

BROOKLYN COMMUNITIES

Population Characteristics and Neighborhood Social Resources

VOLUME II

**South Brooklyn-Red Hook
Park Slope
Sunset Park-Gowanus
Bay Ridge
Borough Park-Kensington
Bensonhurst**

**Gravesend
Coney Island
Flatbush-East Flatbush
Canarsie
Midwood-Flatlands
Sheepshead Bay**

974.71
C

Bureau of Community Statistical Services

Research Department



THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW YORK

**American Jewish Committee
LIBRARY**

**Any part of this publication may be reprinted with due credit
to The Community Council of Greater New York.**

BROOKLYN COMMUNITIES

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AND

NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIAL RESOURCES

VOLUME II

South Brooklyn-Red Hook
Park Slope
Sunset Park-Gowanus
Bay Ridge
Borough Park-Kensington
Bensonhurst

Gravesend
Coney Island
Flatbush-East Flatbush
Canarsie
Midwood-Flatlands
Sheepshead Bay

Bureau of Community Statistical Services
Research Department
The Community Council of Greater New York
September 1959

Price: \$4.00

974.71

C

v. 2

CONTENTS

	Page
FOREWORD	iii
INTRODUCTION	
Plan of Presentation	vii
The Communities Defined	viii
The Borough: Its Characteristics and its Component Communities	ix
Social Resources: Borough-wide	xliv
Notes on Source Material	lv
MAP OF BROOKLYN COMMUNITIES	lxii
THE COMMUNITIES	
Volume II	
South Brooklyn-Red Hook	1
Park Slope	24
Sunset Park-Gowanus	47
Bay Ridge	66
Borough Park-Kensington	86
Bensonhurst	105
Gravesend	125
Coney Island	144
Flatbush-East Flatbush	165
Canarsie	193
Midwood-Flatlands	212
Sheepshead Bay	231
APPENDIX	250
Volume I	
Greenpoint, Williamsburg, Bushwick-Ridgewood, Brooklyn Heights- Ft. Greene, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Crown Heights, Brownsville, East New York	

Pub. \$3.50
10/29/59

21813

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^{1/} by Herbert J. Ballou - 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. Ballou, 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 Ballou 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

^{1/} A study published by the Brooklyn Council of Social Planning in September 1942.

Community Council's series of borough studies.^{2/} 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.^{3/}

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 Ballou'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 Ballou'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.^{4/} 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.

^{2/} 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.

^{3/} 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.

^{4/} 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.^{5/}

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^{6/} 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.

^{5/} 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.

^{6/} 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.^{7/} 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

^{7/} 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.^{8/}

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		1957	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
New York City	6,930	100.0	7,455	100.0	7,892	100.0	7,795	100.0
Bronx	1,265	18.3	1,395	18.7	1,451	18.4	1,424	18.3
Brooklyn	2,560	36.9	2,698	36.2	2,738	34.7	2,602	33.4
Manhattan	1,867	26.9	1,890	25.4	1,960	24.8	1,794	23.0
Queens	1,079	15.6	1,298	17.4	1,551	19.7	1,763	22.6
Richmond	158	2.3	174	2.3	192	2.4	212	2.7

^{8/} 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^{1/}

<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

^{1/} 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.^{9/}

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.^{10/} (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 ^{11/} 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.

^{9/} 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.

^{10/} The degree of concentration in Bedford-Stuyvesant is discussed for the period 1930 to 1957 in the description of that community in Volume I.

^{11/} 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 ^{1/}		Negro		Other nonwhite races ^{2/}	
	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
Honey 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
St. Hamilton and U.S. Navy Yard ^{3/}	9,498	0.4	8,688	0.4	761	0.2	49	1.2

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

^{2/} Chiefly persons of Oriental birth or extraction and American Indians.

^{3/} U.S. Army and U.S. Navy personnel.

Table 2a. - POPULATION OF BROOKLYN COMMUNITIES: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
BY COLOR^{1/}; 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

^{1/} 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 ^{1/}		Puerto Rican		Negro ^{1/}		Other nonwhite races ^{1/}	
	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 ^{3/}	1,473	0.1	1,429	0.1	11	<u>2/</u>	9	<u>2/</u>	24	0.5

^{1/} 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.

^{2/} Less than one-tenth of one percent.

^{3/} U.S. Army and U.S. Navy personnel.

Table 3a. - POPULATION OF BROOKLYN COMMUNITIES: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
BY COLOR OR NATIVITY^{1/}; 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

^{1/} 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.^{12/}

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.^{12/} 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,

^{12/} 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 ^{1/}	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.1	2/	0.2	0.2	0.1	-

^{1/} U.S. Navy and U.S. Army personnel.
^{2/} 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 ^{1/}	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.^{13/} 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^{1/}

<u>Ethnic group</u>	<u>September 1957</u>		<u>October 1958</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
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

^{1/} 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.

^{13/} 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 ^{1/}	9,498	723	2,039	3,241	2,721	624	150

^{1/} U.S. Army and U.S. Navy personnel.

Table 7a. - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BROOKLYN POPULATION, BY
COMMUNITY, BY AGE GROUP^{1/}: 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 ^{3/}	0.4	0.1	1.0	2.0	0.4	0.1	<u>2/</u>

^{1/} Based on data in Table 7.

^{2/} Less than one-tenth of one percent.

^{3/} U.S. Army and U.S. Navy personnel.

Table 7b. - POPULATION OF BROOKLYN COMMUNITIES: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
BY AGE GROUP^{1/}: 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 ^{2/}	100.0	7.6	21.5	34.1	28.6	6.6	1.6

^{1/} Based on data in Table 7.

^{2/} 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 years 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 ^{1/}	1,473	121	154	329	692	172	5

^{1/} U.S. Army and U.S. Navy personnel.

Table 8a. - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BROOKLYN POPULATION, BY COMMUNITY,
BY AGE GROUP^{1/}: 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 ^{3/}	0.1	<u>2/</u>	0.1	0.2	0.1	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>

^{1/} Based on data in Table 8.

^{2/} Less than one-tenth of one percent.

^{3/} U.S. Army and U.S. Navy personnel.

Table 8b. - POPULATION OF BROOKLYN COMMUNITIES: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
BY AGE GROUP^{1/}: 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 ^{2/}	100.0	8.2	10.5	22.3	47.0	11.7	0.3

^{1/} Based on data in Table 8.

^{2/} 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^{1/}

<u>Borough</u>	<u>Population:</u> <u>April 1957</u>	<u>Public assistance cases: March 2, 1959</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

^{1/} 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^{1/} for year 1957, rates based on April 1957 population)

<u>Borough</u>	<u>Infant mortality Deaths per 1,000 live births</u>	<u>Venereal disease Newly reported cases per 100,000 population</u>	<u>Tuberculosis prevalence Active cases per 1,000 population</u>
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

^{1/} 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^{1/}</u>				
<u>Borough</u>	Rates per 1,000 population			
	6-20 years of age			
	<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

^{1/} 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.^{13/}

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 south-eastern 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.

^{13/} 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^{14/} 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

^{14/} 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	<u>38</u>	<u>44,408</u>	<u>150,879^{1/}</u>
<u>Full operation</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>35,114</u>	<u>129,885</u>
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>	<u>2</u>	<u>2,720</u>	<u>10,541</u>
Federal program	1	1,500	5,857
State program	1	1,220	4,684
<u>Under construction</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2,779</u>	<u>10,453</u>
Federal program	1	998	3,846
City program	2	1,781	6,607 ^{2/}
<u>Planning stage</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3,795</u>	<u>----</u>
Federal program	4	2,920	----
State program	2	875	----

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

^{2/} 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^{15/}
- 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.

^{15/} 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 York, 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^{16/}

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.

^{16/} 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^{16/} - 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)

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

Hospitals^{17/}

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

^{17/} 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^{17/} - 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^{18/}
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

^{18/} In-patient service closed temporarily for construction and modernization; out-patient services are in operation.

Hospitals^{17/} - 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^{17/} - 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
Crossey 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.^{19/}

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.

^{19/} 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 nonwhite 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.

SOUTH BROOKLYN-RED HOOK

SECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY

Boundaries and land use

This harbor community is a center of commerce, shipping, and industry, but also one of the more densely-settled of the Brooklyn communities. A major factor in maintaining the population is the public housing which provides homes for almost 15,000 persons.

The early settlement on Gowanus Bay, called Red Hook from the red soil, became the southern part of the town of Breuckelen; hence the name South Brooklyn. The first land purchased from the Indians in 1636 included a site on Gowanus Bay and some Mohawk Indians are still found in this district. Stevedores, seamen and factory workers have lived here and bars and rooming houses have served sailors from all ports of the world for many years. Along Atlantic Avenue, the Syrian shops and coffee houses and Arabic signs are evidence of an Arab colony.

The residents of the area west of Columbia Street and south of Hamilton Avenue, known as "Erie Basin," used to be almost entirely of Irish birth or extraction. As late as 1940, the section north of Hamilton Avenue was known as "Little Italy."

The Robbins Dry Dock on the Erie Basin, operated by the Todd Shipyards Corporation, was a development of Civil War days when the repair shops served the Union naval fleet. The State Barge Canal Terminal is at the foot of Columbia Street on Gowanus Bay; the Atlantic Basin where the New York Dock Company has its wharves is along the Buttermilk Channel.

In land area, this community with a gross acreage of 1,569 ranks thirteenth among the twenty communities. Its territory, however, stretches from Atlantic Avenue on the East River front, just north of Governors Island, along Buttermilk Channel to the Erie Basin and around the end of the "Hook" at Gowanus Bay. On the north, the boundary runs along Atlantic Avenue from the river front, dipping to the south on Henry Street to Kane Street and returning north on Court Street to Fulton Street. On the inland side, the border with the Park Slope community starting at Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue follows Nevins Street to Carroll Street and then moves eastward on Carroll and First Streets to follow Fourth Avenue southward to Prospect Avenue, where it moves to the east again as far as Sixth Avenue and then west on 20th Street to the point where Gowanus Canal meets the Bay.

