manufacturing", it is uncertain if Jacob Phraner in fact resided on the South Street farm.

The household of Gasper Phraner is listed in the 1850 population census records and the Phraner farm is listed in the 1850 census agricultural schedules. Phraner's household included his wife, Ruth, and two sons, John and Jacob. Phraner and both of his sons are listed as "farmers." The 1850 census record indicates that Gasper Phraner's daughter, Ellen; Mary Phraner, the wife of John Phraner; and the latter's infant daughter Anna were also part of Gasper Phraner's household in that year. It is likely that this household was resident on the former Denton farm.

Gasper Phraner's will, cited below, indicated that he had three other children, William, Wilson, and Deborah, who were not part of the household in 1850.

Gasper Phraner is indicated as owning the property on the 1852 map (Figure 10). On February 1, 1854 Gasper Phraner sold the farm, described as including 65 acres, to Charles Debevoise of Bushwick, Kings County (Liber 114:31). The acreage total is close to the 70 acres noted in the 1843 tax assessment roll. The tract is indicated as being owned by "Debevoise" on the 1859 map (Figure 11). Charles Debevoise was the father of Abraham Debevoise, who in 1861 purchased the property east of New York Avenue which is discussed below.

After selling the farm, Gasper Phraner apparently resided in a house located on Flushing Avenue which is noted as his residence in his will (Liber 10:441), probated after his death in February 1863.

The 1868 and 1873 maps (Figures 12 and 13) indicate the former Phraner farm as owned by Abraham Debevoise. These maps, as well as the 1891 map (Figure 14a) continue to show the house and an outbuilding located to the southeast which were previously shown on the 1842 map (Figure 9).

Abraham Debevoise apparently inherited this tract after the death of his father. Since the records indicate that Abraham Debevoise resided on the New York Avenue property, it is uncertain who occupied the former Denton farmstead after its sale by Gasper Phraner. It is likely that the property was rented to various persons. After the death of Abraham Debevoise, in 1887, the

former Phraner property was leased to Hugh Hession through 1891 (referenced in Liber 854:470)

On January 13 1891, Jennie A. Duryea and Annie D. Eldert, the daughters of Abraham Debevoise (also representing his younger son, Abraham U. Debevoise) sold the former Phraner tract to Edwin H. Brown, Henry D. Norris, George H Chinnock and David L. Hardenbrook (Liber 854:470). The property conveyed totalled some 49 acres. It is uncertain whether some of the 65 acres sold by Gasper Phraner to Charles Debevoise was previously sold by the Debevoise family or whether the difference in acreage represents the results of a subsequent survey.

The purchasers of the land proceeded to subdivide it, the real estate project being known as the "Phraner Park Subdivision". At the time of the sale of the property by the heirs of Abraham Debevoise, the former Denton/Phraner farmhouse was still standing.

The Denton farmhouse was described as a "brown shingled one and a half story peak roof Dutch style house" (W.P.A. 1938:38). After the purchase of the land by Brown, Norris and Hardenbrook the house was acquired in 1895 by "Mrs. Graham" and moved to a triangular lot on the west side of Phraner Avenue (W.P.A. 1938:39). It is shown in this location (at the southwest corner of South Road and Phraner Avenue - the present 155th Street) on the 1901 and 1911 maps (Figures 18c and 20a). The 1902 tax records reflect the location of the house in its new location and ownership by Mary A. Graham. The tax record describes the house as measuring 50 by 25 feet. The house was "remodelled and painted green of story and attic dormer windows prior to 1922" (W.P.A. 1938:38). This source indicates that the house was torn down in 1928. However, one of two ca. 1920's photographs of the remodelled house (see Figure 24b) is dated 1929. The house was no longer standing in 1951 (see Figure 22a).

The notations in the Queens County Historical Collections (W.P.A. 1938:39) indicate that the farmhouse was originally located in what was later the "bed of Brown Avenue" (i.e. the present 156th Street). Measurements transferred from 19th century maps to those dating after the establishment of the present street grid confirm that the house site was, in fact, largely in the bed of 156th Street. However, the east side of the house may have been located within the boundaries of block 10124.

#### 4. The Braine/Smith/Powell/Phraner/Case Farm

##### a. Eighteenth Century - 1835

The easternmost of the three farmsteads shown on the 1842 map (Figure 9) is apparently the one shown on the 1781 map (Figure 6a). As noted above, however, it does not appear on the map drawn in the following year (Figure 6b).

This 43 acre property was purchased by Thomas Braine from John Denton in 1762, together with a tract of salt meadow (Queens County Deeds Liber D:378). The deed describes the tract as consisting of partly cleared land and partly woodland

bounded Easterly by the Brook proceeding from the Great Spring so called, southerly and westerly by William Denton, thence Northerly by the back road leading from the Beaver Pond Easterly along by the Clay Pitts then again Easterly by the common land as the fence now stands then again northerly by the same common land as the fence there now standeth.

It should be noted that the 1842 map still shows a tract of "town land" immediately east of this farm property. This is apparently the "common land" mentioned in the deed. As noted previously the "great spring" was located south of South Street, and the brook formed the property boundary south of this point.

It is unlikely that Thomas Braine occupied this property. He owned several tracts in Jamaica and a 1765 newspaper advertisement described his "home lot, where Thomas Braine now lives (formerly Samuel Clowes')" as a fourteen acre tract (Onderdonk 1865:36). However, another advertisement which appeared in the New York Mercury on February 6, 1764 (cited in Onderdonk 1865:34) stated that

Thomas Braine offers for sale a house in the town-spot of Jamaica, now in the tenure of the Rev. Mr. Hughs. The house is two stories high, with three rooms on the lower floor, the garden is enclosed with picket pales also 45 acres of land.

The acreage noted suggests that this may be the South Street property. If so, this would indicate that the house shown on the 1781 map was actually constructed prior to 1764. A caption on an early 20th century photograph of this house (Figure 24c), later known as the Case house (see below), indicates that "it is said to be the oldest house in Jamaica."

The 1800 land ownership map does not indicate any 18th century transfers of this property after the the Denton/Braine deed. It is known that the farm was owned by Noah Smith prior to 1826 since in the latter year he sold it to Sarah Troup (Liber V:29). The property was then described as consisting of 40 acres. The variation in the acreage noted in the various records for this and other properties discussed is undoubtedly due to the absence of accurate surveys.

The 1826 deed, as well as the subsequent early 19th century deeds noted below, specifically makes reference to a "dwelling house" on the property. The boundary description in these deeds is similar to that in the 18th century deed cited above, making references to the common land and brook on the east, and the highway on the north. The southern and western boundary descriptions vary, reflecting the changing ownership of the

adjacent tract (discussed above). The 1826 deed notes the southern and western boundary as "land lately belonging to Eliphalet Wickes," and Wickes' ownership is also reflected in the deeds discussed previously. Noah Smith appears in the 1810 and 1820 census records, and the sequences of names in these records (see below) suggests that Smith may have occupied this property from the first decade of the 19th century through 1826.

In 1830, four years after acquiring it from Noah Smith, Sarah Troup conveyed this tract to Charles Leech (Liber AA:9). At this time the southern and western boundary was described as land belonging to Gasper Phraner, reflecting Phraner's 1826 purchase of the 150 acre farm discussed above. The names of Sarah Troup and Charles Leech could not be located in the 1830 census. It is possible that neither individual occupied the property.

On January 1, 1835 Charles Leech sold the tract to Nathaniel Waring of Brooklyn, and Waring transferred it to Hannah Brown on November 2 of the same year (Liber MM:343). As noted above, these transactions were apparently part of a real estate speculation which also included the properties west of this tract.

b. 1835 - 1892

This portion of the property acquired by Hannah Brown was transferred to her son, Francis S. Brown in 1837 (Liber SS:314 - see Figure 8c). Its western boundary, shown on the map as Conklin Street, corresponds with the street later known as New York Avenue (now Guy Brewer Boulevard). The tract is shown on the 1842 map (Figure 9) as the property of Wm. B. & F.S. Brown. It is uncertain who occupied the farm during the period of the Brown family ownership. This tract was apparently also mortgaged to the loan commissioners referenced above, and the commissioners apparently acquired the property in lieu of repayment since on October 2, 1849 they sold this tract to Stephen Powell (Liber 80:488).

The 1850 census lists Stephen Powell as a farmer, born in New York. He presumably occupied the study area property at this time. Powell was 66 years old at the time and his household consisted only of himself and his wife Phebe. He apparently was actively farming the property as he is listed in the 1850 census agricultural schedules (the property is listed in these records as consisting of 54 acres). Powell must have hired farm laborers to assist him in the farming of the property. However, the population census (see Appendix C) suggests that such laborers did not reside on the property.

On March 1, 1858 Stephen Powell sold the farm to John Phraner (Liber 158:430). The property is described in this deed as containing some 50 acres. John Phraner is also shown as the owner of this farmstead on the 1859 map (Figure 11). As discussed above, John Phraner was the younger son of Gasper Phraner, who owned the former Denton farm. John Phraner is listed in the 1860

population census, at which time his household consisted of his wife Mary and three daughters. In the previous census of 1850 he had been included within his father's household (see Appendix C). The 50 acre John Phraner farm is also listed in the 1860 census agricultural schedules.

On February 28, 1861 John Phraner and his wife Mary sold the western portion of the farm, consisting of 25 1/2 acres to Abraham Debevoise, then of Brooklyn (Liber 186:51). The Abraham Debevoise tract will be discussed further below. Phraner apparently continued to occupy the farmhouse and eastern portion of the farm until 1865. On September 12, 1865 Phraner sold the latter property (consisting of 15 acres) to John Case, then of New York City. The deed (Liber 230:414) describes Phraner as a widower, indicating that John Phraner's wife Mary had died between 1861 and 1865. The acreage total of the land conveyed by Phraner to Debevoise and Case totals slightly more than 40 acres, which is less than the estimate of 50 acres given in the previous records. This apparently reflects a new survey of the property, the measurements of which are given in the 1861 and 1865 deeds referenced above.

It is uncertain whether John Case himself actually occupied the farm. The 1868 map (Figure 12) indicates the property ownership as "est. John Case, decd.," indicating that Case had died between the time of his 1865 purchase and 1868. Since his will could not be located in the Queens County Surrogates Court records, it is possible that he still resided in New York City at the time of his death. The 1870 census (see Appendix C) shows Case's wife Ida as the household head. The household included Ida Case's sister, her three children and a domestic servant.

The 1868 map (Figure 12) shows the same outbuilding southwest of the farmhouse as shown on the earlier 1842 map (Figure 9). An additional outbuilding is shown on the 1868 map east of the earlier structure. Both outbuildings continue to be shown on the 1891 map (Figure 14b).

By 1880, Ida Case's two younger children had left the household, which at this time included Ida Case's sister; her eldest son William B. Case; the latter's wife and son (also named William); and a servant. William B. Case is described in the census record as a farmer and lithographer. The Case farm is included in the 1880 census agricultural schedules.

In 1892 the Case estate was divided into lots and partitioned among John Case's three children; William B. Case, Erwin C. Case, and Mary (Marie) E. Case (Parks). The lot containing the farmhouse (lot 125) was apparently among the lots apportioned to Erwin B. Case. In 1898, the house lot was sold by Erwin B. Case to Margareth E. Meier of Jamaica. The grantor was described in the deed as "of Flushing," suggesting that he had previously left the family's property. It is uncertain if any of the other family members occupied the South Road house immediately prior to the partition of the land.

The 1902 tax records indicate Frank Meier as owning lot 125 (see 1901 map - Figure 18f), including the house and a 40 by 18 foot barn. The latter is apparently the outbuilding constructed between 1842 and 1868 as noted above. The house is shown on the 1912 Sanborn map on the southeast corner of South Road and Highview Avenue.

The Queens County Historical Collections (W.P.A. 1938:30) indicate that "The William Case house stands on the south side of South street...and...is now known [as] 16504 South Road". The house is shown still standing at this address on the 1951 Sanborn map.

#### 5. Abraham Debevoise Farm

As noted above, in 1861, John Phraner sold the western portion of his farm to Abraham Debevoise. The maps dated prior to this date (Figures 6-11) indicate that no buildings had been constructed on this portion of the farm. The 1868 map (Figure 12) shows that by this year a house and two outbuildings had been constructed on the property.

The property is labelled "Abraham Debevoise" on the 1868 map and "Abraham Debevoise, Res." on the 1873 map. This designation may have been made to distinguish this tract, on which Debevoise resided, from the tract to the west which he also owned.

Abraham Debevoise, born in 1819, was the only son of Charles and Ann Debevoise, of Bushwick, Kings County. He married Ann Maria Covert in 1843, and had five children. He lived in Bushwick until 1861

when he removed to Jamaica where he had purchase his present farm and erected his elegant and commodious residence, one of the handsomest and most convenient in that portion of the village, the plans of which were designed and drafted by Mr. DeBevoise (Munsell 1882:252).

The 1870 census lists Abraham Debevoise as a farmer. His household at that time consisted of his wife and five children; a female servant; and another unidentified elderly female, Sarah Beans, possibly a relative. The 1880 census (Appendix C) indicates that three of the children, including the eldest son Charles C. Debevoise, were still living at home.

Abraham Debevoise died in 1887, and his will (Liber 38:314) was admitted to probate on April 4, 1887. Abraham Debevoise bequeathed to his eldest son Charles C. Debevoise "the house in which I now reside with the farm of about thirty six acres of land on which said house stands and which land I bought of John Phraner." The bequest allowed for the occupation of the house by Anna Maria Debevoise for the duration of her life or widowhood, and was also subject to cash payments by Charles C. Debevoise to each of his



siblings. After making other specific bequests of cash and real estate, Abraham Debevoise left the residue of his estate to be shared by his three children; Jane Amenia Duryea, wife of John Duryea; Annie Delia Eldert, wife of Ditmis Eldert; and Abraham U. DeBevoise.

The 1891 map (Figure 14b) continues to show the Abraham Debevoise house and the two outbuildings shown on the former maps. By this year, Abraham Debevoise's elder son, Charles C. Debevoise, had constructed a new house south of his father's on the east side of New York Avenue. Since Charles was listed as a member of his father's household in 1880, this house would have been constructed between the latter year and 1891.

In 1898 Charles C. Debevoise sold the major portion of the Abraham Debevoise farm to William F. Wycoff (Liber 1190:182). The northwestern corner of the property conveyed was located 185 feet south of the corner of South Street and New York Avenue. The property conveyed to William Wycoff consisted of 34.49 acres. This included the 21 acre tract shown as lot 1, and excluded the three acre lot number 7 as shown on the 1901 map (Figure 18e).

The three acre tract at the corner of New York Avenue and South street is indicated in the above deed as property of "Annie D. Eldert and others." The 1902 tax records indicate that this property, which included the former Abraham Debevoise house, was owned by James Duryea (Debevoise's son-in-law). Although this house lot was left to Charles C. Debevoise in his father's will subject to the conditions noted above, the house was apparently acquired by his siblings on settlement of the estate. This suggests that Charles C. Debevoise may have constructed his house on the east side of New York Avenue after the death of his father in 1887.

The 1902 tax records continue to show "Charles C. Dubois" (sic) as the owner of lot 1, although this property had already been sold to William Wycoff as noted above. These tax records indicate that the two outbuildings shown on the 1873 and 1891 maps southeast of the Abraham Debevoise house were located on lot 1. The 1901 map (Figure 18e) shows only the smaller of these two structures.

On March 1, 1905, William Wycoff (Liber 1359:76) sold the 34.49 acre tract previously acquired from Charles C. Debevoise to the Globe Land Company, which proceeded to subdivide this tract.

#### D. Summary and Analysis

##### 1. Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources associated with the 18th - 19th century farmsteads could be represented by foundations of farmhouses and outbuildings; subsurface features such as wells, cisterns, privies and refuse pits; as well as surficial refuse middens.

Privies would most likely have been located to the rear of the dwelling houses. For purposes of analysis we have assumed that privies would have been located no further than 100 feet from the house. Wells and cisterns would have been located closer to the house. Wells can be found to the front and sides as well as to the rear of farmhouses.

Features can also be found in the vicinity of barns and other outbuildings. For example, refuse-filled pits containing early 20th century artifact deposits were found immediately adjacent to farm outbuildings during archaeological excavations at the Adriance farm in Little Neck, Queens (Pickman and Boesch 1994).

As well as being used for agricultural purposes, farm outbuildings could also have served as residences for farm laborers or, in the late 18th early 19th century, for slaves. The census records indicate the presence of slaves and/or free colored servants on the Denton and Bergen farms in the late 18th and early 19th century (see Appendix C). Such slaves and servants could have lived either in the farmhouse or in outbuildings.

In the following discussion, the archaeologically sensitive areas are considered to include the area extending ca. 100 feet to the rear of the farmhouses, and the immediate vicinity of outbuildings.

## 2. Smith/Bergen/Hanna Farmstead

This farmstead is not shown on the 1781 or 1782 maps and was apparently constructed at the end of the 18th or beginning of the 19th century. It may have been occupied by John Smith in 1810. It is known to have been occupied by Abraham Bergen after 1821, and prior to this was apparently occupied by Benjamin Smith. The farmstead was purchased by Henry Hanna, a German immigrant, in 1866, and the house was possibly remodelled at this time. It was occupied by the Hanna family until 1905. The house was still standing in the first part of the 20th century and is shown in relation to the existing street grid on the 1911 Sanborn map (Figure 20a). It was located on the southeast corner of South Road and Jacob Place (now 153rd Street). The property was then designated as block 1139, lot 61. This property is now designated as block 10121, lots 61 and 64. The archaeologically sensitive area to the rear of the house would include lot 58. All three of these are project lots.

Two outbuildings are shown east of the house on the 18th century maps. These were removed after establishment of the existing street grid and subdivision of the land. The transferring of measurements of the outbuilding locations as shown on the 19th century maps to the 20th century Sanborn maps indicates that the westernmost of the two outbuildings was located in the rear portion of block 10121, lots 70 and 71. Both are project lots.

The location of the easternmost outbuilding would be partially in



the bed of 154th Street and partially on block 10122, lot 1. The latter is not a project lot.

The 1951 Sanborn map (Figure 22a) indicates that the site of the farm house (lot 64) was occupied by two one-story sheds associated with a plumbing supply business. Lot 58 was the location of two additional one-story storage sheds or buildings and a smaller one-story building. Another small one-story building was located on lot 61 at the corner of 153rd Street and South Road. Any foundations or features associated with the farmstead located on these properties should remain substantially intact.

Lots 70 and 71 (the site of the Bergen/Hanna outbuilding) were the sites of two-story residential structures built in the first decade of the 20th century which were still standing in 1951 (see Figures 20a and 22a). The building on lot 71 had a one-story extension. A one-story garage was added to the rear of this lot between 1911 and 1951. The farmstead outbuilding would have been located at the site of the open backyard of lot 70 and the one-story extension and garage on lot 71. Foundations and any associated features should remain substantially undisturbed.

All of the lots noted above (61, 64, 58, 70 and 71) were vacant by 1989 (see Figure 23a). At the time of the reconnaissance these lots were privately owned and being used for the storage of various-sized "dumpsters" (see Plates 1 and 2). Lots 58, 61 and 64 have a hard packed earthen surface. It appears that a recent deposit of soil has been spread on the surface of lots 70 and 71.

### 3. Braine/Smith/Powell/Phraner/Case Farmstead

This may be the oldest of the study area farmsteads. The house is shown on the 1781 map and it may have been occupied as early as 1764. It was apparently occupied by Noah Smith prior to 1810, and is known to have been occupied in the middle portion of the 19th century by Stephen Powell and John Phraner. The farmstead was purchased by John Case in 1865 and subsequently occupied by his family. The house was standing in the early portion of the 20th century and is shown on the 1912 Sanborn map (Figure 20g). It was still standing in 1951 (see Figure 22g). The farmhouse was situated on the southeast corner of South Street and 165th Avenue (formerly Highview Avenue) on what is now designated as block 10164, lot 41. The lot was vacant in 1989 (Figure 23e). However, a large concrete walled industrial garage has since been constructed on this lot. Lot 41 is not a project lot. It should be noted that although the site map shows this lot (as well as block 10163, lot 54 - see below) as having been deleted from the URA, it is listed in the tabulation of project lots included in the scope of work for this study (see Appendix E). Consultation with HPD personnel confirmed that this lot has, in fact, been deleted from the project.

The archaeologically sensitive area to the rear of the house



would also include the lots now designated as 38 and 39. However, these are not project lots.

The easternmost of the two Case farmstead outbuildings, a 40 x 18 foot barn constructed between 1842 and 1868, is shown on maps dating to the 1890's (Figures 14-17) as well as the 1901 and 1909 maps (Figures 18f and 19). It was located on what is now the eastern portion of block 10164, lot 34, a project lot. The 1951 and 1989 maps (Figures 22g and 23e) show a two-story, brick apartment building on this lot. The building is still standing, and at the time of the site reconnaissance, was apparently undergoing rehabilitation (see Plate 3). This building has a small backyard area which appears to be some 15 feet wide. The barn would appear to have been located within the bounds of this backyard area.

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The second, larger barn located on the farmstead was present in 1842. Although it is shown on the 1890's maps, it was apparently demolished around the turn-of-the century as it is not shown on the early 20th century maps. Measurements transferred from the 19th century maps indicate that the barn was located partially in the bed of 165th Street and partially on the southern portion of block 10163, lot 54 and the northern portion of lot 60. The barn site was never built upon. However, lots 54 and 60 are not project lots.

#### 4. The Denton/Phraner Farmstead

This farmhouse and associated outbuilding are shown on a map dating to 1782, although not on one dating one year earlier. This could reflect a map maker's error or indicate construction of this farmstead ca. 1781-1782. It was occupied by Amos Denton in the late 18th and early 19th century. The farmstead was purchased by Gasper Phraner in 1837 and subsequently occupied by him and/or other members of his family. It was subsequently owned by members of the Debevoise family until 1891, although the land was apparently rented or leased to others for at least a portion of the mid-late 19th century period. The house was moved to a new location in the 1890's. Archaeological features associated with the farmstead could be located on the original site.

Measurements transferred from the 19th century maps as well as secondary sources indicate that the major portion of the original house site is now in the bed of 156th Street. The easternmost portion of the house may be located within the boundaries of block 10124, probably in the southwestern portion of lot 1 and/or the western portion of lot 52. The southwestern corner of lot 1 remained vacant except for the construction of a one story shed. However, this is not a project lot. The western portion of lot 52 was the site of a two-story brick house constructed prior to 1951 (see Figure 22b).

Features associated with the farmhouse could possibly have been located within the boundaries of lot 49. A two-story dwelling was

constructed on the southwestern portion of this lot during the 1890's. The other portions of the lot either contained small one-story structures or remained vacant. Lots 52 and 49 are project lots. Lot 49 is now vacant. It is privately owned and is being used for storage of heavy equipment. A concrete wall separates the lot from the sidewalk. The building on lot 52 is still standing (see Figure 23b and Plate 4).

The location of the Denton/Phraner farmstead barn as shown on the 19th century maps would place it on the eastern portion of block 10124. None of the lots on this portion of the block are project lots.

#### 5. The Abraham Debevoise Farmstead

The Abraham Debevoise farmstead buildings were constructed in the 1860's, after Debevoise's 1861 purchase of the property. It was occupied by Abraham Debevoise and his family until his death in 1887. The farmhouse, shown on the 1891 and 1901 maps southeast of the intersection of South Street and New York Avenue, had been demolished by 1909 (see Figures 18e and 19). Its location as shown on the 19th century maps would place it in the rear portion of block 10161, lot 3. This lot was the site of three-story buildings constructed prior to 1912 (Figure 20f) and was the location of a two-story brick warehouse 1951 (Figure 22f). The archaeologically sensitive area south of the house site, where associated features are most likely to be found, is not within the boundaries of any of the project lots. The two Abraham Debevoise farmstead outbuildings shown on the late 19th century maps were located on the eastern portion of block 10161. There are no project lots on this portion of the block.

Abraham Debevoise's son, Charles C. Debevoise, built a separate house south of his father's between 1880 and 1891. The house is shown on the 1901, 1909 and 1912 maps (Figures 18c, 19 and 20f) and was still standing in 1951 (Figure 22f). It was located on block 10161, lot 54 which is not a project lot.

#### IV. RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS - LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY SUBDIVISIONS

##### A. Introduction

As noted in the previous chapter, a subdivision of the study area property, with the exception of the Bergen farm, was planned in the 1830's. However, although the property was apparently mapped into lots, these lots were never sold, and the land continued to be used for agricultural purposes. However, by the end of the 19th century, the market for building lots had increased to the point at which subdivision became economically feasible. This was most likely due to the increase in population caused, at least in part, by the waves of immigration from Europe during the latter portion of the 19th century, the improvements in rail transportation which made commuting from New York City feasible, and by the incorporation of Queens into the City in 1898. Thus working class immigrants, formerly living in crowded New York City apartments, were able to purchase their own homes in "suburban" environments such as Jamaica. The first construction of homes on subdivision lots within the study area occurred during the last decade of the 19th century and the first decade of the 20th century.

As noted in Chapter I, archaeological sensitivity of the subdivision lots would derive mainly from the presence of artifact deposits located within features such as cisterns, privies and wells, which would have been necessary prior to the availability of the public water supply. Such features would have been located in the backyard areas of the various lots.

Beginning in 1887, Jamaica was supplied with water from artesian wells by a private company, the Jamaica Water Supply Company (Jamaica Board of Trade 1919, Robert S. Swartz, personal communication 1995). This company, which still supplies water to Jamaica, maintains records which indicate when water mains were laid in each street. At our request, Mr. Robert Swartz, a Jamaica Water Supply Company engineer, indicated the water main installation dates for each street which includes project lots on a copy of the site plan (see Figure 25).

As can be seen on Figure 25, the first water pipes within the study area were laid in Union Hall Street between South Road and 107th Avenue in 1891. Water mains were laid in South Road in 1894. None of the other streets within the study area were supplied with water during the 1890's.

Sewers were first installed in Jamaica in 1898 (Jamaica Board of Trade 1898:12). The 1901 map (Figure 18b) indicates several study area blocks which were not yet supplied with water but which apparently had sewers (indicated by double lines) installed. Such installation (which would have occurred between 1898 and 1901),

was apparently made with the expectation that water pipes would be installed soon after. It is unlikely that houses constructed prior to the installation of water mains would have had a sufficient water supply to permit the sewers to be utilized, and it is likely that privies continued to be utilized for waste disposal purposes. In any event, the buildings constructed on project lots located on these blocks were erected prior to 1898 and thus would most likely have been constructed with associated privies.

The early 20th century maps indicate that there are some blocks where sewers were not installed until after the installation of water mains. We have assumed that where buildings were constructed after water main installation but before sewer facilities were available, sanitary facilities would have taken the form of covered cesspools or septic tanks rather than open privies.

In order to select lots for further research, we examined a series of maps dating from 1891 through 1951. The chart presented in Appendix D indicates the date on which water mains were installed on each of the streets within the study area which included project lots, and the date of the map on which structures were first shown on any of these lots. Appendix D-1 lists streets where water was available prior to the date of the map which first shows structures on project lots. The project lots on these blocks were not researched further. Appendix D-2 indicates blocks on which structures are shown on project lots prior to the installation of water mains. Additional research on the history of these properties was conducted and is discussed below.

It should be noted that the 1926 Sanborn map shows structures on two lots located on the west side of 164th Place, on block 10182 (lots 12 and 13). These lots were vacant in 1912. The 1926 Sanborn map also indicates a water main extending southward from the corner of 109th Avenue and 164th Place. It is likely, however, that this main did not extend to the vicinity of the project lots since the data obtained from the Jamaica Water Supply Company indicate that mains were not installed on this street until 1934 (see Figure 25b). The 1926 Sanborn map also shows a structure on block 10120 (lot 39), fronting on the north side of 107th Avenue. This lot was vacant in 1911. The Sanborn maps also indicate that water mains had been installed in this street between these two dates. Although the data indicate the possibility that structures had been built on these three lots prior to the availability of water, we eliminated these lots from further consideration because of the relatively late date of construction.

It should be noted that all of the late 19th and early 20th century subdivision buildings discussed below are still shown on the 1951 Sanborn map. In a few cases, brick or tile siding was apparently added to the earlier frame structure and in some cases additions had been added, but the structures appear not to have

been rebuilt. In addition, all of the backyard areas remained open with the addition in some cases of frame or concrete block garages as noted below.

Except where otherwise noted, the maps and tax records indicate that all of the houses and outbuildings discussed below are frame structures.

The 1989 map (Figure 23) and the list of project sites (see Appendix E) show that with the few exceptions noted below all of the lots discussed are now vacant.

The ownership and occupation history of each of the lots discussed below is included in Appendix B. Data is taken from the deeds and from the tax records for the years 1902 and 1911, which are in the collection of the New York City Municipal Archives. A summary of information about the households occupying the various structures is provided, where available, in the following discussion. Additional data about the occupants obtained from the census records is presented in Appendix C.

#### B. Eighteen-Ninetys Subdivision Lots

During the 1890's houses were constructed on lots included within three of the study area subdivisions.

##### 1. Jamaica Homestead Association/South Side Park Subdivision

On June 1, 1870 Thomas Edwards sold to Leopold Gusthal of New York City (Liber 324:303) the land constituting the portion of the study area between Conklin Avenue (later New York Avenue and now Guy Brewer Boulevard) and Washington Avenue (now 160th Street). This was the portion of the ca. 1830's subdivision which had been retained by Hannah Brown and subsequently owned first by William Wallace and then by William Creed before being purchased by Edwards as noted in the previous chapter.

Leopold Gusthal apparently purchased this tract with the intention of subdividing it. The subdivision was initially known as the Jamaica Homestead Association. The subdivision map was filed on February 13, 1872 and was examined in the office of the City Register.

The northern portion of the Jamaica Homestead Association subdivision is shown on the 1891 Wolverton map (Figure 14). The two structures shown on the block between South and Atlantic Streets are the two farmstead structures which were also shown on the 1868 map (Figure 12) and noted in the previous chapter. There are no project lots located on this block. However, the two structures shown on the block between Washington Avenue (now 160th Street) and Union Hall Streets and south of Atlantic Street (now 107th Avenue - this is now block 10139) on the lots marked 77 on the 1891 map were constructed after the subdivision. These



two lots are project lots. As discussed below, a third structure had apparently been built on this block prior to 1891 south of the area shown on the Wolverton map.

It should be noted that blocks between the railroad tracks and Washington Avenue had also been subdivided prior to 1891 (see Figure 14a). However, since none of these blocks contain project lots, the history of this subdivision was not researched further.

A new subdivision map was filed in 1893 which covered the entire area between the railroad tracks and New York Avenue. The subdivision was now known as South Side Park and it is shown as such on the 1901 Belcher Hyde map (see Figure 18b). The 1893 subdivision map (Evans 1893) appears to include only those lots not previously sold by the Jamaica Homestead Association.

The two buildings which appear on the 1891 map are also shown on the 1901 map (Figure 18d) within the block numbered 7 on lots referenced as 77 and 77a. The 1901 map also shows the third pre-1891 structure, noted above, which had been constructed on the lot numbered 81 (which is now a project lot). Lots 77a and 81 also contained frame outbuildings.

All three buildings fronted on Union Hall Street. Water mains were first laid in this block in 1904. The 1901 map shows a sewer extending southward on Union Hall Street to the location of lots 77 and 77a. As noted above, this sewer would have been installed after 1898. Thus it is assumed that features would have been present on all three of these lots.

AKA 1155 24 226 - 224 Union Hall  
a. Block 7, Lot 81 (Present Block 10139, Lot 26)

This lot was owned by Leonard Gusthal until November 25, 1890 when it was sold by him to George Ploszner and his wife Franziska (Liber 850:246; Liber 1284:457 - the latter deed served to correct a misspelling of the grantees names in the earlier deeds; alternate spellings are also given in other records - see Appendices B and C). It is likely that Ploszner built the house on this lot after the 1890 purchase.

Ploszner and his family are listed in the census of 1900 and he continues to be listed (at #226 Union Hall Street) in the 1910 census). He also continues to be listed as the owner of the lot in the 1911 tax records. The census records indicate that George Ploszner and his wife were German immigrants who came to this country in 1885. Ploszner was a day laborer who in 1910 worked for the City of New York. The household in 1900 included Ploszner, his wife and five children.

The house dimensions given in the 1902 and 1911 tax records suggest that an extension had been added to the house during this period. This may be represented by the small one-story addition on the north side of the rear of the house shown on the 1911 map (Figure 20d). In addition to the house, there was 14 by 20 foot

barn southwest of the house, listed in the 1902 tax records and shown on the 1901 and 1909 maps (Figures 18d and 19). Although the barn is still listed in the 1911 tax records, the 1911 Sanborn map (Figure 20d) indicates that it had been removed by that year. The 1951 map (Figure 22d - #10742 Union Hall Street) shows that the backyard area remained open with the exception of the construction of a one-story concrete-block garage which was located at or near the site of the original barn. It is considered that any archaeological resources at the site of this garage would remain substantially intact. At the time of the reconnaissance this otherwise vacant lot was being used for vehicular parking and was also the site of a number of abandoned vehicles (see Plate 5).

b. Block 7, Lots 77 and 77a (Present Block 10139, Lots 11 and 13)

The original lot 77 appears to have undergone several changes in ownership prior to its initial occupation. In 1871 the lot, then with a frontage on Union Hall Street of 66 feet, was sold by Leopold Gusthal to Elias C. Hendrickson and James Creed of Jamaica, each of whom had a one-half interest in the property (Liber 353:377). James Creed sold his one-half interest to Bernardus Hendrickson of Jamaica Village in 1876 (Liber 490:124). Hendrickson received the other half-interest from Benjamin Waldron of New York in 1877 (Liber 509:398). We were unable to locate the deed by which Elias C. Hendrickson had transferred this half-interest to Waldron, who apparently acted as an agent.

Bernardus Hendrickson apparently retained ownership of this property until his death, which occurred prior to 1893. The executors of Bernardus Hendrickson's estate divided the lot in half, each (i.e. lots 77 and lot 77a) having a 33 foot frontage on Union Hall Street, and sold each half during the latter year. It is unlikely that Bernardus Hendrickson ever lived on this property. We were unable to locate his name in the census of 1880

By 1891, prior to the sale of the lots by Hendrickson's executors, two identical-sized houses had been built on lots 77 and 77a (see Figure 14). Hendrickson may have built these houses for speculative purposes and was unable to sell them prior to his death. It is possible, however, that they were occupied by renters prior to the 1893 sale. It is also possible that the houses were built as early as the 1870's. This is suggested by an increase in value of the property from the \$525 paid to Leopold Gusthal for the property in 1871 by Elias Hendrickson and James Creed to the \$1685 paid by Bernardus Hendrickson in 1876 for a half-interest in the property. While the increase could have been caused by speculative pressures it is also possible that it reflects the construction of the two houses on the property.

1. Block 7, Lot 77 (Present Block 10139, Lot 11)

The northernmost of the two 33 foot lots continued to be designated as lot 77. It was sold by the executors of Bernardus Hendrickson on May 1, 1893 to Emiline L. Thompson, then of New York. "E. L. Thompson" continued to be listed as the owner of this property in the 1902 and 1911 tax records. The 1900 census indicates that the property was occupied by George Thompson, his wife "Amaline" and two daughters. George Thompson, born in Delaware and 68 year of age in 1900 listed his occupation as "capitalist", suggesting that he was probably retired at this time.

The 1951 map (Figure 22d - #10712 Union Hall Street) indicates that tile facing had been added to the original frame structure, and a two-story extension been added to the rear. A one-story concrete-block garage had been constructed at the rear of the lot. Any features located in this portion of the back yard area should remain substantially intact. The remainder of the backyard area remained open. This lot is now vacant. During the reconnaissance, we noted the presence of as much as 3-4 feet of recently deposited fill on this lot as well as on lot 13 (see Plate 6). This material appears to represent demolition and excavation debris deriving from several construction sites noted in the vicinity.

11. Block, Lot 77a (Present Block 10139, Lot 13)

The lot designated as lot 77a was the southernmost of the two 33 foot lots. This lot was sold by the executors of Bernardus Hendrickson on May 1, 1893 to Earnest L Battee of the Village of Jamaica. Although the 1902 tax records still indicate Battee as the owner, he actually sold the lot to James Cox on November 11, 1898 (Liber 1212:44). The Cox household is listed in the 1900 census. It consisted of only of Cox and his wife. Cox, a house painter, was born in Texas. However, his wife, Mary was an Irish immigrant, who arrived in the United States in 1875. By the end of the first decade of the 20th century Cox had sold the property. The 1910 census indicates that the house was occupied by a renter, Frederick Malmros, and his family. Malmros was a machinist who had immigrated from Sweden in 1902.

