

# **BROOKLYN COMMUNITIES**

## **Population Characteristics and Neighborhood Social Resources**

### **VOLUME I**

**Greenpoint  
Williamsburg  
Bushwick-Ridgewood  
Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene**

**Bedford-Stuyvesant  
Crown Heights  
Brownsville  
East New York**

**Bureau of Community Statistical Services  
Research Department**

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AND

NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIAL RESOURCES

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East New York

Bureau of Community Statistical Services  
Research Department  
The Community Council of Greater New York  
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## FOREWORD

The publication of Brooklyn Communities completes the fourth of a series of studies of the neighborhoods within each of the five boroughs. Manhattan Communities was issued in March 1955, Queens Communities in June 1958 and Bronx Communities in March 1959. We plan to present a similar analysis for Staten Island communities in the winter of 1960.

The studies include a compilation of information on population, housing characteristics, and land use, with some data on delinquency, public assistance, and health conditions, and a brief summary of population trends from 1930 to 1957, with particular emphasis on changes between 1950 and 1957. They include also a listing of social resources by neighborhoods. Such information is particularly useful to public and voluntary welfare and health agencies which need to know the character of the neighborhoods which they are serving or plan to serve through the extension of services or the expansion of existing programs.

Brooklyn Communities has been prepared in the Research Department, Dr. Blanche Bernstein, Director of Research, by the Bureau of Community Statistical Services, Florence E. Cuttrell, Chief; Mrs. Miriam Suckow, Research Associate; and Irmgard Seelig, statistical assistant, with some assistance from Mrs. Mariam Khan of the Bureau of Special Studies.

Henry L. McCarthy  
Executive Director







## INTRODUCTION

### PLAN OF PRESENTATION

This report is intended to provide information on Brooklyn communities useful to groups which are either responsible for operating health, welfare or educational programs or are concerned with the need for expanding existing services or designing and introducing new services in local areas. The separate chapters for each of the twenty communities into which Brooklyn has been divided contain these four sections:

#### Section I Description of the Community

The first section includes: 1) a brief description of the area covered - the boundaries, acreage, land use and special physical characteristics; 2) data on the size of the population and rate of growth; 3) information on specific characteristics of the population, i.e., a) cultural groups, b) age groups, c) other socio-economic characteristics, d) financial dependency, e) health rates, f) delinquency rates; and 4) housing. A map shows the community boundaries.

#### Section II Selected Social Services

The second section contains a list of the organizations providing those types of welfare and health services whose location affects their utilization. The list is divided into two parts:

##### A. Neighborhood Services within the Community

Day care, group work and recreation, child health and mental health services and medical and dental clinics are listed in the community in which they are located.

##### B. Services with District Offices

Each office of agencies with more than one office in Brooklyn is listed in each community from which it accepts cases. Agencies serving the entire borough from one office are listed in the Introduction under Social Resources: Borough-wide.

#### Section III Public and Parochial Schools

Schools of the elementary and junior high grades located within the community are listed but high schools are not listed because they serve a large area and are not districted.

#### Section IV Churches, Synagogues and Temples

Religious organizations situated within the community are listed though they may serve more extensive areas.

## THE COMMUNITIES DEFINED

Brooklyn, more than the other boroughs, might be described appropriately as a collection of independent communities.. During the more than three hundred years of its history, the extensive territory which now forms the borough of Brooklyn has been a unified legal entity for only 63 years - since 1896.

The brief history, which follows, of the gradual process of absorption of other towns by the original City of Brooklyn and the final merger of the separate townships in 1896, explains the strong sectionalism which persisted into the twentieth century and still continues in some localities. Brooklyn's development as one of the major industrial centers of the United States, as well as its development as the "bedroom of Manhattan," brought in as residents many immigrants of diverse nationalities, Negroes and other groups. This has countered sectionalism to some extent. Some older neighborhoods have completely changed and new neighborhoods have developed, with the result that the lines of demarcation between the original communities have been lost or become blurred.

### Boundaries

A careful study - Brooklyn Neighborhoods<sup>1/</sup> by Herbert J. Ballon - made during the late 1930's - attempted to establish "neighborhoods" with sufficient homogeneity of population for the residents to develop an interest in common local activities and with boundaries which permitted statistical studies. Ballon, after extensive research designed to discover the original town and village boundaries and their subsequent revision, outlined 22 communities whose boundaries enclose both complete health areas and a series of census tracts forming part of a health area.

The Department of City Planning in districting the several boroughs for its study of local land use and the needs of local areas for transportation, sanitation, and other public services adopted health areas as the basis of its "Revised Statistical Districts." This permits the use not only of census information but also of local data on births, deaths, etc. In Brooklyn, the Department combined the 118 health areas into 20 tentative districts on the basis of land use, major transportation arteries and population. It took the Ballon study into consideration in outlining the districts, and to a major extent these 20 communities reflect that earlier study.

In selecting a set of districts or communities which could be described in terms of population and housing characteristics and for which selected social resources could be listed, it seemed reasonable to explore the validity of the Revised Statistical Districts by adopting them for the

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<sup>1/</sup> A study published by the Brooklyn Council of Social Planning in September 1942.



Community Council's series of borough studies.<sup>2/</sup> Utilization after all is the best test for any set of boundaries. This report, however, adjusts the boundaries of two of the twenty Brooklyn Statistical Districts to eliminate from the population data the atypical, non-indigenous Navy personnel at the United States Navy Yard and the Army personnel at Fort Hamilton.<sup>3/</sup>

#### Community names

The Department of City Planning refers to its Statistical Districts by number but for popular identification the use of familiar community names seems to be desirable. One or more place names, therefore, have been attributed to each district. To the extent possible, the names used are those allocated in Ballon's study to neighborhoods with similar boundaries. Certain differences in boundaries are inevitable because of the adherence in this report to 1950 health area lines. The historical basis of Ballon's neighborhood names is described in the next section.

### THE BOROUGH: ITS CHARACTERISTICS AND ITS COMPONENT COMMUNITIES

#### Historical development

The date of the first purchase of land in Brooklyn usually is given as 1636 when the Dutch bought land on Gowanus Bay and in the Wallabout Bay and Borough Hall areas.<sup>4/</sup> A settlement at the intersection of Fulton and Smith Streets in 1646 was named Breuckelen (Broken Land) for a village in the Netherlands..

These settlements between Wallabout and Gowanus Bays gradually expanded until the land between and surrounding them was occupied. The village of Brooklyn was incorporated in 1816 and was given a city charter in 1834. By 1840, the city covered about 12 square miles and had 30,000 inhabitants.

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<sup>2/</sup> Queens Communities was published in June 1958, Bronx Communities in March 1959. Manhattan Communities, published in 1955, was based on districts devised for a specific purpose.

<sup>3/</sup> The U.S. Navy Yard, Health Area 93, has been omitted from District 41 called here Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene and Fort Hamilton, Health Area 92, from District 55, here called Bay Ridge. The inclusion of the population on these military posts, in addition to the effect upon the age and sex distribution, can distort community comparisons because of purely fortuitous circumstances. Several large ships stationed at the Navy Yard when the Special Census of 1957 was taken, for instance, resulted in a count of over 6,300 "residents," compared with 259 in 1950. Their inclusion would give an increase rather than the actual decrease recorded for the local inhabitants of the Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene community.

<sup>4/</sup> Local histories, however, claim that Midwout, later called Flatbush, was settled about 1630 by Dutch farmers.

During the early years of the seventeenth century other independent and isolated settlements were founded - Gravesend in 1643 by English colonists from Massachusetts and, by 1660, Midwout or Flatbush, New Utrecht and Bushwick. As villages grew up around the farm lands, six separate townships were organized: Brooklyn, Bushwick, Flatbush, New Utrecht, Gravesend, and Flatlands. Bushwick, originally included the three villages of Greenpoint, Bushwick, and Williamsburg but in 1840 Williamsburg became a separate town. New Lots (now the East New York area) separated from Flatbush in 1852, when Flatbush received a patent of township.

Within these townships, villages and settlements developed, some with place names still in use: for instance, Red Hook and Bedford in the town of Brooklyn; Bensonhurst and Bay Ridge in New Utrecht township; Sheepshead Bay and Coney Island in Gravesend; East New York and Brownsville in the town of New Lots; Canarsie in Flatlands; and Greenpoint, Williamsburg and Bushwick within the township called Bushwick. Other names were adopted later and some of the place names of the early years which have continued in use no longer apply to the same boundaries.

In 1854, the City of Brooklyn absorbed the neighboring towns of Williamsburg and Bushwick, and in 1894, Flatbush. As population increased, the towns grew closer geographically and in 1896 all the remaining townships merged with Brooklyn and the City's boundaries became coterminous with those of Kings County. This status was short-lived; in 1898 Brooklyn joined the other boroughs to form the City of New York.<sup>5/</sup>

#### Land use

Brooklyn as part of Long Island is surrounded by water except for its comparatively short border with Queens. It is separated from the Island of Manhattan by the East River, from New Jersey and Staten Island by Upper New York Bay, The Narrows and the Lower Bay while on the southeast, Coney Island extends into the Atlantic Ocean and the Flatlands, Canarsie and East New York areas are on Jamaica Bay.

The borough's boundaries enclose nearly 89 square miles including inland waters and the gross land area of 50,633 acres makes Brooklyn the second largest of the five boroughs and more than three and half times as large as Manhattan.

When the land use inventory<sup>6/</sup> was made in 1955-56, mapped streets and highways took up 15,056 acres or close to 30 percent of the entire land area. Further construction on the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway and other major arteries during subsequent years probably has increased the proportion of the gross space utilized for local and cross-borough traffic.

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<sup>5/</sup> The historical facts are derived chiefly from the Ballou study cited above and the New York City Guide, American Guide Series, Random House, New York 1939.

<sup>6/</sup> Land Use Inventory, 1955-56, prepared for the New York City Department of City Planning by the Sanborn Map Company. This is the source of all data on acreage and land use.



Appropriately in the so-called "bedroom borough," residential land use absorbed almost 13,000 acres or about one-fourth (25.4 percent) of the gross space in 1955-56 and this proportion may have risen with the subsequent residential construction in undeveloped areas. Parks and outdoor recreation facilities were third in importance; Prospect Park, Marine Park, Canarsie Park, Dyker Beach Park, the smaller parks and the large Spring Creek Park now being developed, the Coney Island beaches and other outdoor facilities accounted for 11,249 acres in 1955-56, or 22.2 percent of the borough's land area. Thus, more than three-fourths of Brooklyn's acres were devoted to these three major forms of land use - traffic, homes, and parks and outdoor recreation.

Despite the high degree of industrialization in certain communities, all the industrial plants, warehouses, storage yards and service facilities, markets and retail shops, banks and office buildings, etc. occupied only 3,479 acres or 7 percent of the total area in 1955-56. Some 44 percent of this acreage is found in four waterfront communities.<sup>7/</sup> Considerable commercial and industrial construction has been reported in recent years.

The variety of public facilities such as police and fire stations and public schools, public and private hospitals, institutions for the aged, settlements, boys' clubs, other social agencies, private schools, museums, churches and synagogues, as well as the Greenwood Cemetery and the cemeteries near the Queens boundary in East New York, rather surprisingly utilize only 2,092 or 4.1 percent of the land. Transportation facilities - the tracks, yards and stations of the Long Island Railroad, Floyd Bennett Field, shipping, subway and surface transportation facilities - took up only 1,827 acres or 3.6 percent.

In 1955-56, Brooklyn still had 4,048 vacant acres, 8 percent of its gross space. Residential and business construction - particularly in the less developed areas such as Flatlands and Canarsie - in addition to highway construction must have reduced the vacant land to an even smaller proportion by 1959. Even in 1955-56, only Manhattan with 2.7 percent of its land vacant had less unused land than Brooklyn.

In describing the individual communities, the diverse forms of land use have been expressed as a proportion of what the City Planning Department calls the "net area"; that is, the gross acreage minus the acres used for streets, roads and other traffic arteries or the land available for

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<sup>7/</sup> Williamsburg, South Brooklyn-Red Hook, Greenpoint and Sunset Park-Gowanus.

community purposes. The following analysis of the net area supplements the foregoing discussion of the gross area:

<u>Land use in Brooklyn: 1955-56</u>		
<u>Use</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
Gross area	<u>50,633</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Mapped streets	15,056	29.7
Net area	<u>35,577</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Vacant	4,048	11.4
Parks and outdoor recreation facilities	11,249	31.6
Residences	12,882	36.2
Institutional and other facilities	2,092	5.9
Commerce and industry	3,479	9.8
Transportation	1,827	5.1

When the computation is based on the "community area," commerce and industry absorbed nearly 10 percent, the space devoted to homes over 36 percent. Comparable percentages for residential space in the other boroughs are 38 percent in Queens, 34 percent in Manhattan, 27 percent in the Bronx and 16 percent in Richmond.

#### Population density

On the basis of the 1955-56 residential acreage and the 1957 population, Brooklyn ranked third among the boroughs in population density with 202 persons per residential acre. Manhattan had the highest density, Richmond the lowest, while Bronx ranked second and Queens fourth. Manhattan had 538.6 persons per residential acre, Bronx, 260.5, Queens, 87.1, and Richmond, 43.7.

Within Brooklyn, the population density varied among the communities from 119.6 persons per residential acre to 337.2. The five communities with the highest density in 1957 were in descending order Williamsburg, Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene, Brownsville, South Brooklyn-Red Hook and Bedford-Stuyvesant. The five at the other end of the scale in ascending order were Canarsie, Midwood-Flatlands, Sheepshead Bay, Gravesend, and Bay Ridge.

#### Population growth

The territory now the Borough of Brooklyn had 4,495 inhabitants at the time of the first decennial census in 1790. The latest decennial census

in 1950 found 2,738,175 persons in the same land area, a population larger than that of Philadelphia and Los Angeles in 1950; only the city of which it is a part and Chicago exceeded Brooklyn's population in 1950. The Special Census of 1957 indicated some decline from 1950 to 2,602,433.

Fifty years after the first census, in 1840, the population had risen to 47,613, but most of the increase came between 1830 and 1840. The 1830's marked the beginning of a period of rapid and accelerating growth. At the end of the second fifty years (1890) there were 838,547 residents. The opening of the twentieth century saw Brooklyn pass the million mark. The 1900 Census enumerated 1,166,582 residents, slightly more than three-fifths of Manhattan's population. The heavy immigration of the period and the movement of Manhattan residents to Brooklyn had added 567,000 to the Brooklyn population in the two decades from 1880 to 1900.

The growth continued during the twentieth century; a rise of 468,000 brought the 1910 population to 1,634,351 and a further rise of 384,005 brought the 1920 population to 2,018,356. This was the last year in which Manhattan's population (2,284,103) exceeded Brooklyn's. The decade of the twenties added over 542,000 residents and Brooklyn's 2,560,401 inhabitants in 1930 exceeded the declining Manhattan's population.

The rate of growth naturally slackened after 1910; in the decade prior to 1910 the rise was 40 percent; in the next decade it was 23 percent with a 27 percent rise during the 1920's. But this was the end of the rapid population upsurge. During the depression years the population grew by 138,000, a modest 5 percent, to 2,698,285 in 1940 but fewer than 40,000 were added in the next decade - an increase of only 1.5 percent. The loss during the seven years from 1950 to 1957 not only erased the small gain of the 1940's but also much of the growth during the 1930's. The 1957 population fell 5 percent below the 1950 figure; it was also below the 1940 population - by almost 96,000 persons - and was only 42,000 above the 1930 population.<sup>8/</sup>

In 1920 when New York City had 5,620,048 residents and Manhattan was the most populous of the boroughs, 35.9 percent of the City's residents lived in Brooklyn. Since 1930, as the next tabulation shows, Brooklyn has had more residents than any other borough. Its share of the total, however, has been moving downward - from 36.9 percent in 1930 to 33.4 percent in 1957 - as Queens' share has been mounting.

Population of New York City, by borough: 1930-1957  
(In thousands)

Borough	1930			1940			1950		
	Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
New York City	6,930	100.0		7,455	100.0		7,892	100.0	
Bronx	1,265	18.3		1,395	18.7		1,451	18.4	
Brooklyn	2,560	36.9		2,698	36.2		2,738	34.7	
Manhattan	1,867	26.9		1,890	25.4		1,960	24.8	
Queens	1,079	15.6		1,298	17.4		1,551	19.7	
Richmond	158	2.3		174	2.3		192	2.4	

<sup>8/</sup> Actually, the indigenous population in 1957 was less than 35,000 above the comparable figure for 1930; Army and Navy personnel were responsible for over 7,000 of the excess.



Community changes: The changes in the total population of Brooklyn between 1930 and 1957 reflect diverse trends among the individual communities. In general, the borough trend represents a loss of 178,863 in the number of inhabitants in nine long-settled and densely-populated communities, counterbalanced by an increase of 213,531 in eleven communities.

Six of the nine communities whose 1957 population is below the 1930 level have experienced a continuous decline since 1930 with cumulative decreases ranging from 14.4 in East New York to 27.3 percent in Greenpoint; the percentages for the other four in this group were 14.8 in South Brooklyn-Red Hook, 15.6 in Sunset Park-Gowanus, 16.9 in Brownsville, and 22.1 in Williamsburg. In three other communities the 1957 population was below 1930's. In one - Bedford-Stuyvesant - the difference from 1930 was negligible (141 persons) but it may be significant that the reduction from 1950 to 1957 erased the entire increase from 1930 to the 1950 peak. Park Slope's population also continued its rise through 1950 but the decrease in 1957 wiped out this growth and brought a net decline of 4.6 percent. Bushwick-Ridgewood's decline did not start until after 1940 but the 1957 population was 10.5 percent below 1930. In 1930 these nine communities had 1,388,195 residents or 54.2 percent of the Brooklyn total. In 1957 their combined population of 1,209,332 was only 46.5 percent of the total.

Among the eleven communities whose populations were higher in 1957 than in 1930, nine lost residents between 1950 and 1957; this group had a total population of 1,092,128 in 1930, 42.7 percent of the borough total, and 1,247,594, or 47.9 percent of the 1957 Brooklyn total. In five of these communities - Crown Heights, Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene, Borough Park-Kensington, Bay Ridge, and Bensonhurst - the 1957 populations were from 1.3 to 3.8 percent above the 1930 levels. The number of residents in the other four show substantial growth: 18 percent in Gravesend, 24 percent in Coney Island and 39 percent both in Flatbush-East Flatbush and Midwood-Flatlands.

The only two communities to have a steady unbroken growth in population from 1930 to 1957 - Canarsie and Sheepshead Bay - are two outlying neighborhoods on Jamaica Bay, farthest from, and least accessible from, "downtown" Brooklyn. Despite a 74 percent increase over 1930 in each community, their combined 1957 population amounted to only 5.2 percent of Brooklyn's total; in 1930 their share of the borough's population was only three percent.

#### Population distribution

Tables 2 and 3 present the distribution of the total Brooklyn population among the twenty communities and the U.S. Government Reservations. When the communities are ranked in order of the number of residents within their borders in 1957, the top-ranking seven contained exactly half the borough total and the top ten almost two-thirds (65.7 percent.)

The community ranking of the top ten was identical in 1950; the top seven were the home of 50.8 percent and the top ten of 66.5 percent of the 1950 population. Twenty years earlier, however, Bushwick-Ridgewood eleventh in 1957, ranked ninth; Midwood-Flatlands, ninth in 1957, ranked fourteenth. The communities in order of population size in 1950 and 1957 and their 1930 rank are given here:

<u>Rank in 1950 and 1957</u>	<u>Rank in 1930</u>	<u>Population density: 1957</u>
1. Bedford-Stuyvesant	1st	271.0
2. Flatbush-East Flatbush	5th	182.9
3. Bensonhurst	6th	161.7
4. Brownsville	2nd	304.3
5. Bay Ridge	7th	158.0
6. Williamsburg	3rd	337.2
7. Crown Heights	8th	251.2
8. East New York	4th	181.8
9. Midwood-Flatlands	Bushwick-Ridgewood	123.2
10. Park Slope	10th	264.1

Five of the communities cited as among the top ten in population size in 1957 are also among the ten most densely populated: Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brownsville, Williamsburg, Crown Heights and Park Slope; their population density averaged from 251 to 337 persons per residential acre. The density in the other five was relatively low, ranging from 123.2 to 182.9.

#### Cultural groups: 1950 and 1957

Population data: Table 1 presents the 1950 Census data on population by color in a form comparable with the information secured in the Special Census of 1957:

Table 1. - POPULATION OF BROOKLYN, BY COLOR: 1950 AND 1957

Color	1950 Census		1957 Census		Percent increase
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
All classes	2,738,175	100.0	2,602,433	100.0	- 5.0
White	2,525,118	92.2	2,290,653	88.0	- 9.3
Negro	208,478	7.6	307,796	11.8	47.6
Other nonwhite races	4,579	0.2	3,984	0.2	-13.0

The 1957 Census, and therefore Table 1, throws no light on an important segment of the Brooklyn population - persons of Puerto Rican origin. In accordance with regular census procedures, persons born in Puerto Rico and

persons of Puerto Rican descent are counted as citizens of native birth and are classified as white or nonwhite. A special tabulation of the 1950 Census enumerated 40,299 persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage then living in Brooklyn, 1.5 percent of the borough's total population. Most of these Puerto Ricans - 37,812 or 93.8 percent - are included in the 1950 Census figure for the white population; the balance are in the nonwhite figures.

Continued in-migration from Puerto Rico, births to Puerto Rican residents, and, apparently, a movement from Manhattan are known to have greatly increased the size of this group in Brooklyn. Evidence is found in the increasing number of births to mothers born in Puerto Rico and in the growing number of Puerto Rican children in the public schools. On the basis of estimates of the City's residents of Puerto Rican birth or parentage made for various dates by the City Planning Department and by the Migration Division, Department of Labor, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the number of Puerto Ricans of the first and second generation living in Brooklyn in April 1957 may be in the neighborhood of 150,000 to 157,000, or possibly even 160,000. This estimate, though subject to error, provides a more realistic picture of the population than that presented in Table 1. Assuming that the 1957 division between white and nonwhite Puerto Ricans is the same as in 1950, and using the mid-point estimate of 157,000, the approximate population distribution by cultural group is as follows:

Percentage distribution of Brooklyn population,  
by cultural group: 1950 and 1957<sup>1/</sup>

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1957</u>
All classes	100.0	100.0
White	90.8	82.3
Puerto Rican	1.5	6.0
Negro	7.5	11.5
Other nonwhite races	0.2	0.2

<sup>1/</sup> 1950 based on Table 3a; 1957 estimated.

These adjusted figures which treat Puerto Ricans as a separate group indicate a loss from 1950 to 1957 of nearly 344,000 white Brooklyn residents, or 13.8 percent. This reduction was counterbalanced by a gain of some 116,700 Puerto Ricans (290 percent) and a 45 percent rise in the number of Negroes.

The growth in the Negro population during recent decades has been impressive in its volume and rapidity - from not quite 32,000 in 1920 to almost 308,000 in 1957. Between 1920 and 1930, the Negro group more than doubled in size; in the next ten years the number rose from 68,921 to 107,263 in 1940 (55.6 percent) but the greatest influx came in the 1940's; the addition of 101,215 Negroes brought the 1950 population to 208,478, a 94 percent increase. From 1950 to 1957 another 99,300 persons were added to the Negro



group, an increase of 47.6 percent.<sup>9/</sup>

Table 2 distributes the 1957 population among the twenty communities in accordance with the census color classification. Although every community had some Negro residents, some 54 percent lived in Bedford-Stuyvesant; this is a high degree of concentration but less than in 1950 when 66 percent of Brooklyn's Negro residents lived in this one community.<sup>10/</sup> (The 1950 distribution is shown in Table 3.) As the Negro population has grown, it has spread into contiguous areas. In 1950 the communities adjacent to Bedford-Stuyvesant contained almost 28 percent of the Negroes in Brooklyn; in 1957 they contained 36.5 percent. Thus in 1950 94 percent and in 1957, 90.5 percent of Brooklyn's Negroes lived in Bedford-Stuyvesant and its contiguous communities - chiefly Crown Heights and Brownsville.

Table 3 presents the distribution in 1950 of the Puerto Rican population by community based on the census enumeration. At that time, 35 percent of the Puerto Ricans lived in Williamsburg, and the colonies in Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene, South Brooklyn-Red Hook, and Bedford-Stuyvesant accounted for another 45 percent. The method used in this study <sup>11/</sup> of distributing the estimated 1957 Puerto Rican population by community indicates that about 25 percent of the Brooklyn total then lived in Williamsburg. The 1957 estimates further suggest a decrease in the proportion of the Puerto Rican residents in Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene, and in South Brooklyn-Red Hook but an increase in Bedford-Stuyvesant's proportion from less than 12 to nearly 16 percent and an influx into adjacent Brownsville; in 1950 only 732 Puerto Ricans lived in Brownsville but the 1957 population appears to be approximately 20,000 to 21,000, or 13 percent of Brooklyn's total Puerto Rican population.

Other communities which have attracted the Puerto Ricans in substantial numbers since 1950 are Greenpoint, Bushwick-Ridgewood, Crown Heights, East New York, Park Slope, Sunset Park-Gowanus, Bay Ridge, and Coney Island, though the Puerto Ricans in Greenpoint and Sunset Park-Gowanus are a smaller proportion of the borough total than they were in 1950.

Table 2a, derived from Table 2, provides in summary form a review of the relative importance of each of the cultural groups except the Puerto Ricans within the individual communities. Tables 3 and 3a present data from the 1950 Census similar to the 1957 statistics except that for 1950 it is possible to show actual data for persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage.

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- <sup>9/</sup> To maintain comparability with earlier censuses, the 1950 and 1957 data used in this paragraph include the nonwhite Puerto Ricans - 2,487 in 1950 and an estimated 9,700 in 1957.
- <sup>10/</sup> The degree of concentration in Bedford-Stuyvesant is discussed for the period 1930 to 1957 in the description of that community in Volume I.
- <sup>11/</sup> For a description of the method, see the section Notes on Source Material.

Table 2. - POPULATION OF BROOKLYN, BY COMMUNITY AND BY COLOR: CENSUS OF 1957

Community	All classes		White <sup>1/</sup>		Negro		Other nonwhite races <sup>2/</sup>	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
Total	2,602,433	100.0	2,290,653	100.0	307,796	100.0	3,984	100.0
Greenpoint	60,104	2.3	59,896	2.6	158	0.1	50	1.3
Williamsburg	149,143	5.7	138,019	6.0	10,878	3.5	246	6.2
Bushwick-Ridgewood	115,016	4.4	112,107	4.9	2,825	0.9	84	2.1
Brooklyn Heights-								
Ft. Greene	86,863	3.3	69,014	3.0	17,387	5.6	462	11.6
Bedford-Stuyvesant	253,015	9.7	86,473	3.8	166,213	54.0	329	8.3
Crown Heights	148,990	5.7	111,898	4.9	36,819	12.0	273	6.9
Brownsville	172,613	6.6	134,020	5.8	38,313	12.4	280	7.0
East New York	147,751	5.7	141,183	6.2	6,459	2.1	109	2.7
South Brooklyn-								
Red Hook	94,332	3.6	82,960	3.6	11,070	3.6	302	7.6
Park Slope	118,990	4.6	112,790	4.9	5,953	1.9	247	6.2
Sunset Park-Gowanus	98,368	3.8	98,038	4.3	184	0.1	146	3.7
Bay Ridge	163,179	6.3	162,844	7.1	164	0.1	171	4.3
Borough Park-								
Kensington	114,286	4.4	113,983	5.0	205	0.1	98	2.5
Bensonhurst	177,350	6.8	176,610	7.7	564	0.2	176	4.4
Gravesend	102,294	3.9	102,054	4.5	155	0.1	85	2.1
Coney Island	74,711	2.9	72,308	3.2	2,263	0.7	140	3.5
Flatbush-East								
Flatbush	239,104	9.2	235,748	10.3	2,944	1.0	412	10.3
Canarsie	47,033	1.8	43,848	1.9	3,140	1.0	45	1.1
Midwood-Flatlands	140,817	5.4	140,277	6.1	413	0.1	127	3.2
Sheepshead Bay	88,976	3.4	87,895	3.8	928	0.3	153	3.8
Ft. Hamilton and U.S. Navy Yard <sup>3/</sup>	9,498	0.4	8,688	0.4	761	0.2	49	1.2

<sup>1/</sup> Most persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage probably are classified as "white" in 1950 the percentage was 94 for Brooklyn.

<sup>2/</sup> Chiefly persons of Oriental birth or extraction and American Indians.

<sup>3/</sup> U.S. Army and U.S. Navy personnel.

Table 2a. - POPULATION OF BROOKLYN COMMUNITIES: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION  
BY COLOR<sup>1/</sup>: CENSUS OF 1957

Community	All classes	White	Negro	Other nonwhite races
Total	100.0	88.0	11.8	0.2
Greenpoint	100.0	99.6	0.3	0.1
Williamsburg	100.0	92.5	7.3	0.2
Bushwick-Ridgewood	100.0	97.5	2.4	0.1
Brooklyn Heights-				
Ft. Greene	100.0	79.5	20.0	0.5
Bedford-Stuyvesant	100.0	34.2	65.7	0.1
Crown Heights	100.0	75.1	24.7	0.2
Brownsville	100.0	77.6	22.2	0.2
East New York	100.0	95.5	4.4	0.1
South Brooklyn-				
Red Hook	100.0	87.9	11.8	0.3
Park Slope	100.0	94.8	5.0	0.2
Sunset Park-Gowanus	100.0	99.7	0.2	0.1
Bay Ridge	100.0	99.8	0.1	0.1
Borough Park-Kensington	100.0	99.7	0.2	0.1
Bensonhurst	100.0	99.6	0.3	0.1
Gravesend	100.0	99.8	0.2	0.1
Coney Island	100.0	96.8	3.0	0.2
Flatbush-East Flatbush	100.0	98.6	1.2	0.2
Canarsie	100.0	93.2	6.7	0.1
Midwood-Flatlands	100.0	99.6	0.3	0.1
Sheepshead Bay	100.0	98.8	1.0	0.2
Ft. Hamilton and U.S. Navy Yard	100.0	91.5	8.0	0.5

<sup>1/</sup> Based on data in Table 2.

Table 3. - POPULATION OF BROOKLYN, BY COMMUNITY AND BY COLOR OR NATIVITY: CENSUS OF 1950

Community	All classes		White <sup>1/</sup>		Puerto Rican		Negro <sup>1/</sup>		Other nonwhite races <sup>1/</sup>	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
Total	2,738,175	100.0	2,487,306	100.0	40,299	100.0	205,996	100.0	4,574	100.0
Greenpoint	68,316	2.5	67,313	2.7	846	2.1	54	<u>2/</u>	103	2.3
Williamsburg	168,039	6.1	146,085	5.9	14,014	34.8	7,447	3.6	493	10.8
Bushwick-Ridgewood	123,606	4.5	123,150	5.0	313	0.8	74	<u>2/</u>	69	1.5
Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene	87,848	3.2	74,312	3.0	7,040	17.5	5,739	2.8	757	16.5
Bedford-Stuyvesant	269,588	9.8	127,376	5.1	4,769	11.8	136,834	66.4	609	13.3
Crown Heights	160,689	5.9	142,391	5.7	485	1.2	17,677	8.6	136	3.0
Brownsville	185,108	6.8	160,330	6.4	732	1.8	23,824	11.6	222	4.8
East New York	159,333	5.8	156,532	6.3	224	0.6	2,459	1.2	118	2.6
South Brooklyn-Red Hook	98,389	3.6	88,430	3.6	6,266	15.6	3,189	1.5	504	11.0
Park Slope	128,197	4.7	124,418	5.0	1,382	3.4	2,143	1.1	254	5.5
Sunset Park-Gowanus	110,437	4.0	108,255	4.4	1,820	4.5	198	0.1	164	3.6
Bay Ridge	173,180	6.3	172,604	6.9	345	0.9	121	0.1	110	2.4
Borough Park-Kensington	127,003	4.6	126,439	5.1	216	0.5	248	0.1	100	2.2
Bensonhurst	193,773	7.1	192,649	7.7	221	0.5	751	0.4	152	3.3
Gravesend	102,361	3.7	101,746	4.1	254	0.6	283	0.1	78	1.7
Coney Island	81,816	3.0	80,356	3.2	196	0.5	1,118	0.6	146	3.2
Flatbush-East Flatbush	239,669	8.8	237,158	9.5	376	0.9	1,900	0.9	235	5.1
Canarsie	38,611	1.4	37,304	1.5	444	1.1	785	0.4	78	1.7
Midwood-Flatlands	142,720	5.2	141,865	5.7	247	0.6	458	0.2	150	3.3
Sheepshead Bay	78,019	2.8	77,164	3.1	98	0.3	685	0.3	72	1.6
Ft. Hamilton and U.S. Navy Yard <sup>3/</sup>	1,473	0.1	1,429	0.1	11	<u>2/</u>	9	<u>2/</u>	24	0.5

<sup>1/</sup> Persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage have been deducted from official census data on native white (37,812) Negro (2,482) and other nonwhite (5). Table 3a presents the foreign-born white percentages. Other nonwhite races are chiefly of Oriental birth or extraction and American Indians.

<sup>2/</sup> Less than one-tenth of one percent.

<sup>3/</sup> U.S. Army and U.S. Navy personnel.



Table 3a. - POPULATION OF BROOKLYN COMMUNITIES: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION  
BY COLOR OR NATIVITY<sup>1/</sup>: CENSUS OF 1950

Community	All classes	Continental native white	Foreign- born white	Puerto Rican	Negro	Other nonwhite races
Total	100.0	67.8	23.0	1.5	7.5	0.2
Greenpoint	100.0	76.8	21.7	1.2	0.1	0.2
Williamsburg	100.0	60.4	26.6	8.3	4.4	0.3
Bushwick-Ridgewood	100.0	78.4	21.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Brooklyn Heights-						
Ft. Greene	100.0	68.8	15.8	8.0	6.5	0.9
Bedford-Stuyvesant	100.0	36.2	11.0	1.8	50.8	0.2
Crown Heights	100.0	65.8	22.8	0.3	11.0	0.1
Brownsville	100.0	54.1	32.5	0.4	12.9	0.1
East New York	100.0	71.9	26.4	0.1	1.5	0.1
South Brooklyn-						
Red Hook	100.0	68.7	21.2	6.4	3.2	0.5
Park Slope	100.0	76.8	20.2	1.1	1.7	0.2
Sunset Park-Gowanus	100.0	69.9	28.1	1.6	0.2	0.1
Bay Ridge	100.0	77.2	22.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Borough Park-						
Kensington	100.0	71.6	28.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Bensonhurst	100.0	70.4	29.0	0.1	0.4	0.1
Gravesend	100.0	72.2	27.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Coney Island	100.0	64.6	33.6	0.2	1.4	0.2
Flatbush-East						
Flatbush	100.0	79.0	19.9	0.2	0.8	0.1
Canarsie	100.0	77.5	19.1	1.1	2.0	0.2
Midwood-Flatlands	100.0	80.7	18.7	0.2	0.3	0.1
Sheepshead Bay	100.0	77.8	21.1	0.1	0.9	0.1
Ft. Hamilton and U.S. Navy Yard	100.0	93.6	3.4	0.7	0.6	1.6

<sup>1/</sup> Based on data in Table 3.

Birth statistics: Current data on live births are tabulated as white or nonwhite and a special count is made of births to mothers born in Puerto Rico. This distribution of births obviously does not correspond to the distribution of the total population because of differences among the several groups in age composition and fertility rates.<sup>12/</sup>

During 1957, 55,738 babies were born to Brooklyn residents. Births to Puerto Rican mothers - 5,762 - constituted 10.3 percent of the total; almost 98 percent of these were classified as "white." Nonwhite births, i.e., Negro and other races, when nonwhite Puerto Ricans are excluded, amounted to 20.4 percent of the total, and white births, excluding white Puerto Ricans, to 69.3 percent. During 1958, births to Puerto Rican mothers were a slightly higher proportion of the total - 11.2 percent - and so was the nonwhite percentage of 22.2, while the white births decreased to two-thirds of the 56,015 births. Table 4 presents the percentage distribution of births by communities for the years 1952, 1957 and 1958.

School data: The statistics on the "ethnic" distribution of pupils in the public schools compiled in September 1957 and October 1958 by the Board of Education are based on the teachers' observation and consequently are subject to some error. School data, like birth statistics, have their limitations as a measure of the cultural distribution of the total population.<sup>12/</sup> In addition to age structure and birth rates, attendance at parochial and private schools also influences the ethnic distribution of public school children.

In the absence of evidence to the contrary, it seems reasonable to assume that a higher proportion of all white children than of all Negro or Puerto Rican children attend Catholic, Jewish and Protestant parochial schools, and also the private schools. According to a special study by the school administration of the Brooklyn Catholic Diocese, about 3,215 children of Spanish-speaking parents were attending the Roman Catholic parochial schools in Brooklyn in June 1959. This count which may include not only Puerto Ricans but children of West Indian, South American and Spanish parentage constitutes only about 3.3 percent of the almost 100,000 children then in the elementary parochial schools. No information on the number of Negro children in Brooklyn parochial schools is available.

Though it is quite obvious that the "ethnic" distribution for the public schools given in the next tabulation does not reflect the distribution of the population of all ages, it does have value as an indication of current and potential changes in the composition of the population. It is also useful to organizations whose programs - educational or recreational - are directed to school-age children and to groups utilizing the public schools as a point of contact with children. For the purposes of this study,

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<sup>12/</sup> For further discussion of the factors to be considered, see Notes on Source Material on a subsequent page.

Table 4. - LIVE BIRTHS IN BROOKLYN BY CULTURAL GROUP: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY COMMUNITY: 1952, 1957 AND 1958

Community	1952				1957				1958			
	Total	White	Non-white	Puerto Rican	Total	White	Non-white	Puerto Rican	Total	White	Non-white	Puerto Rican
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Greenpoint	2.1	2.4	0.1	2.2	1.9	2.5	0.1	1.8	1.7	2.3	0.1	1.6
Williamsburg	6.9	5.9	4.5	32.5	6.7	4.8	3.8	25.4	6.9	4.8	3.6	25.6
Bushwick-Ridgewood	4.3	5.2	0.2	1.4	4.4	5.6	1.5	2.4	4.5	5.7	1.9	2.5
Brooklyn Heights-												
Ft. Greene	3.8	2.9	5.8	13.8	3.7	2.1	6.2	9.2	3.8	2.2	6.2	8.8
Bedford-Stuyvesant	13.0	5.0	57.8	12.0	13.8	2.7	50.6	15.1	14.0	2.4	48.9	13.7
Crown Heights	5.5	4.7	10.5	2.5	5.6	4.3	12.0	1.8	5.6	4.2	11.6	2.2
Brownsville	5.9	5.1	11.2	2.9	6.9	3.9	13.2	14.6	7.3	3.4	13.9	17.3
East New York	5.5	6.5	1.2	0.5	5.3	6.5	2.3	2.7	5.2	6.3	2.7	3.0
South Brooklyn-Red Hook	4.1	3.8	2.9	14.3	4.3	3.5	3.2	11.6	4.2	3.4	3.7	10.5
Park Slope	4.7	5.2	1.2	7.5	4.8	5.2	2.5	6.8	4.8	5.2	2.9	6.4
Sunset Park-Gowanus	3.7	4.3	0.1	5.3	3.6	4.5	0.1	4.8	3.6	4.6	0.1	5.0
Bay Ridge	5.9	7.2	0.2	0.8	5.5	7.8	0.1	0.5	5.5	8.1	0.1	0.3
Borough Park-Kensington	3.7	4.6	0.2	0.2	3.8	5.4	0.2	0.5	3.5	5.1	0.1	0.3
Bensonhurst	6.7	8.2	0.3	0.5	6.2	8.9	0.3	0.3	5.9	8.8	0.2	0.3
Gravesend	3.9	4.8	0.2	0.2	4.1	5.8	0.1	0.1	4.4	6.5	0.2	0.3
Coney Island	2.4	2.7	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.4	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3	1.2	1.6
Flatbush-East Flatbush	8.2	10.0	0.7	0.6	7.8	10.8	1.2	0.3	7.3	10.5	1.3	0.3
Canarsie	1.8	1.9	1.4	0.8	2.0	2.5	1.0	0.6	2.2	3.0	0.9	0.2
Midwood-Flatlands	4.6	5.7	0.2	0.3	4.6	6.5	0.1	0.1	4.5	6.7	0.1	0.1
Sheepshead Bay	3.2	3.9	0.3	0.2	2.8	4.0	0.3	2/	2.9	4.2	0.2	2/
Ft. Hamilton and U.S. Navy Yard <sup>1/</sup>	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.1	2/	0.2	0.2	0.1	-

<sup>1/</sup> U.S. Navy and U.S. Army personnel.  
<sup>2/</sup> Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Source: N.Y.C. Department of Health.

Table 5. - CHILDREN IN THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS, BY CULTURAL GROUP: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY COMMUNITY OF SCHOOL'S LOCATION: 1957 AND 1958

Community <sup>1/</sup>	Enrolment September 1957				Enrolment October 1958			
	Total	Negro	Puerto Rican	All other	Total	Negro	Puerto Rican	All other
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Greenpoint	1.2	0.6	1.8	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.8	1.2
Williamsburg	6.6	6.0	24.4	3.5	6.7	6.6	24.3	3.3
Bushwick-Ridgewood	4.2	2.4	4.1	4.7	4.3	3.1	4.2	4.7
Brooklyn Heights-								
Ft. Greene	3.6	7.9	10.6	1.1	3.2	6.8	8.6	1.0
Bedford-Stuyvesant	12.5	46.5	14.8	2.0	12.6	45.3	14.2	1.7
Crown Heights	3.7	7.7	2.5	2.7	4.4	9.1	1.8	3.5
Brownsville	8.8	14.1	14.3	6.3	8.8	14.2	15.7	5.6
East New York	7.0	3.2	4.4	8.6	7.3	3.7	5.1	8.9
South Brooklyn-								
Red Hook	2.9	4.5	7.4	1.6	3.3	4.6	9.7	1.6
Park Slope	3.7	2.7	7.3	3.3	3.1	1.5	6.2	2.9
Sunset Park-Gowanus	2.5	2/	3.5	3.0	2.4	0.1	3.2	3.0
Bay Ridge	4.2	0.1	1.3	5.9	3.9	0.1	1.2	5.7
Borough Park-								
Kensington	4.2	0.1	0.2	6.1	4.1	0.1	0.3	6.1
Bensonhurst	6.7	0.2	0.1	9.9	6.6	0.2	0.2	9.9
Gravesend	4.6	0.2	0.1	6.7	4.8	0.2	0.2	7.1
Coney Island	3.5	1.0	1.8	4.5	3.5	1.1	2.0	4.6
Flatbush-East								
Flatbush	8.1	0.8	0.2	11.7	7.7	0.9	0.3	11.4
Canarsie	2.7	1.5	0.7	3.4	2.9	1.4	0.7	3.8
Midwood-Flatlands	4.5	0.1	0.1	6.7	4.8	0.1	0.1	7.2
Sheepshead Bay	4.7	0.3	0.1	6.9	4.4	0.2	0.1	6.7

1/ No schools are located in the Federal reservations - U.S. Navy Yard and Ft. Hamilton.

2/ Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Source: Data collected by Bureau of Educational Program Research and Statistics of the Board of Education; schools located by health area and data compiled by Community Council.



the public school data are limited to the elementary and junior high schools open to neighborhood children living in the appropriate school district.<sup>13/</sup> The following tabulation summarizes the borough data; Table 5 presents the percentage distribution by the community of the school's location.

Children enrolled in public elementary and junior high schools in Brooklyn: 1957 and 1958 <sup>1/</sup>				
Ethnic group	September 1957		October 1958	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All students	261,130	100.0	265,397	100.0
Negro	52,398	20.1	56,495	21.3
Puerto Rican	32,029	12.3	34,845	13.1
All other	176,703	67.7	174,057	65.6

<sup>1/</sup> Compiled from data on individual schools collected by the Bureau of Educational Program Research and Statistics, Board of Education.

#### Age groups: 1950 and 1957

Brooklyn apparently continues to deserve the appellation "a borough of families." Certainly the child and youth population is of major importance. In 1957, as Table 6 reveals, children under 14 years of age formed 23.3 percent, and the entire group under 20 years of age, 31 percent of all the residents. Even in the Bronx and Queens the group under 20 years of age constituted only 30 and 30.1 percent of the total. Part of the absolute and proportionate increase in the children 6-13 years old from 1950 to 1957 undoubtedly reflects the high birth rates of the immediate post-war years 1944-1951; some part may indicate the in-migration of families with children.

The low birth rates of the 1928-1937 period may be responsible for part of the substantial decrease in young adults from 20 through 29 years of age from 1950 to 1957. But in part, the reduction in the number of the twenty-year-olds, as well as the decrease in the group 30 through 44 years of age, may be attributed to the exodus from the borough of many of the white residents. The rise of nearly 37,000 in the number of children from 6 to 13 years of age, with a simultaneous decrease of almost 86,000 in the adult group which presumably includes their parents, i.e., those 30-44 years of age, presents an apparent paradox. A similar situation is found in the changes which occurred in the age distribution of the Bronx population. Combined with the cultural group statistics, these age data imply that the outward movement was among white couples without children or with one or two children, and among the unmarried, while most of the newcomers - Negroes and Puerto Ricans - have many school-age children.

<sup>13/</sup> High schools, schools in institutions, and the special (600) schools have been omitted as not serving a specific neighborhood.

Table 6. - POPULATION OF BROOKLYN, BY AGE GROUP: 1950 AND 1957

Age group	1950 Census		1957 Census		Percent change
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
All ages	2,738,175	100.0	2,602,433	100.0	- 5.0
Under 6 years	288,498	10.5	275,269	10.6	- 4.6
6 - 13 years	294,466	10.8	331,295	12.7	12.5
14 - 19 years	205,071	7.5	200,947	7.7	- 2.0
20 - 24 years	213,318	7.8	164,573	6.4	-22.9
25 - 29 years	231,005	8.4	189,168	7.3	-18.1
30 - 44 years	666,432	24.3	580,677	22.3	-12.9
45 - 64 years	636,547	23.2	628,364	24.1	- 1.3
65 years and over	202,838	7.4	232,140	8.9	14.4

Table 6a. - POPULATION OF BROOKLYN, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX,  
AND RATIO OF MALES TO FEMALES: 1950 AND 1957

Age group	1950 Census			1957 Census		
	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Male	Female	Males per 100 females
All ages	1,334,030	1,404,145	95.0	1,261,888	1,340,545	94.1
Under 6 years	147,242	141,256	104.2	140,423	134,846	104.1
6 - 13 years	149,979	144,487	103.8	168,375	162,920	103.3
14 - 19 years	100,847	104,224	96.8	99,905	101,042	98.9
20 - 24 years	101,523	111,795	90.8	76,955	87,618	87.8
25 - 29 years	110,310	120,695	91.4	92,122	97,046	94.9
30 - 44 years	314,327	352,105	89.3	271,242	309,435	87.7
45 - 64 years	315,649	320,898	98.4	304,812	323,552	94.2
65 years and over	94,153	108,685	86.6	108,054	124,086	87.1

The "middle-aged" (45-64 years) were somewhat fewer in 1957 than in 1950 but the elderly population (65 years old or older) rose by over 14 percent. The increase of over 29,000 in the aged group raised its share of the total from 7.4 percent in 1950 to 8.9 in 1957. The percentage rise, however, was small in comparison with the increase of 25 percent in the Bronx aged. Among the individual Brooklyn communities the proportion of the population which was aged varied from 5.8 percent in Bedford-Stuyvesant and 5.9 percent in Canarsie to 10.7 percent in East New York and 13.1 in Coney Island. (Table 7b).

The eight age groups used in Table 6, as well as in the descriptions of the individual communities, were selected as the groups which appear to be most generally useful in planning a variety of social and educational services.

Table 7 gives for the borough as a whole, and for each of the communities, the number of 1957 residents in each of six age groups which may have value in some circumstances. The derivative Table 7a shows the proportion of the borough's children under 14 years of age, or the proportion of the aged, to be found in specific communities. The map will disclose the neighboring communities which may need to be considered in planning for a particular area. Table 7b, on the other hand, enables the user to compare the relative importance of children or teen-agers, or any other group, within the borough and within each individual community. Table 8 and its derivative tables present the 1950 Census data on a comparable basis.

#### Other population characteristics: 1950

The socio-economic characteristics of Brooklyn's residents, as described in the 1950 Census, inevitably have been modified not only by the five percent loss in the size of the population but more drastically by the noteworthy changes in its composition, with the greater cultural and, probably, more economic diversity. Nevertheless, a brief summary of certain major characteristics in 1950 should afford a benchmark for estimating the probable extent of recent changes.

Economic status: The median income of Brooklyn families which was \$3,447 for the year 1949, was below the level of the City as a whole (\$3,526); Manhattan, where the median family income was \$3,073 was the only borough with a lower average. The median for Bronx was \$3,612, for Richmond - \$3,845 and for Queens - \$4,121.

Table 7. - POPULATION OF BROOKLYN, BY COMMUNITY AND BY AGE GROUP: CENSUS OF 1957

Community	All ages	Under 14 years	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Total	2,602,433	606,564	200,947	164,573	769,845	628,364	232,140
Greenpoint	60,104	13,750	4,781	3,431	18,880	13,566	5,696
Williamsburg	149,143	42,101	13,094	10,483	44,318	27,936	11,211
Bushwick-Ridgewood	115,016	26,322	8,859	7,228	33,876	26,617	12,114
Brooklyn Heights- Ft. Greene	86,863	21,033	5,881	5,997	27,553	19,163	7,236
Bedford-Stuyvesant	253,015	69,085	19,637	18,709	86,003	45,002	14,579
Crown Heights	148,990	30,000	10,179	9,640	45,302	39,576	14,293
Brownsville	172,613	44,876	13,441	10,522	48,026	38,736	17,012
East New York	147,751	34,855	11,034	8,253	42,477	35,338	15,794
South Brooklyn- Red Hook	94,332	27,484	8,772	6,768	27,708	16,844	6,756
Park Slope	118,990	26,385	8,877	7,707	34,480	29,894	11,647
Sunset Park-Gowanus	98,368	21,981	7,879	6,513	27,813	25,450	8,732
Bay Ridge	163,179	33,073	11,803	9,189	45,386	48,034	15,694
Borough Park- Kensington	114,286	24,262	8,625	6,541	32,901	30,847	11,110
Bensonhurst	177,350	37,461	13,692	10,935	52,869	45,679	16,714
Gravesend	102,294	24,046	7,971	6,182	31,958	23,788	8,349
Coney Island	74,711	15,362	5,387	3,731	18,523	21,904	9,804
Flatbush-East Flatbush	239,104	46,282	16,678	13,558	67,312	71,008	24,266
Canarsie	47,033	14,525	3,551	2,606	15,573	7,981	2,797
Midwood-Flatlands	140,817	30,765	11,599	8,414	39,228	39,013	11,798
Sheepshead Bay	88,976	22,193	7,168	4,925	26,938	21,364	6,388
Ft. Hamilton and U.S. Navy Yard <sup>1/</sup>	9,498	723	2,039	3,241	2,721	624	150

<sup>1/</sup> U.S. Army and U.S. Navy personnel.

Table 7a. - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BROOKLYN POPULATION, BY  
COMMUNITY, BY AGE GROUP<sup>1/</sup>: CENSUS OF 1957

Community	All ages	Under 14 years	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Greenpoint	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.5
Williamsburg	5.7	6.9	6.5	6.4	5.7	4.4	4.8
Bushwick-Ridgewood	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	5.2
Brooklyn Heights- Ft. Greene	3.3	3.5	2.9	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.1
Bedford-Stuyvesant	9.7	11.4	9.8	11.4	11.2	7.2	6.3
Crown Heights	5.7	4.9	5.1	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.2
Brownsville	6.6	7.4	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.2	7.3
East New York	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.6	6.8
South Brooklyn- Red Hook	3.6	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.6	2.7	2.9
Park Slope	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.8	5.0
Sunset Park-Gowanus	3.8	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.6	4.0	3.8
Bay Ridge	6.3	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.9	7.6	6.8
Borough Park- Kensington	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.9	4.8
Bensonhurst	6.8	6.2	6.8	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.2
Gravesend	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.6
Coney Island	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.4	3.5	4.2
Flatbush-East Flatbush	9.2	7.6	8.3	8.2	8.7	11.3	10.5
Canarsie	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.2
Midwood-Flatlands	5.4	5.1	5.8	5.1	5.1	6.2	5.1
Sheepshead Bay	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.4	2.7
Ft. Hamilton and U.S. Navy Yard <sup>3/</sup>	0.4	0.1	1.0	2.0	0.4	0.1	<u>2/</u>

<sup>1/</sup> Based on data in Table 7.

<sup>2/</sup> Less than one-tenth of one percent.

<sup>3/</sup> U.S. Army and U.S. Navy personnel.

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Table 7b. - POPULATION OF BROOKLYN COMMUNITIES: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION  
BY AGE GROUP<sup>1/</sup>: CENSUS OF 1957

Community	All ages	Under 14 years	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Total	100.0	23.3	7.7	6.4	29.6	24.1	8.9
Greenpoint	100.0	22.8	8.0	5.7	31.4	22.6	9.5
Williamsburg	100.0	28.2	8.8	7.0	29.7	18.7	7.5
Bushwick-Ridgewood	100.0	22.9	7.7	6.3	29.5	23.1	10.5
Brooklyn Heights-							
Ft. Greene	100.0	24.2	6.8	6.9	31.7	22.1	8.3
Bedford-Stuyvesant	100.0	27.2	7.8	7.4	34.0	17.8	5.8
Crown Heights	100.0	20.1	6.8	6.5	30.4	26.6	9.6
Brownsville	100.0	26.0	7.8	6.1	27.8	22.4	9.9
East New York	100.0	23.6	7.5	5.6	28.7	23.9	10.7
South Brooklyn-							
Red Hook	100.0	29.1	9.3	7.2	29.4	17.8	7.2
Park Slope	100.0	22.2	7.4	6.5	29.0	25.1	9.8
Sunset Park-Gowanus	100.0	22.3	8.0	6.6	28.3	25.9	8.9
Bay Ridge	100.0	20.3	7.2	5.6	27.8	29.4	9.6
Borough Park-							
Kensington	100.0	21.2	7.5	5.7	28.8	27.0	9.7
Bensonhurst	100.0	21.1	7.7	6.2	29.8	25.8	9.4
Gravesend	100.0	23.5	7.8	6.0	31.2	23.3	8.2
Coney Island	100.0	20.6	7.2	5.0	24.8	29.3	13.1
Flatbush-East							
Flatbush	100.0	19.3	7.0	5.7	28.2	29.7	10.1
Canarsie	100.0	30.9	7.6	5.5	33.1	17.0	5.9
Midwood-Flatlands	100.0	21.8	8.2	6.0	27.9	27.7	8.4
Sheepshead Bay	100.0	24.9	8.1	5.5	30.3	24.0	7.2
Ft. Hamilton and U.S. Navy Yard <sup>2/</sup>	100.0	7.6	21.5	34.1	28.6	6.6	1.6

<sup>1/</sup> Based on data in Table 7.

<sup>2/</sup> U.S. Army and U.S. Navy personnel.



Table 8. - POPULATION OF BROOKLYN, BY COMMUNITY AND BY AGE GROUP: CENSUS OF 1950

Community	All ages	Under 14 years	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 year and over
Total	2,738,175	582,964	205,071	213,318	897,437	636,547	202,838
Greenpoint	68,316	14,732	5,239	5,151	23,500	15,168	4,526
Williamsburg	168,039	39,331	14,240	14,314	54,996	33,623	11,535
Bushwick-Ridgewood	123,606	25,725	9,237	9,506	39,154	28,785	11,199
Brooklyn Heights-							
Ft. Greene	87,848	16,269	5,545	6,990	30,684	21,044	7,316
Bedford-Stuyvesant	269,588	61,516	21,348	24,004	95,993	49,938	16,789
Crown Heights	160,689	30,080	11,150	11,640	52,033	42,233	13,553
Brownsville	185,108	40,913	14,218	14,131	59,070	42,216	14,560
East New York	159,333	34,054	11,968	12,304	50,692	36,787	13,528
South Brooklyn-							
Red Hook	98,389	24,954	8,525	8,429	31,341	18,947	6,193
Park Slope	128,197	25,191	9,638	10,102	40,314	31,561	11,391
Sunset Park-							
Gowanus	110,437	23,102	8,884	8,757	35,156	27,075	7,463
Bay Ridge	173,180	34,535	12,511	12,212	54,913	45,554	13,455
Borough Park-							
Kensington	127,003	26,682	9,505	9,324	41,986	30,237	9,269
Bensonhurst	193,773	40,868	14,446	15,331	64,714	45,461	12,953
Gravesend	102,361	23,182	8,046	8,568	34,201	22,227	6,137
Coney Island	81,816	16,135	6,023	6,260	24,827	22,020	6,551
Flatbush-East							
Flatbush	239,669	46,240	14,903	16,041	78,817	63,475	20,193
Canarsie	38,611	10,638	2,791	3,237	13,326	6,604	2,015
Midwood-Flatlands	142,720	30,939	10,762	10,500	45,662	35,453	9,404
Sheepshead Bay	78,019	17,757	5,938	6,188	25,366	17,967	4,803
Ft. Hamilton and U.S. Navy Yard <sup>1/</sup>	1,473	121	154	329	692	172	5

<sup>1/</sup> U.S. Army and U.S. Navy personnel.

Table 8a. - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BROOKLYN POPULATION, BY COMMUNITY,  
BY AGE GROUP<sup>1/</sup>: CENSUS OF 1950

Community	All ages	Under 14 years	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Greenpoint	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.2
Williamsburg	6.1	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.1	5.3	5.7
Bushwick-Ridgewood	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	5.5
Brooklyn Heights- Ft. Greene	3.2	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.6
Bedford-Stuyvesant	9.8	10.6	10.4	11.2	10.7	7.8	8.3
Crown Heights	5.9	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.6	6.7
Brownsville	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.2
East New York	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.7
South Brooklyn- Red Hook	3.6	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.1
Park Slope	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.5	5.0	5.6
Sunset Park-Gowanus	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.2	3.7
Bay Ridge	6.3	5.9	6.1	5.7	6.1	7.2	6.6
Borough Park- Kensington	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.6
Bensonhurst	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.4
Gravesend	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.0
Coney Island	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.2
Flatbush-East Flatbush	8.8	7.9	7.3	7.5	8.8	10.0	9.9
Canarsie	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0
Midwood-Flatlands	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.6	4.6
Sheepshead Bay	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.4
Ft. Hamilton and U.S. Navy Yard <sup>3/</sup>	0.1	<sup>2/</sup>	0.1	0.2	0.1	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> Based on data in Table 8.

<sup>2/</sup> Less than one-tenth of one percent.

<sup>3/</sup> U.S. Army and U.S. Navy personnel.