South Brooklyn-Red Hook, as defined here, includes the inland health areas - 24, 25 and 43 and the waterfront areas - 40 and 41. Most of Health Area 43 is separated from the Hook section (H.A. 41) by the Gowanus Canal. The Brooklyn Battery Tunnel carries traffic from the West

Side Highway in Manhattan under the East River to reach Brooklyn at Hamilton Avenue. Hamilton Avenue and Gowanus Parkway cut diagonally across the area to the northeast of Red Hook Houses, taking traffic from the tunnel across the Gowanus Canal; at Prospect Avenue it connects with the Prospect Expressway. The Brooklyn-Queens Expressway crosses the area from Atlantic Avenue following Hicks Street to meet the Gowanus Expressway. The latter highway turns down Third Avenue along the coast to Shore Parkway.

These traffic arteries, the local streets and older thoroughfares absorbed 534 of the 1,569 acres as early as the land use survey of 1955-56. More land space may be utilized for traffic at this time. But in 1955-56, about 1,035 acres were available in this community for all purposes other than foot and road traffic.

Land use: In 1955-56, some 208 acres, or 20 percent of the net acreage of 1,035, were reported to be vacant although 8 acres were used for licensed parking lots. Much of the vacant land - 127 acres - was in the waterfront or Red Hook area (H.A. 41) but nearly 40 acres were on the shore side of Gowanus Canal from 5th to 20th Streets (H.A. 43).

Small parks and outdoor playgrounds, including the large Red Hook Recreational Center, not far from Red Hook Houses, took up almost 78 acres or 7.5 percent of the land. Institutional facilities - schools, churches, three hospitals, fire and police stations, settlement houses, the YWCA Judson Residence, etc. - accounted for a little under 30 acres - 2.9 percent. Presumably the new \$750,000 union hall, the home of Local 1814 of the International Longshoremen's Association, has added to this acreage. This two-story structure, on a site 100 by 75 feet, at Union and Court Streets, has a large auditorium for meetings of the 8,400 members, a roof for sunbathing and a recreation room, as well as offices.

Transportation, including the piers, railway sidings, etc. in the areas along the waterfront, utilized about 33 acres or a little over 3 percent of the available space. In combination with the 363 acres (35 percent) devoted to commerce and industry, the business operations and transportation facilities absorbed 38 percent of the net land area.

Only Williamsburg contained a larger share of the borough's commercial and industrial acreage. The South Brooklyn community contained 10.4 percent of the total in comparison with Williamsburg's 16.5 percent and Greenpoint's 9.6 percent. Heavy industry was of major importance, using 51.4 percent of the 363 business acreage, with light industries taking up another 17.5 percent. Of the 250 acres devoted to industry, about 194 were in the Hook area on the waterfront (H.A. 41) and across the Gowanus Canal with access to the Bay in Health Area 43.

A large portion of the 61 acres used for warehouses and other storage facilities was in the same neighborhood. This form of land use accounted for 17 percent of the business area. Automobile storage and services used 6.6 percent and commercial activities - retail stores, offices, etc. - 7.6 percent. The stores and offices were concentrated chiefly in the section near Fulton Street (H.A. 24).

Residential acreage was second only to commercial and industrial operations in the proportion of the available land absorbed - 31.3 percent. More than half the 324 residential acres were covered by multi-family dwellings in 1955-56. As a consequence, this community ranked fourth in population density, with only Williamsburg, Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene and Brownsville outranking it. Based on the 1957 population, the persons per residential acre averaged 291.4.

Population size

In 1957 the population of 94,332, despite the relatively high density, ranked this community as fifteenth among the twenty in population size. It contained only 3.6 percent of Brooklyn's residents. In 1950, the community held the same ranking and was the home of the same proportion of the borough's population.

This is one of the Brooklyn communities where the number of residents has been steadily decreasing since 1930. At the time of the Census of 1930, 110,703 persons lived in this long-settled section. The depression years preceding the 1940 Census brought a decrease of about 6,700 persons or 6 percent, despite the opening in 1939 of Red Hook Houses with a population of nearly 9,000. The war and post-war 1940's, with their prosperity, did not stop, and may have stimulated, the downward trend; another decrease of about 5 percent to 98,389 was recorded in 1950. This count included the 4,469 persons in Gowanus Houses which were completed nine months before the 1950 Census. The seven years between 1950 and 1957 continued the trend with a reduction in population of 4,000 or 4 percent; the cumulative decline between 1930 and 1957 reduced the population by 16,371 persons or almost 15 percent. To some extent, further industrialization may have contributed to the decline in the most recent period.

Cultural groups

1950 Census: The native-born whites - excluding those of Puerto Rican origin - constituted over two-thirds and the foreign-born whites over a fifth of the residents at this time. The minorities - Puerto Ricans, Negroes, Chinese, Japanese, American Indians, etc. - formed only 10 percent.

Population of South Brooklyn-Red Hook, by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	98,389	100.0
Continental native white	67,616	68.7
Foreign-born white	20,814	21.2
Puerto Rican	6,266	6.4
Negro	3,189	3.2
Other nonwhite races	504	0.5

The small Negro group lived mostly in Health Area 24 (2,300 of the 3,200), the area where Gowanus Houses had been completed in 1949; another 700 were in the area containing Red Hook Houses. Only 1.5 percent of Brooklyn's Negroes lived in South Brooklyn-Red Hook at this time.

The history of the Negro population in this community is not that of continued growth. In 1930 the Negro population was 3,264, more than half of them in the waterfront areas and the others in the business section between Fulton and Douglass Streets. By 1940 only 1,201 Negroes lived in the community. Possibly industrialization was responsible for the decrease since only about 500 were living in the section where housing was cleared for Red Hook Houses in the late 1930's. Despite the opening of that project in 1939, only 115 Negroes were in the health area of its location in 1940 and only 704 by 1950.

For a considerable time prior to the heavy migration of Puerto Ricans to New York City during the post-war period, a sizable colony of Puerto Ricans had lived in the several "downtown" areas of Brooklyn including this neighborhood. The 6,300 in this community in 1950 constituted 15.6 percent of the 40,000 Puerto Ricans then in Brooklyn. Only Williamsburg and the Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene communities had larger shares.

As late as 1950, this part of Brooklyn had a large colony of Italians by birth or extraction - first, second or third generation - which formed a major cultural group. Those of Italian birth - 12,652 - led other countries of origin by a wide margin, and amounted to three-fifths of the foreign born in 1950. Persons born in Ireland were second with only 5.2 percent, the Poles were next with 4.9 percent and the Scandinavians with 4.8 percent of the total. All the middle and eastern European countries in combination accounted for only 10 to 12 percent. The analysis of death certificates for white persons 25 years old or older by the place of burial, issued during 1954, suggests that the Jewish group in this section was small - less than 5 percent of the whites. The Catholic population, however, probably was substantial.

1957 Census: The official census data, given in the next tabulation, indicates an abrupt rise in the number of Negro residents of nearly 7,900 (247 percent) and in their proportion of the total. Of the 11,070 in the community, 10,473 were living in the health areas where the public housing is located (H.A. 24 and 41).

Population of South Brooklyn-Red Hook, by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	94,332	100.0
White	82,960	87.9
Negro	11,070	11.8
Other nonwhite races	302	0.3

Since this was one of the four communities which together contained 80 percent of the Brooklyn residents of Puerto Rican background in 1950, and since public housing is available, a substantial rise in this group by 1957 is not unexpected. The distribution of Puerto Rican children in the public and parochial schools of Brooklyn indicates that about 8.6 percent of these children lived in this community in 1957. Assuming that Puerto Ricans of all ages were similarly distributed, an estimate of from 12,900 to 13,700 is secured.^{1/}

If the Puerto Rican residents more than doubled^{2/} between 1950 and 1957, the composition of the 1957 population indicated by the Special Census of 1957 is substantially modified. The use of the maximum estimate and adjustment of the white and Negro census figures gives this estimated cultural distribution in 1957: White - 73.7 percent, Negro - 11.4 percent, Puerto Rican - 14.5 percent, and other 0.3 percent. The net loss in white residents, when the Puerto Ricans are classified separately, must have approximated almost 19,000.

Many of the Protestant churches in this community were founded in the nineteenth century when this was a middle-class white community - a less fashionable extension of the Heights section. Some churches are now supported largely by members who live at considerable distances, although some are achieving integrated congregations by attracting the Negro and Puerto Rican members from the locality. The list in Section IV reflects the older settlements of Greeks and Syrians and the Spanish congregations; some of the latter were founded by the colony of Protestant Puerto Ricans which pre-dates the post-war migration. In addition to the 21 Protestant and Orthodox churches, five Roman Catholic churches and two Conservative synagogues support the assumption of a diverse religio-cultural composition of this community.

Birth statistics: As early as 1952, 346 or 15.4 percent of the 2,249 births in this community were to mothers who had been born in Puerto Rico. During 1957, 667 Puerto Rican births formed 28 percent of the total of 2,383; 1958 brought a slight decrease in the total number of children born to 2,372, and in the Puerto Rican number and proportion, to 658 births or 27.7 percent.

The number of nonwhite births which was 230 in 1952 rose to 363 in 1957 and to 455 in 1958; their proportion of the total correspondingly increased from 10.2 to 15.2 and 19.2 percent in the later years. The white proportion declined from 74.4 percent in 1952 to 53.1 percent in 1958. These proportions in comparison with the cultural composition of the total population presumably reflect the differences in age composition and birth rates.

^{1/} This is not unreasonable in view of the fact that about 11.6 percent of the Puerto Rican children born in 1957 were born to mothers living in these health areas. The age composition of the Puerto Rican group and the tendency to find younger families in public housing would account for the higher proportion of births.

^{2/} Births to Puerto Rican mothers in this community almost doubled in the shorter span of years from 1952 to 1957.

School data: The eight public elementary and junior high schools located in this community had a total registration in September 1957 of 7,596, of which 31 percent were classified as Puerto Rican and 31 percent as Negro. In October 1958, the total enrolment had risen to 8,807 and the Puerto Rican percentage to 38.5. At this time, the Negro percentage was 29.7, with white and other children forming 31.8 percent. Since it is reported that a substantial number of children living in this South Brooklyn area attend schools located just across the border in the Brooklyn Heights area, these proportions should be considered rough approximations.^{3/}

The special census in the Catholic parish schools taken in June 1959 indicates that about 285 of the 4,383 children registered in the parish schools located in this community in October 1958 were Puerto Rican - less than 7 percent. If the 1958 data for public and Catholic schools are combined, registration at the Catholic schools represents a third of the total; the Puerto Rican children in the public and parish schools represent about 28 percent of the combined enrolment of 13,190.