The 1901 and 1909 maps (Figures 18d and 19) show a barn or stable west of the house. It had been removed by 1911 (see Figure 20d). The 1951 map (Figure 22d - #10716 Union Hall Street) indicates that a two-story addition had been added to the south side of the house. The backyard area remained open. This lot is now vacant, and contains apparently recent deposits of fill as noted above (see Plate 6).

2. Phraner Park Subdivision

The Phraner Park subdivision consisted of land formerly part of

the Denton/Phraner farm, which was purchased from the Debevoise family in 1891 by the developers; Edwin B. Brown, Henry D. Norris and David L. Hardenbrook. Research on the Phraner Park subdivision was simplified by examination of a manuscript book maintained by Hardenbrook, now in the collection of the Queensborough Public library, which listed the purchasers, with deed numbers, of lots in the subdivision. A total of five lots with potential archaeological sensitivity were located on three of the subdivision blocks.

a. Phraner Park Block 4, Lots 15 and 20 (Present Block 10125, Lots 120 and 116)

These lots fronted on Norris Avenue (now 157th Street), between Atlantic and Cumberland Streets (now 107th and 108th Avenues). Water mains were installed in this street in 1904. The 1901 map indicates that houses had been built on both lots prior to this year. In addition, an 1895 bird's-eye view of Jamaica (Figure 16) shows a row of houses constructed on the portion of this block which includes lots 15 and 20.

1. Phraner Park Lot 15 (Present Lot 120)

This lot was purchased from the developers on January 1, 1892 by Andrew Rolling (991:471). Rolling apparently built a house on the property, which is shown on the 1901 map (Figure 18c). His household is listed in the 1900 census as consisting of Rolling, his wife Josephine, and their five children. Rolling, a day laborer, and his wife had immigrated to the United States from Germany; Rolling in 1872 and his wife in 1878. The family apparently lived in New Jersey after immigration, where their oldest daughter was born. Andrew Rolling died between 1904, when his youngest son Andrew (listed in the 1910 census) was born and 1910. His widow and children still occupied the house in 1910.

The structure is shown on the 1911 Sanborn map (Figure 20c - block 1149, lot 5 - 162 Norris Avenue) and continues to be shown with the same configuration on the 1951 map (Figure 22c - 10737 157th Street). A small one-story frame garage had been built in the back yard area. The remainder of the backyard remained open. Construction of the garage would not have substantially impacted any underlying features. The house continues to be shown on the 1989 map (Figure 23b). Although the project site list (Appendix E) indicates this lot as being vacant, the reconnaissance indicates that the building is still standing and appears to have undergone recent renovation (see Plate 7). The central portion of the building has a brick foundation wall and would appear to represent the original construction. The existing front and rear additions would appear to represent later construction.

It should be noted that the original depth of this lot as indicated in the tax records and maps was approximately 151 feet. The present depth of the lot is indicated in Appendix E as 117

feet. The discrepancy is apparently due to the creation of an additional north/south oriented lot (lot 109) adjacent to the railroad tracks as shown on the site plan (Figure 2a). Reconnaissance indicates however, that current land utilization of lot 120 continues to extend to the base of the railroad embankment. Although privies were usually located toward the rear of lots, the distance involved, as well as the presence of the adjacent railroad, suggests that the location of privies on this property would most likely have been within the boundaries of lot 120 as shown on the site plan.

#### 11. Phraner Park Lot 20 (Present Lot 116)

This lot was purchased March 8, 1893 by Frederick Benger (Liber 991:471), who resold it on March 21, 1894 to Kate Wedekind (Liber 1071:349).

On February 14, 1898 Wedekind sold this property to William F. Wyckoff (Liber 1183:58). Both Benger and Wedekind were residents of Brooklyn. Wyckoff, who lived in Queens, engaged in numerous real estate transactions in that Borough as indicated by the deed indexes. Neither of these individuals lived on the property. Both the 1902 and 1911 tax records list this lot with an unknown owner. If the 1895 bird's eye view map is accurate, either Benger or Wedekind would have been responsible for the construction of the house on this lot, apparently for purposes of rental or resale.

The 1900 census records do not indicate addresses on Norris Avenue. The name of Andrew Rolling, who owned lot 15 (see above) is adjoined in the 1900 census by that of William Huggins, who is indicated in the tax records as owning a house on lot 18, which (as shown on Figure 18c) is the house adjacent to Rolling's on the south. The next two adjacent names in the census records are those of William Bird, a renter and Jane Cadman, a home owner. A review of deeds indicated that Jane Cadman's house was located on the west side of Norris Avenue south of Remsen Street (Phraner Park block 16), south of the study area (Liber 1189:27). The 1901 map (Figure 18c) indicates that the only two houses fronting Norris between the Huggins and Cadman houses are those on block 4, lots 19 and 20. It is likely that William Bird was renting one of these houses, with the adjacent house possibly being vacant at this time. William Bird, a bar-tender, was an Irish immigrant who had arrived in the United States in 1879. His household in 1900 consisted of his wife and two children.

By 1911 (Figure 20c - block 1149, lot 1 - 172 Norris Avenue), a second, one-story frame house (171 1/2 Norris Avenue) had been built at the rear of this lot. As with lot 120, discussed above, the present lot depth of 127 feet, as indicated by the site map and project lot list (Figure 2a and Appendix D) has been reduced from the original depth of ca. 151 feet by the creation of the new lot 109. The rear dwelling house, added between 1909 and 1911 (see Figures 19 and 20c) would have been located on this portion

of the lot. As noted above, privy locations would most likely have been closer to the main house.

The 1951 map (Figure 22c - 10749 157th Street) shows both structures on this lot as still standing. The original structure would appear to have undergone renovations, with brick facing added, and a two-story extension constructed at the front of the house. A small garage had also been constructed immediately west of the back house. Construction of this garage would probably not have substantially impacted any features at this location. The structure was demolished prior to 1989 (see Figure 23b) and lot is now vacant. The house foundation was noted during the reconnaissance (see Plate 8).

b. Phraner Park Block 2, Lot 7, (Present Block 10124, Lot 49)

This lot is located on the east side of Brown Avenue (now 156th Street) between South Street and 107th Avenue. A sewer was apparently installed on this block between 1898 and 1901, but a water main was not installed until 1908. Two 25 foot-wide lots, then designated as lots 7 and 8 (both included in present lot 49) were sold by Brown, Harris and Hardenbrook, the Phraner Park developers, to Michael Healy on May 7, 1892 (Liber 948:468). This 50 foot-wide property is shown as lot 7 on the 1901 map (Figure 18c). Michael Healy apparently constructed a house on the property after his 1891 purchase. It is shown on the 1901 map (Figure 18c) and also appears to be the house shown on the east side of Brown Avenue on the 1895 birds-eye view (Figure 16).

Michael Healy had apparently died prior to 1900, as the census records for that year indicate Bridget Healy, a widow, as resident on Brown Avenue, together with her 23 year old son. Bridget Healy had immigrated from Ireland in 1851. As was the case with George Thompson, discussed above, she described herself to the census taker as a "capitalist." Her son Dennis, born in New Jersey, was a carpenter.

Although the 1911 tax records still reflect Michael Healy's former ownership of this property, the 1910 census indicates that it was actually owned and occupied by Emil Catalano, an Italian immigrant laborer, his wife and four children, and two boarders who were also Italian immigrants and laborers.

The 1901 map shows a barn/stable outbuilding in the northeast corner of the property, which is also shown on the 1909 map (Figure 19). The 1902 tax records describe the property as including a "shop." This may refer to the outbuilding shown on the 1901 and 1909 maps. However, the 1911 map (Figure 20b) shows, in addition to the latter outbuilding, a small one story "shop" on the northern portion of lot 49 fronting on Brown Avenue. Another small outbuilding had also been constructed on the southeastern corner of the lot.

The 1951 Sanborn map (Figure 22b - #10619 156th Street) indicates that the original one-story extension at the rear of the house had been enlarged. The shop and the small outbuilding in the southeast corner of the lot remained standing, while the original barn/stable structure had been replaced by a one-story concrete block garage. Construction of the outbuildings on this lot would not have substantially impacted any underlying features. All the structures have been removed from this lot, which at the time of the reconnaissance was privately owned and being used for the storage of trucks and other heavy equipment. A concrete wall and gate separate this lot from the street (see Plate 4).

It should be noted that the present lot 49 also includes the lot shown on the 1901 map as lot 6, and on the 1911 and 1909 maps as lot 51. The tax records indicate that it was owned in 1902 by Maria Blackey. This lot was never built upon, except for a small frame garage shown on the 1951 map.

As discussed in the previous chapter, the present lot 49 could also contain deposits associated with the late 18th - 19th century Denton/Phraner farmstead.

c. Phraner Park Block 1, Lot 7 (Present Block 10123, Lot 12)

This property is located on the west side of Brown Avenue (156th Street) between South Street and 107th Avenue. As noted above, a sewer was installed in this street between 1898 and 1901 and a water main in 1908. The property was purchased from the developers by Michael M. Murphy on January 9, 1892. Two houses were constructed on this property. One of these, on the present lot 12, fronted on Brown Avenue. This house is shown on the 1895 bird's-eye view (Figure 16). By 1901, a second structure, fronting on South Street, was constructed on the Michael Murphy property. Since mains were installed in South Street in 1894, we have assumed that this second building would not have been constructed with associated features.

We could not locate a listing for Michael Murphy in the 1900 census, and it is possible that the house was rented at this time. However, Murphy was resident in the lot 12 house by 1910. The 1910 census lists two households at #2 Brown Avenue (the present lot 12). One was the single-person "household" of Michael Murphy, age 60, listed as an Engineer. The other household consisted of, William Murphy, age 54, probably Michael Murphy's brother, and two boarders. Both of the Murphys had been born in New York.

The 1951 map (Figure 22b) indicates that a concrete-block garage had been constructed on the northwest portion of the lot (#10616 156th Street). Construction of this garage would ~~not~~ have substantially impacted any underlying features. The remainder of the backyard remained open. The 1989 map (Figure 23b) shows the lot as being vacant. It is privately owned (Appendix E) and at

x

the time of the reconnaissance was being used for the storage of heavy equipment (Plate 9).

### 3. The Case Subdivision

The former John Case farm was divided among his heirs and subdivided in the 1890's. Six of the subdivision lots are considered to be archaeologically sensitive. Five of these front on 165th Street (formerly Highview Avenue); two between South Street and 107th Avenue (formerly Atlantic Street) and three between 107th Avenue and 108th Avenue (formerly Cumberland Avenue). Water mains were first installed in both of these blocks in 1904. The location of the sixth lot will be discussed below.

#### a. Case Subdivision Lots 8/9 (Present Block 10163, Lot 63)

This property is located on the west side of 165th Street south of South Street. Two 25 foot wide subdivision lots, designated 8 and 9, were sold to Francie J. Slanker on August 27, 1895 (Liber 1080:336). The 1902 tax records reflect the ownership of the 50 foot wide property (designated as lot 8) by Slanker and the presence of a house on the property. It should be noted that an error was made by the drafters of the 1901 Belcher Hyde map (Figure 18f), which shows a house on lot 7 rather than lot 8. The 1902 tax records confirm the fact that lot 7 remained undeveloped. The 1909 map (Figure 19) and the 1912 Sanborn map (Figure 20g) show the structure on the correct lot (block 1198, lot 13 as shown on the Sanborn map).

The 1900 census indicates the head of this household as John Frey, a tinsmith born in New York. The household included his wife Josephine and two children. Frances Slanker, who actually owned the property, was Josephine Slanker's mother, and also lived in the house, as did her three sons. Frances Slanker was born in Germany and arrived in America in 1874. The census indicates that in 1900 she was employed as a farm laborer. The 1910 census records and the 1915 New York State census records indicate that the Slanker/Frey family continued to reside in this house.

The 1912 map shows a small shed on the northeastern portion of the lot. The house remained standing in 1951 (Figure 22f;22g - #10430 165th Street). The small outbuilding had been removed and a one-story garage constructed behind the house. Construction of this garage would not have substantially impacted any underlying features. The lot is now vacant (see Plate 10).

#### b. Case Subdivision Lot 105 (Present Block 10164, Lot 16)

Lot 105 had apparently not been sold prior to 1902. William B. Case is indicated as the owner of the lot in the 1902 tax assessments. These records, as well as the 1901 map (Figure 18f),



indicate that a house had been built on the lot, which at this time had a frontage of 225 feet along Highview Avenue (now 165th Street). The house would appear to have been built by Case, perhaps for speculative purposes. Examination of these documents and later maps indicates that the house stood at the location of the present lot 16.

The sequence of names in the 1900 census, compared with the houses shown on the 1901 map and the known occupants of the other houses, suggests that the house on lot 105 was being rented at the time to Cornelius Slaughter, a carpenter born in New Jersey, his wife and two children.

The records indicate that the Slaughter family left the house on lot 16 prior to 1910, subsequently occupying other nearby properties (#6 Highview Avenue in 1910 and #6 Carman Place in 1915).

The 1951 map (Figure 22g - #10457 165th Street) shows the house as still standing, with a small concrete-block garage on the northeast corner of the lot. The buildings are still shown on the 1989 map (Figure 23e). However, the lot is now vacant, with a few trees present on its southern side (Plate 11). The walls of the garage were noted during the reconnaissance.

c. Case Subdivision Lot 92/93 (Present Block 10169, Lot 23)

This property was sold by Erwin C. Case to Hugo Leder on September 7, 1896. The 1902 tax records indicate the presence of the house and a 12 by 20 foot barn on the lot. Both structures are shown on the 1901 and 1912 maps (Figures 18f and 20h). The 1900 census indicates the household of Hugo Leder as including his wife and two sons. Leder was a milkman. He had immigrated from Germany in 1868.

The 1951 map (Figure 22h - #10707 165th Street) indicates both structures as still standing. This lot, which slopes downward from 165th Street to 166th Street is now vacant (see Plate 12).

It should be noted that this lot originally extended from Highview Avenue (165th Street) eastward to the creek which previously formed the eastern boundary of the Case farm. Its depth was some 213 feet at the northern side of the lot and 187 feet at the southern side. The opening of 166th Street apparently removed approximately some 41 feet from the northeastern corner of the lot, but only some four feet from the southeastern corner. The distance from the house suggests that it is unlikely that features would have been located in this portion of the lot, now at the location of 166th Street.

d. Case Subdivision Lot 79/80 (Present Block 10169,  
Lot 10)

This property was sold by William B. Case to Ambos Uhr on May 2, 1895 and transferred by Uhr to Anton Doerr on September 25, 1895. Doerr's house is shown on the 1901 map (Figure 18f). The 1900 census lists the household of Doerr, a day laborer, as including his wife, Paulina and two young children. Doerr was a German immigrant. The census record indicates that Doerr and his family arrived in the United States in 1899. However, the date of Doerr's purchase of this property indicates that the census data are incorrect.

On March 17, 1903, Doerr sold this property to Adam Martin, of Jamaica (Liber 1298/322). The 1910 census records indicate that by this date it was owned and occupied by George E. Hofgren and his family. The Hofgren family continues to be listed on this property in the 1915 New York State census. Hofgren was a photographic engraver who had immigrated from Sweden in 1888. He owned the property until 1919, although he no longer resided on it at the time of the sale. The deed of sale, dated November 7, 1919 (Liber 2247:8) indicates that the purchaser, Alfred Stampe, was already resident on the property (#97 Highview Avenue) at the time of the purchase.

The 1912 Sanborn map (Figure 20h) indicates that a barn was located in the northeastern corner of the property. It was not shown on the earlier maps nor listed in the 1902 tax records. Both structures are shown on the 1951 Sanborn map (Figure 22h - #10739 165th Street). The backyard area remained open. The house is still shown on the 1989 map (Figure 23e). However, this lot, as well as the adjacent lot 8, is now vacant and covered with brush and weeds (see Plates 13 and 14).

e. Case Subdivision Lot 74 (Present Block 10169, Lot 8)

On April 15, 1898 George Kurz purchased subdivision lots 74-78 from William B. Case. This property extended a total of 175 feet along Highview Avenue (165th Street) and 66 feet along Cumberland Street (108th Avenue). As shown on the 1901 map (Figure 18f), the Kurz house was located on the northwestern portion of the property on what is now lot 8.

The 1900 census indicates that Kurz was a musician who had immigrated with his wife Josephine from Germany in 1892. The household also included their two children.

Although George Kurz continues to be listed as the owner of the property in the 1902 tax records, he may have actually died prior to this year. Three transactions concerning this property were conducted by "Josepha Kurz." This was most likely the actual given name of George Kurz' wife, indicated in the 1900 census as "Josephine." On January 20, 1902, Josepha Kurz conveyed the property to Frederick Fowler of Brooklyn (Liber 1270:257).

However, this transaction may have been made for financial and/or legal purposes since Fowler conveyed the property back to Josepha Kurz on July 11 of the same year (Liber 1281:372). Josepha Kurz and her children most likely continued to reside on the property at least until 1904. On August 16 of this latter year, Josepha Kurz, "of Jamaica" conveyed the property to Frederick Winter of Brooklyn (Liber 1340:330), who continued to own the property until at least 1917. He is listed as the owner in the 1911 tax records. On April 20 1917, Frederick Winter conveyed the property to Sophie Winter (Liber 2128:401), apparently his wife or other relative.

Frederick Winter apparently never resided on the property, but it is uncertain if the Kurz family continued to rent the property after the 1904 sale. The 1910 census indicates that by this time the house was being rented by two families. One family included John Schneider, a New York-born pipefitter; his wife, daughter, brother-in-law and nephew. The other family included Richard J. Henning, a stationary engineer born in Connecticut, his wife, and their infant son. Henning still resided in this house in 1915.

The 1951 map (Figure 22h - #10745 165th Street) indicates that a one-story garage had been constructed southeast of the house. Construction of this garage would not have substantially impacted any underlying features. The remainder of the lot remained open. This lot, as well as the adjacent lot 10 is now vacant and covered with brush and weeds (see Plates 13 and 14).

f. 1901 Lot 18 (Present Block 10169, Lot 94)

This lot, east of the Creek, was not within the boundaries of the Case farm. However, it is shown on the 1901 sub-plan (Figure 18f) which includes the Case subdivision. This lot fronted on Carman Place (now 166th Street). In 1901 Carman Place only extended as far north as the northern end of lot 94. The 1926 Sanborn map indicates that it was not extended north of this point until after this year. This map also indicates that water mains had not yet been installed in 166th Street. It is possible that early residents of lot 94 obtained water from the adjacent creek. However, it is likely that seepage from privies and pollution from other sources would have made this an undesirable source of supply.

The 1902 tax records shown this property as owned by F.E. Carman. The Queens County deed index shows numerous property transfers involving Carman. We were unable to locate the deed transferring ownership of this property.

The 1901, 1909 and 1912 maps (Figure 18f, 19 and 20h) show three structures along Carman Place, the one on lot 94 being the middle structure. The 1900 census lists three households on Carman Place, all occupied by renters. The second of the three was that of Daniel Pearsall, a farm laborer, born in New York. The household included his wife Frances and three children.

The 1910 census records indicate the three Carman Place structures as numbered 4, 8 and 10. The 1912 Sanborn map (Figure 20x) indicates #4 as the corner property, and it is likely that #8 Carman Place corresponds with the structure on lot 94. It was being rented in 1910 by Charles Schuissler, a coal-wagon driver, his wife, and five children.

Only two Carman Place addresses (#6 and #8) are indicated in the 1915 New York State census records. The 1912 Sanborn map (Figure 20h) suggests that the house on lot 94 had been divided into two attached residences. The 1915 census records indicate that #8 Carman Place was, in fact, occupied by three households. One of these consisted of Walter White, an auto mechanic, and his wife. White was born in the United States, but his wife was an Irish immigrant. The second household in this building consisted of Loretta Oliver, her three sons and her brother-in-law. The third household was that of William Lovejoy, a printer, and included his wife and three children. All of the members of the Oliver and Lovejoy households were born in the United States.

The house on this lot was still standing in 1951 (Figure 22h - #10754 166th Street). A small frame garage had been constructed on the northeast corner of the lot. The remainder of the lot remained open. It is now vacant (see Figure 23e and Plate (17)).

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## B. Early 20th Century Subdivisions

Two portions of the study area were subdivided during the first decade of the 20th century. In addition, a small portion of the study area fell within the boundaries of a third early-20th century subdivision.

### 1. Dubroff Park Subdivision

As discussed in the previous chapter, the former Bergen/Hanna farm was sold to Jacob S. Dubroff in 1905. Dubroff subdivided the land, and the subdivision is labelled "Dubroff Park" on the 1909 map (Figure 19). The tax records indicate that Dubroff constructed buildings on many of the lots for resale or rental.

Two of the Dubroff Park lots may be archaeologically sensitive. Both lots are located on block 10121 and front on 154th Street, formerly known as Dubroff Avenue. The first water mains were installed here in 1910.

#### a. Block 10121, Lot 80

This lot is indicated as block 1139, lot 80 (#24 Dubroff Avenue) on the 1911 Sanborn map (Figure 20a). The 1909 and 1911 maps, as well as the 1911 tax records, show that the structure on this lot was one of a group of five pairs of attached brick-lined frame

houses, each measuring 19 by 35 feet. These houses had apparently been constructed between the time of the subdivision in 1905 and 1909. The tax records indicate that lot 80 was owned by the subdivider, Jacob S. Dubroff. The 1910 census indicates that the house was being rented by Hyman Kessam. The household included Kessam's wife and two children. Hyman Kessam and his wife were both Russian-Jewish immigrants. Kessam, a cigar-maker, arrived in the United States in 1906 and his wife in 1902.

The house was still standing in 1951 (Figure 22a - #10626 154th Street). A small one-story concrete block garage had been constructed on the the northwestern portion of the lot; the remainder of the lot remained open. The lot is now vacant (see Figure 23a and Plate 15).

#### b. Block 10121, Lot 79

This lot is indicated as block 1139, lot 79 (#22 Dubroff Avenue) on the 1911 Sanborn map (Figure 20a). The 1909 and 1911 maps, as well as the 1911 tax records, show that the structure on this house was among the group of five pairs of attached brick lined frame houses, each measuring 19 by 35 feet, which had apparently been constructed between the time of the 1905 subdivision and 1909. Four of these structures, with an unknown owner, are listed under lot 75 in the 1911 tax records. The present lot 79 structure is one of this group. It is possible that the subdivider, Jacob Dubroff, continued to own these structures as well as the one on lot 80 (see above).

The 1910 census indicates that this house was being rented by Salvatore Castelluzzo. Castelluzzo was a stone-breaker, who had immigrated from Italy in 1904. The household included his wife, son, and daughter, as well as his daughter's husband and a granddaughter. Except for the latter, all of the family members had been born in Italy. The household also included two boarders who worked as railroad laborers and also were recent immigrants from Italy.

The house was still standing in 1951 (Figure 22a - #10624 154th Street) and a small one-story concrete block garage had been constructed on the the southwestern portion of the lot; the remainder of the lot remained open. The lot is now vacant (see Figure 23a and Plate 15).

## 2. Cedar Manor Subdivision

The Cedar Manor Subdivision was largely located south of the study area. However, a small triangular portion of this subdivision extended north of Remsen Street (111th Avenue) in the vicinity of Union Hall Street. One of the lots within this portion of the Cedar Manor subdivision may be archaeologically sensitive.

a. Block 12164, Lot 67

This triangular lot is located at the northwestern corner of the intersection of Union Hall Street and Remsen Street (now 111th Avenue). The first water mains were laid in Remsen Street, as well as Union Hall Street, in 1911. A structure is shown on the lot on the 1909 map (Figure 19) as well as the 1911 map (Figure 20e - block 2927, lot 67). The land records indicate that the lot included Cedar Manor subdivision lots 324 and 325. It was sold by the House and Home Company, apparently the Cedar Manor subdividers, to Franklin Stuymus of New York on February 10, 1905 (Liber 1359:229). Stuymus sold the lot to Lucie Robbins, of Jamaica on October 17, 1907 (Liber 1537:126). It is uncertain whether the house was built before or after Robbins purchased this lot in 1907. However, Robbins occupied this house by 1910, when she was listed as residing on Remsen Street in the Federal census. Robbins did not list an occupation. She shared the house with her step brother, Charles McCormack, who was a self-employed chauffeur, with his own car. Both occupants of the house had been born in New York. Robbins sold the property to Fred E. Boardman of Brooklyn on June 4, 1910 (Liber 1692:155) and Boardman sold it to Henry Scott Colman on November 20, 1911 (Liber 1782:159).

The 1911 map and tax records indicate that there was a 20 by 25 foot barn or shed north of the house. The 1951 map (Figure 22e - #16029 111th Avenue) indicates that the house and outbuilding were still standing, although the outbuilding is shown in a slightly different position than on the earlier map. The 1989 map and the reconnaissance (Figure 23d and Plate 16) indicate that the lot is vacant. The reconnaissance suggests that there may have been some minor downcutting during the course of structural demolition. However, foundations and features would remain substantially intact. The top of what appeared to be a concrete wall, possibly a part of the house foundation, was noted at the front of this lot, near 111th Avenue.

3. Globe Land Company Subdivision

As noted in the previous chapter, in 1905 the Globe Land Company acquired a large portion of the farm east of New York Avenue which had been owned by Abraham Debevoise and his family.

In general, houses were built within this subdivision later than the others noted above. Only a few are shown on the 1909 map. Nevertheless, houses were constructed on a number of the lots within this subdivision prior to the availability of water in the adjacent streets. In most of these streets the water mains were installed in 1916, and the buildings were apparently constructed after the 1910 census was taken. Occupants of most of these buildings were determined by examining the records of the 1915 New York State census. These records provide fewer details than the 1900 and 1910 Federal census records, particularly with regard to rental or ownership of properties. The latter

information was determined in some cases by reference to property deeds.

a. Block 10167 (1912 block 1234), Lots 21 and 25

These lots front on 164th Street (formerly Globe Avenue) between 107th and 108th Avenues. The information provided by the Jamaica Water Supply Co. indicates that water pipes were first installed on this block in 1911. It should be noted, however that the 1909 map (Figure 19) appears to show water pipes already installed on the block. We have assumed that the information provided by the Jamaica Water Supply Company is correct. Structures are shown on each of these lots on the 1909 map (Figure 19) as well as the 1912 Sanborn map (Figure 20i).

1. Lot 25

On August 8, 1908, the property designated as Globe Land Company subdivision lots 158-162 was sold by the New York Avenue Jamaica Company (possibly a successor to or subsidiary of the Globe Land Company) to James J. Owens of Manhattan (Liber 1577:65). Each lot was apparently 20 feet in width. The deed does not specifically mention buildings on the property. On October 31 of the same year, Owens sold lot 158 and the northernmost five feet of lot 159 to Louis J. Anderson of Jamaica, "with the buildings and improvements thereon" (Liber 1591:471). This property began 100 feet south of the corner of Globe Avenue and Atlantic Street, identifying it as the present 25 foot-wide lot 25. The difference in the language of these two deeds relevant to the presence of buildings suggests that Owens constructed houses for resale on the property.

Both the 1910 census and the 1911 tax records indicate that the building on lot 25 (81 Globe Avenue) was owned and occupied by Louis J. Anderson. The household included Anderson, his wife Florance, and his brother-in-law. Louis Anderson was a New York City policeman and had been born in New York. His wife was born in Germany and had arrived in the United States in 1880.

In 1915, the lot was occupied by Joseph Martin and his family. Martin was born in the United States. His occupation was indicated as "express," and the census record suggests that he was self-employed. He may have owned and operated a truck rented out for hauling jobs. It is known that Joseph Martin owned this property since a 1920 deed (Liber 2437:293) indicates that on August 8 of that year, his wife, Pauline Martin, sold this property to Patrick F. O'Donohue of Brooklyn. This suggests that her husband may have died prior to the sale of the property.

The building was still standing in 1951 (Figure 22i - #10711 164th Street) and the backyard remained open. The lot is now vacant in (see Figure 23e).

## ii. Lot 21

This lot was included within the boundaries of the five Globe subdivision lots purchased by James J. Owens in 1908 (Liber 1577:65 - see lot 25 above). It is likely that Owens constructed a house on this lot for resale, as was apparently the case with lot 25. We have not located the deed by which Owens sold this property and the 1911 tax records indicate an unknown owner. However, the 1910 and 1915 census records indicate that the building was owned and occupied in both years by Harold Wilhyden, a house painter who had immigrated from Denmark in 1895 or 1900 (the date differs in the two sets of census records). Wilhyden's wife, Louise was born in the United States; her father had immigrated from Germany in 1880. In 1910 the household included Wilhyden's wife, father-in-law, sister-in-law and brother-in-law. By 1915 however, only Wilhyden and his wife resided in the house.

The building was still standing in 1951 (Figure 22i - #10719 164th Street) and the backyard remained open. The lot is was vacant by 1989 (see Figure 23e). The foundation of the structure was noted during the reconnaissance (see Plate 17).

### b. Other Globe Lots

With the exception of the two lots noted above, all but one of the possibly sensitive Globe subdivision lots fronted on Brooklyn Avenue, with water first available in 1916. One lot fronted on 107th Avenue (then Atlantic Street).

None of the structures on these lots were shown on the 1909 map (Figure 19). However, houses are indicated here in the 1911 tax records and are shown on the 1912 Sanborn map. The tax records indicate unknown owners for all of the lots in this group. In addition, there are no listings in the 1910 census records for the addresses represented by these lots. These data suggest that the structures on these lots were constructed by the sub-dividers for re-sale or rental in the latter portion of 1910 or in 1911. A brief summary of these lots and data on their occupation from the 1915 New York State census follows.

#### 1. Block 10172 (1912 Block 1238), Lots 45 and 43

These structures fronted on 164th Place (formerly Brooklyn Avenue) between 108th and 109th Avenues (formerly Cumberland and Pacific Streets). The 1911 tax records indicate that a 2 1/2 story, 18 by 27 foot house had been constructed on each of these lots (see 1912 map - Figure 20j). The structures were still standing in 1951 (Figure 22j - #10832 and #10836 164th Place). A small one-story garage had been constructed in the northwest corner of lot 43. These lots are now vacant (see Plate 18).



### Lot 43

The present lot 43 corresponds to the lots numbered 43 and 44 as shown on the 1912 Sanborn map (Figure 20j). The house constructed ca. 1910-1911 was built on the southern portion of this property, then numbered as lot 44. In 1915, this house would have been numbered #21 Brooklyn Avenue. We could not find an entry in the 1915 census records for this address.

### Lot 45

The 1915 census indicates that John Cogan, an electrician, and Marcelle Maximelia, a French immigrant, occupied the house on this lot, with another woman, Mary Brown, being a lodger in the house. Cogan and Maximelia were renting the house at this time and apparently continued to rent it until 1920. A 1920 deed (Liber 2272:481) indicates that they bought the property, as joint tenants, on March 5 of that year from an absentee owner, William F. Bebell of Brooklyn. Bebell also owned one of the lots on block 10167 discussed below.

### ii. Block 10167 (1912 Block 1234), Lots 39, 41 and 50

These lots front on 164th Place (formerly Brooklyn Avenue) between 107th and 108th Avenues (formerly Atlantic and Cumberland Streets). The 1911 tax records indicate that a two-story, 17 by 34 foot house had been constructed on each of these lots. The present lots 39 and 41 correspond to the original lots 39 - 40 and 41 - 42, respectively, as shown on the 1912 map (Figure 20i). The structures were still standing in 1951 (Figure 22i - #10714, #10720 and #10736 164th Place). A one-story garage had been constructed at the rear of lot 50. The structures on lots 41 and 50 are still shown on the 1989 map (Figure 23e) while lot 39 was vacant. All three lots are now vacant (see Appendix E and Plates 19 and 20). The foundation of the structure which formerly stood on lot 50 was noted during the reconnaissance (see Plate 19).

### Lot 39

The 1915 census records indicate the building on this lot as occupied by Joseph Pfeifer, a butcher born in the United States, his wife and three children. It is uncertain whether Pfeifer owned the building. In 1921, it was owned by an absentee owner, William F. Bebell, who also owned one of the lots on block 10172 discussed above. On May 26 of the latter year, Bebell, then living in Hollis, sold this 40 foot wide lot to William Barratt of Brooklyn (Liber 2345:365).

Lot 41

In 1915, the occupants of this building were John Bradley, a motorman (presumably on the Long Island Railroad), and his wife, both of whom were native born. It is uncertain whether or not Bradley owned the building.

Lot 50

The 1915 census indicates this building as occupied by Charles Fischman, a conductor on the Long Island Railroad, his wife and three children. It is uncertain whether or not Fischman owned this building. He still resided there on January 13, 1919 (see Liber 2189:215), when he purchased another project lot (block 10162, lot 43 - see below).

iii. Block 10162 (1912 Block 1197), Lots 36 and 37

These lots front on 164th Place (formerly Brooklyn Avenue) between South Road and 107th Avenue (formerly Atlantic Street). The 1911 tax records indicate that a two-story, 16 by 28 foot house had been constructed on each of these lots. These buildings correspond with the structures shown as #67 and #66 Brooklyn Avenue on the 1912 Sanborn map (Figure 20f). The structures were still standing in 1951 (Figure 22f - #10440 and #10442 164th Place). The Sanborn maps indicate these buildings as being brick-lined frame structures. The 1951 map indicates that a small one-story frame garage had been constructed in the southwestern corner of each lot. These buildings were still shown on the 1989 map (Figure 23e). The project lot list (Appendix E) and the reconnaissance indicates that both structures are still standing.

Lot 36

The New York State census records indicate that this building was occupied in 1915 by Frank Best, a shipping clerk, and his wife and daughter. Both Best and his wife were born in England. It is uncertain whether Best owned this property.

Lot 37

The building on this lot was occupied in 1915 by Anton Benson, a carpenter, together with his wife and two children. Both Benson and his wife were Swedish immigrants. It is uncertain whether Best owned the property.

iv. Block 10162 (1912 Block 1197), Lot 43

This structure fronted on 107th Avenue (formerly Atlantic Street). The first water mains were not installed here until

1923. The 1911 tax records indicate that a 2 1/2 story, 18 by 28 foot house had been constructed on this lot. It is shown on the 1912 map (Figure 20f) and was still standing in 1951 (Figure 22f - #16415 107th Avenue) and 1989 (Figure 23e). The project lot list (Appendix E) and the reconnaissance (Plate 21) indicates that the building remains standing.

The 1915 census records indicate that this building was occupied by Charles A. Anderson, his wife Lillian, and their two children. Anderson apparently owned this building. On January 13, 1919, his wife Lillian sold the property to Charles Fischman who, as indicated in the deed (Liber 2189:215) then resided on another project lot (Block 10167, lot 50 - discussed above). The deed describes Lillian Anderson as resident in Binghamton, New York, suggesting that her husband may have died prior to the sale.

v. Block 10163, Lots 114 and 115 (1912 Block 1197, part of Lot 1)

These structures fronted on 164th Road (formerly Place Avenue). The 1912 map indicates that several groups of houses had been constructed between South Street and Place Avenue in the area west of the Case subdivision. The entire area was referenced at that time as block 1197, lot 1. The project lots are the easternmost of a group of eight structures which fronted on Place Avenue. Water mains were not installed on Place Avenue until 1941. However, it is possible that the houses on the project lots, located at the northern end of Brooklyn Avenue, were supplied with water from the mains which had been installed in the latter street in 1916.

The 1911 tax records indicate that a two-story, 18 by 31 foot brick house had been constructed on each of these lots. They are shown on the 1912 map (Figure 20f-g) and were still standing in 1951 (Figure 22f - #16423 and #16425 164th Road). A one-story concrete block garage had been constructed at the rear of the the easternmost lot (lot 114). Both lots were vacant by 1989 (Figure 23e).

Lot 114

The 1915 census records indicate that lot 114 was occupied at that time by Bruce Zimmerman, a railroad trainman, his wife and two children. Zimmerman and his wife were both born in the United States. It is uncertain whether Zimmerman owned the structure.

Lot 115

In 1915, the building on this lot was occupied by John A. Gasz, described as a suit cutter, his wife and son. Gasz was born in the United States and his wife in Canada. Their 26 year old son, although apparently resident on the lot at the time of the census, was a sailor in the U.S. Navy.

## V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The analysis presented in the preceding chapters indicates that 34 of the South Jamaica URA project lots are sensitive for the presence of possibly significant archaeological remains. Such sensitivity derives from human occupation of the study area during the historic, and possibly also the prehistoric, period. The historic period deposits would be associated with farmsteads established in the late 18th or early 19th century and/or occupation of individual lots after the subdivision of the land in the latter decade of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Table 1 lists the lots which are considered to be potentially sensitive. Their locations are shown on Figure 26.