Table 8b. - POPULATION OF BROOKLYN COMMUNITIES: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION  
BY AGE GROUP<sup>1/</sup>: CENSUS OF 1950

Community	All ages	Under 14 years	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Total	100.0	21.3	7.5	7.8	32.7	23.2	7.4
Greenpoint	100.0	21.6	7.7	7.5	34.4	22.2	6.6
Williamsburg	100.0	23.4	8.5	8.5	32.7	20.0	6.9
Bushwick-Ridgewood	100.0	20.8	7.5	7.6	31.7	23.3	9.1
Brooklyn Heights-							
Ft. Greene	100.0	18.5	6.3	8.0	34.9	24.0	8.3
Bedford-Stuyvesant	100.0	22.8	7.9	8.9	35.6	18.5	6.2
Crown Heights	100.0	18.7	6.9	7.2	32.4	26.3	8.4
Brownsville	100.0	22.1	7.7	7.6	31.9	22.8	7.9
East New York	100.0	21.4	7.5	7.7	31.8	23.1	8.5
South Brooklyn-							
Red Hook	100.0	25.4	8.7	8.6	31.8	19.3	6.3
Park Slope	100.0	19.7	7.5	7.9	31.4	24.6	8.9
Sunset Park-Gowanus	100.0	20.9	8.0	7.9	31.8	24.5	6.8
Bay Ridge	100.0	19.9	7.2	7.1	31.7	26.3	7.8
Borough Park-							
Kensington	100.0	21.0	7.5	7.3	33.1	23.8	7.3
Bensonhurst	100.0	21.1	7.5	7.9	33.4	23.5	6.7
Gravesend	100.0	22.6	7.9	8.4	33.4	21.7	6.0
Coney Island	100.0	19.7	7.4	7.7	30.3	26.9	8.0
Flatbush-East							
Flatbush	100.0	19.3	6.2	6.7	32.9	26.5	8.4
Canarsie	100.0	27.6	7.2	8.4	34.5	17.1	5.2
Midwood-Flatlands	100.0	21.7	7.5	7.4	32.0	24.8	6.6
Sheepshead Bay	100.0	22.8	7.6	7.9	32.5	23.0	6.2
Ft. Hamilton and U.S. Navy Yard <sup>2/</sup>	100.0	8.2	10.5	22.3	47.0	11.7	0.3

<sup>1/</sup> Based on data in Table 8.

<sup>2/</sup> U.S. Army and U.S. Navy personnel.

The percentage distribution of the families by major income group provides additional light on borough differences:

Percentage distribution of families, by income class in 1949,  
by borough: N.Y.C.

<u>Borough</u>	<u>Under \$3,000</u>	<u>\$3,000- \$4,999</u>	<u>\$5,000- \$9,999</u>	<u>\$10,000 or more</u>
New York City	37.6	34.4	23.1	5.0
Bronx	35.3	37.1	24.2	3.3
Brooklyn	38.6	35.7	22.0	3.6
Manhattan	48.6	26.8	17.0	7.7
Queens	26.5	37.6	30.1	5.8
Richmond	30.9	38.3	27.1	3.7

According to the sample study conducted by the New York State Inter-departmental Committee on Low Incomes, the median income for New York City families in 1956 was \$5,478. By adjusting for price changes the Census data on 1949 incomes, the Committee determined that the 1949 City-wide median in 1956 dollars was \$3,971, indicating a 38 percent rise in purchasing power from 1949 to 1956 and a 55 percent increase in dollar income. No data are available for 1956 on a borough basis, however, so that it is impossible to say how Brooklyn residents have fared in relation to the other boroughs during this period.

The 1949 median income of the "unrelated individuals," that is, persons 14 years old or older not living in family groups and not inmates of institutions, was only \$1,280 for Brooklyn. This was below the City-wide median of \$1,482, the Manhattan median of \$1,595, and the Queens median of \$1,613. Brooklyn's "individuals," however, had a slightly higher median than those living in the Bronx or Richmond, where the medians were \$1,173 and \$1,277.

Educational level: The measure of educational attainment provided by the 1950 Census is the years of formal schooling completed by persons 25 years old or older. The educational level in Brooklyn as indicated by this measure was somewhat below the City-wide median of 9.2 years for the white adults and 8.6 years for the nonwhites; the Brooklyn medians were 8.9 years and 8.4 years respectively. About 24 percent of the Brooklyn adults had completed 8 years of elementary school, 15.7 percent had attended high school but had not been graduated, 19.8 percent had completed 4 years of high school, 4.4 percent had attended college for from one to three years and 5.4 percent had had four years or more of college and university training. But 20.7 percent had not completed the elementary grades and 7.2 percent had had no formal schooling. No data were reported for the balance.

Family groups: Most of the 1950 Brooklyn inhabitants lived as members of the 741,075 family groups. Some 160,410 persons 14 years old or older, 5.9 percent of all residents, lived alone or with persons not related to them. The inmates of institutions - 9,361 - amounted to only 0.4 percent of the population. More than 2,568,000, therefore, lived with their families - an average of about 3.5 persons per family.

Most of the families included a married couple - 90 percent - but 57,515 of the 664,620 married couples did not have a household of their own in 1950. The 76,455 families which did not include a husband and his wife, of course, were not all "broken families" of one parent and young children; no doubt some of these families consisted of a parent and adult children, or sisters and brothers, or some other group of related persons.

In 1950, 63.5 percent of the 1,118,402 women 14 years old and over were married, 23.3 percent, single and 148,034 or 13.2 percent, widowed or divorced. Over 50,700 men were widowed or divorced, almost 5 percent of the males in the same age group; 67 percent were married and 28 percent, single. The number of married women - 710,011 - exceeded the number of married couples by 45,391. The husbands of this group may have been absent on military service or working in some other town or country; in some cases, however, the couples presumably were separated, or the wife deserted.

Living quarters: Almost 98 percent of all residents lived in the 795,762 ordinary households - one- or two-family homes or housekeeping apartments; 98.1 percent of the white population lived in such quarters but the proportion for nonwhites was lower - 92.8. The inmates of institutions, as indicated above, accounted for only 0.4 percent of the total; individuals or families living in hotels or residences, rooming or boarding houses, or as employees in the living quarters of an institution, accounted for only 1.9 percent. The households included 131,414 with a female head - 115,500 white and 15,914 nonwhite households; these households include women with young or adult children, or single, separated, widowed or divorced women living alone or with friends or relatives but as head of the household.

#### Public assistance

The preliminary data on the health area of residence of the 135,880 public assistance cases in New York City receiving payments on March 2, 1959 provide the most recent, and probably the most accurate, distribution of financial dependency by borough currently available. Comparison with the distribution of the population in 1957 affords at best a crude measurement not only because of the time difference but chiefly because "a case" may be a single individual receiving general or old-age assistance, or a family - with two or six or more members - receiving general assistance

or aid to dependent children. The distribution of the several types of assistance by borough is summarized in the next tabulation:

Percentage distribution of public assistance cases by borough, compared with population distribution, New York City: March 2, 1959<sup>1/</sup>

<u>Borough</u>	<u>Population:</u>	<u>Public assistance cases: March 2, 1959</u>			
	<u>April 1957</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>ADC</u>	<u>Other</u>
New York City	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bronx	18.3	16.6	14.1	17.1	16.8
Brooklyn	33.4	32.3	32.3	34.0	31.3
Manhattan	23.0	43.7	48.2	42.4	43.5
Queens	22.6	6.3	4.4	5.6	7.2
Richmond	2.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2

<sup>1/</sup> Compiled by the Department of Welfare, Division of Statistics and published by the New York City Youth Board in Selected Socio-Economic Characteristics of New York City By Borough, April 1959.

Despite its lack of precision, the comparison with the population indicates that Brooklyn has about its due share of the City's financial dependency, in contrast to the concentration of persons in need of assistance in Manhattan, and the relatively low requirement for financial assistance in the more suburban Queens and Richmond.

About 35 percent of the Brooklyn cases lived in Bedford-Stuyvesant and Brownsville. Another 35 percent were distributed throughout Williamsburg, Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene, Crown Heights, South Brooklyn-Red Hook and Park Slope; in this group of five, the individual community's percentage of the total ranged from 8.6 in the first named down to 6.2 in the last named. Four communities - Bensonhurst, East New York, Bushwick-Ridgewood, and Coney Island where from 3.2 to 5.7 percent of the cases lived - together accounted for a little over 17 percent of the Brooklyn cases.

#### Health indices

Three series among the health statistics available on a health area basis were selected as perhaps the more useful indices of those health conditions which are most directly related to social conditions. The borough



data for the year 1957 related to the population for 1957 are presented in the following tabulation:

Selected health indices by borough: New York City (Case data <sup>1/</sup> for year 1957, rates based on April 1957 population)			
Borough	Infant mortality Deaths per 1,000 live births	Venereal disease Newly reported cases per 100,000 population	Tuberculosis prevalence Active cases per 1,000 population
New York City	25.3	335.2	1.45
Bronx	23.3	187.2	1.03
Brooklyn	25.2	308.4	1.07
Manhattan	32.6	750.1	3.10
Queens	20.6	106.3	0.79
Richmond	21.6	52.4	0.52

<sup>1/</sup> Based on case data for known residents of New York City; all data derived from reports of Bureau of Records and Statistics, Department of Health; 1957 tuberculosis prevalence rate published by New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

Brooklyn's infant mortality rate is almost identical with the City-wide rate. Both the incidence of venereal disease, based on cases newly reported during 1957, and the prevalence of tuberculosis, based on active cases on the Department of Health's register at the end of the year, are below the City-wide rates. But it is significant that in all three series, the rates for Bronx, Queens and Richmond are lower than for Brooklyn. The City rates are greatly influenced by the high Manhattan rates.

### Delinquency

Brooklyn communities, which on the whole follow the general pattern of densely-settled neighborhoods where much of the housing tends to be poor and where low-income families congregate, usually find their difficulties from such conditions intensified by shifting populations of diverse cultures. The immigration of new groups into a community apparently contributes to neighborhood tensions, which, in turn, often means a high level of delinquency.

Because of the high delinquency in certain neighborhoods, the New York City Youth Board has established four "areas" in Brooklyn for which it provides special services for children and youth - casework, mental health, vocational counseling and group work - through public and voluntary organizations. The Youth Board also maintains a staff to offer guidance and services to unaffiliated street clubs and referral units to secure appropriate treatment for children diagnosed as in need of service.

The four special areas which are combinations of health areas are called Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brownsville, Williamsburg and South Brooklyn but they cover all or part of nine communities, as they are defined in this report: Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene, Brownsville, Crown Heights, East New York, Greenpoint, Park Slope, South Brooklyn-Red Hook, and Williamsburg.

Brooklyn's delinquency rate was lower than any borough's except Queens' in 1951 but the third highest among the five boroughs in 1956, 1957 and 1958. The 1958 rate was almost three times as high as the rate for the earlier year. The rates computed by the New York City Youth Board show the relation of "offenses" known to official agencies committed by children and youth from 6 through 20 years of age to the population in this age group. The 1951 rates are based on the 1950 population and the 1956, 1957, and 1958 rates are related to the 1957 population.

<u>Delinquency rates: 1951 and 1956 - 1958<sup>1/</sup></u>				
<u>Borough</u>	<u>Rates per 1,000 population</u>			
	<u>6-20 years of age</u>			
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
New York City	18.5	32.9	35.8	42.9
Bronx	18.3	33.5	37.9	45.1
Brooklyn	14.7	30.6	33.4	41.2
Manhattan	32.0	48.4	50.0	59.3
Queens	12.3	24.0	26.3	30.9
Richmond	17.8	25.9	32.9	36.0
<sup>1/</sup> Computed by New York City Youth Board.				

Many Brooklyn health areas and whole communities have a relatively low incidence of delinquency but the high rates in other sections bring up the borough-wide rates. Rates of 70 or more per 1,000 children and youth are found in four or more health areas in Williamsburg, Bedford-Stuyvesant and Brownsville; Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene, South Brooklyn-Red Hook and Park Slope each has one high-rate health area and Crown Heights has two.

### Housing

During the last decade many diverse trends in construction and utilization of existing housing appear to have characterized the several sections of the borough. Expressways, bridge approaches and industrial construction have caused the demolition of some poor housing and possibly some good housing; public projects have cleared out some substandard housing in the older communities and middle-income City projects have created new communities in outlying, under-developed parts of the borough.

Title I projects - both cooperatives and fairly expensive rental projects - other cooperatives, and conventionally-financed, large-scale projects have brought huge, multi-family dwellings to settled communities in downtown Brooklyn and also to areas like Sheepshead Bay. The marshes in Canarsie have been transformed into a Seaview Village of one- and two-family homes, with a public, 1,600-unit, middle-income project in their midst. The Shore Road area on the Narrows, formerly a neighborhood of large homes and suburban surroundings now advertises "air-conditioned, luxurious apartments of 3 to 5½ rooms, with terraces, Muzak in elevator, lobby and laundry, garage on premises, etc., with a breeze-swept panoramic view of the world's greatest harbor."

In older neighborhoods, the three, four, and five story homes of the nineteenth and early twentieth century have been converted in some instances to rooming houses and in others into three or four apartments; but many are still inhabited by one family.

Changes in housing volume: The 1950 Census of Housing enumerated 814,134 dwelling units in Brooklyn. The survey made for the City Planning Department during 1957-58 counted 847,076 units, a net increase of almost 33,000 units or 4 percent. These data do not precisely measure the change since the definition of "a dwelling unit in being" is not identical with the Census definition; they somewhat over-state the percentage increase in units available for occupancy in 1957-58.<sup>13/</sup>

Even though the changes revealed by the unit counts are inexact, the data do indicate the diverse trends in the several sections. Eight older, highly-developed communities had a combined decrease of 7,300 dwelling units from 1950 to 1957-58; the industrialized community of Williamsburg accounted for almost 3,900, with decreases of 700 to 750 units in Bedford-Stuyvesant, Park Slope, and South Brooklyn-Red Hook and smaller reductions in Greenpoint, Bushwick-Ridgewood, Crown Heights, and Sunset Park-Gowanus.

The largest volume of new housing is found in the growing southeastern neighborhoods. About 24,000 homes were constructed or under construction in five communities: East New York (the less developed section in the Jamaica Bay area), Flatbush-East Flatbush, Midwood-Flatlands, Canarsie and Sheepshead Bay. The five communities on the southwest also added about 13,500 dwelling units - 5,500 in Gravesend, 3,400 in Bay Ridge and others in Bensonhurst, Borough Park-Kensington and Coney Island. The construction of Title I housing such as Willoughby Walk and Concord Village added some 1,500 units in the Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene community; Brownsville was the other of the long-settled areas which had an increase but the rise was limited to 600-odd units despite the completion of two public projects in 1955.

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<sup>13/</sup> Units were counted in 1957-58 if under construction, sometimes even if only the foundations had been laid; the Census counts units only when construction is at an advanced stage.

Occupied homes: In 1950 the Census of Housing reported 795,665 occupied dwelling units. An average of 3.4 persons lived in each household. The Division of Housing of New York State secured a count of occupied living quarters from the Bureau of the Census as a by-product of the Special Census of 1957. This showed 808,932 occupied living quarters or 3.2 persons per unit. Presumably these counts are reasonably comparable; they indicate an increase of about 13,300 (1.7 percent) in homes actually occupied in April 1957 as compared with April 1950. The decrease in the average size of the households helps to explain the reduction in population despite the housing construction.

Type of housing: 1955-56: The most recent analysis of residential quarters by type is part of the land use survey of 1955-56 made for the City Planning Department. It shows the distribution of residential acres by the type of housing. In Brooklyn at that time, one-family homes accounted for almost 31 percent of the residential acreage, two-family houses for exactly a third, and multi-family dwellings (three or more families) for 36 percent.

Of the 3,972 acres devoted to one-family homes, the detached houses occupied 2,137. Walk-up, multiple dwellings - usually of three or four stories - absorbed 3,642 acres and the elevator-equipped larger apartment houses, only 1,014 acres. Undoubtedly, the acreage and proportions have shifted somewhat in the last few years and are constantly shifting.

Characteristics in 1950: Conversion, construction and demolition during the years since 1950 no doubt have modified the characteristics of Brooklyn housing described in the 1950 Census. Since the bulk of the housing currently in use may well be unchanged, except for the deterioration or improvement which the added years have brought, the salient facts are summarized here.

Almost 98 percent of the existing dwelling units were occupied in 1950; 21.3 percent by their owners and 76.5 percent by tenants. One- or two-family houses accounted for a third of all homes in the borough but in this respect housing in the individual communities varied markedly. In four - Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene, Brownsville, Williamsburg and Greenpoint - from 14.6 to 16.7 percent of the units were of this type; in nine, this proportion ranged from 21.2 to 35.6 percent and in four from 41.5 to 52.3 percent. In three areas with growing populations - Midwood-Flatlands, Sheepshead Bay and Canarsie, one- and two-family units comprised from three-fifths to over three-quarters of the 1950 units.

Home ownership in the communities also showed considerable divergence from the 21 percent for Brooklyn as a whole. The proportion of the total units which was owner-occupied varied from 8 to 11 percent in Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene, Williamsburg, and Brownsville but from 39 to 44 percent in Canarsie, Sheepshead Bay and Midwood-Flatlands.

Only 4.4 percent of the dwellings were classified as overcrowded, i.e., having more than 1.5 persons per room. Comparable percentages for the individual communities, however, ranged from a low of 2.1 percent in Bushwick-Ridgewood to 10.4 percent in Coney Island. But only five communities in addition to Coney Island had more than 5 percent of their homes designated as overcrowded; in two the proportion - 7.4 percent in Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene and 8 percent in Bedford-Stuyvesant - approached Coney Island's.

The 65,734 units considered to be substandard (no private bath or dilapidated) were 8.4 percent of all units; on this score, the community differences were pronounced, ranging from 1.3 percent in Flatbush-East Flatbush to 19 percent in Bedford-Stuyvesant. In seven communities, which developed later than the "downtown" and northern sections, the percentages varied from 1.3 to 3.4; in seven others the percentages ranged from 5.4 in East New York to 12.5 in Park Slope. In addition to Bedford-Stuyvesant's high proportion, five communities had from 15.5 to 18.8 percent of their units in the substandard group - Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene, Greenpoint, Williamsburg, South Brooklyn-Red Hook, and Coney Island.

About 55 percent of the housing in existence in 1950 was constructed in 1919 or earlier years. The building boom in the less developed sections added 235,480 dwelling units between 1920 and 1929 - or 30 percent of the 1950 total. The 1930's were responsible for about 9 percent or 73,670 units and the 1940's for less than 6 percent or 43,675.

According to an historical analysis of new residential construction by the City Planning Department<sup>14/</sup> construction has followed a wave-like pattern since the end of World War I. The first wave was from 1921 through 1933. The second wave was slowed down by the start of World War II but ran from 1934 through 1945. Of the more than 200,000 new units erected, those in Brooklyn constituted 25 percent but Queens units constituted 40 percent.

The current "wave" brought housing completions at an annual rate of 28,000 units for the years 1946-1958 for the City as a whole. Queens, followed by Brooklyn, led in the number of dwelling units completed, with Manhattan third.

Public housing: In September 1959 the New York City Housing Authority has 27 projects in full operation and two in partial operation in Brooklyn. The housing now fully occupied provides homes for nearly 130,000 persons and when the two projects which recently accepted their first tenants are completed, the population in public projects will exceed 140,000.

The projects now under construction include a Federal project of 998 units - Samuel J. Tilden Houses - in Brownsville for which the ground was broken in April 1959; the first tenants are expected to move in during September 1960. One of the middle-income City projects - John F. Hylan Houses - in Williamsburg may have some of its 205 apartments ready for

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<sup>14/</sup> Newsletter, Department of City Planning, May 1959. Data given are for New York City.

occupants by November 1959; the other - Luna Park Houses in Coney Island - expects to receive its first tenants early in 1960. The following tabulation summarizes the current situation

The appendix provides a statement of the scale of monthly rentals effective on August 31, 1959 in the Brooklyn projects then in operation. It also presents a statement on the maximum income, by size of family, which is permitted at the time of admission to the projects; the income limits and rents differ for the three programs - Federal, State and City.

Projects of the New York City Housing Authority in Brooklyn: September 1959			
<u>Status and program</u>	<u>Number of projects</u>	<u>Dwelling units</u>	<u>Estimated population</u>
All projects	38	44,408	150,879 <sup>1/</sup>
<u>Full operation</u>	27	35,114	129,885
Federal program	9	11,115	41,086
State program	11	15,436	58,335
City program	7	8,563	30,464
<u>Partial operation</u>	2	2,720	10,541
Federal program	1	1,500	5,857
State program	1	1,220	4,684
<u>Under construction</u>	3	2,779	10,453
Federal program	1	998	3,846
City program	2	1,781	6,607 <sup>2/</sup>
<u>Planning stage</u>	6	3,795	----
Federal program	4	2,920	----
State program	2	875	----

<sup>1/</sup> Estimated population when fully occupied; the total is for 29 projects in full or partial operation and the 3 under construction.

<sup>2/</sup> First tenants expected to move into Hylan Houses November 1959.

Title I housing: Housing projects constructed, under construction, or definitely planned under the provisions of Title I are described in the communities in which they are located in accordance with information published or otherwise provided by the Slum Clearance Committee.

There were two Brooklyn Title I developments for which no definite boundaries were available when the community descriptions were completed. On August 25, 1959 the New York Times carried an announcement that their boundaries had been established. The available information, therefore, is given here:

1. Atlantic Avenue project

The site lies in Health Area 24 within the community called South Brooklyn-Red Hook (Volume II). This principal section of the development will cover a narrow four-block strip extending from Boerum Place to Nevins Street, between Atlantic Avenue and Pacific Street; it will have an appendage on the half block running from Nevins Street toward Third Avenue between Pacific and Dean Streets. This lies in Health Area 26, part of the community called Park Slope (Volume II)

The plan proposed would provide partial tax abatement on cooperative units for 1,400 "middle-income" families. The down payments and monthly charges will depend on the degree of tax abatement. This project, it is estimated, could reach the planning stage in eighteen months.

2. Flatbush Avenue project

This redevelopment of the area around the Long Island Railroad Terminal is partly in Health Area 12 which is included in the Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene community (Volume I) and partly in Health Area 27.10, which has been assigned to Crown Heights (Volume I).

The plan covers the six-block area from Flatbush Avenue to Cumberland Street, between Hanson Place and Atlantic Avenue. The proposal is to construct residential buildings paying full taxes and containing 2,000 apartments renting at about \$45 a room.

The carrying out of this plan hinges on the relocation of the wholesale meat market now on part of the site and some solution to the problem of the railroad terminal. It is expected that considerable time will be needed before actual planning is possible.



SOCIAL RESOURCES: BOROUGH-WIDE

The community listings of social agencies have been limited to 1) those providing health and welfare services which function to a major extent on a neighborhood basis and 2) a selected group of services for families, children and youth living in their own homes, which operate two or more district offices within the borough. The agencies providing similar services for Brooklyn residents through one borough-wide office are given below. Those borough-wide, or city-wide group work or recreation agencies which serve Brooklyn neighborhoods through the use of local facilities, such as churches, schools or the buildings of other agencies but maintain only one borough or one city office are also listed here. Only hospitals with clinics are listed in the community of their location since accessibility largely determines a clinic's use. But all hospitals are included in this borough-wide list since even those with district lines serve persons from outside the district - in an emergency, for specialities, etc.

Recreation and Group Work

1. Boy Scouts of America, Greater New York Councils: Brooklyn Borough Council  
252 Fulton Street, Brooklyn  
Educational and recreational program (including camping) for boys 8-10 years (Cub Scouts), 11-13 years (Boy Scouts) and 14-17 years (Explorers).  
Borough membership in June 1959 totaled 26,121: Cub Scouts - 11,407, Boy Scouts - 13,179 and Explorers - 1,535. Using the April 1957 Census figures as a base, Cubs represented 20 percent, Scouts 26 percent and Explorers a little over two percent of the boys in their respective age groups in Brooklyn. Population changes in the past two years might alter these percentages somewhat.
2. Camp Fire Girls: National headquarters  
16 West 58 Street, Manhattan  
Recreational program for girls 7-17 years of age. Registered membership in Brooklyn is about 250 girls.
3. Catholic Youth Organization of the Diocese of Brooklyn: Kings County Office  
191 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn  
Coordinates and supervises the various youth activities in the Diocese.

#### Recreation and Group Work - continued

##### 4. Girl Scout Council of Greater New York: Brooklyn Field Office

102 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn

Educational and recreational program (including camping) for girls 7-9 years (Brownies), 10-13 years (Intermediates), and 14-17 (Seniors).

Borough membership in June 1959 totaled 21,487: Brownies - 8,025, Intermediates - 12,572, and Seniors - 890. Using the April 1957 Census figures as a base, Brownies represented 13.7 percent, Intermediates 19.2 percent and Seniors 1.4 percent of the Brooklyn girls in their respective age groups. Population changes in the past two years might alter these percentages somewhat.

The Brooklyn program is divided into sixteen districts which cannot be related to the twenty communities used in this study. Williamsburg and South Brooklyn are two of the eight "Special Areas" in the City receiving intensive service. These Special Areas are selected on the basis of large girl-populations, crowded housing, growing racial tensions, lack of recreational resources, and the construction of housing developments which foretell a growing youth population and demand for recreation. These two areas include all of the Greenpoint, Williamsburg, Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene, South Brooklyn-Red Hook and Park Slope communities as defined in this study and also parts of four other communities: Bushwick-Ridgewood (north of Myrtle Avenue), Bedford-Stuyvesant (west of Bedford Avenue as far south as Fulton Street, and also north of Lafayette Avenue from Bedford to Throop Avenues and north of Gates Avenue from Throop Avenue to Broadway), Sunset Park-Gowanus (north of 37 Street) and a few blocks of Borough Park-Kensington that lie between Greenwood Cemetery and Prospect Park above Ft. Hamilton Parkway.

##### 5. Play Schools Association, Inc.

41 West 57 Street, Manhattan

Cooperates with Board of Education and other public and private agencies in operating summer and all-year playschools or in providing advisory services on play programs.

##### 6. Public Schools Athletic League of the City of New York

110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn

Cooperates with Board of Education to provide after-school recreational exercises for all public school boys and girls.

#### Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services

##### 1. American National Red Cross, Brooklyn Chapter: Home Service

1 Red Cross Place, Brooklyn

Gives information, advice and temporary financial assistance to families of men and women in the armed services, and counseling service to ex-service men and women and their families.

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services - continued

2. Big Brothers, Inc.: Brooklyn Office  
297 Dean Street, Brooklyn 17  
Personal guidance to boys, ages 10-16, with delinquent tendencies.
3. The Big Sisters: Brooklyn Office  
283 Adams Street, Brooklyn  
Casework service to girls under 16 and boys under 10 years of age in need of counsel and guidance. Referrals accepted from the Court and other agencies.
4. Brooklyn Association for Mental Health, Inc.  
30 Third Avenue, Brooklyn 17  
Maintains general information and referral service for Brooklyn residents seeking mental hygiene services; aids in rehabilitation of mentally ill.
5. Brooklyn Association for the Rehabilitation of Offenders, Inc.  
44 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn  
For diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of offenders or predelinquent individuals over 16 who are in conflict with the law or who might lapse into delinquent behavior. Referrals from courts, district attorneys, correctional institutions, social agencies, physicians and self-referrals.
6. Brooklyn Bureau of Social Service and Children's Aid Society:  
Family Service  
285 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn  
Counseling and related services to families and individuals; homemaker service when a parent is incapacitated.
7. Brooklyn Juvenile Guidance Center, Inc.  
129 Montague Street, Brooklyn  
A clinical service for the study and treatment of behavior and emotional problems of children of normal intelligence. Emphasis is on the psychiatric treatment of both child and parent either individually or in groups. Applications are accepted directly from parents.
8. Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children  
67 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn  
Investigates and takes appropriate action on behalf of children under 16 years of age who are neglected or cruelly treated. Assists families in adjusting their problems so that children may remain in their own homes.

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services - continued

9. Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn
  - 191 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn
 

Family Service: Counseling and related services to families and individuals; homemaker service when mother is incapacitated.

Catholic Big Brothers: A volunteer group providing preventive and protective services for boys of 10-18 years.

Adult Guidance Clinic: Mental hygiene and psychiatric service to youth and adults.
10. Courts<sup>15/</sup>
  - a. City Magistrate's Court: Probation Department
 

Adolescents' Court: Brooklyn

35 Snyder Avenue, Brooklyn

Jurisdiction over wayward minors, male and female, 16-19 years of age.
  - b. Domestic Relations Court, Probation Services
 

Family Court and Children's Court

283 Adams Street, Brooklyn

The Children's Court includes a Bureau of Adjustment. Cases may be referred to the Brooklyn clinic of the Bureau of Mental Health Services at the above address.
  - c. Kings County Court: Probation Department
 

120 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn

Investigates youthful offenders and adult felons convicted in the Court; supervises persons placed on probation.
  - d. Special Sessions Court: Probation Department-Brooklyn Office
 

120 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn

Investigates and supervises those placed on probation as youthful offenders in Youth Part.
11. Education, Board of, City of New York: Bureau of Child Guidance: Brooklyn Office
 

P.S. 15 (old), 362 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn 17

Serves school children in need of help with educational, behavior and personality problems.
12. Italian Board of Guardians, Inc.
 

191 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn

Casework and psychological services for children up to 16 years of age, of Italian background, who manifest serious emotional problems.

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<sup>15/</sup> For probation services available for other Brooklyn residents, see Probation Department of the City Magistrates' Court (in Manhattan) and the United States Court, Eastern District of New Yrk, 271 Washington Street, Brooklyn.

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services - continued

13. Jewish Board of Guardians  
Madeleine Borg Child Guidance Institute: Brooklyn Office  
66 Court Street, Brooklyn  
Child guidance treatment services for children presenting personality problems and for their parents through individual or group treatment. Accepts children 4-16 years of age.  
  
Children's Court Service  
283 Adams Street, Brooklyn  
Agency representative performs liaison service for all Jewish agencies and cooperates with the Court in working out plans for Jewish children appearing there.
14. Jewish Family Service: Brooklyn Consultation Center  
156 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn  
Counseling and related services to families and individuals; homemaker service when natural homemaker is incapacitated. All applications for service are received at the above office, but the agency may later refer clients living in the vicinity of its South Brooklyn Consultation Center at 1503 Sheepshead Bay Road to that office for casework service.
15. League School (Sponsored by League for Emotionally Disturbed Children)  
196 New York Avenue, Brooklyn  
A psychiatrically supervised day school devoted to deeply disturbed children 3-12 years old who cannot function in a normal school set-up.
16. Legal Aid Society  
Brooklyn Criminal Courts Office, 120 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn  
Federal Courts Office, Federal Building, 271 Washington Street, Brooklyn  
Provides counsel on personal application or on assignment to defend needy persons accused of crimes.
17. Lutheran Social Services of Metropolitan New York, Inc.  
525 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn  
Family casework service and family life education.  
Psychological consultation available on request.
18. Marriage Counseling Service of Greater New York, Inc.  
Fox Medical Building, 1 Nevins Street, Brooklyn  
Premarital and marriage counseling for individuals or couples; family life education through speakers, discussion groups, etc.
19. Salvation Army: Family Service Bureau: District No. 3  
130 Clinton Street, Brooklyn  
Counseling and related services to families and individuals.

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services - continued

20. Volunteers of America  
Post No. 2, 9514 Glenwood Road, Brooklyn  
Post No. 3, 133 Hopkinson Avenue, Brooklyn  
Lodgings, meals, financial aid, employment services.
21. Youth Consultation Service, Church Mission of Help in the Diocese of Long Island, Inc.  
155 - 28 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica 32, L. I.  
Serves Brooklyn, Queens and remainder of Long Island.  
Counseling service for boys and girls, including unmarried mothers, ages 12-21 years, and their parents.
22. Youth Counsel Bureau: Brooklyn Office  
Office of the District Attorney  
Municipal Building, Brooklyn  
Guidance and assistance in social readjustment of youths, 16 to 21 years of age, brought into contact with the criminal courts.  
Casework services provided on a referral basis.

Clinics serving the entire borough<sup>16/</sup>

1. Brooklyn Tuberculosis and Health Association, Inc.: Chest X-Ray Center  
293 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn  
Conducts chest x-ray examination of apparently well persons; doctor referrals, pre-employments, self referrals.
2. Muscular Dystrophy Association of America, Inc: Clinic  
Kings County Hospital  
451 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn  
Arrangements for clinic care are made currently through Social Service Department at 1790 Broadway, Manhattan.  
Later, it is expected that a social service worker will be available at the Brooklyn office at 130 Clinton Street.
3. New York State Department of Mental Hygiene: Brooklyn After Care Clinic  
490 Fulton Street, Brooklyn  
For Brooklyn residents discharged from State hospitals.
4. Veterans Administration Out Patient Clinic  
35 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn  
Treatment and examination service for eligible ex-service men and women of Brooklyn.

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<sup>16/</sup> Hospital clinics are included in the community in which they are located even though they may serve a wider area.

Clinics serving the entire borough<sup>16/</sup> - continued

5. Veterans Administration Regional Office: Mental Health Service  
250 Livingston Street, Brooklyn  
Provides out-patient psychiatric treatment for eligible ex-service men and women. Refer clinic.

Health, Department of, City of New York: Health Center Districts

The Department of Health maintains ten health center districts in Brooklyn for the administration and supervision of local services. The health areas covered by each of these districts and the names of the communities as defined here wholly or partly in each are given below:

<u>Health Center District</u>	<u>Health Areas</u>	<u>Community</u>
1. Bay Ridge	76, 77, 78.10, 78.20 79.10, 79.20, 80.10 80.20, 81.10, 81.20 82, 83, 84, 92	1. Bay Ridge (all) 2. Bensonhurst (5 areas) * Ft. Hamilton
2. Bedford	20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 36, 48, 49, 50.10, 50.20, 51, 52	3. Bedford-Stuyvesant (5 areas) 4. Crown Heights (4 areas) * Brownsville (3 areas)
3. Brownsville	56, 57, 58.10, 58.20 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64.10, 64.20, 64.30, 75.10, 75.20	5. Brownsville (6 areas) 6. East New York (6 areas) 7. Canarsie (all)
4. Bushwick	17, 22, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39	8. Bushwick-Ridgewood (all) * East New York (2 areas) * Bedford-Stuyvesant (2 areas) * Williamsburg (1 area)
5. Flatbush	53.10, 53.20, 54, 55.10, 55.20, 70, 71.10, 71.20, 72.10 72.20, 73.10, 73.20, 74.10, 74.20, 88.10, 88.21, 88.22	9. Flatbush-East Flatbush (all) 10. Midwood-Flatlands (all) 11. Borough Park- Kensington (3 areas) * Bensonhurst (1 area)



<u>Health Center District</u>	<u>Health Areas</u>	<u>Community</u>
6. Fort Greene	10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 27.10, 27.20, 45, 93	12. Brooklyn Heights - Ft. Greene (3 areas) * Bedford-Stuyvesant (4 areas) * Crown Heights (2 areas) * Park Slope (1 area) * U.S. Navy Yard
7. Gravesend	85.10, 85.21, 85.22, 86.10, 86.20, 87.10, 87.21, 87.22, 89, 90.10, 90.20, 91.10, 91.20	13. Gravesend (all) 14. Sheepshead Bay (all) 15. Coney Island (all) * Bensonhurst (1 area)
8. Red Hook-Gowanus	23, 24, 25, 26, 40, 41, 42, 43	16. South Brooklyn - Red Hook (all) * Brooklyn Heights - Ft. Greene (1 area) * Park Slope (2 areas)
9. Sunset Park	44, 46, 47, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69	17. Sunset Park - Gowanus (all) 18. Park Slope (2 areas) * Borough Park - Kensington (2 areas)
10. Williamsburg - Greenpoint	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16	19. Greenpoint (all) 20. Williamsburg (7 areas)

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\* The community is counted elsewhere. Ft. Hamilton and the U.S. Navy Yard are not included among the communities.

#### Hospitals<sup>17/</sup>

1. Adelphi Hospital  
50 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn
2. Bethany Deaconess Hospital  
237 St. Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn
3. Beth-El Hospital  
Linden Boulevard and Rockaway Parkway, Brooklyn

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<sup>17/</sup> Excludes proprietary hospitals and hospital facilities in institutions serving the aged. Hospitals with out-patient services are also listed in Section II of the chapter on the community in which they are located.

Hospitals<sup>17/</sup> - continued

4. Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital  
29 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn
5. Brooklyn Hospital, The  
De Kalb Avenue and Ashland Place, Brooklyn
6. Brooklyn State Hospital  
681 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn
7. Brooklyn Women's Hospital, Inc.  
1395 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn
8. Caledonian Hospital of The City of New York  
132 Parkside Avenue, Brooklyn
9. Carson C. Peck Memorial Hospital  
Crown Street and Albany Avenue, Brooklyn
10. Coney Island Hospital, Department of Hospitals, City of New York  
Ocean and Shore Parkways and Avenue Z, Brooklyn
11. Cumberland Hospital, Department of Hospitals, City of New York  
39 Auburn Place, Brooklyn
12. Evangelical Deaconess Hospital, Inc.  
623-629 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn
13. Greenpoint Hospital, Department of Hospitals, City of New York<sup>18/</sup>  
Kingsland and Skillman Avenues, Brooklyn
14. Hospital of the Holy Family  
155 Dean Street, Brooklyn
15. House of St. Giles the Cripple  
1346 President Street, Brooklyn
16. Jewish Chronic Disease Hospital  
86 East 49 Street, Brooklyn
17. Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn  
555 Prospect Place, Brooklyn

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<sup>18/</sup> In-patient service closed temporarily for construction and modernization; out-patient services are in operation.

Hospitals<sup>17/</sup> - continued

18. Kings County Hospital Center, Department of Hospitals, City of New York  
451 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn  
Kings County General Hospital  
Kings County Psychiatric Hospital  
Kings County Tuberculosis Hospital  
John E. Jennings Hospital (cancer)  
Kings County Psychosomatic Hospital (also known as William Alanson White Clinic)  
Geriatric Rehabilitation Center, 600 Albany Avenue
19. Long Island College Hospital  
Henry, Pacific and Amity Streets, Brooklyn
20. Lutheran Hospital Association of the City of New York and Vicinity  
East New York Avenue and Junius Street, Brooklyn
21. Lutheran Medical Center  
4520 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn
22. Madison Park Hospital of Adelphi College  
Kings Highway and East 26 Street, Brooklyn
23. Maimonides Hospital of Brooklyn  
4802 Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn
24. Methodist Hospital of Brooklyn  
Sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn
25. Prospect Heights Hospital  
775 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn
26. St. Catherine's Hospital Association of the City of Brooklyn  
133 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn
27. St. Charles Hospital  
277 Hicks Street (office and clinic), Brooklyn  
Hospital (for crippled children), Port Jefferson, Long Island  
Wharton Memorial Institute (for mentally retarded children), Port Jefferson, Long Island
28. St. John's Episcopal Hospital (Church Charity Foundation)  
480 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn
29. St. Mary's Hospital of the City of Brooklyn  
1298 St. Marks Avenue (at Buffalo Avenue), Brooklyn

Hospitals<sup>17/</sup> - continued

30. St. Peter's Hospital of Brooklyn  
380 Henry Street, Brooklyn
31. Samaritan Hospital of Brooklyn  
757-63 President Street, Brooklyn
32. Swedish Hospital in Brooklyn  
1350 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn
33. Unity Hospital  
1545 St. John's Place, Brooklyn
34. Victory Memorial Hospital  
Seventh Avenue and 92 Street, Brooklyn
35. Veterans Administration Hospital  
Cropsey Avenue Extension, Brooklyn
36. Wyckoff Heights Hospital Society of Brooklyn  
374 Stockholm Street, Brooklyn

## NOTES ON SOURCE MATERIAL

### Acreage and land use

All information on acreage and land use was derived from the Land Use Inventory: 1955-56, prepared by the Sanborn Map Company for the Department of City Planning and made available by that Department's Division of Research.

### Population data

All information on the number of Brooklyn residents and their characteristics has been derived from the official decennial censuses of 1930, 1940 and 1950 and the Special Census of 1957, taken by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. The statistics for the health areas within New York City from the 1940 and 1957 Censuses were published by the Bureau of the Census but the data for 1930 and 1950 were published by the Research Bureau of the Council which was the predecessor of the Community Council of Greater New York.<sup>19/</sup>

Puerto Rican residents: The 1950 data on "Puerto Ricans" were derived from a special tabulation made by the Bureau of the Census and compiled and published by the Research Bureau of the Welfare and Health Council of New York City in 1952 under the title Population of Puerto Rican Birth or Parentage, New York City: 1950. This publication provides data on two generations - those born in Puerto Rico and those born elsewhere to parents of Puerto Rican birth - classified as white or nonwhite. In the official census publications both generations are classified as native and as white or nonwhite; they can be distinguished from other natives of the United States only by the question on place of birth. To prepare the 1950 data given in Table 3, the persons born in Puerto Rico and those of Puerto Rican parentage were deducted from the official counts of native whites and Negroes; in Brooklyn, 93.8 percent of those identified as Puerto Rican were classified as white.

As stated in discussing this subject in the borough summary, the population of Puerto Rican birth or parentage in Brooklyn on April 1, 1957 was estimated to be approximately 150,000 to 157,000, or possibly even 160,000. To secure estimates of the Puerto Rican residents in each community, it was assumed that the distribution of the Puerto Rican children in the public and Catholic parish schools roughly approximated the distribution of the total Puerto Rican population. The resulting data were reviewed and, in several instances, slightly modified in the light of births to Puerto Rican mothers and the probable influence of school districts in adjacent communities, or specific information about schools located on a community's border.

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<sup>19/</sup> The Welfare Council (1930 Census) and the Welfare and Health Council of New York City (1950 Census).

### Birth statistics

The Department of Health, City of New York, records all live births by the health area of the mother's residence and classifies them as white or nonwhite; a special count is made of the births (white and nonwhite) to mothers born in Puerto Rico. The Bureau of Records and Statistics made available unpublished Brooklyn health area data for the years 1952, 1957 and 1958.

These are the most precise statistics available currently which offer some measure of population distribution by cultural group but they have certain limitations, chiefly because of differences in age composition and fertility rates; for example, all nonwhites in Brooklyn - excluding the non-white Puerto Ricans - constituted only 11.7 percent of the 1957 population but nonwhite births, excluding the 120 births to nonwhite Puerto Rican mothers, accounted for 20.4 percent of all Brooklyn births during 1957. The age factor is apparent: the median age for whites in Brooklyn was 34.9 years in 1957 while the median for all nonwhites was 27.0 years. The white median reflects to some degree the age distribution of the Puerto Ricans, most of whom are classified as white. No 1957 age data are available for Puerto Ricans but in 1950 the median age for the first and second generations then in the City was only 24.8 years.

### School data

Public: The statistics on the "ethnic" distribution of pupils registered in the public elementary and junior high schools in September 1957 and October 1958 are based on data collected from each school by the Bureau of Educational Program Research and Statistics of the Board of Education. School records carry no notation as to the race of the child and no child is queried about his race or national origin; therefore, the data are based on the teachers' observation and, consequently, subject to error. But they do offer an approximate distribution of the children in these public schools. High schools, schools in institutions, and the special (600) schools have been omitted as not serving a specific neighborhood.

As noted in the summary discussion of the school data, the age structure of the several population groups, and their fertility rates, necessarily affect the number of children of an age to attend elementary or junior high school.

The "ethnic" distribution of the public school children, both for the borough and for a particular community, is also affected by the fact that only about 72 percent of the Brooklyn children attending schools located in the borough - elementary and high school grades - are in public schools. The proportion in public schools probably varies in the several communities with the economic status, religion and other characteristics of the population, as well as with the availability of, and conditions in, the public and non-public schools. It seems reasonable to assume that the proportion of all Negro and Puerto Rican children attending parochial and

private schools is lower than the proportion of white children; this is borne out by the information on children of Spanish-speaking parents in the Brooklyn Catholic parish schools.

One additional point must be taken into consideration in using the public school data for the individual communities. The data given for the communities necessarily represent pupils attending the schools located within the appropriate health areas. Since school districts do not follow health area lines, not all children registered in the schools located in a community live within that community.

Parochial schools: The number of children enrolled in the Brooklyn parochial schools in October 1958 was taken from the Department of Health's school-by-school tabulation which is obtained in connection with its provision of School Health Services. Unpublished records identifying the schools borrowed from the Department permitted allocation to communities by the health area of the school's location. The data are approximately complete for the Catholic schools but are incomplete for the Jewish and Protestant schools because some schools do not request the Department's services.

The Brooklyn Diocesan school authorities took a special census in June 1959 of the number of children from Spanish-speaking families registered in the parish schools of Brooklyn and Queens to supplement the public school data; the Diocese of Brooklyn required the data for guidance in assigning Spanish-speaking priests, sisters or other personnel to the proper parish; through the Reverend Francis J. Mugavero, Director of the Queens County Office of Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn, the data for the individual schools were made available for use in this report.

#### Mortality statistics

The analysis by the cemetery of burial of death certificates issued for white persons during 1954 was a special tabulation prepared by the Bureau of Records and Statistics of the Department of Health. This tabulation was purchased by David M. Liberson, a writer on The Jewish Daily Forward, for his studies of the Jewish population; he generously made it available for this report. All death certificates report the name of the cemetery to be used and burials in Jewish cemeteries related to total white deaths are used as an indication of the proportion of the adult white population which was Jewish.

#### Public assistance

The City Department of Welfare in March 1959, in connection with a special compilation of social data by health area published April 3, 1959 under the title Selected Socio-Economic Characteristics of New York City by Borough by the Youth Board, coded by health area of residence all cases receiving public assistance checks on March 2, 1959. This did not provide a complete count for all cases receiving assistance during the month; nor

does it provide a count of the number of persons receiving assistance for direct comparison with persons in the population. Later, more complete case counts and more experienced coding than was possible for this preliminary analysis may change the case distribution by health area; it is probable, however, that the distribution for the larger communities is reasonably accurate; despite its necessary limitations this analysis is a most useful tool and when perfected should be an invaluable addition to neighborhood social data.

### Health indices

The Bureau of Records and Statistics of the New York City Department of Health routinely tabulates infant deaths and cases of reportable diseases which include venereal diseases and tuberculosis. The 1957 cases were selected because rates could be based on the 1957 population. The infant mortality rates, i.e., deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births, and the venereal disease (syphilis and gonorrhea) rates for the year 1957, i.e., cases newly reported during 1957 per 100,000 population were taken from the convenient preliminary publication of the New York City Youth Board called Selected Socio-Economic Characteristics of New York City by Borough, April 3, 1959.

The measure of the prevalence of tuberculosis is based on known active cases on the register maintained by the City Department of Health. The borough rates based on cases on the register on December 31, 1957 were computed and published in 1958 by the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association in Tuberculosis in New York City, 1957, a Review by Anthony M. Lowell. The case data used for the individual communities are active cases on the register as of December 31 in 1956 and 1958; the case counts by health area were obtained from special machine tabulations prepared by the Bureau of Records and Statistics.

### Delinquency rates

The New York City Youth Board computes for each health area in the City the rates for official delinquency; official delinquents are the children and youth from 6 through 20 years of age who come to the attention of the official agencies concerned either with behavior problems or with actual conflicts with the law.

The 1957 and 1958 rates show the relation of the "offenses" committed during the year by children and youth to the population in the appropriate age group, as enumerated in the Special Census of April 1957. The 1951 rates reflect the relation of "offenses" committed in 1951 to the appropriate population data from the 1950 Census. Rates for 1951 and 1957 should be reasonably accurate and comparable since they have a census base close to the year of the offense data; it is possible that unknown population changes since April 1957 may affect the 1958 rates in specific neighborhoods.



## Housing

Census of 1950: The material used from the 1950 Census of Housing was published by the Bureau of the Census for census tracts. These tract data were compiled for each of the Revised Statistical Districts by the Division of Research, Department of City Planning, City of New York. The Department made the district totals available for this report.

Dwelling units 1957-58: The Department of City Planning also permitted the use of the count of dwelling units taken by the Sanborn Map Company during the 1957-58 year. The tabulation provided totals for each of the Revised Statistical Districts as well as the figures for each of the health areas, with comparable data from the 1950 Census of Housing. As noted in the section on housing in the borough, the 1957-58 dwelling unit count included units under construction and in certain instances units for which only the foundations had been laid.

Public housing: All statistics and other material on the public housing projects were derived from published or unpublished records of the New York City Housing Authority.

Other housing: The information on housing developments other than the public projects was derived from The Directory of Large-Scale Rental and Cooperative Housing, published in 1957 by the Citizens' Housing and Planning Council of New York, from the September 30, 1958 and the July 20, 1959 reports of the Mayor's Committee on Slum Clearance, and from items published in The New York Times.

## Other data

Most of the information on the early history of Brooklyn was derived from Brooklyn Neighborhoods, by Herbert J. Ballou, issued by the Brooklyn Council for Social Planning in September 1942 and from the New York City Guide, American Guide Series, sponsored by The Guilds' Committee for Federal Writers' Publications, Inc. and published by Random House, New York, 1939.

Useful historical and descriptive material on many of the individual communities was obtained from a series of four intensive studies by the Department of Church Planning and Research of the Protestant Council of the City of New York: 1) The Heart of Flatbush (Brooklyn), August 1954; 2) Four Communities in Southwest Brooklyn - Bay Ridge, Bensonhurst, Borough Park, Sunset Park, May, 1955; 3) Downtown Brooklyn, June 1955; and 4) East New York and Neighboring Communities (Brooklyn), March, 1956. These studies, prepared for and published by the National Lutheran Council, Division of American Missions, Urban Church Planning, are primarily concerned with the need of individual Protestant churches and church organizations for knowledge of the communities they serve. Unfortunately, though the community names are similar to those used in this report, the boundaries are not identical.

Certain 1950 data from The New York Market Analysis published by The News, Times and Mirror in 1953 was helpful, particularly the median family income by census tract.

#### Social resources

The information on the public and voluntary agencies providing services has been derived from a wide variety of special sources which supplement the general Directory of Social and Health Agencies of New York City, 1958-1959 edition; for example, the Directory of Day Care Agencies published by the Department of Health, June 1958, the 1958-59 Directory of the Jewish Community Centers and YM-YWHA's affiliated with the New York Metropolitan Section, National Jewish Welfare Board, the Directory of Recreation Facilities for Older People, published by the Information Bureau, The Community Council of Greater New York, April 1959, and a recent listing of public park facilities furnished by the Department of Parks; this park listing was checked and amplified by Mrs. Anita Reagan, the Brooklyn Recreation Supervisor, for current accuracy and a description of the facilities at each location.

The listing of the programs conducted by the Bureau of Community Education in schools and public housing projects is that issued by the Board of Education for the school year 1958-59. Additional information on certain voluntary agencies was either derived from published reports or provided directly by the agencies, for instance, the Salvation Army, the Scout organizations, P.A.L., the YMCA of Greater New York and the YWCA of the City of New York.

The listing of public elementary and junior high schools is based on the directory issued by the Board of Education of the City of New York for 1958-59. Information on Roman Catholic churches and parochial schools was taken from the Metropolitan Catholic Telephone Guide: 1959, published by the Catholic News and that on Protestant churches and parochial schools from the Protestant Church Directory, 1959 Edition, published by the Protestant Council of the City of New York.

The Jewish synagogues and temples listed include the congregations affiliated with the three central organizations: New York Federation of Reform Synagogues, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, and The United Synagogue of America. In addition, the list includes other congregations in Jewish centers affiliated with the New York Metropolitan Section of the National Jewish Welfare Board and any other congregations included in the Brooklyn section of the American Synagogue Directory of June 1958, published by the Frenkel Mailing Service in New York City. The academic schools under Jewish auspices are those listed in the Jewish School Directory, New York City, for September 1957, published by the Jewish Education Committee of New York, Inc.

The recreational program of the Board of Education includes those after-school centers and evening community centers in operation during the 1958-59 school year. Summer programs, such as day camps, summer play schools, PAL play streets and the Board of Education's summer program, are not listed because of their temporary nature. Kindergartens and nursery schools known to be departments of private schools, as well as public school kindergartens, have been excluded from the list of day care services on the ground that they are basically educational. Privately-operated educational organizations other than parochial schools have been excluded from the school lists since their service has no necessary relation to the neighborhood of their location.

Parochial, as well as public, schools are listed because most of them do serve children within definite districts. High schools are omitted because enrolment does not depend on residence. Churches and the non-Orthodox synagogues may draw some of their members from considerable distances but they usually represent a neighborhood resource; some offer social activities to the community as well as to members and many provide facilities for Scout troops, C.Y.O. programs, or other recreation activities.



# New York City by Health Areas

## Brooklyn Borough

1950 REVISION



1. Greenpoint
2. Williamsburg
3. Bushwick-Ridgewood
4. Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene
5. Bedford-Stuyvesant
6. Crown Heights
7. Brownsville
8. East New York
9. South Brooklyn-Red Hook
10. Park Slope
11. Sunset Park-Gowanus
12. Bay Ridge
13. Borough Park-Kensington
14. Bensonhurst
15. Gravesend
16. Coney Island
17. Flatbush-East Flatbush
18. Canarsie
19. Midwood-Flatlands
20. Sheepshead Bay
21. Ft. Hamilton and U.S. Navy Yard

Prepared from official health area map published and copyrighted by N.Y. Tbc. and H. Assn.



## GREENPOINT

### SECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY

#### Boundaries and land use

The community described as "Greenpoint" in this report is the narrow, northernmost tip of Brooklyn, bordered by the East River, Newtown Creek, and by Williamsburg. The boundary drawn between Greenpoint and Williamsburg, as determined by the health area lines, extends from the East River along South Fourth Street to Driggs Avenue, northeast on that avenue to Leonard Street, south on Leonard to Richardson Street and then across Meeker Avenue to the borough line (Health Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4). Other studies have treated Health Area 4 as part of Williamsburg.<sup>1/</sup>

Although the boundaries established here may not be identical with those recognized by the early settlers, this neighborhood approximates the village of Greenpoint which was purchased from the Indians in 1638 to become part of the town of Bushwick. Legend attributes the name to mariners sailing the East River who were impressed by the verdant shores long ago destroyed by the grime of factories, warehouses, lumberyards and piers. Kent Avenue in the northern section on the river front is reported to have been a center of shipbuilding after the Civil War. A short distance to the south is the site on West Street between Oak and Calyer Streets where the ironclad ship, the Monitor, was built and launched during the Civil War. Street names such as India and Java recall the early trade in coffee and spices.

Piers continue to line much of the river front from the Williamsburg Bridge to Newtown Creek. The State Barge Canal Terminal is on the East River, north of Eagle Street. The northern tip, separated from Queens by Newtown Creek, provides additional access for water-borne traffic to the plants of this highly industrialized area. The streets near the Creek are non-residential, with the Whale Creek Canal running inland to Greenpoint Avenue and Humbolt Street.

Williamsburg Bridge crosses from the Delancey Street area of the Lower East Side of Manhattan reaching Brooklyn between South Fifth and Sixth Streets, just below the border of the Greenpoint community. The B.M.T. subway crosses by tube from 14th Street, Manhattan, as well as over the Williamsburg Bridge and the Independent subway enters this area from Long Island City in Queens. Three bridges connect Greenpoint with the Long Island City industrial section of Queens - one crossing from Manhattan Avenue in Brooklyn to Vernon

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<sup>1/</sup> Brooklyn Neighborhoods by Herbert J. Ballon, issued by the Brooklyn Council for Social Planning, September 1942 and The New York Market Analysis issued by the New York Mirror, New York News and New York Times in 1943 and 1953 and a study now underway by the Protestant Council of the City of New York.

Boulevard in Queens and another from Oakland Street in Brooklyn to Eleventh Street in Long Island City; the third bridge joins Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn with Greenpoint Avenue in Queens. The Borough-Queens Expressway cuts through the southern tip of Health Area 2.

In land size, this is one of the smallest of the Brooklyn communities covering only 1,078 acres. Brooklyn Heights - Ft. Greene is almost identical in size and only Bushwick-Ridgewood is smaller. When the land use inventory was made for the City Planning Department in 1955-56, the streets, highways and the bridge approaches accounted for 367 acres, leaving 711 for all other purposes.

Land use: About 10 percent of these 711 acres was vacant in 1955-56, with 9 of the 73 undeveloped acres used for licensed parking lots. Transportation facilities and parks each absorbed a little over 4 percent of the land, while public and private institutional buildings - churches, schools, fire and police stations, etc., took up only 2.5 percent.

All commercial and industrial enterprises accounted for about 335 or 47 percent, of the 711 acres. Heavy industries, which are of primary importance in this area, absorbed 240 or 72 percent of the 335 acres; light industries occupied another 10 percent, warehouse and storage services, a little over 8, and automobile storage and service facilities about 6 percent, leaving less than 4 percent for retail stores, offices and other commercial activities. The principal retail shopping areas are along Manhattan and Nassau Avenues.

The fact which distinguishes Greenpoint's land use from that in other communities is that, with only 2 percent of Brooklyn's acreage (exclusive of streets and highways), it contains almost 10 percent of the total land space in the borough devoted to all types of commerce and industry. In fact, Brooklyn's heavy industries are concentrated to a major extent in the Greenpoint-Williamsburg area; these two communities accounted for 41 percent of the total acreage in Brooklyn used for this purpose in 1955-56. Williamsburg - a larger land area - led all communities in industrial acreage but Greenpoint was second, exceeding the space so used within the considerably larger South Brooklyn-Red Hook community.

Residential facilities occupied only 224 acres in 1955-56, or 31 percent of the available land, in contrast to the 52 percent used for commerce, industry and transportation. But over three-fifths of the residential acres are covered with multi-family dwellings. Consequently, the residential density is quite high: 268.8 persons per residential acre based on the 1957 Census of Population. In this respect Greenpoint ranks sixth among the 20 communities and only slightly below the Bedford-Stuyvesant area (271 persons per acre).

#### Population size

Despite its high population density, Greenpoint's 1957 population of 60,104 was only two percent of the borough total. It ranked nineteenth among the twenty communities in population size in 1950 and 1957. The number



of residents has been declining for several decades, with a gradual acceleration in the rate of decrease since 1930. This has meant a loss of 22,545 residents in 27 years, 27 percent. In 1930, the community had 82,649 residents; by 1940 the population had been reduced by 8.5 percent to 75,579; a further decrease of 9.6 percent brought the 1950 count to 68,316; during the seven years between 1950 and 1957 the downward movement was more rapid - 12 percent.

### Cultural groups

1950 Census: In the spring of 1950, native, white citizens born within the Continental United States were the predominant group in Greenpoint - approximately 77 percent of the total - but another fifth of the residents were whites of foreign birth. The nonwhite population was negligible and persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage were a very small group.

#### Population of Greenpoint, by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	68,316	100.0
Continental native white	52,503	76.8
Foreign-born white	14,810	21.7
Puerto Rican	846	1.2
Negro	54	0.1
Other nonwhite races	103	0.2

In 1950, persons of Polish origin constituted almost 45 percent of the foreign-born whites; those from Russia and other middle and eastern European countries formed another 20 percent of the total. Although in 1940 many of the Polish group were reported to be of the Jewish faith, analysis of special 1954 mortality data suggests that the Jewish group was quite small by that year.<sup>2/</sup> Persons of Italian or Irish birth were relatively few in number by 1950, each represented about 9 percent of the foreign-born whites; the other nationality groups were all small. But, since about 95 percent of the population lived in family groups, parents or grandparents born in Europe presumably continued to influence the cultural patterns of many of the native born.

1957 Census: The twelve percent decrease in the total population between 1950 and 1957 apparently was largely confined to the white population, excluding the whites of Puerto Rican origin or parentage. The birth data indicate a definite increase since 1952 in the number of Puerto Ricans living in Greenpoint but the 1957 Census did not tabulate this group. Distribution of the estimate for Brooklyn as a whole on the basis of the school data (adjusted

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<sup>2/</sup> A special tabulation of death certificates classified by the sectarian auspices of the cemetery of burial, prepared by the Department of Health for David M. Liberson of the Jewish Daily Forward.

as explained below), indicates a range of from 1,950 to 2,100 Puerto Rican residents in 1957. It may be assumed that most of them are classified in the following census data as whites:

<u>Population of Greenpoint, by color: 1957</u>		
<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	60,104	100.0
White	59,896	99.6
Negro	158	0.3
Other nonwhite races	50	0.1

If the maximum estimate of 2,100 Puerto Ricans be accepted, the percentage distribution based on the census would be modified as follows: white - 96.2, Puerto Rican 3.5, Negro 0.3 and other nonwhites - 0.1 percent.

The location of 10 Roman Catholic churches and 8 Catholic parochial schools within Greenpoint indicate a predominantly Catholic population. Only two synagogues were discovered in this community. There are 12 Protestant churches of sufficient size and permanence to be listed in the official directory of Protestant churches; one of these is the Spanish-American Presbyterian Church but a study, now in process, of the Greenpoint-Williamsburg area<sup>3/</sup> has discovered many additional Spanish-speaking store front churches.