Age groups

South Brooklyn-Red Hook, probably because of the 15,000 residents in public housing, might be considered the most "youthful" of the Brooklyn communities. But Canarsie may have the better claim to the title, primarily because a slightly larger percentage of its 1957 population (30.9) was under 14 years of age and a smaller proportion (5.9) was 65 years old or older in 1957 (Table 7b).

Population of South Brooklyn-Red Hook, 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	98,389	100.0	94,332	100.0	- 4.1
Under 6 years	12,152	12.4	12,592	13.3	3.6
6-13 years	12,802	13.0	14,892	15.8	16.3
14-19 years	8,525	8.7	8,772	9.3	2.9
20-24 years	8,429	8.6	6,768	7.2	-19.7
25-29 years	8,980	9.1	7,329	7.8	-18.4
30-44 years	22,361	22.7	20,379	21.6	- 8.9
45-64 years	18,947	19.2	16,844	17.8	-11.1
65 years and over	6,193	6.3	6,756	7.2	9.1

In South Brooklyn the children under 14 years of age were 29.1 and the teen-agers 9.3 percent of all residents in 1957. No other community had

^{3/} In estimating the Puerto Rican residents by communities, an adjustment has been made which assumes that half the children in J.H.S. 29, located in Brooklyn Heights but part of School District 26 which serves South Brooklyn-Red Hook, lived in this South Brooklyn area.

so high a proportion of teen-agers 14-19 years old. The young men and women in their twenties formed 15 percent of the total and this proportion was exceeded only by Bedford-Stuyvesant and Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene.

Fewer than half the residents were 30 years old or older - 46.6 percent compared with 47.9 percent in Canarsie. The 30-44 year-olds were proportionately fewer than in Canarsie but the aged group amounted to 7.2 percent, while the middle-aged group differs by only eight-tenths of one percent from Canarsie's 17 percent.

The percent changes in the several age groups show considerable variation from the borough-wide changes presented in Table 6. In the borough as a whole, preschool and teen-age children decreased and the rise among the 6-13 year-olds was only 12.5 percent. But in this community all groups under 20 years increased in number. The decreases in the 20-24 year group and the 30-44 year-olds were smaller in this community, but the decrease in the 45-64 year group greatly exceeded the borough-wide decrease; the rise in the aged population was also smaller than in most communities and for the borough as a whole.

Sex distribution: An unusually high ratio of males to females is found in every age group in 1957 except the youngest where the ratio is almost identical with the borough figure. The youthful composition of the population no doubt is partially responsible but even in 1950, when the population was older, the ratios were higher especially among those from 25 through 64 years of age.

Population of South Brooklyn-Red Hook, 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	49,946	48,443	103.1	47,809	46,523	102.8
Under 6 years	6,179	5,973	103.4	6,427	6,165	104.2
6-13 years	6,595	6,207	106.3	7,680	7,212	106.5
14-19 years	4,190	4,335	96.7	4,634	4,138	112.0
20-24 years	4,070	4,359	93.4	3,321	3,447	96.3
25-29 years	4,484	4,496	99.7	3,597	3,732	96.4
30-44 years	11,067	11,294	98.0	9,912	10,467	94.7
45-64 years	10,249	8,698	117.8	8,748	8,096	108.1
65 years and over	3,112	3,081	101.0	3,490	3,266	106.9

Undoubtedly many men employed in the heavy industries in this area live in the community; longshoremen and seamen tend to make their homes near the docks; both factors no doubt contribute to the excess of males. In 1950, the number of single males 14 years old or over (12,470) exceeded the females (9,237) by about 3,200.

Other population characteristics: 1950

Although the net decrease in the population was small, the population groups shifted sufficiently to invalidate to a major extent the accuracy of the 1950 data as a description of today's residents. But, as in other communities, the few socio-economic characteristics described here may have background interest and usefulness.

Economic status: The median family income for the year 1949 was below \$3,000 in four of the five health areas. Health Area 25, a small section between the Gowanus Canal and Douglass Street, from Court to Nevins Streets, had a median family income of \$3,089; even this was below the Brooklyn median of \$3,447. The range for the other four areas was from \$2,632 to \$2,844. These areas are among the 27 (of a total of 118 in Brooklyn) health areas with medians of less than \$3,000. Several other communities included health areas with a lower family income level - 6 in Bedford-Stuyvesant, 3 in Brownsville, one in Williamsburg and one in Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene.

The median income in 1949 for persons not living as members of a family ranged from \$767 (H.A. 25) to \$1,364 (H.A. 24) in this community in comparison with \$1,280 for Brooklyn as a whole.

Educational level: In 1950 only Health Area 24 had enough nonwhite adults to permit the computation of the median school years completed by persons 25 years old or older. The median was 8.5 years - slightly above the borough-wide figure of 8.4. The white adults in the community had less formal schooling than the level indicated by the Brooklyn median of 8.9 years. The range in this community was from 7.8 to 8.6 years.

Family groups: Although this is a water front neighborhood in large part, the 1950 population not living in family groups was quite small - about 6,915 or 7 percent of the residents. The inhabitants living in residences or rooming houses, hotels, etc. were not many - less than 2,800. On the other hand, about 3,300 or 13 percent of the 24,525 families did not include a married couple and the number of married women exceeded the 21,230 married couples by a little over 1,200.

Assistance and health data

Public assistance: Despite the lack of an accurate measure of financial dependency, it is fairly clear that this community had somewhat more than its share. With 3.6 percent of Brooklyn's 1957 population, about 6.3 percent of the cases on assistance early in March 1959 lived in South Brooklyn-Red Hook. Since the 2,745 cases living in the area include whole families as well as one-person cases, the percentages cited must understate the degree of dependency. The total includes 381 cases (persons or families) on general assistance (7.2 percent of Brooklyn's total) and 1,030 families (6.6 percent of the borough total) on aid to dependent children. Presumably the balance of the cases - 1,334 - were mostly individuals receiving blind or old-age assistance or aid to the disabled.

Health indices: Except in Health Area 25 where the infant mortality rate for the year 1957 was 37 per 1,000 live births, these rates were below the borough-wide rate of 25.2 deaths per 1,000 live births. The rates in four areas varied from 14.7 to 24.4 per 1,000. The venereal disease rates were below the borough rate of 308.4 cases newly reported during 1957 per 100,000 of the 1957 population in three health areas (25, 43 and 41). These rates were 165.4, 169.5 and 204.1. In Health Areas 40 and 24, the rates were 339.5 and 630.4.

The rates indicating tuberculosis prevalence are based on active cases on the Health Department's register on the last days of 1956 and 1958. On the former day, the cases registered numbered 202 and on the latter day - 174. The rates per 1,000 of the 1957 population are 2.14 in 1956 and 1.84 in 1958, in excess of the borough-wide rates - 1.20 and 0.98.

Delinquency rates

The "South Brooklyn area," one of the special areas created by the Youth Board for the expansion or introduction of services designed to reduce delinquency, includes all the health areas in this community, the adjacent Health Area 23 in the Brooklyn Heights area and three of the Park Slope health areas - 26, 42 and 46.

In 1951 when the borough rate of delinquency was 14.7 cases per 1,000 population 6-20 years of age in 1950, the rates in this community were all higher, varying from 16.4 to 33.1. In 1957 the Brooklyn rate, based on the April 1957 population of the appropriate age group, was 33.4 per 1,000; by 1958 the rate based on the same population had risen to 41.2. In the South Brooklyn health areas, the 1957 rates ranged from 32.9 in Health Area 40 to 71.1 in Health Area 24; in 1958 the range was from 45.7 to 75.6 per 1,000 with the same areas having the low and high rates.

Housing

The number of dwelling units had been reduced from the 1950 Census count of 27,753 to 27,039 by 1957-58. The Brooklyn-Queens and Prospect Expressways caused the demolition of several hundred homes and the construction of warehouses and other industrial activities, the Brooklyn Battery Tunnel, and the extension of Red Hook Houses all contributed to the net reduction.

At the time of the land use survey in 1955-56, multi-family dwellings accounted for two-thirds of the dwelling units, two-family houses for 23 percent and one-family homes, not quite 11 percent. Since Red Hook Houses II, a small extension of 346 units, is the only public housing not in use at the time of the 1950 Census, the data from that source may be reasonably descriptive of much of the housing, with allowance for possible deterioration and changes.

Characteristics in 1950: Almost 600 of the 27,753 dwelling units were vacant in 1950. Owners occupied 14.7 percent of the homes in use; presumably most of the owner-occupied homes were found among the 5,951 units in one- and two-family houses. These units formed almost 22 percent of the total. About 5.4 percent of the homes were overcrowded and 15.5 percent were substandard. Some of these substandard units may have been demolished for industrial or highway purposes; 97 units were torn down for the Red Hook extension housing project.

Public housing: The low-income housing projects in operation are described below. For the social programs conducted in the facilities provided, see Section II.

1. Gowanus Houses - State project

211 Hoyt Street (H.A. 24)

Site: Wyckoff to Douglass Streets
Bond to Hoyt Streets

Completed June 1949

Dwelling units - 1,139; estimated population - 4,469;
persons per acre - 355; 16 buildings of 4, 6, 9, 10,
13 and 14 stories.

Average monthly rent per room on January 1, 1959 - \$11.92

2. Red Hook Houses - Federal project

62 Mill Street (H.A. 41)

Site: Dwight to Clinton Streets
West Ninth to Lorraine Streets

Completed November 1939

Dwelling units - 2,545; estimated population - 8,989;
persons per acre - 272; 25 buildings of 6 stories

Average monthly rent per room on January 1, 1959 - \$12.08

3. Red Hook Houses II - Federal project

62 Mill Street (H.A. 41)

Site: Richards to Dwight Streets
Wolcott Street to Red Hook Park

Completed May 1955

Dwelling units - 346; estimated population - 1,318;
persons per acre - 234; 3 buildings of 3 to 14 stories

Average monthly rent per room on January 1, 1959 - \$11.62

Rehabilitation program: One of the four sites in the City of New York designated by the Mayor on August 5, 1959 for an experiment in preventing the spread of slums lies within this community. The block selected by the sponsor - Colony House - as the first target, is bounded by Dean, Nevins, Pacific and Bond Streets. It was chosen, according to Miss McCaulley, executive director of Colony House, "because it is a well-kept, good block where slum blight has just begun to spread."4/

The Brooklyn program began to operate on May 13 when officials issued warnings of violaticns to 40 property owners. A five-day, roof-to-cellar inspection of the 122 buildings in the square block had discovered 426 violations. Most of the houses are private homes, occupied by owners or rented by a single family. A number have been converted to rooming houses - fifteen illegally.