### A. Farmsteads

Three farmsteads were built along the south side of South Road during the 18th century and/or the early portion of the 19th century. Significant remains associated with these farmsteads would include foundations of farmhouses and outbuildings, subsurface features and/or surface middens located in the vicinity of the structures.

urban  
rural  
farm

#### 1. Smith/Bergen/Hanna Farmstead

Remains of the Smith/Bergen/Hanna farmstead could be located on five project lots located on block 10121. Remains of the farmhouse and associated features could be located on lots 58, 61 and 64, and remains associated with one of the outbuildings on lots 70 and 71.

residential  
agricultural

This farmstead was probably constructed at the end of the 18th or beginning of the 19th century. It was probably occupied by Benjamin Smith prior to 1820 and possibly by other members of the Smith family prior to 1810. By the 1820's the farmstead was occupied by Abraham Bergen. Bergen continued to own the property until his death and it was subsequently acquired, in 1866, by Henry Hanna, a German immigrant. Hanna occupied the farm until his death in 1902. The property was sold by Hanna's son in 1905 and subsequently subdivided.

Remains which may be associated with the Smith/Bergen/Hanna farmstead could provide information on the material culture associated with the 18th/early 19th century Jamaica farming community. In addition, deposits associated with the occupation of the farmstead by Henry Hanna could provide interesting comparisons with deposits associated with other German immigrants who occupied various subdivision lots at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century.

transformation  
from  
rural agric.  
to urban  
suburban

All of the Bergen/Hanna farmstead lots are now privately owned and used for equipment storage. Testing of these lots would

Table 1  
South Jamaica Urban Renewal Area - 4th Amendment  
Archaeologically Sensitive Lots

Block	Lot	Street	House Built Between	H20	1900/10/15 Owner/Occup	Own/ Rent	Occup Until	Country of Orig	Occup	Archaeological Sensitivity	Notes	City or Private Owner	Present Condition			
										18/ 19c Farm Subdiv	Late 19/ Early 20 Subdiv	Early 20th Subdiv	Prehist			
<u>South Side Park/Phraner Park/Case Subdivisions</u>																
10139	11	Un Hal	(1891		1904 Thompson	Own	?	U.S.	None		x			a.	City	Vacant
10139	13	Un Hal	(1891		1904 Cox	Own	(1910	U.S.	Hse. Ptr.		x			b.	City	Vacant
10139	26	Un Hal	ca1890		1904 Ploszner	Own	(1910	German	Laborer		x				City	Abd Cars
10125	120	157 St	ca1892		1904 Rolling	Own	(1910	German	Laborer		x				Priv	Structure
10125	116	157 St	(1900		1904 Bird*	Rent	?	Irish	Bartender		x			c.	City	Vacant
10124	49	156 St	ca1892		1908 Healy	Own	(1910	Irish*	?*	x	x			d.	Priv	Storage
10123	12	156 St	ca1892		1908 Murphy	Own	(1910	U.S.	?*		x			e.	Priv	Storage
10163	63	165 St	ca1895		1904 Frey	Own	(1910	U.S.	Tinsmith		x			f.	City	Vacant
10164	16	165 St	1892-1900		1904 Slaughter*	Rent	?	U.S.	Carpenter		x	x		g.	Priv	Vacant
10169	23	165 St	ca1896		1904 Leder	Own	(1910	Germany	Laborer		x		x		City	Vacant
10169	10	165 St	ca1895		1904 Doerr	Own	1903*	Germany	Laborer		x		x	h.	Priv	Vacant
10169	8	165 St	ca1898		1904 Kurz	Own	ca1904	Germany	Musician		x		x		City	Vacant
10169	94	166 St	1891-1901		1926+Pearsall*	Rent	(1900	U.S.	Farm Labor		x			i.	City	Vacant
<u>Dubroff/Cedar Manor Subdivisions</u>																
12164	67	111 Av	1905-1907	1911	Robbins	Own	1910	U.S.	None*			x		j.	City	Vacant
10121	79	154 St	1905-1909	1910	Castelluzzo	Rent	?	Italy	Stone Brkr			x			City	Vacant
10121	80	154 St	1905-1909	1910	Kessam	Rent	?	Rus/Jew	Cigar Mkr			x			City	Vacant
<u>Globe Subdivision</u>																
10167	25	164 St	ca1908		1911 L. Anderson	Own	(1920	U.S.	Policeman			x		k.	Priv	Vacant
10167	21	164 St	ca1908		1911 Wilhyden	Own	?	Denmark	House Ptr			x			City	Vacant
10167	39	164 Pl	1910-1912	1916	Pfeifer	?	?	U.S.	Butcher			x			City	Vacant
10167	41	164 Pl	1910-1912	1916	Bradley	?	?	U.S.	Motorman			x			City	Vacant
10167	50	164 Pl	1910-1912	1916	Fischman	?	?	U.S.	R.R. Conductor			x			City	Vacant
10172	43	164 Pl	1910-1912	1916	?							x			Priv	Vacant
10172	45	164 Pl	1910-1912	1916	Cogan/Marcel	R/O	?	U.S./Fr.	Electrician*			x		l.	Priv	Vacant
10162	36	164 Pl	1910-1912	1916	Best	?	?	England	Shipping Clerk			x			Priv	Structure
10162	37	164 Pl	1910-1912	1916	Benson	?	?	Sweden	Carpenter			x			Priv	Structure
10162	43	107 Av	1910-1912	1923	C. Anderson	Own	1919	Sweden	Super. Pr. Press			x			Priv	Structure
10163	114	164 Rd	1910-1912	1916+Zimmerman	?	?	?	U.S.	R.R. Trainman			x		m.	City	Vacant
10163	115	164 Rd	1910-1912	1916+Gasz	?	?	?	U.S.	Cutter, Suits			x		m.	City	Vacant
<u>Farmsteads</u>																
10121	61	Sou St	ca1800-1820	1894	Berg/Hanna	Own	1905	US/Germ	Farmer	x			x	n.	Priv	Storage
10121	64	Sou St	ca1800-1820	1894	Berg/Hanna	Own	1905	US/Germ	Farmer	x			x	o.	Priv	Storage
10121	58	Sou St	ca1800-1820	1894	Berg/Hanna	Own	1905	US/Germ	Farmer	x				o.	Priv	Storage
10121	70	Sou St	(1842	1894	Berg/Hanna	Own	1905	US/Germ	Farmer	x				p.	Priv	Storage
10121	71	Sou St	(1842	1894	Berg/Hanna	Own	1905	US/Germ	Farmer	x				p.	Priv	Storage
10164	34	165 St	1842-1868	1904	Smith/Case	Own	(1912	U.S.	Farmer	x				p.	Priv	Structure
10124	49	156 St	1790-1820	1908	Dent/Phran	Own	ca1892	U.S.	Farmer	x				o./q.	Priv	Storage

a. Thompson's father b. Scotland  
b. Owned by E. Battee (1898;  
Cox's mother b. Ireland  
c. \*Possible Occupant  
d. \*Healy decd (1900/wife Irish  
son carpenter/see also Denton/  
Phraner farmstead below  
e. \*Wm Murphy Engineer  
Frey's father/mother b. Germany

g. \*Possible Occupant  
h. \*Purchased by Adam Martin 1903  
i. \*Possible Occupant  
j. \*Stepbrother/chauffeur also resident  
k. Anderson's father Swiss-German;  
mother b. England  
l. Two persons shared house  
m. Water available on 164th Place in 1916

n. Farmhouse/Features  
o. Features  
p. Outbuilding  
q. Also listed above  
as subdivision lot

require removal of this equipment.

## 2. Denton/Phraner Farmstead

This farmstead was occupied by the Denton family from the latter portion of the 18th century through the 1830's and by Gasper Phraner after 1837. The major portion of the farmhouse was most likely located in what is now the bed of 156th Street. A portion of the area south of the house, which could contain associated archaeological deposits, would most likely have been located within the boundaries of block 10124, lot 49. This is also one of the late 19th century subdivision lots discussed below. Testing for any deposits associated with the farmsteads could be combined with testing for those associated with the subdivision occupation. This lot is now privately owned and used for equipment storage. Testing of the lot would require removal of the equipment.

## 3. Braine/Smith/Powell/Phraner/Case Farmstead

This farmstead was probably occupied as early as the mid-18th century. The farm house and immediately surrounding area, as well as a large outbuilding to the southwest are not within the boundaries of any of the project lots. However, another outbuilding, which was apparently constructed between 1842 and 1868 is located on block 10164, lot 34. The outbuilding location is now in the backyard area of a privately owned standing structure. Archaeological testing of this backyard area would determine the presence or absence of remains of the outbuilding and any associated features.

## B. Subdivision Lots

The land within the study area was subdivided and houses constructed on the subdivision lots beginning in the early portion of the 1890's. A total of 28 of these lots are potentially archaeologically sensitive. A summary of the information about these lots is presented in Table 1. They can be divided into three groups, based on the dates of initial occupation.

Houses were constructed during the 1890's, prior to the availability of water or sewer facilities, on 13 project lots located within three subdivisions. Houses were constructed on three other project lots, located within two other subdivisions, between 1905 and 1909, also prior to the availability of water mains or sewers on the streets on which these lots fronted. Houses were built on 10 project lots located within a fifth subdivision between 1910 and 1912, with houses on two additional project lots within this subdivision having been built somewhat earlier (ca. 1908). The data indicate that despite the relatively late date of construction the public water supply would not have

been available to the residents of these 12 buildings until several years after the date of initial occupation.

The data obtained from the census records indicate that nearly all of the archaeologically sensitive subdivision project lots were occupied by members of the working class. The occupations listed can be classified as unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled labor.

Of the 16 project lots within the subdivisions established in the last decade of the 19th and first decade of the 20th century, nine were occupied by immigrants, five of whom were born in Germany. Of the seven native-born heads of household, four were second generation immigrants, with one or both parents born in Europe.

Occupants of eleven of the twelve lots within the later Globe subdivision lots, occupied at the end of the first and beginning of the second decade of the 20th century, could be identified. Of these, four were immigrants. Although the occupants of this later subdivision can also be classified as working class, it would appear that there are fewer unskilled workers among this group than among the group of earlier project lot occupants.

As can be seen from Table 1 there is variability as to the ethnic background of the occupants. The first group of ca. 1890's occupants, includes German, Irish and native-born household heads. The second group of ca. 1905-1909 occupants includes Italian, Russian/Jewish and native-born persons. The latest group of occupants includes English, Danish, Swedish, French and native-born household heads.

Archaeological research on these subdivision lots could provide interesting intrasite comparisons reflecting material culture similarities and differences among the working class, multi-ethnic occupants of the South Jamaica subdivisions over a ca. 25 year period spanning the turn of the 20th century. In addition, comparisons could be made with the results of research on similar new "subdivision" communities established during this period in other portions of New York City as well as with the material culture associated with persons of similar ethnic and class background who continued to reside in Manhattan.

It should be noted that examination of the 1900 census data indicates that by this time African-American families already owned homes in Jamaica. While some of these families apparently resided near the study area, none of the archaeologically sensitive project lots were occupied by African-American families. It was not until the 1930's that such families constituted a major portion of the Jamaica population (Gibson 1975:11).

The testing of the subdivision lots listed in Table 1 to determine the presence or absence of significant archaeological deposits would depend on obtaining access to the properties and

removal of items which would prevent archaeological testing. Of the 28 subdivision lots, 15 are privately owned. If these lots are not acquired prior to archaeological testing, permission from the owners for such testing would be required. One of these privately owned lots (block 10124, lot 49 - as well as the Hanna farmstead lots noted above) is being used for the storage of dumpsters, trucks and/or other heavy equipment. Archaeological testing would not be possible until this equipment is removed. In addition, abandoned cars are present on one of the vacant, city-owned lots (block 10139, lot 26). These cars would need to be removed prior to archaeological testing.

Archaeological research on deposits associated with the subdivision lots could theoretically be based on stratification of the sample by temporal period, ethnicity, and possibly by a division of the sample into properties occupied by unskilled, skilled or semi-skilled workers. However, there are several problems in the implementation of such a sampling strategy.

As discussed in Chapters III and IV, the results of the documentary research indicate that any features present on these lots should remain substantially intact. However, it is possible that undocumented disturbance could have occurred, particularly during demolition of the structures which previously stood on these lots. Selection of a sample of the lots for testing and elimination of others could result in testing of lots where deposits have been disturbed and elimination of others on which intact deposits are actually present. Selection of a sample for data recovery excavations would more properly be done after determination of lots on which intact features actually exist.

In addition to the above considerations, because of the variability in the sample in terms of temporal period and ethnicity, inclusion of all sampling strata would still require testing of a large percentage of the sensitive lots.

### C. Prehistoric Deposits

There are no documented prehistoric sites within the study area. However, the presence of two streams and an associated spring indicates that prehistoric camp sites may have been present. It is uncertain whether the historic period development of the area would preclude the presence of intact deposits associated with such sites.

Some of the project lots are considered to have a moderate degree of sensitivity for the presence of archaeological remains associated with prehistoric camp sites. These are located within areas of high ground in the vicinity of the spring and the head of the associated stream which was present in the eastern portion of the study area, and other high ground located west of this stream. A number of the subdivision lots considered archaeologically sensitive for historic period deposits are located in these areas. These include block 10164, lot 16; block



10169, lots 8, 10 and 23; block 10167, lots 21, 25, 39 and 41; and block 10172, lots 43 and 45. Testing for the presence of prehistoric period deposits could be undertaken in conjunction with testing of these lots for the historic period remains.

The Bergen/Hanna farmstead was located east of the stream which outletted from the Beaver Pond north of the study area. Sites associated with a prehistoric occupation in the vicinity of the Beaver Pond could have extended to this area. In the course of testing for remains associated with the farmstead occupation, any plowzone or other ground surface deposits encountered should be examined for indications of prehistoric occupation.

#### D. Recommendations

We recommend that archaeological field testing be conducted on selected archaeologically sensitive South Jamaica URA project lots. The objective of the field testing would be to determine the presence or absence of possibly significant archaeological deposits. The field testing would require the use of a backhoe to remove rubble and other debris which would overlies archaeological deposits.

The problems associated with selection of a sample of the sensitive lots for testing were noted in section B, above. However, considerations of time and cost may in fact require a sampling approach to the implementation of a field testing program.

One consideration in sample selection could be the relative sensitivity of the various subdivision lots listed in Table 1. For example, a larger sample of the earlier South Side Park, Case and Dubroff subdivision lots could be selected than the later Globe subdivision lots, since it is considered that artifact deposits within archaeological features are more likely to be associated with the former group of lots. Within each of these two groups of subdivision lots, a sample could be selected for testing which includes properties associated with occupants of different ethnic backgrounds.

The location of the various project lots in relation to the buildings associated with the earlier farmsteads indicates that those lots associated with the Smith/Case and Denton/Phraner farmsteads can be considered less archaeologically sensitive than those associated with the Bergen/Hanna farmstead. Therefore, resources should be concentrated on field testing of the lots associated with the latter farmstead.

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1870

1880

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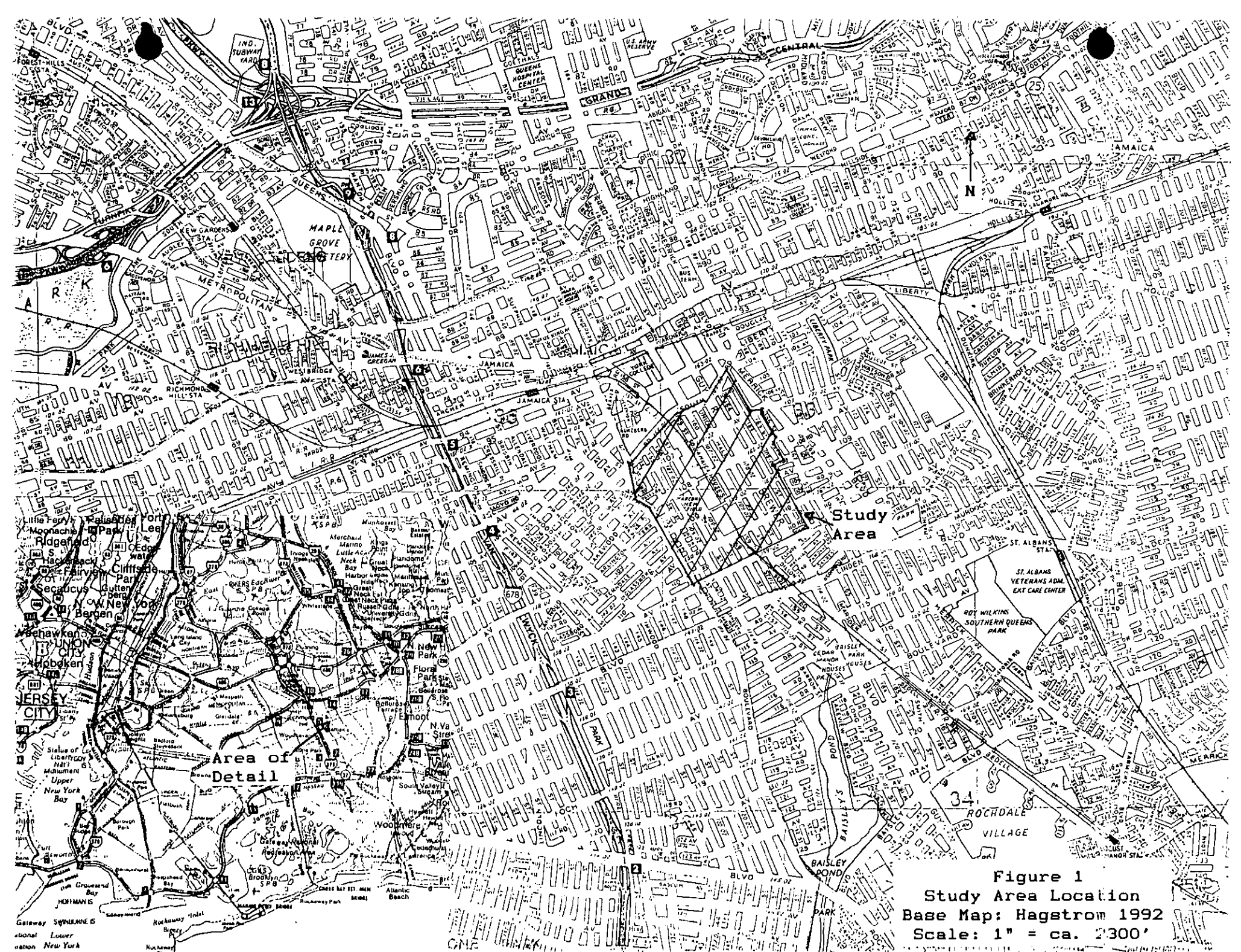
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Works Progress Administration

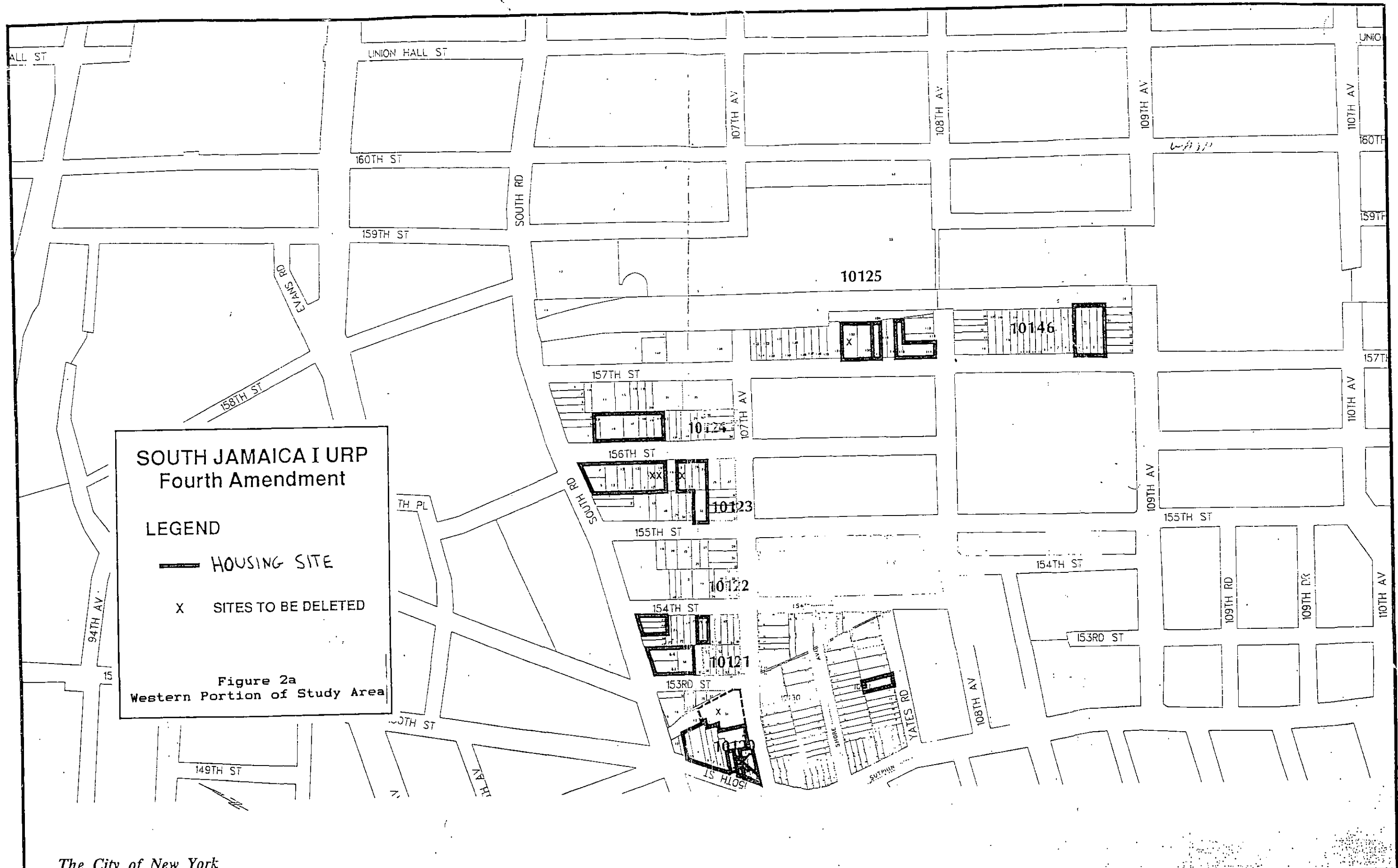
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## FIGURES









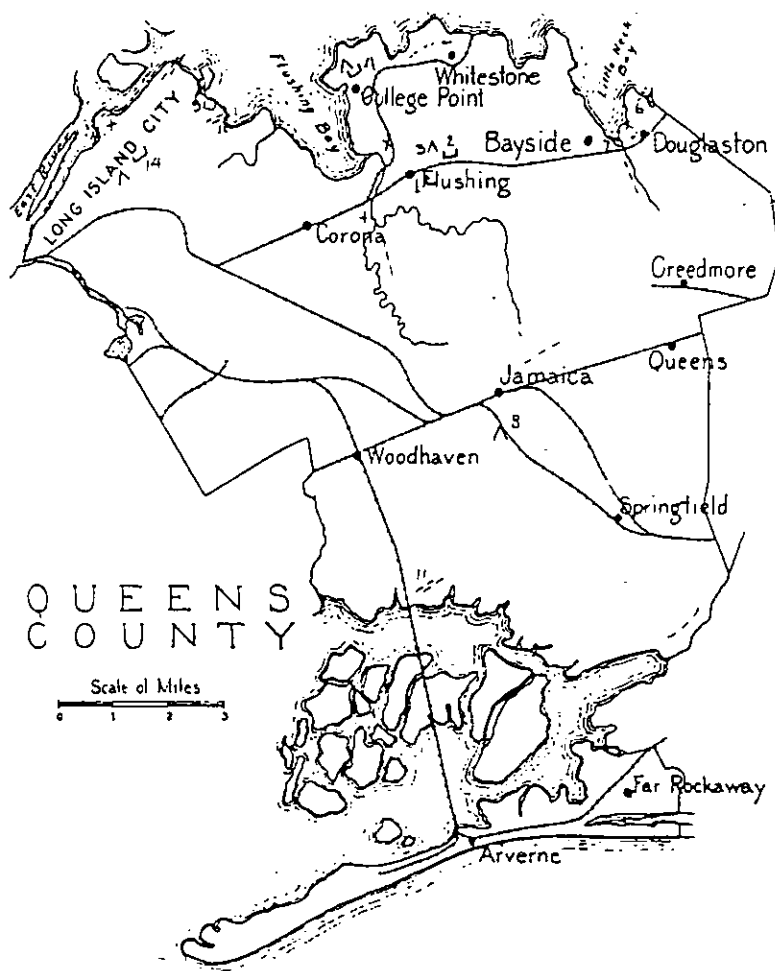
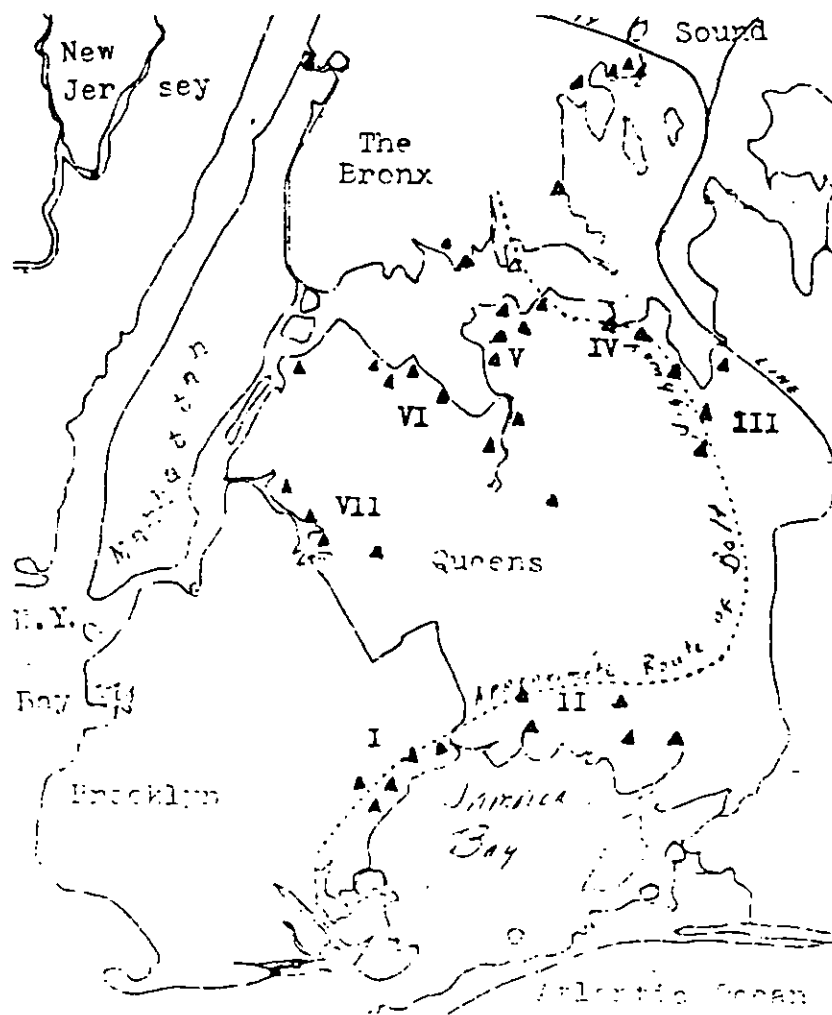


Figure 3  
Prehistoric Sites in Queens  
Source: Parker (1920: Plate 208)

V Village Site	U Burial Site
X Camp Site	-- Shell Deposits





INDIAN VILLAGE SITES: Triangles on diagram indicate sites explored by Committee on American Anthropology of the Flushing Historical Society.

Figure 5  
Prehistoric Sites in Queens  
Source: Solecki (1941)



Figure 6a  
Source: Taylor and Skinner 1781  
Scale of Original: 1" = 1 mile





Figure 6b  
Source: Taylor 1782  
Scale 1" = 660'



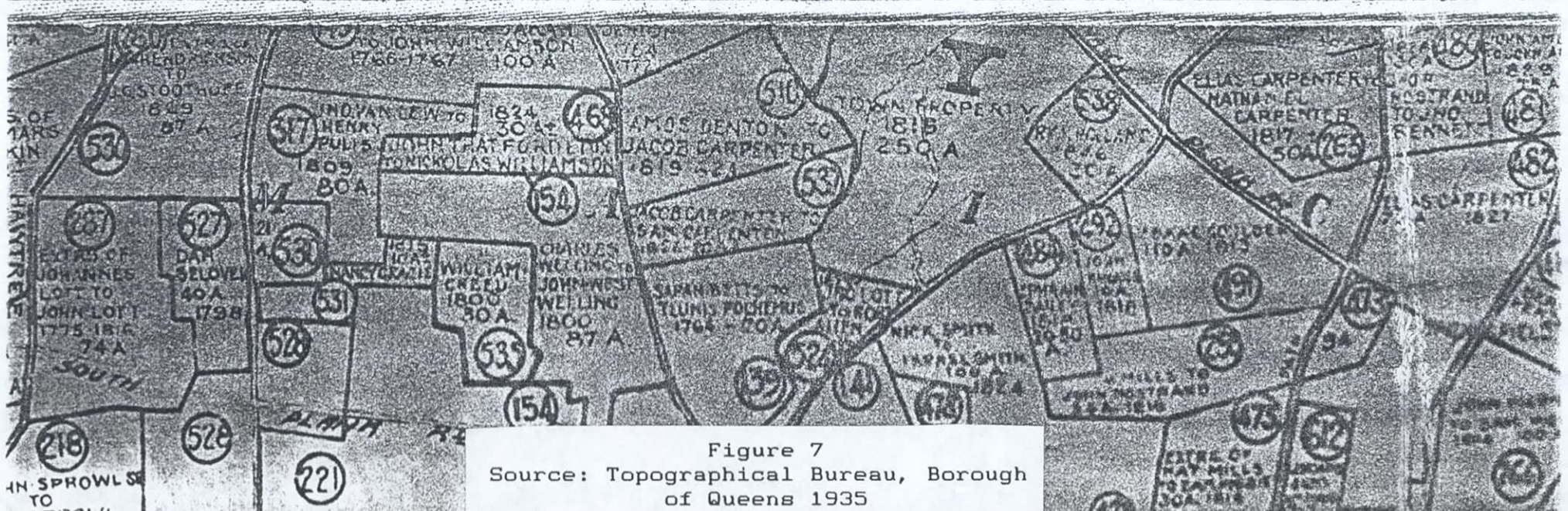


Figure 7  
Source: Topographical Bureau, Borough  
of Queens 1935



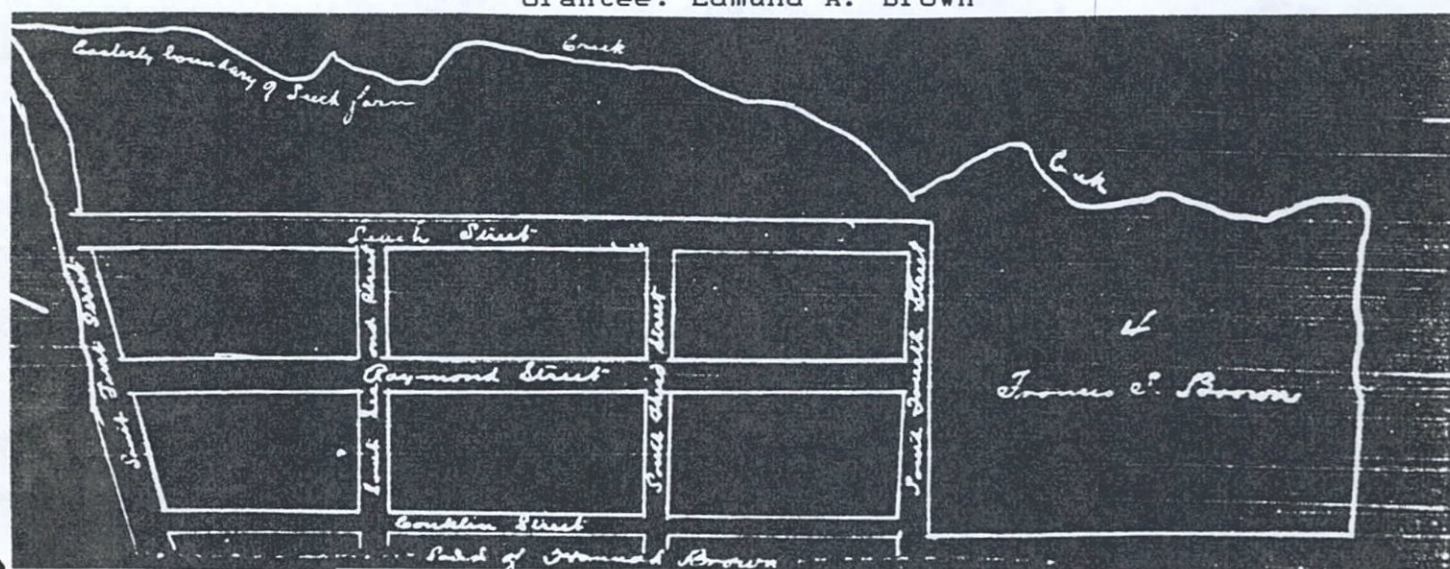
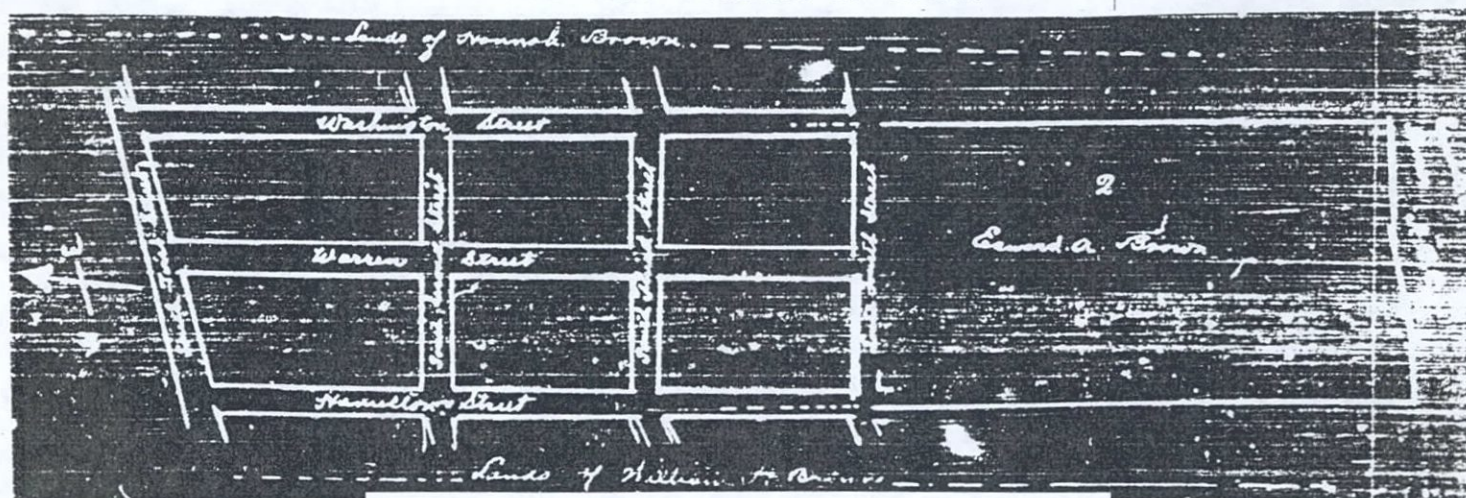
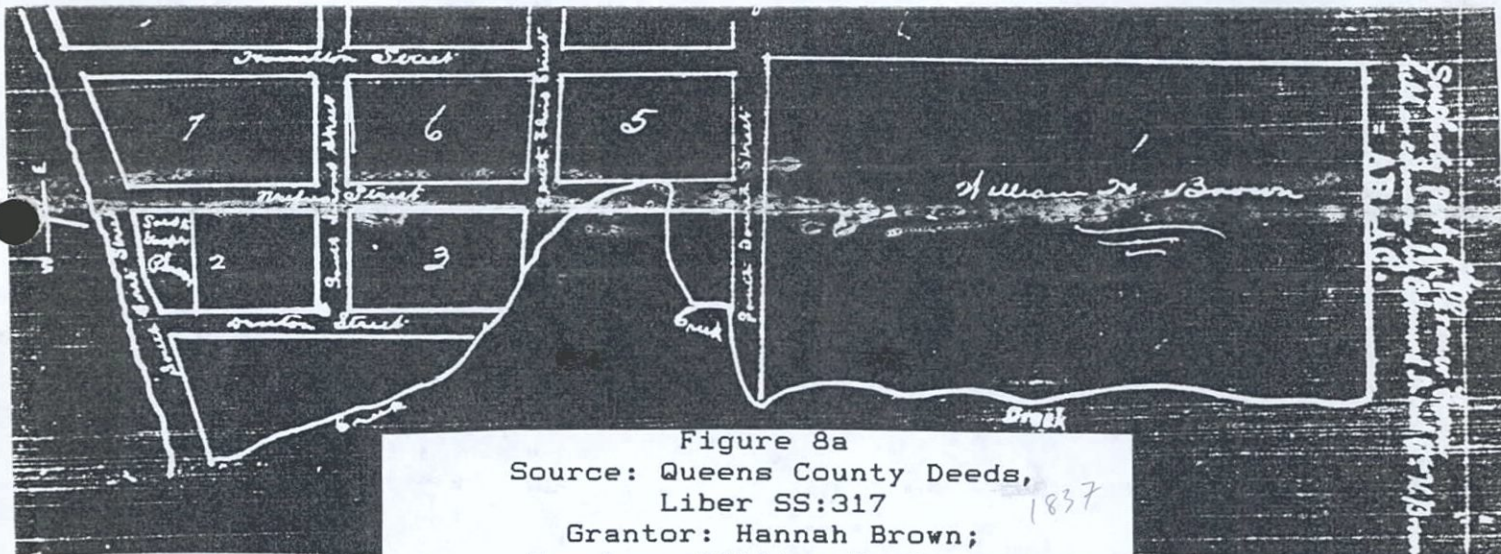