Birth statistics: As noted above, live births to mothers resident in Greenpoint indicate a rise in the number of Puerto Ricans during the last six years. The Department of Health recorded 53 births to Puerto Rican mothers in 1952, 104 in 1957 and 100 in 1958; these births were 4.7 of the 1,119 live births in 1952 and 10.2 percent of the 982 births in 1958. The nonwhite births rose slightly - from 0.5 percent of the 1952 total to one percent in 1958; conversely the proportion of births to white mothers (excluding the Puerto Ricans) decreased from 94.7 to 88.8 percent. The distribution of births is not a measure of the distribution of the total population by cultural groups because of group difference in age and birth rates. The data, however, do suggest trends in the ethnic composition.

School data: The distribution of the children in the public schools by cultural group is another statistical "symptom" which cannot accurately reflect the ethnic distribution of the total population. The age distribution within cultural groups obviously affects the school registers. The public school data do not even represent a proper distribution of all school-age children because the parochial and private schools serve a large number of children and apparently draw a higher proportion of all "white" children than they do of other groups. In this Greenpoint community, the Catholic parish schools had a register in the fall of 1958 of 5,300 in comparison with 3,155 in the public schools.

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<sup>3/</sup> The Protestant Council of the City of New York.

Another factor - school districts - further limits the validity of school data as a measure of ethnic groups within the communities under study. Neither public school districts nor Catholic parish lines follow population census units. And other non-public schools may draw students from a considerable distance. As noted in the introduction, the school data used in this report (public and parochial) necessarily are tabulated by the location of the school, not by the health area of the child's residence.

In Greenpoint, for example, 4 of the 5 public schools located within the community are in District 30 but one is part of District 29 whose other schools are in Williamsburg. This school, in Health Area 4 near the Williamsburg boundary line, accounted for almost 61 percent of the Puerto Rican children enrolled in October 1958 at the 5 "Greenpoint" schools. The school ethnic census shows that 18 percent of the 3,120 children in the public schools in September 1957 were Puerto Rican and almost 11 percent were Negro. In October 1958 the Puerto Rican group was nearly 20 percent and the Negro nearly 12 percent of the 3,155 children. The increase in Puerto Ricans was confined to the school on the border and it is highly probable that many of these Puerto Rican children lived in the Williamsburg community.

A special census taken in June 1959 of Spanish-speaking students in the Catholic schools revealed only 218 such students but 175 attended two parish schools also serving Williamsburg and located on the border of that community. In estimating the total Puerto Rican population in Greenpoint, the public and parochial school data were adjusted to use only one-third of the students in these border schools (public and parochial) in accordance with the advice of persons familiar with the neighborhood.

#### Age groups

The age distribution of Greenpoint's residents in 1957 reveals that children and youth under 20 years constituted 30.8 percent of the population, a slightly larger proportion than in 1950. Preschool children and teen-agers, however, show decreases since 1950 markedly above the borough-wide losses of less than 5 percent for those under 6 years and 2 percent for those 14-19 years of age. Nevertheless, Greenpoint ranks tenth among the twenty communities in the proportion of its total population in the child and youth group.

Young adults in their twenties - as in all communities where there has been no influx of young families - reflect the low birth rates of the 1928-1937 period. Here, too, the decreases were above the percentages for the borough. Adults from 30 to 44 years of age, however, accounted for 24.8 percent of the residents, a proportion exceeded only by the Bedford-Stuyvesant and Canarsie communities. Thirteen Brooklyn communities had a larger proportion of their residents in the middle-aged category - 45-64 years - than did

Greenpoint and, despite the 26 percent rise in the aged group, eight communities had higher percentages 65 years old or over.

Population of Greenpoint, by age group: 1950 and 1957

Age group	1950 Census		1957 Census		Percent change
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
All ages	68,316	100.0	60,104	100.0	-12.0
Under 6 years	7,217	10.6	5,670	9.4	-21.4
6-13 years	7,515	11.0	8,080	13.4	7.5
14-19 years	5,239	7.7	4,781	8.0	- 8.7
20-24 years	5,151	7.5	3,431	5.7	-33.4
25-29 years	6,110	8.9	3,976	6.6	-34.9
30-44 years	17,390	25.5	14,904	24.8	-14.3
45-64 years	15,168	22.2	13,566	22.6	-10.6
65 years and over	4,526	6.6	5,696	9.5	25.9

Sex distribution: Greenpoint unlike most communities had a few more men than women in 1957 although, as the next tabulation shows, the ratio was not so high as in 1950. The 1957 ratios of males to females were above the borough ratios in every age group. Perhaps employment in the heavy industries and in water front operations is the explanation for the male preponderance in the adult groups. No institutional population was reported in 1950 and no long-term care institution is known to be located in this area at present to account for an unusual number of men. Only 1.4 percent of the 1950 population lived in quasi-households - that is, in lodging houses or hotels, residences, etc. - but this segment of the population does include the young men living at the Greenpoint Branch of the Y.M.C.A. in this neighborhood.

Population of Greenpoint, by age group and sex,  
and ratio of males to females: 1950 and 1957

Age group	1950 Census			1957 Census		
	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Male	Female	Males per 100 females
All ages	34,623	33,693	102.8	30,100	30,004	100.3
Under 6 years	3,748	3,469	108.0	2,896	2,774	104.4
6-13 years	3,844	3,671	104.7	4,155	3,925	105.9
14-19 years	2,636	2,603	101.3	2,398	2,383	100.6
20-24 years	2,543	2,608	97.5	1,678	1,753	95.7
25-29 years	3,014	3,096	97.4	2,026	1,950	103.9
30-44 years	8,995	8,395	107.1	7,432	7,472	99.5
45-64 years	7,614	7,554	100.7	6,798	6,768	100.4
65 years and over	2,229	2,297	97.0	2,717	2,979	91.2

Other population characteristics: 1950

The decline in the number of residents since 1950 - apparently limited to the white population - and substantial losses in the adult population from 20 through 64 years of age - the residents most apt to be in the labor force - make it difficult to judge the current relevance of the 1950 Census data on socio-economic characteristics. But, until the 1960 Census is available, the 1950 facts afford some background.

Economic status: Measured by the median family income received during 1949, the families in Greenpoint had incomes below the borough-wide median of \$3,447. The range in this neighborhood was from a median of \$3,166 in the area from South Fourth Street to North 14 Street, from Driggs Avenue to the River (H.A. 4) to \$3,381 in the section to the north, west of Manhattan Avenue and Leonard Street (H.A. 1). The medians for the other areas were close to the high level - \$3,331 and \$3,337.

The income median of \$1,565 for individuals 14 years old or older living alone or with unrelated persons in Health Area 1 was well above the borough level of \$1,280. The medians for the other areas were \$1,047, \$1,216 and \$1,278.

Educational level: In comparison with a borough-wide median of 8.9 years, the medians of school years completed by white persons 25 years or older in 1950 varied from a low of 8.2 years in Health Area 4, to 8.5 in Health Area 3 and 8.6 in Health Areas 1 and 2. This measure of formal schooling may be a reflection of the presence of almost 15,000 of foreign birth. Too few adult nonwhites lived in this community to permit the computation of medians.

Family groups: About 3,800 persons 14 years old or older - about 5 percent of the total population did not live in family groups; many must have lived alone or with non-relatives in ordinary households, since only 970 persons - and this count may include families - were found in lodging houses, group residences, etc. The 18,370 families included 15,580 married couples which means that about 2,790 families were composed of one parent or grandparent and children or other related groups. About 13 percent of the women 14 years old or over were widowed or divorced.

Assistance and health data

Public assistance: As explained in the introduction, data on the residence, by health area, of public assistance cases became available for the first time recently. Although later, more complete case counts and more experienced coding may change somewhat the number of cases in a particular health area, it is probable that the distribution among the larger communities under discussion reflects actual conditions with reasonable accuracy.

In communities like Greenpoint where the number of cases is a small proportion of the Brooklyn total the exact percentage might well be changed by the inclusion of several thousand additional cases in Brooklyn. The dis-

tribution of over 43,000 Brooklyn cases receiving public assistance checks on March 2, 1959 indicates that about 555 cases or 1.3 percent of the cases (not persons) lived within Greenpoint. Among the Greenpoint cases, the families and individuals - less than 100 cases - receiving general assistance (home relief) were also 1.3 percent of that total for Brooklyn. The families in the total caseload receiving aid to dependent children were also tabulated separately but few of the nearly 15,600 Brooklyn families lived in Greenpoint - 120 cases or not quite eight-tenths of one percent of the total.

Health indices: Infant mortality and the numbers of known venereal disease and tuberculosis cases may have some value in judging social as well as health conditions. For 1957 the infant mortality rate varied for the Greenpoint health areas from 37.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in Health Area 4 to 4.3 in Health Area 3. The high rate reflects 10 deaths related to 267 births, of which 180 were to white mothers, 82 to Puerto Rican and 5 to nonwhite mothers. The rate for the whole community (23 deaths to 1,085 births) was 21.2 per 1,000 births, lower than the borough-wide rate of 25.2.

The 1957 venereal disease rate per 100,000 of the population is based on cases newly reported during the year. The range in Greenpoint was from 45.1 in Health Area 2 to 112.1 in Health Area 4; the rates were 80.7 in Health Area 3 and 101.9 in Health Area 1. These rates represent a total of 50 cases in this community of 60,000.

The number of active tuberculosis cases on the Department of Health's register was 87 on December 31, 1956 and 104 on December 31, 1958. This register provides a measure of "prevalence" superior to rates based on new cases reported in a year. Relating the cases to the April 1957 total population the crude rates are 1.45 per 1,000 in 1956 and 1.73 in 1958.

#### Delinquency rates

The part of this community usually considered as within "Williamsburg" (H.A. 4) is included in the Youth Board's special area "Williamsburg." In 1951, the rate for that health area was slightly above those in the other areas - 20.4 per 1,000 children and youth 6-20 years of age in 1950, compared with 12.3, 13.1 and 16.3 in Health Areas 1, 2 and 3, respectively. The 1951 rate for the borough was 14.7 per 1,000. By 1957, however, with rates based on the 1957 population, the lowest was in Health Area 4 - 25.4 - and the highest in Health Area 1 - 37.7; rates in the other areas were 25.7 and 28.9. The 1958 rates, also based on the 1957 population, were similar in Health Area 1 (40.3) and 4 (39.5), and a little lower elsewhere - 27.1 (H.A. 3) and 37.7 (H.A. 2). The borough-wide rates were 33.4 in 1957 and 41.2 in 1958.

#### Housing

According to the count of dwelling units made annually for the City Planning Department, the number of homes in Greenpoint has been slowly

but steadily decreasing since the Census of Housing enumerated 20,918 in 1950. The 1957-58 count shows 20,524, a decrease of just under 400. Presumably, the expansion of industrial operations in this area, mentioned earlier, has wiped out some residences. The Brooklyn-Queens Expressway destroyed 71 homes and the Vernon Avenue Bridge approach, 154 homes.

The land use analysis of 1955-56 shows that 64 percent of the residential acreage was then used for walk-up, multi-family dwellings. Elevator apartments were few - covering only four-tenths of an acre. Two-family houses occupied 28.5 and one-family homes 7.6 percent of the housing space. Since no housing apparently has been added since 1950, the data in the next paragraph should be valid today, with due allowance for the deterioration of nine years.

Characteristics in 1950: In 1950, 20,517 of the 20,918 dwelling units were occupied; 3,088 of the units or 15 percent were occupied by owners. Most of these owners probably lived in the 3,435 units found in one and two-family dwellings. A small percentage of the units - 3 percent - was classified as overcrowded but the percentage called dilapidated or with insufficient facilities was almost 16.

Public projects: No public housing has been constructed and none is currently projected within this highly industrialized community. In the adjacent Williamsburg area, however, seven projects under Federal, State and City auspices, are in operation, nearing completion or planned for the near future. These changes may have their influence on Greenpoint.

## SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES

### A. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY<sup>1/</sup>

#### Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery Schools

None

#### Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Brooklyn Public Library  
Greenpoint Branch  
107 Norman Avenue  
Weekly Story Hour and weekly Picture Book Hour  
for children.
2. Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn  
Golden Age Club of St. Vincent de Paul Church  
167 North Sixth Street  
Recreational program for men and women, 60 and  
over - interracial, non-sectarian. Meets  
Wednesdays from 1:00 to 4:30 p.m. English, German  
and Italian are spoken.
3. Education, Board of, City of New York: Bureau of Community Education

After School Centers serve children of elementary and junior  
high school age from 3:00 to 5:30 p.m. on school days.  
Activities include painting, dramatics, woodworking, music,  
crafts, singing, dancing, quiet games, sports, trips and  
special events.

Evening Community Centers serve teenagers and adults from  
7:00 to 10:00 p.m. from October to May on the evenings  
specified. Program consists of social activities, lounge  
programs, small group activities, and a variety of athletic,  
artistic and cultural activities.

Brooklyn Automotive High School: Evening Community Center  
50 Bedford Avenue  
Open Monday through Thursday evenings.

P.S. 31: ~~After-school Center~~  
84 Dupont Street

P.S. 126: Evening Community Center<sup>2/</sup> After-school Center  
73-79 Meserole Avenue  
Evening center open Monday through Friday.

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- <sup>1/</sup> Includes specified services located in this community, although service  
is not necessarily limited to residents of the area and residents may  
be served by agencies, especially clinics, located elsewhere.
- <sup>2/</sup> In addition to usual activities, this center provides a program of  
informal adult education.



Group Work and Recreation Services - continued4. Parks, Department of, City of New York<sup>3/</sup>

## American Playground

Milton, Noble and Franklin Streets

Playground, 1 volleyball, 2 outdoor basketball and 2 handball courts, a field house with playrooms.

Recreational leadership.

## Greenpoint Park Playground

Commercial, Franklin, Dupont and West Streets

Two playgrounds, basketball, volleyball, handball and shuffleboard courts, roller skating, roller hockey and ice skating areas, wading pool. Recreational leadership.

## McCarren Park

Nassau Avenue, North Twelfth, Bayard, Leonard and Lorimer Streets

This Park is in the Williamsburg area as well as in Greenpoint. Since most of the recreational facilities are located in the Williamsburg area, they are described there.

## Metropolitan Avenue Pool

Bedford and Metropolitan Avenues

This is an indoor swimming pool with locker facilities.

## Monsieur McGolrick Park

Nassau to Driggs Avenue, Russell to Monitor Street

No recreational facilities.

## William E. Sheridan Playground

Grand to South First Street, Wythe Avenue and Berry Street

Playground with wading pool, field house with playroom, 4 handball courts, softball field, ice skating area. Recreational leadership.

## Playground

South Third Street between Berry Street and Bedford Avenue

Playground with wading pool, paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts, ice skating area. Recreational leadership.

## 5. Police Athletic League: 92nd Precinct Center

190 Grand Street

Physical and quiet games, arts and crafts, etc.

Active Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 3:00 to 10:00 p.m.

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<sup>3/</sup> The term "playground" used in the lists of facilities of Parks' Department properties usually includes the following: Large swings, kindergarten swings, large slides, kindergarten slides, seesaws, a pipe frame exercise unit, a sandbox, either a wading pool or shower spray and a comfort station.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued6. Young Men's Christian Association of Greater New York: Greenpoint Branch  
99 Meserole Avenue

Facilities include gymnasium, swimming pool, lounge, game room, billiard room, club rooms. Program consists of social, religious and recreational activities.

## Other voluntary agencies

The Camp Fire Girls, the Girl Scouts,\* the Boy Scouts and the Public Schools Athletic League all serve this area, utilizing the facilities of schools and churches. Catholic Youth Organization athletic programs for 8 to 21 year olds exist in most Roman Catholic churches but the number of sports and age groups served vary from parish to parish. Young Adult programs (a social program) also exist in several of the parishes.

Child Health Services

Health, Department of, City of New York  
Child Health Stations

111 Franklin Street

112 North First Street

Mental Health Services

None

Other Clinics

Health, Department of, City of New York: Dental clinic for children  
P.S. 126, 73-79 Meserole Avenue

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\* This community falls within Special Area II of the Girl Scout Council of Greater New York which is described in the list of borough-wide "Recreation and Group Work" services in the Introductory section.

B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES<sup>4/</sup>Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services<sup>5/</sup>

1. New York City Youth Board  
Only Health Area 4 in this community is in the Youth Board's Williamsburg Area.

Upper Williamsburg Referral Unit  
1193 Dean Street

Serves children and young people 5-21 years of age referred through schools and other community agencies, and also by direct application - diagnoses their need for service and makes appropriate referrals to treatment resources.

The voluntary treatment services<sup>6/</sup> in contract with the Youth Board in this area are as follows:

The Big Sisters: Brooklyn Office  
Brooklyn Bureau of Social Service and Children's Aid Society:  
Family Service and Children's Division  
Brooklyn Juvenile Guidance Center, Inc.  
Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn: Brooklyn District Office  
Italian Board of Guardians, Inc.  
Jewish Board of Guardians: Brooklyn Office  
Jewish Family Service: Brooklyn Consultation Center  
Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn: Division of Pediatric Psychiatry:  
Child Guidance Clinic  
Salvation Army: Family Service Bureau: Brooklyn District Office  
Youth Counsel Bureau: Brooklyn Office

Council of Social and Athletic Clubs: Williamsburg Unit  
Williamsburg Settlement  
17-19 Montrose Street  
Provides social services to selected unaffiliated street clubs in the area.

2. Police Department, City of New York: Juvenile Aid Bureau  
Precinct 71 Station House  
421 Empire Boulevard  
Serves all youth under 21 years of age and provides rehabilitative social treatment for juvenile delinquents.
3. Welfare, Department of, City of New York  
Williamsburg Welfare Center  
749 Atlantic Avenue  
Public assistance, medical and dental care and employment and placement services for clients; homemaker services for families with children when mother is incapacitated and part-time service for incapacitated adults on public assistance.

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<sup>4/</sup> This list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.  
<sup>5/</sup> Other agencies offering similar services which have one office serving the entire borough are listed in the introductory section.  
<sup>6/</sup> These agencies all have one office serving the entire borough (see footnote 5.)

### SECTION III PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

#### Elementary and Junior High

##### A. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1. Public School 31  
84 Dupont Street
2. Public School 34  
131 Norman Avenue
3. Public School 37  
75 S. 4th Street
4. Public School 110  
124 Monitor Street
5. Public School and Junior High School 126  
75 Meserole Avenue

##### B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

##### Roman Catholic

1. Holy Family Parish School  
29 Dobbin Street
2. Our Lady of Consolation Parish School  
175 Metropolitan Avenue
3. St. Alphonsus Parish School  
174 Java Street
4. St. Anthony of Padua Parish School  
Boys' Department: 714 Leonard Street  
Girls' Department: 878 Manhattan Avenue
5. Sts. Cyril and Methodius Parish School  
150 Dupont Street
6. Sts. Peter and Paul Parish School  
61 S. 3rd Street
7. St. Stanislaus Parish School  
10 Newell Street
8. St. Vincent de Paul Parish School  
165 N. 5th Street

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLES

A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES

Baptist

1. Gospel Sowers Church  
1117 Manhattan Avenue
2. Union Greenpoint Baptist Church  
151 Noble Street

Lutheran

3. Messiah Lutheran Church (UL)  
129 Russell Street
4. St. John Lutheran Church (UL)  
124 Milton Street

Other

5. Ascension Protestant Episcopal Church  
Kent Street and Manhattan Avenue
6. Greenpoint Disciples of Christ Church  
199 North Henry Street
7. Greenpoint Faith Gospel Church (Christian and Missionary Alliance)  
128 Meserole Avenue
8. Greenpoint Methodist Church  
112-16 Meserole Avenue
9. Greenpoint Reformed Church in America  
138 Milton Street
10. Mt. Horeb Church (Unclassified)  
336 Bedford Avenue
11. Redemption (Reformed Episcopal) Church  
602 Leonard Street
12. Spanish-American Presbyterian Church  
161 South Third Street

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

1. Holy Family R.C. Church (Slovak)  
21 Nassau Avenue
2. Holy Ghost (Ukrainian) R.C. Church  
160 North Fifth Street
3. Our Lady of Consolation (Polish) R.C. Church  
184 Metropolitan Avenue
4. St. Alphonsus (German) R.C. Church  
177 Kent Street
5. St. Anthony of Padua R.C. Church  
862 Manhattan Avenue
6. Sts Cyril and Methodius (Polish) R.C. Church  
119 Eagle Street
7. St. Elias (Pittsburgh Greek Rite) R.C. Church  
143 Kent Street
8. Sts. Peter and Paul R.C. Church  
71 South Third Street
9. St. Stanislaus Kostka (Polish) R.C. Church  
607 Humboldt Street
10. St. Vincent De Paul R.C. Church  
167 North Sixth Street

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Congregation Agudas Achim Anshe Mishnitz  
724 Driggs Avenue
2. Hebrew Educational Alliance of Greenpoint (Orthodox)  
955 Manhattan Avenue

## WILLIAMSBURG

### SECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY

#### Boundaries and land use

The community named "Williamsburg" in this report corresponds to the neighborhood so described in other studies except for the omission of the section between Driggs Avenue and the East River from South Fourth Street to North 14th Street (Health Area 4). That area was assigned by the City Planning Department to the Statistical District here called Greenpoint.

The irregular northern boundary extends from the East River along South Fourth Street, north on Driggs Avenue to Leonard Street, south on Leonard Street to Richardsson Street, and then northeast on Meeker Avenue to Newtown Creek which forms the eastern boundary. The line separating Williamsburg from Bedford-Stuyvesant starts at Kent Avenue following Flushing Avenue most of the way to the Queens line, except for the irregular line necessary to include Health Area 17 and exclude all of Health Area 14. The East River forms the western boundary and Newtown Creek and the Queens borough line, the eastern. The health areas included are 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16 and 17 but Health Area 5 has been adjusted to exclude Tract 541, part of the U.S. Navy Yard.

Originally a part of the early town of Bushwick, Williamsburg became a separate town in the early 1800's and is said to have been named for Colonel Williams, the engineer who surveyed it.<sup>1/</sup> In common with Greenpoint, this community with two waterfronts soon developed into a commercial and industrial center and, with the influx of many immigrant families from Manhattan after the opening of the Williamsburg Bridge in 1903, into a neighborhood of tenements, particularly in the northern area. Consequently, the first public housing in Brooklyn was Williamsburg Houses, a slum clearance project in the center of this community.

Broadway became the principal business thoroughfare; shopping areas now are also found on Grand Street and Grand Avenue, Metropolitan and Graham Avenues, and a number of other streets. The Brooklyn-Queens Expressway cuts through this area from Flushing Avenue near the Naval Hospital on a northeasterly course, turning more to the east at Metropolitan Avenue to reach Queens.

One of the earliest Brooklyn sections to attract manufacturing firms and operations dependent on shipping, this community seems destined for continued industrialization. Much of the industrial and commercial construction of the last few years has been in Greenpoint and Williamsburg.

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<sup>1/</sup> New York City Guide, American Guide Series, Federal Writers' Project of the W.P.A., Random House, 1939.

An example of the facilities available is found in a recent offer for sale of a site at Morgan Avenue and English Kills which connect with Newtown Creek. This site includes 35,000 square feet of industrial buildings and 150,000 square feet of vacant land, all enclosed by a high cyclone fence, full rail and water facilities, a private canal for barges, a seven-car railway siding and loading platforms suitable for a truck terminal and distributing center.<sup>2/</sup>

Williamsburg extends over a total of 2,022 acres, or about 4 percent of the borough's total acreage; in gross land size this community ranks eleventh among the twenty communities. When the space taken up by streets and highways - 778 acres in 1955-56 - is deducted, the net acreage available for all other purposes is 1,244 acres.

Land use: Commercial and industrial uses in 1955-56 absorbed 573 or 46 percent of the 1,244 acres available for all purposes other than traffic. Only in Greenpoint was this proportion slightly higher (47.2) and there the number of acres was considerably lower. Williamsburg's acreage constituted 16.5 percent of the Brooklyn total and exceeded that of its closest competitor in this respect - South Brooklyn-Red Hook - by 210. It seems probable that much of the 98 acres in Williamsburg vacant in 1955-56 have been or will be taken over for industry.

Over two-thirds of the 573 acres were devoted to heavy industry; in number of acres utilized for this purpose Williamsburg also leads all other communities; its 387 acres amounts to one-fourth of the borough's total of 1,525. Light industry used another 80 acres (14 percent), with warehouses and automobile storage and services utilizing 6.0 and 7.6 percent, respectively, and offices, retail and other commercial facilities, about 5 percent.

Transportation facilities covered only 20 acres, less than 2 percent, and institutional facilities - schools, police and fire stations, etc. - 57 acres or less than 5 percent of the available space. The several parks in this area are not large and in combination with other outdoor recreation facilities such as playgrounds take 54 acres or 4 percent of the land.

Residences occupy only 442 acres or 35.5 percent of the 1,244. Williamsburg ranks fifteenth among the communities in the number of acres devoted to housing. But 69 percent of the residential acres is covered by multi-family dwellings, 23 percent by two-family houses and 8 percent by one-family houses. The concentration of dwellings on relatively little acreage results in Williamsburg's having the highest residential density in Brooklyn. On the basis of the 1957 Census, the population per residential acre was 337.2. The community which ranks second - Brooklyn Heights-Fort Greene - had a density of 318.6 persons per acre.

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<sup>2/</sup> Highlights, N.Y.C. Department of Commerce and Public Events, March 1959.



### Population size

Although in residential acreage Williamsburg stands fifteenth among the twenty communities, in population size it ranked sixth in 1957 as well as in 1950. The 149,143 residents in 1957 represented 5.7 percent of the Brooklyn total. Crown Heights had almost the same number of residents while East New York's population was lower by only 1,400.

Williamsburg, like Greenpoint, has been on the decline as a residential community for at least four decades. The 1957 population shows a loss of 42,200 since 1930, a cumulative decrease of 22 percent from 191,349. The decade of the thirties brought a reduction of over 14,000 (7 percent) to 177,234 in 1940. The slum clearance public project opened in April 1938 - Williamsburg Houses - although it houses about 5,700 persons, may have contributed to the decrease. A further but smaller decrease of 9,200 residents (5 percent) during the forties resulted in a 1950 population of 168,039.

Between 1950 and 1957, Cooper Park Houses added almost 2,400 residents to the community.<sup>3/</sup> Section I of Sumner Houses was occupied when the Census was taken in April 1957 by 584 families or about 2,200 persons - a temporary decrease for the site of about 2,300 persons. Even the completion of Section II in 1958 with 4,100 residents meant a net loss on this site. The project, however, lies partly in Bedford-Stuyvesant. In addition to other construction which demolished homes, the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway permanently wiped out at least 2,200 dwelling units in Williamsburg between 1950 and 1957.

These changes, in combination with continued industrial development in certain areas, help to explain the decrease of almost 19,000 persons (11 percent) between 1950 and 1957. The Bushwick-Hylan Houses, when fully occupied, will bring in only 5,400 residents. Public housing planned for the near future is unlikely to add many. It seems improbable that Williamsburg will be as populous in the future as it was in the 1930's or in the 1940's.

### Cultural groups

1950 Census: Cultural diversity has long characterized this thickly-settled but industrial community. By 1950, three-fifths of the residents were whites born on the continent but more than 44,000 whites (27 percent) were of foreign birth. Even then, the Puerto Rican colony of 14,000 formed 8 percent of the population and Negroes slightly over 4 percent. Williamsburg contained almost 35 percent of all the persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage who lived in Brooklyn.

This older, industrial community with inexpensive housing was one of the first sections of Brooklyn to which immigrant families moved

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<sup>3/</sup> The Cooper Park site had 268 residents in 1950; the project, completed in 1953, has an estimated population of 2,657. The Sumner Houses site had 4,540 residents in 1950.

from the Lower East Side of Manhattan when the opening of the Williamsburg Bridge in 1903 provided easy access - Italians, Jews from the middle and eastern European countries, Orthodox Catholics from Russia and elsewhere, and German Lutherans, many of whom moved on into Bushwick and Ridgewood. In 1940 the leading nationalities among the foreign-born were the Italians, the Russians, the Poles and Austrians, in that order. By 1950, the Italian-born remained the largest group - 26.9 percent, the Russians were still second with 20.6 percent, the Poles third with 18.9 percent and the Austrians fourth with 9 percent.

Population of Williamsburg, by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	168,039	100.0
Continental native white	101,420	60.4
Foreign-born white	44,665	26.6
Puerto Rican	14,014	8.3
Negro	7,447	4.4
Other nonwhite races	493	0.3

That many of the residents born in Eastern Europe, and their descendants, were and are Jewish is attested to by the many synagogues in the area. The analysis of the deaths of white persons during 1954 by place of burial indicates that the Jewish proportion was quite high at that time: about 40 percent of the burials of whites 25 years old and older were in Jewish cemeteries.

1957 Census: The classification by color available from this Special Census shows that the Negro population had grown since 1950 to nearly 11,000 or to over 7 percent of the total and that some 92 percent were white. Among the whites, however, are most of those born in Puerto Rico or to Puerto Rican parents. The maximum estimate of the Puerto Rican population - discussed in the next paragraph - is 40,000 or 27 percent of the total. This would mean that other whites constituted two-thirds of the total. It also indicates a decrease since 1950 of some 48,000 white persons or 33 percent.

Population of Williamsburg, by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	149,143	100.0
White	138,019	92.5
Negro	10,878	7.3
Other nonwhite races	246	0.2

Although no recent census of Williamsburg's Puerto Rican residents has been taken, such statistical evidence as there is, as well as reports from the community, indicate a substantial growth in their number since 1950. The birth statistics presented in a subsequent paragraph undoubtedly overstate this group's proportion of the community population but they do provide sound evidence of a substantial rise. School data, as well as birth data, have similar and additional limitations as a basis for community estimates. But, their distribution offers the broadest age base available for distributing the estimated Puerto Rican population of Brooklyn by community. About 25 percent of the Puerto Rican children attending the public and Catholic schools in Brooklyn are enrolled in schools located in Williamsburg. On the assumption that the total number of Puerto Ricans living in Brooklyn in April 1957 ranged from 150,000 to 160,000 and that about one-fourth lived in Williamsburg in 1957, the estimate for this community is from 38,000 to 40,000. School and birth statistics support the impressions of residents that Puerto Ricans were more widely distributed throughout Brooklyn in 1957 than they were in 1950; the reduction of the Williamsburg proportion from 35 to 25 percent, therefore, seems reasonable.<sup>4/</sup>

The migrant groups flowing into and out of this section - and the Puerto Ricans are merely the latest of the groups - have created a community of great cultural and religious diversity. Evidence of this is presented by the ethnic distribution of the public school children, by the close juxtaposition of 12 Roman Catholic churches, 57 Hebrew synagogues, 31 Protestant churches and an Orthodox Russian church. The Protestant churches listed in Section IV are those of a size and permanence to be included in the church directory. These include 9 Assemblies of God (one Italian, one Ukrainian and 6 Spanish congregations), 5 Baptist churches (one Italian and two Spanish), 2 Churches of God, 3 Churches of the Disciples of Christ, 4 Lutheran (2 with German and English services), 2 Presbyterian (one a Spanish-American Mission) and 6 churches of other denominations including a Lithuanian and two Spanish churches. A study of the area by the Protestant Council now in process has discovered many additional storefront churches.

Most of the 57 synagogues apparently are small Orthodox congregations. The tenacity of one religio-cultural group was revealed in the opposition in March 1958 to two small, low-rent public housing projects proposed for a neighborhood which is a stronghold of Hasidism, a form of Orthodox Judaism. One project was a 750-unit development planned for a site bounded by Wythe Avenue, Clymer Street, Bedford Avenue and Wilson Street (Health Area 5). The site of the second project of 500 units was at Division Avenue, Roebling Street, South Ninth Street and March Avenue. Jewish laymen and rabbis contended before the Board of Estimate that an important center of Jewish culture in the United States would be lost if the present residents were dispersed or dislocated. The larger Wilson

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<sup>4/</sup> Incidentally, 1957 births to Puerto Rican mothers living in Williamsburg also formed 25 percent of all Puerto Rican births in Brooklyn.

Street site was discarded and a somewhat different site selected for one 575-unit project in Health Area 6 now called the Jonathan Williams Homes.

Birth statistics: Births to mothers born in Puerto Rico rose from 784 in 1952 to 1,465 in 1957 and 1,606 in 1958. These births formed 20.9 percent of the total in the first year, 39.2 percent in 1957 and 41.7 percent in 1958. Nonwhite births increased in proportion to the total from 9.5 percent in 1952 to 11.6 percent in 1957 and leveled off at 11.7 percent in 1958. Births to white mothers, when Puerto Rican-born women are excluded, decreased from 2,607 in 1952 when they were 69.6 percent of the 3,748 births to 1,792 in 1958 when they were only 46.6 percent of the 3,847 births.

School data: As noted in the description of Greenpoint, some Williamsburg children apparently attend a public school located in Greenpoint but close to the boundary between these adjacent communities. Some inter-change of children between Williamsburg and Bedford-Stuyvesant and Williamsburg and Bushwick-Ridgewood is also probable because of the school district lines.

The ethnic distribution in the public schools located in Williamsburg undoubtedly is strongly influenced by the location of 9 Catholic parish schools and 8 Jewish schools within the area. Data are not available on the enrolment in the Jewish schools but it can be safely assumed that practically all the children are white. The Catholic schools had about 6,000 students on September 30, 1958; the number of their Negro students probably was low since the total Negro population is not particularly large. Some preliminary figures on Spanish-speaking students in the 9 local Catholic schools in June 1959 give a total of 742; on the basis of the 1958 enrolment this is 12 percent of the students.

The enrolment in the public schools - 13 elementary and 2 junior high schools - in September 1957 was 17,222; 18 percent were Negro, 46 percent, Puerto Rican and 36 percent white, American Indian or Oriental. By October 1958, the enrolment of 17,932 showed some increase in the Negro and Puerto Rican proportions to 21 and 47 percent, respectively; these groups also rose in absolute numbers, but the number of white children decreased from 6,239 to 5,709. It may be that more white children than Negro and Puerto Rican children were old enough to move into high school or the white children may have transferred to parochial or other non-public schools.

#### Age groups

The age composition of this community in 1957 reveals that this densely-settled community has a more youthful population than most other Brooklyn communities. The child and youth proportion of the population was high: 37 percent of the total was under 20 years of age, with 8.8 percent from 14 through 19 years. Young adults in their twenties formed 14.6 percent of the total; thus, more than half the population (51.6 percent) was under 30 years of age. On the other hand, only 26 percent was 45 years old or older.

In the proportion of residents under 20, Williamsburg ranks third; Canarsie and South Brooklyn-Red Hook are first and second in this respect. The teen-age proportion of the population is larger only in South Brooklyn-Red Hook. In young adults, the rank is fourth. At the other end of the age scale, Williamsburg ranks fifteenth in respect of its aged group.

Despite the decreases between 1950 and 1957 which affected every age group except the 6-13 year olds, all the groups under 20 formed larger proportions of the total in the later year and all groups over 20 years of age, except the aged men and women, lost proportionately. Presumably, the three public housing projects and the newcomers from Puerto Rico, and their children, contributed to the youthful character of the population.

Population of Williamsburg, by age group: 1950 and 1957					
Age group	1950 Census		1957 Census		
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Percent change
All ages	168,039	100.0	149,143	100.0	-11.2
Under 6 years	19,187	11.4	19,073	12.9	- 0.6
6-13 years	20,144	12.0	23,028	15.4	14.3
14-19 years	14,240	8.5	13,094	8.8	- 8.0
20-24 years	14,314	8.5	10,483	7.0	-26.8
25-29 years	15,221	9.1	11,349	7.6	-25.4
30-44 years	39,775	23.7	32,969	22.1	-17.1
45-64 years	33,623	20.0	27,936	18.7	-16.9
65 years and over	11,535	6.8	11,211	7.5	- 2.8

Sex distribution: Numerically, the sexes are almost in balance in this neighborhood. As the following tabulation indicates, the usual small excess of males is evident among children under 14 in both years but the ratio of males to females is high in comparison with the borough-wide ratios among the older residents also. That the men exceeded the women in both census years among the persons 65 years old or older is notable; the surplus was marked in 1950 when there also were more middle-aged men than women; no institution for the aged is known to be in this area.

Population of Williamsburg, by age group and sex, and ratio of males to females: 1950 and 1957						
Age group	1950 Census			1957 Census		
	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Male	Female	Males per 100 females
All ages	83,500	84,539	98.8	74,057	75,086	98.6
Under 6 years	9,686	9,501	101.9	9,674	9,399	102.9
6-13 years	10,158	9,986	101.7	11,799	11,229	105.1
14-19 years	7,018	7,222	97.2	6,524	6,570	99.3
20-24 years	6,951	7,363	94.4	4,957	5,526	89.7
25-29 years	7,308	7,913	92.4	5,672	5,677	99.9
30-44 years	19,345	20,430	94.7	15,916	7,053	93.3
45-64 years	17,048	16,575	102.9	13,886	4,050	98.8
65 years and over	5,986	5,549	107.9	5,629	5,582	100.8

### Other population characteristics: 1950

With the sharp and rapid rise in the number of Puerto Rican residents, the growth, though less marked, in the Negro community, and the loss of a third of the white residents, the socio-economic data from the 1950 Census cannot be considered to be characteristic of the 1957 or 1959 population. The selected information given here, however, does offer a partial picture of the community to which these changes have occurred.

Economic status: On the basis of the median family income received by families during 1949, the Williamsburg families were less well off economically than the families in certain communities - Bay Ridge, Gravesend or East New York, for example. On the other hand, families in Health Areas 5, 6 and 7 had higher incomes than many of the South Brooklyn-Red Hook families, or the families in certain sections of other communities.

The 1949 median income for the borough was \$3,447 and none of the Williamsburg areas approached this level. The lowest median was \$2,533 for Health Area 16 and, excluding Health Areas 5, 6 and 7, the range was from \$2,652 in Health Area 17 to \$2,977 in Health Area 8. The medians for the families in Health Areas 5, 6 and 7 ranged from \$3,001 to \$3,152. The medians for individuals not living with relatives ranged from \$750 in Health Area 15 to \$1,244 in Health Area 6.

Educational level: The median school years completed by all white Brooklyn residents 25 years old and over in 1950 was 8.9; the median for nonwhites was 8.4 years. In Williamsburg, the level was lower, possibly reflecting lack of opportunity for formal schooling experienced by some of the foreign-born and Puerto Rican adults. More than three-fourths of the 1950 Puerto Rican residents had been born on that island. The median years of school completed by white adults was 7.4 and 7.8 in Health Areas 16 and 17 and from 8.2 to 8.4 years in all other areas except Health Area 5; there the median was highest - 8.8 years. Health Areas 16 and 17 were the only sections with sufficient nonwhite adults to offer a base for computing medians; the figures were 6.1 and 6.7 years.

Family groups: Almost 95 percent of the 1950 residents lived in family groups and all but 2,125 lived in ordinary households - alone or with others. Some 44,675 families included 38,835 married couples but 13 percent of the families were composed of other related groups. One parent with children under 20 years of age would be among these 5,840 families. But one parent, living with adult children, groups of brothers and sisters, etc., would also be included.

### Assistance and health data

Public assistance: The recently published preliminary analysis of assistance cases by health area of residence gives a total of 3,743 Williamsburg cases receiving assistance checks on March 2, 1959. This count which includes all forms of assistance represents 8.6 percent of the

Brooklyn total, whereas the community's April 1957 population was only 5.7 percent of the borough's population. The relationship between these two percentages is an extremely crude measurement; an assistance case may consist of one person on the old-age assistance rolls or a large family; furthermore, the size and composition of the population may have changed in two years. If, as seems probable, the population has decreased the crude measure understates, rather than overstates, the extent of financial dependency.

Two components of the total caseload were separately tabulated: the general assistance (home relief) cases numbered 642, or 12 percent of the borough cases, and the 1,517 Williamsburg families receiving aid to dependent children constituted 9.7 percent of all such cases in Brooklyn. The balance of the cases - 1,584 - were receiving old age or blind assistance or aid to the disabled.

Health indices: Infant mortality rates for the year 1957 reveal a wide range among the eight Williamsburg health areas. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births ranged from 16.1 in Health Area 7 to 30.3 in Health Area 9. The rate for the borough was 25.2; four of this community's health areas had rates below the borough rate and four had higher rates.

The venereal disease cases living in the community newly reported to the Health Department in 1957 numbered 383. The rates computed on the 1957 population ranged from a low of 99.6 in Health Area 7 to a high of 516.8 per 100,000 in Health Area 16. The rates for Health Areas 5, 6, 8 and 9 varied from 172.5 to 279.0 - all below the borough-wide rate of 308.4. The rates for Health Areas 15 and 17 were 316.4 and 360.9.

Active tuberculosis cases registered with the Department of Health and living in this community decreased from 237 on December 31, 1956 to 218 on December 31, 1958. These cases constituted 7.6 percent of the 1956 cases in the borough and 8.5 percent of the 1958 total. The rates per 1,000 persons calculated on the 1957 population are 1.59 and 1.46. These, of course, are crude rates of prevalence.

#### Delinquency rates

The Youth Board's special area called "Williamsburg" covers this entire community except Health Area 9. In 1951, when the delinquency rate for Brooklyn calculated on the 1950 population was 14.7 per 1,000 population from 6-20 years of age, the rates for the eight Williamsburg areas varied from a low of 10.2 (H.A. 5) to a high of 25.5 (H.A. 17), with the rates in five areas exceeding the borough rate. The 1957 rates, based on the 1957 Census, ranged from 18.9 per 1,000 (H.A. 8) to 67.6 (H.A. 16). The cases in 1958 when related to the 1957 population base give rates of from 26.1 to 48.8 in Health Areas 5, 7, 8 and 9 but from 65.5 to 98.4 in Health Areas 6, 15, 16 and 17. For Brooklyn as a whole the 1957 rate was 33.4 and the 1958 rate 41.2 per 1,000 children and youth.

## Housing

The count of dwelling units in this community has been declining since 1950 when the Census of Housing enumerated 50,175. The City Planning Department's count for 1955-56 was down to 47,937 and by 1957-58 to 46,303; these counts tend to overstate the actual supply of housing since units under construction, even at an early stage, are included. As noted in the discussion of population changes, demolition for industrial purposes, for the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway and for public housing projects have all played a part in the downward movement.

When the land use survey was made in 1955-56 about 69 percent of the residential acres was devoted to multi-family dwellings; walk-up apartments accounted for 64 percent, elevator apartments for 5. Two-family houses occupied 23 percent; one-family houses, mostly attached or row houses, occupied not quite 8 percent of the acreage. Apparently, there has been little, if any, construction, except the public projects described below. The characteristics of the housing derived from the 1950 Census probably are still descriptive of the housing which remains, with due allowance for deterioration. But it is possible that demolition for public housing or industrial purposes has destroyed some of the housing which was least desirable in 1950.

Characteristics in 1950: Of the 50,175 dwelling units, 49,130 were occupied in 1950; 4,824 or not quite 10 percent were occupied by their owners. One- or two-family houses accounted for 7,267 units, or 15 percent of the total occupied. About 5.5 percent of the units were classified as overcrowded and 17 percent as dilapidated or without proper bath and toilet facilities.

Public housing projects: This densely-settled and highly industrialized community, not unnaturally, was selected as the site of one of the earliest, pre-war, Federally-sponsored, slum clearance projects - Williamsburg Houses. Its twenty buildings with 1,630 apartments completed in 1938 have housed some 5,700 persons since then. The policy of construction on vacant land during the years immediately following the war delayed additional projects until the 1950's. Cooper Park Houses, a smaller Federal project, was completed in 1953 and the first section of the State-sponsored Sumner Houses in October 1956; Sumner Houses extends into the adjacent Bedford-Stuyvesant area.

On June 17, 1959, the Housing Authority announced that it would accept applications for apartments in the first of its combined low- and medium-rent housing developments - the State-subsidized Bushwick Houses with 1,220 apartments and the City-sponsored Hylan Houses of 208 apartments. A community center, open to residents of both projects as well as to other neighborhood residents will offer a large meeting room, club and arts and crafts rooms, a workshop for adults and teen-agers and special facilities for the aged. Additional playground facilities were being planned in October 1958.



At Bushwick Houses, the apartments will range in size from 2 to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  rooms, while monthly rentals (including utilities) will run from \$52 to \$96, depending on size and location. Maximum family income at admission range from \$3,744 for one person to \$8,064 for families of nine or more. The first apartments are expected to be ready for tenants by mid-October.

Hylan Houses, where the rooms are larger and the apartments from 2 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  rooms in size, will rent for from \$71 to \$127 a month, exclusive of gas and electricity. The maximum income at admission is established at \$5,688 for one person and \$9,036 for families of five or more. Visitors will be admitted to the inner lobby through a tenant-controlled buzzer system. The first apartments in this building are expected to be open for occupancy about September 1.

The five projects in operation or about to open are listed here:

1. Bushwick Houses - State project

Site: Humboldt Street to Bushwick Avenue,  
Moore Street to Flushing Avenue (H.A. 16)  
Tenant applications opened June, 1959  
Dwelling units - 1,220; estimated population - 4,684;  
persons per acre - 293; 4 buildings of 13 stories  
and 4 of 20 stories; part of combined low- and  
medium-rent project with Hylan Houses.  
Community center in common with Hylan Houses at this site.

2. Cooper Park Houses - Federal project

40 Debevoise Avenue (H.A. 9)  
Site: Frost Street to Maspeth Avenue,  
Morgan to Kingsland Avenues  
Completed June 1953  
Dwelling units - 700; estimated population - 2,657;  
persons per acre - 219; 11 buildings of  
7 stories  
Average monthly rent per room on Jan. 1, 1959 - \$11.48

3. John F. Hylan Houses - City project, Part IV

Site: Humboldt Street to Bushwick Avenue,  
Siegel to Moore Streets (H.A. 16)  
Tenant applications opened June 17, 1959  
Dwelling units - 205; estimated population - 712;  
one building of 19 stories; part of combined  
low- and medium-rent project; see Bushwick Houses

4. Sumner Houses - State project

20 Lewis Avenue (H.A. 17 and 19)

Site: Park to Myrtle Avenues,  
Lewis to Throop Avenues

Section I completed October 1956

Section II opened early in 1958; completed April 1958.

Dwelling units - 1,098; estimated population - 4,103;  
persons per acre - 183; 13 buildings of 7 or  
12 stories

Average monthly rent per room on Jan. 1, 1959 - \$13.60.

5. Williamsburg Houses - Federal project

176 Maujer Street (H.A. 8 and 15)

Site: Leonard Street to Bushwick Avenue,  
Maujer to Scholes Streets

Completed April 1938

Dwelling units - 1,630; estimated population - 5,744;  
persons per acre - 246; 20 buildings of 4 stories

Average monthly rent per room on Jan. 1, 1959 - \$14.54.

Two additional public projects which will be located wholly or partially in Williamsburg are in the planning stage:

1. Johnathan Williams Houses - State project

Site: Division Avenue to Broadway,

Roebling Street to Marcy Avenue (H.A. 6)

Dwelling units - 575 (10-20 percent for aged)

Approved by City Planning Commission, State Housing  
Commissioner and Board of Estimate in March 1958.

2. Tompkins Houses - Federal project

Site: Park to Myrtle Avenues,

Tompkins to Throop Avenues (H.A. 17 and 18)

Dwelling units - 1,180

Contract with Federal Housing Authority  
signed October 1958.

Title I program: The Mayor's Committee on Slum Clearance in a report published in the New York Times of July 20, 1959 states that a Title I project Lindsay Park has been moved from the "future" program to the "advanced planning stage." The site will be bounded by Montrose and Manhattan Avenues and Broadway and Union Avenue.

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICESA. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY<sup>1/</sup>Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery SchoolsSocial agencies

1. Charitot Day Nursery  
(Operated by Y.M. and Y.W.H.A. of Williamsburg, Inc.)  
575 Bedford Avenue  
Preschool children
2. First Hebrew Day Nursery and Neighborhood House, Inc.<sup>2/</sup>  
221 Division Avenue  
Preschool children and after-school care of children  
6-8 years.
3. Neighborhood Day Nursery  
Williamsburg Houses  
222 Graham Avenue  
Preschool children
4. Sumner Children's Center  
(Operated by Brooklyn Kindergarten Society)  
Sumner Houses  
860 Park Avenue, Building 1  
Preschool children

Other auspices

None

Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Brooklyn Catholic Youth Organization: Builders for Youth, Inc.  
Transfiguration Center, Transfiguration Roman Catholic Church  
Marcy Avenue and Hooper Street  
Group work service for teenagers, 13-20 years of age, in  
cooperation with the New York City Youth Board.<sup>3/</sup> Groups are  
scheduled at convenience of group and agency but generally  
evenings and weekends.

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<sup>1/</sup> Includes specified services located in this community, although service is not necessarily limited to residents of the area and residents may be served by agencies, especially clinics, located elsewhere.

<sup>2/</sup> This nursery will operate the child care center in a nearby housing project when the project is completed.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

2. Brooklyn Public Library

Leonard Branch

81 Devoe Street

Children's Picture Book Hour on Thursday and films for children two Fridays a month.

Williamsburg Branch

240 Division Avenue

Regional branch for Williamsburg area. Book collection includes special group of Yiddish titles. Facilities include an auditorium with stage and two club rooms.

3. Education, Board of, City of New York: Bureau of Community Education

After-school Centers serve children of elementary and junior high school age from 3:00 to 5:30 p.m. on school days. Activities include painting, dramatics, woodworking, music, crafts, singing, dancing, quiet games, sports, trips and special events.

Evening Community Centers serve teenagers and adults from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m. from October to May on the evenings specified. Program consists of social activities, lounge programs, small group activities, and a variety of athletic, artistic and cultural activities.

Full-time Community Centers: Centers operating in partnership with the New York City Youth Board as well as a few others, are on a full-time twelve-month basis. They provide services similar to those described in the two programs above, except for more emphasis on small group activities and on guidance and referral services. These centers accept children from the Youth Board Referral Units and community agencies and also by direct application.

Cooper Park Houses: Evening Community Center

76 Kingsland Avenue

Center open evenings Monday through Friday. Recreation service for teenagers subsidized by the New York City Youth Board.<sup>3/</sup>

Eastern District High School: Evening Community Center

Marcy Avenue and Rodney Street

Open Monday through Thursday evenings.

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<sup>3/</sup> The centers subsidized by the New York City Youth Board accept children from the Referral Units and community agencies and by direct application.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

P.S. 16: All-Day Neighborhood School: Evening Community Center  
157 Wilson Street

Integrated program of education and recreation.  
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

P.S. 17: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
Driggs Avenue and North Fifth Street

Evening center open Monday through Thursday.

P.S. 19: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
South Third and Keap Streets

Evening center open Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.

P.S. 49: Evening Community Center  
223 Graham Avenue

Open Monday through Friday evenings.

J.H.S. 50: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
183 South Third Street

Evening center open Monday through Friday.

P.S. 59: Full-time Community Center  
Throop and Park Avenues

Evening center open Monday through Saturday.  
Subsidized by the New York City Youth Board.<sup>3/</sup>

P.S. 122: After-school Center  
68-84 Harrison Avenue

P.S. 132: After-school Center  
320 Manhattan Avenue

P.S. 141: After-school Center  
47 Leonard Street

P.S. 147: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
325 Bushwick Avenue

Evening center open Monday, Tuesday and Thursday.

P.S. 168: Evening Community Center  
94 Throop Avenue

Open Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

J.H.S. 196: Full-time Community Center  
207 Bushwick Avenue

Evening center open Monday through Friday; afternoon program  
Monday through Saturday. Recreation service for teenagers  
subsidized by the New York City Youth Board.<sup>3/</sup>

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

4. Parks, Department of, City of New York<sup>4/</sup>

Cooper Park Playground

Maspeth and Morgan Avenues, Olive and Sharon Streets

Playground, field house with playrooms, 2 basketball and 4 horseshoe pitching courts, table tennis, softball field. Recreational leadership.

Cooper Park Houses, Playground adjacent to Frost Street between Kingsland and Morgan Avenues

Playground with wading pool, basketball and handball courts. Recreational leadership.

LaGuardia Playground

South Fourth to South Fifth Street, Roebling to Havemeyer Street

Playgrounds (2), handball, basketball and volleyball courts. Recreational leadership.

Lindsay Park Playground

Johnson Avenue to Boerum Street, Lorimer to Leonard Street

Playground, field house with playrooms, table tennis, basketball and volleyball courts. Recreational leadership.

McCarren Park

Nassau Avenue, North Twelfth, Bayard, Leonard and Lorimer Streets (This park is in the Greenpoint area as well as in Williamsburg)

Outdoor swimming pool, athletic field with running track, locker facilities, 2 baseball and softball diamonds, soccer field, 14 tennis courts; basketball, volleyball and 16 handball courts; 4 bocce courts, shuffleboard and horseshoe pitching courts, roller and ice skating areas, playground with wading pool, field house with playrooms. Leadership.

McKibbin Playground

McKibbin, White and Seigel Streets

(Operates with playground across White Street; facilities are for both properties)

Playground with wading pool, field house with playrooms, softball field; basketball, handball, shuffleboard and horseshoe pitching courts; roller hockey and roller skating areas, table tennis. Recreational leadership.

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<sup>4/</sup> In describing its facilities, the Department uses the term "playground" to indicate these types of equipment: Large and kindergarten swings, large and kindergarten slides, seesaws, a pipe frame exercise unit, a sandbox, either a wading pool or shower-spray and a comfort station.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Sergeant Wm. Dougherty Playground  
Vandervoort Avenue, Cherry and Anthony Streets  
Playground with wading pool, field house with playrooms,  
basketball and handball courts, table tennis, ice skating  
area. Recreational leadership.

Williamsburg Bridge Playground  
Wythe Avenue to Berry Street, South Fifth to South Sixth Street  
Playground, field house with playrooms; basketball, handball  
and volleyball courts; table tennis.

Williamsburg Houses Playground  
Scholes Street, Manhattan Avenue to Graham Avenue  
Playgrounds (2), wading pool; basketball, 8 handball and  
3 shuffleboard courts; ice and roller skating and roller  
hockey areas. Recreational leadership.

Playgrounds adjacent to Brooklyn Queens Expressway  
Metropolitan and Marcy Avenues (1)  
Rodney and Grand Streets (1)  
Children's playground at each site.

Playground  
Bedford Avenue between South Ninth Street and Division Avenue  
Children's playground and wading pool, basketball and  
handball courts. Recreation leadership.

Playground  
Kent and Classon Avenues  
Playground; basketball, handball and horseshoe pitching courts.

Playground, adjacent to P.S. 16  
Wilson Street, Bedford Avenue, Taylor Street and Lee Avenue  
Playground, softball field, basketball and handball courts.  
Recreation leadership.

Playground  
Lee Avenue between Lynch and Middleton Streets  
Playground with wading pool; basketball, 4 handball, volleyball,  
shuffleboard and paddle tennis courts; ice skating area.  
Recreation leadership.

Playground adjacent to P.S. 59 and Sumner Houses  
Park and Throop Avenues  
(Operated jointly with Board of Education)  
Playground; basketball, handball and shuffleboard courts;  
softball field. Recreation leadership.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

5. School Settlement Association, Inc.  
120 Jackson Street  
Athletics, clubs, crafts, music, dancing, dramatics, cooking, trips; day camp in summer.
6. Williamsburg Settlement  
17-19 Montrose Avenue  
Clubs, classes, athletics, dramatics, woodworking, arts and crafts, music, English and citizenship classes, summer day camp, adult clubs, photography, home economics, sewing, music school.  
Group work services subsidized by the New York City Youth Board.<sup>3/</sup>
7. Young Israel of Brooklyn  
563 Bedford Avenue  
Serves boys and girls 6 to 18 years of age - youth activities including clubs, scouts, etc. Saturday afternoon storytelling and singing for children under six years.
8. Young Israel of Bushwick  
143 McKibbin Street  
Activities same as for Young Israel of Brooklyn (above).
9. Young Men's Christian Association of Greater New York: Eastern District Branch  
179 Marcy Avenue  
Facilities consist of auditorium, gymnasium, swimming pool, crafts room, lounge, game and club rooms, indoor exercise rooms, running track, handball courts. Activities include boys' clubs, track meets, adult clubs, teenage and adult social dances; physical department.
10. Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association of Williamsburg  
575 Bedford Avenue  
Facilities include gymnasium, pool, exercise rooms, steam room, auditorium, club and game rooms, three social halls, billiard room, arts and crafts and ceramic shop, photography dark room. Agency provides adult education, arts and crafts, physical education, adult and youth clubs, dramatics, photography, adult forums, dance classes, various social and cultural activities.  
Group work services are subsidized by the New York City Youth Board.<sup>3/</sup>



Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

## Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Assoc. - continued

Good Neighbors Club provides a varied program of recreation for men and women 55 years of age and over: discussion groups, folk dancing, handicrafts, music appreciation, etc. Lunch is served. Meets Monday, Wednesday and Thursday from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and Sunday from 2:00 to 10:00 p.m.

## Other voluntary agencies

The Camp Fire Girls, the Girl Scouts,<sup>5/</sup> the Boy Scouts and the Public Schools Athletic League all serve this area, utilizing the facilities of schools, churches and social agencies. Catholic Youth Organization athletic programs for 8 to 21 year-olds exist in most Roman Catholic churches but the number of sports and age groups served vary from parish to parish. Young Adult programs (social) also exist in several parishes.

Child Health Services

## Health Department of, City of New York: Child Health Stations

Cooper Park Houses  
288 Frost Street

Sumner Houses  
47 Sumner Avenue

Williamsburg-Greenpoint Health Center  
151 Maujer Street

Mental Health Services

Coordinated Community Mental Health Clinics of Brooklyn, Inc.  
Williamsburg-Greenpoint Mental Health Clinic  
Williamsburg-Greenpoint Health Center  
151 Maujer Street

Psychiatric study and treatment for persons 15 years of age and over residing in the Williamsburg-Greenpoint Health District.

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<sup>5/</sup> This community falls within Special Area II of the Girl Scout Council of Greater New York which is described in the list of borough-wide "Recreation and Group Work Services" in the introductory section.

Other Clinics<sup>6/</sup>Hospital<sup>7/</sup> clinics

1. Greenpoint Hospital, Department of Hospitals, City of New York  
300 Skillman Avenue  
Allergy (R), arthritis, cardiac (R), dental, dermatology, diabetic (R); ear, nose and throat; eye (R), fracture (R), gastroenterological (R), genitourinary, gynecology, medical, neurology (R), orthopedic (R), pediatric, physical therapy (R), prenatal and postnatal, surgical, vascular, venereal diseases.
2. St. Catherine's Hospital  
133 Bushwick Avenue  
Outpatient Department

Clinics under other auspices

1. Health, Department of, City of New York: Williamsburg-Greenpoint District Health Center  
151 Maujer Street  
Cancer, eye and dental (for children referred by school doctor or nurse), tuberculosis.  
  
Dental clinics for children at the following schools:  
P.S. 16, 157 Wilson Street  
P.S. 59, Throop and Park Avenues  
P.S. 141, 47 Leonard Street  
P.S. 168, 94-96 Throop Avenue
2. Williamsburg Settlement  
17-19 Montrose Avenue  
Dental clinic for children under 16 years who are members of the Settlement.

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<sup>6/</sup> The designation (R) in clinic listings indicates a "Refer" clinic, that is, patient must be referred to this particular clinic from another clinic or unit of the hospital.

<sup>7/</sup> A complete list of public and voluntary hospitals in Brooklyn is included in the list of borough-wide services contained in the Introduction.

## B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES<sup>8/</sup>

### Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services<sup>9/</sup>

#### 1. New York City Youth Board

All of this community with the exception of Health Area 9 is in the Youth Board's Williamsburg Area.

#### Upper Williamsburg Referral Unit

1193 Dean Street

Serves children and young people 5-21 years of age referred through schools and other community agencies, and also by direct application - diagnoses their need for service and makes appropriate referrals to treatment resources.