The program has three major goals: "Slowing the rate of housing obsolescence and decay, developing cohesive communities and stable family life in the neighborhoods, and working out new techniques for efficient use of City personnel."

4/ United Neighborhood Houses News, Summer 1959 and New York Times, August 6, 1959.

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES

A. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY^{1/}

Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery Schools

Social agencies

1. Colony House, Inc.: Children's Center
Gowanus Houses
420 Baltic Street
Preschool and after-school care of children 6-8 years.
2. Red Hook Child Care Center
(Operated by Brooklyn Kindergarten Society)
Red Hook Houses
120 West 9 Street
Preschool and after-school care of children 6-7 years.

Other auspices

None

Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Brooklyn Bureau of Social Service and Children's Aid Society:
Department for the Handicapped
285 Schermerhorn Street
Sponsors a recreation program for women over 45, most of whom are blind or otherwise physically handicapped. Group meets Wednesdays and Thursdays from 1:00 to 3:30 p.m. from October through May. Program includes handicrafts, games, speakers, singing, dramatics, picnics, etc.
2. Brooklyn Catholic Youth Organization, Builders for Youth, Inc.:
Visitation Center
Richards and Verona Streets
A Catholic Spanish center with a program of casework service, homemaking, social group work and recreation, legal consultation and classes in English and citizenship. Group work service for teenagers 13 to 21 years of age is carried on in cooperation with the New York City Youth Board.^{2/} At present the Youth Board has 2 group workers at this center. Groups are scheduled for evenings and weekends and at other times at convenience of group and staff.

^{1/} 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.

^{2/} 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

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 1958-1959 year are listed below.

Carroll Park Branch
396 Clinton Street

Red Hook Branch
Red Hook Houses
588 Clinton Street

4. Colony House, Inc.: Gowanus Community Center
415 Baltic Street (Gowanus Houses)

All year recreational and group work program for boys and girls, 7 to 17 years of age, and for adults. The Board of Education's Bureau of Community Education cooperates in evening program, Monday through Friday. The group work program for teenagers is subsidized by the New York City Youth Board.^{2/}

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.

P. S. 27: After-school Center
Nelson and Hicks Streets

P. S. 30: After-school Center
165 Conover Street

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

P.S. 32: Full-time Community Center
317 Hoyt Street

Open Monday through Friday evenings; afternoon activities available seven days a week - on Saturday and Sunday from noon to 5:00 p.m. Subsidized by the New York City Youth Board.^{2/}

P.S. and J.H.S. 142: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
610 Henry Street

P.S. 261: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
314 Pacific Street
Evening center open Monday, Tuesday and Thursday.

P.S. 613: After-school Center
387 State Street

6. Parks, Department of, City of New York^{3/}

Carroll Park

Between Court and Smith Streets and Carroll and President Streets
Field house with playrooms, softball field, basketball and volleyball courts, ice skating area, table tennis, playground with wading pool. Recreation leadership.

Ennis Park Playground

Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, between Second and Third Avenues
Basketball and volleyball courts, ice skating area, playground.
Recreation leadership.

Gowanus Houses Playground

Wyckoff Street between Hoyt and Bond Streets
Basketball and handball courts, playground with wading pool.
Recreation leadership.

Red Hook Park

Verona, Dwight, Pioneer and Richards Streets

Red Hook Playground

King, Richards, Pioneer and Dwight Streets
Soccer field; basketball, handball, volleyball and horseshoe pitching courts; table tennis, field house with playrooms, 2 playgrounds. Recreation leadership.

^{3/} 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.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Red Hook Recreation Area

Bay Street and Henry Street

Stadium, athletic field with running track, locker facilities, 4 baseball diamonds; 8 softball, a cricket, 2 soccer and 3 football fields; outdoor swimming pool; roller hockey, roller skating and ice skating areas; indoor and outdoor dancing areas; basketball, handball, volleyball, paddle tennis, horseshoe pitching and shuffleboard courts; table tennis, field house with playrooms, 4 playgrounds, wading pool, kite flying and model airplane flying field (November to March).

Recreation leadership.

Van Voorhees Park Playground

Atlantic Avenue to Congress Street, between Hicks and Columbia Streets

Softball field, handball and basketball courts; small children's playground on Congress Street and one at Hicks and Atlantic Streets. Recreation leadership.

Playground

Union Street between Van Brunt Street and Hamilton Avenue

Basketball, handball, paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts; field house with playrooms, playground with wading pool.

Recreation leadership.

Playground

Woodhull, Hicks and Rapelye Streets and Brooklyn-Queens Expressway

Softball field, 2 bocce courts, playground.

Playground

Smith Street between Luqueer and Nelson Streets

Children's playground.

Playground

Smith Street between Nelson and Huntington Streets

Basketball, horseshoe pitching and shuffleboard courts; playground.

Playground

Tenth Street between Second and Third Avenues

Basketball and 8 handball courts, 2 playgrounds.

7. Police Athletic League: Miccio Center

183 Union Street

A full-time recreation center, subsidized by the New York City Youth Board. Serves children 7 to 18 years of age from 3:00 to 10:00 p.m. during the school year and from 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. in the summer. Program consists of athletics, games, arts and crafts, music; parties, socials and dances for the teenage group; trips are arranged to ball games, etc.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

8. Jacob A. Riis Neighborhood Settlement: Riis Red Hook Community Center
110 West Ninth Street
Serves residents of Red Hook Houses and neighbors in surrounding community. Provides recreational and educational program for groups of all ages: gym, showers, clubs, crafts, dancing, singing, dramatics, music, woodworking, games, outdoor playground, summer program.
Riis-Red Hook Day Center (Sponsored with Department of Welfare, the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies and the New York City Housing Authority). Provides recreational, educational and social program for men and women 60 years of age and over; interracial; nonsectarian. Meets Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
9. Salvation Army
Brooklyn Court Street Neighborhood Center
378 Court Street
Group activities for children, young people and adults, recreation activities, music, crafts; Home League (women's group for parent education).
- Seamen's Club
396 Court Street
Lounge, kitchen, snack bar, games, reading room, religious services for seamen.
10. Warren Street Community Center, Inc.
307 Warren Street
Open after school hours from 3:30 to 10:00 p.m. daily.
Boys' activities include basketball, ping-pong and special interest groups in fall and winter months. Girls' program is recreation, homemaking, music and handicrafts. Camping in summer for both boys and girls.

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. Health, Department of, City of New York: Child Health Station
62 Second Place
2. Long Island College Hospital
Henry, Pacific and Amity Streets
Well Baby clinic

Mental Health Services^{4/}

1. Long Island College Hospital
Henry, Pacific and Amity Streets
Psychiatric clinic (R)
2. Veterans Administration Regional Office: Mental Health Service^{5/}
250 Livingston Street
Provides out-patient psychiatric treatment to eligible
ex-service men and women (R).
3. New York State Department of Mental Hygiene: Brooklyn After care
Clinic^{5/}
490 Fulton Street
For Brooklyn residents discharged from state hospitals.

Other Clinics^{4/}Hospital^{6/} clinics

1. Hospital of the Holy Family
155 Dean Street
Medical, surgical.
2. Long Island College Hospital
Henry, Pacific and Amity Streets
Allergy (R), arthritis (R), cancer, cardiac (R), cerebral
palsy (children up to 17 years), chest (R), dental, dermatology,
diabetic (R); ear, nose and throat; endocrine (R), eye,
fracture (R), gastroenterological (R), genitourinary (R),
gynecology, hematology (R), medical, neurology, neurosurgery (R),
orthopedic, pediatric, physical medicine (R), prenatal and post-
natal, rectal, surgical, tropical medicine (R), tumor (R),
vascular (R), venereal diseases.

^{4/} 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.

^{5/} Also listed with borough-wide services in the Introduction.

^{6/} A complete list of public and voluntary hospitals in Brooklyn is included in the list of borough-wide services contained in the Introduction.

Hospital^{6/} clinics - continued

3. St. Peter's Hospital of Brooklyn
380 Henry Street
Eye, ear, nose and throat, genitourinary, gynecology, medical (including tropical and physical medicine), neurology, obstetrics, orthopedic, pediatric, prenatal and postnatal, surgery (including chest and plastic).

Clinics under other auspices

1. Brooklyn Tuberculosis and Health Association
293 Schermerhorn Street
Chest X-Ray Center
2. Health, Department of, City of New York

Dental clinics for children at the following schools:
P.S. 6, 347 Baltic Street
P.S. 27, Nelson and Hicks Streets
P.S. 613, 387 State Street

B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES^{7/}

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services^{8/}

1. New York City Youth Board
All of this community is in the Youth Board's South Brooklyn Area.

South Brooklyn Referral Unit
Public School 10
511 Seventh Avenue
Serves children and young people 5-21 years of age residing in this community, referred through schools and other community agencies, and also by direct application - diagnoses their need for service and makes appropriate referrals to treatment resources.