Figure 9a  
 Source: Johnson 1842  
 Showing Western Portion of Study Area  
 Scale of Original: 1" = 160'



Figure 9b  
 Source: Johnson 1842  
 Showing Eastern Portion of Study Area  
 Scale of Original: 1" = 160'





Figure 10  
Source: Dripps 1852  
Scale of Original: 1" = 1650'



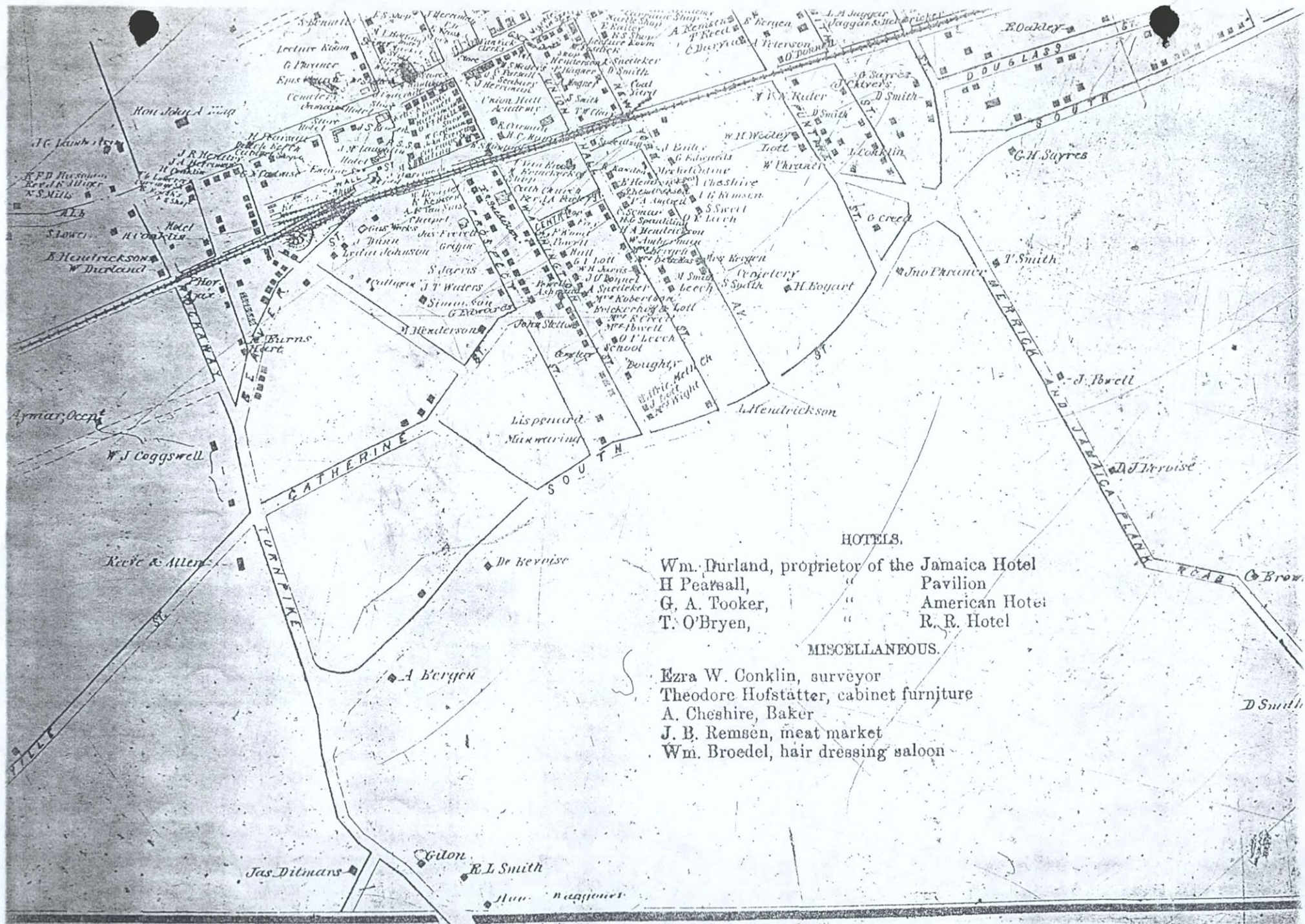


Figure 11  
 Source: Walling 1859  
 Scale: 1" = 600





Figure 12a  
Source: Conklin 1868  
Showing Western Portion of Study Area  
Scale of Original: 1" = 200'



Figure 12b  
Source: Conklin 1868  
Showing Eastern Portion of Study Area  
Scale of Original: 1" = 200'

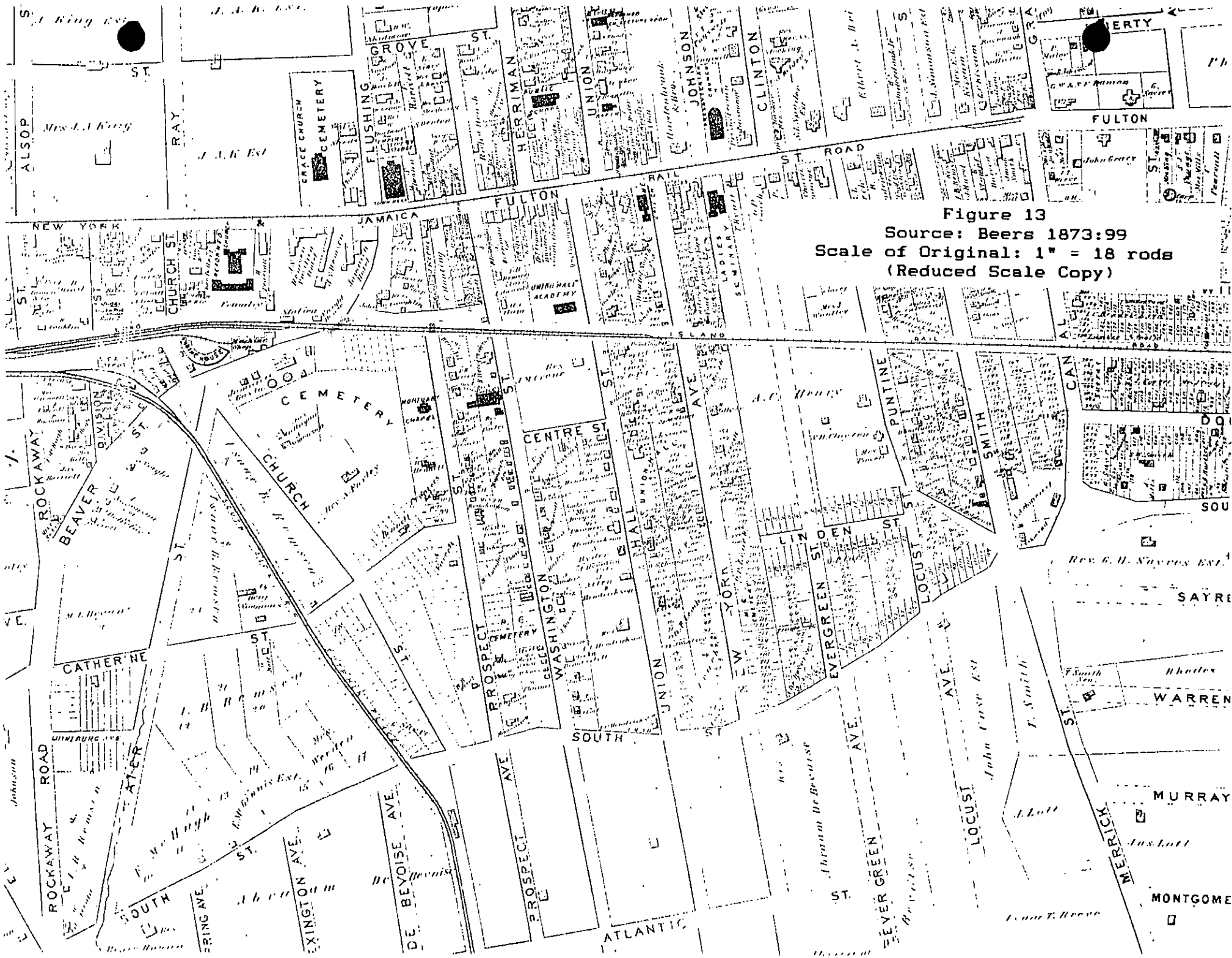


Figure 13

Source: Beers 1873:99

Scale of Original: 1" = 18 rods  
(Reduced Scale Copy)

Figure 14a  
Source: Wolverton 1891:88  
Western Portion of Study Area  
Scale: 1" = 300'

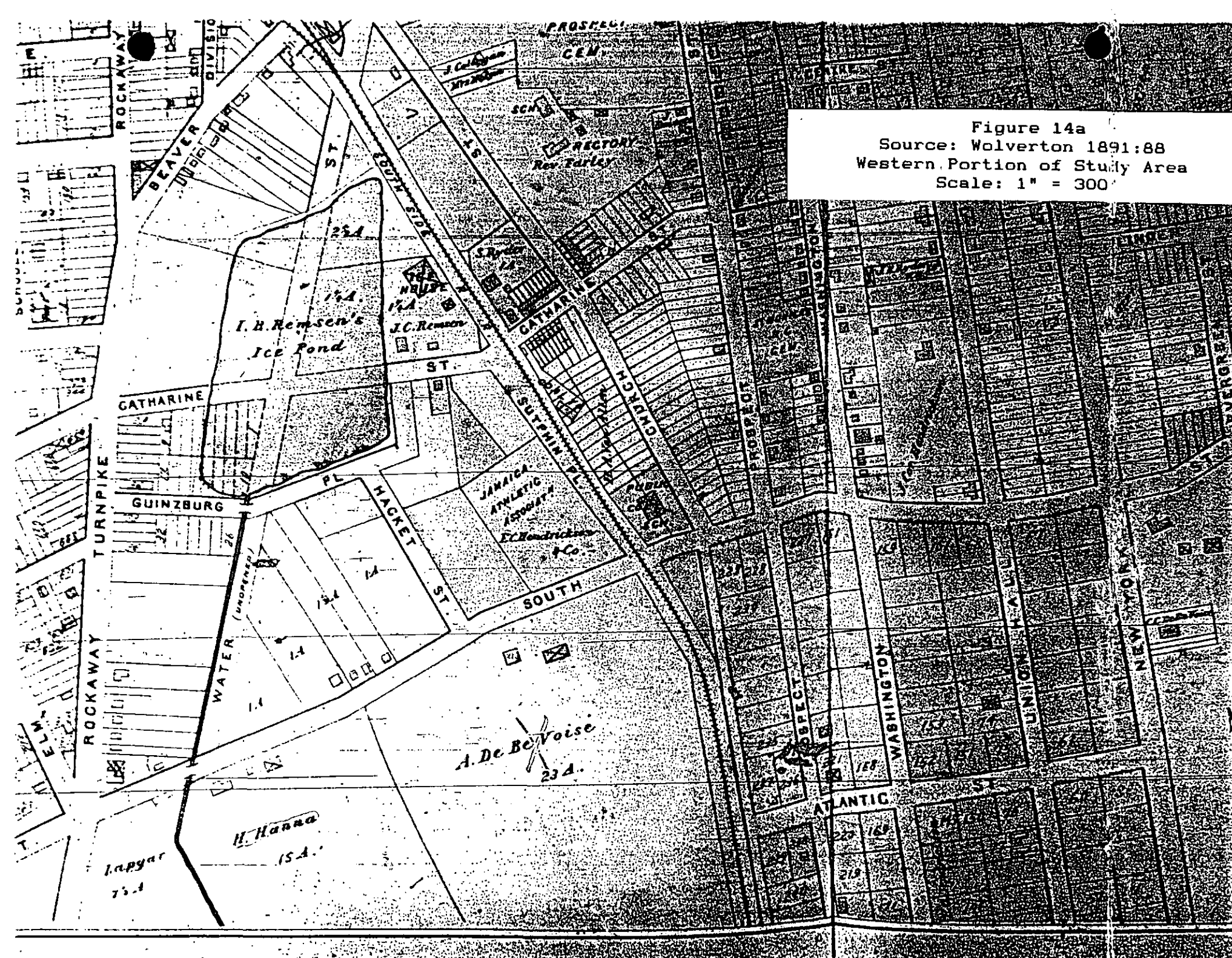
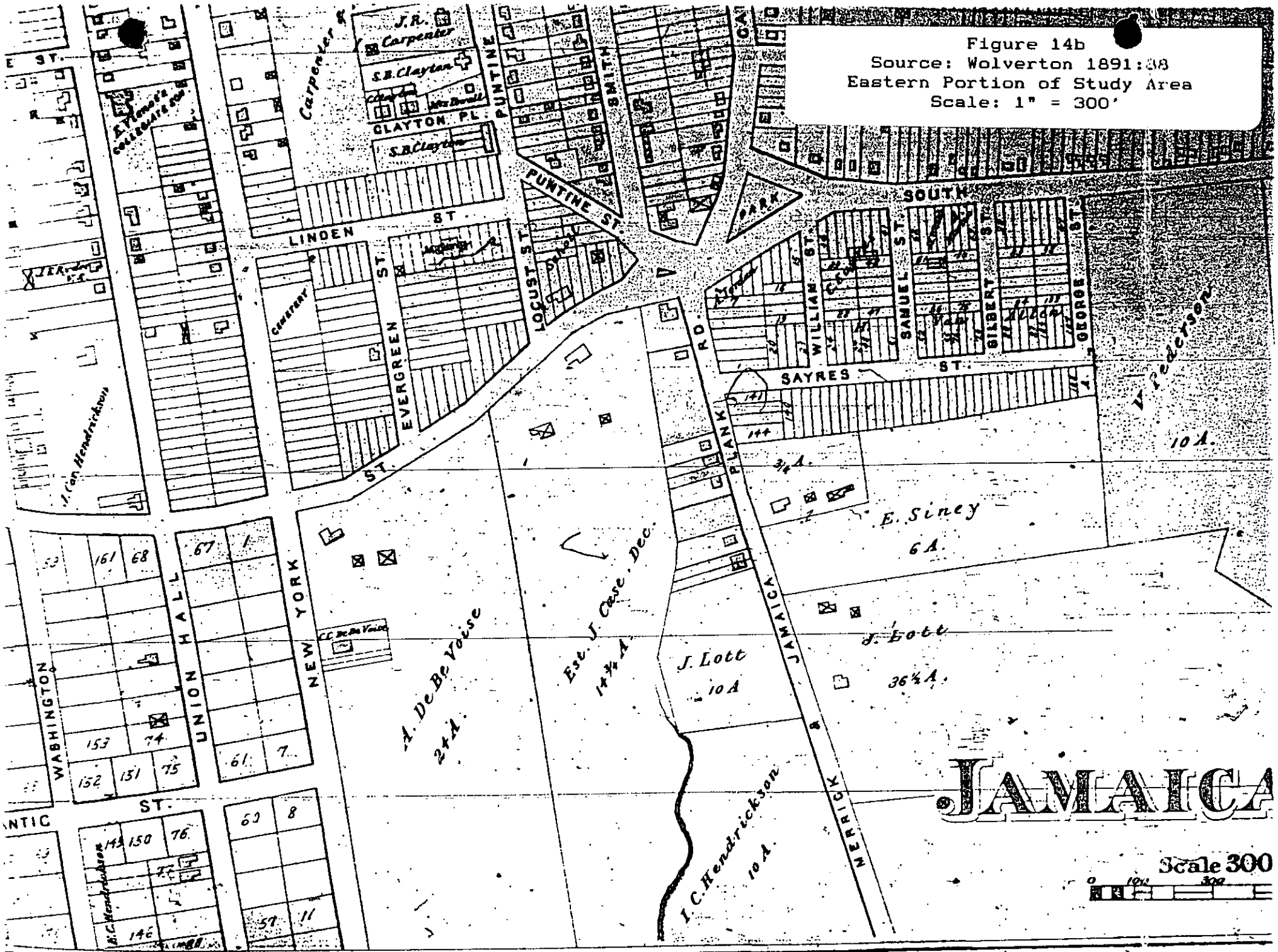




Figure 14b  
 Source: Wolverton 1891:38  
 Eastern Portion of Study Area  
 Scale: 1" = 300'



**JAMAICA**

Scale 300

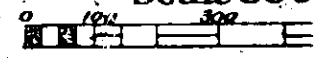


Figure 15  
Source: Sanborn-Perris 1891:2  
Showing Case Farmhouse  
and Outbuildings

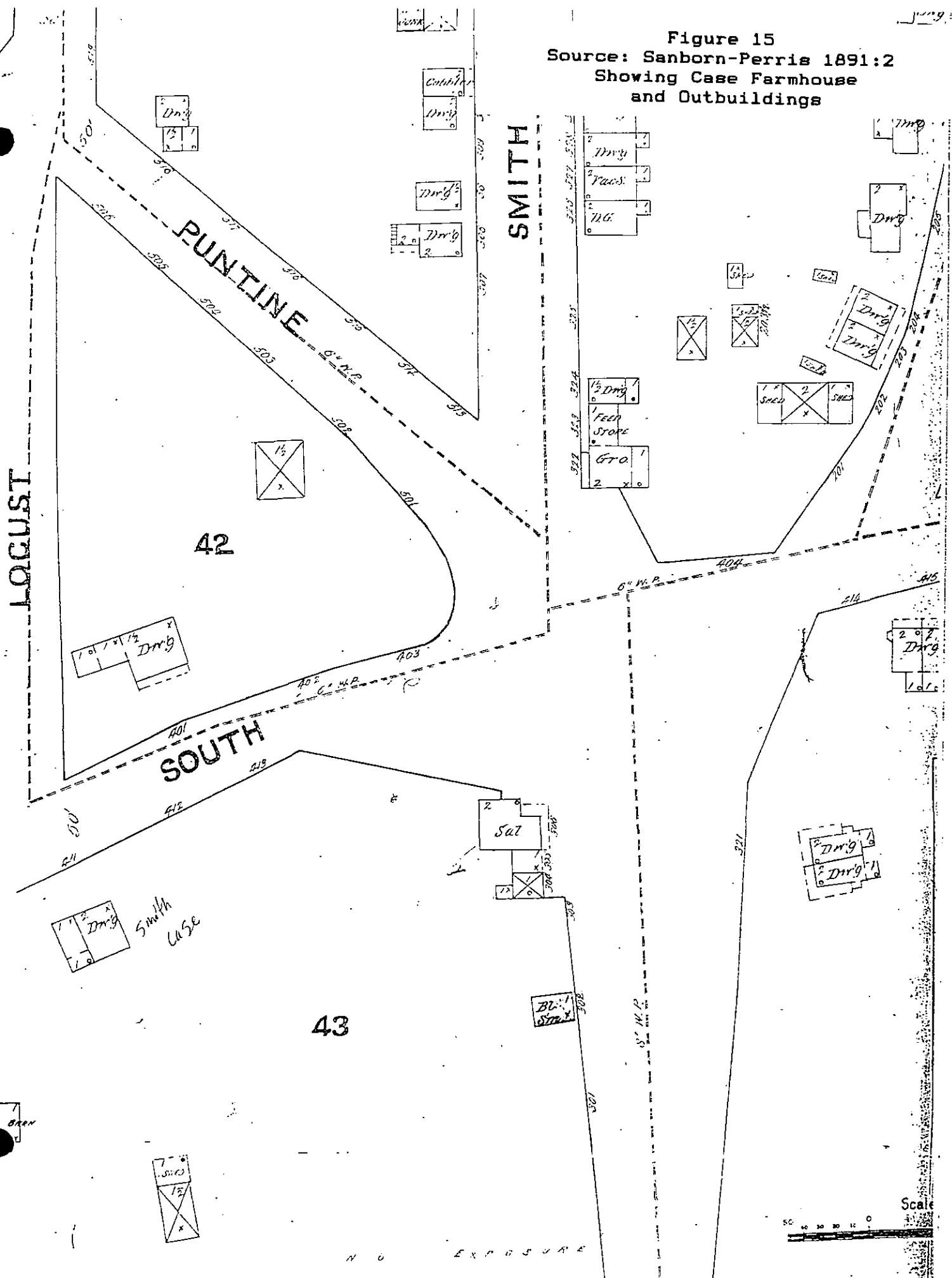




Figure 16a  
Source: Hardenbrook 1895  
Showing Western Portion of Study Area  
No Scale



Figure 16b  
Source: Hardenbrook 1895  
Showing Eastern Portion of Study Area  
No Scale



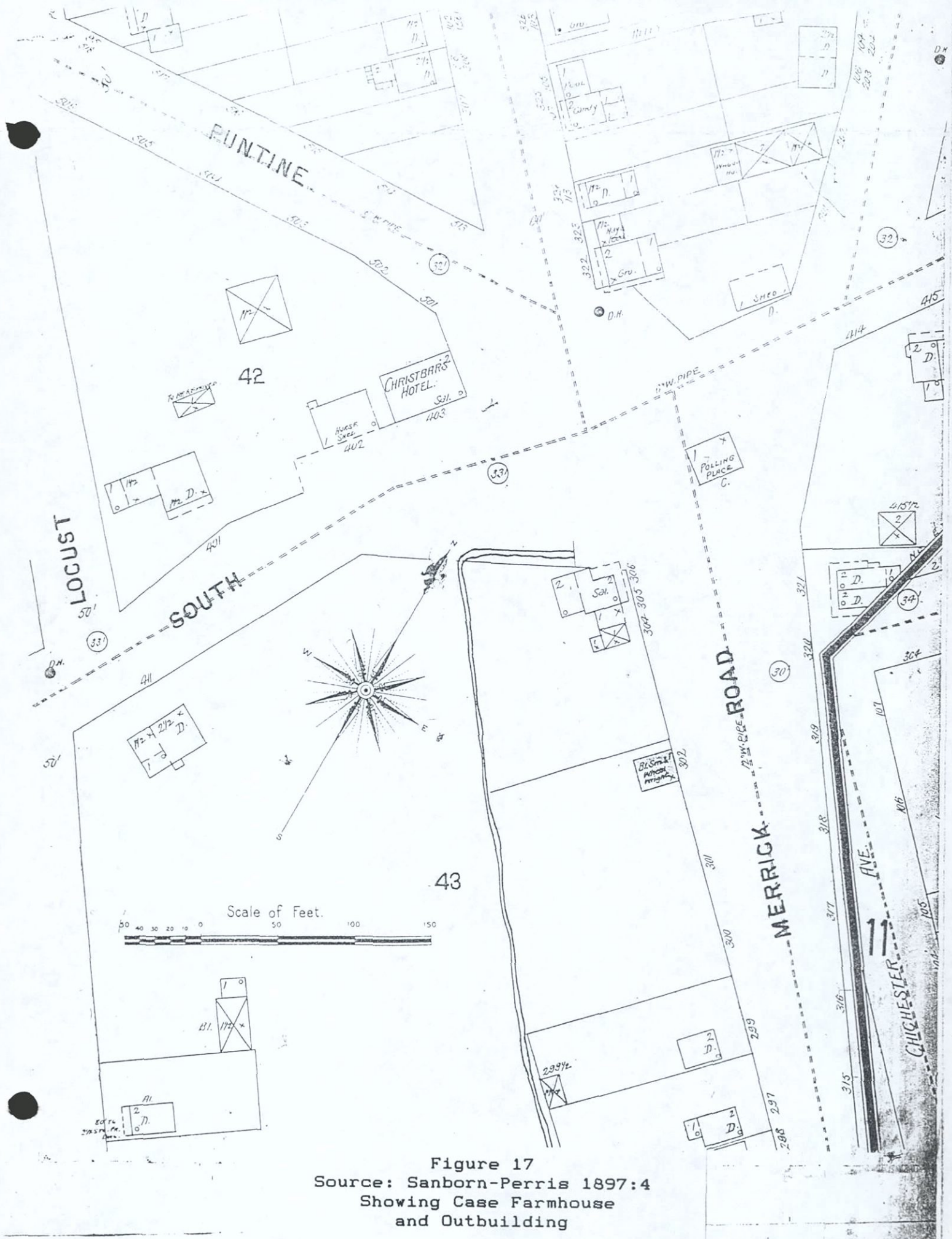




Figure 18a  
Source: Ullitz 1901:18  
Western Portion of Study Area Showing Hanna Farm  
Scale of Original: 1" = 600'



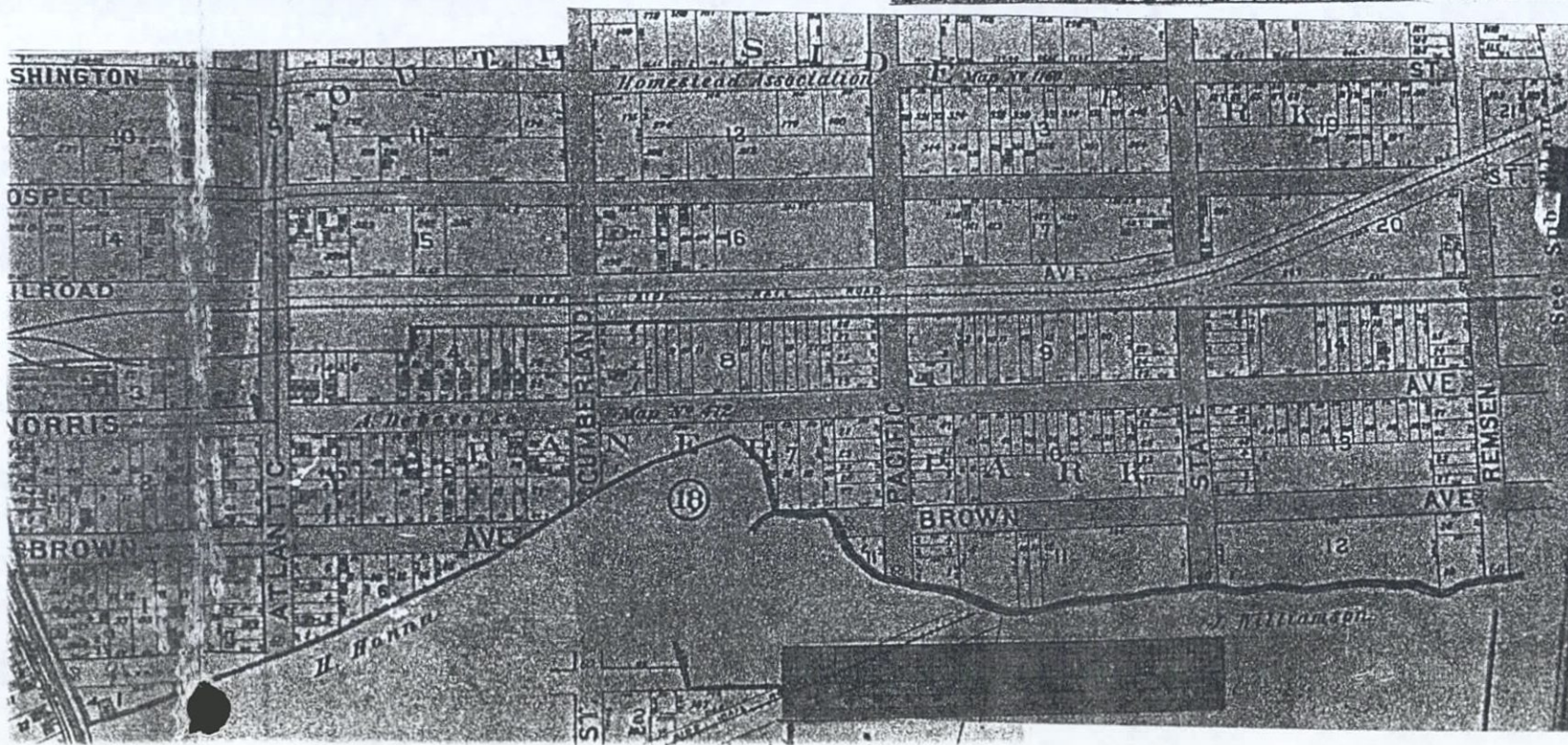
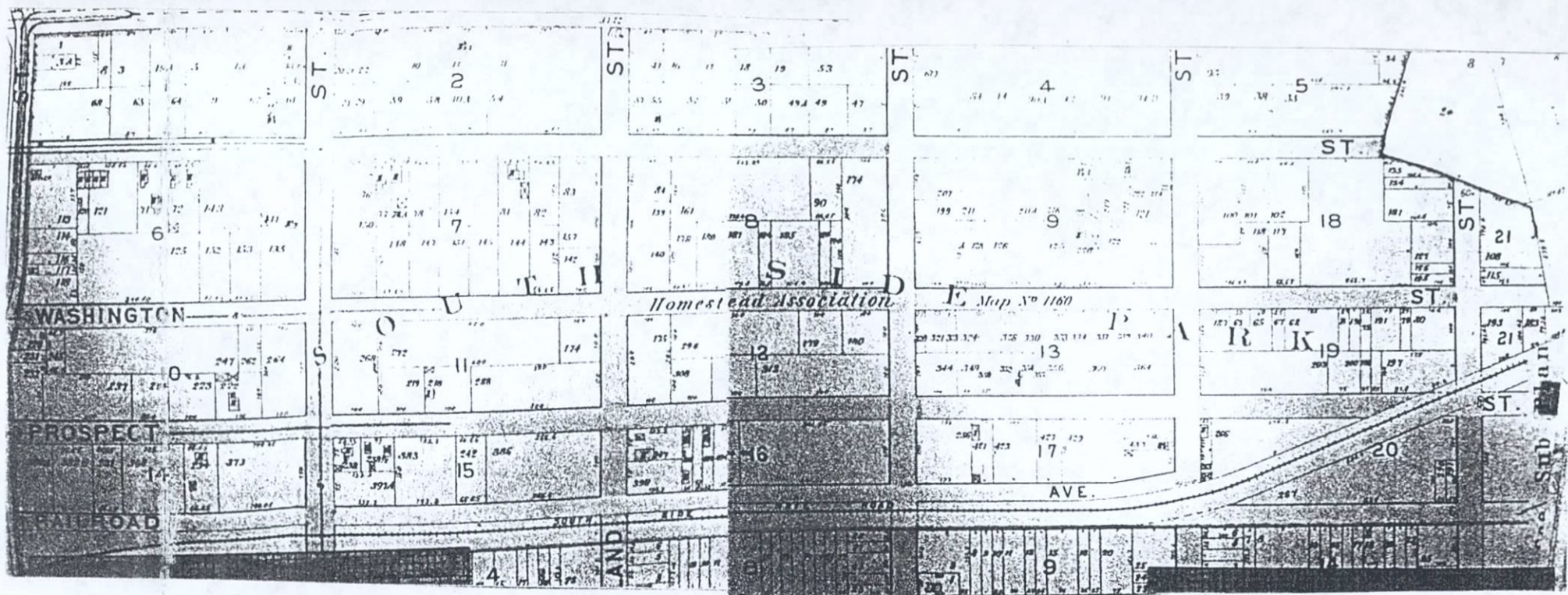


Figure 18b  
Source: Ullitz 1901:10  
Portions Showing Overview of Phraner  
Park and South Side Park Subdivisions  
Scale of Original: 1" = 160'



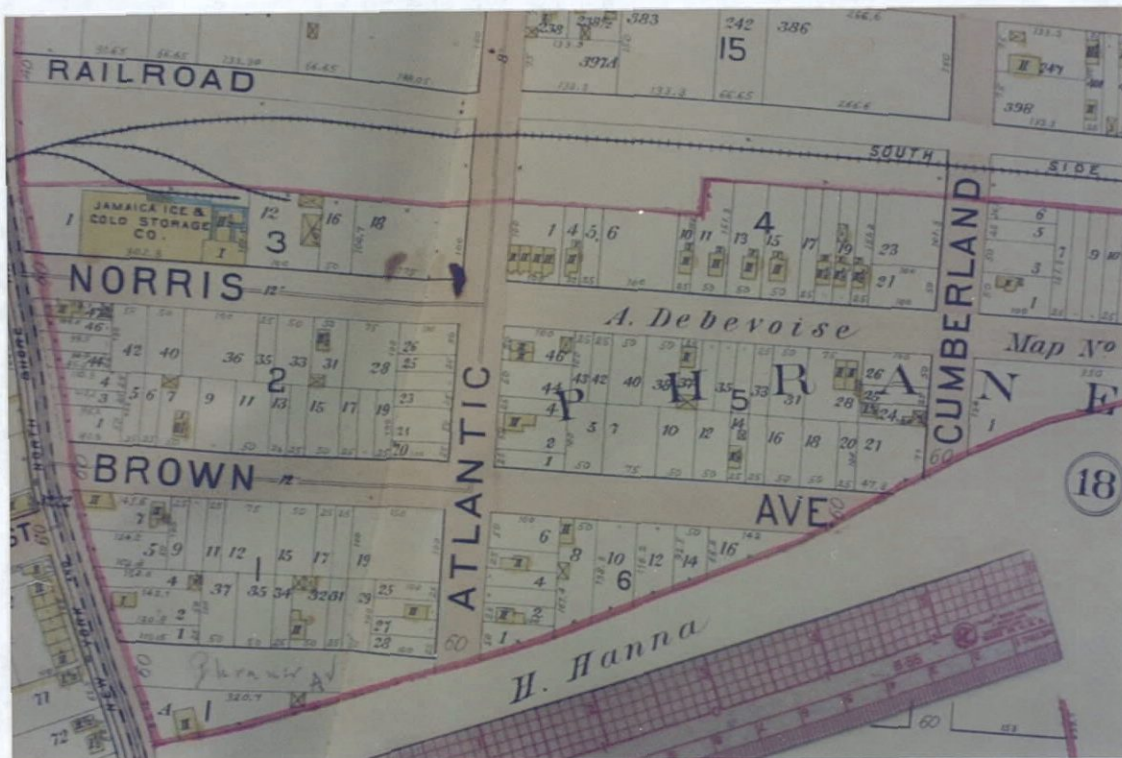


Figure 18c  
Source: Ullitz 1901:10  
Portion of Study Area Including Phraner Park Subdivision  
Blocks 1, 2 and 4  
Scale of Original: 1" = 160'

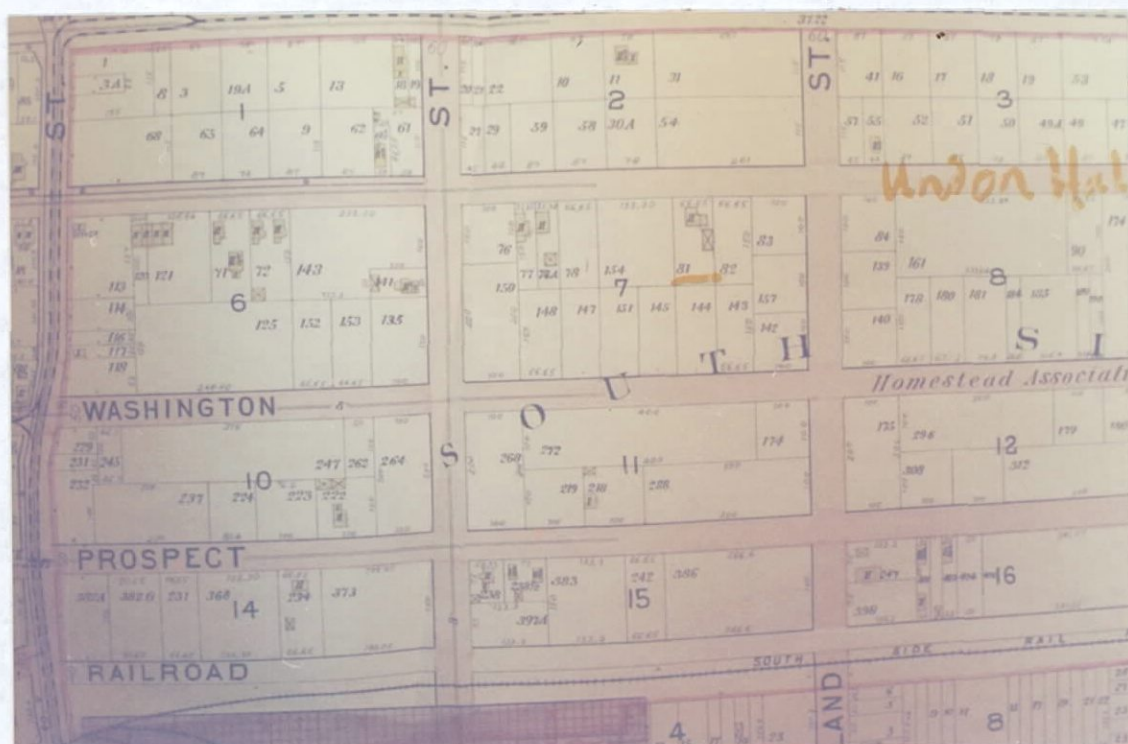


Figure 18d  
Source: Ullitz 1901:10  
Portion of Study Area Including South Side Park Subdivision Block 7  
Scale of Original: 1" = 160'