The voluntary treatment services<sup>10/</sup> in contract with the Youth Board in this area are as follows:

The Big Sisters: Brooklyn Office

Brooklyn Bureau of Social Service and Children's Aid Society:

Family Service and Children's Division

Brooklyn Juvenile Guidance Center, Inc.

Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn: Brooklyn District Office

Italian Board of Guardians, Inc.

Jewish Board of Guardians: Brooklyn Office

Jewish Family Service: Brooklyn Consultation Center

Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, Division of Pediatric Psychiatry, Child Guidance Clinic

Salvation Army: Family Service Bureau: Brooklyn District Office

Youth Counsel Bureau: Brooklyn Office

Council of Social and Athletic Clubs: Williamsburg Unit

Williamsburg Settlement

17-19 Montrose Street

Provides social services to selected unaffiliated street clubs in the area.

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<sup>8/</sup> This list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

<sup>9/</sup> Other agencies offering similar services which have one office serving the entire borough are listed in the introductory section.

<sup>10/</sup> These agencies all have one office serving the entire borough (see footnote 9).

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services - continued

2. Police Department, City of New York: Juvenile Aid Bureau  
This community is served by two offices of the Juvenile Aid Bureau at the following locations:  
Precinct 71 Station House, 421 Empire Boulevard, serves most of this community except for the area south of Broadway.  
Precinct 79 Station House, 627 Gates Avenue, serves residents of the portion of this community that lies south of Broadway.  
Serves all youth under 21 years of age and provides rehabilitative social treatment for juvenile delinquents.
3. Welfare, Department of, City of New York  
This community is served by two district offices of the Department of Welfare at the following locations:  
  
Williamsburg Welfare Center (serves all but Health Area 9 and the sections of Health Areas 16 and 17 that lie east of Broadway).  
749 Atlantic Avenue  
  
Brownsville Welfare Center (serves Health Area 9 and sections of Health Areas 16 and 17 that lie east of Broadway).  
163 Bradford Street  
Public assistance, medical and dental care and employment counseling and placement services for clients; homemaker service for families with children when mother is incapacitated and part-time service for incapacitated adults on public assistance.

SECTION III PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

## Elementary and Junior High

A. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1. Public School 16  
157 Wilson Street
  2. Public School 17  
208 N. 5th Street
  3. Public School 18  
101 Maujer Street
  4. Public School 19  
325 S. 3rd Street
  5. Public School 24  
35 Arion Place
  6. Public School 36  
251 Stagg Street
  7. Public School and Junior High School 49  
223 Graham Avenue
  8. Junior High School 50  
183 S. 3rd Street
  9. Public School 59  
Throop and Park Avenues
  10. Public School 122  
68-84 Harrison Avenue
  11. Public School 132  
320 Manhattan Avenue
  12. Public School 141  
47 Leonard Street
  13. Public School 147  
325 Bushwick Avenue
  14. Public School 168  
94-96 Throop Avenue
  15. Junior High School 196  
207 Bushwick Avenue
  - \* Public School 148  
185 Ellery Street
- \*Building being modernized,  
expected to reopen in 1959;  
classes are held in other schools.

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLSRoman Catholic

1. All Saints Parish School  
58 Whipple Street
2. Annunciation Parish School  
64 Havemeyer Street
3. Epiphany Parish School  
98 S. Ninth Street
4. Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary  
Parish School  
189 Leonard Street
5. Most Holy Trinity Parish School  
157 Graham Avenue
6. Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Parish School  
277 N. 8th Street
7. St. Cecilia Parish School  
Boys' Department: 2 N. Henry Street  
Girls' Department: 21 Monitor Street
8. St. Nicholas Parish School  
287 Powers Street
9. Transfiguration Parish School  
267 Hewes Street

Jewish

1. Bais Yaakov School of Williamsburg  
125 Heyward Street
2. Bnoth Yacob  
60 Cook Street
3. Kehilath Yaakov  
654 Bedford Avenue
4. Tifereth Bnai Mordecai  
353 S. 2nd Street

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS - continued

Jewish - continued

5. United Talmudical Academy, Torah V'yirah  
120 Johnson Avenue (95 Boerum Street)
6. Yeshivah Arugath Habosem  
310 S. First Street
7. Yeshivah Torah Vadaath  
206 Wilson Street
8. Yesode Hatorah  
204 Keap Street

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLESA. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHESAssemblies of God

1. Asamblea De Dios Pentecostal  
328 Bushwick Avenue
2. Calvary Pentecostal Church (Italian)  
52 Troutman Street
3. Iglesia Cristiana Pentecostal  
658 Wythe Avenue
4. Iglesia de Dios Hispana  
118 Ellery Street
5. Iglesia Jerico  
815 Flushing Avenue
6. Iglesia "La Luz Del Mundo"  
185 South Ninth Street
7. Iglesia Pentecostal Misionera  
248 South Second Street
8. Pentecostal Church of God  
706 Park Avenue
9. Ukrainian Pentecostal Church  
248 South Second Street

Baptist

10. First Italian Baptist Church  
140-144 Devoe Street
11. Iglesia Bautista Missionara  
596 Wythe Avenue
12. Independent Baptist Church  
125 Ellery Street
13. Little Zion Baptist Church  
50 Moore Street
14. Spanish Independent Baptist Church  
125 Ellery Street



A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES - continuedChurch of God

- 15. Followers of Christ  
328 Bushwick Avenue
- 16. Williamsburgh Mission  
105 Knickerbocker Avenue

Disciples of Christ

- 17. St. Phillips Church  
122 Throop Avenue
- 18. Sinai Christian Church  
248 Hopkins Street
- 19. Williamsburg Christian Church  
Lee Avenue and Keap Street

Lutheran

- 20. St. John the Evangelist Lutheran Church (MO)  
195 Maujer Street
- 21. St. Mark Lutheran Church (MO) (German and English)  
626 Bushwick Avenue
- 22. St. Matthew Lutheran Church (UL) (English and German)  
197 North Fifth Street
- 23. St. Paul Lutheran Church (UL)  
334 South Fifth Street

Presbyterian

- 24. Ainslie-Greenpoint Presbyterian Church  
211 Ainslie Street
- 25. Spanish-American Mission  
70 Morrell Street

Other

- 26. Calvary Church (Unclassified)  
52 Troutman Street
- 27. First Spanish (Free Methodist) Church  
161 Taylor Street

A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES - continuedOther - continued

28. Holy Transfiguration Church (Orthodox-Russian)  
228 North Twelfth Street
29. House of Prayer for All People (Unclassified)  
756 Park Avenue
30. Lithuanian Protestant Church (Unclassified)  
197 Maujer Street
31. South Third Street Methodist Church  
411 South Third Street
32. Spanish Seventh-Day Adventist Church of Brooklyn  
165 Humboldt Street

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

1. All Saints R. C. Church  
115 Throop Avenue
2. Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary R.C. Church (Lithuanian)  
259 North Fifth Street
3. Epiphany R. C. Church  
96 South Ninth Street
4. Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary R. C. Church  
72 Maujer Street
5. Most Holy Trinity R. C. Church (German)  
138 Montrose Avenue
6. Our Lady of Mount Carmel (Italian) R. C. Church  
275 North Eighth Street
7. Our Lady of the Rosary of Pompeii R. C. Church  
225 Siegel Street
8. St. Cecilia R. C. Church  
84 Herbert Street

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES - continued

9. St. Francis of Paola R. C. Church  
219 Conselyea Street
10. St. Mary of the Angels R. C. Church (Luthuanian)  
213 South Fourth Street
11. St. Nicholas (German) R. C. Church  
26 Olive Street
12. Transfiguration R. C. Church  
263 Marcy Avenue

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Jewish Congregation  
217 Hewes Street
2. Jewish Congregation  
136 Hooper Street
3. Jewish Congregation  
111 Taylor Street
4. Adas Yereim (Orthodox)  
Lee Avenue and Roebling Street
5. Congregation Adas Yeshurin (Orthodox)  
199 South Second Street
6. Agudath Israel of Williamsburgh (Orthodox)  
616 Bedford Avenue
7. Congregation Ahavath Israel Bikur Cholim (Orthodox)  
240 Keap Street
8. Congregation Ahavath Shalom  
98 Scholes Street
9. Ahavath Tora Beit Jicchok (Orthodox)  
657 Bedford Avenue
10. Congregation Arugath Habosem  
559 Bedford Avenue
11. Congregation Asifas Israel  
420 Wallabout Street

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES - continued

12. Congregation Atzei Chaim (Orthodox)  
152 Hewes Street
13. Bais Aaron Bais Sholem Mikro Kodesh (Orthodox)  
23 Sumner Avenue
14. Congregation Bayoner Kloys  
260 Marcy Avenue
15. Congregation Beth Aaron Koidenow  
11 Beaver Street
16. Congregation Beth Hakhneseth Chefetz Chaim  
Congregation Beth Jacob Anshe Sholom (Orthodox)  
Congregation Beth Sholom  
284 Rodney Street
17. Congregation Beth Hakneseth Chevra Anshe Sfard  
274 Keap Street
18. Congregation Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol  
46 Moore Street
19. Congregation Beth Jacob  
143 South Eighth Street
20. Congregation Beth Jacob Zichron Joseph  
262 Union Avenue
21. Congregation Beth Talmud Torah  
61-65 Meserole Street
22. Congregation Bikur Cholim Hyman Joseph  
255 Penn Street
23. Congregation B'nai David (Orthodox)  
124 Johnson Avenue
24. Congregation B'nai Israel (Orthodox)  
620 Bedford Avenue
25. Chevra Achuzas Oilom  
228 South Ninth Street
26. Congregation Chevra Kadisha (Orthodox)  
93 Moore Street

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES - continued

27. Chevre Liady Nusach Hoary (Orthodox)  
315 Hooper Street
28. Chevra Mishnayoth Gemilath Chasodim Anshe Zedek  
353 South Second Street
29. Chevra Rabbi Hyman Hagar  
184 McKibben Street
30. Congregation Rabbi Jacob Katz  
16 Moore Street
31. Chevra Sfard Anshe Vohlin  
22 Sumner Place
32. Chevra Shamre Hadath  
233 South Third Street
33. Chevra Tifereth Israel Anshe Sfard  
23 Siegel Street
34. Community Sons of Israel (Orthodox)  
519 Marcy Avenue
35. Erste Shendishover Galizianer Chevra (Orthodox)  
180 Hooper Street
36. First Brooklyn Romanian Congregation (Orthodox)  
224 Hopkins Street
37. Hebrew School and Jewish Center of Williamsburg (Orthodox)  
349 Keap Street
38. Congregation Israel  
542 Bedford Avenue
39. Kahl Torath Chaim (Orthodox)  
162 Ross Street
40. Congregation Kneseth Israel Kloys  
95 Division Avenue
41. Congregation Lechet Yausher  
261 Wallabout Street
42. Congregation Machazikei Emes (Orthodox)  
322 South Fourth Street

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES - continued

43. Mishne Halachoth Gedoloth Institute (Orthodox)  
375 South Fifth Street
44. Congregation Novominsker Rabbi Minchas Puda (Orthodox)  
171 South Ninth Street
45. Congregation Ohav Sholom  
19-21 Varet Street
46. Congregation Rabbi Rosenbaum  
340 South Fifth Street
47. Congregation Sfard Anshe Poland  
216 Keap Street
48. Shotzer Sassower Congregation (Orthodox)  
143 Rodney Street
49. Congregation Shtipaneshter Klaus Nussach Sfard  
355 Keap Street
50. Congregation Stolner Shul  
161 Rodney Street
51. Congregation Tfilah Lmoshe (Orthodox)  
86 South Ninth Street
52. Congregation of Torah and Tefilah (Orthodox)  
132 South Eighth Street
53. Yeshiva and Mesivtha Arugath Habosem (Orthodox)  
Rodney and South First Streets
54. Congregation Yetev Lev D'Satmar (Orthodox)  
554 Bedford Avenue
55. Young Israel of Brooklyn (Orthodox)  
563 Bedford Avenue
56. Young Israel of Bushwick (Orthodox)  
143 McKibbin Street
57. Congregation Zemach David Chaside Square (Orthodox)  
571 Bedford Avenue

BUSHWICK-RIDGEWOODSECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITYBoundaries and land use

In general, this "community" represents most of the land area usually considered to be "Bushwick" and also the Brooklyn section of "Ridgewood." The more easterly section near the Queens-Brooklyn boundary line is part of the Ridgewood community which extends into Queens. The Ridgewood Post Office, in fact, serves both the Brooklyn and Queens sections though it is administered by the Brooklyn Post Office.

Bushwick is said to have been surveyed by Peter Stuyvesant and the original town of Bushwick was one of the early settlements by the Dutch and Germans - about 1636 - which developed and merged into the City of Brooklyn but which were for many years quite isolated from each other. The original name "Beswijck" or "Boswijck" meant Town of the Woods; later it was corrupted to Bushwick. The Ridgewood section is reported to have been settled in the early eighteenth century by the English, with the name derived from the "Ridge," its salient topographical feature. Williamsburg was part of the Town of Bushwick until about 1840.

The boundary which separates this community from Williamsburg extends from the junction of Broadway and Myrtle Avenue along Myrtle to Evergreen Avenue, and turns north on Evergreen to meet Flushing Avenue, and then follows Flushing to the Queens boundary at Cypress Avenue. The Queens boundary runs down Cypress, St. Nicholas, Wyckoff and Irving Avenues to Chauncey Street. The East New York-Bushwick boundary - in order to include complete health areas - follows Chauncey and Granite Streets to Broadway. Broadway separates this community from the Bedford-Stuyvesant community. Other studies have tended to extend "Bushwick" to about Jamaica Avenue including Evergreen Cemetery in Bushwick. As defined here, the community includes Health Areas 22, 32, 33, 34 and 35.

In gross land area, Bushwick-Ridgewood is the smallest of the twenty Brooklyn communities; it extends over only 1,053 acres; the difference in size from the other small communities - Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene and Greenpoint - is only about 25 acres. About 424 acres are allotted to streets, leaving 629 acres for residential, commercial and other land uses.

Land use: Of the 629 acres available, only 24 or 3.8 percent were vacant in 1955-56 when the land use survey was made; 5 of the acres were licensed auto parking lots. The parks and other outdoor recreation facilities covered only 14 acres or a little more than 2 percent of the total, transportation, less than 2 percent but public and private facilities such as schools, fire and police stations, churches and three institutions for the care of aged persons, absorbed 4.5 percent.

Measured in acreage, commerce and industry are not of major importance; the 82 acres utilized for all such purposes amounted in 1955-56 to 13 percent of the 629. But, only six of the communities devoted a larger proportion of their net acreage to business operations. Heavy industries absorbed 30 percent of the 82 acres, light industries, another 22 percent, automobile storage and services, 23 percent, warehouses, 6 percent, and the retail stores, offices and other commercial activities about 19 percent. The industrial plants are chiefly in the northern section along the Long Island Railroad's Evergreen Branch, near the Queens border.

Primarily this is a residential community, with homes occupying almost three-fourths of the space. Although the gross acreage is less than any other community's, the 469 acres devoted to housing ranks this area as twelfth in residential space. Multi-family dwellings account for somewhat more than half (55 percent) the residential acreage, with very few of these apartment buildings being equipped with elevators. Two-family houses, are very common, absorbing 38 percent of the residential land, while the one-family houses, mostly in rows of attached buildings, cover almost 7 percent of the land.

Despite a downward movement in population since 1940, this community ranks ninth among the Brooklyn communities in population density. On the basis of the April 1957 Census, an average of 245.4 persons lived on each residential acre. The communities where the density is not dissimilar are Crown Heights with 251.2 and Sunset Park-Gowanus with 236.3 persons per residential acre.

#### Population size

Bushwick-Ridgewood had 115,016 residents or 4.4 percent of Brooklyn's population in April 1957, ranking eleventh among the twenty communities in population size. Despite a net loss of 8,590 residents - 6.9 percent - in comparison with the 1950 population of 123,606, the ranking in 1957 was one position higher than in 1950 because of a greater reduction in the population of Borough Park-Kensington which ranked eleventh in 1950.

The decade from 1940 to 1950 had also brought a decrease in population though it was not so large - about 6,200 persons. The 1940 population of 129,830 was the peak for this area. It represented a small gain of 1,280 persons over the 128,550 enumerated in 1930.

#### Cultural groups

1950 Census: This community was almost entirely composed of whites at this time; natives born on the mainland were the predominant group - over three-fourths of the total but the whites of foreign birth accounted for more than a fifth. The nonwhite residents were negligible in number and scattered fairly evenly throughout the area. Only 313 Puerto Ricans lived within the boundaries, 210 of them in the neighborhood between Stockholm



Street and Flushing Avenue on the border of Williamsburg (H.A. 22 and 32).

Population of Bushwick-Ridgewood,  
by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	123,606	100.0
Continental native white	96,901	78.4
Foreign-born white	26,249	21.2
Puerto Rican	313	0.2
Negro	74	0.1
Other nonwhite races	69	0.1

Although the early settlers were Dutch and German, and in the 1930's Bushwick and Ridgewood were still considered to be German-American communities, many of German origin were moving over the borough line into the Queens section of Ridgewood, to other Queens communities or to other parts of Long Island. Italians - both first and second generations - began moving into these neighborhoods and by 1940, about 55 percent of the foreign-born whites were from Italy, while German-born residents were only 23 percent of this total.

By 1950, the Italians led the nationality groups among the foreign born, with 58 percent of the total and the German group had decreased to 16 percent. Small groups from Austria, Russia, Poland, Hungary and Rumania constituted not quite 12 percent in the aggregate, while those from the United Kingdom, Eire and Canada accounted for another 6 percent.

The information available from the analysis of deaths of white persons in 1954 suggests a fairly small Jewish component. The death certificates for whites 25 years old or older indicated that about 7 percent were Jewish.

1957 Census: This continues to be a predominantly white community but the 1957 Census data reveal a sharp rise in the Negro group since 1950. The increase from 74 to 2,825 apparently represents an outward movement of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Negro colony; all but 34 of the Negroes are in the sections which border on Broadway, the boundary of Bedford-Stuyvesant.

Population of Bushwick-Ridgewood,  
by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	115,016	100.0
White	112,107	97.5
Negro	2,825	2.4
Other nonwhite races	84	0.1

The major change in the composition of the population between 1950 and 1957 is the influx of Puerto Ricans. The rough method used to estimate the size of this group in a specific community indicates that from 5,700 to 6,000 were living in Bushwick-Ridgewood by 1957. If the minimum estimate is accepted,<sup>1/</sup> the Puerto Rican neighbors had become just under 5 percent of the total, with other whites forming just over 92 percent, Negroes, a little over 2 and other nonwhites, about one-tenth of one percent.

There can be no question of growing cultural diversity in these neighborhoods. To the residents, first and second generations, with Italian, German or other nationality backgrounds the recent years have added rather suddenly a sizable group of Negroes and a larger group with a Spanish culture. Apparently, almost 17,000 of the whites who were residents in 1950 have moved elsewhere; one may speculate that those leaving were the more prosperous families, perhaps the second or third or fourth generation of the families with European backgrounds, and young adults who married and settled elsewhere. The 7.5 percent reduction in persons in the 45-64 year category and decreases somewhat greater than the borough-wide loss among adults in their twenties support this speculation.

The variety of churches in this area lends confirmation to the mixture of cultural groups - past and present. A Jewish component presumably remains since there are three synagogues within the boundaries - one Conservative and two Orthodox congregations. A large proportion of the residents must be assumed to be Catholic, with 6 Catholic churches (one with German services) and 6 parish schools. The school data support this assumption: in the fall of 1958, of the 18,601 children registered either in the public elementary and junior high schools or in the Catholic parish schools located in this community, 38 percent attended the Catholic schools.

The presence of Protestant churches in the area is more difficult to interpret. Denominational churches may be organized for relatively small congregations or may remain in operation in a neighborhood although many, or even most, of the members have moved away. The 27 existing churches listed in the Protestant directory reflect the Dutch, German and other nationality backgrounds in the count of 5 Lutheran, a Congregational and a Reformed church, in addition to 2 or 3 churches of each of these denominations: Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, United Brethren and United Christian. There are also two Assemblies of God, one with an Italian congregation, and a non-denominational church. An Orthodox-Ukrainian church is also located in the community.

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<sup>1/</sup> This Puerto Rican estimate may be too high if a substantial number of the Puerto Rican children in the local schools live in adjacent communities but no basis for adjustment is available. One school where Puerto Rican students are concentrated is on the Williamsburg border, the second is on the Bedford-Stuyvesant border. See discussion of school data.

Birth statistics: The live births to parents living in this community suggest that most of the Negroes who moved into the area between 1950 and 1957 are parents young enough to be in the process of building young families. In 1957, the median age for nonwhites living in Health Areas 32, 34 and 35 on the border of Bedford-Stuyvesant was from 25.2 to 27 for men and from 24.2 to 25.7 for women. In 1952 only 16 of the 2,318 births (0.7 percent) were to nonwhite mothers; 33 were to Puerto Rican mothers (1.4 percent) and almost 98 percent were to white mothers, not of Puerto Rican origin. By 1957 the percentages, based on 2,466 births, were 7.1 for the nonwhite, 5.6 for Puerto Rican, and 87.3 for white mothers. With a total population of only 2,800 Negroes in April 1957, the nonwhite births numbered 174 for the year. Among the 2,525 births in 1958, the nonwhite mothers accounted for 232 or 9.2 percent, the Puerto Rican-born mothers for 158 or 6.2 percent, and whites for 2,135 or 84.6 percent of the total.

School data: The ethnic census data compiled by the Board of Education when tabulated for the public schools, elementary and junior high, located within this community appear considerably to overstate the proportion of the resident children who are Negro or Puerto Rican. The analysis of the enrolment in September 1957 of 10,918 children classified 1,239 or 11.3 percent as Negro and 1,312 or 12 percent as Puerto Rican. In October 1958, 1,784 or 15.6 percent of 11,413 children enrolled were Negro and 1,470 or 12.9 percent were Puerto Rican.

The only parochial schools located in the area were the six Catholic schools which had an enrolment of 7,188 in October 1958. If we combine the public school and Catholic parish school data and assume that the 39 Spanish-speaking children found in the parish schools in June 1959 represent the Puerto Rican enrolment in the previous October, the total enrolment was 18,601 and the 1,509 Puerto Rican students constituted 8 percent.

Presumably, if data on Negro children in Catholic schools were available, their percentage of all public and parochial school children would also be reduced. If Jewish children who attend Jewish schools outside this community's boundaries were added, the white proportion would be even higher.

In this community, the real explanation for what seems to be an excessive<sup>2/</sup> number of Negro children in the public schools may be the attendance of children from the adjacent community of Bedford-Stuyvesant. This seems highly probable in view of the recent news items which called attention to the overcrowded schools in Bedford-Stuyvesant and the Board of Education's plan to take children by bus to schools in the Ridgewood and Maspeth sections of Queens during the next school year. It is also possible that some of the Puerto Rican children in these schools may live in Williamsburg. (See footnote 1).

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<sup>2/</sup> In September 1957, 1,239 of the public school children were Negro although only 2,825 Negro residents were enumerated in April 1957.

### Age groups

In 1957, Bushwick-Ridgewood's children and youth under 20 years of age were a slightly higher proportion of the total than in 1950 - 30.6 compared with 28.3 percent. This 1957 proportion ranks the community eleventh in this respect - just below Greenpoint where the percentage was 30.8 and not far below the borough-wide figure of 31. The teen-age (14-19 years) proportion was identical with the borough-wide percentage - 7.7 and the young adult percentage was also identical with the borough figure - 13.7 percent.

The proportion of the population in the 30-44 year and 45-64 year groups (45.3 percent) was slightly under the borough-wide standard. In comparison with 1950, the aged group rose from 9 percent of the 1950 total to 10.5 percent of the 1957 total. The 1957 percentage ranks this community among the three in which the aged are most important; Coney Island and East New York ranked first and second. The concentration of aged persons in this community is not unduly high - about 5 percent of the Brooklyn total - despite the presence of three institutions for the aged; the institutions probably account for only 500 to 600 of the 12,000-odd aged.

Possibly because of the new Negro and Puerto Rican residents, the decrease in the number of young children was smaller than the decrease for Brooklyn as a whole. The increase in school-age children was well below the 12.5 percent increase for the borough and the community's loss of the middle-aged - 7.5 percent - greatly exceeded the 1.3 percent decrease in the borough total. The 8 percent increase in the community's aged group was much lower than the 14 percent rise in the Brooklyn total.

<u>Population of Bushwick-Ridgewood by age group: 1950 and 1957</u>					
<u>Age group</u>	<u>1950 Census</u>		<u>1957 Census</u>		<u>Percent change</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	
All ages	123,606	100.0	115,016	100.0	- 6.9
Under 6 years	12,751	10.3	12,364	10.7	- 3.0
6-13 years	12,974	10.5	13,958	12.1	7.6
14-19 years	9,237	7.5	8,859	7.7	- 4.1
20-24 years	9,506	7.7	7,228	6.3	-24.0
25-29 years	10,771	8.7	8,521	7.4	-20.9
30-44 years	28,383	23.0	25,355	22.0	-10.7
45-64 years	28,785	23.3	26,617	23.2	- 7.5
65 years and over	11,199	9.0	12,114	10.5	8.2

Sex distribution: The ratio of 92.9 males to 100 females for all age groups is lower than the borough-wide ratio of 94.1. This community's ratios are lower than the borough ratios for all age groups except the 25-29 year group and the 30-44 year olds. The slight excess of men among

the 25-29 year olds in 1957, but not in 1950, might be connected with the in-migration of young families of Negroes and Puerto Ricans suggested by the high proportion of Negro and Puerto Rican births.

Population of Bushwick-Ridgewood, by age group and sex,  
and ratio of males to females: 1950 and 1957

Age group	1950 Census			1957 Census		
	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Male	Female	Males per 100 females
All ages	59,872	63,734	93.9	55,381	59,635	92.9
Under 6 years	6,411	6,340	101.1	6,254	6,110	102.4
6-13 years	6,563	6,411	102.4	7,027	6,931	101.4
14-19 years	4,550	4,687	97.1	4,278	4,581	93.4
20-24 years	4,444	5,062	87.8	3,208	4,020	79.8
25-29 years	5,190	5,581	93.0	4,266	4,255	100.3
30-44 years	13,568	14,815	91.6	12,090	13,265	91.1
45-64 years	14,108	14,677	96.1	12,832	13,785	93.1
65 years and over	5,038	6,161	81.8	5,426	6,688	81.1

#### Other population characteristics: 1950

The reduction in the white population and notable growth in the Negro and Puerto Rican groups must have changed radically the social characteristics of the population revealed by the 1950 Census. The information, however, may have some value as a background for judging current conditions in the light of known changes.

Economic status: In 1950, Bushwick-Ridgewood families - on the average - seemed to have been fairly homogeneous economically. The median family income in 1949 was much the same in all five health areas; the lowest median was \$3,092 in Health Area 22 and the highest was \$3,359 in Health Area 34. The other medians were \$3,110, \$3,170 and \$3,255. All were below the Brooklyn median of \$3,447 but not markedly so.

The median incomes in the several areas for the 7,205 "unrelated individuals," that is, persons 14 years of age or over not living in family groups, were also below the borough-wide level of \$1,280; they ranged from \$819 to \$1,147.

Educational level: The level of formal schooling among adults, like the income, was lower than the borough level of 8.9 school years completed, but not to a marked degree. The median years completed by persons 25 years old or over was 8.2 in Health Area 22, 8.4 in Health Areas 32 and 33 and 8.6 years in Health Areas 34 and 35.

Family groups: As in most Brooklyn communities, most of the residents lived with their families - about 94 percent. Only 7,205 persons lived alone or with non-relatives and 561 were inmates of institutions. Among the 34,875 families, 30,285 included a married couple, while 4,590 were composed of other related groups.

#### Assistance and health data

Public assistance: This community's proportion of the Brooklyn public assistance cases receiving checks on March 2, 1959 was identical with its percentage of the total Brooklyn population in April 1957 - 4.4. As noted elsewhere, this relationship of "cases" (which may be composed either of families or single individuals) to a count of persons taken two years earlier is so crude that it is given here with reluctance. Among the total of 1,888 cases tabulated as living in these areas were 170 general assistance cases (home relief to families and one-person cases) and 455 families on aid to dependent children; both types formed about 3 percent of the Brooklyn total in these categories. Apparently about 1,260 men and women (persons not families) received special assistance - old age assistance or aid to the blind or disabled.

Health indices: In 1957 the 55 infant deaths resulted in an infant mortality rate of 22.3 per 1,000 live births, lower than the borough-wide rate of 25.2. The rates for the five health areas ranged from 11.3 per 1,000 births in Health Area 22 to a high of 41.2 in Health Area 32; rates in the other three areas were 14.9, 19.5 and 22.3. Newly reported venereal disease cases in 1957 totaled 126 and the rates per 100,000 of the total population varied from 89.6 to 123.0, all well below the borough rate of 308.4.

The Department of Health's register of active tuberculosis cases showed 134 cases on December 31, 1956 and 116 on December 31, 1958, 4.3 percent of the 1956 Brooklyn total and 4.5 percent of the 1958 total. Related to the April 1957 population, the rates are 1.16 and 1.01 per 1,000 persons.

Delinquency rates: No part of this community is included in the areas established by the New York City Youth Board for special services. Official delinquency cases in 1951 related to resident children and youth 6-20 years old in 1950 gave rates of from 13.4 to 17.7, compared with a borough rate of 14.7 per 1,000.

Cases in 1956, 1957 and 1958 are related to the 1957 population of the appropriate age group. With a borough rate of 30.6 in 1956 the rates in these areas varied from 32.6 to 41.6 per 1,000; the rates for 1957 were close to the borough rate of 33.4 in three health areas (from 32.1 to 35.7) but higher (48.3) in Health Area 35 and lower (25.5) in Health Area 33. The 1958 rates may reflect a rise in delinquency caused by shifting population groups or some other factor, greater police activity, or merely an increase in the child and youth population since April 1957. They ranged from 28.6 per 1,000 to 59.1 in comparison with a Brooklyn rate of 41.2.

### Housing

The quantity of housing in Bushwick-Ridgewood has shown a gradual decline since 1950 when the Census of Housing enumerated 39,383 dwelling units. The counts made for the City Planning Department were 39,182 in 1955-56 and 39,095 in 1957-58. Most of the reduction was in Health Area 22 in the industrial section on the border of Williamsburg; of the total decrease of 288 units, 210 were in this area.

At the time of the land use survey in 1955-56, 55 percent of the residential acres consisted of multi-family dwellings, that is structures containing three or more families; few were elevator-equipped and many of the walk-up type are three-story, frame houses or brownstone fronts. Two-family houses occupied 38 percent of the acreage and one-family homes, almost 7 percent.

No public housing projects have been constructed and none announced for this community up to this time. Since there seems to have been no private construction, it must be assumed that, with due allowance for possible deterioration or improvements the facts presented in the 1950 Census still offer a reasonably accurate picture.

Characteristics in 1950: In 1950, 38,851 of the 39,383 dwelling units were occupied and 532 vacant. One- and two-family houses provided 8,241 units or 21 percent of the total. Overcrowding was uncommon; only 806 units had 1.51 or more persons per room - about 2 percent. Dilapidation and/or lack of proper facilities was recorded for 3,755 units or 9.8 percent of the number reporting. Owners occupied 7,003 units or 18 percent of the homes in use, a high proportion in comparison with Williamsburg or the Brooklyn Heights area but lower than in such communities as Flatbush-East Flatbush or even the adjacent East New York where 27 percent of the homes were occupied by owners in 1950.

## SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES

### A. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY<sup>1/</sup>

#### Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery Schools

##### Social agencies

Ridgewood Settlement and Day Nursery  
(Operated by the Salvation Army)  
227 Knickerbocker Avenue

Preschool children and after-school care of children 6-9 years.

##### Other auspices

None

#### Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Brooklyn Public Library

Washington Irving Branch  
360 Irving Avenue

Weekly Picture Book Hour for children in fall of 1958.

2. Education, Board of, City of New York: Bureau of Community Education

After-school Centers serve children of elementary and junior high school age from 3:00 to 5:30 p.m. on school days. Activities include painting, dramatics, woodworking, music, crafts, singing, dancing, quiet games, sports, trips and special events.

Evening Community Centers serve teenagers and adults from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m. from October to May on the evenings specified. Program consists of social activities, lounge programs, small group activities, and a variety of athletic, artistic and cultural activities.

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<sup>1/</sup> Includes specified services located in this community although service is not necessarily limited to residents of the area and residents may be served by agencies, especially clinics, located elsewhere.



Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

## Education, Board of, City of New York - continued

Full-time Community Centers: Centers operating in partnership with the New York City Youth Board as well as a few others, are on a full-time twelve-month basis. They provide services similar to those described in the two programs above, except for more emphasis on small group activities and on guidance and referral services. These centers accept children from the Youth Board Referral Units and community agencies and also by direct application.

Bushwick High School: Evening Community Center  
400 Irving Avenue  
Open Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

P.S. 53: After-school Center  
176 Troutman Street

P.S. 74: After-school Center  
655 Kosciusko Street

P.S. 75: After-school Center  
95 Grove Street

J.H.S. 85: After-school Center  
635 Evergreen Avenue

P.S. 145: After-school Center  
Central Avenue and Noll Street

J.H.S. 162: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
1390 Willoughby Avenue  
Evening center open Monday through Thursday.

## 3. Menorah Day Center

(Sponsored by New York City Department of Welfare and Menorah Home and Hospital for Aged and Infirm, Inc.)  
871 Bushwick Avenue

Recreation for men and women over 60 years of age; nonsectarian.  
Meets Monday, Tuesday and Thursday from 9:00 a.m. to 5 p.m.;  
lunch served. Program includes arts and crafts, music,  
literature, language classes, parties; individual counseling.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

4. Parks, Department of, City of New York<sup>2/</sup>

Bushwick Park

Starr Street to Suydam Street, Knickerbocker to Irving Avenue

Two playgrounds, wading pool, softball field; basketball, 2 handball, paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts; ice and roller skating areas. Recreation leadership.

Bushwick Playground

Putnam Avenue to Woodbine Street, between Knickerbocker and Irving Avenues

Two playgrounds, wading pool, 2 softball fields; basketball, 4 handball, 3 paddle tennis, volleyball and horseshoe pitching courts; outdoor dancing area, ice skating, roller skating and roller hockey areas, stadia. Recreation leadership.

Heckscher Playground

Grove Street to Linden Street, between Central and Wilson Avenues

Playground with wading pool, field house with playrooms; 2 handball, a paddle tennis and 2 shuffleboard courts; ice skating, roller skating and roller hockey areas, table tennis. Recreation leadership.

5. St. Joseph Youth Center of St. Joseph Patron Roman Catholic Church  
1080 Willoughby Avenue

Recreational activities for boys - basketball, games, educational activities, bowling, boxing and wrestling. Serves age groups 5-18 and 18-35 years. Facilities include 2 playgrounds, club rooms, game room, auditorium.

6. Salvation Army: Boys' Club  
1144 Gates Avenue

Character building activities for boys including music, games, athletics, handicrafts, organized clubs and groups; also reading, weekly movies and parties. Open from 3:00 to 10 p.m. Monday through Friday and from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m. on Saturday.

7. Salvation Army: Brooklyn Ridgewood Settlement  
110 Starr Street

Group activities for children, young people and adults. Activities include Sunbeams, Girl Guards, craft classes, toy lending library, book lending and study library, carpentry, photography, English class for adults, glee club, Home League (for women).

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<sup>2/</sup> In describing its facilities, the Department uses the term "playground" to indicate these types of equipment: Large and kindergarten swings, large and kindergarten slides, seesaws, a pipe frame exercise unit, a sand box, either a wading pool or shower spray and a comfort station.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

## Other voluntary agencies

The Camp Fire Girls, the Girl Scouts,<sup>3/</sup> the Boy Scouts and the Public Schools Athletic League all serve this area, utilizing the facilities of schools, churches and social agencies. Catholic Youth Organization athletic programs for 8 to 21 year olds exist in most Roman Catholic churches but the number of sports and age groups served vary from parish to parish. Young Adult programs (social) also exist in several parishes.

Child Health Services

1. Health, Department of, City of New York  
Child Health Stations

Bushwick District Health Center  
186 Grove Street

233 Suydam Street

2. Wyckoff Heights Hospital Society of Brooklyn  
374 Stockholm Street  
Well babies and newborn.

Mental Health Services

Menorah Geriatric Guidance Clinic of Menorah Home and Hospital  
for Aged and Infirm  
871 Bushwick Avenue  
Serves indigent men and women over 60 who require psychiatric treatment.

Other Clinics<sup>4/</sup>Hospital<sup>5/</sup> clinics

1. Evangelical Deaconess Hospital, Inc.  
623-629 Chauncey Street  
Outpatient Department

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- <sup>3/</sup> The portion of this community north of Myrtle Avenue falls within Special Area II of the Girl Scout Council of Greater New York which is described in the list of borough-wide "Recreation and Group Work" services in the Introductory section.
  - <sup>4/</sup> The designation (R) in clinic listings indicates a "Refer" clinic, that is, patient must be referred to this particular clinic from another clinic or unit of the hospital.
  - <sup>5/</sup> A complete list of public and voluntary hospitals in Brooklyn is included in the list of borough-wide services contained in the Introduction.

### Other Clinics - continued

#### 2. Wyckoff Heights Hospital Society of Brooklyn

374 Stockholm Street

Allergy (R), cancer (prevention, detection), cardiac, chest, dermatology, diabetes (R); ear, nose and throat; endocrine (obesity, thyroid) (R), eye, fracture, genitourinary, gynecology, hematology, medical, neurology, orthopedic, pediatric, plastic surgery, prenatal and postnatal, rectal, surgical, tumor, varicose veins.

### Clinics under other auspices

Health, Department of, City of New York

Bushwick District Health Center

186 Grove Street

Eye and dental (for children referred by school doctor or nurse), tuberculosis.

Dental clinics for children at the following schools:

P.S. 106, 1314 Putnam Avenue

P.S. 145, 100 Noll Street

### B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES <sup>6/</sup>

#### Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services <sup>7/</sup>

##### 1. Police Department, City of New York: Juvenile Aid Bureau

Precinct 71 Station House

421 Empire Boulevard

Serves all youth under 21 years of age and provides rehabilitative social treatment for juvenile delinquents.

##### 2. Welfare, Department of, City of New York

Brownsville Welfare Center

163 Bradford Street

Public assistance, medical and dental care, employment counseling and placement services for clients; homemaker service for families with children when mother is incapacitated, and part-time service for incapacitated adults on public assistance.

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<sup>6/</sup> This list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

<sup>7/</sup> Other agencies offering similar services which have one office serving the entire borough are listed in the introductory section.

SECTION III PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Elementary and Junior High

A. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1. Public School 53  
176 Troutman Street
2. Public School 56  
1119 Bushwick Avenue
3. Public School 68 (Annex to P.S. 74)  
828 Bushwick Avenue
4. Public School 74  
655 Kosciusko Street
5. Public School 75  
95 Grove Street
6. Junior High School 85  
635 Evergreen Avenue
7. Public School 86  
220 Irving Avenue
8. Public School 106  
1314 Putnam Avenue
9. Public School 113  
705 Evergreen Avenue
10. Public School 116  
515 Knickerbocker Avenue
11. Public School 123  
100 Irving Avenue
12. Public School 145  
100 Noll Street
13. Junior High School 162  
1390 Willoughby Avenue
14. Junior High School 296 (Under construction)  
Evergreen Avenue, Eldert and Covert Streets
15. Public School 299 (Under construction)  
Madison Street and Evergreen Avenue

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLSRoman Catholic

1. Fourteen Holy Martyrs Parish School  
142 Covert Street
2. St. Barbara Parish School  
144 Bleecker Street
3. St. Brigid Parish School  
Boys' Department: 1510 Greene Avenue  
Girls' Department: 418 Grove Street
4. St. Joseph Patron Parish School  
164 Suydam Street
5. St. Leonard Parish School  
271 Melrose Street
6. St. Martin of Tours Parish School  
305 Weirfield Street

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLES

A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES

Assemblies of God

1. Central Avenue Mission (Italian)  
501 Central Avenue
2. Lighthouse Church  
73 Himrod Street

Baptist

3. Bushwick Avenue Baptist Church  
65 Weirfield Street
4. Evergreen Baptist Church  
455 Evergreen Avenue

Evangelical United Brethren

5. Emanuel Evangelical United Brethren Church  
400 Melrose Street
6. St. John's Evangelical United Brethren Church  
175 Linden Street
7. Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church  
1200 Jefferson Avenue

Lutheran

8. Grace Lutheran Church (UL)  
1251 Bushwick Avenue
9. Holy Trinity Lutheran Church (UL)  
1384 Jefferson Avenue
10. Our Saviour Lutheran Church (MO)  
23 Covert Street
11. St. Andrew's Lutheran Church (UL)  
196-200 St. Nicholas Avenue
12. St. Paul Lutheran Church (MO)  
Knickerbocker Avenue and Palmetto Street

A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES - continuedMethodist

13. Bushwick Avenue Methodist Church  
1139 Bushwick Avenue
14. Greene Avenue Methodist Church (English and German)  
1171 Greene Avenue
15. Knickerbocker Avenue Methodist Church  
495 Knickerbocker Avenue and Menahan Street

Presbyterian

16. Bushwick Avenue Presbyterian Church  
973 Bushwick Avenue
17. Ebenezer Presbyterian Church  
371 Stockholm Street
18. Irving Square Presbyterian Church  
Wilson Avenue and Weirfield Street

Protestant Episcopal

19. Calvary-St. Cyprian's Protestant Episcopal Church  
966 Bushwick Avenue
20. Holy Cross Protestant Episcopal Church  
176 St. Nicholas Avenue
21. St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church  
1405 Bushwick Avenue

United Christian

22. First United Christian Church  
1155 Halsey Street
23. Third United Christian Church  
1293 Myrtle Avenue

Other

24. Brooklyn Orthodox Ukrainian Church (Orthodox Ukrainian Under  
1122 Hancock Street Ecumenical Patriarchate)
25. Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church  
Bushwick Avenue and Cornelia Street



A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES - continued

Other - continued

26. South Bushwick Reformed Church (Reformed Church in America)  
875 Bushwick Avenue
27. Trinity Evangelical Church (Unclassified)  
1331 Greene Avenue

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

1. Fourteen Holy Martyrs R. C. Church  
135 Schaffer Street
2. St. Barbara R. C. Church  
138 Bleecker Street
3. St. Brigid R. C. Church  
409 Linden Street
4. St. Joseph Patron of the Universal Church  
185 Suydam Street
5. St. Leonard of Port Maurice R. C. Church (German)  
199 Jefferson Street
6. St. Martin of Tours R. C. Church  
1288 Hancock Street

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Congregation Ahavath Israel  
1372 Gates Avenue
2. Congregation Anshei Emes (Orthodox)  
136 Stanhope Street
3. Bushwick Jewish Center (Conservative)  
60 Woodbine Street

## BROOKLYN HEIGHTS-FT. GREENE

### SECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY

#### Boundaries and land use

This "downtown" district is part of the first purchase of land from the Indians about 1636. The town of "Breuckelen" was founded about 1646 by the Dutch and settled by Dutch and English; gradually the town expanded to include all the area surrounding the original settlements along Gowanus Bay and Wallabout Bay. The first regular transportation from Manhattan was a ferry built in 1642 which operated from Peck Slip on the Island and docked at the foot of what is now Fulton Street. A new ferry started in 1796 docked at the foot of Main Street.

The community entitled Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene extends along the East River from Atlantic Avenue, just beyond Buttermilk Channel, around the shore to Wallabout Bay and the U.S. Navy Yard.<sup>1/</sup> The community's boundary follows Navy Street inland to Flushing Avenue and Flushing to Clinton Avenue. The boundary with Bedford-Stuyvesant follows Clinton, Myrtle and Grand Avenues to Greene Avenue. Greene, Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues separate this community from Park Slope and on the return to the East River, the line follows Fulton Street, Boerum Place, Court Street, Kane and Henry Streets and then Atlantic Avenue to the River. This irregular boundary is necessary to include the four health areas - 10, 11, 12 and 23.

This "community" developed into four rather separate, diverse sections. The central area around Borough Hall and the main thoroughfares, especially Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue, is the seat of local government buildings and Brooklyn's central business district of banks, office buildings, department stores, small shops, hotels, theatres, and large, first-run motion picture houses. Fulton Street, the borough's oldest thoroughfare was first known as Old Ferry Road; in Colonial and Revolutionary times it was the King's Highway and was renamed in honor of Robert Fulton after 1814.

To the west of Fulton Street, the early families built homes on Columbia Heights; the entire Brooklyn Heights section developed into an exclusive residential neighborhood, the center of Brooklyn's social aristocracy. In the nineteenth century the piers along the shore beneath the bluff which rises sharply from the East River's edge were connected with warehouses; on the heights above the merchants built brownstone mansions and planted the warehouse roofs with lawns and trees to form rear gardens. During this century the Heights neighborhood was famous for its churches and preachers such as Henry Ward Beecher and later De Witt Talmage, Samuel Parkes Cadman and Newell Dwight Hillis. The churches established Sunday Schools for the instruction of poor children before public schools were introduced and stimulated the opening of the first libraries and the creation of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

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<sup>1/</sup> To exclude the Navy personnel living at the base or on ships temporarily in port, the Yard (H.A. 93) has been excluded.

The quiet streets and Victorian social life were changed by the opening of the IRT subway in 1908 which brought in "commuters." Some of the large houses were divided into studios and apartments for the writers and artists who were attracted to the area by the view of the Upper Bay and Manhattan; hotels such as the Touraine, the Bossert, and later the St. George, were erected.

Industries and inexpensive housing grew up in the streets around the Navy Yard and the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges and eventually this section became one of the worst slums in New York City; in 1940 the Navy Yard area had a mixed population of Puerto Ricans, Negroes and Filipinos among others.

Centering around Ft. Green Park there grew up a fashionable residential neighborhood of large homes with good-sized gardens; later private homes with less ground, a few apartment houses and residential hotels were built. As the Brooklyn population grew and changed, many of the large homes became rooming houses or were cut up into small apartments.

The entire district, including the developing Brooklyn Civic Center, the educational institutions, commercial enterprises and the several residential areas, extends over only 1,077 acres. Greenpoint is practically identical in size (1,078 acres) and only Bushwick-Ridgewood is smaller - 1,053 acres. In 1955-56, the land use survey found that 441 acres were then used for streets, highways and bridge approaches, etc. but by 1959, the area reserved for local and cross-borough through traffic may have increased. The Brooklyn-Queens Connecting Highway follows the river front north from Atlantic Avenue and crosses under the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges, turning south to pass between the Navy Yard boundary and Myrtle Avenue and then turns northeast through Williamsburg to Queens.

Land use: The division of the 636 acres available for community purposes in 1955-56 may have been modified since then by the rehabilitation program and construction of the Civic Center and other public and private construction. At that time, vacant land still amounted to 5.9 percent of the acreage; about 8 of the 37 vacant acres were used for licensed parking lots. Ft. Greene Park and the smaller parks and playgrounds accounted for almost 100 acres or nearly 16 percent of the space. Transportation facilities, including the Transportation Building on the corner of Willoughby and Jay, absorbed almost 4 percent.

The many public and private institutions - the Borough Hall, the Board of Education's headquarters, public schools, Pratt and Packer Institute, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Long Island University, several hospitals including Brooklyn and Cumberland Hospitals, the large YMCA Central Branch on Hanson Place and the Navy Branch, a half dozen settlements and other voluntary recreation facilities, the Catholic Charities building, the Domestic Relations Court, the new Supreme Court building, the Federal Building and Post Office, and the almost completed New York City Community College buildings are also in this area. In 1955-56 these

and other institutions covered about 68 to 69 acres or close to 11 percent of the land. When the rehabilitation program has been completed, the institutional acreage may well be greater.

Commerce and industry accounted for 135 acres or 21 percent of the 636 acres in 1955-56; only four communities devoted a larger share of their land to business. The department stores, retail shops, office buildings, etc. utilized 28.5 percent of the 135 acres. Automobile storage and services in combination with warehouses absorbed almost 26 percent, light industries 27, and heavy industry, 18 percent. These figures exclude the Navy Yard acreage although its ship-building operations play their part in the community life.

The Fulton Terminal section of the East River water front below Columbia Heights had greatly deteriorated by 1957. The Port of New York Authority then took over two miles of dilapidated water front and has constructed five new ship terminals; Pier 3, a \$6,400,000 two-berth pier, opened July 1, was the fifth. The Grancolombiana Line will operate the pier which is expected to become a busy center for the import of coffee, cocoa and other cargo. The Port Authority's \$85,000,000 redevelopment project for the area calls for another five modern piers and the modernization of one of the 26 obsolete piers.

The acres devoted to residences - 272.6 - amounted to about 43 percent of the land area exclusive of highways and streets. Only in Greenpoint are fewer acres devoted to homes. In 1955-56, multi-family dwellings occupied a little more than three-fourths of the residential acreage and recent construction presumably has increased the volume of this type of housing. On the basis of the 1957 population and the 1955-56 acreage, the population density in this community - 318.6 persons per residential acre - is second only to the density in Williamsburg.

#### Population size

Despite the density of the population, this is one of the smaller communities, ranking seventeenth among the twenty communities on the basis of the 86,863 residents enumerated in the Census of 1957. At that time, only 3.3 percent of Brooklyn's residents lived in this community but the completion of large housing developments - Concord Village, Kingsview Houses and University Towers, for example - no doubt has added residents since April 1957. The local population may reach its highest point by 1960.

Between 1950 and 1957, this community lost almost a thousand residents. The net decrease of 1.1 percent from the 1950 population of 87,848 was caused by a reduction in the areas of demolition and construction which was not quite counter-balanced by a rise of nearly 1,700 in the section from the East River to Johnson Street, between Navy and Fulton Streets (H.A. 10). Farragut Houses, the public project in that area, was completed and populated by about 5,300 persons by the spring of 1952; this was a net gain since in 1950 the site had been cleared and had no residents.

The population reached its peak in 1950. During the war and post-war years, the number of residents had risen from the low point of 77,910 in 1940, a growth of nearly 10,000 persons or 12.8 percent. During the previous decade - the depression years - the movement had been away from this area, with a decline of 7,362 persons, or 8.6 percent from the 1930 population of 85,272.

### Cultural groups

1950 Census: White residents were the predominant group in 1950; when the 7,000 Puerto Ricans are treated as a separate group, the native and foreign-born whites comprised 85 percent of the total. The nonwhite group was smaller than the Puerto Rican.

Population of Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene, by cultural group: 1950		
<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	87,848	100.0
Continental native white	60,474	68.8
Foreign-born white	13,838	15.8
Puerto Rican	7,040	8.0
Negro	5,739	6.5
Other nonwhite races	757	0.9

In this area, the foreign-born whites were fewer in proportion to the total than in any community except Bedford-Stuyvesant. Italy led all the countries of origin with 25.6 percent of the total. When all persons born in Russia, Germany, Poland and other eastern European countries are combined, they formed a little over 20 percent and the group born in the United Kingdom, Eire and Canada constituted another 20 percent. Many other countries were represented; those born in Scandinavian countries amounted to nearly 7, natives of Mexico or other Central or South American countries to over 5, and whites born in Asia to a little over 6 percent.

1957 Census: The cultural diversity apparent in 1950 certainly did not lessen between 1950 and 1957. The Negro population trebled; all indications are that the Puerto Rican group more than doubled and that the "white" population dropped sharply. Although the number of Orientals, American Indians and others classified as "other nonwhites" decreased, as did the Brooklyn total, this community contained more than any other, - 11.6 percent of the Brooklyn total. This was also true in 1950, when 16.5 percent of the borough total lived here.

In the 1957 Census data given below, the Puerto Ricans are included as either white or nonwhite in accordance with the rule for all residents:

Population of Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene,  
by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	86,863	100.0
White	69,014	79.5
Negro	17,387	20.0
Other nonwhite races	462	0.5

The rough method used<sup>2/</sup> to estimate the Puerto Rican component indicates that by 1957 from 15,000 to 16,000 lived in this section or, in accordance with the wider dispersion throughout the borough, about 10 percent of all Puerto Ricans in Brooklyn. As Table 3 shows in 1950 this community was the home of 17.5 percent of the 40,299 Puerto Ricans living in the borough. Accepting the maximum estimate of 16,000 Puerto Ricans, and adjusting the census data for whites and Negroes, the distribution of the 1957 population is as follows: White - 62 percent; Puerto Rican - a little over 18 percent; Negro - a little over 19 percent; and other nonwhite - 0.5 percent.

In 1957 all but a few hundred of the Negro residents were concentrated in the neighborhoods east of Fulton and Bridge Streets (H.A. 10, 11 and 12). On the basis of the births to Puerto Rican mothers, it appears that many of this group are found in the Ft. Greene area (H.A. 12) and in the section west of Fulton Street (H.A. 23).

The religious composition of the residents cannot readily be deduced from the many churches in the area. This community was the first section of Brooklyn settled and the early settlers were Dutch and English Protestants. Some of the churches now in existence were established in colonial times; St. Ann's Episcopal Church established in 1784 had prestige comparable to Trinity Church in Manhattan; others established during the years when the residents were predominantly Protestant (for example, Grace Church (1847), the Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims (1844) and Cadman Memorial) are

<sup>2/</sup> The method of distributing the estimated Puerto Rican population to the twenty communities based on the distribution of Puerto Rican children in the public and parochial schools has serious limitations; not the least of the limitations is the fact that children may not attend schools located in the community where they live. The public school data for this community and for South Brooklyn-Red Hook have been adjusted by the assumption that half the students in a junior high school more accessible to the Red Hook area than to most of Brooklyn Heights are residents of the Red Hook area.

still maintained though many former members have moved away.<sup>3/</sup> The Baptist, Congregational, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Protestant Episcopal Churches number 14. The great variety of cultural, intellectual and economic groups which live or have lived here in the past is indicated by the presence of the Religious Society of Friends, a Unitarian Church, a Swedenborgian, an inter-denominational, and a Greek Orthodox Church, as well as two missions; 4 Assemblies of God, 3 of which are Spanish congregations suggest the influx of Puerto Ricans. This community also contains the Islamic Mission of America.

The location of 14 Catholic churches, with one Italian, a Lithuanian and a Byzantine Greek Melchite Church, in this area and the maintenance of 6 parish schools suggests a substantial Catholic population. The Jewish group apparently is not large; there is but one known synagogue. The 1954 analysis of death certificates by place of burial indicates that about 7 percent of the whites were then Jewish.

Birth statistics: The children born to nonwhite mothers rose from 456 in 1952 to 708 in 1957 and to 775 in 1958. They formed 22 percent of the total of 2,050 live births in 1952, 34.5 percent of the 2,053 births in 1957 and 35.9 percent of 2,160 births in 1958.

Births to Puerto Rican mothers rose from 333 (16 percent of the total) in 1952 to 532 in 1957 and to 554 in 1958; in both later years these births were about 26 percent of all births. Those classified as white decreased in number from 1,261 in the earlier year to 831 in the latest and their proportion of the total fell from 61.5 to 38.5 percent.

In 1958, 449 of the 775 nonwhite births were to families living in Farragut or Ft. Greene Houses and 244 of the balance to families in Health Area 12. Of the 554 Puerto Rican births, however, 271 were to families living in Health Area 12, 133 to families in Health Area 23, and only 123 to residents of the public housing projects.

School data: As the age distribution discussed in subsequent paragraphs will show, the period from 1950 to 1957 brought a sharp upturn in the school-age children in this community. The median age for nonwhites was especially low in Health Areas 10 and 11 where the public housing is situated - 12.8 and 16.5 years.<sup>4/</sup> In the other health areas, the nonwhite medians were 28.5 and 33.0. The Puerto Rican group no doubt contributed to the comparative youth of the white residents; the median age for whites was 28.8 and 24.7 years in the housing project areas but 34.6 and 41.1 elsewhere.

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<sup>3/</sup> A study by the Protestant Council of the City of New York - Downtown Brooklyn, published in June 1955, found a steady decline in Protestant church membership since 1930; the average membership in this section was then 434.

<sup>4/</sup> In October 1958 Fort Greene Houses had 7,900 residents under 21 years of age.

The ethnic distribution in the public schools presumably reflects the age composition of the cultural groups. In September 1957, Negro children accounted for 43.5 percent of the 9,511 children registered in the public elementary and junior high schools located in this portion of Brooklyn; Puerto Rican children formed 35.9 percent and all other children only 20.6 percent. The distribution was similar in October 1958: 44.6 percent of the 8,614 public school children were Negro, 34.9 percent, Puerto Rican and 20.5 percent, white or of some nonwhite race other than Negro.

This distribution, of course, is influenced by attendance at the parochial schools. In the fall of 1958, the enrolment at the 6 Catholic parish schools was about 3,150. Probably the low proportion of white children in the public schools is partly explained by their attendance at the parish schools. The census taken in June 1959 found 496 Spanish-language students in the Catholic schools - about 16 percent of the October 1958 registration. If these public and parochial school figures are combined, the Puerto Rican children are about 30 percent of the total.

#### Age groups

Despite the substantial increases from 1950 to 1957 in the age groups under 20 years of age which are shown in the next tabulation, the child and youth proportion of Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene's population was not especially high in 1957. The total group under 20 years of age was 31 percent of the total, identical with the borough-wide proportion, but smaller than in eight other communities. The children under 14 years, however, constituted 24.2 percent of the total, compared with 23.3 for the entire borough. The 14-19 year-olds, although the count of 5,881 was above the 1950 figure, formed only 6.8 percent of the total; Crown Heights had the same proportion of its population in this age group but they numbered 10,179: In the other eighteen communities, the teen-agers were from 7 to 9.3 percent of all residents.

Population of Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene,  
by age group: 1950 and 1957

<u>Age group</u>	<u>1950 Census</u>		<u>1957 Census</u>		<u>Percent change</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	
All ages	87,848	100.0	86,863	100.0	- 1.1
Under 6 years	8,663	9.9	10,218	11.8	17.9
6-13 years	7,606	8.6	10,815	12.4	42.2
14-19 years	5,545	6.3	5,881	6.8	6.1
20-24 years	6,990	8.0	5,997	6.9	-14.2
25-29 years	8,460	9.6	7,516	8.6	-11.2
30-44 years	22,224	25.3	20,037	23.1	- 9.8
45-64 years	21,044	24.0	19,163	22.1	- 8.9
65 years and over	7,316	8.3	7,236	8.3	- 1.1



The unusual rise in the number of children under 6 years of age and the abrupt increase in the 6-13 year group appears to be related to the 15.5 percent of the residents who were in their twenties and the 23.1 percent from 30 to 44 years old. Both percentages are above the borough-wide level and only one community - Bedford-Stuyvesant - had a greater percentage of its population in their twenties.

Not only was the proportion of the residents in the "aged" group, that is, 65 years old or older, a low 8.3 but this community enjoys the distinction of being one of three in which the number in this category actually decreased from 1950 to 1957. The decreases here and in Williamsburg were very small, however, in comparison with the 13 percent drop in Bedford-Stuyvesant.

Sex distribution: The unusual excess of males except among school-age children and the aged may be indicative of many complete young families but the institutions and residences situated within the area presumably play a part in the sex ratios. There is one small institution for the aged - capacity 68 - and a residence for teen-age boys. In addition, the Naval Branch of the National YMCA operates a residence on Sands Street and the large residence for men at the Central Branch of the Brooklyn YMCA is on Hanson Place. The YWCA maintains its International Branch on Joralemon Street but its capacity of 23 does not add many young women to the population.