^{7/} This list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

^{8/} 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^{9/} in contract with the Youth Board in the South Brooklyn 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 and Community
 Services Division: Children's Court Service.
 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: South Brooklyn Unit
 Municipal Building, Room 1105
 Joralemon and Court Streets

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

2. Police Department, City of New York: Juvenile Aid Bureau
 Precinct 78 Station House
 Bergen and Sixth Avenues
 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 as follows:

Williamsburg Welfare Center (Serves all of this community with the exception of Health Area 43)

749 Atlantic Avenue

Fort Greene Welfare Center (Serves Health Area 43)

147 Prince 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.

^{9/} 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 6
347 Baltic Street
2. Public School 13
176 Degraw Street
3. Public School 27
Nelson and Hicks Streets
4. Public School 30
165 Conover Street
5. Public School 32
317 Hoyt Street
6. Public School 58
Smith Street and First Place
7. Public School and Junior High School 142
610 Henry Street
8. Public School 261
314 Pacific Street

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLSRoman Catholic

1. Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary Parish School
580 Henry Street
2. St. Agnes Parish School
415 Degraw Street
3. St. Mary, Star of the Sea Parish School
Court and Nelson Streets
4. St. Peter Parish School
144 Baltic Street
5. Visitation Parish School
104 Richards Street

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLES

A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES

Baptist

1. Calvary Baptist Church
120 Fourth Place
2. First Spanish Baptist Church
301-303 Pacific Street
3. Strong Place Baptist Church
56 Strong Place

Lutheran

4. Norwegian Seamen's Church
33 First Place
5. Trinity Lutheran Church (MO)
249 DeGraw Street

Methodist

6. First Spanish Methodist Church
236-238 President Street
7. Warren Street Methodist Church
307 Warren Street

Greek Orthodox

8. Church of the Assumption
224 18th Street
9. Greek Orthodox Church
Bond Street and Atlantic Avenue

Protestant Episcopal

10. Christ Chapel
10 1/2 Sullivan Street
11. Christ Church
326 Clinton Street
12. Church of the Atonement
2507 17th Street

A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES - continued

Protestant Episcopal - continued

13. Holy Family Episcopal Church (Spanish)
Atlantic Avenue near Bond Street
14. St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Brooklyn
435 Clinton Street

Other

15. Cuyler Presbyterian Church
358 Pacific Street
16. Life Line Mission (Nondenominational)
173 Bergen Street
17. Meeting House, Religious Society of Friends
110 Schermerhorn Street
18. Pentecostal Christian Church (Unclassified)
90 Summit Street
19. St. Nicholas Cathedral (Syrian Orthodox)
355 State Street
20. South Brooklyn Christian Church (Unclassified)
297 Carroll Street
21. South Congregational Church
263 President Street
22. Spanish (Dean Street) Methodist Church (Free Methodist)
160 Dean Street
23. Spanish Seventh Day Adventist Church
165 Columbia Street

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

1. Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary and St. Stephen's R. C. Church
108 Carroll Street
2. St. Agnes R. C. Church
417 Sackett Street

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES - continued

3. St. Mary, Star of the Sea R. C. Church
467 Court Street
4. St. Peter R. C. Church
117 Warren Street
5. Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary R. C. Church
98 Richards Street

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Congregation Baith Israel Ansche Emes (Conservative)
236 Kane Street
2. Congregation Mount Sinai (Conservative)
305 Schermerhorn Street

PARK SLOPESECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITYBoundaries and land use

The name Park Slope originally was limited to the area sloping downhill toward the East River from the heights of Prospect Park to about Sixth Avenue, between the Grand Army Plaza and the southwestern boundary of Prospect Park. Most of the land which now forms the Park was purchased about 1840 or 1850 by three brothers of an old Brooklyn Heights family - the Litchfields - for summer homes. One brother erected the Litchfield Mansion (now the Brooklyn headquarters of the Parks Department) which became a well-known center for society and social-political entertainment. Several fires postponed construction by the other brothers and, when the idea of Prospect Park was conceived, the City purchased most of the Litchfield estate and added land on the Flatbush side to form the present 526-acre park.

During the mid-nineteenth century, the section west of the Park developed as a fashionable suburb of the downtown City of Brooklyn. From the Grand Army Plaza to about Third Street, Prospect Park West contained only large private homes, some of them with spacious gardens, until the 1920's. Then, several homes were sold for the building of several luxury apartments and two modern but less expensive apartment houses. Two large homes with gardens which form the block from First to Second Streets have been turned into the Brooklyn Ethical Culture Society's School. Quite a few private homes remain on the avenue and one-family homes continue to line most of the side streets down to Seventh Avenue although some may have been converted to small apartments or rooming houses. Eighth Avenue from about Third Street to Flatbush Avenue was a mixture of large homes with gardens, large (attached) houses with rear gardens, four-story apartments and a few large apartment houses. Some of the larger homes have been displaced in recent years by large, ultra-modern, apartment houses with units of from one- and-a half to three- and-a half or four rooms; other large houses have been converted to apartments and rooming houses.

In this neighborhood, on the avenues as well as on the side streets, the income level and the quality of the housing have always moved downward with the slope of the ground to the East River. Flats over stores line Seventh, Sixth and Fifth Avenues. On Seventh Avenue, the neighborhood stores - the butchers, good grocery and vegetable shops, the upholsterers, the better bakeries, etc. - which catered to the well-to-do are disappearing; a few chain-store markets have taken their place; eating-places and shops come and go and quite frequently the stores are vacant.

During the last fifteen years or so, the name Park Slope has been attributed by the makers of community studies to the larger territory so described in this report. This is the land between the Ocean Avenue border of Prospect Park and the Sunset Park - Gowanus and South Brooklyn neighborhoods on the East River, extending from Nevins Street along Atlantic Avenue on the north to the further boundary of Greenwood Cemetery on the south. This "community" is really a series of dissimilar neighborhoods which appear to have no common bond. The health areas included are 26, 42, 45, 46 and 47.

At the downtown border, Park Slope impinges for a short distance on the Ft. Greene area and then on Crown Heights; on the east, Crown Heights is adjacent as far as Empire Boulevard; at about that point the eastern Park boundary divides this community from Flatbush as far as Coney Island Avenue. Across the southern border is the Borough Park-Kensington area. To the southwest and south, the Sunset Park neighborhood surrounds Greenwood Cemetery but Sunset Park and Park Slope residential areas actually meet for only a few blocks. On the west from 20th Street to the junction of Schermerhorn Street and Flatbush Avenue, South Brooklyn-Red Hook is adjacent.

These irregular boundaries enclose a land area of 2,172 acres. Flatbush Avenue, a heavy traffic artery, follows a diagonal line from Atlantic Avenue to the Grand Army Plaza into which Vanderbilt Avenue, Eastern Parkway and Union Street also bring traffic. The Prospect Expressway, under construction, follows the path of Prospect Avenue on the downtown side of Greenwood Cemetery to a point near the southwest boundary of Prospect Park; there it joins Ocean Parkway to take traffic as far as Coney Island. The local and through streets account for almost 503 acres, leaving for all other community purposes 1,669 acres.

Land use: In 1955-56, the vacant land amounted to a little more than 28 acres, or 1.7 percent of the net space excluding streets and highways. Less than 3 of the vacant acres were used for licensed parking lots. Prospect Park, the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, the Parade Grounds, The Byrne Memorial Park playground and other outdoor recreational facilities absorbed a larger proportion of the land area than any other type of land use - 578 acres or almost 35 percent of the 1,669 acres. The land devoted to "institutional" facilities is second only to the park land and recreation areas - 514.5 acres or close to 31 percent of the total. Greenwood Cemetery accounts for 478 acres but, in addition to the police and fire stations, churches, synagogues, large temples such as the Union Temple with its community center, etc., the Brooklyn Museum, the main branch of the Brooklyn Public Library on the Grand Army Plaza, the Methodist Hospital, the large residence and center of the YWCA and a YMCA branch are all located within this neighborhood.

Commercial and industrial activities are not a major form of land use; they absorbed only 82 acres, or just under 5 percent of the total in 1955-56, and transportation facilities only 15 acres or less than one percent. Industry is found chiefly in the downtown section near Atlantic

Avenue, in the area between Nevins Street and Third Avenue, with some in the section below Sixth Avenue in Health Areas 46 and 47. Light and heavy industries together utilize about 45 percent of the 82 business acres, with the land equally divided between light and heavy. Automobile storage and services take 27 percent, warehouses over 8 percent, and retail stores and other commercial operations almost 20 percent of the total.

Residences occupied 450.5 acres in 1955-56, 27 percent of the net acreage. Since more than half (53.5 percent) the acreage is used for multi-family dwellings, the population density is fairly high. The average of 264.1 persons per residential acre ranks this community as seventh in density among the twenty communities, between Greenpoint and Crown Heights.

Population size

Park Slope ranked tenth in population size in 1957. Its 118,990 inhabitants constituted 4.6 percent of the 1957 Brooklyn population. In common with most of the Brooklyn communities, the population in this area had decreased in the seven years since 1950; the reduction amounted to 9,207 or 7.2 percent.

In the twenty years 1930 to 1950 the population had grown slowly. From a 1930 count of 124,734 it rose by one percent to 125,995 in 1940 and then by 1.7 percent to 128,197 in 1950. The cumulative increase of 3,463 persons or 2.8 percent between 1930 and 1950 was more than canceled by the drop in 1957, so that the 1957 population was 5,744 or 4.6 percent below the 1930 level.

Cultural groups

1950 Census: Native white residents born on the continent predominated in 1950, forming more than three-fourths of the total, with foreign-born whites accounting for a fifth and the Puerto Ricans and non-whites for only 3 percent.

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	128,197	100.0
Continental native white	98,479	76.8
Foreign-born white	25,939	20.2
Puerto Rican	1,382	1.1
Negro	2,143	1.7
Other nonwhite races	254	0.2

In 1950 the Negro population was concentrated in the small downtown section (H.A. 26) which has borders in common with the South Brooklyn-Red Hook community, the Ft. Greene area and the Crown Heights community; only 95

Negroes of the 2,143 lived elsewhere. In 1930 and 1940 when the Negro group numbered 2,045 and 2,001, respectively, the distribution was similar. The small Puerto Rican colony in 1950 was distributed somewhat more widely but 875 of the 1,382 also lived in Health Area 26, with 354 in the nearby sections of Health Areas 42 and 45.

Italy was the leading country of origin among the foreign-born whites, contributing 27.8 percent of the total. Ireland was the country of origin second in importance, accounting for 19.4 percent. Russia, Poland, Germany and other middle and eastern European countries were the homelands of about 17 percent, the United Kingdom and Canada of 13.8 percent and the Scandinavian countries of 7.3 percent. Although not of numerical importance it is interesting that 3.4 percent of the foreign-born whites were from Greece and 3.1 percent from Asia. The analysis of death certificates issued for white adults during 1954 suggests that about 5 percent of the white residents belonged to the Jewish faith.

1957 Census: The analysis provided by the Special Census of 1957 indicates the continued overwhelming predominance of the "white" population. This predominance is valid even when allowance is made for the growth in the Puerto Rican group which is largely in the white total.

Population of Park Slope, by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	<u>118,990</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White	112,790	94.8
Negro	5,953	5.0
Other nonwhite races	247	0.2

These census figures reveal a sharp rise in the Negro population - a rise of 178 percent in the seven years since 1950. This group also was more widely distributed throughout the community. The residents in the downtown area (H.A. 26) almost doubled, it is true, but the number of Negroes in Health Area 42 rose from 4 to 478 and in Health Area 45 from 48 to 1,409.