Figure 18e  
 Source: Ullitz 1901:18  
 Portion of Study Area Including Debevoise Farm  
 Scale of Original: 1" = 600'

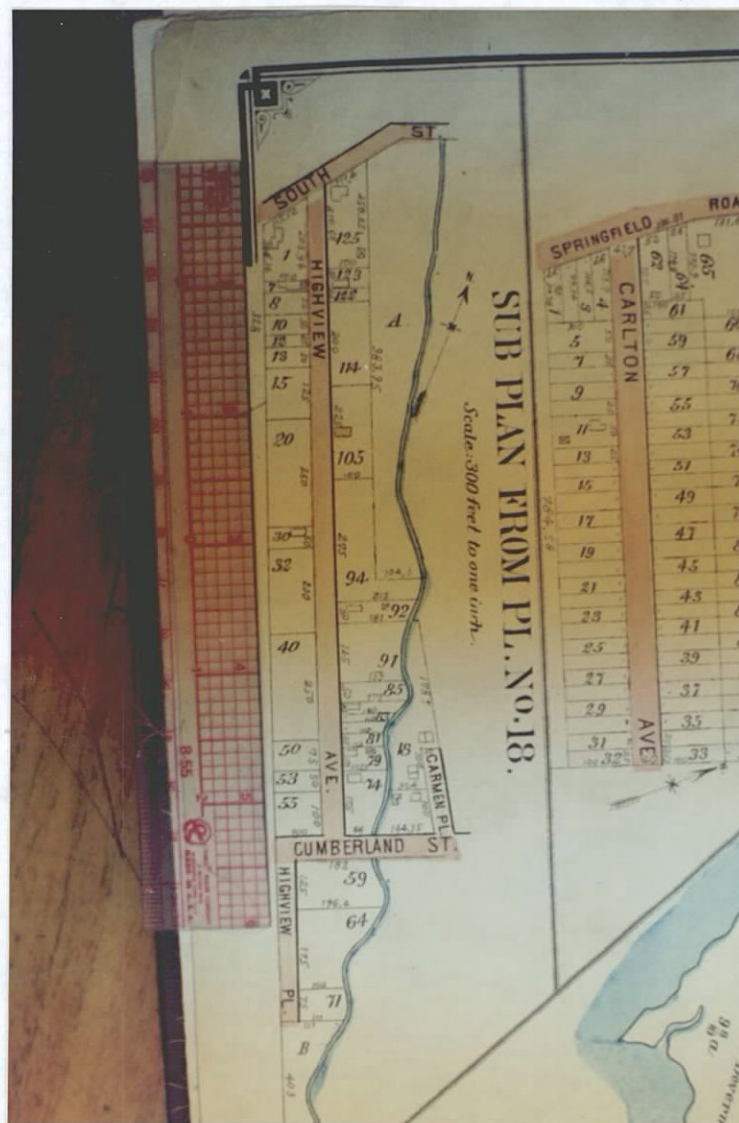


Figure 18f  
 Source: Ullitz 1901:19  
 Portion of Study Area Including Case Subdivision  
 Scale of Original: 1" = 300'



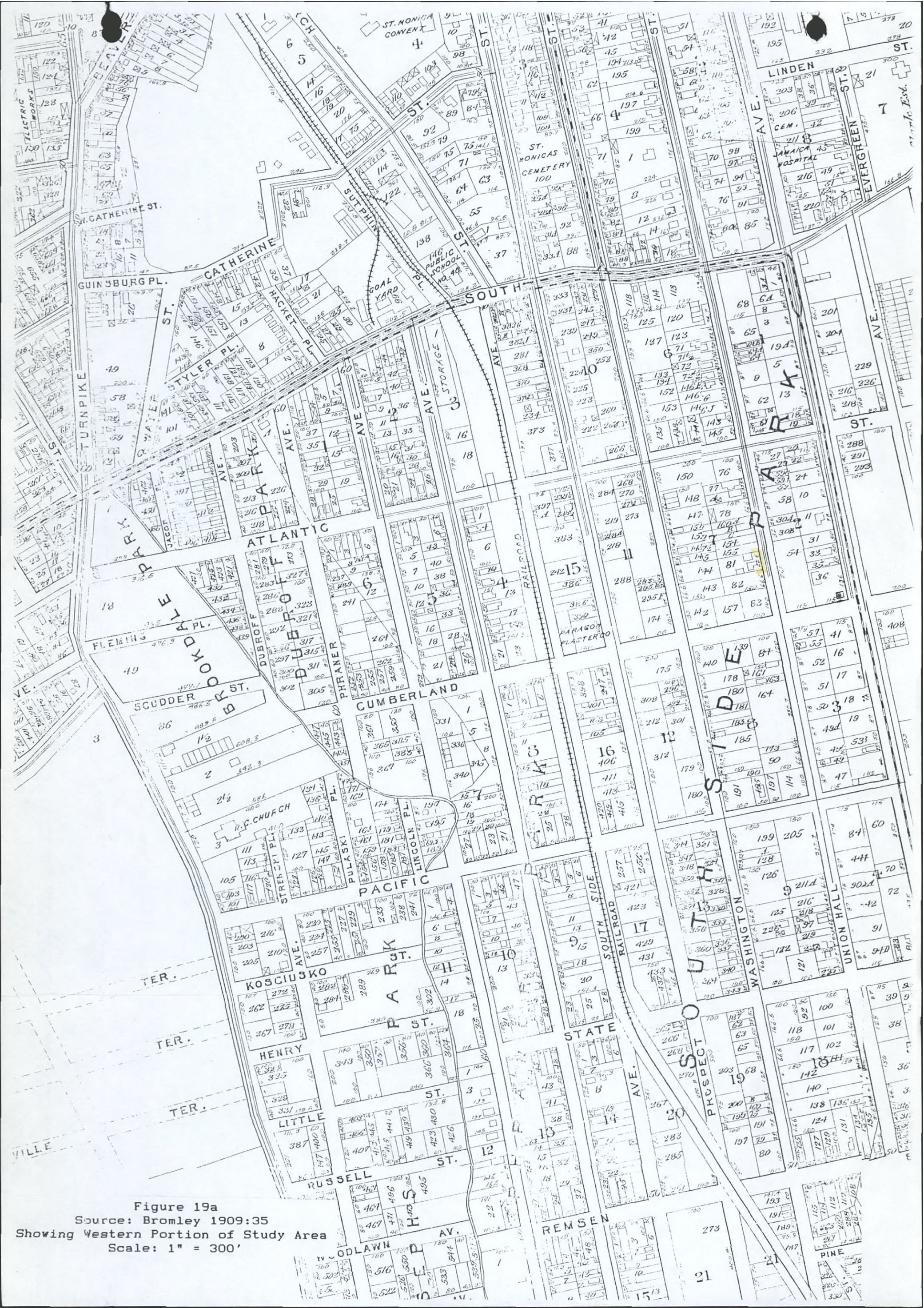


Figure 19a  
Source: Bromley 1909:35  
Showing Western Portion of Study Area  
Scale: 1" = 300'







Figure 20b  
 Source: Sanborn 1911:71  
 Showing Blocks 1115 and 1119  
 (Present Blocks 10125 and 10134)



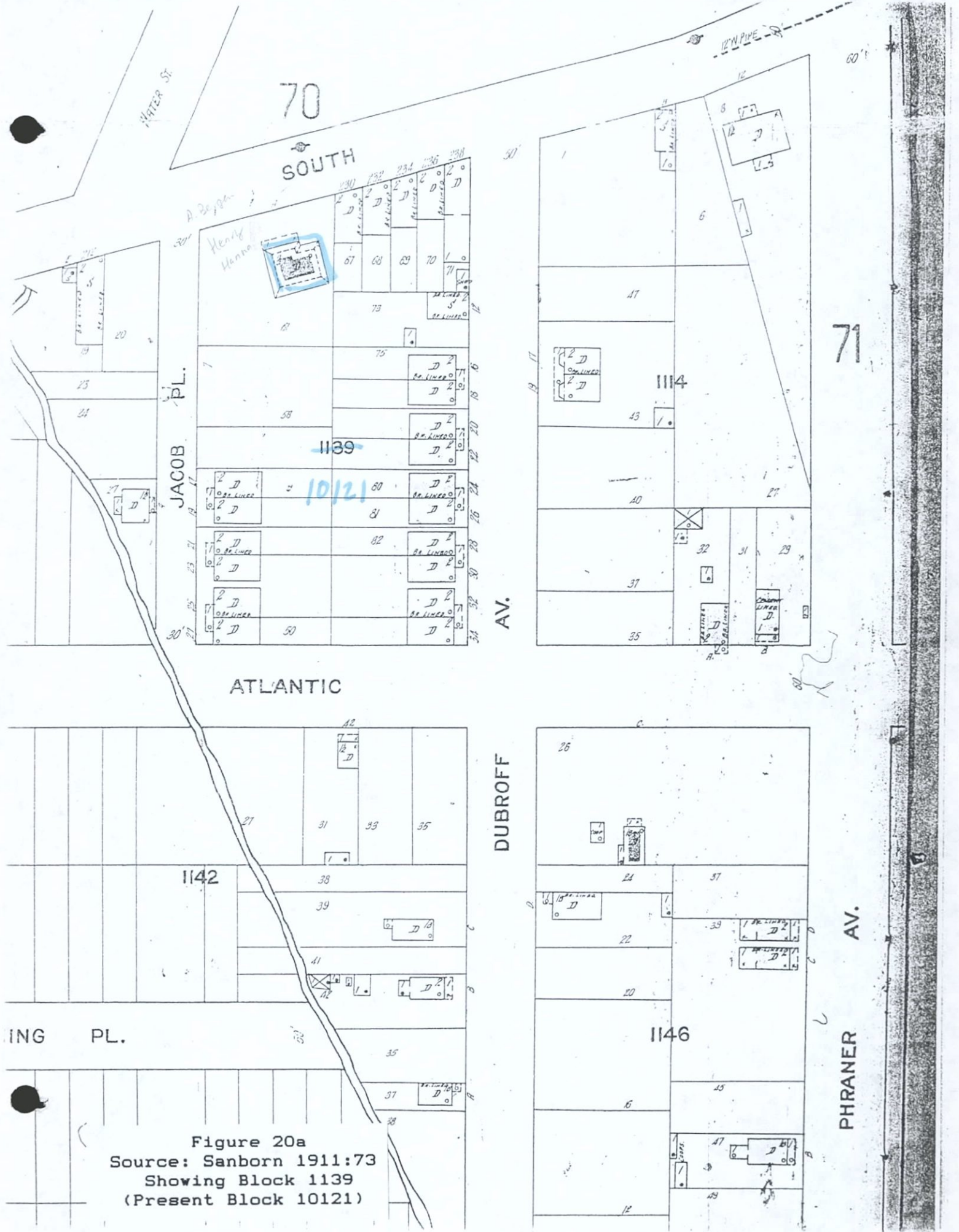


Figure 20a  
Source: Sanborn 1911:73  
Showing Block 1139  
(Present Block 10121)

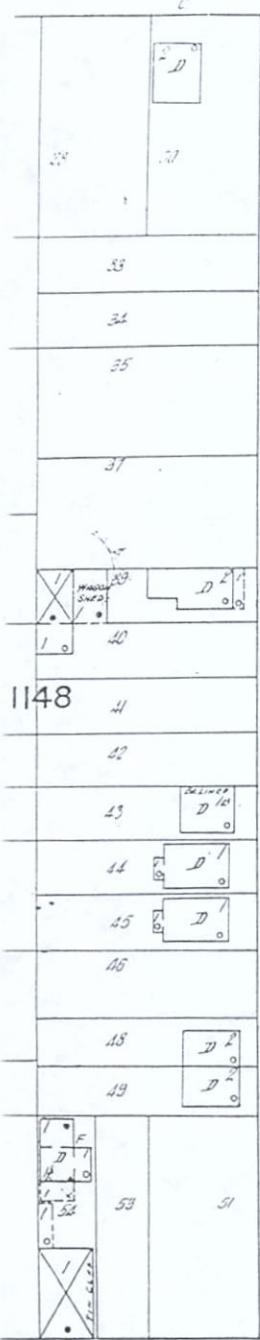


Figure 20c  
Source: Sanborn 1911:74  
Showing Block 1149  
(Present Block 10125)

BORO OF QUEENS, VOL. 6

SOUTH SIDE PARK 74

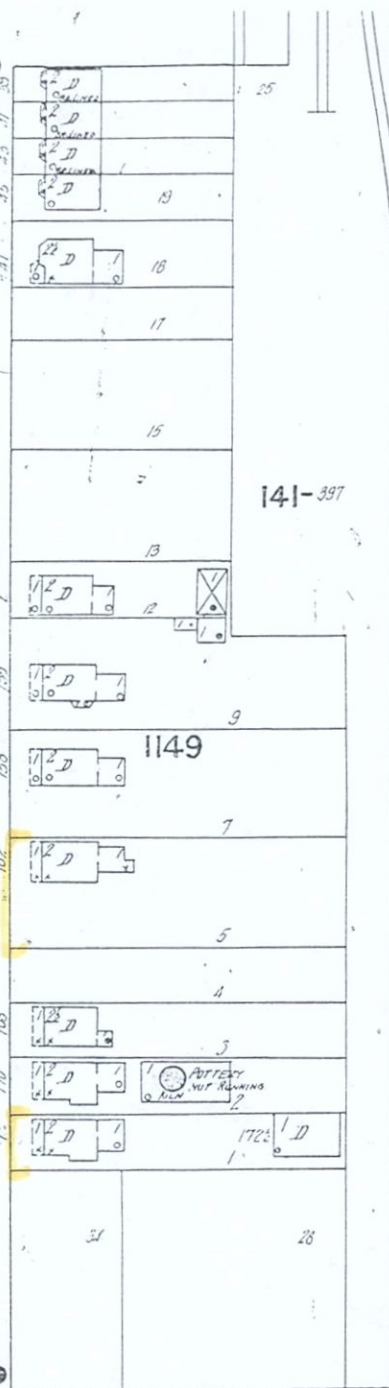
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CUMBERLAND

AV.

ORRIS



141-397

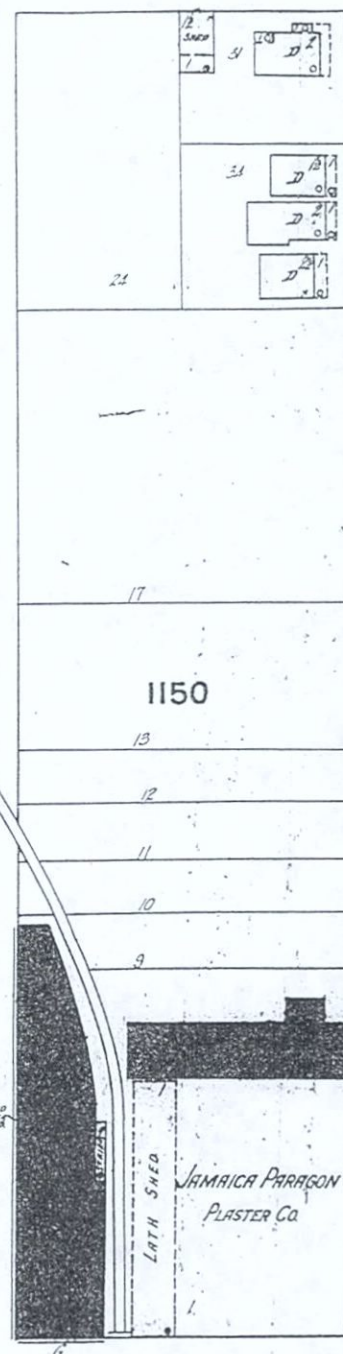
1149

1150

NOT OPENED

AV.

ILROAD



JAMAICA PARAGON  
PLASTER CO

LATH SHED

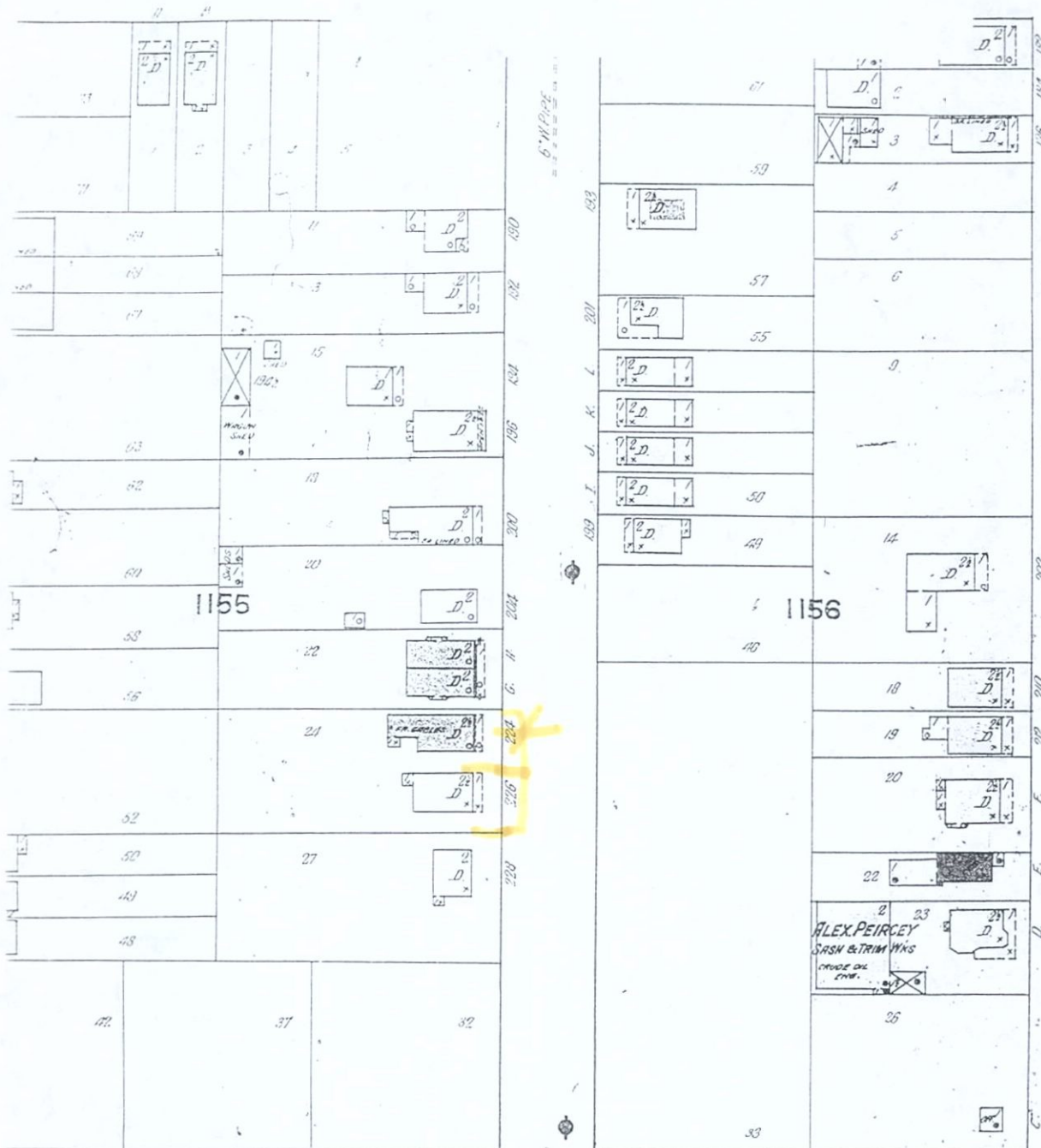
75

OSPECT

72

Figure 20d  
Source: Sanborn 1911:75  
Showing Block 1155  
(Present Block 10139)

ATLANTIC



CUMBERLAND

ION HALL

AV.

NEW YORK

B O R O . O F M A N H E T T A

B E E V E N



STATE.

UNION HALL

NEW YORK AV.

UNION SQUARE

BROWN PL.

REMSEN

78

Scale 60 Ft. to One Inch.



Figure 20e  
Source: Sanborn 1911:76  
Showing Block 2937  
(Present Block 12164)

Figure 20f  
Source: Sanborn 1912:66  
Showing Blocks 1196 and 1197  
(Present Blocks 10161 and 10162)

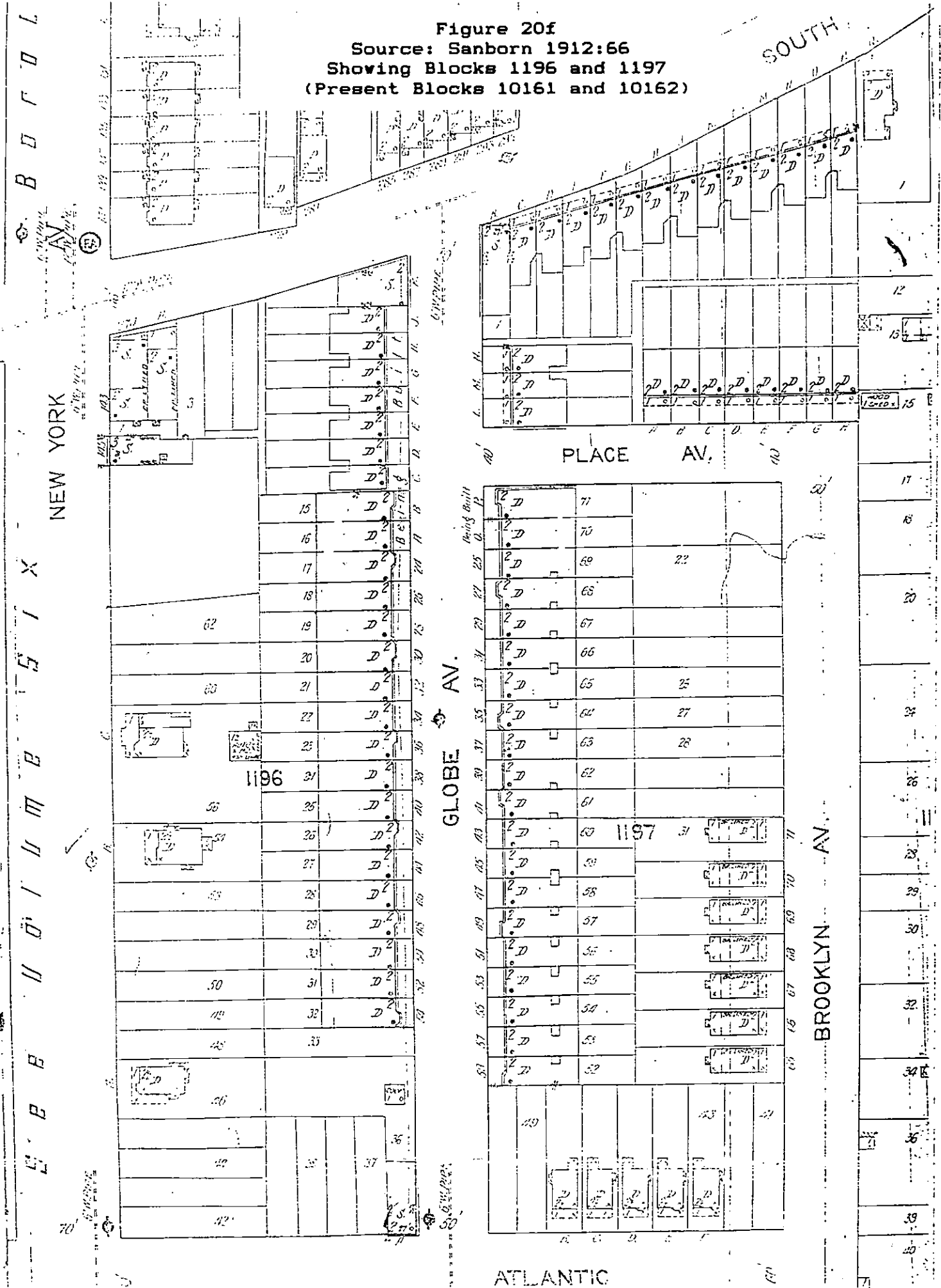


Figure 20g  
Source: Sanborn 1912:66  
Showing Blocks 1198 and 1199  
(Present Blocks 10163 and 10164)

EVERGP

SOUTH

PLACE AV.

GLOBE AV.

BROOKLYN AV.

HIGHVIEW AV.

Smith  
Case

1199

1198

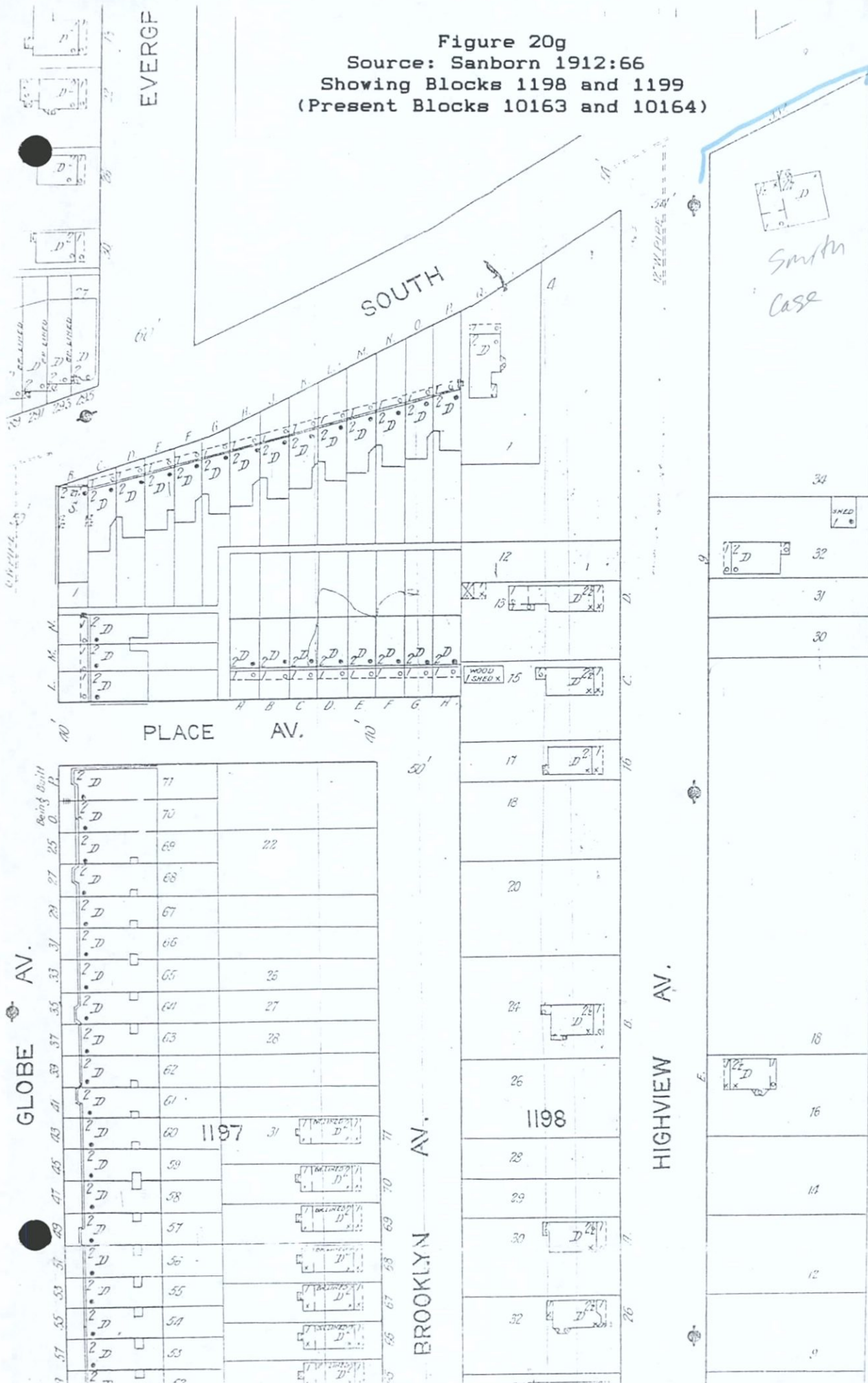


Figure 20h  
Source: Sanborn 1912:67  
Showing Block 1236  
(Present Block 10169)

66

SAMPSON

HIGHVIEW AV.

1236

63

CARMEN PL.

CUMBERLAND ST. N.W.

12" W. PIPE

35

Figure 20i  
Source: Sanborn 1912:67  
Showing Block 1234  
(Present Block 10167)

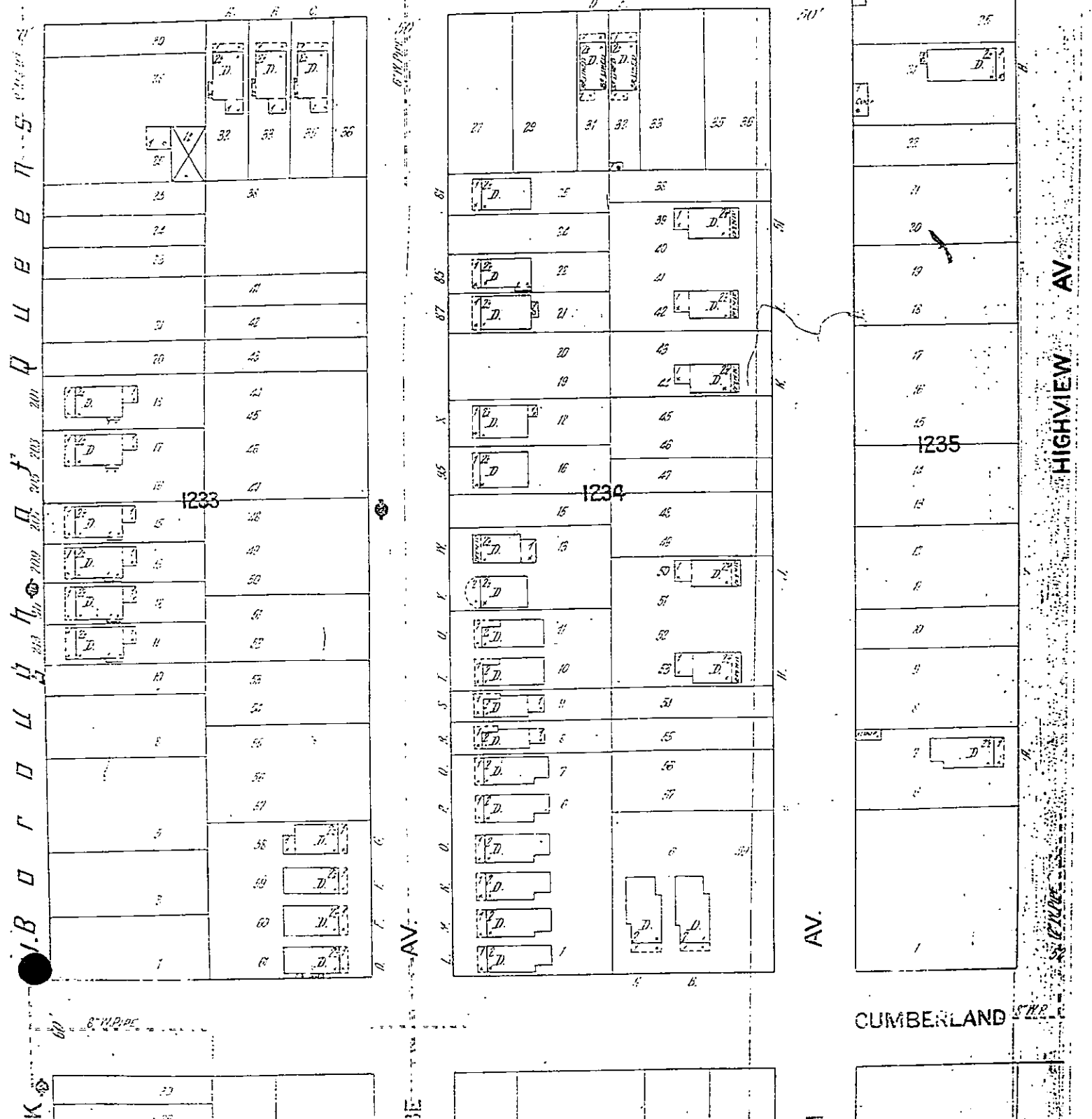
67

66

ATLANTIC

HIGHVIEW AV.