Population of Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene, by age group and sex,  
and ratio of males to females: 1950 and 1957

Age group	1950 Census			1957 Census		
	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Male	Female	Males per 100 females
All ages	44,451	43,397	102.4	43,884	42,979	102.1
Under 6 years	4,439	4,224	105.1	5,223	4,995	104.6
6-13 years	3,834	3,772	101.6	5,400	5,415	99.7
14-19 years	2,708	2,837	95.5	3,109	2,772	112.2
20-24 years	3,452	3,538	97.6	3,093	2,904	106.5
25-29 years	4,230	4,230	100.0	3,877	3,639	106.5
30-44 years	11,177	11,047	101.2	10,035	10,002	100.3
45-64 years	11,274	9,770	115.4	9,767	9,396	103.9
65 years and over	3,337	3,979	83.9	3,380	3,856	87.7

Other population characteristics: 1950

The major changes since 1950 in the composition of the population in this community mean that the data from the 1950 Census have little value as a description of the area today. But the few salient facts presented here may be helpful as background. It is probable that the mixture of economic and cultural groups living so close to each other tended to produce "average" characteristics which concealed the upper and lower ends of the scale even when individual health area data are used.

Economic status: In 1949, the median family income of families in Health Areas 10 and 11 was only \$2,505 in the first and \$2,660 in the second. In the former area, 1,440 of the 2,355 families reporting income had less than \$3,000 a year; only 235 received \$5,000 or more, but 75 families had \$7,000 or more. In Health Area 11, more than three-fifths of the 4,040 families reporting were in the classes under \$3,000 but 32 percent had incomes of from \$3,000 to just under \$5,000 and 280 families (7 percent) were in the higher brackets. Fort Greene Houses, completed in 1944, extends into both health areas. As a State project the maximum income permitted for its 3,500 families at the time of admission originally was \$2,100, but the limit has been raised to \$5,964.

The median family income in Health Area 12 was \$3,340 in 1949, also below the Brooklyn median of \$3,447. Here 1,935 of the 7,090 families whose income was known were in the \$5,000 and over class. Another 2,175 received from \$3,000 to \$4,999. The Brooklyn Heights section, west of Fulton Street (H.A. 23), had a family median of \$3,700; 2,320 of the 7,175 families reporting received \$5,000 or more and another 2,315 were in the middle bracket (\$3,000-\$4,999). In this Heights section, some 8,370 persons 14 years old or older lived alone or with nonrelatives; their median income was \$2,043. The "unrelated individuals" in the other areas had median incomes of \$1,639 in Health Area 12 but only \$830 and \$857 in Health Areas 10 and 11.

Educational level: The formal schooling of adults followed the income pattern. In the Heights section the median school years completed was 12.1 for whites 25 years old or over. Health Area 12 had medians of 10.7 years for white adults and 8.2 for the nonwhite. The median in Health Area 10 was 8.2 years for whites and in Health Area 11 the median was 8.8 years for white and 8.5 for nonwhite adults. No medians could be computed for the few nonwhite adults in Health Areas 10 and 23.

Family groups: Among the 21,855 families in the entire section, 18,235 were "complete" in that they included a married couple. Since the number of married women was 20,017, some 1,780 did not have a husband in the home; over 1,200 of these women lived either in Health Area 12 or 23. Most of the persons not living in a family group but not inmates of institutions were in these same health areas where rooming houses or small apartments are found - 14,520 of the total 17,530. Together with the community's institutional population of 721, all non-family residents represented about 21 percent of the population. Approximately 10,450 residents lived in hotels, rooming houses or the "Y" residences. This count, of course, may include families as well as persons living alone.

#### Assistance and health data

Public assistance: As might be expected, this community appears to have more than its quota of families and individuals receiving public assistance. This statement is based on an extremely crude measurement: with only 3.3 percent of Brooklyn's 1957 population, about 7.5 percent of all Brooklyn assistance cases receiving some form of assistance on March 2, 1959 lived in this community. A case, of course, may be one person or a family of half a dozen.

The total of 3,270 assistance cases included 431 persons or families on home relief (about 8.1 percent of the borough total) and 1,500 families receiving aid to dependent children or 9.6 percent of the Brooklyn total. Subtraction indicates that some 1,339 persons were on the rolls for old-age or blind assistance, or aid to the disabled.

Health indices: The 1957 infant mortality rate for this community - 32.6 deaths per 1,000 live births - was somewhat above the rate for all Brooklyn, 25.2. The rate for Health Area 23 was 23.6 but the range for the other areas was from 31.9 in Health Area 12 to 40.5 in Health Area 10. These rates result from a total of 67 infant deaths compared with 2,053 live births.

The venereal disease rates based on cases newly reported during 1957 were very high except in Health Area 23, the Heights section. There, the rate was 415.9 per 100,000 population but in Health Areas 10 and 11 the rates were 820.8 and 851.1 and in Health Area 12 where 292 cases were reported the rate was 1,023.9. The borough rate was 308.4 per 100,000 in 1957.

The tuberculosis prevalence rates were also above the borough-wide level. The Department of Health's register of active tuberculosis cases showed 221 cases from these areas on December 31, 1956 and 183 on December 31, 1958. In both years this community was the home of about 7 percent of all Brooklyn cases. Computed on the April 1957 population base the prevalence rates are 2.54 per 1,000 for the end of 1956 and 2.11 for the close of 1958.

#### Delinquency rates

Part of this community - Health Areas 11 and 12 which are adjacent to Bedford-Stuyvesant - is included in the Youth Board's special area called by that community's name. The delinquency rate in Health Area 11 has been consistently above the Brooklyn rate. In 1951, when the borough rate was 14.7 per 1,000 of the 1950 population 6-20 years of age, the rate in this area was 32.3. Based on the 1957 population the borough-wide rates for 1957 and 1958 were 33.4 and 41.2 per 1,000; in this health area the rates were 93.1 and 141.0. The rate increase might result from a rise in the number of children and youth during the period since April 1957 as well as from an increase in delinquency cases.

In Health Areas 10, 12 and 23, the 1951 rates were 15.4, 21.4, and 18.7 respectively. The 1957 rates - in the same order - were 48.2, 34.8 and 45.1 per 1,000. In 1958, the rates were 52.1, 55.5, and 47.9. With the population shifts during the seven years the comparatively high incidence is not surprising.

#### Housing

The annual counts of dwelling units made for the City Planning Department indicate a rise of about 1,530 units between 1950 and 1957-58 with 1,400 of the units being in Health Area 10. The Census of Housing in 1950 enumerated 28,049 homes and the 1957-58 local count was 29,587; the latter

count, however, includes units at an early stage of construction. It is practically impossible to discover the number of units actually in use at present. Demolition for the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway and the Brooklyn Civic Center destroyed at least 1,000 units. The Pratt Institute redevelopment and other construction demolished others. It seems evident that, when all the Title I projects have been completed, the quantity of housing will be greater than in 1950 and the quality improved.

At the time of the land use survey in 1955-56, more than three-fourths (76.8 percent) of the 273 residential acres were occupied by multi-family dwellings. The acreage in walk-up apartments - older buildings or converted private residences - was 124 while 86 acres were covered by elevator-equipped apartment houses. One-family houses accounted for about 9 percent and two-family houses for 14 percent of the residential land.

Characteristics in 1950: The housing data collected in 1950 now have little more than historical value. The site of Farragut Houses, for instance, was then cleared but unoccupied; the first section was not occupied until 1951 but by 1952 all 1,390 apartments were in use.

In 1950, about 8.6 percent of the 26,760 homes in use were occupied by their owners; this was a lower proportion of home ownership than was found in any other Brooklyn community. A little over 7 percent of the homes were overcrowded in 1950 and almost 19 percent were dilapidated and/or lacking proper facilities. At that time about 14 percent of the dwelling units were in one- or two-family houses.

Public housing: Within this community, the New York City Housing Authority operates two low-rent projects, both State sponsored. Future projects in this area probably will be limited to Title I projects, cooperatives, or conventionally financed housing. The Federally-financed Wallabout Houses, operated for Navy personnel, is in this community but not available for the civilian population.

1. Farragut Houses - State project

251 Nassau Street (H.A. 10)  
 Site: York to Nassau Streets  
       Navy to Bridge Streets  
 Completed April 1952; first tenants March 1951  
 Dwelling units - 1,390; estimated population - 5,309;  
       persons per acre - 320; 10 buildings, 13 and 14 stories  
 Average monthly rent per room on January 1, 1959 - \$12.11

2. Fort Greene Houses - State project

287 Myrtle Avenue (H.A. 10 and 11)  
 Site: Prince Street to Carlton Avenue  
       Park Avenue to Myrtle Avenue  
 Completed February 1944  
 Dwelling units - 3,501; estimated population - 12,445;  
       persons per acre - 301, 35 buildings of 6, 11 or 13 stories

### 3. Wallabout House - U.S. Navy

Site: North Portland Avenue to  
North Elliott Place, near Park Avenue. (H.A. 11)  
Completed November 1941  
Dwelling units - 207; estimated population - 661

Other housing developments: It is not possible to cite all the privately-financed housing which may have been constructed or rehabilitated in recent years. Some information on several of the large-scale projects - Title I Housing for the most part - is available and should indicate the trends in this area.

1. Clinton Hill: This was constructed by the Equitable Life Assurance Society in the Ft. Greene area (H.A. 12) and contains about 1,220 apartments. The first part (Clinton, Myrtle, Waverly and Vanderbilt Avenues) was completed in 1943 and the second part (Lafayette, Clinton and Waverly Avenues) in 1955.

2. Concord Village: A conventionally-financed project of about 1,000 apartments in 7 buildings, the Village extends from Adams to Jay Streets and from Tillary to Sands Streets and is near the Brooklyn Bridge and not far from the Navy Yard. Part I was completed in 1951 and the first tenants moved into Part II in 1957.

3. Title I Ft. Greene project: The entire site, as described by reports of the Slum Clearance Committee, extends from De Kalb to Myrtle Avenues and from the boundary of Ft. Greene Park to Flatbush Avenue Extension. On part of the site is the cooperative Kingsview Homes, Inc. sponsored by the United Housing Foundation. This section is bounded by Ashland Place, Myrtle Avenue, St. Edwards Street and Willoughby Avenue. The five buildings of 14 or 15 stories containing 290 units were completed in 1956-57. This middle-income housing receives partial tax-exemption.

Another part of the over-all site is devoted to University Towers, a rental section of 552 units, now occupied; this is in the area from Myrtle to Willoughby Avenues from Prince Street to Ashland Place.

4. Title I Pratt Institute Area: As described by the Slum Clearance Committee, the entire site extends from Myrtle to Lafayette Avenues and from Classon Avenue to Hall Street. About half the site is in this community and the other part in Bedford-Stuyvesant. One section was allotted to Pratt Institute for its reconstruction and expansion program; the Institute's buildings are nearing completion.

The northern section between Willoughby and Myrtle Avenues from Hall Street to Emerson Place known as Willoughby Walk Apartments has two of its three buildings occupied and the third is scheduled for completion this November. Two commercial buildings on Myrtle Avenue are also completed.

The second residential section - Quadrangle Apartments - between De Kalb and Lafayette Avenues from St. James Place to Classon Avenue is under construction with two apartment buildings scheduled for completion in June and two in December of 1960. A commercial building within this area will be ready for occupancy in May 1960.

This development was undertaken as a slum clearance plan of a "blighted area" which was described as "a conglomeration of factories, outmoded commercial buildings and decrepit frame or brick residential housing by the Slum Clearance Committee. The Committee reported in 1953 that 93.2 percent of the residences were built prior to 1902 and that some were so badly run-down that they were boarded up.

5. Cadman Plaza: In April 1959 Commissioner Moses presented a report for the Slum Clearance Committee recommending a Title I redevelopment project for a five-block area in Brooklyn Heights. The boundaries are Fulton, Clark and Henry Streets on the periphery of the Brooklyn Civic Center. In addition, the area will include a small plot extending halfway up Clark Street from Fulton Street toward Monroe Place and southward along Fulton to Clinton Street.

The project is reported to include 1) a 20-story apartment building, two blocks long, and containing 772 dwelling units; 2) a cluster of 5 low commercial buildings and 3) a landscaped terrace with underground garage. Monthly rentals are expected to average \$53 a room and 42 percent of the apartments would be two-room units. A local group has criticized the residential plan suggesting the need for cooperative apartments with larger units to accommodate families with children.

A special committee headed by the borough president recommended in June of this year a plan for a plot extending along Fulton Street from Montague Street north to a point beyond Poplar Street near the main approach to the Brooklyn Bridge. This involves a \$10 million commercial redevelopment of City-owned property at Fulton, Montague and Pierrepont Streets. The Brooklyn Savings Bank, if its bid for the property is successful, proposes to erect a 12-story building for the Savings Bank, the Bankers Trust Company and new offices for the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. The committee also recommended that the block bounded by Fulton, Pierrepont and Clinton be the site of a \$5 million apartment house of 15 stories.

#### Brooklyn Civic Center

Since 1945, the rehabilitation of Downtown Brooklyn under a program involving the City, the State and the Federal governments, the Port of New York Authority and non-public organizations has been progressing steadily. At least \$300 million will be expended on rejuvenating the East River water front from the Navy Yard to Atlantic Avenue and inland far enough to include most of this Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene community.

The focus of the program is the 58-acre site of the \$125 million Civic Center bounded by the Brooklyn Bridge approaches on the north, Jay Street on the east, Borough Hall on the South and Fulton Street on the West. Many ancient slum buildings have been replaced by the S. Parkes Cadman Plaza Park, Walt Whitman Park and additional blocks are marked for demolition.

The new \$18 million Supreme Court Building is on Adams Street, just north of Borough Hall. The Federal government has proposed a new court house north of the Federal Building and Brooklyn Post Office. A new Downtown Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library will be built at Fulton, Clinton and Tillary Streets. Many additional office, public and garage buildings are planned or under construction. The Long Island University, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and the New York City Community College are expanding their facilities.

On June 30, 1959 the Board of Education and the State University announced plans for joint campus facilities for the George Westinghouse Vocational High School and the N.Y.C. Community College. This will be located on a 3.5 acre site bounded by Jay, Tillary, Bridge and Johnson Streets, and will include a new college auditorium to be used by both schools, a heating plant for both, the high school, a college gymnasium, and a separate closed-circuit educational television studio for the high school.

A section of Lawrence Street will be closed and landscaped. The adjacent city block between Jay and Pearl Streets is reserved for college expansion. An existing annex of the high school (formerly P.S. 5) at Bridge and Tillary Streets will be remodeled and an addition constructed to form the main high school building.

## SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES

### A. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY<sup>1/</sup>

#### Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery Schools

##### Social agencies

1. Immaculate Conception Day Nursery, Inc.  
Farragut Houses  
32 Navy Street  
Preschool children and after-school care of children  
6-7 years.
2. Low Memorial Child Care Center  
South Brooklyn Neighborhood Houses  
62 Joralemon Street  
Preschool children
3. Willoughby-Fort Greene Child Care Center  
Fort Greene Houses  
90 St. Edwards Street  
Preschool children and after-school care of children  
6-9 years.

##### Other auspices

4. Daily School of Grace Church  
50 Grace Court  
Nursery school and kindergarten
5. Plymouth Day Care Unit  
Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims  
75 Hicks Street  
Nursery school
6. St. Joseph's College: Preschool Group  
245 Clinton Avenue  
Nursery school

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<sup>1/</sup> Includes specified services located in this community, although service is not necessarily limited to residents of the area and residents may be served by agencies, especially clinics, located elsewhere.



Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Brooklyn Music School  
126 St. Felix Street  
Offers quality instruction at low rates in music, drama and dance. Special training for the blind; scholarships for deserving young students.

2. Brooklyn Public Library  
The branch libraries conduct special programs for both adults and children either occasionally or on a regular weekly basis.

Montague Branch

197 Montague Street

In the 1958-59 year, this branch has sponsored a weekly film program for adults (in the fall), weekly sessions of the Henry George School of Economics, a Folk Song Program in November, a Story Hour for children in December.

Walt Whitman Branch

93 St. Edwards Street

Cooperates with activities of Fort Greene Houses.

3. Catholic Settlement Association of Brooklyn, Inc.: The Doctor White Memorial Catholic Settlement  
106 Gold Street  
Maintains a program to meet the spiritual, educational and cultural needs of children and adults living in the Navy Yard District. Activities include arts and crafts, manual training, domestic science, sewing, dancing, dramatics and other group work.

4. Education, Board of, City of New York: Bureau of Community Education

After-school Centers serve children of elementary and junior high school age from 3:00 to 5:30 p.m. on school days. Activities include painting, dramatics, woodworking, music, crafts, singing, dancing, quiet games, sports, trips and special events.

Evening Community Centers serve teenagers and adults from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m. from October to May on the evenings specified. Program consists of social activities, lounge programs, small group activities, and a variety of athletic, artistic and cultural activities.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Education, Board of, City of New York - continued

Full-time Community Centers: Centers operating in partnership with the New York City Youth Board as well as a few other centers, are on a full-time, twelve-month basis. They provide services similar to those described in the two programs above, except for more emphasis on small group activities and on guidance and referral services. These centers accept children from the Youth Board Referral Units and community agencies and also by direct application.

Brooklyn Technical High School: Evening Community Center  
29 Fort Greene Place

Open Tuesday through Friday evenings; swimming available.

P.S. 8: After-school Center  
37 Hicks Street

P.S. 20: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
Adelphi Street and Willoughby Avenue  
Evening center open Monday through Thursday

P.S. and J.H.S. 29: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
Henry and Kane Streets  
Evening center open Monday through Friday

P.S. 67: Full-time Community Center  
51-63 St. Edwards Street  
Evening center open Monday through Friday and afternoon program available 7 days a week (on Saturday and Sunday the hours are from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m.).

J.H.S. 265: Full-time Community Center  
101 Park Avenue  
Subsidized by the New York City Youth Board<sup>2/</sup>

5. Emmanuel Christian Center (Baptist Church Extension Society of Brooklyn and Queens)  
36 St. James Place  
After-school and evening program - hobby and recreational; mothers' groups; vacation church school

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<sup>2/</sup> The centers subsidized by the New York City Youth Board accept children from Referral Units, community agencies and also by direct application.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

6. Industrial Home for the Blind: I.H.B. Day Center  
43 Greene Avenue  
Recreation program for blind persons, 55 years of age and over, utilizing large number of selected seeing volunteers under professional leadership; program includes social dancing, dramatics, choral and instrumental music, radio construction and repair and other activities on the premises and in addition, outside facilities are used for bowling, fishing, swimming, hiking, horseback riding. The Club House has a fully equipped auditorium, game room, hobby shop, music room, etc. and lounge. Transportation by car provided by the Home in most cases. Open 11 months of year, 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. 2 days a week for each group.
7. Navy Yard Boys' Club, Inc.  
193 York Street  
Recreation for boys, 6-18 years, including athletics, vocational classes, music and dramatics.
8. Parks, Department of, City of New York<sup>3/</sup>  
  
Brooklyn War Memorial Recreation Center  
Cadman Plaza, Fulton and Orange Streets  
Facilities include auditorium, game room, arts and crafts room, woodworking shop. Recreation leadership.  
  
Commodore John Barry Park (also known as City Park) Playground  
Flushing Avenue and Navy Street  
Football field, baseball and softball diamonds; basketball, handball, paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts; ice skating, roller skating and roller hockey areas; dancing area, playground with wading pool.  
  
Fort Greene Park  
Myrtle to De Kalb Avenues, St. Edwards Street to Washington Park (Cumberland Street)  
  
Playground  
Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street  
Playground, children's garden, 6 tennis courts; ice skating, roller skating and roller hockey areas; recreation leadership.  
  
Playground  
De Kalb Avenue and Washington Park (Cumberland Street)  
Playground, outdoor dancing area, horseshoe pitching courts.

<sup>3/</sup> In describing its facilities, the Department uses the term "playground" to indicate these types of equipment: Large and kindergarten swings, large and kindergarten slides, seesaws, a pipe frame exercise unit, a sandbox, either a wading pool or shower spray and a comfort station.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

McLaughlin Park Playground<sup>4/</sup>

Bridge and Tillary Streets, Jay Street and Cathedral Place  
Playground with wading pool, field house with playrooms;  
basketball, volleyball, paddle tennis and shuffleboard  
courts; ice skating, roller skating and roller hockey  
areas, softball field, recreation room with equipment;  
recreation leadership.

Underwood Park Playground

Waverly and Washington Avenues, north of Lafayette Avenue  
Southwesterly section - for small children: sandpit, swings,  
slides and seesaws.  
Southeasterly section - for older children: jungle gym,  
slides and swings.  
Northerly section - comfort station, wading pool, quiet games  
area with tables and seats and a lawn area.  
Recreation leadership.

Playground adjacent to Brooklyn-Queens Expressway  
State Street near Willow Street  
Children's playground.

Playground adjacent to P.S. 20

Adelphi Street between Clermont and Willoughby Avenues  
Playground, basketball and handball courts. Recreation  
leadership.

Playground

Middagh Street and Upper Columbia Heights, also Middagh Street  
and Lower Columbia Heights  
Playground with wading pool, basketball court; recreation  
leadership.

9. Police Athletic League

Trinity Club

124 Pierrepont Street  
Boxing; Monday, Tuesday and Thursday from  
7:00 to 10:00 p.m.

Young Men's Christian Association, Navy Branch

167 Sands Street  
Boxing; Fridays 7:00 to 10 p.m., Saturdays 2:00 to 5 p.m.

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<sup>4/</sup> Temporarily closed for reconstruction.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

10. Salvation Army: Brooklyn Citadel Neighborhood Center  
321 Ashland Place  
Group activities for children, young people and adults - Girl Guards, Sunbeams, Boy Scouts; woodworking, craft classes, Home League (women's group). Facilities include auditorium, club room, craft shop, game room, gym, kitchen, library, lounge, music room, scout room.
11. South Brooklyn Neighborhood Houses, Inc.: Low Memorial House  
62 Joralemon Street  
Boys' and girls' clubs, adult groups, athletics, gym, dancing, dramatics, arts and crafts, table games, library, cooking and sewing classes, English classes, roof and outdoor playgrounds, summer play school. Group work services for teenagers subsidized by the New York City Youth Board.<sup>2/</sup>
12. Willoughby House Settlement, Inc.  
Operates community centers in two housing projects. Programs include clubs, athletics, dancing, music, art workshop, dramatics, classes in basic English, civic activities. Group work services for teenagers subsidized by the New York City Youth Board.<sup>2/</sup>  
  
Farragut Houses  
228 York Street  
  
Fort Greene Houses  
149 North Oxford Walk  
  
Willoughby-Fort Greene Senior Citizens Club  
149 North Oxford Walk  
Serves men and women, 60 years of age and over from the Fort Greene area; interracial, nonsectarian. All activities of the settlement are available. Meets daily from 1:00 to 3:00 p.m.; closed in September.
13. Young Men's Christian Association of Greater New York:  
Central Branch  
55 Hanson Place  
Program of individual and group sports, some outdoor activities, mass games, bowling, billiards and pool; group and general social activities, dancing, entertainments, special classes, forums, hobby groups and dramatics. Facilities include auditorium, gyms, club rooms, craft shop, game rooms, library, lounges, Scout room, swimming pool, recreation roof, chapel, cafeteria and dormitory.

### Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

14. Young Men's Christian Association; Navy Branch of the  
Armed Services Division of the National Board  
167 Sands Street  
Serves men of the armed services.

#### Other voluntary agencies

The Camp Fire Girls, the Girl Scouts, the Boy Scouts and the Public Schools Athletic League all serve this area, utilizing the facilities of schools, churches and social agencies. Catholic Youth Organization athletic programs for 8 to 21 year-olds exist in most Roman Catholic churches but the number of sports and age groups served vary from parish to parish; Young Adult programs (social) also exist in several parishes.

### Child Health Services

1. Brooklyn Hospital  
De Kalb Avenue and Ashland Place  
Well Baby clinic (for babies born in Hospital, only).
2. Health, Department of, City of New York  
Child Health Stations  
  
Fort Greene District Health Center  
295 Flatbush Avenue Extension  
  
Fort Greene Houses  
132 Carlton Avenue  
  
Red Hook-Gowanus District Health Center  
250 Baltic Street

### Mental Health Services<sup>5/</sup>

1. Brooklyn Association for Rehabilitation of Offenders, Inc.  
BARO Civic Center Clinic<sup>6/</sup>  
215 Montague Street  
For diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of offenders or predelinquent individuals over 16 who are in conflict with the law or who might lapse into delinquent behavior. Referrals from courts, district attorneys, correctional institutions, social agencies, physicians and self-referrals.
2. Brooklyn Hospital  
De Kalb Avenue and Ashland Place  
Psychiatric-psychosomatic clinic (R), Child Guidance Clinic (R from pediatric clinic).

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<sup>5/</sup> The designation (R) in clinic listings indicates a "Refer" clinic, that is, patient must be referred to this particular clinic from another clinic or unit of the hospital.

<sup>6/</sup> Also listed with borough-wide services in the Introduction.

Mental Health Services - continued

3. Brooklyn Juvenile Guidance Center, Inc.<sup>6/</sup>  
129 Montague Street  
A clinical service for the study and treatment of behavior and emotional problems of children of normal intelligence upon application by parents.
4. Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn: Adult Guidance Clinic<sup>6/</sup>  
191 Joralemon Street  
Mental hygiene and psychiatric service for youth and adults.
5. Coordinated Community Mental Health Clinics of Brooklyn, Inc.  
Brooklyn Neuro-psychiatric Clinic, Inc.<sup>6/</sup>  
Fort Greene District Health Center  
295 Flatbush Avenue Extension  
Psychiatric study and treatment for employed Brooklyn residents.
6. Cumberland Hospital, Department of Hospitals, City of New York  
39 Auburn Place  
Mental hygiene clinic for children and adults living in hospital's district.
7. Jewish Board of Guardians: Madeleine Borg Child Guidance Institute: Brooklyn Office<sup>6/</sup>  
66 Court Street  
Child guidance treatment services to children presenting personality problems and to their parents through individual or group treatment. Accepts children 4-16 years of age.
8. St. Charles Child Guidance Clinic<sup>6/</sup>  
191 Joralemon Street  
Diagnostic and treatment clinic for children of normal intelligence, 5-18 years of age, with maladjustment problems.

Other Clinics<sup>5/</sup>Hospital<sup>7/</sup> clinics

1. Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital  
29 Greene Avenue  
Allergy (R), dental (R); ear, nose and throat; eye.

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<sup>7/</sup> A complete list of public and voluntary hospitals in Brooklyn is included in the list of borough-wide services contained in the Introduction.

Other Clinics - continued

## 2. Brooklyn Hospital

De Kalb Avenue and Ashland Place

Allergy (R), arthritis (R), cardiac (R), chest (R), dental, dermatology, diabetic (R); ear, nose and throat; endocrine (thyroid), eye (R), gastroenterological (R), genitourinary, gynecology, hematology (R), medical, neurology (R), orthopedic, pediatric, physical therapy, plastic surgery, prenatal, rectal, surgical, vascular (R), venereal diseases.

3. Cumberland Hospital, Department of Hospitals, City of New York  
39 Auburn Place

Arthritis, cardiac, dental (extractions, oral surgery), dermatology, diabetic (R); ear, nose and throat; eye (R), gastroenterological (R), genitourinary, gynecology (R), medical, pediatric (newborn to 6 months, follow-up), physical therapy (R), surgical.

## 4. St. Charles Hospital; Orthopedic Clinic

(Hospital located in Port Jefferson, Long Island)

277 Hicks Street

Pediatric (R), physical therapy.

Clinics under other auspices

Health, Department of, City of New York

Fort Greene District Health Center (Serves residents of Health Areas 10, 11 and 12)

295 Flatbush Avenue Extension

Antirabic, eye and dental (for children referred by school doctor or nurse), tuberculosis, venereal diseases.

Red Hook-Gowanus District Health Center (Serves residents of Health Area 23)

250 Baltic Street

Cardiac (for children referred by school doctor or nurse or private physician), eye and dental (for children referred by school doctor or nurse), nutrition, tuberculosis.

Dental clinics for children at the following schools:

P.S. 5, 122 Tillary Street

P.S. 8, 37 Hicks Street

P.S. 12, 225 Adelphi Street

P.S. 67, 51-63 St. Edwards Street



## B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES<sup>8/</sup>

### Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services<sup>9/</sup>

#### 1. New York City Youth Board

Three of the four health areas in this community are in Youth Board special areas. The Bedford-Stuyvesant Area includes Health Areas 11 and 12 and the South Brooklyn Area takes in Health Area 23.

#### Bedford-Stuyvesant Referral Unit

1193 Dean Street

Serves children and young people 5-21 years of age residing in the Bedford-Stuyvesant Area, referred through schools and other community agencies, and also by direct application - diagnoses their need for service and makes appropriate referrals to treatment resources.

#### South Brooklyn Referral Unit

P.S. 10, 511 Seventh Avenue

Same as above for children residing in South Brooklyn Area.

The voluntary treatment services<sup>10/</sup> in contract with the Youth Board in these areas are as follows:

The Big Sisters: Brooklyn Office

Brooklyn Bureau of Social Service and Children's Aid

Society: Family Service and Children's Division

Brooklyn Juvenile Guidance Center, Inc.

Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn: Brooklyn District Office

Italian Board of Guardians, Inc.

Jewish Board of Guardians: Brooklyn Office

Jewish Family Service: Brooklyn Consultation Center

Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn: Division of Pediatric Psychiatry: Child Guidance Clinic

Salvation Army: Family Service Bureau: Brooklyn District Office

Youth Counsel Bureau: Brooklyn Office

#### Council of Social and Athletic Clubs

Bedford-Stuyvesant Unit, 1243 Bedford Avenue

South Brooklyn Unit, Municipal Building

Joralemon and Court Streets

Provides social services to selected unaffiliated street clubs in their respective areas.

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<sup>8/</sup> This list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

<sup>9/</sup> Other agencies offering similar services which have one office serving the entire borough are listed in the introductory section.

<sup>10/</sup> These agencies all have one office serving the entire borough (see footnote 9).

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services - continued

2. Police Department, City of New York: Juvenile Aid Bureau  
Precinct 79 Station House  
627 Gates Avenue  
Serves all youth under 21 years of age and provides  
rehabilitative social treatment for juvenile delinquents.

3. Welfare, Department of, City of New York  
This community is served by two district offices of the  
Department at the following locations:

Williamsburg Welfare Center (serves residents of Health Areas  
23, 10, 11 and that part of 12 that lies west of Cumberland  
Street)  
749 Atlantic Avenue

Fort Greene Welfare Center (serves residents of Health Area 12  
who live east of Cumberland Street).

147 Prince Street

Public assistance, medical and dental care and employment  
counseling and placement services for clients; homemaker  
service for families with children when mother is incapacitated  
and part-time service for incapacitated adults on  
public assistance.

SECTION III PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Elementary and Junior High

A. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1. Public School 5  
122 Tillary Street
2. Public School 7 (Annex of Public School 287)  
141 York Street near Bridge Street
3. Public School 8  
37 Hicks Street
4. Public School 12  
123 Adelphi Street
5. Public School 20  
225 Adelphi Street
6. Public School and Junior High School 29  
425 Henry Street
7. Public School 67  
51 St. Edwards Street
8. Junior High School 265  
101 Park Avenue
9. Public School 287  
46-57 Navy Street

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Roman Catholic

1. Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Parish School  
67 Middagh Street
2. Queen of all Saints Parish School  
315 Clinton Avenue
3. Sacred Heart Parish School  
26 Clermont Avenue
4. St. Charles Borromeo Parish School  
31 Sidney Place
5. St. James Parish School  
246 Jay Street
6. St. Paul Parish School  
235 Clinton Street

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLESA. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHESAssemblies of God

1. Christian Church, Inc.  
184 Navy Street
2. Iglesia Antioquia  
201 Clinton Street
3. Iglesia De Dios Pentecostal  
160 Fulton Street
4. Iglesia Juan 3:16 De Brooklyn  
127 Carlton Avenue

Baptist

5. Emmanuel Baptist Church  
279 Lafayette Avenue
6. St. Felix Baptist Church  
21 St. Felix Street

Congregational Christian

7. Cadman Memorial Church  
350 Clinton Avenue
8. Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims  
57 Orange Street

Lutheran

9. Danish Seamen's Church  
102 Willow Street
10. St. Luke Lutheran Church (UL)  
259 Washington Avenue
11. Zion German Lutheran Church (UL)  
125-131 Henry Street

Presbyterian

12. First Presbyterian Church  
124 Henry Street

A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES - continued

Presbyterian - continued

13. Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church  
85 South Oxford Street
14. Spencer Memorial Presbyterian Church  
99 Clinton Street

Protestant Episcopal

15. Church of St. Michael and St. Mark  
230 Adelphi Street
16. Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights  
50 Grace Court
17. St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church  
131 Clinton Street

Other

18. Brooklyn Bridge Rescue Mission (Nondenominational)  
121 Fulton Street
19. The Church of the Neighbor, New Church (Swedenborgian)  
108 Clark Street
20. Church of the Open Door (Interdenominational)  
201 Gold Street
21. Church of the Savior (Unitarian)  
50 Monroe Place
22. Hanson Place Central Methodist Church  
144 St. Felix Street
23. Meeting House, Religious Society of Friends  
265 Lafayette Avenue
24. Mt. Zion Holy Church (Unclassified)  
31 St. Felix Street
25. The People's Mission (Gospel Mission)  
246 Myrtle Avenue
26. Saint Constantine Greek Orthodox Church  
64 Schermerhorn Street

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

1. Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary R. C. Church  
64 Middagh Street
2. Our Lady of Lebanon (Maronite), R. C. Church  
113 Remsen Street
3. Our Lady of Pilar Mission Chapel of St. Peter's R. C. Church  
158 Fulton Street
4. Queen of All Saints R. C. Church  
300 Vanderbilt Avenue
5. Sacred Heart R. C. Church  
41 Adelphi Street
6. St. Ann R. C. Church  
251 Front Street
7. St. Boniface R. C. Church  
109 Willoughby Street
8. St. Charles Borromeo R. C. Church  
21 Sidney Place
9. St. George R. C. Church (Lithuanian)  
207 York Street
10. St. James Pro-Cathedral  
250 Cathedral Place
11. St. John Chapel of Queen of All Saints  
264 Cumberland Street
12. St. Michael Archangel and St. Edward R.C. Church (Italian)  
108 St. Edwards Street
13. St. Paul's R. C. Church  
234 Congress Street
14. The Virgin Mary (Byzantine Greek Melchite)  
134 Amity Street

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

Jewish Center of Ft. Greene (Orthodox)  
Clermont and Willoughby Avenue

D. OTHER

Islamic Mission of America  
143 State Street

BEDFORD-STUYVESANTSECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITYBoundaries and land use

The Bedford-Stuyvesant community, as defined here, now has more residents than any other Brooklyn community and has held this leading position since 1930. The land area is a triangular wedge extending from the Ft. Greene area to a narrow point at the junction of East New York Avenue and Broadway. The northern boundary which divides this community from Williamsburg runs from Clinton Avenue across Flushing Avenue to Bedford Avenue, then north on Heyward Street to Marcy Avenue, south on Marcy to Floyd, and then across Floyd and Stockton Streets to Broadway which forms the boundary separating this area from Bushwick-Ridgewood and East New York. The dividing lines from the Ft. Greene, Crown Heights and Brownsville areas are irregular, following for the most part Clinton, Grand, Washington, and Atlantic Avenues to meet East New York Avenue and thence to Broadway. The eleven health areas which form this community are 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 30, 31, 36 and 37.

In the 1920's, and in previous years, much of the downtown or Bedford section of this community was a prosperous, home-owning, middle-class neighborhood, with some large houses set in gardens and many one-family brownstone or whitestone houses of the three or four floor and street-level basement type. The uptown or Stuyvesant section contained more modest homes. In the first two decades of the nineteenth century, much of the inexpensive housing was found in the flats over the stores along the main business streets - Fulton Street, Atlantic Avenue, and Gates, Sumner and Myrtle Avenues. But even by 1940 the area, particularly in the uptown or Stuyvesant Heights section, had deteriorated considerably, with slum neighborhoods comparable with the worst sections of Harlem.

At present, three public housing projects - all low-rent - are in operation; a fourth project has been in the planning stage for two years and two new projects were approved by the City Planning Commission in the spring of 1959. All three are proposed as Federally-sponsored housing.

In land size, Bedford-Stuyvesant ranks seventh among the communities extending over 2,359 acres. The streets, however, cover a total of 981 acres, leaving 1,378 for residential, industrial, commercial and other community purposes.

Land use: According to the land use survey of 1955-56, about 61 acres, or 4 percent, of the available 1,378 acres were vacant. The small parks - Callahan-Kelly and Tompkins - and outdoor playgrounds took up only some 50 acres, or a little less than 4 percent of the total. The many schools and churches, two homes for the aged, and one residence hall, in addition to police and fire facilities and other public or private institutional buildings, absorbed 91 acres, nearly 7 percent of the land. Transportation facilities, including the Long Island Railroad tracks accounted for 25 acres - not quite 2 percent.



In spite of this community's residential character, commercial and industrial enterprises utilized some 217 acres or almost 16 percent of the area. In only four communities were more acres devoted to these purposes and in only five was a greater proportion of the total acreage so used. Light industries accounted for 68 acres or 31 percent of the 217 acres and heavy industries for 56 acres or 26 percent. Automobile storage and services covered just under 20 percent and warehouses, 7 percent of the total. Thus, 16 percent or about 35 acres were left for retail stores, offices and other commercial uses.

Most of the 124 industrial acres are in the section adjacent to Williamsburg between Marcy and Clinton Avenues (H.A. 13 and 14). Another 19.6 acres are in the tip of the triangle between East New York and Brownsville (H.A. 36 and 37). An example of one recent development in Health Area 14 is found in the announcement in March 1959 that the Mergenthaler Linotype Company sold its plant of 10 buildings near the Navy Yard for conversion into an industrial center.<sup>1/</sup> Hoda Corporation, buyers, will rent more than 550,000 square feet.

Some 934 acres - over two-thirds (67.7 percent) of the land area exclusive of streets - are devoted to residences. This ranks the community fifth in this respect. Nearly half (49.7 percent) of this residential acreage is occupied by multi-family dwellings - that is buildings accommodating three or more families. Another 39 percent of the acres are covered by homes classified as two-family dwellings. There have been some indications that, in fact, some of the dwellings classified as one- or two-family homes actually house more families.

In any event, the population density is fairly high; based on the 1957 population the average number of persons per residential acre is 271. On this score, Bedford-Stuyvesant ranks fifth among the twenty communities. The density is higher in Williamsburg, Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene, Brownsville, and South Brooklyn-Red Hook.

#### Population size

This largest of the Brooklyn communities had 253,015 residents according to the Special Census of 1957 or 9.7 percent of the borough population. Since this is the type of area which the Bureau of the Census finds most difficult to enumerate completely, it is quite possible that the population exceeds the census count by one to two percent despite the special efforts to cover such neighborhoods.

Since it ranks fifth in residential acreage and fifth in population density and has always been a neighborhood of homes, it is natural that Bedford-Stuyvesant has led the other communities in size of population for decades. Another factor contributing to the size of the population is that it became the crowded center of the borough's growing Negro population.

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<sup>1/</sup> Highlights, N.Y.C. Department of Commerce and Public Events, March 1959.

In 1950 the population of 269,588 constituted 9.8 percent of the borough total, a proportion almost identical with the 1957 figure although the seven years had brought a decrease of 6.1 percent. The previous decade, on the other hand, had brought an increase of 13,200 residents or 5.1 percent from the 1940 population of 256,388. Between 1930 and 1940 the number of residents had risen but by only 3,200 or 1.3 percent.

### Cultural groups

The name "Bedford-Stuyvesant" is often associated with an area assumed to be almost completely populated by Negroes. As the 1950 and 1957 census data given below reveal, the community as defined here had not become exclusively Negro even by 1957. In 1930, the 31,215 Negro residents formed only about 12 percent of the total population; by 1940 the Negro group had risen to 65,166 or 25 percent of the larger number of persons living in the area. The Negro proportion in 1950 was 51 percent and in 1957 almost two-thirds of the total.

The popular impression probably derives from the composition of the population within a more limited section usually meant by the term "Bedford-Stuyvesant" - Health Areas 13, 20, 21, 28, 30 and 36. This section extends from Washington to Ralph Avenues and from Lafayette to Atlantic Avenues. These are the health areas where Negroes now greatly outnumber the whites. In 1930 they formed 20 percent of the population in the section but had become 41 percent by 1940, 83 percent by 1950, and 91 percent by 1957.

The period of greatest growth in the Negro portion of the entire community under consideration was the decade between 1940 and 1950. Nearly 34,000 were added to the area between 1930 and 1940, an increase of 109 percent but from 1940 to 1950 72,270 were added, a percentage rise of 111. By this time the Negro colony was moving outward, into the adjacent areas - Crown Heights and Brownsville. The next seven years brought another rise but a rise of smaller magnitude - 28,777 in number or 21 percent.

The extent to which Brooklyn Negroes concentrated in Bedford-Stuyvesant from 1930 through 1950 but began to disperse after 1950 is revealed by these percentages: In 1930, this community contained 45 percent of all the Negroes in Brooklyn, in 1940, 61 percent, in 1950, 66 percent but in 1957, only 54 percent. Perhaps the dispersal began for sheer lack of additional living space in the area but at least two other factors probably contributed to the movement: the availability of public housing in other neighborhoods to the low-income families and the desire for, and ability to pay for, better housing in less crowded areas among the higher-income families.

1950 Census: White residents were found in every health area at the time of the census; only Health Areas 20 and 28 had fewer than 5,000 white residents and the whites were predominant in the areas adjacent to Williamsburg (H.A. 14, 18 and 19), and in Health Areas 31 and 37 which are adjacent to Bushwick and East New York. The small Puerto Rican group lived chiefly in the section adjoining Williamsburg - 69 percent were in Health Areas 14, 18 and 19.

Population of Bedford-Stuyvesant,  
by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	269,588	100.0
Continental native white	97,596	36.2
Foreign-born white	29,780	11.0
Puerto Rican	4,769	1.8
Negro	136,834	50.8
Other nonwhite races	609	0.2

The leading nationality group among the foreign-born whites was the Italian - 38 percent of this group. They lived chiefly in the downtown sections near Ft. Greene and Williamsburg and the uptown neighborhoods adjacent to Bushwick or East New York. The country of origin second in importance was Russia with 18.6 percent of the total, but if all the middle and eastern European countries are combined, they account for 44 percent; almost three-fifths of the natives of these countries lived in Health Areas 18 and 19. It is possible that a substantial proportion of the group from eastern Europe - and their families - were Jewish. The analysis of deaths among the white population during 1954 by the place of burial indicates that about one-fifth of the certificates issued for persons 25 years old or older were for Jewish cemeteries.

1957 Census: As noted earlier, the Negro community had grown to about two-thirds of the population in this community by 1957. Although the data from the Special Census classify 34 percent of the residents as white, most of the Puerto Ricans are included in the count.

Population of Bedford-Stuyvesant,  
by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	253,015	100.0
White	86,473	34.2
Negro	166,213	65.7
Other nonwhite races	329	0.1

The public and parochial school data indicate that about 15.6 percent of the Puerto Ricans in Brooklyn live in this Bedford-Stuyvesant community. If this assumption is valid, the estimate of the community's Puerto Rican population in 1957 is from about 23,400 to 24,900, a five-fold increase over 1950.<sup>2/</sup>

The acceptance of the maximum estimate of 24,900 greatly modifies the picture presented by the 1957 Census.<sup>3/</sup> Adjusting the census count to show the Puerto Rican group separately, indicates that the white population had been reduced to about 62,690, a drop of about 51 percent from 1950. Even though the Puerto Rican estimate may be in error by 10 percent, it is apparent that the cultural composition of this community is markedly more diverse than in 1950. The adjusted data give this distribution for 1957: White - 24.8 percent; Negro - 65.3 percent; Puerto Rican - 9.8 percent; and nonwhite other than Negro - 0.1 percent.

The churches located within Bedford-Stuyvesant offer a strong presumption that the religious diversity exceeds that found in any other portion of Brooklyn. The Protestant churches - 121 of sufficient permanence to be found in the Protestant church directory - include not only 17 or 18 recognized denominations but many other independent and unclassified groups. (See Section IV) In addition, there are 14 Roman Catholic churches and 17 Jewish synagogues or temples. The parochial schools include: 10 Roman Catholic, two Jewish schools and one Seventh Day Adventist school.

Birth statistics: With due allowance for the differences in age composition and birth rates, the analysis of live births by ethnic groups supports the moderate growth in the Negro population and the pronounced rise in the Puerto Rican component in this area. The nonwhite births rose from 4,539 in 1952 to 5,764 in 1957 and to 6,063 in 1958. These represented 64.6 percent of the total of 7,026 births in 1952, 75.1 percent of the 7,674 births during 1957 and 77.4 percent of the 7,831 births in 1958.

The number of children born to mothers of Puerto Rican origin, on the other hand, rose from 291 or 4 percent of the 1952 total to 870 births in 1957 and 857 in 1958; in the two recent years they amounted to 11.3 and 10.9 percent of all births. Possibly the decrease of over 58 percent in the white births from 1952 to 1958 reflects not only the out-migration of white

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<sup>2/</sup> The school data are far from satisfactory as a basis for estimating residents in this community. The schools located in the area are part of four different school districts; crowded schools and irregular community boundaries suggest more interchange of children with adjacent areas than in some neighborhoods. The birth data for 1957 (Table 4), however, show that 15 percent of Brooklyn's 1957 Puerto Rican births were to residents of this community. The estimate used, therefore, seems reasonable.

<sup>3/</sup> About 95 percent of the Puerto Rican births in this community are classified as white; therefore, 95 percent of the 24,900 are assumed to be white.

residents but the departure of younger white families.<sup>4/</sup> The 2,196 births to white mothers in 1952 constituted 31.3 percent of the total. By 1957 the white percentage was only 13.6 and during 1958 the 911 births were 11.6 percent of all births.

School data: In September 1957, the approximate ethnic census taken by the Board of Education in the public elementary and junior high schools located within the rather artificial boundary lines of Bedford-Stuyvesant provides this distribution of the children on the register: Negro - 74.8 percent; Puerto Rican - 14.5 percent; all other children - 10.7 percent. The following year - October 1958 - the 33,510 children registered were divided as follows: Negro - 76.3; Puerto Rican - 14.8; and other - 8.9 percent.

As noted previously, it is especially difficult to judge to what extent the public school data reflect the ethnic distribution of school-age children in this community; the rise in the number of children 6-13 years of age with its consequent overcrowding of schools, the four school districts involved and the rezoning of neighborhoods, may well mean considerable interchange of students among the "communities" established for this report.

The part played by the parochial schools in this community is also difficult to evaluate. Data from the School Health Services are available on the registration in September 1958 at the 10 Catholic parish schools, the Seventh Day Adventist school and one of the two Jewish schools located in the area. The approximate enrolment was 7,542. Since the non-Catholic schools probably draw their students from a fairly wide area, while the Catholic schools serve specific parishes, it may be well to limit comparison to public and Catholic parish schools. The 7,088 students at the Catholic parochial schools constituted 17.5 percent of the combined enrolment of 40,598.

The cultural distribution in the parochial schools is not known. The Diocesan authorities report that several Catholic schools register a large number of Negro children and the special census taken of children from Spanish-speaking families in June 1959 shows about 780 in these parish schools, about 11 percent of the total. When the Puerto Rican children in public and Catholic schools are totaled (5,742) they form 14 percent of the combined total enrolment.

#### Age groups

Bedford-Stuyvesant is one of the four Brooklyn communities which might be called "youthful" on the grounds that more than half the residents

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<sup>4/</sup> The median age for "whites" is not particularly high; the range for the eleven health areas was from 28.1 to 40.7 years in 1957 but the age distribution must have been affected to some extent by the inclusion of the comparatively youthful Puerto Ricans. The median age for nonwhites was 14.9 in H.A. 14 but ranged from 25.0 to 31.1 elsewhere, with the median being below 30 years in 7 of the areas.

in 1957 were under 30 years of age. In this community children and youth accounted for 35 percent of the population in comparison with the borough-wide percentage of 31. On this score, Bedford-Stuyvesant ranks fourth among the communities; in Canarsie, South Brooklyn-Red Hook and Williamsburg the child and youth population is proportionately larger, with Canarsie having the highest rank - and the others in the order named. The ranking is identical when the proportion of children under 14 years of age is the criterion.

Bedford-Stuyvesant, since it is the most populous as well as one of the more youthful areas, has more children under 14 years of age living within its borders than any other Brooklyn community - a total of 69,085 in 1957 or 11.4 percent of the borough total of 606,564 (Tables 7 and 7a). In 1950, 10.6 percent of the Brooklyn children under 14 years of age lived in Bedford-Stuyvesant (Table 8a). In the seven years from 1950 to 1957, the number of children under 6 years old rose by 6 percent and the 6-13 year-olds by 19 percent, although the borough figures show a decrease of 4.6 percent in pre-school children and an increase of only 12.5 percent in school-age children.

<u>Population of Bedford-Stuyvesant, by age group: 1950 and 1957</u>					
<u>Age group</u>	<u>1950 Census</u>		<u>1957 Census</u>		<u>Percent change</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	
All ages	269,588	100.0	253,015	100.0	- 6.1
Under 6 years	31,862	11.8	33,801	13.3	6.1
6-13 years	29,654	11.0	35,284	13.9	19.0
14-19 years	21,348	7.9	19,637	7.8	- 8.0
20-24 years	24,004	8.9	18,709	7.4	-22.1
25-29 years	28,413	10.5	21,720	8.6	-23.6
30-44 years	67,580	25.1	64,283	25.4	- 4.9
45-64 years	49,938	18.5	45,002	17.8	- 9.9
65 years and over	16,789	6.2	14,579	5.8	-13.2

This community also contains more teen-agers (14-19 years) than any other - over 19,600 or 9.8 percent of the Brooklyn total. The number of boys and girls in this age group, however, was below the 1950 count when 10.4 percent of the borough's adolescents lived in Bedford-Stuyvesant.

Despite the decrease in the number of young adults from 1950 to 1957, the proportion of this community's population from 20 through 29 years old is higher than in any other community - 16 percent. Bedford-Stuyvesant also leads the other neighborhoods in the percent (25.4) of its inhabitants in 1957 who were 30 through 44 years old. Conversely, its comparatively youthful population is indicated by the fact that only 17.8 percent of the residents were in the middle-aged group (45-64 years) and a mere 5.8 percent in the 65 years and over group. No other community had so small a proportion of its population in the "aged" category, although Canarsie - an area currently developing, with a "young" population - is a close competitor with 5.9 percent in the oldest group.

Sex distribution: Girls and women outnumbered the boys and men in every age group except the youngest in both 1950 and 1957. And the female predominance was somewhat greater in the latter year except among those 65 years old or older. Although an excess of females is today a usual experience except among children, the ratio of males to females is lower in this part of Brooklyn than in the borough as a whole, and the ratio is particularly low among the young adults and, to a lesser extent, for the teen-age group. This excess of women seems to be fairly characteristic of neighborhoods with a heavy Negro population. Women also outnumber men in Central Harlem for example. The data on family groups in 1950 are significant in this connection.

Population of Bedford-Stuyvesant, by age group and sex,  
and ratio of males to females: 1950 and 1957

Age group	1950 Census			1957 Census		
	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Male	Female	Males per 100 females
All ages	126,614	142,974	88.6	117,526	135,489	86.7
Under 6 years	16,089	15,773	102.0	17,096	16,705	102.3
6-13 years	14,739	14,915	98.8	17,524	17,760	98.7
14-19 years	10,038	11,310	88.8	9,038	10,599	85.3
20-24 years	10,376	13,628	76.1	7,741	10,968	70.6
25-29 years	12,932	15,481	83.5	9,479	12,241	77.4
30-44 years	31,209	36,371	85.8	29,016	35,267	82.3
45-64 years	23,921	26,017	91.9	21,251	23,751	89.5
65 years and over	7,310	9,479	77.1	6,381	8,198	77.8

Other population characteristics: 1950

The apparent replacement of a substantial proportion of the 1950 white residents by persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage, in addition to whatever other population movements there may have been, may well have considerably modified the characteristics discovered by the Census of 1950 and briefly summarized in the subsequent paragraphs.

Economic status: The family income level during 1949, measured in the median incomes for the individual health areas, was well below the borough-wide median income of \$3,447. The lowest median - \$2,338 - was found in Health Area 28 (from Bedford to Throop Avenues and from Atlantic Avenue to Monroe Street) where almost 90 percent of the residents were Negro. In fact, the family income level in this area was the lowest in Brooklyn; three-fourths of the families received less than \$3,000 in 1949. The highest median was only \$3,120 found in Health Area 18 populated chiefly by whites although it had more Puerto Ricans than any other health area in this community. Only two other health areas had medians as high as \$3,000: the two (H.A. 31 and 37) areas adjacent to Bushwick and East New York where the whites predominated. The range in the other seven areas was from \$2,426 to \$2,950.

Among the 118 health areas in Brooklyn, only 27 had median family incomes under \$3,000. In South Brooklyn-Red Hook, the medians for 4 out of 5 health areas were below \$3,000; in Williamsburg 5 of the 8 areas and in Brownsville 4 of the 9 areas had similar medians. The other 6 areas included one area in Crown Heights adjacent to Bedford-Stuyvesant.

The median income of persons 14 years old or older living alone or with unrelated persons was above the borough-wide average of \$1,280 in 4 health areas - 13, 20, 28 and 30. These medians varied from \$1,297 to \$1,360. In the other areas, the range was from \$871 to \$1,129.

Educational level: The medians based on years of formal schooling completed by adults (25 years old and over) show greater variation for the nonwhites than the whites; the nonwhite median was as low as 7.1 and 7.5 years in Health Areas 19 and 18; but in Health Areas 30 and 31, the median was 9.1 years and in Health Area 14, 10.1 years. The median years of school completed by whites ranged from 8.3 to 8.8 years in 10 health areas and was 9.1 years in Health Area 28.

Family groups: In 1950, approximately 90 percent of the residents lived in the 69,815 family groups. Some 25,110 lived alone or with persons not related to them and 801 were guests of institutions or nursing homes, or in boarding homes for the aged classified in the census as institutions. About 95 percent of the residents lived in ordinary dwelling units - house-keeping apartments or houses - but 12,705 or 4.7 percent lived in hotels, rooming or boarding houses or such residences as the Bedford Branch of the YMCA.

The 69,815 family groups included 56,790 in which there was a married couple but over 13,000 or 18.7 percent were composed of other related persons - one parent with young or adult children, sisters and/or brothers, etc. This group would include "broken" families but obviously not all qualify under the usual meaning of that term. An indication of the number of married women separated from their spouses by agreement or by the husband's military service or employment elsewhere can be derived from the relation of married couples to married women. In this community, the count of married women exceeded the number of married couples by almost 11,600.

#### Assistance and health data

Public assistance: Since a public assistance case may consist of one person or of a family the relation of the assistance "cases" living in the community in March 1959 to the 1957 population is a crude device. Bedford-Stuyvesant with 9.7 percent of the 1957 Brooklyn population was the home of 9,825 cases or almost 23 percent of all Brooklyn's cases on assistance of any type on March 2, 1959. This is a rough measurement but the concentration of cases in the area is pretty fair evidence of unusual need.

The "home relief" cases (persons or families) included in the total numbered 1,339 or about one-fourth of all such cases in the borough. The 4,704 families receiving aid to dependent children constituted some 30 percent of the borough total, evidence of incomplete families.



Health indices: During 1957 the 294 infant deaths and 7,674 live births give a composite infant mortality rate for the community of 38.3 per 1,000. This is high in relation to the borough-wide rate of 25.2. Two of the eleven health areas had rates lower than the borough's - 17.2 and 19.7 in Health Areas 18 and 37. In 5 areas the rates ranged from 30.3 to 39.5 and in 4 others, from 40.4 in Health Area 20 to 52.5 per 1,000 births in Health Area 13.

The venereal disease rates based on cases newly reported during 1957 were extremely high in 6 of the health areas. In comparison with a borough rate of 308.4 per 100,000 population, the rates in Health Areas 13, 20, 21, 28, 30 and 36 varied from 1,236.8 to 2,807.4. In Health Area 37, the rate was only 288.9 but in the other four areas the rates were from 588.2 to 800.9.

The tuberculosis prevalence rates in this community were also above the borough rates of 1.20 and 0.98 per 1,000 of the 1957 population, based on active cases on the register on December 31, 1956 and December 31, 1958. For Bedford-Stuyvesant the composite rate for 1956 was 2.89 and for 1958, 2.30 per 1,000.

#### Delinquency rates

The New York City Youth Board's special area "Bedford-Stuyvesant" includes all the health areas in this community except Health Area 14 and that is in the Youth Board's "Williamsburg" area. In 1951 when the Brooklyn rate was only 14.7 per 1,000 of the 1950 population 6-20 years of age, the rates in this community ranged from a low of 17.4 (H.A. 14) to a high of 43.6 (H.A. 21). In 1957 the borough rate based on the April 1957 population was 33.4 per 1,000 children and youth. But the rates in these areas were notably higher in most instances. In Health Areas 14, 18, 19, 30 and 37 the rates varied from 46.4 to 63.6. The rates for Health Areas 20, 21, 28 and 31 were all similar - from 73.4 to 74.9 per 1,000. In Health Area 36, the 1957 rate was 89.8 and in Health Area 13, 106.7. The 1958 rates, based on the same 1957 population, were higher in every instance; the range was from 65.8 to 119.0 per 1,000 children and youth.

#### Housing

The Census of Housing enumerated 74,849 dwelling units in 1950 but, according to the annual survey made for the City Planning Department, a gradual downward movement had brought the count down to 74,095 by 1957-58. Two public housing projects with a total of 1,296 units were opened in the interval but these developments may have contributed to the net reduction of about 1 percent. Between 1950 and 1955-56, demolition accounted for over 600 units; possibly some units were added by conversion of one- or two-family houses to three- or four-family dwellings.

The land use survey of 1955-56 probably included the 1,296 units in Brevoort Houses and Albany Houses II.<sup>5/</sup> At that time, one-family homes accounted for 11.5 percent of the residential acres, two-family houses for 38.8 percent and multi-family dwellings for 49.7 percent. Most of the buildings housing three or more families were the walk-up type. The elevator-equipped apartment houses listed as covering only 51 acres or 5.5 percent of the residential space appear to be limited to the three public projects whose combined acreage is about that size.

Characteristics in 1950: Since the net change in dwelling units was small, the characteristics revealed by the 1950 Census may still describe much of the housing now in use. It must be remembered, however, that the construction of two public housing projects demolished some of the 1950 housing and substituted new units, that conversion may have added to rented homes and that some deterioration probably has taken place.

In 1950, 73,678 of the 74,849 units were occupied; owners lived in 12,509 units - 17 percent of the total occupied. Some 29 percent of the dwelling units were in one- or two-family houses. About 8 percent of the occupied units were classified as overcrowded. Only Coney Island had a larger proportion in this category. Some 19 percent of the units were considered to be substandard. No other community had such a high proportion so described but the percentage was very similar in Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene and in Coney Island.

Public housing: The three low-rent projects currently in operation provide a total of 3,013 homes which house about 11,900 persons. The list is as follows:

1. Albany Houses II - State project

1440 Bergen Street (H.A. 36)  
 Site: Troy to Albany Avenues  
       Bergen Street to Albany Houses I  
 Completed January 1957; first tenants December 1956  
 Dwelling units - 400; estimated population - 1,533;  
       persons per acre - 311; 3 buildings of 13-14 stories  
 Average monthly rent per room on January 1, 1959 - \$12.78

2. Brevoort Houses - Federal project

1880 Pacific Street (H.A. 30 and 36)  
 Site: Bainbridge to Fulton Streets  
       Ralph to Patchen Avenues  
 Completed - August 1955; first tenants August 1954  
 Dwelling units - 896; estimated population - 3,395;  
       persons per acre - 194; 13 buildings of 7 stories  
 Average monthly rent per room January 1, 1959 - \$11.52

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<sup>5/</sup> The original Albany Houses is just across a health area line in the community called Crown Heights.