The birth and school statistics given in subsequent paragraphs leave no doubt that the population of Puerto Rican origin has grown in size since 1950. The method of estimating based on the school data assigns about 7 percent of the Puerto Ricans in Brooklyn to this community in 1957 and provides an estimated range of from 10,500 to 11,200. In the light of the distribution by community of the births to Puerto Rican mothers in 1957 and 1958, the school data may overstate the Puerto Rican population.

In estimating the following distribution of the 1957 population, the minimum estimate of 10,500 Puerto Ricans has been used for the reason given: White - 86.2 percent; Puerto Rican - 8.8 percent; Negro - 4.8 percent; and other nonwhite - 0.2 percent. If the several estimates are reasonably valid, over 21,000 non-Puerto Rican whites must have left the community between 1950 and 1957.

Within the borders of Park Slope there are 28 Protestant churches - Baptist, Lutheran, Methodist and others of the standard denominations as well as an Italian-American Seventh Day Adventist Church, a Spanish language church, a Pentecostal church, a Christian Science Reading Room and the meeting place of the Brooklyn Ethical Culture Society. The religio-cultural diversity indicated by the Protestant churches is confirmed by the presence of 8 Roman Catholic parishes and 4 synagogues or temples - one Orthodox, one Conservative and two Reformed congregations.

Birth statistics: Live births to white mothers living in this community have been declining in number and in proportion to the total; in 1952 the 2,279 white births formed 89.1 percent of the total of 2,557. In 1957, the 1,988 white births were only 74.5 percent of the 2,669 children born; during 1958 the number of white births was down to 1,932 or 71.8 percent of a total of 2,691.

The reverse trend is found in both nonwhite and Puerto Rican births. The 96 nonwhite and 182 Puerto Rican children born during 1952 were only 3.8 and 7.1 percent of the total. In 1957, 289 children, or 10.8 percent, were born to nonwhite mothers and 392, or 14.7 percent, to Puerto Rican mothers. By 1958, the 356 nonwhite and 403 Puerto Rican births had become 13.2 and 15.0 percent of the total. In 1957, 6.8 percent of all births to Puerto Rican mothers were to residents of Park Slope; in 1958, the percentage was lower - 6.4 percent of the Brooklyn Puerto Rican births.

School data: The public elementary and junior high schools (12 in 1957, 11 in 1958) had a total registration of 9,574 children in September 1957; 15 percent were classified as Negro, 24.6 percent as Puerto Rican and 60.4 percent as "other." In October 1958, 10.5 percent of the 8,132 children enrolled at the 11 schools were Negro and 26.7 percent, Puerto Rican.

The change in the ethnic distribution between 1957 and 1958 reflects chiefly the closing of the old building of Public School 9 which was on Sterling Place within the Park Slope community (H.A. 45) in September 1957. The new building on Underhill Avenue is located within the adjacent Crown Heights community, probably because the site is more accessible to its students. The ethnic distribution in September 1957 when Public School 9 is omitted is as follows: Negro 9.1 percent, Puerto Rican - 26.4 percent, and other - 64.5 percent.

Many white children in this community with its substantial Catholic population attend the 7 Catholic parish schools which had a total enrolment of 7,920 in October 1958; this figure represents 49.3 percent of the combined total of public and Catholic parochial school enrolment - 16,052. The number of Negro children attending the parochial schools is not known but the special census of June 1959 found 119 children from Spanish-speaking families in attendance. When the 119 are combined with the 2,169 Puerto Rican children in the public schools in October 1958, the 2,288 formed 14.3 percent of the combined enrolment.

A considerable proportion of the children who live on Prospect Park West or in the side streets near the Park who do not use the Catholic schools, attend private schools - the Berkeley School or the Ethical Culture School for instance - partly because no public school is accessible - particularly for the younger children.

Age groups

Park Slope is one of the ten Brooklyn communities in which over 56 percent of the 1957 population was 30 years of age or older. Almost 35 percent of the residents were 45 years old or older, with both categories - 45-64 years and 65 years and over - being a larger share of the total than they are in the borough as a whole; Park Slope, with 9.8 percent of its residents 65 years old or older, ranks sixth among the communities in this respect. The 30 - 44 year group - 21.7 percent - on the other hand is below the borough-wide percentage of 22.3.

<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	128,197	100.0	118,990	100.0	- 7.2
Under 6 years	12,304	9.6	12,267	10.3	- 0.3
6-13 years	12,887	10.1	14,118	11.9	9.6
14-19 years	9,638	7.5	8,877	7.4	- 7.9
20-24 years	10,102	7.9	7,707	6.5	-23.7
25-29 years	10,401	8.1	8,640	7.3	-16.9
30-44 years	29,913	23.3	25,840	21.7	-13.6
45-64 years	31,561	24.6	29,894	25.1	- 5.3
65 years and over	11,391	8.9	11,647	9.8	2.2

Children under 14 years of age formed only 22.2 and the teen-agers (14-19 years) only 7.4 percent of the total, both proportions being smaller than the borough percentages. Although the Puerto Rican group presumably is comparatively youthful and most of them are classified as white in the census, in 1957 the median age of the whites ranged from 30.0 years in Health Area 42 to 40.7 years in Health Area 45. The nonwhite medians in the three health areas containing at least 100 nonwhites were 15.4 (H.A. 42), 25.3 (H.A. 26) and 31.3 years (H.A. 45).

Sex distribution: In Park Slope, the ratios of males to females are considerably below the borough-wide ratios among the teen-agers and young persons 20-24 years of age and among the aged group. But the men

30-44 years and 45-64 years old are more nearly equal to the women in Park Slope than in Brooklyn as a whole.

Population of Park Slope, 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	62,388	65,809	94.8	57,638	61,352	93.9
Under 6 years	6,313	5,991	105.4	6,307	5,960	105.8
6-13 years	6,597	6,290	104.9	7,189	6,929	103.8
14-19 years	4,669	4,969	94.0	4,299	4,578	93.9
20-24 years	4,780	5,322	89.8	3,452	4,255	81.1
25-29 years	5,061	5,340	94.8	4,203	4,437	94.7
30-44 years	14,241	15,672	90.9	12,231	13,609	89.9
45-64 years	15,653	15,908	98.4	14,669	15,225	96.3
65 years and over	5,074	6,317	80.3	5,288	6,359	83.2

Other population characteristics: 1950

In view of the loss of 20,000 or more of the white residents since 1950, it is difficult to estimate the degree to which the 1950 characteristics have been altered. In the section near Prospect Park, a number of apartment houses with high rentals have been and are being constructed. In certain sections, on the other hand, some of the newcomers are members of groups which usually have low incomes. But some of the new residents and some of the long-time residents who are wage earners may well be beneficiaries of the change in the wage level, with more purchasing power as well as dollar incomes higher than in 1949.

Economic status: Because some of the health areas tend to include upper, middle, and lower income sections, the median family incomes in 1949 were fairly low in all areas. Two health areas - 26 and 42 - were in the group of 27 in Brooklyn in which the median family income was below \$3,000: \$2,754 in Health Area 26 and \$2,881 in Health Area 42. The other areas had medians of \$3,374, \$3,401 and in Health Area 45, \$3,738 - the only median above the borough-wide figure of \$3,447. Nevertheless, some 57 percent of the families in Park Slope had incomes of \$3,000 or more; 34 percent were in the \$3,000 to \$4,999 class; 23 percent received \$5,000 or more during 1949.

Incomes of the persons not living in family groups ranged from \$757 in Health Area 42 to \$2,083 in Health Area 45; three of the medians were above the borough median of \$1,280.

Educational level: The median school years completed by white adults 25 years of age or older ranged from 8.5 years to 11.6 years in comparison with the Brooklyn median of 8.9 years. The only median computed for nonwhite adults was that of 7.2 years for Health Area 26; this was considerably below the Brooklyn nonwhite median of 8.4 years.

Family groups: Most of the 1950 residents lived in ordinary houses or apartments - 95 percent. The home for the aged operated by the Little Sisters of the Poor and one nursing home accounted for the institutional population of 249. Slightly over 6,300 persons lived in rooming houses, the YMCA and YWCA residences, hotels, nurses' homes, etc.

About 90 percent of the residents lived as members of the 32,865 family groups but there were 12,875 persons living alone or with persons unrelated to them. The families consisted of 27,890 in which there was a married couple and 4,975 (15 percent) composed of other groups of related persons - one parent with minor or adult children, brothers and sisters, etc.

Assistance and health data

Public assistance: Although Park Slope contained only 4.6 percent of the 1957 Brooklyn population, about 6.2 percent of the Brooklyn cases receiving assistance on March 2, 1959, lived in the community. Six communities had larger proportions of the total. This rough comparison suggests considerable financial dependency which may reflect, in part, recent population shifts. Almost half the 2,674 cases reported on March 2 were persons receiving old-age or blind assistance or aid to the disabled; 424 cases consisted either of families or individuals receiving general assistance but 935 were families receiving aid to dependent children. A large proportion - 1,253 of the 2,674 cases - lived in Health Area 26; 223 of these cases received home relief, 497 were ADC families and 533 persons were on the rolls for one of the special types of assistance.

Health indices: The 1957 infant mortality rates were above the borough-wide rate of 25.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in every Park Slope health area but one - 47; there the rate was 20.4. Elsewhere, the rates varied from 32.5 to 43.3. The venereal disease rates per 100,000 of the population, based on cases newly reported during 1957, showed wide differences. In comparison with the borough-wide rate of 308.4, the rates in Health Areas 47 and 45 were 101.6 and 162.2, with Health Area 42 somewhat higher - 231.9. But in Health Area 46 the rate was 498.5 and in Health Area 26, 882.6 per 100,000. These rates are based on 94 infant deaths and 346 new cases of venereal disease in the entire community during 1957.

The prevalence of tuberculosis cases also is well above the borough-wide level. For Brooklyn, the number of active tuberculosis cases on the Department of Health's register on December 31, 1956, and December 31, 1958 give rates of 1.20 and 0.98 cases per 1,000 of the 1957 population. Comparable rates for Park Slope were 1.85 and 1.60 per 1,000.

Delinquency rates

Three of the five Park Slope health areas are covered by the New York City Youth Board's special area called "South Brooklyn" - Health Areas 26, 42 and 46. In 1951, when the delinquency rate for Brooklyn as a whole was 14.7 cases per 1,000 children and youth in the 1950 population, the rates for these areas were 35.3, 21.5 and 16.6. In the other areas, the rates were 20.5 and 22.7 per 1,000.