CUMBERLAND



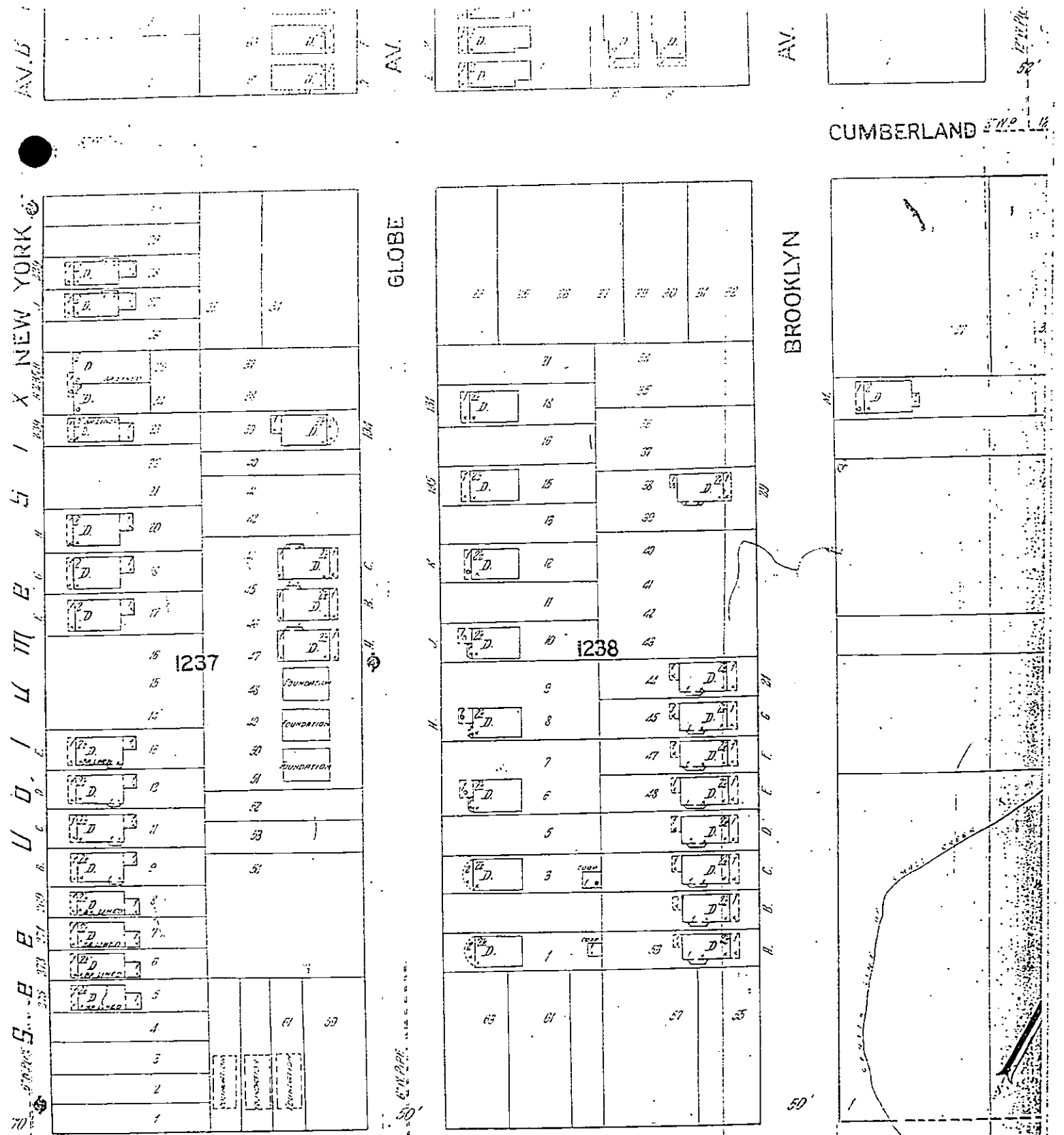


Figure 20j  
 Source: Sanborn 1912:67  
 Showing Block 1238  
 (Present Block 10172)

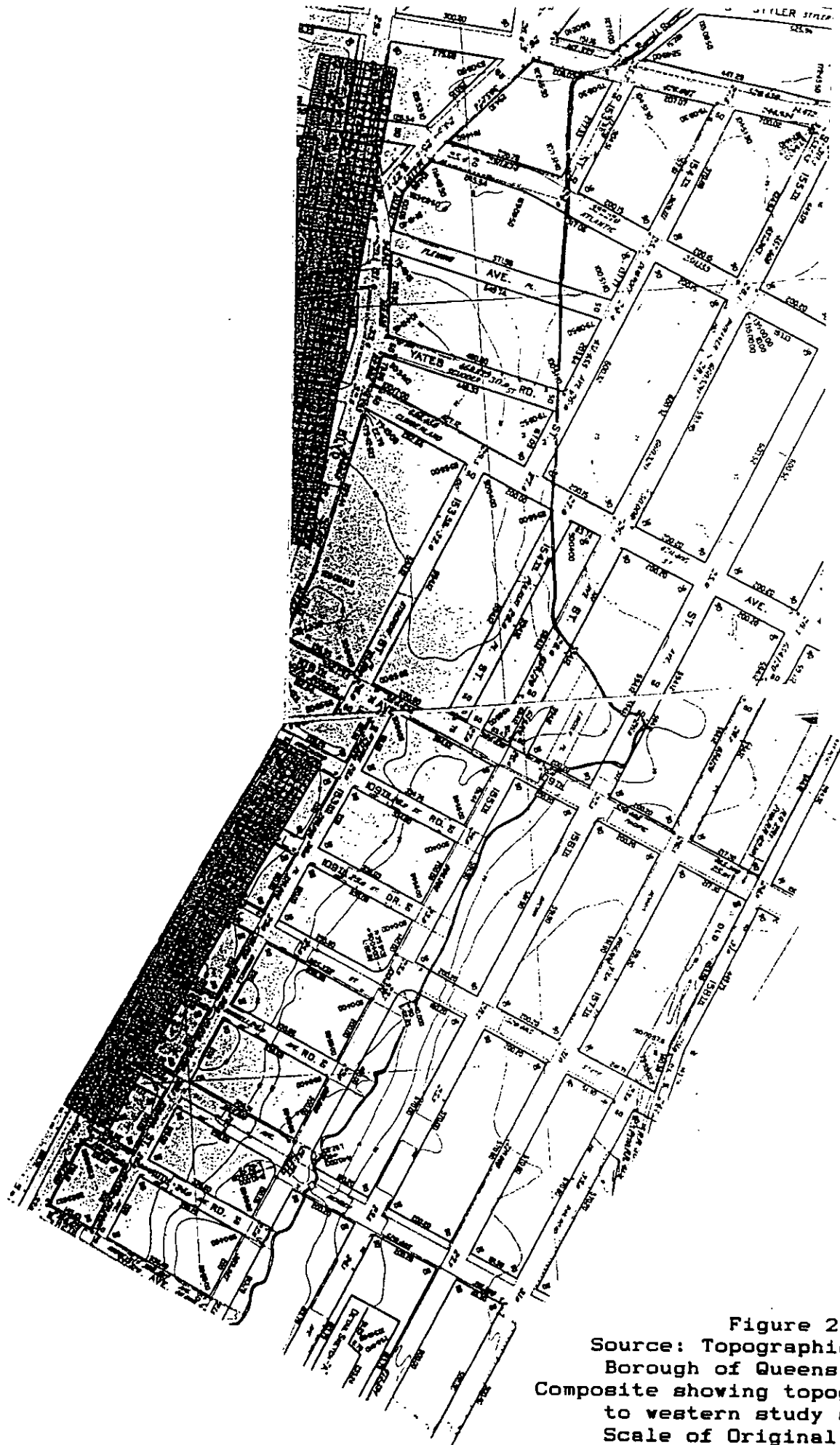


Figure 21a  
Source: Topographical Bureau,  
Borough of Queens 1916; 1917  
Composite showing topography adjacent  
to western study area stream  
Scale of Original: 1" = 200'

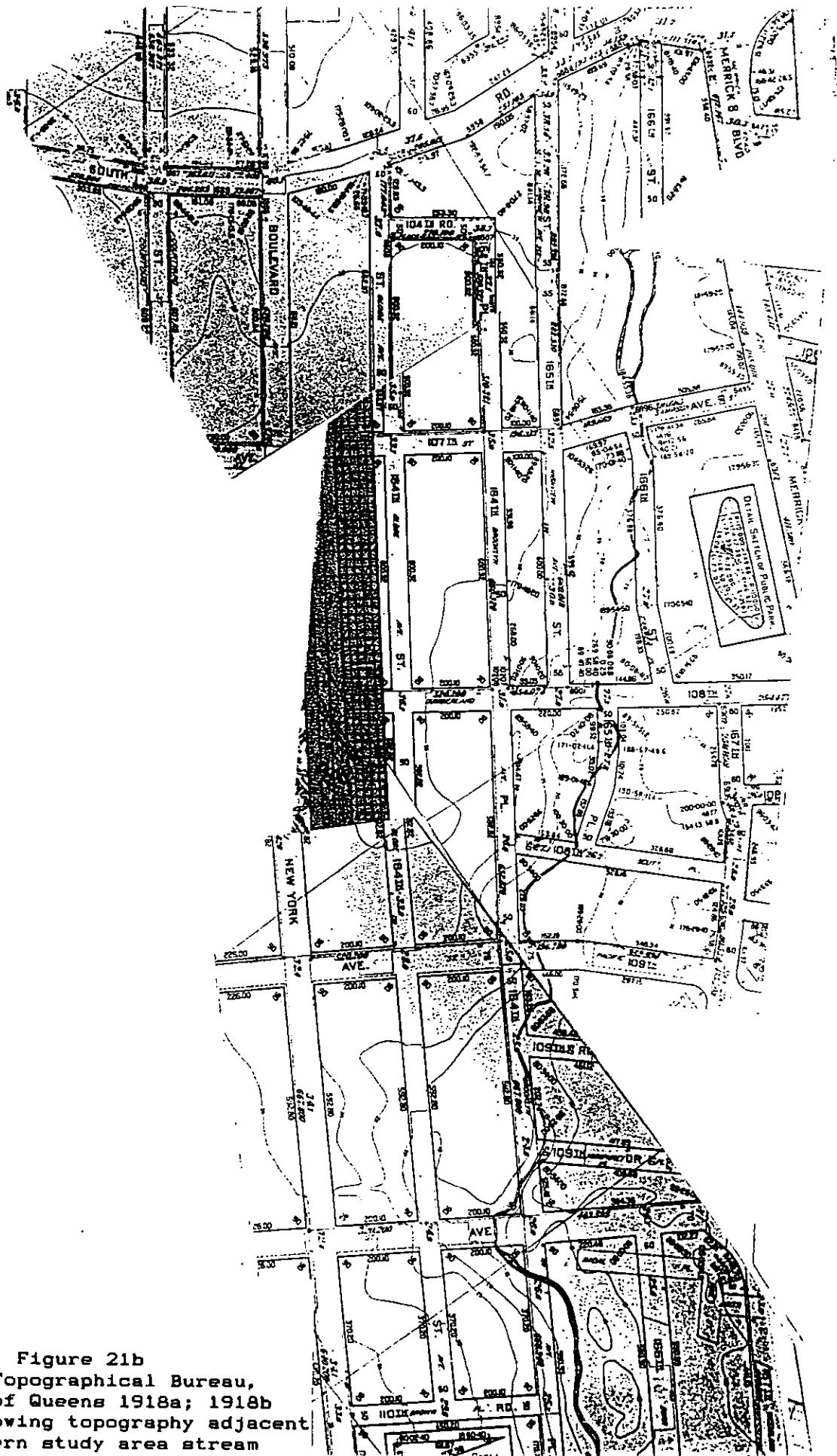
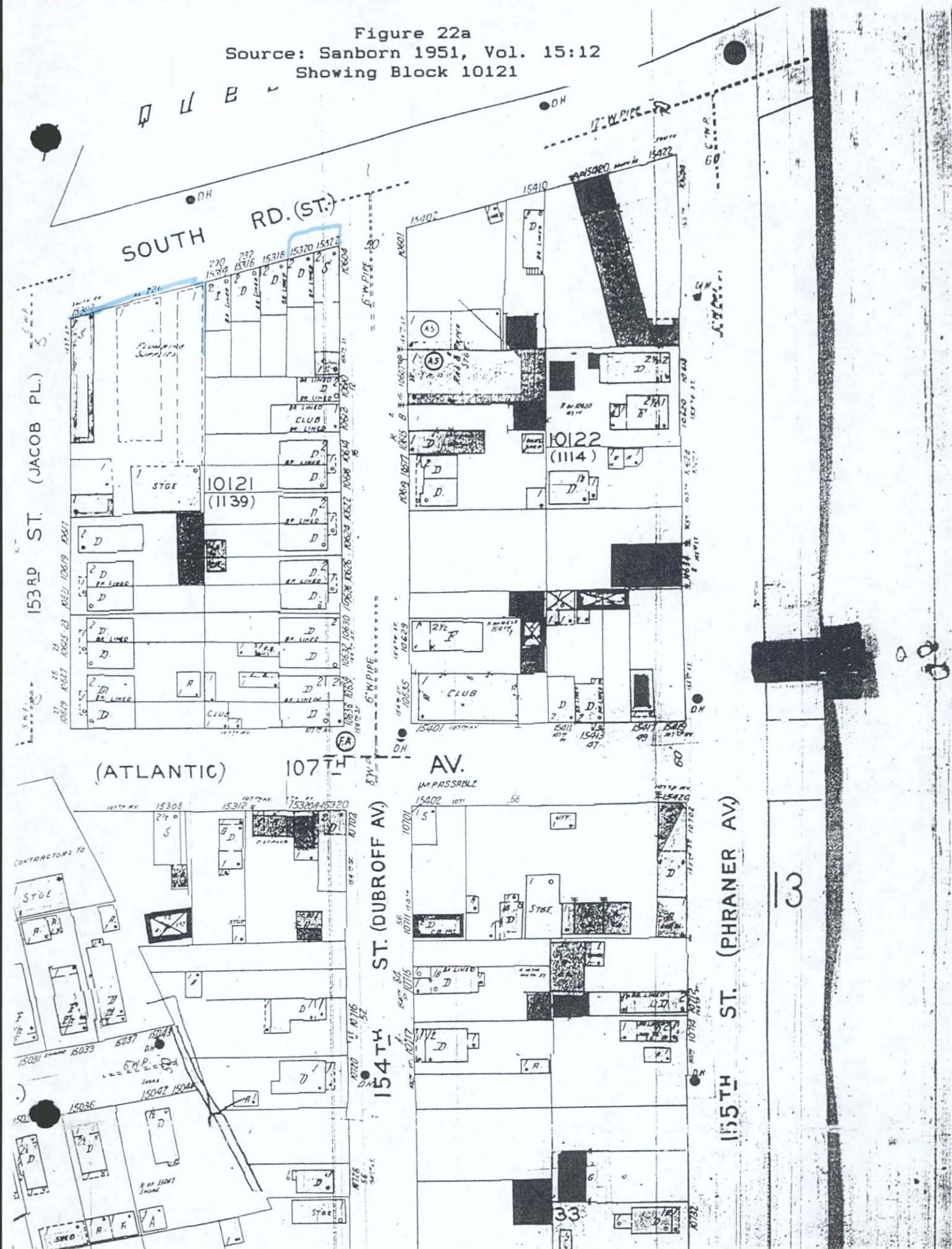


Figure 21b  
 Source: Topographical Bureau,  
 Borough of Queens 1918a; 1918b  
 Composite showing topography adjacent  
 to eastern study area stream



Q U E





10  
(71-74)

102

SOUTH SIDE PARK

Figure 22b  
Source: Sanborn 1951, Vol. 15:13  
Showing Blocks 10123 and 10134

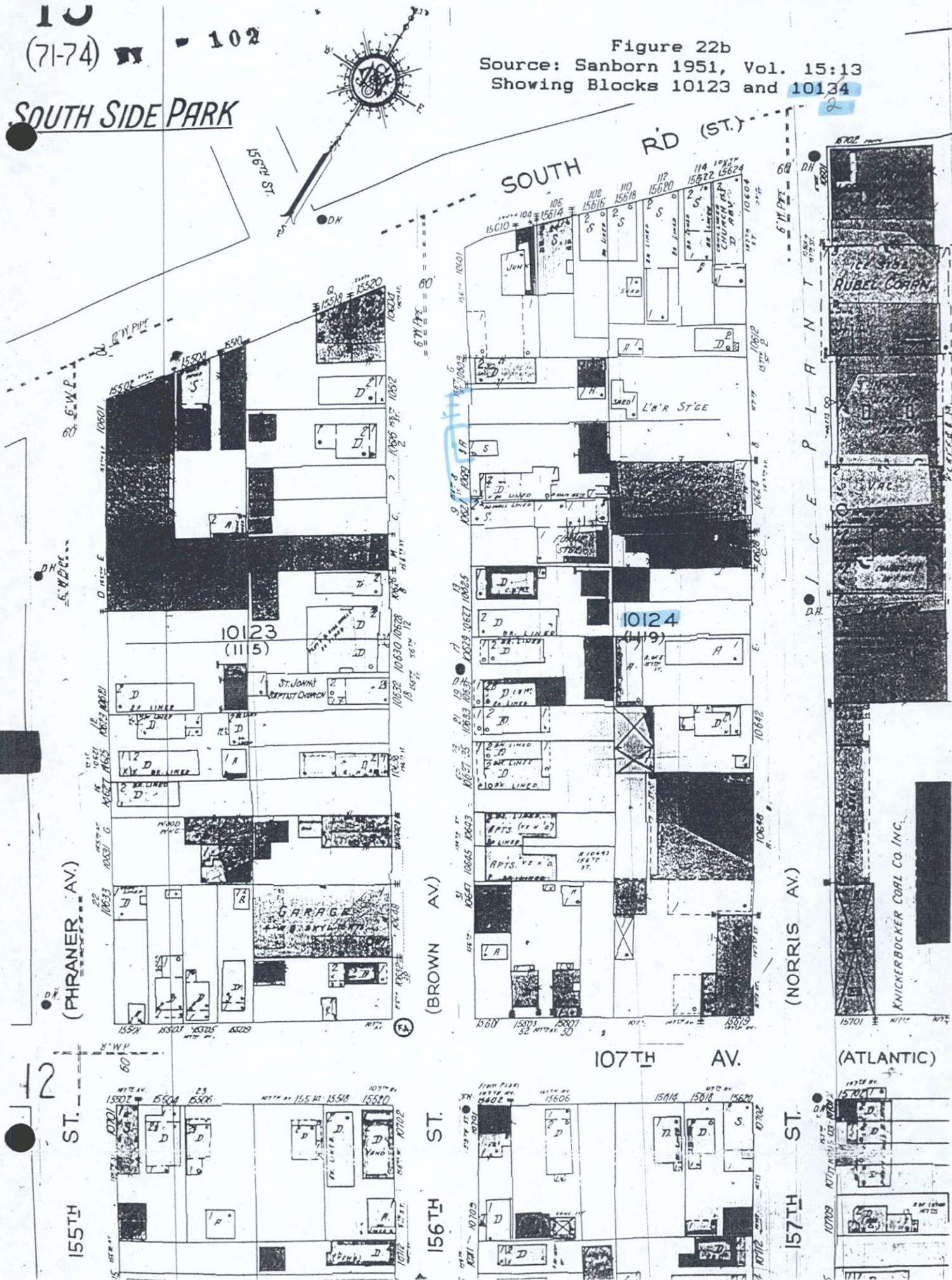




Figure 22c  
Source: Sanborn 1951, Vol. 15:13  
Showing Block 10125

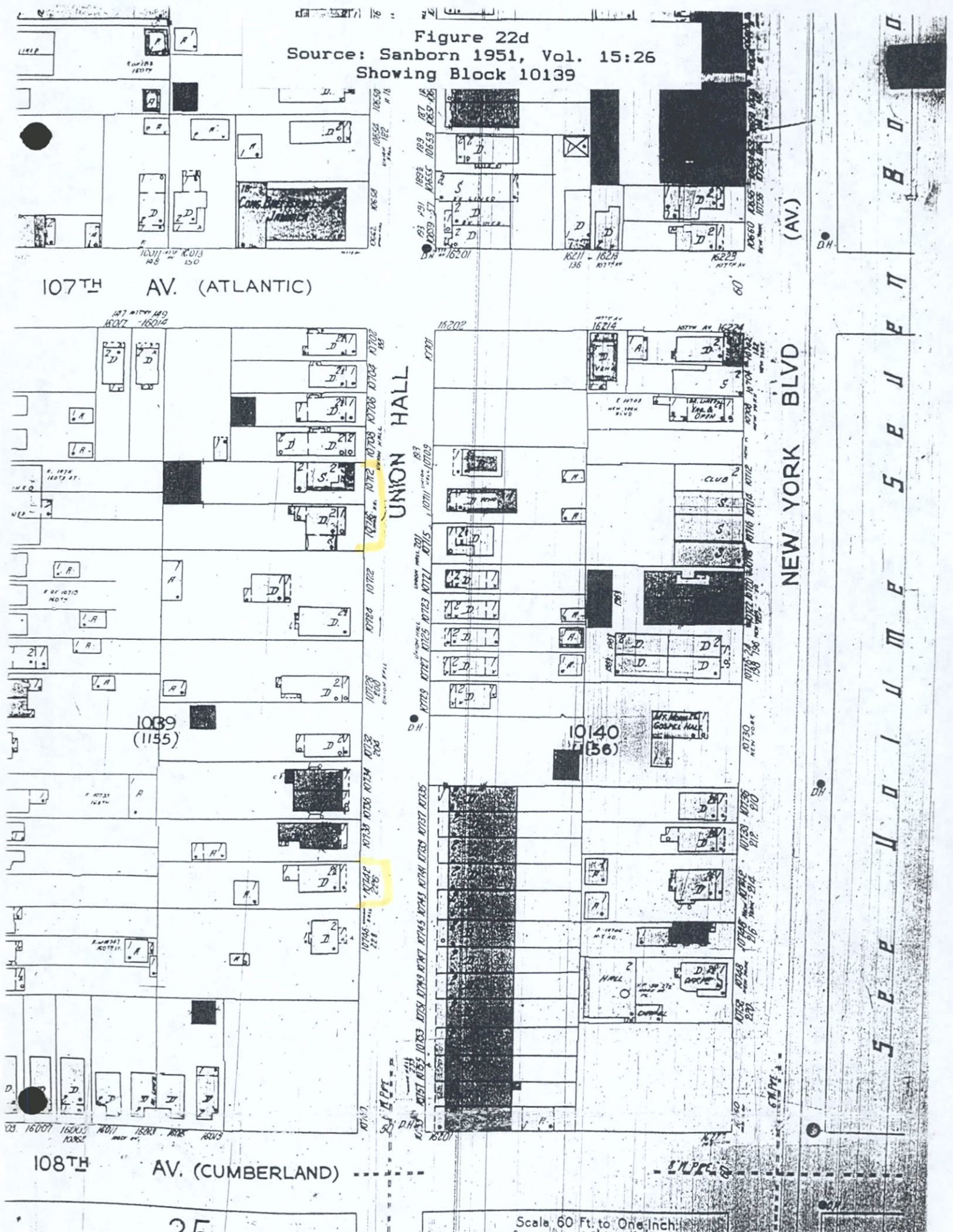
The map shows a block bounded by 107th St. to the north, 108th St. to the south, 157th St. to the west, and 158th St. to the east. The block is divided into several lots, many of which are occupied by buildings. The buildings are labeled with various numbers and letters, such as 10125, 10126, 10127, 10128, 10129, 10130, 10131, 10132, 10133, 10134, 10135, 10136, 10137, 10138, 10139, 10140, 10141, 10142, 10143, 10144, 10145, 10146, 10147, 10148, 10149, 10150, 10151, 10152, 10153, 10154, 10155, 10156, 10157, 10158, 10159, 10160, 10161, 10162, 10163, 10164, 10165, 10166, 10167, 10168, 10169, 10170, 10171, 10172, 10173, 10174, 10175, 10176, 10177, 10178, 10179, 10180, 10181, 10182, 10183, 10184, 10185, 10186, 10187, 10188, 10189, 10190, 10191, 10192, 10193, 10194, 10195, 10196, 10197, 10198, 10199, 10200. The buildings are also labeled with various letters, such as A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z. The map also shows various features such as streets, sidewalks, and utility lines. The street names are 107th St., 108th St., 157th St., and 158th St. The block is labeled 10125. The map is a Sanborn fire insurance map from 1951, Vol. 15:13, showing Block 10125.

AV. W. PIPE (CUMBERLAND)

WICHITA FALLS-ON  
PLASTER CO



Figure 22d  
Source: Sanborn 1951, Vol. 15:26  
Showing Block 10139



Scale 60 Ft. to One Inch



Figure 22e  
Source: Sanborn 1951, Vol. 15:26  
Showing Block 12164

BRINKERHOFF AV. 25 (STATE)

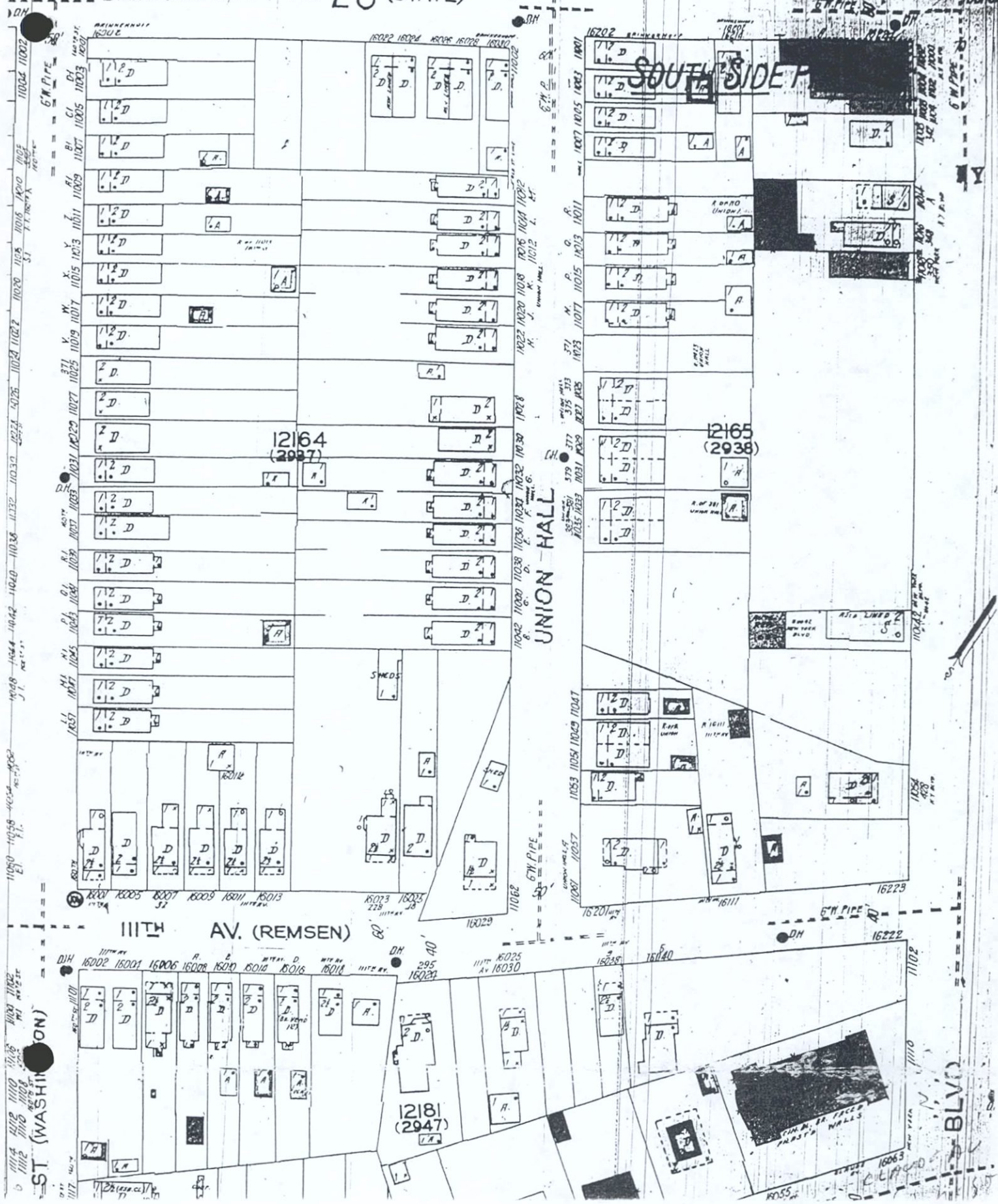


Figure 22f  
 Source: Sanborn 1951, Vol. 7:49  
 Showing Blocks 10161, 10162 and 10163

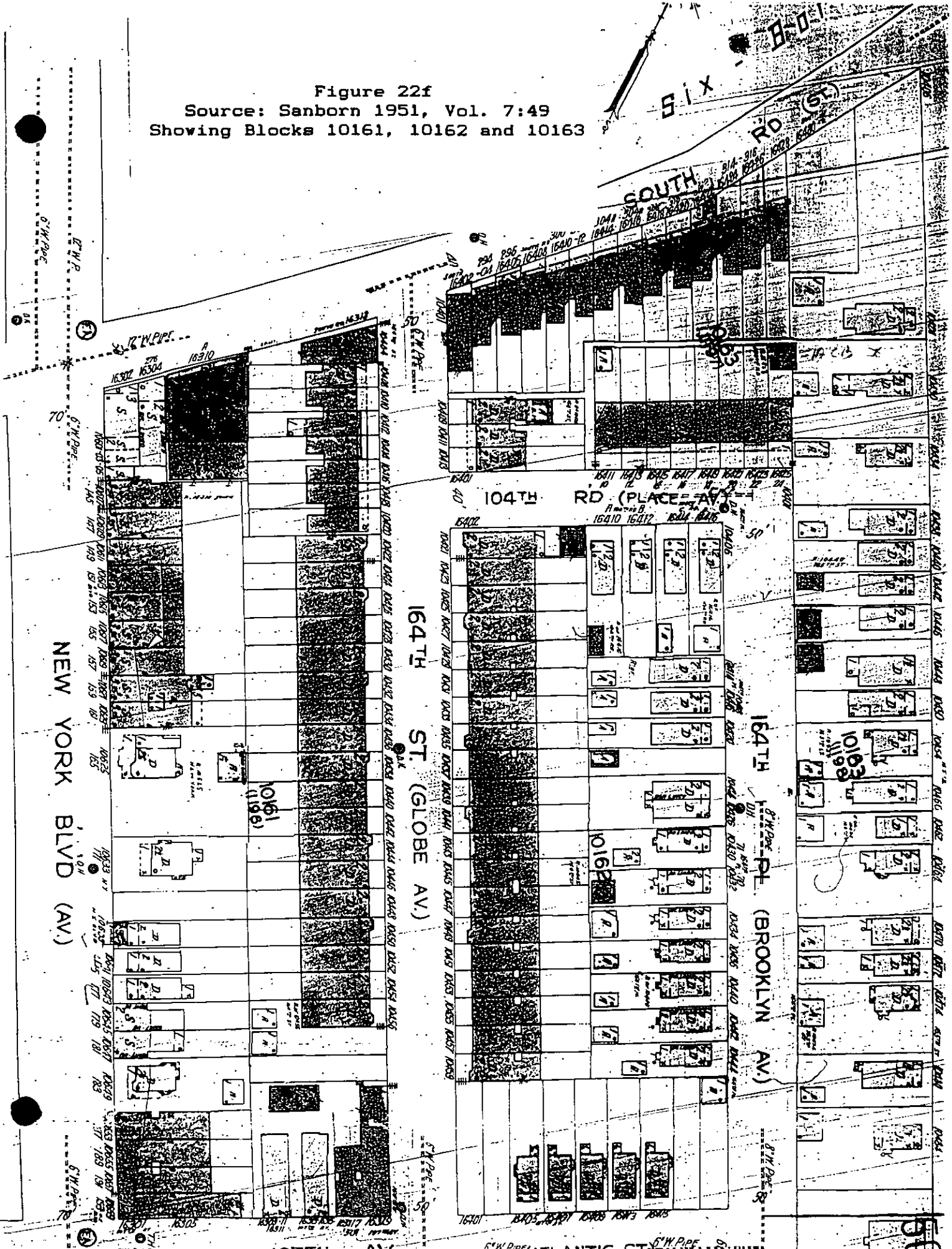




Figure 22g  
Source: Sanborn 1951, Vol. 7:49  
Showing Block 10164

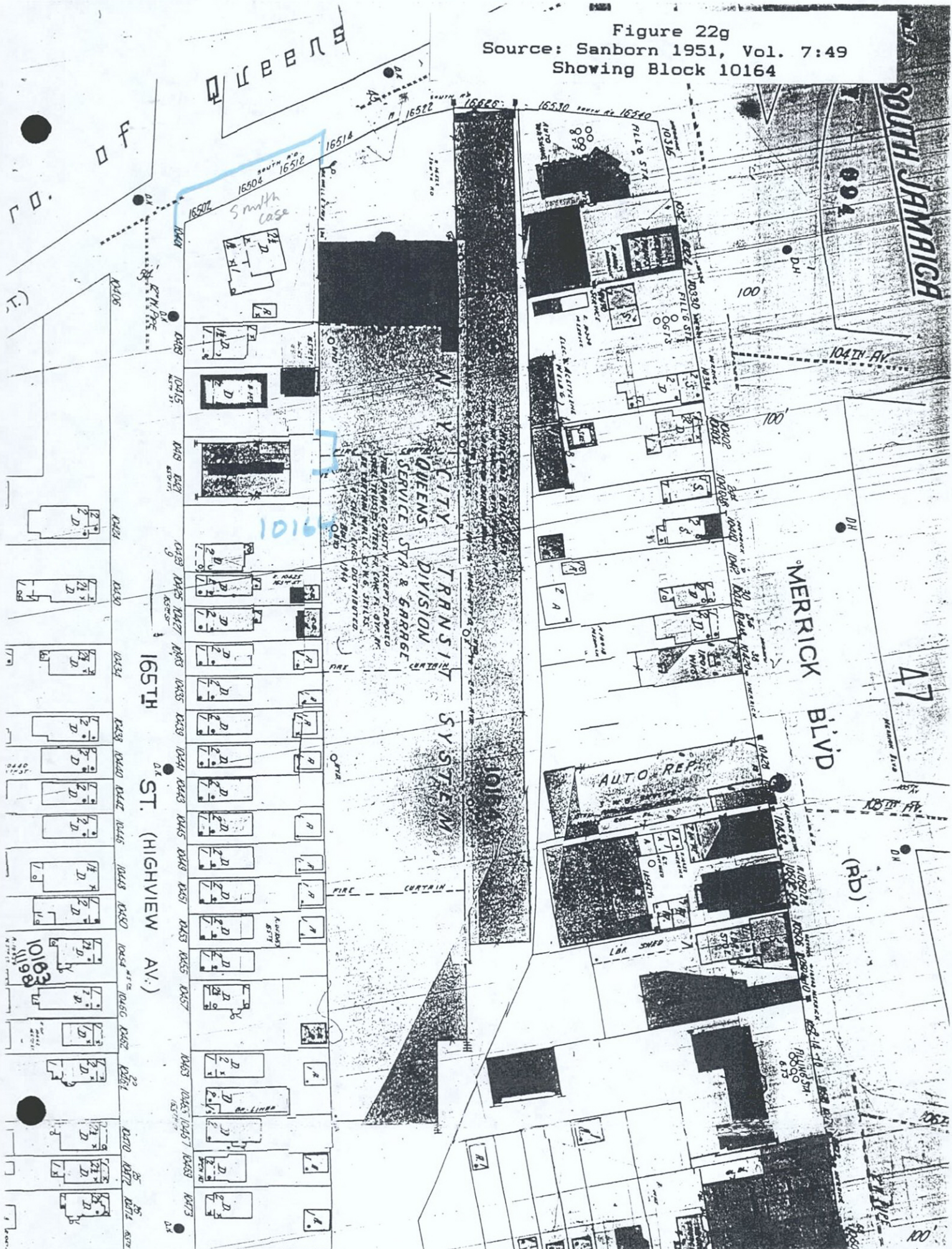
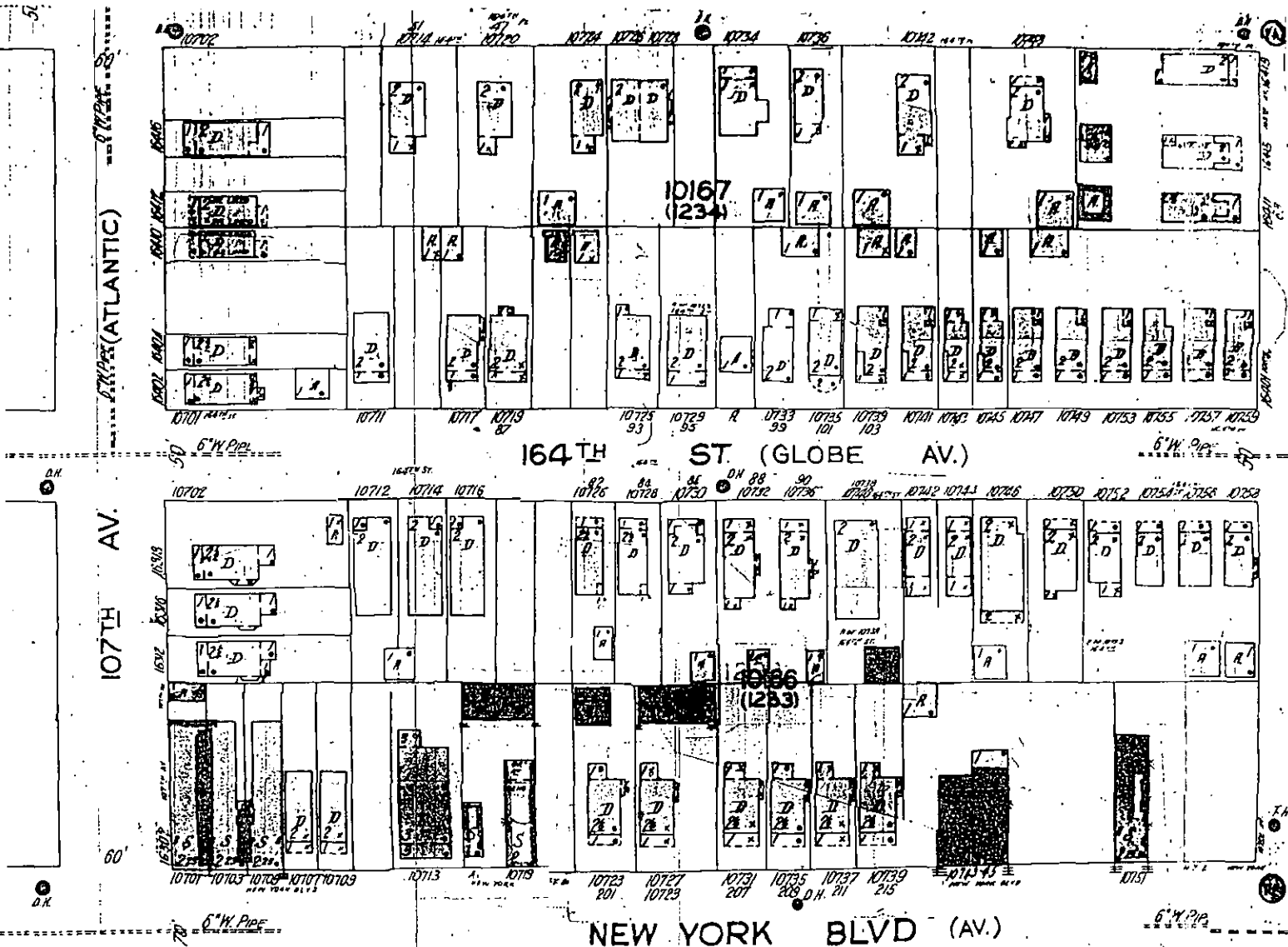
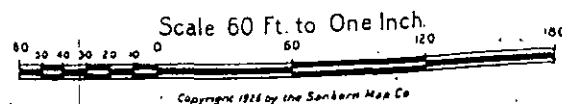