### 3. Marcy Houses - State project

648 Park Avenue (H.A. 14)  
Site: Myrtle to Flushing Avenues  
Marcy to Nostrand Avenues  
Completed January 1949  
Dwelling units - 1,717; estimated population - 6,980;  
persons per acre - 245; 27 buildings of 6 stories  
Average monthly rent per room January 1, 1959 - \$11.65

The Housing Authority has this additional project in the planning stage:

### Lafayette Houses - Federal project

Site: Classon to Franklin Avenues  
Lafayette to De Kalb Avenues  
Dwelling units - 875

Two additional Federally-financed projects were approved by the City Planning Commission in April 1959. The site of the De Kalb-Lewis Avenue area is reportedly occupied in part by two-three- and four-story, walk-up, multiple dwellings but some of the land is vacant. The available information is given below:

### 1. De Kalb-Lewis Avenue Area - Federal project

Site: Sumner and Stuyvesant Avenues  
Pulaski Street and 2 blocks on De Kalb Avenue,  
plus the eastern third of the block bounded by  
Sumner, De Kalb, and Lewis Avenues and Kosciuszko  
Street; acres - 7.92 (H.A. 19)  
Dwelling units - 750; the buildings not to exceed  
14 stories and to cover 18-19 percent of land

### 2. Troy-Dean Street Area - Federal project

Site: Part of the block bounded by Dean and Bergen  
Streets, Troy and Schenectady Avenues;  
acres - 1.25 (H.A. 36)  
Dwelling units - 115; 10-story buildings to cover  
20 percent of land

## SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES

### A. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY<sup>1/</sup>

#### Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery Schools

##### Social agencies

1. Brevoort Children's Center  
(Operated by Brooklyn Kindergarten Society)  
Brevoort Houses  
250 Ralph Avenue  
Preschool children
2. George Washington Carver Child Care Center  
(Operated by First A.M.E. Zion Church, Inc.)  
480 Tompkins Avenue  
Preschool children and after-school care of children  
6-7 years.
3. Marcy Children's Center  
(Operated by Brooklyn Kindergarten Society)  
Marcy Houses  
494 Marcy Avenue  
Preschool children and after-school care of children  
6-9 years.
4. St. Thomas Settlement Day Nursery  
857 Kent Avenue  
Preschool children

##### Other auspices

5. Levette Day Care Center  
573 Decatur Street  
Preschool children

#### Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Boys' Welcome Hall Association  
185 Chauncey Street  
Serves boys 7-17 years of age from 3:00 to 5:00 p.m. and  
from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m. Provides athletics, crafts, music,  
social activities, outings, group clubs. Nonsectarian.

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<sup>1/</sup> Includes specified services located in this community, although service is not necessarily limited to residents of the area and residents may be served by agencies, especially clinics, located elsewhere.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

2. Brooklyn Catholic Youth Organization: Builders for Youth, Inc.  
in cooperation with the New York City Youth Board<sup>2/</sup>

Our Lady of Loretto Roman Catholic Church  
124 Sackman Street

The Youth Board has one full-time group worker at this center serving teenagers 13-20 years of age. Evening and weekend groups are scheduled but groups may meet at other times at convenience of group and agency.

Our Lady of Montserrate Roman Catholic Church<sup>3/</sup>  
134 Vernon Street

A Puerto Rican center. Youth Board has one group worker at the Church on half-time serving teenagers 13-20 years of age, in scheduled groups, evenings and week ends.

St. Ambrose Roman Catholic Church  
222 Tompkins Avenue

Group work program for teenagers 13-20 years of age. Evening and week-end groups are scheduled but groups may meet at other times at convenience of group and agency.

3. Brooklyn Public Library

The branch libraries conduct special programs for both adults and children either occasionally or on a regular weekly or monthly basis. Only regularly scheduled programs in the 1958-59 year are listed below.

Bedford Branch  
496 Franklin Avenue

Weekly Story Hour and weekly film program for children during certain months of year.

De Kalb Branch  
784 Bushwick Avenue

Story Hour and film programs for children.

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<sup>2/</sup> The centers subsidized by the New York City Youth Board accept children from the Referral Units and community agencies and also by direct application.

<sup>3/</sup> This program may be discontinued in June because of extensive building renovations but may possibly be reopened in October.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Brooklyn Public Library - continued

Macon Branch

361 Lewis Avenue

Story Hour for children

Senior Citizens group meets monthly on the fourth Tuesday of the month at 10:30 a.m. Program consists of social and cultural activities and handicrafts with an exhibit of handicrafts at end of season.

Saratoga Branch

8 Hopkins Avenue

Picture Book Hour for children.

Tompkins Park Branch

Tompkins Park

4. Concord Baptist Church

833 Marcy Avenue

Athletic and sports programs, dramatics, choral groups, drum and bugle corps, arts and crafts groups - not confined to members of congregation.

5. Education, Board of, City of New York: Bureau of Community Education

After-school Centers serve children of elementary and junior high school age from 3:00 to 5:30 p.m. on school days. Activities include painting, dramatics, woodworking, music, crafts, singing, dancing, quiet games, sports, trips and special events.

Evening Community Centers serve teenagers and adults from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m. from October to May on the evenings specified. Program consists of social activities, lounge programs, small group activities, and a variety of athletic, artistic and cultural activities.

Full-time Community Centers: Centers operating in partnership with the New York City Youth Board as well as a few others, are on a full-time twelve-month basis. They provide services similar to those described in the two programs above, except for more emphasis on small group activities and on guidance and referral services. These centers accept children from the Youth Board Referral Units and community agencies and also by direct application.

Alexander Hamilton High School: Evening Community Center

150 Albany Avenue

Open Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Brevoort Houses Community Center<sup>4/</sup>

280 Ralph Avenue

Program operates afternoons and evenings Monday through Friday. Subsidized by the New York City Youth Board.<sup>2/</sup>

P.S. 3: All-Day Neighborhood School; Evening Community Center<sup>4/</sup>

33 Hancock Street

Integrated program of education and recreation, enriched curriculum, psychiatric and social services. Evening center open Monday through Friday.

P.S. 21: Full-time Community Center<sup>4/</sup>

300 Patchen Avenue

Evening program Monday through Saturday; afternoon activities available seven days a week - on Saturday and Sunday from 12 noon to 5:00 p.m. Subsidized by the New York City Youth Board.<sup>2/</sup>

P.S. 25: Full-time Community Center<sup>4/</sup>

787 Lafayette Avenue

Evening program Monday through Saturday. Subsidized by the New York City Youth Board.<sup>2/</sup>

P.S. 26: After-school Center

856 Quincy Street

P.S. 28: After-school Center

1001 Herkimer Street

J.H.S. 33: Evening Community Center, After-school Center

Marcy Avenue, Floyd and Stockton Streets

Evening center open Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

J.H.S. 35: Full-time Community Center<sup>4/</sup>

272 McDonough Street

Evening program Monday through Saturday. Subsidized by the New York City Youth Board.<sup>2/</sup>

P.S. 44: Evening Community Center

Throop Avenue between Monroe and Madison Streets

Open Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

P.S. 54: Evening Community Center, After-school Center

195 Sanford Street

Evening center open Monday, Tuesday and Thursday.

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<sup>4/</sup> In addition to usual activities, this center provides a program of informal adult education.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

J.H.S. 57: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
425 Van Buren Street

Evening center open seven days a week.

J.H.S. 73: Full-time Community Center<sup>4/</sup>

241 McDougal Street

Open Monday through Friday. Subsidized by the New York City Youth Board.<sup>2/</sup>

P.S. 93: Evening Community Center, After-school Center

31 New York Avenue

Evening center open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

J.H.S. 117: Evening Community Center, After-school Center

Willoughby, Kent and Franklin Avenues

Evening center open Monday through Thursday.

J.H.S. 258: Evening Community Center, After-school Center<sup>4/</sup>

121 Macon Street

Evening center open Monday through Friday. Afternoon activities available seven days a week - on Saturday and Sunday from 12 noon to 5:00 p.m.

P.S. 270: Evening Community Center

Classon and Lafayette Avenues

Open Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

6. Nazarene Congregational Church

506 McDonough Street

As part of a pilot "reaching out" project sponsored by the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches, this church is to employ a youth worker to work with boys on the street. He will operate from a large store front center which will probably have club rooms in the rear. There will also be a Spanish-speaking minister who will try, as one part of his work, to do the same thing for Spanish-speaking boys.<sup>5/</sup>

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<sup>5/</sup> New York Times, April 22, 1959.



Group Work and Recreation Services - continued7. Parks, Department of, City of New York<sup>6/</sup>

## Callahan-Kelly Park

Fulton to Truxton Streets, Van Sinderen Avenue to Eastern  
Parkway Extension

Playground with wading pool, softball field, basketball,  
handball, shuffleboard and horseshoe pitching courts.  
Recreation leadership.

## Crispus Attucks Playground

Fulton Street and Classon Avenue

Playground with wading pool, field house with playrooms,  
tennis, basketball, handball and shuffleboard courts,  
ice skating area. Recreation leadership.

## St. Andrew's Playground

Atlantic Avenue to Herkimer Street, Kingston Avenue to  
St. Andrew's Place.

Children's playground, 2 softball diamonds, 3 basketball  
and handball courts, areas for roller and ice skating.  
Recreation leadership.

## Tompkins Park

Tompkins, Marcy, Lafayette and Greene Avenues

## Tompkins Park Playground

Tompkins and Lafayette Avenue

Field house with playrooms, playground with wading  
pool; handball, paddle tennis and horseshoe pitching  
courts; table tennis, ice skating area. Recreation  
leadership.

## Playground adjacent to Brooklyn-Queens Expressway

Flushing Avenue and Steuben Street

Handball and basketball courts.

## Playground

Taafee Place between Park and Myrtle Avenue.

Playground with wading pool, field house with playrooms,  
2 softball fields, 4 handball and 2 basketball courts,  
table tennis, ice skating area. Recreation leadership.

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<sup>6/</sup> In describing its facilities, the Department uses the term  
"playground" to indicate these types of equipment: Large and kinder-  
garten swings, large and kindergarten slides, seesaws, a pipe frame  
exercise unit, a sandbox, either a wading pool or a shower spray and  
a comfort station.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Playground adjacent to Marcy Houses

Myrtle Avenue between Nostrand and Marcy Avenues

Playground with wading pool; 2 basketball, 4 handball, 3 shuffleboard, volleyball and paddle tennis courts; softball field, ice skating area. Recreation leadership.

Playground

Lafayette and Marcy Avenues, Kosciusko Street

Playground with wading pool; 2 basketball, 4 handball, 3 shuffleboard, volleyball and paddle tennis courts; roller hockey and roller skating areas. Recreation leadership.

Playground

Lafayette Avenue, east of Reid Avenue

Playground with wading pool; basketball, handball, volleyball, paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts; ice skating area. Recreation leadership.

Playground

Stuyvesant Avenue and Marion Street

Children's playground

Playground

Monroe to Madison Street, Ralph to Patchen Avenue

Playground with wading pool; basketball, handball, volleyball and paddle tennis courts; softball field. Recreation leadership.

Playground adjacent to Brevoort Houses

Ralph Avenue between Sumpter and Chauncy Streets

Playground with wading pool, handball and basketball courts, roller skating area. Recreation leadership.

Playground

Howard Avenue between Atlantic Avenue and Herkimer Street

Children's playground.

Playground

Hopkinson Avenue and Marion Street

Playground with wading pool; basketball, handball and paddle tennis courts; ice skating area. Recreation leadership.

Playground

Hopkinson Avenue and Dean Street

Children's playground, basketball court.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Playground adjacent to P.S. 3  
Bedford Avenue, Hancock Street and Jefferson Avenue  
Children's playground, basketball court.

Playground adjacent to P.S. 21  
Between Chauncy and Marion Streets, west of Patchen Avenue  
Playground, handball and basketball courts. Recreation  
leadership.

Playground adjacent to P.S. 26 and J.H.S. 57  
Lafayette Avenue between Stuyvesant and Reid Avenues  
Playground with wading pool; basketball, handball and  
paddle tennis courts; softball field. Recreation  
leadership.

Playground adjacent to P.S. 35  
Between Decatur and McDonough Streets, Lewis and Sumner Avenues  
Softball field, 4 handball courts, basketball court.

Playground adjacent to P.S. 44  
West of Sumner Avenue between Madison and Monroe Streets  
Playground with wading pool; volleyball, 4 handball,  
2 basketball and shuffleboard courts; softball field,  
ice skating area. Recreation leadership.

Playground adjacent to J.H.S. 117  
Willoughby Avenue between Kent and Franklin Avenues  
Playground, basketball and handball courts; softball field.  
Recreation leadership.

Playground adjacent to J.H.S. 258  
West of Tompkins Avenue between Halsey and Macon Streets  
Playground; basketball, handball and shuffleboard courts.  
Recreation leadership.

8. Police Athletic League

81st Precinct Part Time Center  
Holy Rosary Auditorium  
180 Bainbridge Street  
Open Monday and Tuesday from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m.  
for basketball, physical and quiet games.

Thomas Wynn Center  
495 Gates Avenue  
Open Monday through Friday from 3:00 to 10 p.m. Program  
of physical and quiet games, sports, arts and crafts,  
drum and bugle corps.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

9. Protestant Council of the City of New York: Siloam Presbyterian Church Youth Center  
260 Jefferson Avenue  
Group work services for teenagers 13 years and over.  
Subsidized by the New York City Youth Board.<sup>2/</sup>
10. St. Paul's Lutheran Church  
392 MacDonough Street  
Youth center program Wednesday evenings 7:30 to 9:30 p.m.;  
basketball team on Tuesdays 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. using  
facilities of J.H.S. 35.
11. St. Thomas' Settlement  
857 Kent Avenue  
Games and other recreational activities, teenage program,  
Over-21 Club, boat and bus trips, Mothers' Club.
12. Salvation Army: Bedford Neighborhood Center  
548 Franklin Avenue  
Group activities for children, young people and adults -  
woodworking, craft classes, Home League (women's group)
13. Siloam Presbyterian Church: Maria Lawton Center for Older People (also sponsored by the New York City Department of Welfare and by a Board representing 7 national Greek letter fraternities and sororities.)  
260 Jefferson Avenue  
Recreation activities for persons 60 years of age and over;  
interracial; nonsectarian. Program includes arts and crafts,  
discussion groups, games, hobbies, trips, etc. Open Monday  
through Friday from 9:00 to 5:00 p.m.
14. Williamsburg Settlement: Marcy Houses Center  
582 Park Avenue  
Boys', girls' and adults' clubs, dramatics, music, art,  
sewing, dancing, singing, games, etc. Group work services  
for teenagers subsidized by New York City Youth Board.<sup>2/</sup>
15. Young Israel of Williamsburg  
730 Willoughby Avenue  
Serves boys and girls 6 to 18 years of age - youth activities  
including clubs, scouts, etc. Saturday afternoon storytelling  
and singing for children under 6.
16. Young Men's Christian Association of Greater New York: Bedford Branch  
1121 Bedford Avenue  
Facilities include 2 gymnasias, 2 swimming pools, auditorium,  
lounge, television room, kitchen, club rooms. Bedford Trade  
School.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

## Other voluntary agencies

The Camp Fire Girls, the Girl Scouts,<sup>7/</sup> the Boy Scouts and the Public Schools Athletic League all serve this area, utilizing the facilities of schools, churches and social agencies. Catholic Youth Organization athletic programs for 8 to 21 year-olds exist in most Roman Catholic churches but the number of sports and age groups served vary from parish to parish; Young Adult programs (social) also exist in several parishes.

Child Health Services

1. Health, Department of, City of New York  
Child Health Stations

Bedford District Health Center  
485 Throop Avenue

Brevoort Houses  
258 Ralph Avenue

237 Hancock Street

130 Nostrand Avenue

2. St. John's Episcopal Hospital  
480 Herkimer Street  
Well baby, premature babies.

Mental Health Services

1. Coordinated Community Mental Health Clinics of Brooklyn, Inc.  
Bedford Mental Hygiene Clinic  
Bedford District Health Center  
485 Throop Avenue

Psychiatric study and treatment for persons 15 years of age and over residing in the Bedford Health District.

2. Veterans Administration Out Patient Clinic<sup>8/</sup>  
35 Ryerson Street  
Treatment and examination service for eligible ex-service men and women.

<sup>7/</sup> The portion of this community north of Lafayette Avenue between Carlton and Throop Avenues, and north of Gates Avenue between Throop Avenue and Broadway falls within Special Area II of the Girl Scout Council of Greater New York which is described in the list of borough-wide "Recreation and Group Work" services in the Introductory section.

<sup>8/</sup> Also listed with borough-wide services in the Introduction.

Other Clinics<sup>9/</sup>Hospital<sup>10/</sup> clinics

St. John's Episcopal Hospital of the Church Charity Foundation  
of Long Island

480 Herkimer Street

Allergy (R), arthritis (R), cardiac (R), chest (surgical),  
diabetic (R); ear, nose and throat; eye, gastrointestinal  
(medical and rectal), gynecology (post partum), hand surgery,  
maternity, medical, orthopedic, pediatric, peripheral  
vascular, plastic surgery, skin, surgery, thyroid, tumor,  
urology.

Clinics under other auspices

## 1. Health, Department of, City of New York

Bedford District Health Center

485 Throop Avenue

Eye and dental (for children referred by school doctor  
or nurse), tuberculosis, venereal diseases.

Dental clinics for children at the following schools:

P.S. 3, 50 Jefferson Avenue

P.S. 25, 787 Lafayette Avenue

P.S. 28, 1001 Herkimer Street

P.S. 54, 195 Sandford Street

P.S. 57, 115 Stuyvesant Avenue

P.S. 117, 300 Willoughby Avenue

2. Veterans Administration Out Patient Clinic<sup>8/</sup>

35 Ryerson Street

Medical treatment and examination service for eligible  
ex-service men and women of Brooklyn. Specialized facilities:  
dental; ear, nose and throat; gastrointestinal, cardiology,  
allergy, metabolic diseases, chest, dermatology, radiology,  
proctology, gynecology, orthopedic.

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<sup>9/</sup> The designation (R) in clinic listings indicates a "Refer" clinic,  
that is, patient must be referred to this particular clinic from another  
clinic or unit of the hospital.

<sup>10/</sup> A complete list of public and voluntary hospitals in Brooklyn is  
included in the list of borough-wide services contained in the Intro-  
duction.

B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES <sup>11/</sup>Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services <sup>12/</sup>

## 1. New York City Youth Board

This entire community is in two Youth Board special areas. The Bedford Stuyvesant Area takes in all but Health Area 14; the latter is part of the Youth Board's Williamsburg Area.

## Bedford-Stuyvesant Referral Unit

1193 Dean Street

Serves children and young people 5-21 years of age residing in the Bedford-Stuyvesant Area, referred through schools and other community agencies, and also by direct application - diagnoses their need for service and makes appropriate referrals to treatment resources.

## Upper Williamsburg Referral Unit

1193 Dean Street

Same as above for children residing in Williamsburg Area.

The voluntary treatment services <sup>13/</sup> in contract with the Youth Board in these areas are as follows:

The Big Sisters: Brooklyn Office

Brooklyn Bureau of Social Service and Children's Aid Society:

Family Service and Children's Division

Brooklyn Juvenile Guidance Center, Inc.

Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn: Brooklyn District Office

Italian Board of Guardians, Inc.

Jewish Board of Guardians: Brooklyn Office

Jewish Family Service: Brooklyn Consultation Center

Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn: Division of Pediatric Psychiatry:

Child Guidance Clinic

Salvation Army: Family Service Bureau: Brooklyn District Office

Youth Counsel Bureau: Brooklyn Office

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<sup>11/</sup> This list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

<sup>12/</sup> Other agencies offering similar services which have one office serving the entire borough are listed in the introductory section.

<sup>13/</sup> These agencies all have one office serving the entire borough (see footnote 12).

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services - continued

Council of Social and Athletic Clubs

Bedford-Stuyvesant Unit, 1243 Bedford Avenue

Meeting Room, 129 Patchen Avenue

Williamsburg Unit, Williamsburg Settlement, 17-19 Montrose Street

Provides social services to selected unaffiliated street clubs in their respective areas.

2. Police Department, City of New York: Juvenile Aid Bureau  
Precinct 79 Station House  
627 Gates Avenue

Serves all youth under 21 years of age and provides rehabilitative social treatment for juvenile delinquents.

3. Welfare, Department of, City of New York

This community is served by three district offices of the Department as follow:

Fort Greene Welfare Center (Serves the western portion of this area adjacent to the Brooklyn Heights - Fort Greene community on the west and as far east as Marcy and Flushing Avenues south to Kingston and Atlantic Avenues by an irregular line.)

147 Prince Street

Borough Hall Welfare Center (Serves the remainder of this community with the exception of Health Areas 31 and 37.)

330 Jay Street

Brownsville Welfare Center (Serves Health Areas 31 and 37.)

163 Bradford Street

Public assistance, medical and dental care and employment and placement services for clients; homemaker service for families with children when mother is incapacitated and part-time service for incapacitated adults on public assistance.



SECTION III PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

## Elementary and Junior High

A. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1. Public School 3  
50 Jefferson Avenue
2. Public School 21  
300 Patchen Avenue
3. Public School 25  
787 Lafayette Avenue
4. Public School 26  
1014 Lafayette Avenue
5. Public School 28  
1001 Herkimer Street
6. Junior High School 33  
Marcy Avenue, Floyd and Stockton Streets
7. Junior High School 35  
272 McDonough Street
8. Public School 44  
Throop Avenue, between Monroe and Madison Streets
9. Public School 45  
371 Lafayette Avenue
10. Public School 46 (Under construction)  
Park, Clermont and Myrtle Avenues
11. Public School 54  
195 Sandford Street
12. Public School 55  
124 Floyd Street
13. Junior High School 57  
115 Stuyvesant Avenue
14. Public School 70  
225 Patchen Avenue

A. PUBLIC SCHOOLS - continued

15. Junior High School 73  
241 McDougal Street
16. Public School 79 (Annex to P.S. 25)  
335 Kosciusko Street
17. Public School 83  
1630 Dean Street
18. Public School 87  
1172 Herkimer Street
19. Public School 93  
31 New York Avenue
20. Junior High School 117  
300 Willoughby Avenue
21. Public School 129  
640 Quincy Street
22. Public School 137  
121 Saratoga Avenue
23. Public School 155  
1355 Herkimer Street
24. Public School 157  
850 Kent Avenue
25. Public School 256 (Under construction)  
Marcy Avenue and Kosciusko Street
26. Junior High School 258  
141 Macon Street
27. Public School 270 (Under construction)  
Classon and Lafayette Avenues

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLSRoman Catholic

1. Holy Rosary Parish School  
172 Bainbridge Street
2. Nativity of our Blessed Lord Parish School  
87 Putnam Avenue

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS - continued

Roman Catholic - continued

3. Our Lady of Good Council Parish School  
Boys' Department: 921 Putnam Avenue  
Girls' Department: 895 Putnam Avenue
4. Our Lady of Loretto Parish School  
2365 Pacific Street
5. Our Lady of Victory Parish School  
262 Macon Street
6. St. Ambrose Parish School  
760 DeKalb Avenue
7. St. Benedict Parish School  
1918 Fulton Street
8. St. John the Baptist Parish School  
80 Lewis Avenue
9. St. Patrick Parish School (Girls)  
918 Kent Avenue
10. St. Peter Claver Parish School  
1 Jefferson Avenue

Jewish

1. Yeshivah D'Brooklyn  
655 Willoughby Avenue
2. Yeshivah Shearith Hapletah  
52 Stuyvesant Avenue

Protestant

Bethel Elementary School (Seventh Day Adventists)  
457 Grand Avenue

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLESA. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHESAfrican Methodist Episcopal

1. Bethel Tabernacle  
90 Schnectady Avenue
2. Calvary, African Methodist Episcopal Church  
203 Hart Street
3. Exodus, African Methodist Episcopal Church  
445 Quincy Street
4. Greater Bridge Street, African Methodist Episcopal Church  
277 Stuyvesant Avenue
5. Mt. Carmel, African Methodist Episcopal Church  
121 Chauncey Street
6. People's Institutional Community, African Methodist Episcopal Church  
236 Stuyvesant Avenue
7. Pilgrim, African Methodist Episcopal Church  
1071 Bedford Avenue
8. Wright's Memorial, African Methodist Episcopal Church  
790 Herkimer Street

African Methodist Episcopal Zion

9. First, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church  
480 Tompkins Avenue
10. Varick Memorial, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church  
806 Quincy Street
11. Williamsburg Mission  
911 Greene Avenue

African Orthodox

12. Christ Cathedral  
79A Quincy Street
13. St. Leonard's Church  
765 Putnam Avenue
14. St. Simon the Cyrenian Church  
645 Greene Avenue

A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES - continuedAssemblies of God

15. Church of the Saviour (Italian)  
19 Gunther Place
16. Norwegian Gospel Center  
109 Marion Street

Baptist

17. Antioch Baptist Church  
828 Greene Avenue
18. Bethany Baptist Church  
141 Decatur Street
19. Brown Memorial Baptist Church  
48 Washington Avenue
20. Cedar Grove Baptist Church  
681 Gates Avenue
21. Central Baptist Church (Spanish)  
120 Tompkins Avenue
22. Christ Tabernacle  
79A Quincy Street
23. Concord Baptist Church  
833 Marcy Avenue
24. Cornerstone Baptist Church  
574 Madison Street
25. Ebenezer Baptist Church  
1110 Herkimer Street
26. Emmanuel Baptist Church  
341 Lexington Avenue
27. Evening Star Baptist Church  
398-402 Gates Avenue
28. Evergreen Baptist Church  
489 Washington Avenue
29. Friendship Baptist Church  
293 Howard Avenue

A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES - continuedBaptist - continued

30. Galilee Baptist Church  
110 Lefferts Place
31. Glover Memorial Baptist Church  
191 St. James Place
32. Goodwill Baptist Church  
854 Gates Avenue
33. Greater Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church  
366 Herkimer Street
34. Holy Trinity Baptist Church  
482 Franklin Avenue
35. Institutional Baptist Church  
1922 Fulton Street
36. Morning Dew Industrious, Inc., Baptist Church  
265 Nostrand Avenue
37. Mt. Carmel Baptist Church  
712 Quincy Street
38. Mt. Hebron Baptist Church  
1570 Fulton Street
39. Mt. Lebanon Baptist Church  
230 Decatur Street
40. Mt. Nebo Baptist Church  
840 Gates Avenue
41. Mt. Olive Baptist Church  
320 Tompkins Avenue
42. Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church  
754 Quincy Street
43. Mt. Sinai Baptist Church  
241 Gates Avenue
44. Mt. Zion Baptist Church  
739 Marcy Avenue
45. New Canaan Baptist Church  
80 Van Buren Street

A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES - continuedBaptist - continued

46. New Castle Baptist Church  
1077 Bedford Avenue
47. Pilgrim Baptist Church  
720 Hancock Street
48. Rose Hill Baptist Church  
7 New York Avenue
49. St. John's Baptist Church  
360 Reid Avenue
50. Shiloh Baptist Church  
349 Tompkins Avenue
51. Tiberia Baptist Church  
482 Franklin Avenue
52. Timothy Baptist Church  
321 Madison Street
53. Union Baptist Church  
461 Decatur Street
54. Universal Baptist Church  
742 Jefferson Avenue
55. Wayside Baptist Church  
121 Patchen Avenue
56. West Baptist Church  
422 Gates Avenue
57. Zion Baptist Church  
527 Washington Avenue

Christian Methodist Episcopal

58. Bethel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church  
241 Patchen Avenue
59. Mt. Carmel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church  
Decatur Street and Patchen Avenue

A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES - continuedChurch of God

- 60. Church of God  
343 Tompkins Avenue
- 61. Church of God  
116 Tompkins Avenue
- 62. Church of God (Italian)  
1325 Herkimer Street
- 63. Lafayette Avenue, Church of God  
410 Lafayette Avenue

Church of God in Christ

- 64. Church of God in Christ  
173 Hull Street
- 65. Church of God in Christ  
605 Hancock Street
- 66. First Church of God in Christ  
1743 Pacific Street
- 67. Greater Zion Church of God in Christ  
176 Decatur Street
- 68. Keystone Church of God in Christ  
229 Sumner Avenue
- 69. Neighborhood Mission  
1630 Fulton Street
- 70. Victory Temple  
406 Gates Avenue

Church of the Nazarene

- 71. Beulah, Church of the Nazarene  
92 Utica Avenue
- 72. Miller Memorial, Church of the Nazarene  
595 Classon Avenue



A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES - continuedDisciples of Christ

73. First Spanish Disciples Church of Christ  
Stone Avenue and Bergen Street
74. Fountain Christian Church  
897 Gates Avenue
75. Friendly Christian Church  
415 Sumner Avenue
76. Friendship Christian Church  
1138A Bedford Avenue
77. Great Faith Christian Church  
77 Sumner Avenue
78. Mt. Zion Disciples Church of Christ  
796 Myrtle Avenue
79. St. Luke's Disciples Church of Christ  
159 Sumner Avenue
80. St. Mary's Church of Christ Composed of Disciples, Inc.  
237 Sumner Avenue
81. St. Paul's, Disciples Church of Christ  
534 Gates Avenue
82. Stuyvesant Heights Christian Church  
63 McDonough Street

Lutheran

83. Christ Lutheran Church (UL)  
1084 Lafayette Avenue
84. St. Paul's Lutheran Church (AU)  
392 MacDonough Street
85. St. Peter's Lutheran Church (UL)  
1004 Bedford Avenue

Methodist

86. Janes Methodist Church  
174 Reid Avenue
87. John Wesley Methodist Church  
260 Quincy Street

A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES - continuedMethodist - continued

- 88. Newman Memorial Methodist Church  
257 Macon Street
- 89. Redeemer Methodist Church  
535 Herkimer Street

Presbyterian

- 90. Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church  
1 Monroe Street (corner of Classon Avenue)
- 91. Siloam Presbyterian Church  
260 Jefferson Avenue
- 92. Westminster-Bethany Presbyterian Church  
Howard Avenue and MacDonough Street

Protestant Episcopal

- 93. St. Augustine's Protestant Episcopal Church  
700 Marcy Avenue
- 94. St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church  
800 Marcy Avenue
- 95. St. John's Chapel  
Atlantic and Albany Avenues
- 96. St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church  
230 Classon Avenue
- 97. St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church  
265 Decatur Street
- 98. St. Stephen's - St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal Church  
807-809 Jefferson Avenue
- 99. St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal Church  
1580 Dean Street

A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES - continuedSeventh-Day Adventist

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100. Bethel, Seventh Day Adventist Church  
457 Grand Avenue
101. Church of Christian Fellowship  
391 Madison Street
102. Mt. of Olives Seventh Day Adventist Church  
1142 Herkimer Street

Other

103. All Saints Church (American Catholic)  
264 Decatur Street
104. Alpha Church (Unclassified)  
352 Clifton Place
105. Bethesda Church (Unclassified)  
309 Hart Street
106. Brooklyn Tabernacle of the United Holy Church of America  
919 Gates Avenue
107. Christ Mission (Unclassified)  
31 Utica Avenue
108. Flame of the Gospel (Unclassified)  
647 Marcy Avenue
109. Glad Tidings Gospel Center (Gospel Missions)  
473 Greene Avenue
110. The Gospel Meeting House (Unclassified)  
474 Pulaski Street
111. Greater St. John's Community Church (Unclassified)  
771 Herkimer Street
112. House of Prayer (Unclassified)  
712 Quincy Street
113. House of Prayer for All People (Unclassified)  
23 Sumpter Street
114. Jesus Christ's Triumphant Church of the Apostolic Faith  
289 Quincy Street

A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES - continuedOther - continued

- 115. Nazarene Congregational Church (Congregational Christian)  
506 McDonough Street
- 116. New Brooklyn Reformed Church (Reformed Church in America)  
1062 Herkimer Street
- 117. St. Paul's Church (Methodist Episcopal Independent)  
304 Monroe Street near Marcy
- 118. St. Peter's Holy Church (Unclassified)  
344 Reid Avenue
- 119. Trinity United Wesleyan Methodist Church  
1609 Pacific Street
- 120. United Faith of All Nations (Unclassified)  
404 Gates Avenue
- 121. Westminster United Christian Church  
50 Hopkinson Avenue

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

- 1. Holy Rosary R. C. Church  
141 Chauncey Street
- 2. Monserrate Mission Chapel  
134 Vernon Avenue
- 3. Nativity of Our Blessed Lord R. C. Church  
20 Madison Street
- 4. Our Lady of Charity R. C. Church (Italian)  
1669 Dean Street
- 5. Our Lady of Good Counsel R. C. Church  
915 Putnam Avenue
- 6. Our Lady of Loretto (Italian) R. C. Church  
124 Sackman Street
- 7. Our Lady of the Presentation R. C. Church  
1661 St. Marks Avenue
- 8. Our Lady of Victory R. C. Church  
583 Throop Avenue

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES - continued

9. St. Ambrose R. C. Church  
222 Tompkins Avenue
10. St. Benedict (German) R. C. Church  
927 Herkimer Street
11. St. John the Baptist R. C. Church  
87 Lewis Avenue
12. St. Lucy (Italian) R. C. Church  
802 Kent Avenue
13. St. Patrick R. C. Church  
285 Willoughby Avenue
14. St. Peter Claver R. C. Church  
29 Claver Place

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Congregation Agudas Balebatim (Orthodox)  
Congregation Aitz Chaim (Orthodox)  
691 Lafayette Avenue
2. Congregation Anshe Sfard  
188 Stockton Street
3. Congregation Beth Judea (Orthodox)  
904 Bedford Avenue
4. Bialistoker Bikur Cholim Center  
3 Lewis Avenue
5. Chevra Sfard Anshe Zedek  
665 Willoughby Avenue
6. Congregation Etz Chaim Anshei Lubin (Orthodox)  
928 DeKalb Avenue
7. Congregation Israel Elijah Brethren of Joel  
476 Kosciusko Street
8. Congregation Kahl Ahavas Chaim (Orthodox)  
592 Marcy Avenue
9. Congregation Ohab Zedek (Orthodox)  
954 Jefferson Avenue

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES - continued

10. Congregation Ohel Mosha Chevra Thilim (Orthodox)  
569 Willoughby Avenue
11. Congregation Ohev Zedek  
298 Howard Avenue
12. Congregation Rabbi B. Sharfman  
16-25 Putnam Avenue
13. Congregation Sherei Tefilah  
Sumner Avenue and Van Buren Street
14. Congregation Sons of Abraham  
726 Gates Avenue
15. Congregation Tifereth Israel  
Willoughby and Throop Avenues
16. Yeshivath Shearith Hapleta (Orthodox)  
52 Stuyvesant Avenue
17. Young Israel of Williamsburg, Inc. (Orthodox)  
730 Willoughby Avenue

CROWN HEIGHTSSECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITYBoundaries and land use

The "community" entitled Crown Heights, as described here, is a somewhat artificial community. The rather small "core area" ordinarily given the name extends along the ridge - Eastern Parkway - to about Lefferts and East New York Avenues on the Flatbush side and for a few blocks in the other direction. In earlier years, this section was known as Crow Hill. To include complete health areas - 27.10, 27.20, 29, 48, 49 and 50.10 - the Statistical District has added fringe areas from the adjacent Ft. Greene, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brownsville and Flatbush neighborhoods.

The resulting, oddly-shaped community derives not only its highly irregular boundary lines but also its mixture of characteristics partly at least from the inclusion of certain of the fringe areas which is necessitated by the bizarre boundary lines of two health areas and the use of Atlantic Avenue as the dividing line from Bedford-Stuyvesant. By including the section of Health Area 27.10 from South Portland Avenue to Washington Avenue and from Greene Avenue to Atlantic Avenue at the point where it meets Vanderbilt Avenue, this community includes a segment of the downtown business section. At the other extreme, that part of Health Area 48 extending from Lefferts to Clarkson Avenue, with a small corridor reaching Church Avenue, brings in a neighborhood ordinarily considered to be part of Flatbush.

The boundary extends from Greene Avenue and Hanson Place to Washington Avenue and along that avenue to Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue is the division between Crown Heights and Bedford-Stuyvesant as far as Kingston Avenue. At this point, the boundary follows St. Marks Avenue and Bergen Street to Utica Avenue, the division from Brownsville, to approximately the junction of Lefferts and East New York Avenues.

The irregular line which separates Flatbush by the definitions used in this report runs along Lefferts to Albany, then Clarkson Avenue to East 38 Street which it follows to Church Avenue, returning to Clarkson by way of East 34 Street and by Nostrand Avenue to Lefferts Avenue. The dividing line from Park Slope follows chiefly Atlantic, Vanderbilt and Washington Avenues, with a short extension along Ocean Avenue to the Flatbush boundary.

As recently as 1942, a neighborhood called Crown Heights which did not include the downtown section of Health Area 27.10 was described as "a fine, middle-class residential area" which was predominantly Jewish.<sup>1/</sup> The core of Crown Heights as defined in this report continues to be chiefly residential.

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<sup>1/</sup> Brooklyn Neighborhoods, by Herbert J. Ballon, 1942.

In total land area, Crown Heights, with 1,506 acres, is only slightly smaller than Coney Island and slightly larger than the adjacent Brownsville. About 580 acres are taken up by the streets leaving 926 acres for all community purposes except traffic.

Land use: In 1955-56, when the land use survey was made, some 34 acres were vacant, 3.7 percent of the 926 acres but almost 5 of these acres were in use as licensed parking lots. Parks - only one of any size - and outdoor playgrounds and recreation fields account for just under 8 percent; institutions including the Kings County Hospital Center, Adelphi Hospital, the Jewish Hospital, the Prospect Heights and Swedish Hospitals, three voluntary homes for the aged, and eight proprietary nursing homes, as well as churches, schools, fire and police stations, absorb 112 acres or 12 percent of the total. Transportation facilities, chiefly the Long Island Railroad tracks along Atlantic Avenue, take up a total of only 13 acres, 1.4 percent.

Commerce and industry utilize not quite 102 acres, 11 percent of the 926 acres available in the entire community, but 62 of these 102 acres are in the downtown section or near Atlantic Avenue (H.A. 27.10 and 29). Another 23 acres are in Health Area 48 but most of this space is used for automobile storage and services or retail and other commercial activities.

Light and heavy industries account for a third of the business acreage in the entire community but 22 of the 34 acres so used are located in Health Area 27.10. Automobile storage and services take 37 percent, retail stores, offices, etc. take 23 percent and warehouses a little over 5 percent.

The bulk of the land is devoted to residences, 593 acres or 64 percent of the total. In 1955-56, multi-family dwellings covered half of these residential acres. On the basis of the 1957 Census, the average number of persons per residential acre is 251.2. This ranks the community as eighth among the twenty communities in population density.

#### Population size

In 1957 Crown Heights had a population of 148,990, about 5.7 percent of the borough's residents. Williamsburg, the community ranking sixth in population size had only 153 more residents; by this slim margin Crown Heights ranks seventh. It outranks the community eighth in size - East New York - by about 1,200. In common with all the communities but the two in the expansion stage of their development - Sheepshead Bay and Canarsie, Crown Heights lost population between 1950 and 1957; the reduction amounted to 11,699 or 7.3 percent.

The most recent population growth in this area came in the decade of the thirties. In 1930, there were 147,122 residents but by 1940 the number was 160,064, a rise of almost 13,000 or 8.8 percent. The 1950 Census, however, indicated that the population had stabilized in size; the change from



1940 was an increase of only 625 persons to 160,689. At that time, Crown Heights held the same ranking - seventh - as in 1957 but constituted a slightly large proportion of the borough total - 5.9 percent.

#### Cultural groups

The use of Atlantic Avenue as the division between the Crown Heights and Bedford-Stuyvesant communities creates a rather artificial boundary. Atlantic Avenue is one of the streets which has housed a Negro population for many decades. In 1940 the residents on the Crown Heights side of Atlantic Avenue and in the nearby houses on the side streets, and in parts of the downtown area, near Ft. Greene, probably accounted for most of the 8,300 Negroes among the 160,000 residents; over 7,100 of this group lived in Health Areas 27.10 and 29; in 1930, 6,460 Negroes lived in these same areas.

1950 Census: The 1950 Negro population was more than double the size of the 1940 colony. The rise to nearly 17,700 brought the group to about 11 percent of the community total. Its members were still congregated chiefly in the health areas adjacent to Bedford-Stuyvesant - over 14,000 in Health Areas 27.10 and 29, with another 2,400 in Health Area 49 which has a short border in common with Bedford-Stuyvesant. This development, it must be assumed, represented an expansion of the growing population in Bedford-Stuyvesant and possibly the desire for more comfortable quarters by the Negroes with the better incomes.

Most of the 500 Puerto Ricans lived in the sections where the Negroes had settled but some were found in all the areas. The whites born within the Continental United States still constituted nearly two-thirds of the total population and the whites of foreign birth over a fifth.

#### Population of Crown Heights, by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	160,689	100.0
Continental native white	105,670	65.8
Foreign-born white	36,721	22.8
Puerto Rican	485	0.3
Negro	17,677	11.0
Other nonwhite races	136	0.1

The leading country of origin among the foreign-born whites was Russia which was responsible for 31.6 percent of the 36,700. Poland was second with 11.6 percent but Eire was third and Italy fourth with 10.4 and 9.8 percent, respectively. Austria, Germany, Rumania and Hungary contributed in that order to an aggregate percentage of 19. Together, the United Kingdom and Canada added almost 8 percent. Other groups were from Scandinavia, Greece, Latin America, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, Asia and elsewhere.

In the early 1950's, the mortality data for whites suggest that many of the foreign-born from middle or eastern Europe were members of Jewish families. There was then, and probably still is, a considerable Jewish population, particularly in the Eastern Parkway neighborhood. The certificates issued for about 52 percent of the 1954 deaths of white persons 25 years old or older indicated burial in a Jewish cemetery.

1957 Census: According to this Special Census, the "white" population still accounted for three-quarters of the 1957 residents but the Negro colony had again - as from 1940 to 1950 - more than doubled and become the other fourth of the total. This distribution, of course, does not take into account the residents of Puerto Rican birth or parentage.

Population of Crown Heights, by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	148,990	100.0
White	111,898	75.1
Negro	36,819	24.7
Other nonwhite races	273	0.2

In 1957, Crown Heights contained 12 percent of Brooklyn's Negro population; in 1950 only 8.6 percent of the smaller Brooklyn total lived in this area. To the extent that the Crown Heights section along the border of Bedford-Stuyvesant might be considered part of that community, it is not surprising to discover a growth in the Negro group or to find them fairly well concentrated in the border area but expanding toward Eastern Parkway. In 1957, 33,000 of the total of nearly 37,000 Negroes lived in Health Areas 27.10, 29 and 49, with another 2,300 in the small section called 50.10. They constituted about 42 percent of all residents in the area included in Health Areas 27.10 and 29 and about a third in Health Area 49.

An estimate of the probable Puerto Rican population in this community is somewhat more hazardous than in some of the others.<sup>2/</sup> For the reasons given in the footnote, a tentative estimate of from 3,700 to 4,000 has been accepted. If the maximum be accepted the approximate distribution

<sup>2/</sup> The 1957 school data, discussed below, appear to over-represent the proportion of the Brooklyn Puerto Rican population living in this neighborhood. If the 1957 public school data are used with the Catholic parochial figures, the schools located in Crown Heights had 3.1 percent of the Puerto Rican children in all Brooklyn public and Catholic schools. But only 1.8 percent of the total births to Puerto Rican mothers in Brooklyn were to mothers living in the health areas which make up this community. And births usually overstate the proportion of the Puerto Ricans among the residents of all ages. To add to the contradictory indications, the 1958 Puerto Rican births in this area rose to 2.2 percent of the Brooklyn total but the number and proportion of Puerto Rican children in the community's schools declined in 1958. It has been decided to use the 1958 school data which allot to this area a percentage of 2.5 percent of the Brooklyn total.

of the 1957 population would be as follows: White - 72.5 percent; Negro - 24.6 percent; Puerto Rican - 2.7 percent and other races 0.2 percent. It is apparent, whether or not the Puerto Rican estimate is reasonably accurate, that a considerable out-migration of whites, other than Puerto Ricans, has occurred since 1950. The estimated distribution indicates a decrease of over 34,000 white residents.

The churches and synagogues listed in Section IV may be so numerous partly because the irregular boundaries result in the location within Crown Heights of religious organizations serving the adjacent communities. But the religio-cultural diversity of this community must be responsible for the existence of the variety among the 20 Protestant denominations, the existence of 8 Roman Catholic churches and the 34 synagogues; 23 of the congregations are definitely indicated as Orthodox and one as Reformed; one Conservative congregation meets at the large Brooklyn Jewish Center on Eastern Parkway and another at the Prospect Park Jewish Center on Flatbush Avenue.

Birth statistics: The nonwhite births reflect the rapid growth in the Negro population since 1950. In 1952, the 825 children born to non-white mothers were 27.9 percent of the 2,957 live births. The number of nonwhite births was 1,363 during 1957 or 43.6 percent of the total of 3,124; by 1958 the 1,444 nonwhite children born constituted 45.6 percent of the 3,164 births. These proportions of the total suggest a high birth rate and the comparative youth of the Negroes. In 1957 the median age of the non-whites ranged from 29.4 to 32 years in the several health areas; the median for whites in Health Area 27.10 was 33.4 but elsewhere the range was from 37.9 to 41.3 years.

Live births to mothers born in Puerto Rico grew from 60 in 1952 to 104 in 1957 and to 137 in 1958; their proportion of the total rose from 2 percent in 1952 to 3.3 in 1957 and 4.3 in 1958. The marked change in the white proportion was between 1952 when it was 70 percent and 1957 when it was 53 percent of the total; in 1958 white children accounted for exactly half the births.

School data: The 11 public schools - 10 elementary and one junior high - situated within this community in 1958<sup>3/</sup> belong to four school districts; in each of these districts the Crown Heights schools are in the minority, with most of the district's schools in Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Flatbush or Brownsville. A more than usual interchange of public school students with the neighboring areas established in this report as separate "communities" must be assumed. This factor, in combination with differences in age composition and birth rates among the several ethnic or cultural groups and the effect of the parochial schools, makes necessary the use of extraordinary caution in interpreting the public school data.

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<sup>3/</sup> P.S. 289 was not opened until late in March 1959.

The new building for Public School 9 was not opened until September 1958. The 10 public schools in operation in 1957 had a total enrolment in September 1957 of 9,542 children; 42.4 percent were classified by the teachers as Negro for the informal ethnic census; 8.4 percent were believed to be Puerto Rican which means that 49.2 percent were white or members of the small nonwhite minorities. The larger total of 11,831 children registered in October 1958 and the change in ethnic composition may reflect the presence of more school-age children, a change in district lines, or some other factor; enrolment at the junior high school, for instance, more than doubled and Public School 9<sup>4</sup> was opened with 1,707 children. In any event, the number of Puerto Rican children decreased from 806 in September 1957 to 618 in October 1958. The other groups rose in number, with this percentage distribution as a result: Negro - 43.5; Puerto Rican - 5.2 and all other 51.3.

The data on parochial schools situated in this community - available through the School Health Services - give a total for September 30, 1958 of 5,238 children in the 5 Catholic parish schools and 1,624 in 4 of the 9 Jewish schools. Catholic parish boundaries also may well cross community lines and some students at the Jewish schools may well live in adjacent Brownsville. Unfortunately, no data are tabulated on the Negro students in the Catholic schools but a special census taken in June 1959 found 276 children from Spanish-language families - a little more than 5 percent of the total; it is probably safe to assume that most, if not all these children, are of Puerto Rican birth or extraction.

On the basis of this assumption, the combination of the Catholic parish school and public school data for 1958 indicates that about 5.2 percent of the children attending these schools within the area are Puerto Rican. If the Jewish school data could be added and the Catholic school data reported white and Negro children, it is apparent that the white proportion of the total would greatly exceed the 51 percent found in public schools.

#### Age groups

In conformity with the changes from 1950 to 1957 in the total Brooklyn population and the changes in many individual communities, every age group except the school-age children (6-13 years) and the aged was smaller in 1957 than in 1950. In the age composition of its residents, Crown Heights is one of the "older" communities. About 59 percent of the population was 30 years of age or older. The proportion of its residents in each of the upper age groups - 30-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over - was slightly above the borough-wide proportion.

On the other hand, children and youth under 20 years of age constituted only 26.9 percent of all residents. Only one community - Flatbush-East Flatbush - had a smaller proportion (26.4) in this group but in the four communities ranking from fifteenth to eighteenth in this respect the differences in the percentages were small - from 0.6 to 1.9 points. Because

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<sup>4</sup>/ Formerly in the Park Slope area.

of the decrease of 8.7 percent in the number of teen-agers, Crown Heights shares with Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene the position of having the smallest proportion of its residents in this group; the borough-wide decrease among the 14-19 year-olds was only two percent.

Population of Crown Heights, by age group: 1950 and 1957					
Age group	1950 Census		1957 Census		Percent change
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
All ages	160,689	100.0	148,990	100.0	- 7.3
Under 6 years	14,537	9.0	13,757	9.2	- 5.4
6-13 years	15,543	9.7	16,243	10.9	4.5
14-19 years	11,150	6.9	10,179	6.8	- 8.7
20-24 years	11,640	7.2	9,640	6.5	-17.2
25-29 years	12,363	7.7	11,323	7.6	- 8.4
30-44 years	39,670	24.7	33,979	22.8	-14.3
45-64 years	42,233	26.3	39,576	26.6	- 6.3
65 years and over	13,553	8.4	14,293	9.6	5.5

Young adults, on the other hand, were a higher percentage (14.1) of the total in Crown Heights than in the borough as a whole - 13.7. Only four communities ranked higher on this score - Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene, South Brooklyn-Red Hook and Williamsburg - all communities with public housing projects and rather substantial proportions of Negro and/or Puerto Rican residents.

Sex distribution: Girls and women exceed the boys and men in every age group except the two youngest and in those the ratio of males to females was lower than the borough-wide ratio. The excess of females was greater than for the borough in all age groups, especially among those 20-24 years of age and those 65 years old or older. Between 1950 and 1957, males lost considerable ground among persons 20-24 years old but gained a bit among the 25-29 year-olds.

Population of Crown Heights, by age group and sex,  
and ratio of males to females: 1950 and 1957

Age group	1950 Census			1957 Census		
	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Male	Female	Males per 100 females
All ages	75,431	85,258	88.5	69,302	79,688	87.0
Under 6 years	7,397	7,140	103.6	6,900	6,857	100.6
6-13 years	7,941	7,602	104.5	8,174	8,069	101.3
14-19 years	5,335	5,815	91.7	4,808	5,371	89.5
20-24 years	5,344	6,296	84.9	4,149	5,491	75.6
25-29 years	5,791	6,572	88.1	5,415	5,908	91.7
30-44 years	17,669	22,001	80.3	15,231	18,748	81.2
45-64 years	20,241	21,992	92.0	18,420	21,156	87.1
65 years and over	5,713	7,840	72.9	6,205	8,088	76.7

### Other population characteristics: 1950

The changes in the composition of the population by 1957 raise a question as to the appropriateness of the characteristics described in the Census of 1950. But the more important points may be useful if their possible modifications are kept in mind.

Economic status: In 1949 the median family income - \$2,840 - in Health Area 27.10, the "downtown" section, was below the borough-wide median of \$3,447. This is one of the 27 health areas among the 118 in Brooklyn where the median family income was below \$3,000. In Health Area 29, the median - \$3,442 - was almost identical with the borough figure but in the other sections the family income was considerably above that level; the medians in Health Areas 50.10, 48, 49 and 27.20 were \$3,940, \$4,007, \$4,099 and \$4,101, respectively. The pattern was somewhat different in the median income of persons not living in family groups. In comparison with a borough median of \$1,280, the low of \$803 was in Health Area 48 and the high of \$1,868 in Health Area 27.20, with the other medians ranging from \$1,100 to \$1,727. Where the family income was lowest (H.A. 27.10) the median for the individuals was \$1,163.

Educational level: Adults 25 years old or over in Crown Heights had completed more years of formal schooling than in many of the communities. In Health Area 27.10 the median for whites was 8.8 years and for nonwhite, 7.8 years. Elsewhere, however, the median for whites ranged from 9.6 to 11.6 years. Nonwhite medians could be computed only for Health Areas 29 and 49 in addition to 27.10; in the first, the median was 9.0 years, in the second, 9.3.

Family groups: Among the 45,125 families in 1950, married couples were present in 38,735; about 14 percent of the families were groups of relatives such as one parent with adult or minor children, sisters and/or brothers, etc. About 7 percent of the married women did not have a spouse in the home.

Persons living alone or with non-relatives were a relatively small group - 12,200. They were fairly well scattered throughout the community but 6,600 lived in Health Areas 27.10 and 29, with a substantial number in Health Areas 48 and 49 and fewer elsewhere.

The population, individuals or families, living in non-house-keeping quarters were few in proportion to those in households; only 547 were in institutions as permanent guests and 4,559 lived in rooming houses, or as resident employees of institutions or some other type of quasi-household.

### Assistance and health data

Public assistance: With 5.7 percent of the population in 1957, and the probability of a larger share by 1959, Crown Heights was the home of 6.5 percent of all public assistance cases receiving payment on March 2,

1959. As noted in other community descriptions, this relationship of cases and persons is a crude measure. Crude as it is, the inference is that this area does not have an undue share of dependency. Only 223 persons or families of the 2,839 cases on some form of assistance were receiving general assistance, but 819 families were receiving aid to dependent children. The balance, presumably, were individuals in receipt of old-age or blind assistance or aid to the disabled.

Health indices: The 1957 infant mortality rates were higher in three of the Crown Heights health areas than the Brooklyn rate of 25.2 deaths per 1,000 live births. In Health Areas 27.10, 29 and 49, the rates were 35.1, 29.4 and 35.4 per 1,000. The rates for the other areas were 18.3, 22.4 and 23.9. The newly reported venereal disease cases in 1957 give rates per 100,000 persons which vary from 92.8 and 183.7 in Health Areas 48 and 27.20 to 1,016.5 and 1,235.7 per 100,000 in Health Areas 29 and 27.10. The two low-rate areas and Health Area 50.10, with a rate of 240.8, were below the Brooklyn rate of 308.4.

The tuberculosis prevalence rates based on active cases on the Department of Health register on December 31, 1956 and 1958 related to the 1957 population were 1.21 and 1.05 per 1,000 population, similar to the borough-wide rate. About 5.8 and 6.1 percent of Brooklyn's active cases in 1956 and 1958 lived in Crown Heights.

#### Delinquency rates

In 1951, when the Brooklyn rate of juvenile delinquency was 14.7 per 1,000 children and youth 6-20 years of age in April 1950, the rates in three health areas - 50.10, 49 and 48 were below the borough rate - 6.0, 9.1 and 12.6, respectively. Cases were not reported separately for Health Areas 27.10 and 27.20; the rate for the combined areas was 23.6; the rate for Health Area 29 was 25.9 per 1,000. These three health areas, therefore, are part of the Youth Board's special area "Bedford-Stuyvesant."

By 1957 the rate for the combined Health Areas 27.10 and 27.20 was 54.4 and by 1958 it was 70.6, markedly above the Brooklyn rates of 33.4 and 41.2 per 1,000. Health Area 29 shows a similar trend; its 1957 and 1958 rates were 53.4 and 79.9 per 1,000. In the other sections, the 1957 rates - 18.7, 22.3 and 24.2 remained below the borough-wide rate. In 1958, their rates were higher - 23.4, 29.1 and 36.2 per 1,000 but still below the Brooklyn rate. Both 1957 and 1958 rates necessarily are based on the April 1957 population 6-20 years of age and, if the number of children and youth in this community rose in 1958, this may have been partially responsible for the apparent rise in the rates.

#### Housing

The quantity of housing for the community as a whole has decreased slightly from 50,514 dwelling units enumerated in the 1950 Census. By 1957-58, there were about 50,040 units, according to the local survey. The decrease was common to all sections except Health Area 48 where an increase

of 213 units is found. The major portion of this area - from Lefferts to Church Avenues - lies within the "heart of the old Flatbush" and may reflect the expansion of housing which occurred throughout that neighboring community.

In the "downtown" area some dwellings were demolished for industrial purposes and 324 units were torn down for a park adjacent to Albany Houses. This housing project, constructed on vacant land, was nearing completion in April 1950 and in May the first tenants moved in; hence its 829 units presumably were counted in the 1950 Census.

The land use survey of 1955-56 shows that half the 593 residential acres were then covered with multi-family dwellings; the walk-up type covered more than three times as many acres as the elevator-equipped, taller apartment houses. Two-family houses accounted for 210 acres, 35 percent, and one-family homes for 86 acres or 14 percent of the housing space. Since there appears to have been no drastic changes in the housing supply, the characteristics of the 1950 dwellings may still be reasonably accurate.

Characteristics in 1950: Home ownership was not particularly high in this neighborhood in comparison with the more suburban areas; in fact, since only 13.5 percent of the 49,054 homes in use were occupied by their owners, home ownership was lower than in the adjacent Bedford-Stuyvesant community where this percentage was almost 17. About 10,600 dwelling units were in one- or two-family houses, close to 22 percent of the 49,054 homes in use. The percentage of the units reported to be overcrowded was 4.3 and the percentage considered substandard was 6.5.

Public housing: Only one public project has been constructed within this community - the original Albany Houses. The smaller extension, called Albany Houses II, adjoins the site but is located just over the boundary line in Bedford-Stuyvesant (H.A. 36). No plans for additional projects have been announced.

#### Albany Houses - State project

1229 Park Place (H.A. 49)

Site: Albany to Troy Avenues

St. Mark's Avenue to Park Place

Completed October 1950; first tenants May 1950

Dwelling units - 829; estimated population - 3,128; persons per acre - 351; 6 buildings of 14 stories

Average monthly rent per room on January 1, 1959 - \$12.29

The facilities in the buildings on the site also serve tenants of the newer Albany Houses II. The programs include a day care center, a community center operated jointly by the Youth Board, the Board of Education and Stuyvesant Community Center; the Center also operates the day care service with a subsidy from the Department of Welfare. The Department of Parks operates the adjacent playground.



SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICESA. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY<sup>1/</sup>Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery SchoolsSocial agencies

1. Concord Child Care Center  
Operated by Community Association-School Districts 25 and 27, Inc.  
Public School No. 42  
St. Marks and Classon Avenues  
Preschool children
2. Edwards L. Cleveland Day Care Center  
Operated by Stuyvesant Community Center, Inc.  
Albany Houses  
1185 Park Place  
Preschool children

Other auspices

3. Brower Nursery School  
571 Eastern Parkway
4. Carroll Nursery and Kindergarten  
1242 Carroll Street

Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Brooklyn Jewish Center  
667 Eastern Parkway  
Facilities include gymnasium, swimming pool, auditorium, 8 club rooms, library, game room. Activities for membership include adult education, forums, adult and youth clubs, physical education, arts and crafts, dramatics, swimming.
2. Brooklyn Public Library  
The branch libraries conduct special programs for both adults and children either occasionally or on a regular weekly basis.  
  
Crown Heights Branch  
401 Rogers Avenue  
Picture Book Hour for children, twice monthly and Story Hour one afternoon a month.

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<sup>1/</sup> Includes specified services located in this community, although service is not necessarily limited to residents of the area and residents may be served by agencies, especially clinics, located elsewhere.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Brooklyn Public Library - continued

Eastern Parkway Branch

Eastern Parkway and Schenectady Avenue

Picture Book Hour for children, once a month in fall and twice a month from January through May, Story Hour one afternoon a month; panel discussions; photographic exhibit.

3. Education, Board of, City of New York: Bureau of Community Education

After-school Centers serve children of elementary and junior high school age from 3:00 to 5:30 p.m. on school days. Activities include painting, dramatics, woodworking, music, crafts, singing, dancing, quiet games, sports, trips and special events.

Evening Community Centers serve teenagers and adults from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m. from October to May on the evenings specified. Program consists of social activities, lounge programs, small group activities, and a variety of athletic, artistic and cultural activities.