By 1957 when the Brooklyn rate had risen to 33.4 per 1,000, 6-20 years of age, based on the April 1957 population, the Park Slope rates were 83.7, 39.8 and 29.3 in Health Areas 26, 42 and 46 and 37.1 and 44.6 elsewhere. In 1958 the rates based on 1958 cases and the 1957 population were higher - from 35.7 to 42.9 in four areas but 99.9 per 1,000 in Health Area 26. These 1958 rates might reflect an increase in the population of the appropriate ages or an actual rise in delinquency resulting from changes in the composition of the population.

Housing

The count of 37,144 dwelling units in the community in 1957-1958, prepared for the City Planning Department, indicates a net loss of about 732 units from the 1950 Census enumeration of 37,876. This net loss was caused chiefly by the demolition of 720 units in Health Area 47 for the Prospect Expressway and other losses in Health Areas 26, 42 and 46, offset by the addition of 188 units in Health Area 45.

According to the land use survey of 1955-56, 16.5 percent of the 451 residential acres were occupied by one-family homes, 30 percent by two-family homes and 53.5 percent by multi-family dwellings.

Characteristics in 1950: With due allowance for the changes brought by demolition and deterioration and the substitution of some new dwellings for older buildings, the data derived from the 1950 Census of Housing may be worth consideration. At that time, 689 units or 1.8 percent of the total were vacant; some of these may have been among those since demolished. Owners occupied 6,691 homes or 18 percent of the total in 1950. One- and two-family houses contained 26 percent of the dwellings occupied. About 5.7 percent of the units were classified as overcrowded and 12.5 percent were considered to be substandard.

Public housing: No public projects are now located in the Park Slope area but, in April 1959, the City Planning Commission approved a proposal by the New York City Housing Authority for a State-sponsored project in what is temporarily called the Prospect Expressway Area. The site area is from 19 to 20 Streets, from Eighth to Tenth Avenues, near Greenwood Cemetery. The proposed public construction on one block may contain about 300 apartments and currently a Title I project is expected to occupy the second block.

One of the two blocks within the site is the space now occupied by the abandoned subway car "barns." The second block is now 20 percent vacant and the balance is devoted to old one- and two-family frame houses and old "walk-up" apartment buildings.

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICESA. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY^{1/}Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery SchoolsSocial agencies

South Brooklyn Child Care Center
 Public School 107
 456 - 113 Street
 Preschool children

Other auspices

None

Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Brooklyn Catholic Youth Organization: Builders for Youth, Inc.
 St. Francis Xavier Church and School
 225 Sixth Avenue
 Program of casework service, homemaking, social group work and recreation, legal consultation and classes in English and citizenship. Group work service for teenagers 13 to 21 years of age is carried on in cooperation with the New York City Youth Board.^{2/} Groups are scheduled for evenings and weekends and at other times at convenience of group and staff.

2. Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences

 Brooklyn Botanic Garden
 1000 Washington Avenue
 Educational staff offer instruction to school classes and also to individual children (out of school hours) enrolled in classes using the greenhouses and outdoor gardens for their classrooms.

 Brooklyn Museum
 Eastern Parkway and Washington Avenue
 Sunday afternoon concerts; art classes for children 7 to 15 years in both winter and summer sessions; Adult Art School in both winter and summer sessions.

^{1/} 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.

^{2/} 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

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 1958-1959 year are listed below.

Main Library, Ingersoll Building

Grand Army Plaza

Great Books Discussion group - twice monthly; Adult Film and Book Programs - 2 Sunday afternoons a month; Teenage Recordings - weekly November through June; Film Program for children - weekly in March and April; Preschool Program - twice monthly; Chess Club - weekly April through June.

Pacific Branch

25 Fourth Avenue

Prospect Branch

431 Sixth Avenue

Book Discussion Group - monthly.

4. Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn

Golden Age Club of St. Augustine's Parish

Sterling Place and Sixth Avenue

Provides recreational program for men and women 60 and over - no geographical restriction; interracial, nonsectarian.

English, German and Italian are spoken. Activities include games, arts and crafts, dancing, group singing, service projects, friendly visiting to ill members. Meets Tuesdays from 1:30 to 4:00 p.m.

5. Catholic Guild for the Blind, Diocese of Brooklyn: Cathedral Center

Cathedral College

555 Atlantic Avenue

Dramatic workshop, discussion groups, hobby clubs; trips and parties.

6. Colony House, Inc.

297 Dean Street

Clubs, dramatics for children, handicrafts, music, gym and dancing classes for children and adults; health talks and lectures; day camping in summer. Group work service subsidized by the New York City Youth Board.^{2/}

Happiness Club: Provides recreation for men and women over 65 years of age - interracial and nonsectarian. Program includes games, folk and social dancing, group singing, parties, friendly visiting to ill members. Meets every other Friday from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m. Closed June, July and August.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

7. Congregation Beth Elohim - Temple House
Eighth Avenue and Garfield Place
Facilities include gymnasium, pool, auditorium, 4 club rooms, library, game room and 24 class rooms. Activities available to members only.
8. 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.

Manual Training High School: Evening Community Center
Seventh Avenue between Fourth and Fifth Streets
Open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings; swimming available.

P.S. and J.H.S. 10: Full-time Community Center^{3/}
511 Seventh Avenue
Open Monday through Friday 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.^{2/}

P.S. 47: After-school Center
480 Pacific Street

J.H.S. 51: Evening Community Center
350 Fifth Avenue
Open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.

^{3/} In addition to usual activities, this center provides a program of informal adult education.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued9. Parks, Department of, City of New York^{4/}

James J. Byrne Memorial Park and Playground
 Between Fourth and Fifth Avenues and Third and Fourth Streets
 Field house with playrooms; 2 softball diamonds,
 2 basketball, 2 bocce, 7 handball, horseshoe pitching,
 paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts; ice and roller
 skating areas, table tennis, playground with wading pool.
 Recreation leadership.

Mt. Prospect Park Playground
 Eastern Parkway opposite Underhill Avenue
 Children's playground.

Parade Grounds
 Parkside and Coney Island Avenues
 Twelve baseball diamonds, 4 football fields, a soccer field,
 locker facilities, cross country run, 8 bowling greens, horse-
 shoe pitching courts. Recreation leadership.

Prospect Park
 Prospect Park West, Parkside, Ocean and Flatbush Avenues

Bicycling area
 Center and Well House Drives - one mile

Bridle Path
 Entrance at Park Circle

Coasting areas (4 locations)
 Bowl between Picnic House and Tennis House
 Long Meadow, north end
 Lookout Hill, north slope
 Payne Monument Hill, toward Picnic House

Concert area
 Flatbush Avenue and Empire Boulevard

Hockey fields (4)
 Near Ninth Street entrance

Kite flying
 Long Meadow (near Third Street entrance)

^{4/} 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.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Prospect Park (continued)

Picnic Grounds

South end of Long Meadow

Prospect Park West Drive, near Fifth Street

Field house with playrooms, indoor and outdoor dancing areas, picnic area, playground.

Playgrounds (5)

- 1) Ocean Avenue and Lincoln Road (north and south side)
- 2) Prospect Park Southwest and Vanderbilt Street
- 3) Prospect Park West between Ninth and Eleventh Streets
Playground with wading pool, outside dancing area.
Recreation leadership.
- 4) Prospect Park West and Fourth Street
- 5) Prospect Park West at Garfield Place
Sandbox and sitting area for mothers.

Prospect Park Lake

Fishing - April to November - age limit 16 years.

Ice skating (locker facilities)

Model Yacht House (north side)

Row boating

Skiing areas (2)

Southwest of concert area and east of Tennis House

Zoo and Pony Track

Flatbush Avenue and Empire Boulevard

Recreation Center

Fourth Avenue and President Street

Gymnasium, locker facilities, indoor basketball court, game room. Recreation leadership.

Playground adjacent to P.S. 51

Between Fourth and Fifth Streets and Fourth and Fifth Avenues

(Facilities included in description of James J. Byrne Memorial Park and Playground which it adjoins).

Playground

Schermmerhorn Street between Third Avenue and Nevins Street

Field house with playrooms, playground with wading pool, lighted playground, basketball court, 3 handball courts, ice skating area. Recreation leadership.

Playground

Dean Street to Bergen Street between Sixth and Carlton Avenues

Basketball, paddle tennis, volleyball and shuffleboard courts, playground. Recreation leadership.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Playground

Third Avenue to Nevins Street between Douglas and De Graw Streets
 Playground with wading pool, 3 basketball and 8 handball courts, ice and roller skating and roller hockey areas, softball field. Recreation leadership.

10. Police Athletic League: Arthur Loewe Youth Center

339 Eighth Avenue

A full-time recreation center. Serves children 7 to 18 years of age from 3:00 to 10:00 p.m. during the school year and from 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. in the summer. Program consists of athletics, games, arts and crafts, music; parties, socials and dances for the teenage group; trips are arranged to ball games, etc.

11. Salvation Army: Atlantic Avenue Neighborhood Center

543 Atlantic Avenue

Recreation and group activities for children, young people and adults - woodworking, music, craft classes, Home League (women's group for parent education).

12. Union Temple of Brooklyn

17 Eastern Parkway

Facilities: gymnasium, swimming pool, handball courts, solarium, hot room, game room, 18 classrooms, auditorium, library. Activities provided are physical education, youth and adult clubs, adult forum, adult education.

13. Young Men's Christian Association of Greater New York: Prospect Park Branch

357 Ninth Street

Facilities: Gymnasium, swimming pool, exercise room, showers, solarium, barber shop, chapel, library, indoor track, rifle range; craft, club and billiard rooms.

Activities: Physical Department, teenage and adult interest groups, social activities, summer day camp.

14. Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn: Central Building

30 Third Avenue

Facilities: Gymnasium, swimming pool, 2 auditoriums, lounges, kitchens, club rooms.