Figure 221  
Source: Sanborn 1951, Vol. 7:50  
Showing Block 10167



See Volume Fifteen - Boro. of Queens





49

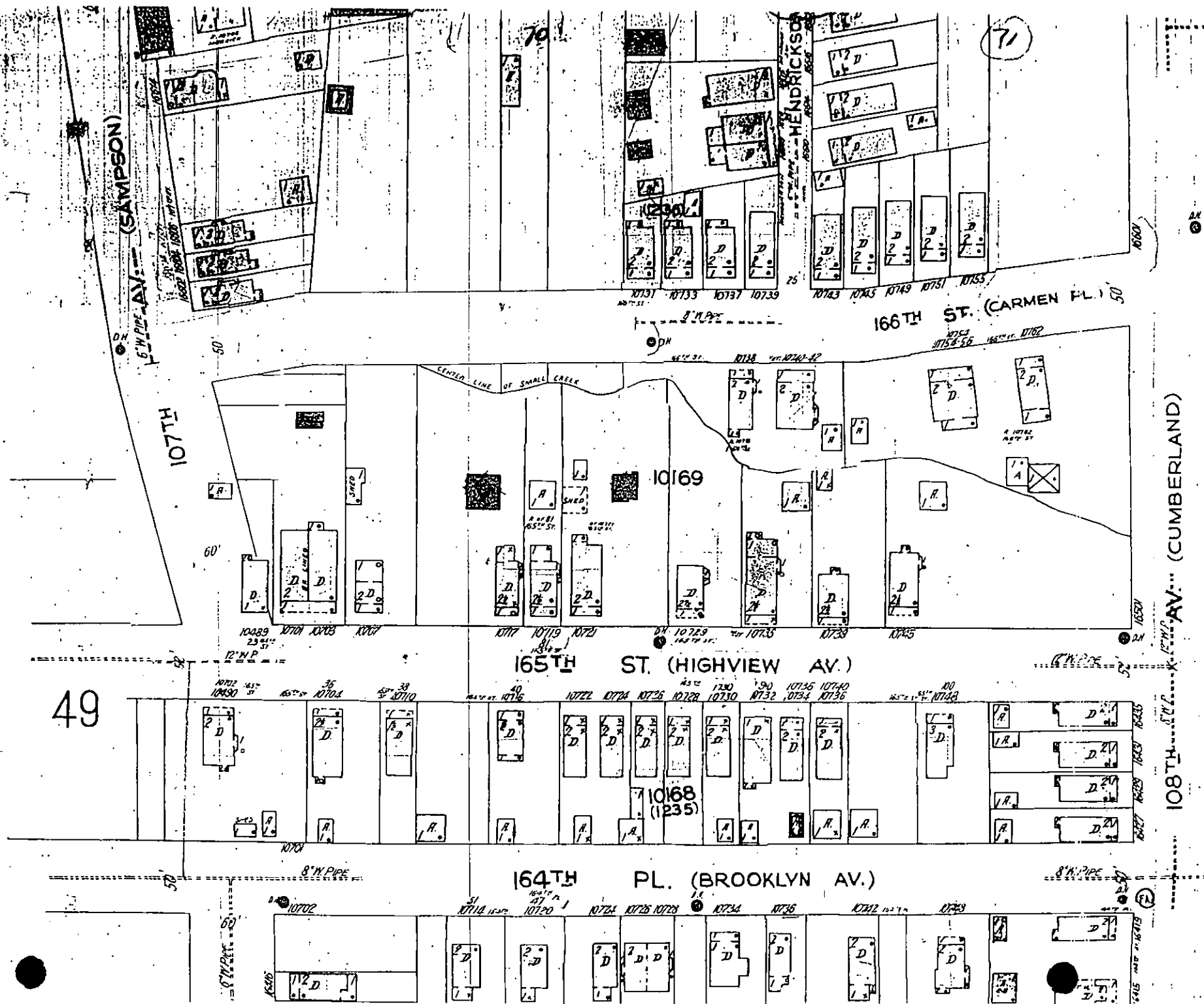
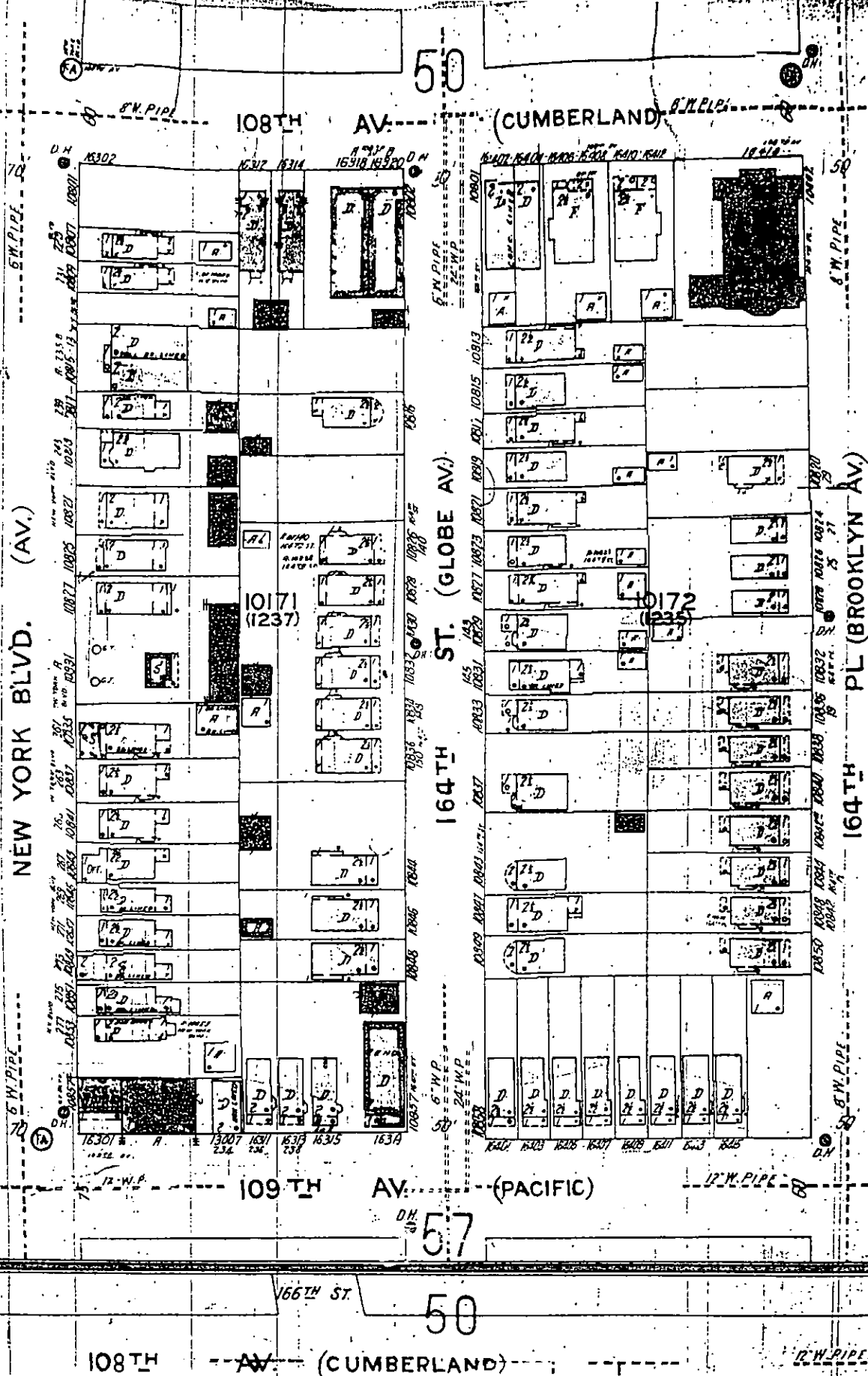


Figure 22j  
Source: Sanborn 1951, Vol. 7:51  
Showing Block 10172

See Volume Fifteen Boro. of Queens



51



Figure 23a  
 Source: Belcher-Hyde 1989  
 Portion of Study Area Including Block 10121 (1139)  
 Scale of Original: 1" = 160'





Figure 23b  
Source: Belcher-Hyde 1989  
Portion of Study Area Including Blocks 10123, 10124 and 10125 (1149)  
Scale of Original: 1" = 160'





Figure 23c  
Source: Belcher-Hyde 1989  
Portion of Study Area Including Block 10139  
Scale of Original: 1" = 160'





Figure 23d  
Source: Belcher-Hyde 1989  
Portion of Study Area Including Block 12164 (2937)  
Scale of Original: 1" = 160'





Figure 23e  
Source: Belcher-Hyde 1989  
Showing Blocks in Eastern Portion of Study Area  
Scale of Original: 1" = 160'



Figure 24a  
1922 Photograph of Bergen/Hanna House  
Source: New York Public Library  
Eugene L. Armbruster Collection





Figure 24b  
 Photographs of Denton/Phraner House  
 Top 1922; Bottom 1929  
 Source: New York Public Library  
 Eugene L. Armbruster Collection



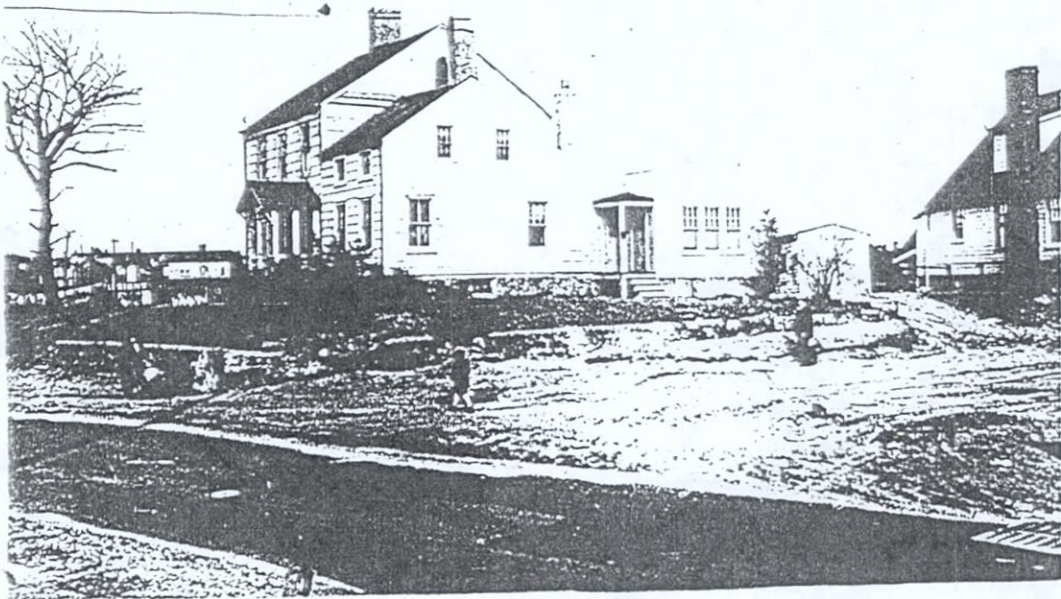
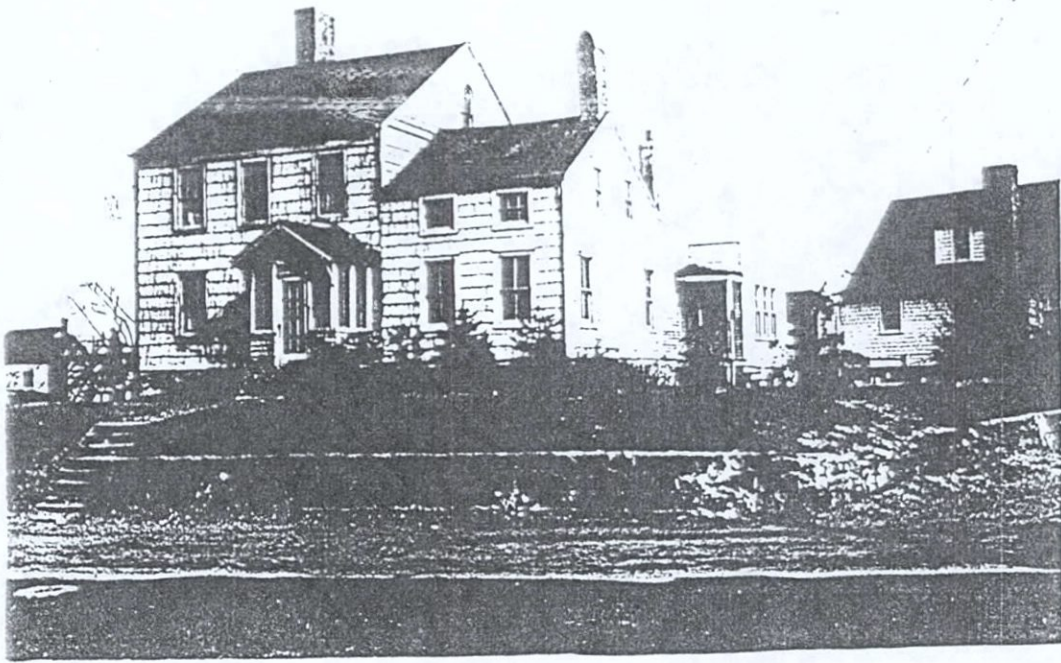


Figure 24c  
1932 Photographs of the Case House  
Source: New York Public Library  
P.L. Sperr Collection





**SOUTH JAMAICA I URP  
Fourth Amendment**

**LEGEND**

— HOUSING SITE

X SITES TO BE DELETED

Figure 26a  
Location of Archaeologically  
Sensitive Lots  
Western Portion of Study Area

 Sensitive Lot





Figure 26b  
Location of Archaeologically  
Sensitive Lots  
Eastern Portion of Study Area

▨ Sensitive Lot











~~PLATES~~





Plate 1  
Block 10123, Lots 58, 61 and 64  
Smith/Bergen/Hanna Farmhouse Site  
View Northeast from 153rd Street



Plate 2  
Block 10123, Lots 70 and 71  
Smith/Bergen/Hanna Outbuilding Site  
View South from South Road





Plate 3  
Case Farmstead Outbuilding Site  
View Northeast from 165th Street  
Brick Structure at Left on Block 10164, Lot 34  
Outbuilding Site is North of Fence Between Building  
and NYCTA Garage in Background





Plate 4  
Block 10124, Lot 49  
View Northeast from 156th Street  
Brick Structure at Left on Lot 52



Plate 5  
Block 10139, Lot 26  
View West from Union Hall Street





Plate 6  
Block 10139, Lots 11 and 13  
View West from Union Hall Street

6.5 of recent  
land fill  
on this  
site





Plate 7  
Block 10125, Lot 120  
Showing Standing Structure on Lot 120 at Center of Photograph  
View Northeast from 157th Street



Plate 8  
Block 10125, Lot 116  
Showing Foundation at Left of Photograph  
View East from 157th Street





Plate 9  
Block 10123, Lot 12  
View Northwest from 156th Street





Plate 10  
Block 10163, Lot 63  
View West from 165th Street





Plate 11  
Block 10164, Lot 16  
View East from 165th Street





Plate 12  
Block 10169, Lot 23  
View East from 165th Street





Plate 13  
Block 10169, Lots 8 and 10  
View Northeast from 165th Street





Plate 14  
Block 10169, Lot 94  
View Northwest from 166th Street  
Lot 94 in Foreground - Flat Area West of 166th Street;  
Showing Lots 8 and 10 on Sloping Ground in Background





Plate 15  
Block 10121, Lots 79 and 80  
View West from 154th Street





Plate 16  
Block 12164, Lot 67  
View North from 111th Avenue





Plate 17  
Block 10167, Lot 21  
View East from 164th Street Showing Foundation





Plate 18  
Block 10172, Lots 43 and 45  
View Southwest from 164th Place





Plate 19  
Block 10167, Lot 50  
View Northwest from 164th Place Showing Foundation





Plate 20  
Block 10167, Lots 39 and 41  
View West from 164th Place





Plate 21  
Block 10162, Lot 43, Showing Standing Structure  
View Northwest from Corner of 107th Avenue and 164th Place



APPENDIX A  
SUBDIVISION AND PRESENT STUDY AREA STREET NAMES

Present  
Street Name

153rd Street  
154th Street  
155th Street  
156th Street  
157th Street  
158th Street  
159th Street  
160th Street  
Union Hall Street  
Guy R. Brewer Blvd  
164th Street  
164th Place  
165th Street  
166th Street

South Road  
104th Road  
107th Avenue  
108th Avenue  
109th Avenue  
110th Avenue  
111th Avenue

Subdivision  
Street Name

Jacob Place  
Dubroff Avenue  
Phraner Avenue  
Brown Avenue  
Norris Avenue  
Railroad Avenue  
Prospect Avenue  
Washington Street  
Union Hall Street  
New York Avenue  
Globe Avenue  
Brooklyn Avenue  
Highview Avenue  
Carman Place

South Street  
Place Avenue  
Atlantic Street  
Cumberland Street  
Pacific Street  
State Street  
Remsen Street

APPENDIX B  
SUMMARY OF OWNERSHIP/OCCUPATION HISTORY  
ARCHAEOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE PROPERTIES



# I. FARMSTEADS

## A. Smith/Bergen/Hanna Farmstead

Date	Liber/Page or Other Record	Grantor	Grantee Owner or Occupant	Comments
1767	Ownership Map		Peter Smith	50 Acres
1810	Census		John Smith?	
5/7/1817	GG/446 Mentioned in Boundary Description		Benjamin I Smith	
1820	Census		Benjamin I Smith	
3/19/1821	211/11	Benjamin I Smith and wife, Maria (Jamaica)	Abraham Bergen (same town)	12 acres/w buildings/oth tracts
1830	Census		Abraham Bergen	
1/1/1835	HH/23 Boundary Description		Abraham Bergen	Property & Dwelling Mentioned
1842	Map		Abrahm. Bergen	House/2 outbuildings
1843	Town of Jamaica Assessments		Abram. Bergen	50 acres
1852	Map		Bergen	house/2 outbuildings
1859	Map		A. Bergen	
3/1/1864	211/9	Execs of Estate Abraham Bergen	Charles A. Canavello (Brooklyn)	12 acres/w. buildings/oth tracts
3/11/1864	211/314	Charles A. Canavello	Francis McHugh (Jamaica Village)	" "
7/25/1866	244/84	Francis McHugh	Henry/Rosina Hanna (New York)	12a/farm/ buildings

1868	Map	Henry Hanna	House/2 outbuildings
1873	Map	Henry Hanna	
1870	Census	Henry Hanna	
1891	Map	H. Hanna	15 acres/ house/2 outbuildings
1900	Census	Henry Hanna	
1902	Tax Records	Rosanna Hanna	16a/1 story 10x30/1 story 20x40 Barn/ 1 story 20x20 Barn
6/27/1905	1375/267 Frederick & Caroline Hanna	Jacob S. Dubroff Jamaica	16 acres

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B. Braine/Smith/Powell/Phraner/Case Farmstead

Date	Liber/Page or Other Record	Grantor	Grantee Owner or Occupant	Comments
6/9/1762	D/378	John Denton (Jamaica)	Thomas Braine (Jamaica)	43 acres
1800	Ownership Map		Thomas Braine	43 acres
1810	Census		"Noar" Smith	
1820	Census		Noah Smith	
5/1/1826	V/29	Noah Smith & Maria (wife) (Jamaica)	Sarah Troup (Jamaica)	40 acres/ dwelling house
5/1/1830	AA/9	Sarah Troup	Charles Leech (Jamaica)	" "
1/1/1835	HH/20	Charles Leech	Nathaniel F. Waring	" "
11/2/1835	MM/343	Nathaniel F. Waring (Brooklyn)	Hannah Brown (New York)	" " & other tracts

6/13/1837	SS/316	Hanna Brown	Francis S. Brown	Creek west to N.Y. Avenue
1842	Map		Wm B & F S Brown	House/1 outbuilding
10/2/1849	80/488	Commissioners for Loaning Money (Queens)	Stephen Powell	Creek&Leech Farm to N.Y. Avenue (Conklin Avenue)
1850	Census		Stephen Powell	
1852	Map		Powell	House/no outbuildings shown
3/1/1858	158/430	Stephen Powell	John Phraner	50 acres
1859	Map		Jno Phraner	
1860	Census		John Phraner	
9/12/1865	230/414	John Phraner (widower)	John Case (New York)	15 acres (east part of J. Phraner farm)
1868	Map		Est. John Case, desc.	House/2 outbuildings
1870	Census		Ida Case	
1873	Map		John Case est.	
1880	Census		Ida Case John Case	
1891	Map		Est. J. Case, Dec.	14 3/4 acres House/2 outbuildings
12/19/1892	cited in 1125/466	William B. Case Marie E. Parks	Erwin Case	Partition of John Case Est
12/19/1892	cited in 1197/85	Erwin C. Case Marie E. Parks	William B. Case	Partition of John Case Est
3/21/1898	1183/387	Erwin B. Case & Carrie (wife)	Margareth E. Meier	lots 129-132* (Jamaica Village)
1902	Tax Records Lot 125 (210x111)		Frank Meier	2 story/25x35 w. ext & Barn/ 1 story/40x18**

\*115' on Highview Ave and 110 feet along South Street - Includes house site



C. Abraham/Charles Debevoise Farmstead

Date	Liber/Page or Other Record	Grantor	Grantee Owner or Occupant	Comments
2/28/1861	186/51	John Phraner and wife (Mary)	Abraham Debevoise (Brooklyn)	25 1/2 acres? (west part of J. Phraner)
1868	Map		Abraham Debevoise	house/ 2 outbuildings
1870	Census		Abraham Debevoise	
1873	Map		Abraham Debevoise, Res.	
1880	Census		Abraham Debeboise	
1891	Map		A. Debevoise	24 acres/ house/2 outbuildings
6/30/1898	1193/182	Charles C. Debevoise	William F. Wycoff	34.5 acres (excluding A. Dbv. house lot
1902	Tax Records		C.C. DuBois (sic)	21 acres/lot 1 2 story/25x35 1 story/20x30 Barn/1 story 40x50 Barn
1902	Tax Records		Jas. Duryea	3 acres/lot 7 2 story/45x30
3/1/1905	1359/76	William F. Wycoff & Cornelia (wife)	Globe Land Co.	34.5 acres noted above

D. Denton/Phraner Farmstead

1. Fifty Acre Tract

Date	Liber/Page or Other Record	Grantor	Grantee Owner or Occupant	Comments
3/22/1764	Boundary Description E/214		Amos Denton	
3/8/1778	Boundary Description E/216		Amos Denton	
1790	Census		Amos Denton	
1800	Census		Amos Denton	
1810	Census		Amos Denton	
5/7/1817	GG/446 (Partion Deed)	James Denton (Jamaica)	Amos Denton (Jamaica)	50 Acres between 150A and Smith/ Bergen tracts
1/1/1835	HH/23	Amos Denton & Patience (wife)	Nathaniel F Waring Brooklyn	" " Phraner Dwelling House Mentioned

2. One Hundred and Fifty Acre Tract

3/22/1764	E/214	William Denton (Jamaica/Yeoman)	Thomas Denton (Blacksmith)	150 Acres/Oth Tracts
4/8/1778	E/216	Execs of Estate Thomas Denton	Richard Deane (New York/Distiller)	" "
5/7/1817	GG/446 Boundary Description		Zaharias Kuypers	
5/3/1820	R/24	Zacharias H. Kuypers (Town of Jamaica/ Minister)	Cornelius Suydam Oyster Bay	" "
11/8/1820	cited in T/33	Cornelius Suydam	Thomas Wickes	" "

8/20/1824	T/33	Van Wyck Wickes	Eliphalet Wickes	"	"
4/21/1826	U/404	Eliphalet Wickes (Jamaica)	Gasper Phraner (Jamaica/mason)	"	"

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### 3. Brown "Subdivision"

11/2/1835	MM/343	Nathaniel F. Waring & Wife (Brooklyn)	Hannah Brown (New York)	150 acre and 50 acre tracts as above & other tracts.
4/27/1837	RR/364	Hannah Brown	Gasper Phraner (Jamaica)	Tract bordering South Stret as shown in SS/317
6/13/1837	SS/316	Hanna Brown	William Brown	Western Part of Denton property except for above
1840	Census		Jacob Phraner?	

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### 4. Phraner/Debevoise Farm

5/1/1841	55/196	William Brown Edmund Brown Francis Brown (New York)	Gasper Phraner (Jamaica)	Same as above
1842	Map		Gasper Phraner, Mason	House/ Outbuilding
1843	Town of Jamaica Assessment Roll		Gasper Phraner	70 acres/H&L
1850	Census		Gasper Phraner	
1852	Map		Phraner	House/ Outbuilding
2/1/1854	114/31	Gasper Phraner	Charles DeBevoise (Bushwick)	65 acres inc. 1837 and 1841 tracts above
1859	Map		Debevoise	
1868	Map		Abraham Debevoise	House/ Outbuilding
1873	Map		Abraham Debevoise	



3/1/1887	lease	Jennie A. Duryea	Hugh Hession	tract noted
	through	Annie D. Eldert		below/right
	5/18/1891			to occupy
	cited in			
	854/470			

1891	Map		A. Debevoise	23 acres/ house/ outbuilding
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1/13/1891	854/470	Jennie A. Duryea	Edwin H Brown	(RR to Hanna
		Annie D. Eldert	Henry D. Norris	tract)
			George H. Chinnock	
			David L. Hardenbrook	

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## II. SUBDIVISION LOTS

### A. Jamaica Homestead Association/South Side Park Subdivision

1. Block 10139 (Union Hall Street)  
Water Available - 1904

a. Lot 11 - Present Lot Size - 33 x 144  
Present Use - Vacant Lot  
"South Side Park" Subdivision Block 7/Lot 77  
1871 Lot Size - 66 x 150  
1902 Lot Size - 33 x 150

Date	Liber/Page or Other Record	Grantor	Grantee or Owner	Comments
8/14/1871	353/377	Leopold Gusthal (New York)	Elias C. Hendrickson Inc. James Creed (Jamaica)	Lots 77 and 77a
7/25/1876	490/124	James Creed & Wife	Bernardus Hendrickson	1/2 interest (Jamaica Village)
7/26/1877	509/398	Benjamin Waldron & Wife (New York)	Bernardus Hendrickson	1/2 interest
5/1/1893	974/71	Execs. of Estate Bernardus Hendrickson (Town of Jamaica)	Emiline L. Thompson (New York)	North 1/2 Lot 77 (33x (150)
1900	Census		George Thompson	
1902	Tax Record		E.L. Thompson	2 story/18x28

1911                      Tax Record                      E. L. Thompson                      "                      "

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b. Lot 13 - Present Lot Size - 33 x 144  
Present Use - Vacant Lot  
"South Side Park" Subdivision Block 7/Lot 77a  
1871 Lot Size - 66 x 150  
1902 Lot Size - 33 x 150

Date	Liber/Page or Other Record	Grantor	Grantee or Owner	Comments
8/14/1871	353/377	Leopold Gusthal (New York)	Elias C. Hendrickson Inc. James Creed (Jamaica)	Lots 77 and 77a
7/25/1876	490/124	James Creed & Wife	Bernardus Hendrickson	1/2 interest (Jamaica Village)
7/26/1877	509/398	Benjamin Waldron & Wife (New York)	Bernardus Hendrickson	1/2 interest
5/15/1893	974/86	Execs. of Estate Bernardus Hendrickson (Town of Jamaica)	Earnest L. Battee (Village of Jamaica)	South 1/2 Lot 77 (77a/ (33x150)
11/21/1898	1212/44	Earnest L. Battee	James Cox	South 1/2 Lot 77
1900	Census		James Cox	
1902	Tax Record		E. Baeter (sic)	2 story/18x28
1910	Census		Frederick Malmros	Renter
1911	Tax Record		Dobrosh Shapiro	2 story/18x28

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c. Lot 26 - Present Lot Size - 34 x 144  
Present Use - Vacant Lot  
"South Side Park" Subdivision Block 7/Lot 81  
1890 Lot Size 66 x 150 (Includes present lots 26 and 24 -  
house on lot 26)

Date	Liber/Page or Other Record	Grantor	Grantee or Owner	Comments
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11/25/1890	850/246	Leopold Gusthal (New York)	George Blassner & Franziska (Town of Jamaica)
8/18/1892	1284/457	Leopold Gusthal	George Ploszner Deed to Correct & Franziska Spelling of Name
1900	Census		George Blisner
1902	Tax Record		Geo. Bassner 2 story/18x22 14x20 Barn
1910	Census (226 Union Hall)		George Plasner
1911	Tax Record		Geo. Plessner 2 story/18x30 & Barn 2 story/Brick 20x30

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 B. Phraner Park Subdivision

1. Block 10125 (157th Street)  
 Water Available - 1904

a. Lot 120 - Present Lot Size - 50 x 117  
 Present Use - Vacant Lot  
 Phraner Park Subdivision Block 4/Lot 15 (Norris Avenue)  
 1902 Lot Size - 50 x 151

Date	Liber/Page or Other Record	Grantor	Grantee Owner or Occupant	Comments
1/9/1892	911/443	Brown, Norris, Hardenbrook	Andrew Rolling	Lots 15 & 16
1900	Census		Andrew Rolling	
1902	Tax Record		Andrew Rowlling	2 story house 16 x 24
1909	Directory		Josephine Rolling wid. Andrew	162 Norris
1910	Census		Josephine Rolling	
1911	Tax Record		And. Rowling	

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b. Lot 116 - Present Lot Size - 25 x 127  
 Present Use - Vacant Lot  
 Phraner Park Subdivision Block 4/Lot 20 (Norris Avenue)  
 Lot Size (1901) 25 x 151 (1902 Tax Records indicate 25 x 100)

Date	Liber/Page or Other Record	Grantor	Grantee or Owner	Comments
3/8/1893	991/471	Brown, Norris, Hardenbrook	Frederick Benger (Brooklyn)	Lots 19&20
3/21/1894	1071/349	Frederick Benger	Kate Wedekind (Brooklyn)	Lots 19 & 20
2/14/1898	1183/58	Kate Wedekind	William F. Wyckoff (Queens)	Lots 19 & 20
1900	Census		William Bird*	
1902	Tax Record		Unknown Owner	Two story 16x24 bldg
1911	Tax Record Lot Size		Unknown Owner	2 story 16x24 1 story 15x36

\*Inferred from sequence of names in census record

2. Block 10124 (156th Street)  
 Water Available - 1908

a. Lot 49 - Present Lot Size 75 x 100  
 Present Use - Carting Business  
 Phraner Park Subdivision Block 2/Lot 7 (Brown Avenue) - 1902  
 Lot Size 50 x 100 (Present lot includes 25 x 100 subdivision lot 6\*)

Date	Liber/Page or Other Record	Grantor	Grantee or Owner	Comments
5/7/1892	948/468	Brown, Norris, Hardenbrook	Michael Healy	Lots 7 and 8
1900	Census		Bridget Healy	Widow
1902	Tax Record		Michael Haley	2 story/20x18

1910	Census	Emil Catalano	owner, #8 Brown Ave.
1911	Tax Record	Michael Haley	2 story/20x18 Ext & Shop
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*1902	Tax Record	Maria Blackey	lot 6/25x100 lot/no struct
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3. Block 10123 (156th Street)  
Water Available - 1908

a. Lot 12 - Present Lot Size 38 x 100  
Present Use - Dumpster Storage  
Phraner Park Subdivision Block 1/Lot 7 (Brown Avenue)  
1902 Lot Size 50 x 143 1/2 (includes present lot Lots 7 and 12)

Date	Liber/Page or Other Record	Grantor	Grantee or Owner	Comments
-----				
1/9/1892	906/147	Brown, Norris, Hardenbrook	Michael M. Murphy	Lots 7 and 8
1902	Tax Records		M.M. Murphy	2 story/27x34 2 story/25x25 w. extension
1910	Census		Michael Murphy William Murphy	
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C. Case Subdivision

1. Block 10163 (165th Street)  
Water Available - 1904

a. Lot 63 - Present Lot Size - 50 x 100  
Present Use - Vacant Lot  
Lot Size 50 x 100 - Case Property Subdivision Lots 8 and 9 (Highview  
Avenue - each lot 25 x 100)

Date	Liber/Page or Other Record	Grantor	Grantee or Owner	Comments
-----				
8/27/1895	1080/336	William B. Case and Wife	Francie J. Slanker	Lots 8 and 9

1900	Census	Frances Slanker John Frey	
1902	Tax Record	F. Slanker	Lot 8 2 story/18x36
1910	Census (#10 Highview)	Slanker/Frey	

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2. Block 10164 (165th Street)  
Water Available - 1904

a. Lot 16 - Present Lot Size - 50 x 100  
Present Use - Vacant Lot  
Case Property Subdivision Lot 105 - 1902 Lot Size 225 x 100;  
1912 Lot 16 - 50 x 100 - Highview Avenue)

Date	Liber/Page Grantor or Other Record	Grantee or Owner	Comments
1900	Census	Cornelius Slaughter*	Rentor
1902	Tax Records	W. B. Case	2 story/18x25
1911	Tax Records (lot 16)	Unknown	2 story/18x25

\*Most Likely Occupant Based on Sequence of Names in Census Records

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3. Block 10169 (165th Street)  
Water Available - 1904

a. Lot 23 - Present Lot Size - 50 x 177  
Present Use - Vacant Lot  
Case Property Subdivision Lots 92 and 93 - each 25 foot frontage  
(Highview Avenue)

Date	Liber/Page Grantor or Other Record	Grantee or Owner	Comments
9/17/1896	1125/465	Erwin C. Case and Wife	Hugo Leder & Rosalie (Wife) [ref partit deed] (Jamaica Village)
1900	Census	- Hugoleder (sic)	Lots 92&93



1902	Tax Records	Hugo Leder	Lot 92 2 story/16x18 Ext. and 12x20 Barn
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1911	Tax Records	J.C. Muller
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b. Lot 10 - Present Lot Size 50 x 121  
 Present Use - Vacant Lot  
 Case Property Subdivision Lots 79 and 80 (Highview Avenue)  
 Lot Size 1902 - 50 x 115 (Lots 79 and 80 each 25 foot frontage)

Date	Liber/Page or Other Record	Grantor	Grantee or Owner	Comments
5/2/1895	1078/323	William B. Case and Wife	Ambos Uhr	Lots 79 and 80
9/25/1895	1083/373	Ambos Uhr	Anton Doerr (Jamaica)	" "
1900	Census		Anton Dorr	
1902	Tax Records		A. Doerr	Lot 79 2 story/20x30
03/17/1903	1298/322	Anton Doerr (Jamaica)	Adam Martin (Jamaica)	lots 79 & 80
1910	Census		George E. Hofgren	Owner #97 Highview
1911	Tax Records		A. Dorr	
1915	Census		George E. Hofgren	Resident #97 Highview Ave.
11/7/1919	2247/8	George E. Hofgren (Springfield)	Alfred Stampe	Stampe noted as resident at #97 Highview

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c. Lot 8 - Present Lot Size 50 x 121 (10745 165th St.)  
 Present Use - Vacant Lot  
 Case Property Subdivision Lots 74-78 (Present Lots 1 and 8)  
 Lot Size totals 175 feet along Highview (165th St) and  
 66 feet along Cumberland St.