Full-time Community Centers: Centers operating in partnership with the New York City Youth Board as well as a few others, are on a full-time twelve-month basis. They provide services similar to those described in the two programs above, except for more emphasis on small group activities and on guidance and referral services. These centers accept children from the Youth Board Referral Units and community agencies and also by direct application.

General George W. Wingate High School: Evening Community Center  
600 Kingston Avenue

Open Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Prospect Heights High School: Evening Community Center  
Classon Avenue and President Street

Open Monday through Thursday evenings; swimming available.

P.S. 9: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
St. Marks and Underhill Avenues

Evening center open Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

P.S. 11: Evening Community Center

Washington and Waverly Avenues, near Greene Avenue

Open Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

J.H.S. 61: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
New York Avenue, Empire Boulevard and Sterling Street

Evening center open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

P.S. 91: After-school Center

East New York and Albany Avenues and Maple Street

P.S. 138: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
760 Prospect Place

Evening center open Monday, Thursday and Friday.

P.S. 161: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
Crown Street and New York Avenue

Evening center open Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

P.S. 167: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
1025 Eastern Parkway

Evening center open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

P.S. 221: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
791 Empire Boulevard

Evening center open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

P.S. 241: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
976 President Street

Evening center open Monday through Thursday.

P.S. 289: Evening Community Center  
Kingston and St. Marks Avenues

Open Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

4. Parks, Department of, City of New York<sup>2/</sup>

Alexander Hamilton - Metz Memorial Field  
Lefferts, Albany and East New York Avenues

Football and softball fields, stadia, basketball, handball  
and volleyball courts, playground. Recreation leadership.

Brower Park

Park to Prospect Place, Brooklyn to Kingston Avenue  
Addition: Brooklyn Avenue, between St. Marks Avenue and  
Prospect Place.

Children's Museum; playground.

The Children's Museum is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. six days  
a week and from 1:00 to 5 p.m. on Sundays and holidays; groups  
cared for by appointment only. Winter program: Clubs planned  
each year according to interest of children and capacity of  
staff; from Tuesday through Friday - a short motion picture at  
4:30 p.m.; on Saturdays - motion pictures, story hours and  
demonstrations in various departments. Summer program:  
Monday through Friday - motion pictures, story hours and  
demonstrations in various departments.

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<sup>2/</sup> In describing its facilities, the Department uses the term "playground"  
to indicate these types of equipment: Large and kindergarten swings,  
large and kindergarten slides, seesaws, a pipe frame exercise unit, a  
sandbox, either a wading pool or shower spray and a comfort station.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

## St. John's Park

Prospect Place to Bergen Street and Troy to Schenectady Avenue

## St. John's Recreation Center

Prospect Place between Troy and Schenectady Avenues

Gymnasium, indoor swimming pool, locker facilities, game rooms, boxing and exercise rooms, arts and crafts room, cooking room, woodworking shop, meeting rooms. Recreation leadership.

## Playgrounds (2)

Bergen Street and Troy Avenue (adjacent to Albany Houses)

Prospect Place and Schenectady Avenue

Children's playground and wading pool, softball field, basketball courts, ice skating area. Recreation leadership.

Playground adjacent to General George W. Wingate High School

Brooklyn Avenue between Rutland Road and Winthrop Street

Athletic field with running track; basketball, handball, paddle tennis, volleyball and shuffleboard courts; playground with wading pool. Recreation leadership.

Playground adjacent to P.S. 9

Underhill Avenue between Bergen Street and St. Marks Avenue

Basketball and handball courts, playground. Recreation leadership.

Playground adjacent to P.S. 61

Sterling Street, Empire Boulevard and New York Avenue

Basketball, handball and shuffleboard courts; playground. Recreation leadership.

## Playground

Prospect Place and Underhill Avenue

Playground with wading pool, handball and shuffleboard courts, ice skating areas. Recreation leadership.

## Playground

Sullivan Place west of Nostrand Avenue

Children's playground.

## Playground

New York and Clarkson Avenues

Children's playground.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

5. Parkway Senior Friends  
315 Troy Avenue  
Recreation program for men and women, 60 and over, from Crown Heights area. Meets Tuesday from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. from September 15 to June 15. English and Yiddish spoken.
6. Stuyvesant Community Center (In Albany Houses)  
(In cooperation with the Board of Education's Bureau of Community Education)  
164 Troy Avenue  
Group work and recreation program consisting of boys' and girls' clubs, athletics, game room, mass recreation activities; art, simple crafts, ballet, tap dancing, dramatics, sewing, scout troops, trips, interest groups for adults. Group work services for teenagers subsidized by the New York City Youth Board.<sup>3/</sup>
7. Young Israel of Botanic Gardens  
1060 President Street  
Serves boys and girls 6 to 18 years of age - youth activities including clubs, scouts, etc. Saturday afternoon storytelling and singing for children under six.
8. Young Israel of Eastern Parkway  
937 Eastern Parkway  
See description for Young Israel of Botanic Gardens.  
Also sponsors summer day camp.

Other voluntary agencies

The Camp Fire Girls, the Girl Scouts, the Boy Scouts and the Public Schools Athletic League all serve this area, utilizing the facilities of schools, churches and social agencies. Catholic Youth Organization athletic programs for 8 to 21 year-olds exist in most Roman Catholic churches but the number of sports and age groups served vary from parish to parish; Young Adult programs (social) also exist in several parishes.

Child Health Services<sup>4/</sup>

1. Health, Department of, City of New York: Child Health Station  
Crown Heights Health Center  
1218 Prospect Place

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<sup>3/</sup> The centers subsidized by the New York City Youth Board accept children from Referral Units and Community agencies and also by direct application.

<sup>4/</sup> The designation (R) in clinic listings indicates a "Refer" clinic, that is, patient must be referred to this particular clinic from another clinic or unit of the hospital.

Child Health Services - continued

2. Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn  
555 Prospect Place  
Babies up to one year who were born in the Hospital (R).
3. Swedish Hospital in Brooklyn  
1350 Bedford Avenue  
Well babies up to 2 years of age.

Mental Health Services<sup>4/</sup>

1. Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn: Psychiatric clinic  
555 Prospect Place  
Neurological Clinic - cases accepted from social agencies  
and other hospitals (R).  
Division of Pediatric Psychiatry  
General psychiatric services for children  
and  
Morris J. Solomon Clinic for Retarded Children  
All medical services including diagnosis,  
treatment, prognosis, speech therapy, etc.(R).
2. Kings County Hospital Center, Department of Hospitals, City of  
New York: Kings County Psychiatric Hospital: Mental Hygiene  
Clinic  
606 Winthrop Street  
Serves adults and children of Brooklyn.

Other Clinics<sup>4/</sup>Hospital<sup>5/</sup>clinics

1. Adelphi Hospital  
50 Greene Avenue  
Prenatal and postnatal
2. House of St. Giles The Cripple  
1346 President Street  
Orthopedic (Cerebral Palsy Unit, Mayfair Avenue,  
Garden City, Long Island).
3. Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn  
555 Prospect Place  
Allergy (R), arthritis (R), cancer, cardiac (R), chest, dental (R),  
dermatology, diabetic (R); ear, nose and throat; endocrine (R),  
endocrine-gynecological (R), eye, gastroenterological (R),  
genitourinary (R), gynecology (R), hematology (R), medical,  
neurology (R), neurosurgery, orthopedic, pediatric (R), physical  
therapy, plastic surgery, prenatal and postnatal, rectal,  
surgery, tumor, venereal diseases. (Yearly registration fee).

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<sup>5/</sup> A complete list of public and voluntary hospitals in Brooklyn is included in the list of borough-wide services contained in the Introduction.

Hospital<sup>5/</sup>clinics - continued

4. Kings County Hospital Center, Department of Hospitals,  
City of New York  
451 Clarkson Avenue  
Allergy, arthritis, cancer, cardiac, chest (R), dental (extractions only), dermatology, diabetic (R); ear, nose and throat; endocrine (R), eye, fracture, gastroenterological, genitourinary (R), gynecology (R), hematology (R), medical, metabolism (R), neurology, neurosurgery, orthopedic (R), pediatric (R), physical therapy (R), plastic surgery, prenatal and postnatal, surgical, tuberculosis, tumor, vascular, venereal diseases (R).  
Geriatric Rehabilitation Center  
600 Albany Avenue  
Sponsored by the Department of Welfare in cooperation with the Department of Hospitals.  
Counseling, medical treatment and recreation for men and women 65 years of age and over.
5. Prospect Heights Hospital  
775 Washington Avenue  
Physical therapy
6. Swedish Hospital in Brooklyn  
1350 Bedford Avenue  
Gynecology, physical therapy, prenatal and postnatal.

Clinics under other auspices

1. Health, Department of, City of New York  
Crown Heights Health Center  
1218 Prospect Place  
Eye and dental (for children referred by school doctor or nurse), tuberculosis.
2. Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America, Inc.<sup>6/</sup>  
Clinic at Kings County Hospital  
451 Clarkson Avenue  
Arrangements through social service department of agency at 1790 Broadway, Manhattan.

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<sup>6/</sup> Also listed with borough-wide services in the Introduction.

## B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES<sup>7/</sup>

### Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services<sup>8/</sup>

#### 1. New York City Youth Board

Three of the six health areas that comprise this community are in the Youth Board's Bedford-Stuyvesant Area.

##### Bedford-Stuyvesant Referral Unit

1193 Dean Street

Serves children and young people 5 to 21 years of age residing in Health Areas 27.10, 27.20 and 29, referred through schools and other community agencies, and also by direct application - diagnoses their need for service and makes appropriate referrals to treatment resources.

The voluntary treatment services<sup>9/</sup> in contract with the Youth Board in this area are as follows:

The Big Sisters: Brooklyn Office

Brooklyn Bureau of Social Service and Children's Aid Society:

Family Service and Children's Division

Brooklyn Juvenile Guidance Center, Inc.

Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn: Brooklyn District Office

Italian Board of Guardians, Inc.

Jewish Board of Guardians: Brooklyn Office

Jewish Family Service: Brooklyn Consultation Center

Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn: Division of Pediatric Psychiatry: Child Guidance Clinic

Salvation Army: Family Service Bureau: Brooklyn District Office

Youth Counsel Bureau: Brooklyn Office

##### Council of Social and Athletic Clubs: Bedford-Stuyvesant Unit

1243 Bedford Avenue

Provides social services to selected unaffiliated street clubs in their respective areas.

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<sup>7/</sup> This list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

<sup>8/</sup> Other agencies offering similar services which have one office serving the entire borough are listed in the introductory section.

<sup>9/</sup> These agencies all have one office serving the entire borough (see footnote 8).



Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services - continued

2. Police Department, City of New York: Juvenile Aid Bureau  
This community is served by two district offices of the Juvenile Aid Bureau at the following locations:  
Precinct 79 Station House (covers area north of Eastern Parkway)  
627 Gates Avenue  
Precinct 71 Station House (covers area south of Eastern Parkway)  
421 Empire Boulevard  
Serves all youth under 21 years of age and provides rehabilitative social treatment for juvenile delinquents.
3. Welfare, Department of, City of New York  
This community is served by two welfare districts. The portion north of Eastern Parkway and west of Kingston Avenue is in the Fort Greene District and the remainder of the area is in the Borough Hall District.  
  
Fort Greene Welfare Center  
147 Prince Street  
  
Borough Hall Welfare Center  
330 Jay Street  
Public assistance, medical and dental care and employment counseling and placement services for clients; homemaker service for families with children when mother is incapacitated and part-time service for incapacitated adults on public assistance.

SECTION III PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

## Elementary and Junior High

A. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1. Public School 9  
80 Underhill Avenue
2. Public School 11  
419 Waverly Avenue
3. Public School 41  
1281 Dean Street
4. Public School 42  
686 Classon Avenue
5. Junior High School 61  
New York Avenue, Empire Boulevard and Sterling Street
6. Public School 91  
E. New York and Albany Avenues and Maple Street
7. Public School 138  
760 Prospect Place
8. Public School 161  
330 Crown Street
9. Public School 167  
1027 Eastern Parkway
10. Public School 221  
791 Empire Boulevard
11. Public School 241  
976 President Street
12. Public School 289  
Kingston and St. Marks Avenues

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLSRoman Catholic

1. St. Francis of Assisi Parish School  
396 Lincoln Road
2. St. Gregory Parish School  
1006 Sterling Place

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS - continuedRoman Catholic - continued

3. St. Joseph Parish School  
834 Pacific Street
4. St. Matthew Parish School  
250 Utica Avenue
5. St. Teresa Parish School  
Boys' Department: 564 Sterling Place  
Girls' Department: 560 Sterling Place

Jewish

1. Beth Jacob of Brownsville and East New York (Branch of)  
221 Kingston Avenue
2. Beth Rivka Institute for Girls (Annex)  
823 Eastern Parkway
3. Bovower Yeshivah Bnai Zion  
176 Brooklyn Avenue
4. United Talmudical Academy, Torah V'Yirah  
1078 Park Place
5. Yeshiva Darkei Noam Hafloho  
1310 President Street
6. Yeshiva of Crown Heights  
310 Crown Street
7. Yeshiva of Eastern Parkway  
991 Eastern Parkway
8. Yeshiva Rabbi Chaim Joseph  
1060 President Street
9. Yeshivah Tomchai Tmimim Lutabitch  
Bedford Avenue and Dean Street

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLESA. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHESBaptist

1. Hanson Place Baptist Church  
88 Hanson Place
2. New Hope Baptist Church  
1328 Park Place
3. Trinity Baptist Church  
179 New York Avenue

Methodist

4. Bethany Methodist Church  
1208 St. John's Place
5. Ebenezer (United Wesleyan) Methodist Church  
1024 Bergen Street
6. Union Methodist Church  
121 New York Avenue

Protestant Episcopal

7. Messiah and Incarnation Protestant Episcopal Church  
78 Greene Avenue
8. St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church  
1227 Pacific Street
9. St. Gabriel's Protestant Episcopal Church  
331 Hawthorne Street
10. St. Luke and St. Matthew Protestant Episcopal Church  
520 Clinton Avenue
11. Church of St. Mark  
309 Brooklyn Avenue

Other

12. Bedford Central Presbyterian Church  
Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street
13. Bedford Zion, The Church of Nazarene  
550 Washington Avenue

A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES - continuedOther - continued

14. Bethel Temple (Church of God in Christ)  
1372 Bedford Avenue
15. Calvary Christian (Disciples of Christ) Church  
c/o Pastor: Rev. E. Haines  
182 Albany Avenue
16. Central Community Church (Nondenominational)  
810 Park Place
17. Epiphany (UL) Lutheran Church  
721 Lincoln Place
18. First Church of Christ, Scientist  
1256 Dean Street
19. French (Seventh-Day Adventist) Church  
1435 Bedford Avenue
20. Greater St. Peter's (A.M.E.) Church  
392 Carlton Avenue

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

1. St. Blaise R.C. Church  
520 Kingston Avenue
2. St. Casimir (Polish) R.C. Church  
392 Adelphi Street
3. St. Francis of Assisi R.C. Church  
319 Maple Street
4. St. Gregory R.C. Church  
224 Brooklyn Avenue
5. St. Ignatius R.C. Church  
1150 Carroll Street
6. St. Joseph R.C. Church  
856 Pacific Street
7. St. Matthew R.C. Church  
1123 Eastern Parkway
8. St. Teresa R.C. Church  
563 Sterling Place

C. SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Congregation Adath Jacob (Orthodox)  
1612 Carroll Street
2. Congregation Ahavas Moishe, Inc. (Orthodox)  
(Congregation B'nai Moshe also at this address)  
612 Maple Street
3. Congregation Ahavath Achim (Orthodox)  
203 East 37 Street
4. Congregation Ahavath Torah (Orthodox)  
829 Eastern Parkway
5. Congregation Aits Chaiyim  
881 Eastern Parkway
6. Congregation Avodath Israel (Orthodox)  
11437 President Street
7. Beth Amn Congregation (Orthodox)  
599 Empire Boulevard
8. Congregation Beth David of Crown Heights  
1115 President Street
9. Congregation Beth David Gershon Talmud Torah (Orthodox)  
450 New York Avenue
10. Congregation Beth Ieshaje (Orthodox)  
711 Eastern Parkway
11. Congregation B'nai Jacob of Eastern Parkway (Orthodox)  
275 Kingston Avenue
12. Brooklyn Jewish Center (Conservative)  
667 Eastern Parkway
13. Chevra Ahavath Achim Anshei Sfard (Orthodox)  
489 Empire Boulevard
14. Chevra Shas and Mishnayes  
539 Empire Boulevard
15. Congregation Chovenei Torah (Orthodox)  
885 Eastern Parkway
16. Congregation K'Hal Machzeka Hadass of Crown Heights (Orthodox)  
377 Crown Street
17. Congregation Kol Israel (Orthodox)  
603 St. Johns Place

C. SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES - continued

18. Lanzuter Congregation Beth David (Orthodox)  
1419 Carroll Street
19. Congregation Menuchat Usher (Orthodox)  
582 Montgomery Street
20. Congregation Ohel Isaac  
544-8 Prospect Place
21. Prospect Park Jewish Community Center (Conservative)  
534 Flatbush Avenue
22. Congregation Shaare Zion (Orthodox).  
176 Brooklyn Avenue
23. Congregation Shaari Zedek (Reformed)  
221 Kingston Avenue
24. Congregation Sons of Israel (Orthodox)  
709 Empire Boulevard
25. Congregation Tifereth Enei Jacob  
822 Crown Street
26. Congregation Tifereth Chaim, Inc. (Orthodox)  
315 Troy Avenue
27. Congregation Tomche Torah  
765 Crown Street
28. United Lubavitcher Yeshivoth (Orthodox)  
Bedford Avenue Corner Dean Street
29. Yeshiva of Crown Heights (Orthodox)  
310 Crown Street
30. Yeshiva of Eastern Parkway (Orthodox)  
991 Eastern Parkway
31. Young Israel of Botanic Gardens (Orthodox)  
(Congregation Yeshiva Rabbi Chaim Joseph also at this address)  
1060 President Street
32. Young Israel of Eastern Parkway (Orthodox)  
937 Eastern Parkway
33. Congregation Zeirei Agudath of Crown Heights  
456 Crown Street
34. Congregation Zemeck Zedek  
c/o Yudin  
367 Crown Street

## BROWNSVILLE

### SECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY

#### Boundaries and land use

The community described here as "Brownsville" includes somewhat more territory on the western side and somewhat less in the northern and eastern sections than the area frequently given this title. In the New York City Guide,<sup>1/</sup> published in 1939, Brownsville was limited to the neighborhood from Ralph Avenue to Junius Street between Liberty and Hegeman Avenues. The core of this section was a farm subdivided for residential development by Charles S. Brown in 1865. By 1883, the village consisted of 250 frame houses. The Guide reports that "a group of East Side (Manhattan) realtors in 1887 purchased land and erected many dwellings. They encouraged immigrants, chiefly Jews of East European origin, to move here from Manhattan's congested East Side." The extension of the elevated Fulton Street line in 1889 and the I.R.T. subway in 1920-22 made the district accessible from Manhattan and added tenements to the one- and two-family houses.

Pitkin and Sutter Avenues, and cross streets such as Stone and Rockaway Avenues, parts of Hegeman and New Lots Avenues are the retail shopping areas. The Long Island Railroad's Bay Ridge Division crosses this area from Hegeman to Atlantic Avenues between Junius Street and Van Sinderen Avenue.

Brownsville, one of the five smaller Brooklyn communities - smaller in terms of land space - is surrounded by Bedford-Stuyvesant, East New York, Canarsie, Flatbush and Crown Heights. The boundary in order to include these complete health areas - 50.20, 51, 52, 56, 57, 58.10, 58.20, 59, and 60 - extends from the junction of Utica and Atlantic Avenues across Atlantic to Hopkinson Avenue, then across St. Marks Avenue to East New York Avenue. The line follows East New York Avenue to Broadway and turns southeast on Alabama and Georgia Avenues to Dumont Avenue, through Dumont to Van Sinderen Avenue and then through Hegeman Avenue and Avenue A to Remsen Avenue; the boundary returns on Remsen Avenue and East 91 Street to East New York Avenue and back on Utica Avenue to Atlantic Avenue.

The gross acreage enclosed by these streets is a total of 1,468. Only four communities cover a smaller gross land area. About 596 acres are required for the streets, leaving 872 for community purposes other than traffic.

Land use: In 1955-56, almost 53 acres, or 6 percent of the 872 available, were vacant except for the 5 acres used as licensed parking lots. Lincoln Terrace Park and outdoor playgrounds and other recreation facilities accounted for 63 acres or 7 percent of the land.

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<sup>1/</sup> New York City Guide, American Guide Series, Random House, New York, 1939.



The public and private facilities, such as the settlement houses, churches and synagogues, libraries, schools, fire and police stations, a Health Center, the hospitals, the Brooklyn Hebrew Home and Hospital, and a proprietary nursing home were responsible for only 41 acres, less than 5 percent of the total. Transportation facilities - chiefly the Bay Ridge Division of the Long Island Railroad - utilized 34 acres or less than 4 percent.

Brownsville's commerce and industry absorbed only 113 acres or 13 percent of the available land area. This acreage constituted but 3.3 percent of all the land space in Brooklyn so used. Nearly a third of the acres devoted to business activities were utilized for heavy industries and another 15 percent for light industries. A large proportion of the heavy industry is in Health Areas 57 and 60. Retail shops and other commercial enterprises accounted for 23 percent, automobile storage and services for not quite 20, and warehouse and storage plants for about 9 percent of the total.

Although industry is of some importance and retail shops numerous, the community is primarily residential. Some 567 acres were allocated to housing in 1955-56, 65 percent of the available area. At that time, multi-family dwellings absorbed two-thirds of the residential space. The four large public housing projects which provide a total of 4,922 dwelling units were then in operation. Kingsborough Houses had been in use since 1941 and Brownsville Houses since 1948.

As a consequence of the development of multi-family dwellings, Brownsville, which ranks eleventh among the twenty communities in the acreage used for housing, ranks third in population density. On the basis of the 1957 population, there were 304.3 persons per residential acre. Only Williamsburg and the "downtown" Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene area surpass this density.

#### Population size

With a population of 172,613 in April 1957, Brownsville ranked fourth among the twenty communities in population size. It was the home of 6.6 percent of Brooklyn's residents in 1957, despite a decrease of 6.8 percent from the 1950 population of 185,108. In 1950, Brownsville also held fourth position but its residents then constituted a slightly higher proportion of the borough total (Table 3).

Brownsville's population has been on the decline for several decades. It lost 35,150 persons between 1930 and 1957, a cumulative decrease of 17 percent. The downward movement during the depression years was slight, a decrease from the 1930 population of 207,763 of 5,411 or 2.6 percent to 202,352 in 1940. The sharpest reduction came during the war and postwar period of prosperity - a decrease of 17,244 or 8.5 percent between 1940 and 1950. As the more spacious neighborhoods in Brooklyn developed and incomes rose, many Brownsville residents reportedly moved - some of them to the nearby Flatbush and East Flatbush areas. Slum clearance through public housing apparently contributed to the decline. The lessening importance of the area is indicated by its population rank of second in 1930, of third in 1940 and fourth in 1950 and 1957.

### Cultural groups

This community - at least the heart of the original Brownsville - after its early history as a semi-rural village was developed as a Jewish community. In the 1930's, however, there was a Negro colony of about 9,900; some 4,400 lived in the blocks between Atlantic and East New York Avenues, the area adjacent to, and more properly perhaps a part of, Bedford-Stuyvesant. Another 4,100 lived in the section near Livonia and Sutter Avenues, along Rockaway and Thatford Avenues. The New York City Guide<sup>1</sup> reported in 1939 that "the only Moorish colony in New York is on Livonia Avenue between Rockaway and Stone Avenues." Italians were then found where Brownsville merges with East New York and a small Arabian and Syrian quarter was said to exist on Thatford Avenue, near Belmont Avenue.

1950 Census: As late as 1950, the white residents far outnumbered all other groups, forming 87 percent of the total. But the whites of native birth (excluding Puerto Ricans of the first and second generations) constituted not much more than half. Persons of foreign birth still constituted almost a third of the residents. Only Coney Island had a larger proportion of its inhabitants who were white, naturalized citizens or aliens.

#### Population of Brownsville, by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	185,108	100.0
Continental native white	100,110	54.1
Foreign-born white	60,220	32.5
Puerto Rican	732	0.4
Negro	23,824	12.9
Other nonwhite races	222	0.1

The Russian-born clearly dominated the residents of foreign birth, forming almost 56 percent of the more than 60,000. Natives of Poland accounted for another 20 percent. The other eastern and central European countries - Austria, Hungary, Germany and Rumania - contributed another 13 percent, bringing the total from this part of Europe to 89 percent. The group born in Italy was small, 2,100 or 3.5 percent. Other nationality backgrounds were represented in the community but the number of first generation members was relatively small.

The deaths of white residents 25 years old or over during 1954, when the certificates were analyzed by the cemetery's religious affiliation, indicate that 90 percent of the white population was of the Jewish faith; this may be true particularly among those over 45 years of age.

Negro residents had been moving into this section since the 1920's; this group, as noted above, had risen to 9,900 by 1930; it had increased by

31 percent to 12,952 in 1940; it grew more rapidly during the 1940's when nearly 11,000 entered the area. This rise of 84 percent brought the 1950 population to almost 24,000 or close to 13 percent of all the residents. More than half (12,931) lived in the areas adjacent to Bedford-Stuyvesant with 9,912 in the section from Sutter to Hegeman Avenues.

The Puerto Rican in-migration of the late 1940's reached this neighborhood but these newcomers numbered only 732 by 1950. A few settled in each of the nine health areas but 394 were concentrated in Health Areas 59 and 60 and another 157 in Health Area 52, the fringe area along Atlantic Avenue adjacent to Bedford-Stuyvesant.

1957 Census: When the Puerto Rican population is estimated, the reduction in the population in Brownsville between 1950 and 1957 of more than 12,000, or nearly 7 percent, appears to have been confined to the whites not of Puerto Rican origin. The Negro portion of the community grew by almost 14,500 persons or about 61 percent. By 1957 they constituted more than a fifth of the community's inhabitants.

Population of Brownsville, by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	172,613	100.0
White	134,020	77.6
Negro	38,313	22.2
Other nonwhite races	280	0.2

For thirty years the Brownsville segment of Brooklyn's Negro population has been significant in size. In 1930, 14 percent of the borough's Negroes lived in the community. In 1940 and 1950, the proportion of the total was slightly less - 12 and 11 percent - as smaller colonies developed in other areas through public housing or other factors. In 1957, Brownsville contained 12.4 percent of the 307,796 Negroes living in the borough. The expansion of the Negro colony in Bedford-Stuyvesant into the neighboring Crown Heights and Brownsville communities has concentrated 78 percent of all the Negroes in Brooklyn in this central area. If the Negro residents in the other communities adjacent to Bedford-Stuyvesant (Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene, Williamsburg, Bushwick-Ridgewood, and East New York) are included, these long-settled, densely-populated communities contain 90 percent of the borough total.

The 1957 Census offers no data on the persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage but this new cultural group is known to be of sufficient importance to warrant an estimate, however inexact the method. The school data are not too satisfactory for this community but it seems possible that the error arising from the interchange of school children with one adjacent community compensates for the error caused by the interchange on another border. The September 1957 school data indicate that 13 percent of the

Puerto Ricans in Brooklyn live in Brownsville. Since 14.6 percent of Brooklyn's Puerto Rican births in 1957 were to residents of Brownsville, the proportion seems reasonable.

The application of 13 percent gives an estimate of from 19,500 to 20,800 Puerto Ricans. If the maximum be accepted, the composition of the population is approximately this: White - 65.9 percent; Negro - 21.9 percent; Puerto Rican - 12.0 percent; and other nonwhites - 0.2 percent. If the estimates are reasonably accurate, some 46,000, or more, whites not of Puerto Rican origin must have left Brownsville during the seven years from 1950 to 1957.

The existence within this neighborhood of 83 synagogues or temples suggests the continued presence of a large Jewish community and the Protestant churches include the denominations frequently attended by Negroes and Protestant Puerto Ricans. No Roman Catholic church or school is actually located within the boundaries but no doubt nearby parishes serve any Catholic residents.

Birth statistics: The live births to nonwhite mothers reflect the growth of the Negro population since 1950 and suggest that the growth continued into 1958. From 880 births in 1952, the number rose to 1,508 in 1957 and to 1,719 in 1958. The births to mothers born in Puerto Rico indicate a sharp increase in that group. From 69 births in 1952 there was an abrupt increase to 839 in 1957 and a further rise to 1,085 in 1958. The children born to white mothers decreased sharply between 1952 and 1958 - from 2,230 to 1,495 in 1957 and 1,280 in 1958.

Births to Puerto Rican mothers were only 2 percent of the 3,179 births in 1952; about one-third of these births were to parents living in the two public housing projects. The nonwhite births were 28 percent of all births but not quite one-fifth of these were to residents in public housing. In 1958, the Puerto Rican births had risen to 27 percent of the 4,084 live births, while nonwhite births constituted 42 percent. Only 10 percent of the Puerto Rican and not quite one-third of the nonwhite mothers lived in one of the four housing projects open in 1958.

The nonwhite population was considerably younger than the "white" in 1957 even though most of the Puerto Ricans are included with the whites in the census data. The median age for nonwhites in the nine health areas of this community ranged from 14.8 years in Health Area 59 (two public housing projects) to 28.9 years in Health Area 58.20 where only 231 nonwhites were found. The median age for whites ranged from 29.3 to 42 years.

School data: The ethnic composition of the children attending the public schools located within Brownsville naturally reflects the age composition of the several groups and the difference in birth rates, as well as differences in the utilization of parochial schools. No Catholic parish schools are located in the area but Catholic children may attend nearby schools. Six Jewish schools are within the area and others in adjacent communities.

The ethnic distribution of the 23,148 children in the public schools in September 1957 was reported to be 31.8 percent Negro, 19.8 percent Puerto Rican and 48.4 percent white or Oriental. In October 1958 the percentage distribution of the 23,299 children enrolled in public schools was Negro - 34.6, Puerto Rican - 23.5 and other - 41.9. The available data for the Jewish schools in 1958 indicate the attendance of about 1,800. If this registration be combined with the public school figures, the distribution is somewhat different; assuming that all children in Jewish schools were white, about 11,556 white children formed 46 percent of the total of 25,099, the Negro children, 32 percent and the Puerto Rican, 22 percent. If many children attend Catholic parish schools in adjacent communities, the distribution might be somewhat different.

#### Age groups

Although Brownsville ranks fifth among the twenty communities in the proportion of its 1957 population which was under 20 years of age - 33.8 percent - it cannot be described as a "youthful" community. The 1957 residents who were 30 years of age or older constituted over 53 percent and the group 45 years old or older, 32 percent of the total.

Young adults in their twenties were proportionately slightly below the borough-wide percentage of 13.7; the groups 30-44 years and 45-64 years were also below the borough percentages of 22.3 and 24.1 but the 65 years or over group was above the borough figure of 8.9 percent; with nearly 10 percent of its population in the aged group, Brownsville ranks fifth in this respect among the communities. In view of the comparative youth of the non-white groups and probably of the Puerto Rican newcomers and, in the light of the birth statistics, it would seem to be a fair assumption that the white exodus between 1950 and 1957 was composed largely of the younger families.

Population of Brownsville, by age group: 1950 and 1957

<u>Age group</u>	<u>1950 Census</u>		<u>1957 Census</u>		<u>Percent change</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	
All ages	185,108	100.0	172,613	100.0	- 6.8
Under 6 years	20,160	10.9	20,649	12.0	2.4
6-13 years	20,753	11.2	24,227	14.0	16.7
14-19 years	14,218	7.7	13,441	7.8	- 5.5
20-24 years	14,131	7.6	10,522	6.1	-25.5
25-29 years	15,411	8.3	12,161	7.0	-21.1
30-44 years	43,659	23.6	35,865	20.8	-17.9
45-64 years	42,216	22.8	38,736	22.4	- 8.2
65 years and over	14,560	7.9	17,012	9.9	16.8

The percentage changes from 1950 to 1957 in the preceding tabulation show certain differences from the borough-wide changes: the increase in

the number of children under 6 years of age, the marked rise in the 6-13 year-olds, and the decreases in excess of the borough changes in all other age groups under 65 years. The fairly sharp reduction in the groups 30 to 64 years of age are notable and support the assumption that the younger and middle-aged white families left Brownsville. The rise of the aged group is above the increase for Brooklyn as a whole.

Sex distribution: In comparison with the relation of the number of males to females in the entire borough, Brownsville's ratios show fewer males per 100 females in every age group except the 20-24 year-olds and the oldest group.

Population of Brownsville, by age group and sex,  
and ratio of males to females: 1950 and 1957

Age group	1950 Census			1957 Census		
	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Male	Female	Males per 100 females
All ages	90,546	94,562	95.8	83,077	89,536	92.8
Under 6 years	10,323	9,837	104.9	10,480	10,169	103.1
6-13 years	10,643	10,110	105.3	12,271	11,956	102.6
14-19 years	7,184	7,034	102.1	6,631	6,810	97.4
20-24 years	6,828	7,303	93.5	4,925	5,597	88.0
25-29 years	7,353	8,058	91.3	5,872	6,289	93.4
30-44 years	20,609	23,050	89.4	16,449	19,416	84.7
45-64 years	20,516	21,700	94.5	18,458	20,278	91.0
65 years and over	7,090	7,470	94.9	7,991	9,021	88.6

#### Other population characteristics: 1950

With the apparent reduction of over 46,000 in the white population, with a rise of nearly 14,000 in the number of Negroes and perhaps 20,000 new Puerto Rican residents, the socio-economic data from the 1950 Census have current value only as a base line against which the effect of the population changes can be judged.

Economic status: Four of the 27 health areas in Brooklyn in which the 1949 median family income was under \$3,000 were in Brownsville. They include the two health areas (52 and 59) which contained 63 percent of the Negro group. The median incomes were \$2,616 and \$2,464. In the other health areas - 57 and 60 - where the medians were \$2,629 and \$2,781, lived another 26 percent of the Negroes. In the other five health areas, the median incomes varied from \$3,087 in Health Area 56, the small, densely-settled section between Blake and East New York Avenues to \$3,960 in Health Area 58.10, on the border of Flatbush and almost entirely populated by whites. The median family income for all Brooklyn was \$3,447.

Educational level: The median years of formal schooling completed by white adults 25 years old or older ranged from 8.1 years in Health Areas 57 and 60 where family income was below \$3,000 a year to 8.9 in Health Areas 50.20 and 58.10 where family incomes were highest.

Family groups: All but a few of the 1950 residents lived in ordinary housekeeping apartments or houses. Some 900 lived in rooming houses or similar accommodations and about 750 in institutions, most of them in the Brooklyn Hebrew Home and Hospital for the Aged. Most of the 185,000 persons lived as members of families; in addition to the institutional population only 8,300 were living alone or with nonrelatives. Among the 51,425 families were 45,860 which included a married couple. Thus, only a little more than 10 percent of the families were composed of one parent with adult or minor children or some other grouping of relatives.

#### Assistance and health data

Public assistance: With 6.6 percent of Brooklyn's 1957 population, Brownsville in March 1959 was the home of a little over 12 percent of the borough's public assistance cases. Only Bedford-Stuyvesant had a higher proportion of the total. To reiterate the caution repeated in the description of every community, this form of measurement is inexact.<sup>2/</sup> In this instance, however, although no precise ratio can be cited, there is no doubt that Brownsville has more than its proper share of financial dependency. Among the 5,366 public assistance cases in Brownsville were 684 persons or families receiving general assistance and 2,121 families receiving aid to dependent children. The other 2,560 presumably were individuals on old-age or blind assistance or aid to the disabled. The cases on home relief constituted nearly 13 percent and the ADC cases, 13.6 percent of the borough totals. Presumably the old, the blind and disabled pensioners represent about 11 percent of all such recipients in Brooklyn.

Health indices: Infant mortality rates in 1957 showed considerable variation in the nine health areas of this community. Health Area 58.20 had no infant deaths. In Health Areas 58.10, 60, and 50.20, the rates per 1,000 live births were 14.6, 23.2, and 24.8, all below the Brooklyn rate of 25.2. But in the other areas the rates varied from 36.4 (H.A. 59) to 48.3 (H.A. 57).

Venereal disease rates measured in terms of cases newly reported during 1957 per 100,000 of the population were also unevenly distributed. In comparison with a borough-wide rate of 308.4, in 5 areas (H.A. 50.20, 56, 57, 58.10, 58.20) the variation was from 28.7 to 298.5 per 100,000. In the other 4 areas, the rates ranged from 344.9 to 910.2.

Tuberculosis prevalence rates class Brownsville among the ten communities where the rates are equal to or higher than the borough-wide rate. On the basis of active cases on the Department of Health's register on December 31, 1956 and 1958, the rates were 1.56 in 1956 and 1.24 in 1958 per 1,000 population in April 1957. The borough rates were 1.20 and 0.98 per 1,000. The 269 cases registered at the close of 1956 and the 214 registered at the end of 1958 were 8.6 and 8.4 percent of the borough totals for the two dates specified.

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<sup>2/</sup> Population shifts among the communities between 1957 and 1959 are one difficulty but the use of assistance "cases", not persons on assistance, probably contributes even more to inaccuracy.

### Delinquency rates

The entire community is covered by the special service areas established by the New York City Youth Board. Health Area 52 is included in the Youth Board's "Bedford-Stuyvesant Area"; the others are part of the Youth Board area called "Brownsville." In 1951 when the juvenile delinquency rate for Brooklyn was 14.7 per 1,000 of the 1950 population 6-20 years of age, the rates for 5 areas were lower - ranging from 5.4 to 12.0. In Health Areas 60, 59, 57 and 52, however, the rates were 18.2, 22.1, 28.7 and 30.7 respectively.

By 1957, delinquency was high in all but the section between Hopkinson and Remsen Avenues (H.A. 58.10 and 58.20) where the rates were 8.8 and 7.9 per 1,000 of the 1957 population of children and youth and in Health Area 50.20 where the rate was 22.3. The rates were 42.9 and 44.2 in Health Areas 56 and 51 but from 67.7 to 85.5 per 1,000 elsewhere. The rate for all Brooklyn was 33.4.

For 1958 the Brooklyn rate had risen to 41.2 per 1,000 when based on the April 1957 child and youth population. In Brownsville, the rates were still low in Health Areas 58.10, 58.20 and 50.20 - 9.8, 10.6 and 23.4 per 1,000, but in the other areas the rates ranged from 47.3 to 100.4 in Health Area 52. In these sections the size of the Negro and Puerto Rican groups had been increasing and group tensions may be the cause. The four public housing projects which may have brought in residents new to the community are in Health Areas 52, 57 and 59.

### Housing

In accordance with the 1957-58 count of 55,592 dwelling units, the quantity of housing available in Brownsville has increased by only one percent since 1950 when the Census enumerated 54,985. The quality, however, has been improved by the completion in 1955 of two public projects providing about 2,400 new apartments. Some 415 of the additional 607 dwelling units are in Health Area 58.10, the section on the Flatbush border.

The land use survey of 1955-56 reported that multi-family dwellings occupied two-thirds of the residential acreage; two-family houses covered about 26 percent and one-family homes about 7 percent. Only 68.8 acres were said to contain elevator-equipped, multi-family units and public housing probably accounts for the total. The four public projects in operation cover 72.8 acres but both Brownsville and Van Dyke Houses have some three-story buildings.

Obviously some modification of the housing conditions found in the 1950 Census has taken place. As the flash fire in two frame buildings in Brownsville which killed four persons (reported on July 29 of this year) testifies, some old housing in poor condition remains and it is probable that considerable deterioration since 1950 must be assumed.

Characteristics in 1950: In 1950, about 565 of the 54,985 dwelling units were unoccupied. Home ownership was low by Brooklyn standards - only



5,814 or 10.7 percent of the units were occupied by their owners. One- and two-family houses provided 15 percent of the homes. Only 3.3 percent of the dwelling units were classified as overcrowded and about 7 percent as sub-standard; i.e. in dilapidated condition or with insufficient bath or toilet facilities.

Public housing: Brownsville was the site of one of the prewar Federally-sponsored projects - Kingsborough Houses; a second (State sponsored) project - Brownsville Houses - was completed in 1948. Two others (one State and one Federal) were completed in 1955. All are low-rent projects and together provide homes for just over 4,900 low-income families. The new project now under construction is also a low-rent Federal project.

The four projects now in operation are described as follows:

1. Brownsville Houses - State project

370 Blake Avenue (H.A. 59)

Site: Sutter to Dumont Avenues

Stone to Rockaway Avenues

Completed April 1948

Dwelling units - 1,338; estimated population - 5,329;

persons per acre - 278; 27 buildings of 3 or 6 stories

Average monthly rent per room on January 1, 1959 - \$11.95

2. Howard Houses - State project

1562 East New York Avenue (H.A. 57)

Site: East New York to Pitkin Avenues

Stone to Rockaway Avenues

Completed December 1955

Dwelling Units - 815; estimated population - 2,927;

persons per acre - 192; 10 buildings of 7 or 13 stories

Average monthly rent per room on January 1, 1959 - \$13.40

3. Kingsborough Houses - Federal project

1880 Pacific Street (H.A. 52)

Site: Bergen to Pacific Streets

Ralph to Rochester Avenues

Completed October 1941

Dwelling units - 1,166; estimated population - 3,732;

persons per acre - 233; 16 buildings of 6 stories

Average monthly rent per room on January 1, 1959 - \$12.13

4. Van Dyke Houses - Federal project

370 Blake Avenue (H.A. 59)

Site: Sutter to Livonia Avenues

Stone Avenue to Powell Street

Completed May 1955; Section I occupied in 1954

Dwelling units - 1,603; estimated population - 5,908;

persons per acre - 264; 22 buildings of 3 to  
14 stories

Average monthly rent per room on January 1, 1959 - \$11.63

The Federally-sponsored project now under construction is designed to clear 11 acres of slum housing; the ground breaking ceremonies were held on April 21, 1959. Construction is scheduled for completion early in 1961, with the first tenants expected to move in about September 1960. The rent is expected to average \$12-\$14 a room for apartments of from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  rooms. The Pilgrim Baptist Church now on the site is to be moved to a site nearby. The facilities to be provided in the project include a community center, play areas and parking spaces.

Samuel J. Tilden Houses - Federal project

Site: Dumont to Livonia Avenues

Stone to Rockaway Avenues (H.A. 59)

Construction scheduled to begin May 1959

Dwelling units - 998; 8 residential buildings of 16 stories

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICESA. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY<sup>1/</sup>Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery SchoolsSocial agencies

1. Brownsville Child Care Center  
(Operated by Brownsville Boys' Club, Inc.)  
1592 East New York Avenue (Howard Houses)  
Preschool children and after-school care of children 6-7 years.
2. Community Day Nursery, Inc.  
Van Dyke Houses  
382 Sutter Avenue  
Preschool children
3. Hebrew Ladies Day Nursery, Inc.  
521 Hopkinson Avenue  
Preschool children

Other auspices

None

Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Brooklyn Public Library  
The branch libraries conduct special programs for both adults and children either occasionally or on a regular basis. Only regularly scheduled programs in the 1958-1959 year are listed below.

Brownsville Branch  
61 Glenmore Avenue

In the 1958-1959 year, this branch has sponsored a weekly Picture Book Hour for children in the spring months.

East Flatbush Branch  
9612 Church Avenue

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<sup>1/</sup> Includes specified services located in this community, although service is not necessarily limited to residents of the area and residents may be served by agencies, especially clinics, located elsewhere.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Brooklyn Public Library - continued

Stone Avenue Branch

581 Stone Avenue

In the 1958-1959 year, this branch has sponsored a weekly Story Hour and a Picture Book Hour every other week in the spring months; club room available.

2. Education, Board of, City of New York: Bureau of Community Education

After-school Centers serve children of elementary and junior high school age from 3:00 to 5:30 p.m. on school days. Activities include painting, dramatics, woodworking, music, crafts, singing, dancing, quiet games, sports, trips and special events.

Evening Community Centers serve teenagers and adults from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m. from October to May on the evenings specified. Program consists of social activities, lounge programs, small group activities, and a variety of athletic, artistic and cultural activities.

Full-time Community Centers: Centers operating in partnership with the New York City Youth Board as well as a few others, are on a full-time twelve-month basis. They provide services similar to those described in the two programs above, except for more emphasis on small group activities and on guidance and referral services. These centers accept children from the Youth Board Referral Units and community agencies and also by direct application.

Brownsville-Van Dyke Community Center<sup>2/</sup>

330 Powell Street

This is a full-time center Monday through Friday, afternoons and evenings. Subsidized by the New York City Youth Board<sup>3/</sup>

Kingsborough Houses Community Center

442 Kings Fourth Walk

This is a full-time community center Monday through Friday, afternoons and evenings. Subsidized by the New York City Youth Board.<sup>3/</sup>

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<sup>2/</sup> In addition to usual activities, this center provides a program of informal adult education.

<sup>3/</sup> The centers subsidized by the New York City Youth Board accept children from the Referral Units and community agencies and also by direct application.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

P.S. 63: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
116 Williams Avenue

Evening center open Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

P.S. 144: All-Day Neighborhood School, Evening Community Center  
430 Howard Avenue

Integrated program of education and recreation, enriched curriculum, psychiatric and social services. Evening center open Tuesday and Thursday.

P.S. 156: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
Sutter Avenue and Grafton Street

Evening center open Monday through Friday.

P.S. 165: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
76 Lott Avenue

Evening center open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

J.H.S. 178: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
2163 Dean Street

Evening center open Monday through Thursday.

P.S. 183: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
76 Riverdale Avenue

Evening center open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

P.S. 184: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
273 Newport Street

Evening center open Monday through Friday.

P.S. 189: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
1100 East New York Avenue

Evening center open Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

J.H.S. 210: Full-time Community Center<sup>2/</sup>

Rochester Avenue and Park Place

Open Monday through Saturday evenings; afternoon activities available seven days a week - on Saturday and Sunday from 12 noon to 5:00 p.m. Subsidized by the New York City Youth Board.<sup>3/</sup>

P.S. 219: Evening Community Center, After-school Center<sup>2/</sup>  
1060 Clarkson Avenue

Evening center open Monday through Thursday.

J.H.S. 252: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
Lenox Road, between East 94 and East 95 Streets

Evening center open Monday through Friday.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

J.H.S. 263: Full-time Community Center  
210 Chester Street

Evening and afternoon activities seven days a week; afternoon activities from 12 noon to 5:00 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday. Subsidized by the New York City Youth Board.<sup>3/</sup>

P.S. 284: After-school Center  
Osborn and Watkins Streets, near Sutter Avenue  
Subsidized by the New York City Youth Board.<sup>3/</sup>

3. Golden Ring Club #1 (Sponsored by the Council of the Golden Ring Clubs)  
Workmen's Circle Fraternal Center  
693 Ralph Avenue  
Recreation and leisure time activities for men and women of retirement age; nonsectarian; English and Yiddish spoken. Meets Monday through Thursday from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m.
4. Hebrew Educational Society of Brooklyn  
Neighborhood House  
564 Hopkinson Avenue  
Clubs, athletics, gym, playground, dramatics, ballet and modern dancing, craft classes, health education, civic committee. Also Institute of Jewish Studies (for adults).  
School of Music - Piano, harmony, history and appreciation, pedagogy, cello, violin, voice.  
Art Classes - Drawing, painting, life class.  
Golden Age Club - Recreation for men and women over 60. Activities include handicrafts, moving pictures, games; folk, social, and square dancing, discussion groups, group singing, dramatics, trips, etc. Meets Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday from 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Closed July and August.

Young People's Fellowship  
1212 East New York Avenue

Evening program for young adults (over 17 years). Recreational, educational and vocational program: clubs, lectures, forums, dance instruction, hand crafts, fine arts, psychology class, concerts, photography, public speaking, creative writing, dramatics, choral singing, athletics; snack bar.  
Afternoon junior program: Clubs, arts and crafts, dramatics, singing, dance instruction, athletics, games, trips.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued5. Parks, Department of, City of New York<sup>4/</sup>

## Betsy Head Memorial Playground

Main area - Livonia, Hopkinson and Dumont Avenues, Strauss Street. Also, the block between Blake and Dumont Avenues, and Hopkinson Avenue and Bristol Street

Outdoor swimming pool, athletic field with running track, baseball diamond, outdoor and indoor basketball courts, dancing area (indoor), field house with playrooms; children's farm plot; a volleyball, 8 handball and 2 horseshoe pitching courts; softball field, 2 playgrounds, roller skating area. Recreation leadership.

## Lincoln Terrace Park and Playground

Eastern Parkway, Rochester, East New York and Buffalo Avenues, and Portal Street

Baseball diamond, football field, stadium, softball; 2 basketball, 14 handball, horseshoe pitching and shuffleboard courts; ice skating, roller skating and roller hockey areas; 11 tennis courts, 4 playgrounds, wading pool. Recreation leadership.

## New Lots Playground

Between Riverdale and Christopher Avenues, Sackman and Newport Streets.

Basketball, volleyball, 4 handball and 8 shuffleboard courts; ice skating, roller skating and roller hockey areas; softball field, playground with wading pool. Recreation leadership.

## Shiplacoff Playground

Between Sackman and Powell Streets, Glenmore and Pitkin Avenues

Playground with wading pool, paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts, ice skating area. Recreation leadership.

## Playground adjacent to Brownsville Houses

Stone and Sutter Avenues

Softball field, basketball court, playground with wading pool. Recreation leadership.

## Playground adjacent to Brownsville Houses

Rockaway Avenue between Blake and Dumont Avenues

Children's playground.

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<sup>4/</sup> In describing its facilities, the Department uses the term "playground" to indicate these types of equipment: Large and kindergarten swings, large and kindergarten slides, seesaws, a pipe frame exercise unit, a sandbox, either a wading pool or shower spray and a comfort station.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

## Parks, Department of, City of New York (continued)

Playground adjacent to Howard Houses  
Glenmore and Stone Avenues

Basketball and handball courts, playground with wading pool.  
Recreation leadership.

Playground adjacent to Kingsborough Houses  
Howard Avenue between Pacific and Dean Streets

Softball field, roller skating area, basketball court,  
playground with wading pool. Recreation leadership.

Playground adjacent to Van Dyke Houses

Dumont Avenue between Stone Avenue and Powell Street

Softball field; basketball, handball and volleyball courts;  
playground with wading pool. Recreation leadership.

## 6. Police Athletic League

73rd Precinct Center

2 Liberty Avenue

Boxing, Monday through Friday, 7:00 to 10:00 p.m.

Other voluntary agencies<sup>5/</sup>

The Camp Fire Girls, the Girl Scouts, the Boy Scouts, and the Public Schools Athletic League all serve this area, utilizing the facilities of schools, churches and social agencies. Catholic Youth Organization athletic programs for 8 to 21 year-olds exist in most Roman Catholic churches but the number of sports and the age groups served vary from parish to parish. Young Adult programs (social) also exist in several parishes.

Child Health Services

## 1. Brooklyn Women's Hospital

1395 Eastern Parkway

Infant feeding (for babies born in Hospital, only)

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<sup>5/</sup> The new East Flatbush center of the Associated YM-YWHA's of Greater New York will be located just within this community at the corner of Church and Remson Avenues.



Child Health Services - continued

2. Health, Department of, City of New York  
Child Health Stations

Brownsville Health Center  
259 Bristol Street

Howard Houses  
1620 East New York Avenue

Kingsborough Houses  
129 Kingsborough First Walk

Van Dyke Houses  
381 Livonia Avenue

3. Lutheran Hospital Association of the City of New York and  
Vicinity  
22 Junius Street  
Well Baby Clinic

4. St. Mary's Hospital of the City of Brooklyn  
1298 St. Marks Avenue  
Babies up to 6 months.

5. Unity Hospital  
1545 St. Johns Place  
Baby feeding.

Mental Health Services

1. Coordinated Community Mental Health Clinics of Brooklyn, Inc.  
Brownsville Mental Health Clinic, Inc.  
Brownsville Health Center  
259 Bristol Street  
Psychiatric study and treatment of persons 15 years and  
over residing in Brownsville, Canarsie and East New York.

2. St. Mary's Hospital of the City of Brooklyn  
St. Marks and Buffalo Avenues  
Neuropsychiatric clinic.

Other Clinics<sup>6/</sup>Hospital<sup>7/</sup> clinics

1. Brooklyn Women's Hospital, Inc.  
1395 Eastern Parkway  
Cancer, gynecology, medical (R), prenatal and postnatal, surgical (R).
2. Lutheran Hospital Association of the City of New Yrk and Vicinity  
22 Junius Street  
Allergy, dental, dermatology, diabetic (R); ear, nose and throat; endocrine (R), eye, genitourinary, gynecology, medical, orthopedic, pediatric, prenatal and postnatal, rectal, surgical, varicose veins, venereal diseases.
3. St. Mary's Hospital of the City of Brooklyn  
1298 St. Mark's Avenue  
Cancer, cardiac (R), dental, dermatology, diabetic; ear, nose and throat; genitourinary, gynecology, health examination, medical, neurology, pediatric, physical therapy, prenatal and postnatal, rectal, surgical.
4. Unity Hospital  
1545 St. John's Place  
Allergy, cardiac, dental, dermatology; ear, nose and throat; endocrine (including sterility clinic), eye, genitourinary, gynecology, medical, orthopedic, pediatric, physical therapy, prenatal and postnatal, rectal, surgical, varicose veins.

Clinics under other auspices

1. East New York Dispensary  
131 Watkins Street  
Medical, surgical, gynecology, skin, orthopedic, pediatric, X-ray, eye, nose and throat.

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<sup>6/</sup> The designation (R) in clinic listings indicates a "Refer" clinic, that is, patient must be referred to this particular clinic from another clinic or unit of the hospital.

<sup>7/</sup> A complete list of public and voluntary hospitals in Brooklyn is included in the list of borough-wide services contained in the Introduction.

Clinics under other auspices - continued

2. Health, Department of, City of New York

Brownsville District Health Center  
259 Bristol Street

Eye and dental (for children referred by school doctor or nurse), nutrition, tuberculosis.

Dental clinics for children at the following schools:

P.S. 183, 76 Riverdale Avenue

P.S. 184, 273 Newport Avenue

P.S. 191, 1600 Park Place

P.S. 210, Rochester Avenue and Park Place

B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES<sup>8/</sup>

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services<sup>9/</sup>

1. New York City Youth Board

Eight of the nine health areas (the ninth is Health Area 50.20 adjoining Crown Heights) in this community are in Youth Board special areas - seven in the Brownsville Area and one (Health Area 52) in the Bedford-Stuyvesant Area.

Brownsville Referral Unit  
259 Bristol Street

Serves children and young people 5-21 years of age residing in the Brownsville Area, referred through schools and other community agencies, and also by direct application - diagnoses their need for service and makes appropriate referrals to treatment resources.

Bedford-Stuyvesant Referral Unit  
1193 Dean Street

Same as above for children residing in Health Area 52.

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<sup>8/</sup> This list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

<sup>9/</sup> Other agencies offering similar services which have one office serving the entire borough are listed in the introductory section.

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services - continued

The voluntary treatment services<sup>10/</sup> in contract with the Youth Board in these areas are as follows:

The Big Sisters: Brooklyn Office  
 Brooklyn Bureau of Social Service and Children's Aid  
 Society: Family Service and Children's Division  
 Brooklyn Juvenile Guidance Center, Inc.  
 Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children  
 Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn: Brooklyn Office  
 Italian Board of Guardians, Inc.  
 Jewish Board of Guardians: Brooklyn Office  
 Jewish Family Service: Brooklyn Consultation Center  
 Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn: Division of Pediatric  
 Psychiatry: Child Guidance Clinic  
 Salvation Army: Family Service Bureau: Brooklyn District  
 Office  
 Youth Counsel Bureau: Brooklyn Office

2. Police Department, City of New York: Juvenile Aid Bureau  
 Precinct 71 Station House  
 421 Empire Boulevard  
 Serves all youth under 21 years of age and provides rehabilitative social treatment for juvenile delinquents.
3. Welfare, Department of, City of New York  
 This community is served by two district offices of the Department of Welfare. The portion of the community west of Hopkinson Avenue is in the Borough Hall District, and east of Hopkinson Avenue, in the Brownsville District.

Borough Hall Welfare Center  
 330 Jay Street

Brownsville Welfare Center  
 163 Bradford Street  
 Public assistance, medical and dental care and employment counseling and placement services for clients; homemaker service for families with children when mother is incapacitated and part-time service for incapacitated adults on public assistance.

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<sup>10/</sup> These agencies all have one office serving the entire borough (see footnote 9).

SECTION III PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

## Elementary and Junior High

A. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1. Public School 63  
116 Williams Avenue
2. Public School 125  
264 Blake Avenue
3. Public School 144  
430 Howard Avenue
4. Public School 150  
364 Sackman Street
5. Public School 156  
Sutter Avenue and Grafton Street
6. Public School 165  
76 Lott Avenue
7. Public School 175  
226 Bristol Street
8. Junior High School 178  
2163 Dean Street
9. Public School 183  
76 Riverdale Avenue
10. Public School 184  
273 Newport Street
11. Public School 189  
1100 East New York Avenue
12. Public School 191  
1600 Park Place
13. Junior High School 210  
Rochester Avenue and Park Place
14. Public School 219  
1060 Clarkson Avenue

A. PUBLIC SCHOOLS - continued

15. Junior High School 252  
Lenox Road between E. 94 and E. 95 Streets
16. Junior High School 263  
210 Chester Street
17. Public School 284  
Osborn and Watkins Streets near Sutter Avenue
18. Public School 298 (Under construction)  
Glenmore and Stone Avenues, Watkins Street

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLSRoman Catholic

None

Jewish

1. Beth Jacob of Brownsville and East New York  
1700 Eastern Parkway
2. Beth Rivka (Main Branch) Institute for Girls  
400 Stone Avenue
3. Jewish National Day School, Kinnereth  
1267 Eastern Parkway
4. Yeshiva Machzihei Hadas  
425 Howard Avenue
5. Yeshivah Rabbi Chaim Berlin  
1899 Prospect Place
6. Yeshivah Rabbi David Leibowitz of East Flatbush  
9102 Church Avenue

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLESA. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHESBaptist

1. Berean Baptist Church  
1639 Bergen Street
2. Greater Good-Will Baptist Church  
71 Utica Avenue
3. First Baptist Church of Brownsville  
357 Chester Street
4. Mt. Ollie Baptist Church  
1698 St. Marks Avenue
5. Pilgrim Baptist Church  
370-378 Watkins Street<sup>1/</sup>
6. St. Paul Community Baptist Church  
1926 Prospect Place
7. Tabernacle Baptist Church  
388 Chester Street

Church of God in Christ

8. Brownsville Church of God in Christ  
313 Livonia Avenue
9. Church of God in Christ  
88 Herzl Street
10. Church On the Hill  
137 Buffalo Avenue

Other

11. Brownsville Seventh Day Adventist Church  
440 Ralph Avenue
12. Brownsville (United Presbyterian) Church  
142 Watkins Street

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<sup>1/</sup> This church will be moved to a nearby site by the New York City Housing Authority as it is in the demolition area for Tilden Houses.