Date	Liber/Page or Other Record	Grantor	Grantee or Owner	Comments
4/15/1898	1187/84	William B. Case and Wife	George Kurz (Brooklyn)	lots 74-78
1900	Census		George Kurtz	
01/20/1902	1270/257	Josepha Kurz	Frederick Fowler (Brooklyn)	lots 74-78
07/11/1902	1281/372	Frederick Fowler (Brooklyn)	Joseph(a) Kurz	lots 74-78
08/16/1904	1340/330	Josepha Kurz	Frederick Winter (Brooklyn)	lotw 74-78
1902	Tax Records		Geo. Kurz	2 story/20x30
1910	Census		Schneider	Rentor/#101 Highview
1911	Tax Records		Fred Winter	
1915	Census		Michael K. Henning	Resident #101 Highview Ave.
04/20/1917	2128/401	Frederick Winter (Brooklyn)	Sophie Winter (Brooklyn)	lots 74-78

4. Block 10169 (166th Street)  
 Water Available - after 1926

a. Lot 94 - Present Lot Size 59 x 102  
 Present Use - Vacant Lot  
 1901 Lot 18 (Carman Place) - Lot Size (1902) - 100' irregular

Date	Liber/Page or Other Record	Grantor	Grantee Owner or Occupant	Comments
1900	Census		Daniel Pearsall*	Rentor
1902	Tax Record		F.E. Carman	2 story/30x40

1910	Census	Charles Schuissler*	Rentor
1915	Census	Walter White**	Occupant
		Loretta Oliver**	Occupant
		William Lovejoy**	Occupant

\* Likely Occupant based on Sequence of Names in Census Records

\*\* Three Households

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 D. Dubroff Park Subdivision

1. Block 10121 (154th Street)  
 Water Available - 1910

a. Lot 80 - Present Lot Size 22 x 100  
 Present Use - Vacant Lot  
 1911/12 Lot 80 (#24 Dubroff Avenue)  
 1911 Lot Size 22 x 100

Date	Liber/Page Grantor or Other Record	Grantee or Owner	Comments
1910	Census	Hyman Kessam	Rentor
1911	Tax Record	Jacob S. Dubroff	2 story/19x35

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 b. Lot 79 - Present Lot Size 22 x 100  
 Present Use - Vacant Lot  
 #22 Dubroff Avenue - Included in 1911 Tax Lot 75  
 Lot Size - 91 1/2 x 100

Date	Liber/Page Grantor or Other Record	Grantee or Owner	Comments
1910	Census	Salvatore Castelluzzo	Rentor
1911	Tax Record	Unknown Owner	Four houses 2 story/19x35



E. Cedar Manor Subdivision

1. Block 12164 (111th Avenue)  
Water Available - 1911

a. Lot 67 - Present Lot Size 18 x 110  
Present Use - Vacant Lot  
Cedar Manor Subdivision Lots 324 and 325  
156.65 along Union Hall/58.12 feet along Remsen (111th Ave)

Date	Liber/Page or Other Record	Grantor	Grantee or Owner	Comments
2/10/1905	1359/229	House & Home Company	Franklin Stymus (New York)	Cedar Manor Lots 324/325
10/17/1907	1537/126	Franklin Stuyms (Port Chester)	Lucie Robbins Jamaica	
1910	Census		Lucy Robbins	
6/4/1910	1692/155	Lucy Robbins	Fred E. Boardman Brooklyn	
1911	Tax Record		Unknown Owner	1 1/2 story 20x25 & Barn
11/20/1911	1782/159	Fred E. Boardman	Henry Scott Colman	

F. Globe Subdivision

1. Block 10162 (164th Place)  
Water Available - 1916

a. Lot 36 - Present Lot Size 25 x 100  
Present Use - Vacant Building  
Part of Globe Subdivision Lot 244 - 1911/12 Lot 31 (#67 Brooklyn Avenue)

Date	Liber/Page or Other Record	Grantor	Grantee or Owner	Comments
1911	Tax Records		Unknown Owner	2 story/16x28 1 of 7 houses
1915	Census		Frank H. Best	Resident #67 Brooklyn Ave.

b. Lot 37 - Present Lot Size 25 x 100

Present Use - Residential

Part of Globe Subdivision Lot 244 - 1911/12 Lot 31 (#66 Brooklyn Avenue)

Date	Liber/Page Grantor or Other Record	Grantee or Owner	Comments
1911	Tax Records	Unknown Owner	2 story/16x28 1 of 7 houses
1915	Census	Anton Benson	Resident #66 Brooklyn Ave.

2. Block 10162 (107th Avenue)  
Water Available - 1923

a. Lot 43 - Present Lot Size 24 x 100

Present Use - Residential

Part of Globe Subdivision Lot 263 - 1911/12 Lot 43 (Atlantic Street)

Date	Liber/Page Grantor or Other Record	Grantee or Owner	Comments
1911	Tax Records	Unknown Owner	2 1/2 Story/18x28 1 of 5 houses
1915	Census	Charles A. Anderson	Resident 160 Atlantic Street*
01/13/1919	2189/215 Lillian E. Anderson (Binghamton)	Charles Fishman (41 Blyn Ave)	136' E. Globe/ Atlantic

\*Assumed address of lot 43

3. Block 10163 (164th Road)  
Water Available - 1916/1941

a. Lot 114 - Present Lot Size 18 x 96

Present Use - Vacant Lot

1911/12 Block 1197 (Place Avenue) - Part of Lot 1 (Size 235 x irregular)

Date	Liber/Page Grantor or Other Record	Grantee or Owner	Comments
1911	Tax Records	Unknown Owner	2 Story Brick/18x 31' (1 of 8 houses -total of 24 on lot)
1915	Census	Bruce? Zimmerman	Resident 24 Place Ave.

b. Lot 115 - Present Lot Size 18 x 95

Present Use - Vacant Lot

1911/12 Block 1197 (Place Avenue) - Part of Lot 1 (Size 235 x irregular)

Date	Liber/Page Grantor or Other Record	Grantee or Owner	Comments
1911	Tax Records	Unknown Owner	2 Story Brick/18x 31' /1 of 8 houses
1915	Census	John H. Gasz	Resident #22 Place Ave.

4. Block 10167 (164th Street)  
Water Available - 1911

a. Lot 25 - Present Lot Size 25 x 100

Present Use - Vacant Lot

Globe Subdivision Lot 358 - 1911/12 Lot 25 (Globe Avenue)

Subdivision Lot Size - 25 x 100

Date	Liber/Page Grantor or Other Record	Grantee or Owner	Comments
08/03/1908	1577/65	N.Y. Avenue Jamaica Co.	James J. Owens Globe lots 158-162



10/31/1908	1591/471	James J. Owens	Louis J. Anderson	Globe lot 158 &N 5' of 159 w bldgs
1910	Census		Louis J. Anderson	
1911	Tax Records		Louis J. Anderson	2 Story/18x28
1915	Census		Joseph Martin	Resident #81 Globe Avenue
08/16/1922 2437/293 Pauline Martin Patrick F. O'Donohue				Grantor resides
				on lot (81
				Globe Avenue)

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b. Lot 21 - Present Lot Size 25 x 100  
 Present Use - Vacant Lot  
 Globe Subdivision Lot 362 - 1911/12 Lot 21 (Globe Avenue)  
 Subdivision Lot Size - 25 x 100

Date	Liber/Page Grantor or Other Record	Grantee or Owner	Comments
1910	Census	Harold Wilhyden	Owner
1911	Tax Records	Unknown Owner	2 1/2 Story/18x28
1915	Census	Harold Wilhyden	Resident #87 Globe Ave.

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5. Block 10167 (164th Place)  
 Water Available - 1916

a. Lot 39 - Present Lot Size 40 x 100 (1911/12 Block 1234-Lots 39/40)  
 Present Use - Vacant Lot  
 Part of Globe Subdivision Lot 401 - Brooklyn Avenue - Lot size  
 120x100 - includes present lots 39 - 44. House on 1911/12 lot 39 -  
 #51 Brooklyn Avenue.

Date	Liber/Page Grantor or Other Record	Grantee or Owner	Comments
1911	Tax Records	Unknown Owner	2 Story/17x34 1 of 3 houses

1915                      Census                      Joseph Pfeifer Resident #51  
   Brooklyn Ave.

05/26/1921 2345/365 William F. Bebell William Barratt 120' S. of  
   (Hollis)                      (Manhattan)                      Atl/Bkyn

-----  
b. Lot 41 - Present Lot Size 40 x 100 (1911/12 Block 1234-Lots 41/42)  
Present Use - Vacant Lot  
Part of Globe Subdivision Lot 401 (1911/12 Lot 39 - Brooklyn Avenue -  
Lot size 120x100 - includes present lots 39 - 44).

Date	Liber/Page Grantor or Other Record	Grantee or Owner	Comments
1911	Tax Records	Unknown Owner	2 Story/17x34 1 of 3 houses
1915	Census	John Bradley	Resident #47 Brooklyn Ave.

-----  
c. Lot 50 - Present lot size 30 x 100  
Present Use - Vacant Lot  
Part of Globe Subdivision Lot 392 - 1911/12 lot size 80x100 (Block 1234  
lots 50-53)

Date	Liber/Page Grantor or Other Record	Grantee or Owner	Comments
1911	Tax Records	Unknown Owner	2 story/17x34 1 of 2 houses
1915	Census	Charles Fischman	Resident #41 Brooklyn
01/13/1919	2189/215	Charles Fischman	cited at #41 Bklyn in block #10162 deed

6. Block 10172 (164th Place)  
Water Available - 1916

a. Lot 43 - Present Lot Size 45 x 100  
Present Use - Vacant Lot  
1911/12 Lots 43 and 44 (Brooklyn Avenue)  
(Part of lots 44-48 - size 100x100)

Date	Liber/Page Grantor or Other Record	Grantee or Owner	Comments
1911	Tax Records	Unknown Owner	2 1/2 story/18x27 1 of 4 houses

b. Lot 45 - Present Lot Size 25 x 100  
Present Use - Vacant Lot  
1911/12 Lot 45 (Brooklyn Avenue) - part of lots 44-48 - size 100x100

Date	Liber/Page Grantor or Other Record	Grantee or Owner	Comments
1911	Tax Records	Unknown Owner	2 1/2 story/18x27 1 of 4 houses
1915	Census	John Cogan/ Maximelia Marcelle	2 households #19 Bklyn
03/05/1920	2271/481 William F. Bebell (Brooklyn)	John Cogan & Maximillia Marcille (Joint Tenants)	Grantees reside on property (19 Brooklyn Ave)



APPENDIX C  
DATA FROM 1790-1910 FEDERAL CENSUS AND 1915 NEW YORK STATE CENSUS  
ARCHAEOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE PROPERTIES

# I. FARMSTEADS

## A. 1790-1840 Census Records

### 1. 1790 Census

	Amos Denton
Free White Males	
under 16	
16 and over	1
Free White Females	2
Slaves	2
	---
Total	5

### 2. 1800 Census

Free White Males	
<10	1
10 - <16	
16 - <26	
26 - <45	1
45 and up	
Free White Females	
<10	
10 - <16	
16 - <26	
26 - <45	
45 and up	1
All Other Free	
Slaves	
Total	2

### 3. 1810 Census

	Noar (sic) Smith	Amos Denton	John Smith
Free White Males			
<10			3
10 - <16			

16 - <26		1	
26 - <45	1		1
45 and up		1	1
Free White Females			
<10	2		
10 - <16		1	
16 - <26		1	1
26 - <45	1		1
45 and up		1	1
All Other Free			
Slaves		1	
Total	4	6	8

-----

4. 1820 Census

	Noah Smith	Cornelius Suydam	Amos Denton	Benj. I. Smith
Free White Males				
<10	1		1	5
10 - <16		1		2
16 - 18				
16 - <26				
26 - <45		1	1	1
45 and up	1		1	
Free White Females				
<10	1			1
10 - <16	1			
16 - <26		2	1	
26 - <45	1	1	1	1
45 and up				1
Persons Engaged in				
Agriculture	1	3	1	1
Commerce				
Manufacturing				
Male Slaves				
<14		3		
14 - <26				
26 - <45		1		
45 and up				
Female Slaves				
<14				



14 - <26  
 26 - <45  
 45 and up

1

Free Colored Males

<14

1

Total

5

11

5

11

5. 1830 Census

Jasper  
Frugner

Amos  
Denton

Abraham  
Bergen

Free White Males

<5

1

1

5 - <10

1

1

2

10 - <15

1

15 - <20

3

20 - <30

30 - <40

1

1

40 - <50

1

50 - <60

60 - <70

70 - <80

80 - <90

90 - <100

100 & up

Free White Females

<5

1

1

5 - <10

1

10 - <15

1

15 - <20

1

20 - <30

30 - <40

1

1

40 - <50

1

50 - <60

60 - <70

70 - <80

80 - <90

90 - <100

100 & up

Free Colored Males

10 - 24

1

Free Colored Females

24 - 36

1

Total

10

6

7

# 6. 1840 Census

Jacob  
Phraner

<5  
5 - <10  
10 - <15  
15 - <20  
20 - <30  
30 - <40  
40 - <50  
50 - <60  
60 - <70  
70 - <80  
80 - <90  
90 - <100  
100 & up

1

## Free White Females

<5  
5 - <10  
10 - <15  
15 - <20  
20 - <30  
30 - <40  
40 - <50  
50 - <60  
60 - <70  
70 - <80  
80 - <90  
90 - <100  
100 & up

1

Total

2

# Persons Engaged in  
Manufacturing and Trades

1

## B. 1850-1900 Census Records

### 1. Bergen/Hanna Farmstead

#### a. 1870 Census

Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Hannas, Henry	Head	40	Market Gardener	Hanover		
Hannas, Lucine		37	Keeping House	Hanover		
Hannas, Louisa,		16	-	Hanover		

Hannas, Frederick	4	-	N. Y.
Hannas, Henry	13	Att. School	N. Y.

b. 1900 Census

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Hanna, Henry	Head	70	Wid	Farmer	Germany	1860	Own
Hanna, Frederick	Son	33	12	Farmer	N. Y.	-	
Hanna, Caroline	Daugh/Law	33	12	-	N. Y.	-	
Hanna, Rose M.	Grand/Dau	11	-	At School	N. Y.	-	
Hanna, Henry	Grand/Son	8	-	At School	N. Y.	-	
Hanna, Louise	Grand/Dau	4	-	-	N. Y.	-	
Hanna, Anna	Grand/Dau	3	-	-	N. Y.	-	
Schmidt, John	Hostler	25	-	Hostler	Polad/Ger	1897	

2. Powell/Phraner/Case Farmstead

a. 1850 Census

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Powell, Stephen		66		Farmer	N. Y.		
Powell, Phebe		63		-			

b. 1860 Census

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Phraner, John		35		Farmer	N. Y.		
Phraner, Mary		38		-			
Phraner, Anne S.		10		-			
Phraner, Mary A.		8		-			
Phraner, Sandina		6		-			

c. 1870 Census

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Case, Ida	Head	54		Keeping House	N. Y.		
Reeve, Susan		50		-	N. Y.		
Case, William B.		19		-	N. Y.		
Case, Mary E.		17		Att. School	N. Y.		
Case, Erwin C.		15		Att. School	N. Y.		
Gaur, Margret		50		Dom. Servant	Ireland		



d. 1880 Census (2 Households)

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Case, Ida A.	Head	68		Keeping House			
Reeve, Susan	Sister	64		At Home			
Roth, Josephine	Servant	24		Servant			
Case, William B.	Head	29		Farmer & Lithographer			
Case, Emma	Wife	28		Keeping House			
Case, William E.	Son	6		-			

3. Denton/Phraner Farmstead

a. 1850 Census

Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Phraner, Gasper		63	Farmer	N. Y.		
Phraner, Ruth		62	-			
Phraner, John		25	Farmer			
Phraner, Mary		22	-			
Phraner, Anna		10/12	-			
Phraner, Ellen		21	-			
Phraner, Jacob		30	Farmer			

4. Debevoise Farmstead

a. 1870 Census

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
DeBevoise, Abm.		50		Farmer	N. Y.		
DeBevoise, Anna M.		44		Keeping House	N. Y.		
DeBevoise, Chas.		23		Farmer	N. Y.		
DeBevoise, Jane A		21		-	N. Y.		
DeBevoise, Anna A.		17		-			
DeBevoise, Lizzie A		12		Att. School			
DeBevoise, Abraham		4		-			
Lanzer, Anna		25		Dom. Servant	Ireland		
Beans, Sarah		65		-	N. Y.		

b. 1880 Census

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
DeBevoise, Abm.	Head	61		Farmer			
DeBevoise, Anna M.	Wife	54		Keeping House			
DeBevoise, Chas. C	Son	33		Farmer			

DeBevoise, Anna S.	Daut/Law	26	At Home
DeBevoise, Lizzie A	Daughter	22	At Home
DeBevoise, Abraham U	Son	14	At School
Joost, Louisa	Servant	21	Servant

## II. SUBDIVISION LOTS

### A. Jamaica Homestead Association/South Side Park Subdivision

#### 1. Block 10139/Lot 11 (Union Hall Street) Subdivision Block 7/Lot 77

##### a. 1900 Census

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Thompson, George	Head	68	18	"Capitalist"	Delaware	-	Own
Thompson, Amaline	Wife	49	18	-	N. J.	-	
Thompson, Margaret	Daughter	16	-	At School	N. Y.	-	
Thompson, Jeanet I	Daughter	9	-	At School	N. Y.	-	

#### 2. Block 10139/Lot 13 (Union Hall Street) Subdivision Block 7/Lot 77a

##### a. 1900 Census

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Cox, James	Head	41	11	House Painter	Texas	-	Own
Cox, Mary	Wife	50	11	-	Ireland	1875	

##### b. 1910 Census (192 Union Hall Street)

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Malmros, G. Frederick	Head	39	12	Machinist	Sweden	1902	Rent
Malmros, Anna	Wife	27	12	-	Sweden	1902	
Malmros, Margaret	Daughter	11	-	-	Sweden	1902	
Malmros, Carrie	Daughter	10	-	-	Sweden	1902	
Malmros, Alice	Daughter	9	-	-	Sweden	1902	
Malmros, Frederick	Daughter	2	-	-	N. Y.	1902	

3. Block 10139/Lot 26 (Union Hall Street)  
 Subdivision Block 7/Lot 81

a. 1900 Census

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Blisner, George	Head	40	16	Day Laborer	Germany	1885	Own
Blisner, Frances	Wife	36	16	-	Germany	1885	
Blisner, Annie	Daughter	15	-	-	Germany	1885	
Blisner, August	Son	12	-	Servant	N. Y.	-	
Blisner, Kate	Daughter	13	-	At School	N. Y.	-	
Blisner, Reginald	Son	9	-	At School	N. Y.	-	
Blisner, Frances	Daughter	3	-	-	N. Y.	-	

b. 1910 Census (226 Union Hall Street)

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Plasner, George	Head	51	27	Laborer/City	Germany	1884	Own
Blisner, Frances	Wife	47	25	-	Germany	1884	
Blisner, Frances	Daughter	3	-	-	N. Y.	-	

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B. Phraner Park Subdivision

1. Block 10125/Lot 120 (157th Street)  
 Phraner Park Subdivision Block 4/Lot 15 (Norris Avenue)

a. 1900 Census

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Rolling, Andrew	Head	46	18	Day Laborer	Germany	1872	Own
Rolling, Josephine	Wife	39	18	-	Germany	1878	
Rolling, Margeret R	Daughter	16	-	Servant	N. J.	-	
Rolling, Josephine	Daughter	12	-	At School	N. Y.	-	
Rolling, George	Son	9	-	At School	N. Y.	-	
Rolling, Peter	Son	3	-	-	N. Y.	-	
Rolling, Louise P	Daughter	1/12	-	-	N. Y.	-	

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2. Block 10125/Lot 116 (157th Street)  
Phraner Park Subdivision Block 4/Lot 20 (Norris Avenue)

a. 1900 Census

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Bird, William*	Head	38	4	Bar Tender	Ireland	1879	Rent
Bird, Mary	Wife	26	4	-	N.Y.	-	
Bird, William C.	Son	2	-	-	N.Y.	-	
Bird, Sarah J.	Daughter	3/12	-	-	N.Y.	-	

\*Possible Occupant Based on Sequence of Names

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3. Block 10124/Lot 49 (156th Street)  
Phraner Park Subdivision Block 2/Lot 7 (Brown Avenue)

a. 1900 Census

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Healy, Bridget	Head	55	Wid	"Capitalist"	Ireland	1851	n.d.
Healy, Dennis	Son	23	-	Carpenter	N.J.	-	

b. 1910 Census (#8 Brown Avenue)

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Catalano, Emil	Head	42	11	Laborer/Odd Jobs	Italy	1891	Own
Catalano, Elizabeth	Wife	28	11	-	Italy	1900	
Catalano, John	Son	10	-	-	N.Y.	-	
Catalano, Joseph	Son	7	-	-	N.Y.	-	
Catalano, Albine	Son	3	-	-	N.Y.	-	
Catalano, Mary	Daughter	10/12	-	-	N.Y.	-	
Catoa, Luigi	Boarder	19	-	Laborer/Race Tr	Italy	1907	
Gacchino, Pelegrino	Boarder	35	16	Laborer/Race Tr	Italy	1901	

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4. Block 10123/Lot 12 (156th Street)  
Phraner Park Subdivision Block 1/Lot 7 (Brown Avenue)

a. 1900 Census - No Listing Found

b. 1910 Census (#2 Brown Avenue - 2 Households)

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Murphy William G.	Head	54	-	Own Income	N.Y.	-	Rent
Rins, Lena	Boarder	12	-	-	N.Y.	-	
Rins, Lena	Boarder	35	Wid	Servant	Aust.-Ger.	-	
Murphy, Michael M.	Head	60	-	Engineer	N.Y.	-	

C. Case Subdivision

1. Block 10163/Lot 63 (165th Street)  
Case Property Subdivision Lots 8 and 9 (Highview Avenue)

a. 1900 Census

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Frey, John	Head	29	7	Tinsmith	N.Y.		Rent
Frey, Josephine	Wife	26	7		N.Y.		
Frey, Frank	Son	2	-		N.Y.		
Frey, Catherine	Daughter	4/12	-		N.Y.		
Slanker, William	Bro. Law	16	-	Provisions	N.Y.		
Slanker, Frank	Bro. Law	19	-	Driver	N.Y.		
Slanker, Joseph	Bro. Law	15	-	Day Laborer	N.Y.		
Slanker, Frances	Moth. Law	50	Wid	Farm Labor	Germany	1874	

b. 1910 Census (#10 Highview Avenue)

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Frey, John	Head	38	16	Roofer	N.Y.		Rent
Frey, Josephine	Wife	35	16	-	Germany	1875	
Frey, Frank W.	Son	13	-	-	N.Y.		
Slanker, Frances J	Moth. Law	64	Wid	Farm Labor	Germany	1874	
Slanker, Frank	Bro. Law	27	-	Carpenter	N.Y.		
Slanker, Joseph	Bro. Law	23	-	Lather	N.Y.		

2. Block 10164/Lot 16 (165th Street)  
Case Property Subdivision Lot 105 (Highview Avenue)

a. 1900 Census

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Slaughter, Cornelius	Head*	38	12	Carpenter	N. J.	-	Rent
Slaughter, Ella	Wife	41	12	-	N. Y.	-	
Slaughter, Edgar	Son	9	-	At School	N. Y.	-	
Slaughter, Amanda	Daughter	7	-	At School	N. Y.	-	

\* Occupation of Lot 105 inferred from addresses and sequence of names

3. Block 10169/Lot 23 (165th Street)  
Case Property Subdivision Lot 92 (Highview Avenue)

a. 1900 Census

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Hugoleder, -	Head	49	3	Milkman	Germany	1868	Own
Hugoleder, Julia	Wife	30	3	-	N. Y.	-	
Hugoleder, Clarence	Son	2	-	-	N. Y.	-	
Hugoleder, Gussie	Son	<1	-	-	N. Y.	-	

4. Block 10169/Lot 10 (165th Street)  
Case Property Subdivision Lot 79 (Highview Avenue)

a. 1900 Census

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Dorr, Anton	Head	44	9	Day Laborer	Germany	1899	Own
Dorr, Paulina	Wife	32	9	-	Germany	1899	
Dorr, Pauline	Daughter	3	-	-	Germany	1899	
Dorr, Eugene	Son	6/12	-	-	Germany	1899	

b. 1910 Census (#97 Highview Avenue)

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Hofgren, George E.	Head	32	10	Engraver/Photo	Sweden	1888	Own
Hofgren, Clara S.	Wife	31	10	-	Sweden	1890	
Hofgren, Femja W.	Daughter	6	-	-	N. Y.	-	
Hofgren, Ruth M.	Daughter	4	-	-	N. Y.	-	
Hofgren, Thelma C.	Daughter	2	-	-	N. Y.	-	



5. Block 10169/Lot 8 (165th Street)  
Case Property Subdivision Lot 74 (Highview Avenue)

a. 1900 Census

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Kurtz, George	Head	40	10	Musician	Germany	1892	Own
Kurtz, Josephine	Wife	31	10	-	Germany	1892	
Kurtz, Dora	Daughter	10	-	At School	N.Y.		
Kurtz, Earnest	Son	5	-	At School	N.Y.		

b. 1910 Census (#101 Highview Avenue - 2 Households)

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Schneider, John	Head	29	10	Pipe-fitter	N.Y.	-	Rent
Schneider, Katie	Wife	29	10	-	N.Y.	-	
Schneider, Lillian	Daughter	9	-	-	N.Y.	-	
Manchine, William	Broth/Law	42	6	Brakeman/RR	N.Y.	-	
Manchine, Frederick	Nephew	2	-	-	N.Y.	-	
Henning, Richard J	Head	34	2	Engineer/Stat	Conn.	-	Rent
Henning, Emma M	Wife	30	2	-	N.Y.	-	
Henning, Richard M	Son	9/12	-	-	N.Y.	-	

c. 1915 Census (#101 Highview Avenue)

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Henning, Richard K	Head	39	n.d.	Postal Clerk	U.S.	-	
Henning, Emma M	Wife	35	n.d.	-	U.S.	-	
Henning, Richard M	Son	5	-	-	U.S.	-	

6. Block 10169/Lot 94 (166th Street)  
ca. 1900 Lot 18 (Carman Place)

a. 1900 Census

Pearsall, Daniel*	Head	26	6	Farm Laborer	N.Y.	-	Rent
Pearsall, Frances	Wife	24	6	-	N.Y.	-	
Pearsall, Fred	Son	3	-	-	N.Y.	-	
Pearsall, Frances	Daughter	3	-	-	N.Y.	-	
Pearsall, Margaret	Daughter	1	-	-	N.Y.	-	

\* Likely Occupant based on Sequence of Names

b. 1910 Census (8 Carman Place)

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Schuiessler, Charles	Head	32	10	Driver, Coal Wgn	N.Y.	-	Rent
Schuiessler, Lidia	Wife	28	10	-	N.Y.	-	
Schuiessler, Charles	Son	9	-	-	N.Y.	-	
Schuiessler, Florence F.	Daught	7	-	-	N.Y.	-	
Schuiessler, Wendell	Son	3	-	-	N.Y.	-	
Schuiessler, Clara U.	Daughter	2	-	-	N.Y.	-	
Schuiessler, Dena	Daughter	1	-	-	N.Y.	-	

c. 1915 Census (8 Carman Place)

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
White, Walter	Head	54	n.d.	Auto Mechanic	U.S.	-	n.d.
White, Kate	Wife	49	n.d.	-	Ireland	1872	
Oliver, Loretta	Head	28	n.d.	-	U.S.	-	n.d.
Oliver, Charlie	Son	8	-	-	U.S.	-	
Oliver, Walter	Son	6	-	-	U.S.	-	
Oliver, Jack	Son	3	-	-	U.S.	-	
Wilkinson, Jerome	Bro/Law	16	-	Auto Mechanic	U.S.	-	
Lovejoy, William	Head	36	n.d.	Printer	U.S.	-	n.d.
Lovejoy, Ellen	Wife	40	n.d.	-	U.S.	-	
Lovejoy, Grace	Daughter	16	-	-	U.S.	-	
Lovejoy, William	Son	14	-	-	U.S.	-	
Lovejoy, Albert	Son	10	-	-	U.S.	-	

D. Dubroff Park Subdivision

1. Block 10121/Lot 79 (154th Street)  
1911/12 Lot 79

a. 1910 Census (#22 Dubroff Avenue)

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Castelluzzo, Salvatore	Head	46	20	Stone Breaker	Italy	1890	Rent
Castelluzzo, Antonia	Wife	46	20	-	Italy	1904	
Castelluzzo, Josephine	Daut	21	0	Helper/Pipe Fct	Italy	1904	
Frankanorci, Frank	Son/Law	30	0	Helper/RR Shop	Italy	1904	
Frankanorci, Maria	Grand/Chl	1 4/12-	-	-	N.Y.	1907?	
Castelluzzo, Michael	Son	16	-	Helper/RR Shop	Italy	1904	
Marteluccio, Vincenzo	Boarder	27	-	Laborer/RR	Italy	1908	
Pezzuto, Carlo	Boarder	25	-	Laborer/RR	Italy	1905	

2. Block 10121/Lot 80 (154th Street)  
1911/12 Lot 80

a. 1910 Census (#24 Dubroff Avenue)

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Kessam, Hyman	Head	24	5	Cigar Maker	Russ-Yiddsh	1906	Rent
Kessam, Hetty	Wife	22	5	-	Russ-Yiddsh	1902	
Kessam, Florence	Daughter	4	-	-	N.Y.	-	
Kessam, May	Daughter	2	-	-	N.Y.	-	

E. Cedar Manor Subdivision

1. Block 12164/Lot 67 (111th Avenue)  
Cedar Manor Subdivsion Lot 324/325

a. 1910 Census (Remsen Street)

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Robbins, Lucy	Head	31	-	-	N.Y.	-	Own
McCormack, Charles	Step Bro	29	-	Chauffer/Self Emp	N.Y.	-	

F. Globe Subdivision

1. Block 10162/Lot 36 (164th Place)  
1911/12 - Part of Lot 31 (Brooklyn Avenue)

a. 1915 Census (#67 Brooklyn Avenue)

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Best, Frank H.	Head	47	n.d.	Shipping Clerk	England	1890	
Best, Josephine	Wife	40	n.d.	-	England	1892	
Best, Olga	Daughter	16	n.d.	-	U.S.	-	

2. Block 10162/Lot 37 (164th Place)  
1911/12 - Part of Lot 31 (Brooklyn Avenue)

a. 1915 Census (#66 Brooklyn Avenue)

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Benson, Anton	Head	36	n.d.	Carpenter	Sweden	1906	



Benson, Gertie	Wife	29	n.d.	-	Sweden	1906
Benson, Gertie	Daughter	4	-	-	U.S.	-
Benson, Jerome	Son	2	-	-	U.S.	-

3. Block 10162/Lot 43 (107th Avenue)  
1911/12 - Lot 43 (Atlantic Street)

a. 1915 Census (#160 Atlantic Street)

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Anderson, Charles A.	Head	42	n.d.	Superintendant Printing Press	Sweden	1883	
Anderson, Lillian	Wife	30	n.d.	-	U.S.	-	
Anderson, Lillian	Daughter	10	n.d.	-	U.S.	-	
Anderson, Charles, Jr	Son	6	n.d.	-	U.S.	-	

4. Block 10163/Lot 114 (104th Road)  
1911/12 Block 1197 - Part of Lot 1 (Place Avenue)

a. 1915 Census (#24 Place Avenue)

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Zimmerman, Bruce L.	Head	30	n.d.	R.R. Trainman	U.S.	-	
Zimmerman, Elsie	Wife	30	n.d.	-	U.S.	-	
Zimmerman, John F.	Son	4	-	-	U.S.	-	
Zimmerman, Robert H.	Son	1/2	n.d.	-	U.S.	-	

5. Block 10163/Lot 115 (104th Road)  
1911/12 Block 1197 - Part of Lot 1 (Place Avenue)

a. 1915 Census (#22 Place Avenue)

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Gasz, John A.	Head	54	n.d.	Cutter, Suits	U.S.	-	
Gasz, Susie	Wife	55	n.d.	-	Canada	1872	
Gasz, Walter H.	Son	26	n.d.	Sailor (Navy)	U.S.	-	

6. Block 10167/Lot 25 (164th Street)  
 1911/12 Block 1234, Lot 25 (Globe Avenue)

a. 1910 Census (81 Globe Avenue)

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Anderson, Louis J.	Head	31	10	Police/City	N.Y.	-	Own
Anderson, Florence B	Wife	29	10		Germany	1880	
Carr, John C.	Bro/Law	18	-	Driver/Lumb Yd	N.Y.	-	

b. 1915 Census

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Martin, Joseph	Head	39	n.d.	Express	U.S.	-	
Martin, Pauline	Wife	37	n.d.	-	U.S.	-	
Martin, Lora	Daughter	13	n.d.	-	U.S.	-	
Martin, Joseph Jr.	Son	11	n.d.	-	U.S.	-	

7. Block 10167/Lot 21 (164th Street)  
 1911/12 Block 1234, Lot 21 (Globe Avenue)

a. 1910 Census (87 Globe Avenue)

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Wilhyden, Harold	Head	45	5	House Painter	Denmark	1900	Own
Wilhyden, Louise	Wife	42	5	-	N.Y.	-	
Thiel, Louis	Fath/Law	75	Wid	-	Germany	1880	
Thiel, Anna	Sist/Law	20	-	Examiner/Bras F	N.Y.	-	
Thiel, Louis Jr.	Bro/Law	34	-	Foreman/Brass F	N.Y.	-	

b. 1915 Census

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Wilhyden, Harold	Head	51	n.d.	Decorator & Painter	Denmark	1895	
Wilhyden, Louisa	Wife	46	n.d.	-	U.S.	-	

8. Block 10167/Lot 39 (164th Place)  
1911/12 Block 1234, Lot 39

a. 1915 Census (#51 Brooklyn Avenue)

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Pfeifer, Joseph	Head	42	n.d.	Butcher	U.S.	-	
Pfeifer, Anna	Wife	35	n.d.	-	U.S.	-	
Pfeifer, Fred	Son	13	n.d.	-	U.S.	-	
Pfeifer, Michael	Son	12	n.d.	-	U.S.	-	
Pfeifer, Amelia	Daughter	10	n.d.	-	U.S.	-	

9. Block 10167/Lot 41 (164th Place)  
1911/12 Block 1234, Lots 41 and 42

a. 1915 Census (#47 Brooklyn Avenue)

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Bradley, John	Head	39	n.d.	Motorman	U.S.	-	
Bradley, Carrie	Wife	37	n.d.	-	U.S.		

10. Block 10167/Lot 50 (164th Place)  
1911/12 Block 1234, Lot 50

a. 1915 Census (#41 Brooklyn Avenue)

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Fischman, Charles	Head	41	n.d.	LIRR Conductor	U.S.	-	
Fischman, Ann E.	Wife	32	n.d.	-	U.S.	-	
Fischman, Charles J.	Son	14	n.d.	-	U.S.	-	
Fischman, Florence	Daughter	12	n.d.	-	U.S.	-	
Fishman, Lillian	Daughter	3	n.d.	-	U.S.	-	

11. Block 10172/Lot 43 (164th Place)  
1911/12 Block 1238, 43 and 44 (#21 Brooklyn Avenue)

a. 1915 Census

No Listing



12. Block 10172/Lot 45 (164th Place)  
1911/12 Block 1238, Lot 45

a. 1915 Census (#19 Brooklyn Avenue)

Name	Relation	Age	Yrs. Mrd.	Occupation	Place Birth	Year Immig	Own/ Rent
Cogan, John	Head	48	n.d.	Electrician	U.S.	-	
Maximelia, Marcelle	Head	38	n.d.	-	France	1901	
Brown, Mary	Lodger	41	n.d.	-	U.S.	-	

APPENDIX D  
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

# Appendix D-1

## Streets With No Archaeologically Sensitive Project Lots

### Structures Shown on Project Lots

Block	Street	Side	H20	1891 Map	1901 Map	1909 Map	1911 Map	1912 Map	1926 Map	1931 Map	1951 Map
10175	164th St	East	1916					N			N
10175	109th Av	North	1917					N		N	
10182	164th Pl	West	1934					N	Y		
10182	164th Pl	West	1959					N			N
10182	110th Av	North	1932					N		N	Y
10191	164th Pl	West	1934					N			N
10172	164th St	East	1911			N		Y			
10172	109th Av	North	1917					N			N
10182	164th St	East	1911			N		Y			
10191	164th St	East	1911			N		N			
10166	164th St	West	1911			N		Y			
10171	164th St	West	1911			N		Y			
10161	Guy Brew	East	1903		N	N					
10166	Guy Brew	East	1903		N	N					
10171	Guy Brew	East	1903		N	Y					
10181	109th Av	South	1912			N		N			
10129	Guy Brew	West	1903		N	N					
10140	Guy Brew	West	1903		N	Y					
10140	108th Av	North	1912		N	N					
10150	Guy Brew	West	1903		N	N					
12152	Guy Brew	West	1903		N	N					
10129	Un Hall	East	1891	N	Y						
10140	Un Hall	East	1904		N	N					
10150	Un Hall	East	1904		N	Y					
12164	Un Hall	West	1911		N	N					
12164	110th Av	South	1911			N	N				
10139	160th St	East	1904		N	Y					
10125	108th Av	North	>1904		N	N	N				N
10146	157th St	East	1911			N	Y				
10123	155th St	East	1925				N		N		Y*
10120	150th St	East	1910			N	N				
10120	107th Av	North	<1926			N	N		Y		
10131	Yates Rd	North	1925				N				N

\*Commercial Structure



# Appendix D-2

## Project Area Streets With Archaeologically Sensitive Project Lots

### Structures Shown on Project Lots

Block	Street	Side	H20	1891 Map	1901 Map	1909 Map	1911 Map	1912 Map	1931 Map	1951 Map
10121	154th St	West	1910			Y				
10123	156th St	West	1908		Y					
10124	156th St	East	1908		Y					
10125	157th St	East	1904		Y					
10139	Un Hall	West	1904	Y	Y					
12164	111th Av	North	1911			Y				
10163	165th St	West	1904							
10164	165th St	East	1904							
10169	165th St	East	1904		Y					
10169	166th St	West	>1926		Y					
10162	164th Pl	West	1916					Y		
10163	164th Rd	North	>1916					Y		
10167	164th St	East	1911			Y				
10167	164th Pl	West	1916					Y		
10172	164th Pl	West	1916					Y		

APPENDIX E  
LIST OF PROJECT LOTS FROM HPD SCOPE OF WORK