A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES - continuedOther - continued

13. Iglesia Pentecostal Mispah (Assemblies of God)  
628 Rockaway Avenue
14. St. Luke's Congregational Christian Church  
363 Osborn Street
15. St. Mark's Church of Christ (Disciples of Christ)  
432 Ralph Avenue
16. St. Michael African Orthodox Church  
17 Amboy Street

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Jewish Congregation  
1152 Lenox Road
2. Jewish Congregation  
1616 Lincoln Place
3. Congregation Achim Ternovker  
196 East 94 Street
4. Congregation Adath Jeshurin (Orthodox)  
1403 Eastern Parkway
5. Congregation Agudas Achim Sons of Rabbi Chaim Halberstam (Orthodox)  
367 Williams Avenue
6. Congregation Agudath Achim Anshe Homb Tzerougon  
115 Bristol Street
7. Congregation Agudath Achim Anshei David Hurodoch  
747 Stone Avenue
8. Congregation Agudath Achim Anshei Harodic  
855 Saratoga Avenue
9. Congregation Agudath Achim Anshei Libowitz  
195 Watkins Street
10. Congregation Ahavath Achim of Brownsville-Unterstitzing Verein  
105 Riverdale Avenue (Orthodox)



C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES - continued

11. Congregation Ahavath V'Achdus Israel (Orthodox)  
760 Sackman Street
12. Congregation Ansha Dokshitz (Orthodox)  
123-25 Chester Street
13. Congregation Anshei Azartiz (Orthodox)  
885 Hopkinson Avenue
14. Congregation Anshei Neshwitz  
17 Bristol Street
15. Congregation Anshe Petrikuver  
493 Herzl Street
16. Congregation Anshei Stepiner  
603 Sackman Street
17. Congregation Anshei Zimblin  
Chester Street and Riverdale Avenue
18. Congregation Anshei Zitower  
607 Osborn Street
19. Congregation Austrian Gemelith Chasudim (Orthodox)  
461 Osborn Street
20. Congregation Beth Abraham  
113 Bristol Street
21. Congregation Beth Abraham (Orthodox)  
403 Legion Street
22. Congregation Beth Hamadrash Benei Pesed  
361 Williams Avenue
23. Congregation Beth Hamedrosh Chadever  
238 Herzl Street
24. Beth Hamedresh Hagodel of Brownsville (Orthodox)  
337-39 Sackman Street
25. Beth Israel of Brownsville (Orthodox)  
771-75 Sackman Street
26. Congregation Beth Jacob  
285 Buffalo Avenue

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES - continued

27. Beth Jacob of Brownsville (Orthodox)  
1700 Eastern Parkway
28. Congregation Beth Joseph Talmud Torah (Orthodox)  
1661 St. Johns Place
29. Congregation Bikur Cholim Bnei Jacob  
2134 Dean Street
30. B'nai Israel Jewish Center (Orthodox)  
9517-37 Kings Highway
31. Congregation Bnei Solomon (Orthodox)  
1699 President Street
32. Congregation Bnei Zedek  
Howard and Atlantic Avenues
33. Congregation Chasshewater Aides  
585-7 Hopkinson Avenue
34. Chevra Ahavas Achim  
142 Blake Avenue
35. Chevra Ahavas Israel Anshe Ostrolenko  
375 Bristol Street
36. Chevra Ahavas Rehim (Orthodox)  
209 Rochester Avenue
37. Chevra Bikur Cholim Anshe Libuwiz  
80 East 95 Street
38. Chevra Ein Jacob  
1867-9 Sterling Place
39. Chevra Knesseth Israel Beth Jacob (Orthodox)  
35 Blake Avenue
40. Chevra Linas Hatzedek (Orthodox)  
78 Grafton Street
41. Chevra Mishnaiva of Shul Beth Achim  
89 Legion Street
42. Chevra Nachlas Joshua Chasidei Monastritch (Orthodox)  
68 East 94 Street

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES - continued

43. Chevra Ohel Moshe (Orthodox)  
573 Ralph Avenue
44. Chevra Shomrei Amuno  
157 Sutter Avenue
45. Chevra Thilim Keser Israel  
135 Thatford Avenue
46. Chevra Tifereth Bnai Jacob  
141 Christopher Avenue
47. Chevra Toldos Joseph (Orthodox)  
1237 Eastern Parkway
48. Chevra Torah Anshe Radishkowitz  
139 Amboy Street
49. Children of Israel Benevolent Association of Brownsville (Orthodox)  
70 Amboy Street
50. Ein Yaakow Anshei Sokola (Orthodox)  
1811 Sterling Place
51. Congregation Eitz Chaim Machzakei Hadath  
1477 Lincoln Place
52. Congregation Eliezer of East New York  
133 Hinsdale Street
53. Erste Sobolivker Chevra (Orthodox)  
216 Herzl Street
54. First Klaus Congregation Tifereth Israel  
1552 St. Marks Avenue
55. Congregation Gemilas Chasodim Dagudas  
708 Stone Avenue
56. Congregation Gemilath Chesed  
135 Glenmore Avenue
57. Hapoel Hamizrachi Congregation (Orthodox)  
59 Herzl Street
58. Independent Congregation Ezrath Achim (Orthodox)  
144 Newport Street
59. Congregation Machzika Hadath Anshe Sfard  
23 Herzl Street

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES - continued

60. Congregation Men of Justice  
1676 Park Place
61. Congregation Nachlas Israel (Orthodox)  
167-9 Chester Street
62. Congregation Ohel Abraham Zitomer  
199 Christopher Avenue
63. Congregation Poale Zedek  
49 Bristol Street
64. Congregation Rabbi S. Braun  
247 Legion Street
65. Congregation Raim Ahavim  
1819 Prospect Place
66. Congregation Sfard Ameth  
379 Saratoga Avenue
67. Congregation Sheves Achim (Orthodox)  
270 Buffalo Avenue
68. Talmud Torah Beth Yehudo (Orthodox)  
1093 Winthrop Street
69. Congregation Talmud Torah Oer Chodosh  
58-60 Williams Avenue
70. Congregation Talmud Torah Sdey Chodosh  
391 Williams Avenue
71. Talmud Torah Toras Yichiel Bnei Yitzchock Yosef (Orthodox)  
285 Hinsdale Street
72. Temple B'nai Mardechai  
1367 Eastern Parkway
73. Temple Israeli (Conservative)  
659 Ralph Avenue
74. Temple Petach Tikvah (Conservative)  
261 Rochester Avenue
75. Temple Sinai  
1148 Eastern Parkway

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES - continued

76. Congregation Tiffereth Aaron V'Israel  
418 Watkins Street
77. Tiphereth Hagro Talmud Torah (Orthodox)  
425 Howard Avenue
78. Congregation Torah Anshei Chesed  
1863 Strauss Street
79. Yeshivah Rabbi David Lubowitz (Orthodox)  
9102 Church Avenue
80. Yeshiva Richon L'Zion, Inc. (Orthodox)  
409 East 95 Street
81. Yeshiva Torah M'Zion  
580 Sackman Street
82. Young Israel of East Flatbush and Brownsville (Orthodox)  
1062 Winthrop Street
83. Zemberiner Benevolent Congregation  
217 Riverdale Avenue

## EAST NEW YORK

### SECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY

#### Boundaries and land use

East New York, as defined in this report, is larger than the neighborhood to which this name ordinarily is attributed. Using the compass terms rather loosely, the northern boundary extends from Chauncey Street along the Queens border to Elderts Lane and the eastern boundary follows the Queens borough line to Jamaica Bay; the southeasterly boundary is the shore line (Spring Creek Park) to Fresh Creek Basin. On the western side, East New York is separated from Bushwick-Ridgewood by Chauncey and Granite Streets and is separated from the easterly tip of Bedford-Stuyvesant by Broadway to its junction with East New York Avenue. The division from Brownsville is along Alabama and Georgia Avenues to Dumont Avenue and down Van Sinderen to Hegeman Avenue. From this point to Jamaica Bay, East New York has a border in common with Canarsie - Louisiana Avenue and Fresh Creek Basin. (H.A. 38, 39, 61, 62, 63, 64.10, 64.20 and 64.30)

The section adjoining the area designated in this report as "Bushwick-Ridgewood" east to Jamaica Avenue is sometimes considered to be part of Bushwick. Since the Evergreen Cemetery occupies the major portion of this part of Health Area 38, the point has little importance. Some studies of Brooklyn neighborhoods treat as a separate community the territory corresponding to Health Areas 38 and 39 on the Queens border under the name Highland Park or Cypress Hills. In the fairly recent, careful study by the Protestant Council of the City of New York entitled East New York and Neighboring Communities<sup>1/</sup>, the Council points out certain significant differences - as revealed in the 1950 Census - between Highland Park and its neighboring communities; it gives the name East New York to the section of East Brooklyn composed of Health Areas 61, 62, 63, 64.10 and 64.20 but includes Health Area 64.30 in its "Canarsie."

The Protestant Council's study, in summarizing several sources on the early history of East Brooklyn, notes that "the history of this section of Brooklyn is recorded as far back as 1692 in colonial land grants. In 1704 the area was referred to as the 'New Lots of Flatbush.' When the town of New Lots was incorporated in 1852, the communities of East New York and Highland Park (Cypress Hills) were small villages. From the time the Dutch West Indies Company purchased this land from the Canarsie Indians, until 1835, it had been used exclusively for farming. The names of early farm owners - Van Sinderen, Wyckoff, Schenck, Van Siclen and others - are today recognized as names of local streets." Schenck House in Highland Park was built in 1705

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<sup>1/</sup> Prepared by the Department of Church Planning and Research for the National Lutheran Council; published by the National Lutheran Council, Chicago, March 1956.

by Johannes Schenck and occupied by his descendents until 1906.<sup>2/</sup>

Many of the earlier settlers were of Dutch and German origin as the early churches testify: New Lots Dutch Reformed (1824), Reformed Church of East New York (1839), St. John's Lutheran (1847). The New Lots Reformed Church, still in existence, was built by Dutch farmers because the trip to the Flatbush Reformed Church was too long and difficult.<sup>2/</sup> Although John R. Pitkins's plan to develop a large city on the farmlands he purchased in 1835 did not then materialize, the construction of homes began about 1860 and the Broadway Railroad Company extended its service to this area in 1866, which brought easier communication with the downtown areas of Brooklyn.<sup>2/</sup> Most of the area developed as a community of one- and two-family homes, with some structures housing three or more families.

This section even now is rather isolated by the series of cemeteries which, with Highland Park, separate the Highland Park area from the Queens neighborhoods across the borough line. On the southeast, Health Area 64.30 is surrounded on three sides by water. The tracks of the Bay Ridge Division of the Long Island Railroad separate East New York from Brownsville, and surface traffic on Southern Parkway, Atlantic Avenue, Linden Boulevard and the Long Island passenger tracks on Atlantic Avenue also tend to serve as barriers to adjacent areas.

The inclusion of the extensive but relatively undeveloped area from Wortman Avenue to Jamaica Bay (H.A. 64.30) makes East New York the second largest community in total acreage. Its 4,304 gross acres are second only to the Midwood-Flatlands community which includes Floyd Bennett Field, Marine Park and many of the islands in Jamaica Bay. Local streets and highways deduct 1,369 acres from the 4,304, leaving a net acreage for non-traffic purposes of 2,935.

Land use: This is one of the few communities which have a substantial acreage of vacant land. At the time of the land use survey in 1955-56, the vacant acres - 729 - accounted for nearly a fourth (24.8 percent) of the 2,935 available acres. Licensed parking lots were using 8.5 of the vacant acres.

Land utilized for transportation, notably the two divisions of the Long Island Railroad, absorb almost 44 acres (1.5 percent) and the public and private facilities - fire and police stations, schools, libraries, churches, social agency buildings, etc. - and the cemeteries account for 321 acres or close to 11 percent of the total. More acreage is devoted to parks and other outdoor recreation facilities than to any other purpose - a total of 847 acres or about 28.9 percent of the community space. That part of Highland Park which is in Brooklyn and two Parks Department playgrounds account for the 65 park acres in the northern section (H.A. 38 and 39); another 44 park acres are found in Health Areas 64.10 and 64.20 but the large area being developed as Spring Creek Park on Jamaica Bay is responsible for 733 acres of the park lands.

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<sup>2/</sup> New York City Guide, American Guide Series, Federal Writers' Project of the W.P.A. Random House, 1939.

A little more than 5 percent of all the space in Brooklyn devoted to commerce and industry is in East New York. Only five communities have more land in use for business activities than the 182 acres in this community. This form of land use, however, amounts to only 6 percent of the 2,935 acres. Industrial operations take some 68 percent of the 182 acres, with 42 percent devoted to the light industries and the balance to heavy industry. Some industry is found throughout the entire area but light industry is heavily concentrated in the southeastern section accessible by water on three sides (H.A. 64.30). This is part of the industrial development also found across the Fresh Creek Basin in Canarsie.

Residential acreage was second in importance to parks, a close second, in 1955-56. Residential construction may have modified this relationship by 1959. In 1955-56 the 812.5 residential acres constituted 27.7 percent of the total. Since over two-thirds of the land was still used for one- or two-family homes, the population density for the entire community was not high. The average of 181.8 persons per residential acre, based on the 1957 population and the 1955-56 acreage, ranked East New York as thirteenth among the twenty communities. In the more long-settled sections (H.A. 61, 62 and 63) the population density was 228 persons per acre, in the section on the Queens border and between Dumont and Wortman Avenues (H.A. 64.10 and 64.20) it was 175, and in the Highland Park neighborhood it was 147. Only 63 persons lived in Health Area 64.30 at the time of the 1957 Census.

#### Population size

In 1957, the 147,751 residents in East New York ranked the community as eighth in population size; like Williamsburg and Crown Heights it contained 5.7 percent of Brooklyn's residents. But the population of Crown Heights which held seventh place was larger by only 1,200 persons. In common with Williamsburg, Greenpoint, South Brooklyn-Red Hook, Sunset Park-Gowanus and Brownsville, the population has been on the downgrade since 1930. The four communities other than Brownsville are the top-ranking industrial areas in Brooklyn.

East New York's cumulative loss in population since 1930 amounts to almost 25,000 persons. In 1930 there were 172,673 residents and the community was fourth in population size. The decrease during the 1930's was small - not much over 4,000, or 2.4 percent, but the growth of Bay Ridge, Bensonhurst and Flatbush-East Flatbush resulted in their displacing East New York which ranked seventh in 1940 with 168,604 residents.

During the 1940's the net outflow of residents was more than twice that of the thirties - over 9,200 persons, or 5.5 percent - with the result that the 1950 population was 159,333. This acceleration of the decline continued during the seven years from 1950 to 1957 when the net loss of inhabitants - 11,582 - amounted to 7.3 percent.



Cultural groups

It has been reported that East New York was populated in large measure by former residents of Bushwick, Brownsville and the downtown sections of Brooklyn seeking more comfortable housing and less urban surroundings. This created a mixture of religio-cultural backgrounds - German, Russian of the Orthodox Catholic faith, Jewish, Italian, and Irish. Four churches of the Eastern Orthodox denomination - three Russian and one Estonian - are still located in the community.

Although diversity in terms of nationality and religious background existed, the Negro population remained small through 1950. This group numbered 2,124 in 1930 and 2,355 in 1940, constituting a little over one percent of the total population. Most of the Negroes lived in Health Areas 61 and 62 with fewer than 300 in Health Area 64.20 and 50 or fewer in the other areas.

1950 Census: In this year, East New York was still populated almost exclusively by whites born on the mainland of the United States or born in Europe. The Negro and other nonwhite races accounted for less than two percent of the residents and only 224 persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage lived in the community.

Population of East New York, by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	159,333	100.0
Continental native white	114,495	71.9
Foreign-born white	42,037	26.4
Puerto Rican	224	0.1
Negro	2,459	1.5
Other nonwhite races	118	0.1

The whites of foreign birth were a significant minority - about 26 percent. The leading countries of origin were Russia, which had been the homeland of 34.5 percent of the 42,000, Italy which had contributed 20.1 percent, Poland the place of birth of 16.5 percent and Austria of 7.9 percent. At this time, the German-born were only 5 percent of the total and were fairly well-concentrated in the Highland Park neighborhood. The groups of Russian and Polish origin were found chiefly in Health Areas 61, 62, 63 and 64.20, the central section.

As a group, the residents from middle or eastern Europe constituted nearly 70 percent of the total and many probably were of the Jewish faith. The certificates issued for 43 percent of the 1954 deaths of white persons 25 years old or older indicated burial in a Jewish cemetery.

1957 Census: The cultural composition of this community had become somewhat more diverse by 1957 with a rise in the Negro and Puerto Rican components. About four thousand Negroes were added to the community between 1950 and 1957, an increase of 163 percent. Over two-thirds of the increase occurred in the areas where public housing projects were opened during the interval and about 30 percent in Health Areas 61, 62 and 63. The data provided by the Special Census of 1957 are presented here:

Population of East New York, by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	147,751	100.0
White	141,183	95.5
Negro	6,459	4.4
Other nonwhite races	109	0.1

Persons of Puerto Rican birth or extraction, classified in the preceding tabulation as white or nonwhite, are known to have been moving into this community since about 1952.<sup>3/</sup> The method of estimating the number of Puerto Rican residents in 1957 on the basis of Puerto Rican children in the schools may overstate their number in East New York. The school data produce an estimated range of from 6,000 to 6,400 which appears rather high in comparison with the 1957 birth statistics.<sup>4/</sup> The lower estimate, therefore, has been selected.

The distribution of the population, when an estimate of the Puerto Ricans is used and the white and Negro data are adjusted, is: White - 91.8 percent, Negro - 4.1 percent, Puerto Rican - 4.1 percent, and other races - 0.1 percent. It is evident that the net loss of about 11,600 residents involved an out-migration of almost 21,000 non-Puerto Rican whites.

The location within the area of 41 synagogues or temples, most of them apparently small Orthodox congregations, and 9 Catholic churches indicates the continued presence of substantial Jewish and Catholic populations.

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<sup>3/</sup> Only 12 births were recorded to mothers born in Puerto Rico in 1952 but 155 births were so recorded in 1957.

<sup>4/</sup> The statistics on Puerto Rican children attending the public elementary and junior high schools and the Catholic parish schools in Brooklyn in 1957 indicate that about 4 percent were enrolled in the schools located in East New York. But about 40 percent of the Puerto Rican children attended schools in the section adjacent to Brownsville; furthermore, 5 of the 17 public schools are junior high schools and may draw their students from a greater distance than elementary schools. Only 2.7 percent of the Puerto Rican births in Brooklyn were to mothers living in this community. It may be that many Puerto Rican families have moved into the area with children of school age.

The Russian Christian colony presumably remains sizable; one of the Russian Orthodox churches doubled its membership from 1946 to 1956.<sup>1</sup> Membership in Protestant denominations in East New York (28 churches), according to the 1956 survey by the Protestant Council,<sup>1</sup> had been declining in the Highland Park area but the churches in other sections of East New York reported a growth in membership. The New Lots Reformed Church, near the Boulevard and Linden Houses, has developed an integrated program of both religious and recreation activities open to all residents.

Birth statistics: In 1952, 96.3 percent of the 2,983 births in this community were to white mothers, 3.3 percent to nonwhite and 0.4 percent to mothers born in Puerto Rico. By 1957, the nonwhite proportion of the 2,946 births had risen to 9.1 percent and the Puerto Rican to 5.3 percent. During 1958, 6.5 percent of the 2,895 births were children born to Puerto Rican families, 11.7 percent children of nonwhite and 81.7 percent children of white mothers.

School data: The informal ethnic census taken by the Board of Education each fall revealed that in September 1957 9.2 percent of the 18,336 children enrolled in the 17 elementary and junior high schools located within East New York were Negro; 7.7 percent were classified as Puerto Rican and 83.1 as white, Oriental or American Indian. In October 1958, the ethnic distribution of the school census of 19,301 students showed a rise in the proportion in the minority groups: Negro - 10.7 percent, Puerto Rican - 9.3 percent and other - 78.0 percent.

The attendance at the 8 Catholic parish schools open in October 1958 was 6,665. A survey in June 1959 discovered 75 children from Spanish-speaking families attending these schools. The three Jewish schools in the neighborhood had an estimated registration of 970. If it be assumed that all children in the Jewish schools were "white," the combination of parochial and public school data for 1958 gives a total of 26,936 children enrolled in schools located in East New York; of this total the 1,868 Puerto Rican children (1,793 in the public and 75 in Catholic schools) represented 6.9 percent. Incidentally, the children in the parochial schools constituted 28 percent of all students in local schools.

#### Age groups

East New York was not one of the more youthful of the Brooklyn communities in 1957, despite the fact that some 10,000 persons lived in the two housing projects then fully occupied. Some 56.5 percent of the inhabitants were over 30 years of age. But the completion of Linden Houses in 1958 and the opening of the Louis Heaton Pink Houses to its first tenants early in 1959 presumably may have modified the age composition. In 1957 the median ages of the white population, and this includes most of the Puerto Ricans, varied from 29.9 to 38.6 years. The median age for the 243 non-whites in Health Area 38 was only 18 years; in Health Area 64.10, where the

State project (Cypress Hills) was opened in 1955, the nonwhite median was a low 13.1 years for over 2,000 nonwhite residents. In the other areas the median age for the nonwhites ranged from 26.5 to 30.1 years.

<u>Population of East New York, by age group: 1950 and 1957</u>					
<u>Age group</u>	<u>1950 Census</u>		<u>1957 Census</u>		<u>Percent change</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	
All ages	159,333	100.0	147,751	100.0	- 7.3
Under 6 years	16,749	10.5	15,631	10.6	- 6.7
6-13 years	17,305	10.9	19,224	13.0	11.1
14-19 years	11,968	7.5	11,034	7.5	- 7.8
20-24 years	12,304	7.7	8,253	5.6	-32.9
25-29 years	13,193	8.3	10,047	6.8	-23.8
30-44 years	37,499	23.5	32,430	21.9	-13.5
45-64 years	36,787	23.1	35,338	23.9	- 3.9
65 years and over	13,528	8.5	15,794	10.7	16.8

In the proportion - 10.7 percent - of its residents in the "aged" category, East New York ranked second to Coney Island in 1957 and above the borough-wide figure of 8.9 percent. The number of the aged in East New York had increased by almost 17 percent between 1950 and 1957. Only three communities - all of them with larger total populations - had more older people living within their boundaries.

In East New York, residents in the age groups 30-44 and 45-64 years were slightly lower in proportion to the total population than the comparable percentages for these groups established for the entire borough - 22.3 and 24.1 (Table 6). Although the children under 14 years of age formed 23.6 percent of East New York's residents - a fraction above the Brooklyn figure of 23.3 - the 14-19 year-olds and those in their twenties were in smaller proportions than in the borough as a whole.

As the age distribution tabulation shows, the loss in every age group except the school-age and aged categories follows the borough-wide pattern of change between 1950 and 1957 but in every instance East New York's percentage decrease was larger than the borough's.

Sex distribution: The ratio of males to females in 1957 was higher in East New York than for the borough in every age group other than

the teen-age and middle-aged; the differences were small except for those in the categories 20-24 years, 45-64 years and 65 years and over. In 1950 the males more closely approximated the females in number.

Population of East New York, by age group and sex,  
and ratio of males to females: 1950 and 1957

Age group	1950 Census			1957 Census		
	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Male	Female	Males per 100 females
All ages	78,047	81,286	96.0	71,780	75,971	94.5
Under 6 years	8,557	8,192	104.5	7,985	7,646	104.4
6-13 years	8,779	8,526	103.0	9,820	9,404	104.4
14-19 years	5,924	6,044	98.0	5,432	5,602	97.0
20-24 years	6,122	6,182	99.0	3,922	4,331	90.6
25-29 years	6,242	6,951	89.8	4,890	5,157	94.8
30-44 years	18,019	19,480	92.5	15,302	17,128	89.3
45-64 years	17,861	18,926	94.4	16,892	18,446	91.6
65 years and over	6,543	6,985	93.7	7,537	8,257	91.3

#### Other population characteristics: 1950

The following socio-economic facts taken from the 1950 Census undoubtedly have been modified by population as well as economic changes. It is possible that the data continue to be valid as a measure of the status of this neighborhood in relation to other Brooklyn communities, but even this relationship may have been modified by the loss of the more prosperous 1950 residents and the addition of new groups.

Economic status: The family income level, measured by the median income during 1949, was above the borough-wide level (\$3,447) in the Highland Park section and in Health Area 64.20. The medians in the areas near the Park were \$3,587 and \$3,784 and the median for Health Area 64.20 was \$3,590. Family income elsewhere was somewhat lower than the borough average, ranging from \$3,249 (H.A. 61) to \$3,406 (H.A. 63). Individuals not living in family groups had median incomes of \$1,096 and \$1,261 in the Highland Park neighborhood and from \$676 to \$837 in Health Areas 61, 62 and 63. In the other areas, these "unrelated individuals" were too few in number to permit the computation of a median.

Educational level: In most areas, the level of formal schooling was below the borough-wide figure of 8.9 school years completed by white persons 25 years old or over in 1950 and of 8.4 years for the nonwhite. In seven of the East New York health areas, the range for white adults was from 8.3 to 8.8 years. In Health Area 64.30 where most, if not all, the residents were veterans living in one section of a temporary veterans housing project, the median was 11.3 years. The only median which could be computed for nonwhites was that of 8.8 years for Health Area 62.

Family groups: Most of the residents in 1950 were living as members of the 44,110 families and most (40,710) of the families included a married couple; the 3,400 families with only one parent or composed of other groups of relatives amounted to only 7.7 percent of the total. The number of married women exceeded the count of married couples by only 1,332; evidently few of the married women had been deserted or had husbands absent for military service or employment elsewhere. The percentage of the women 14 years old or older who were widowed or divorced was 13; 65 percent were married and 22 percent single. For Brooklyn as a whole, the percentages were widowed or divorced - 13.2, married - 63.5 and single - 23.3 percent.

Only 5,445 persons lived alone or with non-relatives; 482 persons lived in non-housekeeping accommodations, such as rooming houses or residences, and 281 of this number were found in Health Area 38 where the YMCA Highland Park Branch maintains a residence. The institutional population was 272.

#### Assistance and health data

Public assistance: In March 1959 about 3.9 percent of all public assistance cases in Brooklyn were in the East New York area; the special tabulation of cases receiving checks on March 2 showed a total of 1,711 cases. This total included 209 families or individuals on general assistance (home relief) - also 3.9 percent of the Brooklyn cases - and 555 families receiving aid to dependent children - 3.6 percent of the borough cases. The other 947 cases presumably were individuals receiving old-age or blind assistance or aid to the disabled. As noted throughout this report, only a rough method of evaluating the assistance situation is available. Since 5.7 percent of the 1957 Brooklyn population lived in East New York, this neighborhood does not appear to have a serious problem of financial dependency.

Health indices: The infant mortality rate for Brooklyn in 1957 was 25.2 per 1,000 live births. In East New York, two health areas had a rate higher than the borough: Health Areas 38 and 61 had 28.8 and 30.2 deaths per 1,000 live births. In other sections of the community, the rates varied from 11.9 to 23.7 per 1,000. The venereal disease rates based on cases newly reported during 1957 were low: from 48.3 (H.A. 63) to 180.0 (H.A. 61) per 100,000 population. The borough-wide rate was 308.4.

The prevalence of tuberculosis also was lower than in the borough as a whole. Based on active cases on the Department of Health's register on December 31, 1956 and December 31, 1958, the Brooklyn rates were 1.20 and 0.98 per 1,000 population in April 1957. In East New York, the rates were 0.87 in 1956 and 0.66 in 1958 per 1,000. About 4 percent of Brooklyn's active tuberculosis cases lived within this community.

#### Delinquency rates

In 1951 when the delinquency rates computed by the Youth Board indicated a rate for Brooklyn of 14.7 cases per 1,000 population 6-20 years of

age in 1950, the East New York rates were low in all the health areas except the Highland Park areas. These two areas - 38 and 39 - where family income was above the borough level had rates of 20.0 and 25.3. In the other six areas, the rates ranged from 7.8 to 14.1 per 1,000.

In 1957 when the borough rate was 33.4, based on the 1957 child and youth population, the East New York rates were all below that figure; they ranged from 17.3 (H.A. 63) to 31.8 (H.A. 61) per 1,000. The 1958 rates, also based on the 1957 population, were somewhat higher as they were in many sections. Health Area 39 had a rate of 42.0 per 1,000, slightly above the borough rate of 41.2 but elsewhere the range was from 20.9 (H.A. 64.10) to 35.0 (H.A. 61). This relatively small increase in delinquency may be the result of tensions arising from shifting population groups. On the other hand, if the child and youth population had risen appreciably since April 1957, the rates may reflect too low a population base.

The Youth Board has included in its Brownsville area for special services two health areas - 61 and 63 - in this East New York community but delinquency has never been particularly high in either of these areas.

### Housing

The dwelling units enumerated for the City Planning Department in 1957-58 totaled 50,503, an increase of 7.5 percent over the 46,962 units reported by the 1950 Census of Housing. Minor increases of 32 units in three of the well-developed health areas were more than offset by decreases in two others. But in Health Areas 64.10, 64.20 and 64.30 there was a net rise of 3,551 units, largely if not entirely the result of the construction of the four public housing projects described below.

The land use survey of 1955-56 found that one-family houses absorbed 171 of the 812.5 residential acres (21 percent) and that two-family houses accounted for about 380 acres (47 percent), a total of 68 percent; multi-family dwellings covered less than a third. At that time, elevator-equipped apartments were found on only 50 acres - apparently Boulevard Houses and Cypress Hills Houses. The completion of two other public projects by the summer of 1959 and private building must have changed the acreage distribution by type of housing.

Characteristics in 1950: The data from the 1950 Census may still be valid for much of the housing in the older sections of this community. In 1950 one- and two-family houses provided 21,674 or 46.7 percent of the 46,379 occupied units. Home ownership was fairly high - 27 percent. Only 2.3 percent of the units were classified as overcrowded but 5.4 percent were considered to be substandard.

Public housing: Public housing has been a major factor in developing the less congested sections of this East New York community. By the fall

of 1959 the four projects described below will provide almost 6,000 apartments for a total population of close to 22,000. A few more than 3,000 of the units and 10,500 persons now are in the two middle-income projects. The low-income State and Federal projects contain 2,944 dwelling units which will house about 11,200 persons when the Federal project is fully occupied.

The first public housing in this community was the City-aided, middle-income project of 1,441 apartments - Boulevard Houses - completed in March 1951 as part of the post-war program of building on vacant land or on sites where few families had to be resettled. The second project, the State -sponsored Cypress Hills Houses which demolished only 122 dwelling units and provided 1,444 new homes was partially occupied by December 1954 and completed in May 1955.

A new, permanent project - Linden Houses - was built on the site of the City-aided Temporary Veterans Project of the same name. The temporary project originally contained 719 apartments but the last tenants were moved out in April 1954. This new middle-income project adjoins Boulevard Houses and is located partially in Health Area 64.20 and partially in Health Area 64.30; it contains 1,586 units. Some tenants moved in early in 1957; the first building was completed in July of that year and the entire project by June 1958.

A Federally-sponsored project not far from the Queens border and Cypress Hills Houses, is nearing completion in August 1959. It has been constructed on four super-blocks with 22 buildings in 6 groups of colored mosaic tiles, with apartments ranging in size from 2 to 7½ rooms. About 15 of the 1,500 apartments are designed for the aged, the first to be so designed in a Federal project. About one-third of the units will have from 3 to 5 bedrooms for large families. In addition to playgrounds for each group of buildings, a one-acre playground on the southeast corner of the site will be operated by the Parks Department. A community center building will provide space for a nursery, recreation rooms and lounges, a sun-terrace for the elderly and meeting rooms. The first eight families moved in on March 17, 1959 and full occupancy is expected toward the end of the summer.

The standard description is given here; for the recreation and child care programs in operation, see Section II.

#### 1. Boulevard Houses - City project, Part III

812 Ashford Street (H.A. 64.20)

Site: Linden Boulevard to Wortman Avenue

Ashford to Hendrix Streets

Completed March 1951

Dwelling units - 1,441; estimated population - 4,710;

persons per acre - 182; 18 buildings of 6 to 14 stories

Average monthly rent per room on January 1, 1959 - \$18.64



2. Cypress Hills Houses - State project

600 Euclid Avenue (H.A. 64.10)

Site: Linden Boulevard to Sutter Avenue  
Euclid to Fountain Avenues

Completed May 1955

Dwelling units - 1,444; estimated population - 5,370;

persons per acre - 185; 15 buildings of 7 stories

Average monthly rent per room on January 1, 1959 - \$12.15

3. Linden Houses - City project, Part IV

Site: Stanley to Cozine Avenues

Schenck Avenue to Vermont Street (H.A. 64.20 and 64.30)

Completed June 1958

Dwelling units - 1,586; estimated population - 5,812;

persons per acre - 191; 19 buildings of 8 or 14 stories

Average monthly rent per room on January 1, 1959 - \$20.45

4. Louis Heaton Pink Houses - Federal project

Site: Linden Boulevard to Stanley Avenue

Crescent Street to Elderts Lane (H.A. 64.10)

Completion expected fall of 1959; first tenants March 1959

Dwelling units - 1,500; estimated population - 5,857;

persons per acre - 188; 22 buildings of 8 stories

Rent per room - approximately \$10 to \$12

## SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES

### A. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY<sup>1/</sup>

#### Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery Schools

##### Social agencies

1. Ahavath Chessed Day Nursery of East New York, Inc.  
(also known as Hendrix Street Day Nursery)  
394 Hendrix Street  
Preschool children, and after-school care of children 6-8 years.
2. Friend-in-Need Day Nursery  
95 Bradford Street  
Preschool children.
3. Sylvia Klein Child Care Center, Inc.  
Cypress Hills Houses  
720 Euclid Avenue  
Preschool children.

##### Other auspices

4. Boulevard Nursery School, Inc. (cooperative)  
Boulevard Houses  
2150 Linden Boulevard

#### Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Boulevard-Linden Community Center  
Boulevard Houses  
726 Stanley Avenue  
In cooperation with the Board of Education maintains group work and recreation services for children from six years of age through senior citizens - clubs, special interest groups, classes.  
Golden Age Club provides recreation for men and women 50 years of age and over; interracial; nonsectarian. English, Yiddish, Italian and Spanish are spoken. Meets two afternoons and one evening a week.

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<sup>1/</sup> Includes specified services located in this community, although service is not necessarily limited to residents of the area and residents may be served by agencies, especially clinics, located elsewhere.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

## 2. Brooklyn Public Library

The branch libraries conduct special programs for both adults and children either occasionally or on a regular weekly or monthly basis. Only regularly scheduled programs in the 1958-1959 year are listed below.

Arlington Branch  
203 Arlington Avenue

Cypress Hills Branch  
465 Fountain Avenue  
Picture Book Hour for children, weekly, for limited period.

New Lots Branch  
847 New Lots Avenue  
Weekly Picture Book Hour for children, adult film programs twice monthly during the fall.

✓3. East New York Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association, Inc.  
2057-2075 Linden Boulevard

Facilities include gymnasium, pool, auditorium, 5 lounges, 9 meeting rooms, 2 terraces, arts - crafts shop, woodworking shop, photography shop, playground, 3 handball courts, game room, library, kitchen, locker room, showers. Activities are provided for all age groups: Juniors - play groups, special interest and mass activities; pre-teens, intermediates and seniors - clubs, teams, special interest and mass activities; young adults - weekday lounge, special interest and mass activities, social events, and educational and cultural programs; adults - educational, recreational, cultural and social functions, special parent - child groups; older persons - golden age program. Summer program: day camp, teen-trip camp, country camp referral service.

## 4. Education, Board of, City of New York: Bureau of Community Education

After-school Centers serve children of elementary and junior high school age from 3:00 to 5:30 p.m. on school days. Activities include painting, dramatics, woodworking, music, crafts, singing, dancing, quiet games, sports, trips and special events.

Evening Community Centers serve teenagers and adults from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m. from October to May on the evenings specified. Program consists of social activities, lounge programs, small group activities, and a variety of athletic, artistic and cultural activities.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

## Education, Board of, City of New York - continued

Full-time Community Centers: Centers operating in partnership with the New York City Youth Board as well as a few others, are on a full-time twelve-month basis. They provide services similar to those described in the two programs above, except for more emphasis on small group activities and on guidance and referral services. These centers accept children from the Youth Board Referral Units and community agencies and also by direct application.

East New York Vocational High School Athletic Field  
Wells Street between Fountain Avenue and Conduit Boulevard  
Used by the school when in session, but after-school hours and on weekends, the Parks Department will operate the field for residents of the neighborhood. For a list of facilities, see Department of Parks.

East New York Youth and Adult Center  
This center includes activities at the following schools:

Thomas Jefferson High School<sup>2/</sup>  
Dumont, Pennsylvania and Sheffield Avenues  
(Athletic field-Pennsylvania and Livonia Avenues)  
Center open Monday through Friday evenings; swimming available.

J.H.S. 149: Evening Community Center,<sup>2/</sup> After-school Center  
Sutter Avenue and Wyona Street  
Evening center open Monday through Thursday.

P.S. 158: Senior Citizens  
400 Ashford Street  
Recreation program for men and women 60 years of age and over. Meets five afternoons a week.

P.S. 174: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
574 Dumont Avenue  
Evening center open Monday through Friday.

P.S. 182: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
720 Dumont Avenue  
Evening center open Monday through Friday.

Franklin K. Lane High School: Evening Community Center<sup>2/</sup>  
Jamaica Avenue and Dexter Street  
Evening center open Monday through Friday; swimming available.

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<sup>2/</sup> In addition to usual activities, this center provides a program of informal adult education.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

P.S. 108: After-school Center  
200 Linwood Street

J.H.S. 166: Evening Community Center  
Van Sicklen Avenue and Linden Boulevard  
Open Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

P.S. and J.H.S. 171: After-school Center  
528 Ridgewood Avenue

P.S. 190: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
590 Sheffield Avenue  
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday and Thursday.

P.S. 202: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
982 Hegeman Avenue  
Evening center open Monday through Friday; afternoon activities available seven days a week - on Saturday and Sunday from 12 noon to 5:00 p.m.

P.S. 213: Evening Community Center  
580 Hegeman Avenue  
Open Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.

P.S. and J.H.S. 214: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
2944 Pitkin Avenue  
Evening center open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

P.S. 224: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
755 Wortman Avenue  
Evening center open Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

P.S. 273: Evening Community Center, After-school Center  
923 Jerome Street  
Evening center open Monday through Thursday.

5. Lutheran Social Services of Metropolitan New York, Inc.  
Cypress Hills Houses  
475 Fountain Avenue  
Full-time recreation and group work program for all ages.

6. New Lots Reformed Church  
New Lots and Schenck Avenues  
This integrated church serves its neighborhood including residents of Boulevard and Linden Houses nearby. Recreation activities include a Boy Scout troop, 2 Girl Scout troops, a Boys' Club for boys 14-16 years of age meeting weekly, a Men's Club and a ladies group.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

7. Parks, Department of, City of New York<sup>3/</sup>

East New York Vocation High School Playground

Wells Street between Fountain Avenue and Conduit Boulevard

Baseball diamond, soccer field; softball, handball, basketball and shuffleboard courts; children's playground.

Recreation leadership.

Highland Lower Playground<sup>4/</sup>

Jamaica Avenue and Elton Street

Football field, 2 baseball diamonds, 26 tennis courts; bocce, basketball, volleyball, paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts; ice skating area, kite flying, playground with wading pool and coasting areas.

Highland Upper Playground<sup>5/</sup>

Highland Boulevard and Heath Place

Field house with playroom, field for football and soccer; basketball, paddle tennis, volleyball and shuffleboard courts; kite flying area, playground.

Linton Park

Dumont, Blake and Miller Avenues, Bradford Street

Park with small children's playground.

Stephen A. Rudd Playground

Bushwick Avenue and Aberdeen Street

Basketball, paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts, ice skating area, playground with wading pool. Recreation leadership.

Playground adjacent to Cypress Hills Houses

Blake and Euclid Avenues

Baseball diamond, football and softball fields, stadium; basketball, volleyball and paddle tennis courts; ice skating area, playground with wading pool. Recreation leadership.

Playground adjacent to J.H.S. 166 and Linden Houses

Vermont Avenue between Linden Boulevard and Stanley Avenue

Concrete bleachers, running track, locker facilities, softball field, 8 tennis courts, basketball and handball courts, playground. Recreation leadership.

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<sup>3/</sup> In describing its facilities, the Department uses the term "playground" to indicate these types of equipment: Large and kindergarten swings, large and kindergarten slides, seesaws, a pipe frame exercise unit, a sandbox, either a wading pool or a shower spray and a comfort station.

<sup>4/</sup> Supervised from Queens office of Parks Department, but located in Brooklyn.

<sup>5/</sup> Located on border of Brooklyn and Queens, and supervised from the Queens office of the Parks Department.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Playground adjacent to J.H.S. 214  
Conduit Avenue and Drew Street  
Softball field, basketball court, playground. Recreation leadership.

Playground adjacent to P.S. 273  
Wortman Avenue and Warwick Street  
Softball field; basketball, handball and shuffleboard courts; playground. Recreation leadership.

Playground  
Atlantic Avenue between Elton and Linwood Streets  
Basketball, 6 handball and 4 shuffleboard courts, 2 softball fields, roller skating, roller hockey, and ice skating areas, 2 playgrounds - one with wading pool. Recreation leadership.

Playground  
Pitkin and New Jersey Avenues  
Basketball, 4 handball and 2 shuffleboard courts, roller and ice skating areas, table tennis, playground with wading pool.

Playground  
Riverdale Avenue between Van Sinderen and Snediker Avenues  
Field house with playrooms, playground with wading pool, basketball and 3 handball courts, roller hockey, roller skating and ice skating areas, table tennis. Recreation leadership.

Playground  
Livonia Avenue (south side) between Schenck Avenue and Barbey Street  
Playground with wading pool, basketball and handball courts. Recreation leadership.

Playground  
Elton to Linwood Street, between New Lots and Hegeman Avenues  
Two playgrounds, basketball, handball, paddle tennis, horseshoe pitching and shuffleboard courts.

8. Police Athletic League  
Sgt. Prince Veterans Post  
2729 Fulton Street  
Arts, crafts and quiet games, dance classes, etc. Open Tuesday through Friday from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. and Saturday from 10:00 a.m. to 12 noon.

9. St. Rita's Roman Catholic Church  
259 Essex Street  
A Catholic Spanish center. Program of casework service, homemaking, social group work and recreation, legal consultation, and classes in English and citizenship.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

## 10. Young Israel of New Lots

515 Hegeman Avenue

Serves boys and girls 6 to 18 years of age - youth activities including clubs, scouts, etc. Saturday afternoon storytelling and singing for children under 6 years.

## 11. Young Men's Christian Association of Greater New York: Highland Park Branch

570 Jamaica Avenue

Facilities: Gymnasium, swimming pool, lounge, craft and game rooms, photography dark rooms, solarium, weight and massage room, bowling alleys, use of adjacent Highland Park playground. Activities: Physical department, sports, swimming, games, woodworking, arts and crafts, photography and stamp clubs, Hi-Y clubs, trips, parties.

## Other voluntary agencies

The Camp Fire Girls, the Girl Scouts, the Boy Scouts and the Public Schools Athletic League all serve this area, utilizing the facilities of schools, churches and social agencies. Catholic Youth Organization athletic programs for 8 to 21 year-olds exist in most Roman Catholic churches but the number of sports and the age groups served vary from parish to parish; Young Adult programs (social) also exist in several parishes.

Child Health Services

Health, Department of, City of New York: Child Health Station  
508 Linwood Street

Mental Health Services

None

Other ClinicsHospital<sup>6/</sup> clinics

None

Clinics under other auspices

Health, Department of, City of New York

Dental clinics for children at the following schools:

P.S. 182, 720 Dumont Avenue

P.S. 190, 590 Sheffield Avenue

P.S. 202, 982 Hegeman Avenue

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<sup>6/</sup> A complete list of public and voluntary hospitals in Brooklyn is included in the list of borough-wide services contained in the Introduction. No hospitals are located in this community.



B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES<sup>7/</sup>Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services<sup>8/</sup>

## 1. New York City Youth Board

The two health areas (61 and 63), adjoining Brownsville, are part of the Youth Board's Brownsville Special Area.

## Brownsville Referral Unit

259 Bristol Street

Serves children and young people, 5-21 years of age, residing in the Brownsville Area, referred through schools and other community agencies and also by direct application - diagnoses their need for service and makes appropriate referrals to treatment resources.

The voluntary treatment services<sup>9/</sup> in contract with or used by the Youth Board in this area are as follows:

The Big Sisters: Brooklyn Office

Brooklyn Bureau of Social Service and Children's Aid Society:

Family Service and Children's Division

Brooklyn Juvenile Guidance Center, Inc.

Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn: Brooklyn Office

Italian Board of Guardians, Inc.

Jewish Board of Guardians: Brooklyn Office

Jewish Family Service: Brooklyn Consultation Center

Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn: Division of Pediatric Psychiatry:

Child Guidance Clinic

Salvation Army: Family Service Bureau: Brooklyn District Office

Youth Counsel Bureau: Brooklyn Office

## 2. Police Department, City of New York: Juvenile Aid Bureau

Precinct 71 Station House

421 Empire Boulevard

Serves all youth under 21 years of age and provides rehabilitative social treatment for juvenile delinquents.

## 3. Welfare, Department of, City of New York

Brownsville Welfare Center

163 Bradford Street

Public assistance, medical and dental care and employment counseling and placement services for clients; homemaker service for families with children when mother is incapacitated and part-time service for incapacitated adults on public assistance.

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<sup>7/</sup> The list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

<sup>8/</sup> Other agencies offering similar services which have one office serving the entire borough are listed in the introductory section.

<sup>9/</sup> These agencies all have one office serving the entire borough (see footnote 8).

SECTION III PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

## Elementary and Junior High

A. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1. Junior High School 64  
829 Belmont Avenue
2. Public School 65  
158 Richmond Street
3. Public School 76  
20 Wyona Street
4. Public School 108  
200 Linwood Street
5. Junior High School 149  
Sutter Avenue and Wyona Street
6. Public School 158  
400 Ashford Street
7. Public School 159  
2781 Pitkin Avenue
8. Junior High School 166  
Van Sicklen Avenue and Linden Boulevard
9. Public School and Junior High School 171  
528 Ridgewood Avenue
10. Public School 174  
574 Dumont Avenue
11. Public School 182  
720 Dumont Avenue
12. Public School 190  
590 Sheffield Avenue
13. Public School 202  
982 Hegeman Avenue

A. PUBLIC SCHOOLS - continued

14. Public School 213  
580 Hegeman Avenue
15. Public School and Junior High School 214  
2944 Pitkin Avenue
16. Public School 224  
755 Wortman Avenue
17. Public School 273  
923 Jerome Street

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLSRoman Catholic

1. Blessed Sacrament Parish School  
189 Chestnut Street
2. Our Lady of Lourdes Parish School  
Boys' Department: 21 Aberdeen Street  
Girls' Department: 34 Aberdeen Street
3. St. Gabriel Parish School  
Essex Street and New Lots Avenue
4. St. Fortunata Parish School  
739 Crescent Street
5. St. John Cantius Parish School  
480 Vermont Street
6. St. Malachy Parish School (New school building under construction fall of 1958 )  
207 Hendrix Street
7. St. Michael Parish School  
235 Jerome Street
8. St. Rita Parish School  
267 Essex Street
9. St. Sylvester Parish School  
398 Grant Avenue

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS - continuedJewish

- ✓ 1. Bais Yaakov Parochial School of East New York  
473 Ashford Street
- ✓ 2. Yeshiva and Mesivta Toras Chaim of Greater New York  
631 Belmont Avenue
- 3. Yeshiva Ketava  
503 Glenmore Avenue

East New York -

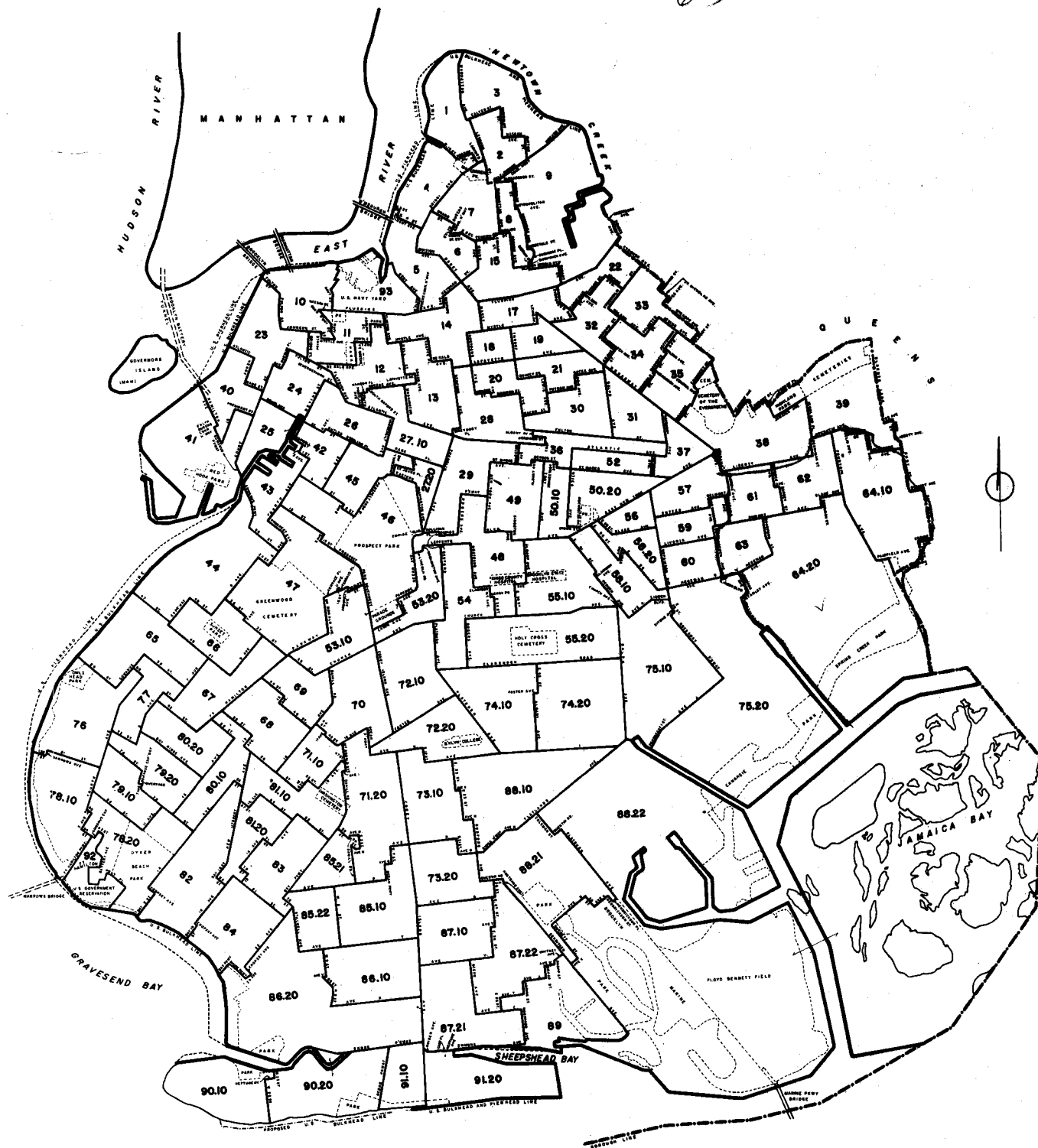
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**HEALTH AREAS - 1960**  
**BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN**

PREPARED BY  
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING  
CITY OF NEW YORK

RELEASED 1/15/74 NOVEMBER 1960

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLESA. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHESBaptist

1. Christ Baptist Church  
141 Hendrix Street
- ✓ 2. East End Baptist Church  
263 Van Siclen Avenue
- ✓ 3. Euclid Baptist Church  
McKinley Avenue and Drew Street

Eastern Orthodox

4. Archangel Michael Russian Orthodox Church (Russian Orthodox  
588 New Jersey Avenue Synod in Exile)
5. Church of the Assumption (Russian Orthodox Synod in Exile)  
468 Wyona Street
6. Estonian Orthodox Church in Exile  
20-34 Crescent Street
- ✓ 7. Holy Trinity Russian Orthodox Church  
402 Glenmore Avenue

Lutheran

- ✓ 8. Lutheran Church of the Reformation (UL)  
105 Barbey Street
- ✓ 9. St. John's Lutheran Church of East New York (UL)  
233 New Jersey Avenue
- ✓ 10. St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church (MO) (English and German)  
94-98 Hale Avenue
11. St. Philip's Lutheran Church (UL)  
85 Forbell Street

Methodist

- ✓ 12. Andrew's Methodist Church  
95 Richmond Street
- ✓ 13. Goodsell Memorial Methodist Church  
McKinley and Sheridan Avenues

A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES - continued

Presbyterian

- ✓14. Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church  
268 Arlington Avenue
- 15. East Brooklyn United Presbyterian Church  
Elder's Lane and Etna Street
- 16. Glenmore Avenue Presbyterian Church  
Glenmore Avenue and Doscher Street

Protestant Episcopal

- ✓17. Church of the Transfiguration  
Ridgewood and Autumn Avenues
- 18. St. Barnabas' Protestant Episcopal Church  
725 Belmont Avenue
- ✓19. St. Lydia's Protestant Episcopal Church  
Glenmore Avenue and Crystal Street
- ✓20. Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church in East New York  
125 Arlington Avenue

United Christian

- 21. East Brooklyn United Christian Church  
Eldert Lane and Etna Street (Meets in building of the East  
Brooklyn United Presbyterian Church)
- 22. Glenmore Avenue United Christian Church  
835 Glenmore Avenue

Other

- ✓23. Christ Evangelical and Reformed Church  
50-54 Wyona Street
- 24. Church of God (Church of God - Anderson, Indiana)  
2263 Pitkin Avenue
- ✓25. Church of Peace (Evangelical United Brethren)  
195 Nichols Avenue
- 26. East New York Church of the Nazarene  
474 Wyona Street

A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES - continuedOther - continued

27. The Friendly Mission, Inc. (Interdenominational)  
216 Essex Street
28. Full Gospel Mission (Nondenominational)  
3077 Fulton Street
- ✓ 29. New Lots Reformed Church (Reformed Church in America)  
New Lots Avenue and Schenck Avenue
30. Pentecostal Church of Our Lord (Russian) (Assemblies of God)  
390 Belmont Avenue
31. St. Paul's Church of East New York (A.M.E.)  
546 Linwood Street
32. Washington Avenue Seventh Day Adventist Church  
95 Richmond Street (Temporary)

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

1. Blessed Sacrament R. C. Church  
200 Euclid Avenue
2. Our Lady of Lourdes R. C. Church  
11 DeSales Place
- ✓ 3. St. Fortunata R. C. Church  
2609 Linden Blvd.
- ✓ 4. St. Gabriel R. C. Church  
749 Linwood Street
- ✓ 5. St. John Cantius (Polish) R. C. Church  
479 New Jersey Avenue
- ✓ 6. St. Malachy R. C. Church  
129 Van Siclen Avenue
- ✓ 7. St. Michael R. C. Church  
225 Jerome Street
8. St. Rita R. C. Church  
259 Essex Street
- ✓ 9. St. Sylvester R. C. Church  
416 Grant Avenue



C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Agudas Achim Bnei Jacob (Orthodox)  
503 Glenmore Avenue
2. Congregation Ahavath Achim B'nai Abraham  
801 Liberty Avenue
3. Congregation Ahavath Chessed (Orthodox)  
394 Hendrix Street
4. Congregation Anshei Krasnikof  
471 Vermont Street
5. Congregation Anshe Piask  
420 Hinsdale Street
6. Congregation Atereth Tifereth Israel  
477 Ashford Street
7. Congregation Atereth Zvi  
495 Jerome Street
8. Beth Hamedrash Hagodol  
611 Williams Avenue
9. Congregation Beth Isaac Nusach Hari  
445 Georgia Avenue
10. Congregation Beth Sholom Tomchei Horav  
445 Alabama Avenue
11. Congregation Bnai Israel (Orthodox)  
657 Stanley Avenue
12. Congregation B'nai Jonah (Orthodox)  
850 Stanley Avenue
13. Congregation Bnei Jacob Anshei Sfard  
275 Pennsylvania Avenue
14. Congregation B'nai Yehuda (Orthodox)  
Congregation Bnei Judah Tomchen Zedoku  
866 Sutter Avenue
15. Congregation Chaid Odom Anshe Munske  
334 Ashford Street
16. Chevra Agudas Achim Anshe New Lots (Orthodox)  
41 Malta Street

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES - continued

17. Chevra Chasidim Anshe Bnei Sholom  
665 Hinsdale Street
18. Chevra Mishnayes of East New York Inc. (Orthodox)  
238 Wyona Street
19. Chevra Mishnayis Tifereth Israel  
662 Blake Avenue
20. Chevra Sfard Anshei Poland  
524 Snediker Avenue
21. Chevra Tillem Nussech Ashkenaz  
511-17 Elton Street
22. Darchei-Zedek Jewish Community Center (Orthodox)  
969 Hegeman Avenue
23. East New York Linas Hatzedek V'Esras Achim, Inc. (Orthodox)  
341 Pennsylvania Avenue
24. First Bessarabia Congregation  
518 Barbey Street
25. Glory of Israel Hebrew Institute (Orthodox)  
363 Pennsylvania Avenue
26. Congregation Heshel Achim Anshei Sfard  
450 Hendrix Street
27. Congregation Mogen Abraham of East New York  
437 Schenck Avenue
- ✓28. New Lots Talmud Torah Society (Orthodox)  
644 Pennsylvania Avenue
29. Congregation Ohav Zedek (Orthodox)  
256 Berriman Street
30. Congregation Rabbi A. T. Wacshall  
631 Dumont Avenue
31. Congregation Rechovoth Beth Aaron (Orthodox)  
478 New Lots Avenue
32. Talmud Torah Anshei Zedek (Orthodox)  
308 Atkins Avenue

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES - continued

33. Talmud Tora Ateret Eliezer Glovinsky  
747 Hendrix Street
34. Talmud Torah Atereth Israel of Cypress Hills  
85-87 Fountain Avenue
35. Congregation Talmud Torah of East New York  
625 Barbey Street
36. Congregation Talmud Torah Tomchai Torah (Orthodox)  
1320 Sutter Avenue
37. Temple Sinai of Brooklyn (Conservative)  
Bradford Street and Arlington Avenue
38. United Sephardim of Brooklyn (Conservative)  
699 Williams Avenue
- ✓ 39. Yeshiva and Mesivta Toras Chaim of Greater New York (Orthodox)  
631 Belmont Avenue
40. Young Israel of New Lots and East New York, Inc. (Orthodox)  
515 Hegeman Avenue
41. Congregation Zichron Torath Moishe  
374 Vermont Street

# APPENDIX

## NEW YORK CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY: RENTS AND INCOME LIMITS FOR BROOKLYN PROJECTS IN OPERATION: AUGUST 1959

Scale of monthly rentals in public projects, effective August 31, 1959<sup>1/</sup>

Number of rooms	Federal projects	State projects	City projects		
			Part II	Part III	Part IV
1 and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	\$29.50 - \$60.00	-----	-----	-----
2 and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$25.50 - \$63.00	33.00 - 65.00	-----	\$46 - \$65	-----
3 and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	28.50 - 65.00	39.50 - 70.00	\$62 - \$73	63 - 80	\$66 - \$83
4 and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	30.50 - 75.00	43.00 - 75.00	78 - 89	73 - 95	81 - 103
5 and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	32.50 - 80.00	48.00 - 80.00	83 - 95	85 - 103	94 - 110
6 and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	34.50 - 85.00	52.50 - 85.00	-----	-----	-----
7 and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	34.50 - 85.00	54.50 - 90.00	-----	-----	-----
8 and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	56.50 - 90.00	-----	-----	-----

- <sup>1/</sup> The exact rent within the range given depends upon the family income and size of family; rents for City projects - Part IV do not vary with size of family and also carry an additional charge of \$1 per room, per month for utilities.

Maximum income on admission to public projects: August 31, 1959<sup>1/</sup>

Size of family	Federal projects	State projects	City projects	
			Parts II and III	Part IV
1 person	\$3,600	\$3,528	\$3,212	-----
2 persons	3,600	4,176	5,256	\$6,516
3 or 4 persons	3,900	4,680	6,192	8,316
5 or 6 persons	4,200	5,460	7,728	9,036
7 or more persons	4,400	5,964	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>

- <sup>1/</sup> For veterans of the Korean War somewhat higher limits apply.

- <sup>2/</sup> The incomes \$7,728 or \$9,036 apply to all families with five or more members.

Source: New York City Housing Authority, Research and Reports Division.

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