Program: Recreational and educational activities adapted to school girls and young women employed and at home - swimming, dancing, sports, gym, arts and crafts, clubs, discussion groups, forums, folk dancing; co-ed groups.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

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 Stations

375 Butler Street

440 Seventh Avenue

Mental Health Services

None

Other ClinicsHospital^{5/}clinics

1. Methodist Hospital of Brooklyn
506 Sixth Street (at Seventh Avenue)
Allergy, cardiac, dental, diabetic, eye, fracture and orthopedic, gastro-intestinal, genitourinary, hypertension, laryngeal, medical, neurology, neurosurgery, nutrition, oncology, pediatrics, plastics, skin, surgery, thoracic, tumor.
2. Samaritan Hospital of Brooklyn
757-763 President Street
Obstetrics, pediatric (for children born in Hospital).

Clinics under other auspices

Health, Department of, City of New York

Dental clinics for children at the following schools:
P.S. 10, 511 Seventh Avenue
P.S. 51, 350 Fifth Avenue

^{5/} 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^{6/}

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services^{7/}

1. New York City Youth Board

All of this community with the exception of Health Areas 45 and 47 is a part of the Youth Board's South Brooklyn Area.

South Brooklyn Referral Unit

P.S. 10, 511 Seventh Avenue

Serves children and young people, 5-21 years of age, residing in the South Brooklyn 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^{8/} 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

Council of Social and Athletic Club: South Brooklyn Unit

Municipal Building

Joralemon and Court Streets

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

^{6/} The list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

^{7/} Other agencies offering similar services which have one office serving the entire borough are listed in the introductory section.

^{8/} These agencies all have one office serving the entire borough (see footnote 7).

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services - continued

2. Police Department, City of New York: Juvenile Aid Bureau
Precinct 78 Station House
Bergen and Sixth Avenues
Serves all youth under 21 years of age and provides rehabilitative social treatment for juvenile delinquents.

3. Welfare, Department of, City of New York
Fort Greene Welfare Center
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 4
35 Berkeley Place
2. Junior High School and Public School 10
511 Seventh Avenue
3. Public School 39
417 Sixth Avenue
4. Public School 47
480 Pacific Street
5. Junior High School 51
350 Fifth Avenue
6. Public School 77
449 Second Avenue
7. Public School 107
1301-13 Eighth Avenue
8. Public School 124
515 Fourth Avenue
9. Public School 133
375 Butler Street
10. Public School 146
330 18 Avenue
11. Public School 154
11th Avenue and Windsor Place

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Roman Catholic

1. Holy Name Parish School
Boys' Department: 241 Prospect Park West
Girls' Department: 235 Prospect Park West
2. Holy Family Parish School
222 13 Street

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS - continued

Roman Catholic - continued

3. Our Lady of Peace Parish School
512 Carroll Street
4. St. Augustine Parish School
114 Sixth Avenue
5. St. Frances Xavier Parish School
Boys' Department: 801 President Street
Girls' Department: 243 Sixth Avenue
6. St. Saviour Parish School
590 6 Street
7. St. Thomas Aquinas Parish School
260 9 Street

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLESA. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHESBaptist

1. Baptist Temple
360 Schermerhorn Street and Third Avenue
2. Bethel Baptist Church
263 Bergen Street
3. Dean Street Baptist Church
515 Dean Street
4. Greenwood Baptist Church
Seventh Avenue and 6th Street
5. Memorial Baptist Church
1506 Eighth Avenue
6. Sixth Avenue Baptist Church
Sixth Avenue and Lincoln Place

Lutheran

7. Bethlehem Lutheran Church (AU)
490 Pacific Street
8. Latvian Lutheran Church (UL)
490 Pacific Street (Services in Bethlehem Lutheran Church)
9. St. John's Lutheran Church (UL) (English and German)
283-285 Prospect Avenue
10. St. Matthew-Emanuel Lutheran Church (UL)
415-421 Seventh Street

Methodist

11. Grace Methodist Church
29 Seventh Avenue
12. Immanuel Methodist Church
426 Dean Street
13. Park Slope Methodist Church
Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street

A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES - continuedPresbyterian

14. Duryea Presbyterian Church
362 Sterling Place
15. Memorial Presbyterian Church
186 St. John's Place
16. Olivet Presbyterian Church
506 Bergen Street
17. Prospect Heights Presbyterian Church
1014 Eighth Avenue

Protestant Episcopal

18. All Saints Protestant Episcopal Church
Seventh Avenue and Seventh Street
19. Church of the Redeemer
575 Pacific Street
20. St. John's Episcopal Church
165 St. John's Place

Reformed Church in America

21. Old First Reformed Church and Park Slope Congregational Church
Seventh Avenue and Carroll Street
22. Twelfth Street Reformed Church
251 Twelfth Street

Other

23. Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture
53 Prospect Park West
24. First Methodist Church (Free Methodist)
124 Sixteenth Street
25. Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist
156 Sterling Place
26. Italian-American Seventh Day Adventist Church
42 Prospect Place
27. Maranatha Temple (Pentecostal)
298 Sixth Avenue
28. Segunda Iglesia Hispana Pentecostal (Assemblies of God)
98 Fifth Avenue

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

1. Holy Family R. C. Church
205 Fourteenth Street
2. Holy Name R. C. Church
245 Prospect Park West
3. Our Lady of Peace (Italian) R. C. Church
522 Carroll Street
4. St. Augustine R. C. Church
116 Sixth Avenue
5. St. Francis Xavier R. C. Church
225 Sixth Avenue
6. St. Saviour R. C. Church
611 Eighth Avenue
7. St. Stanislaus R. C. Church
289 Fifteenth Street
8. St. Thomas Aquinas R. C. Church
249 Ninth Street

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Congregation Beth Elohim (Reformed)
Garfield Place and Eighth Avenue
2. Congregation Bnai Jacob Tifereth Israel (Orthodox)
14 Street and Eighth Avenue
3. Bnai Sholaum (Conservative)
401 Ninth Street
4. Union Temple of Brooklyn (Reformed)
17 Eastern Parkway

SUNSET PARK-GOWANUS

SECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY

Boundaries and land use

In 1896 when the consolidation of all the townships within Kings County occurred this area was part of the City of Brooklyn which had been incorporated in 1894. It is one of the most highly industrialized communities in Brooklyn, with a complex of warehouses, factories, railway and shipping facilities centering in the Bush Terminal area - roughly from about 28th to 55th Streets from Gowanus Bay to Third Avenue. This area is part of Brooklyn's major Scandinavian settlement which extends into Bay Ridge; it also contains a tightly-knit Finnish-American colony.

As defined in this report, the community extends along Gowanus Bay and Upper New York Bay southward from 20th Street to 62nd Street; at the shore line the boundary includes the U.S. Army Supply Base located between 58th and 63rd Streets. The short common boundary with South Brooklyn-Red Hook is 20th Street from the water front to Sixth Avenue where this community adjoins the Park Slope community for a few blocks. On the east, the line follows the Fifth Avenue boundary of Greenwood Cemetery from 24th Street to 36th Street and then moves to the east along the cemetery's border to Ft. Hamilton Parkway. The Parkway divides the Sunset Park neighborhood from Borough Park-Kensington on the east as far south as 55th Street and from the community here called Bay Ridge from 55th to 62nd Street. The southern boundary, also shared with Bay Ridge, is an irregular line westward across 62nd, 56th and 63rd Streets to the Bay.

Of the four health areas - 44, 65, 66 and 67 - which make up this community, the term Sunset Park best describes the three areas (65, 66 and 67) which surround the park of that name.^{1/} The name Gowanus is attributed to Health Area 44 because the Bay is its western border. The gross land area of the entire community covers 1,612 acres; it is smaller than Williamsburg but somewhat larger than South Brooklyn-Red Hook and considerably larger than Greenpoint - the three communities where more land is devoted to commerce and industry. The streets and highways in Sunset Park-Gowanus including the Gowanus Expressway covered 516^{2/} acres in 1955-56, leaving only 1,096 acres for all other purposes.

^{1/} The Protestant Council's study Four Communities in Southwest Brooklyn describes Sunset Park as Health Areas 65, 66, and 77 and includes Health Area 67 in Borough Park.

^{2/} The new and wider elevated Gowanus Parkway and the reconstruction of Third Avenue on both sides of the elevated parkway to serve local traffic will add to the highway acreage. Demolition of buildings on a strip east of the Parkway for this purpose was reported to be almost complete in March 1959.

Land use: At the time of the land use inventory in 1955-56, almost 165 acres or 15 percent of the net acreage of 1,096 were vacant; about 12 of these acres were used for licensed parking lots. Sunset Park, on the bluff from Fifth to Seventh Avenues from 41st to 44th Streets, and the outdoor playgrounds took up only 42.5 acres, or less than 4 percent of the land. Public and private facilities such as the schools, libraries, churches and synagogues, police and fire stations, social agencies, etc. utilized about 33 acres or only 3 percent of the space. Transportation facilities - part of the Bay Ridge Division of the Long Island Railroad, the terminal railway sidings, piers, etc. - absorbed close to 170 acres, 15.5 percent of the total available for community purposes.

Commercial and industrial activities occupied 269 acres in 1955-56 and possibly the land area so used has grown since then. But even at that earlier date about a fourth of the net acreage was devoted to business. Only three communities in Brooklyn used a larger share of their space for such purposes; these three areas - Williamsburg, Greenpoint and South Brooklyn-Red Hook - led all the Brooklyn communities in the number of acres devoted to business, with this community taking fourth place. Together, the four communities provided 44 percent of Brooklyn's commercial and industrial acreage, with 7.7 percent of the borough total being in Sunset Park-Gowanus.

Light and heavy industries occupied a little over 57 percent of the 269 acres, with warehouse and storage facilities taking another 25 percent. Automobile storage and service facilities accounted for about 11 percent and stores and other commercial activities, the remaining 6 percent. The neighborhood along the water front from 20th to 63rd Street (H.A. 44 and 65) included 75 of the 82 acres used for heavy industries and 70.5 of the 73 acres utilized for light industries.

Despite the industrialization of this community, the residential acreage exceeded the space allotted to any other form of land use in 1955-56; the 416 acres used for homes was 38 percent of the total. It is true, however, that when the land used for transportation is combined with the business acreage, their combined share is 40 percent. A recent study reported that "West of Fourth Avenue the housing is deteriorating slowly and business and industry are taking over. The facilities of Bush Terminal have added momentum to this transition."^{3/} This Terminal, an aggregate of piers, warehouses, factories and railway sidings, was founded in the 1890's.

The land use inventory shows that 35.5 percent of the residential acreage was devoted to multi-family dwellings. Consequently, even though the community ranks sixteenth in the number of residential acres, it ranks tenth in population density. On the basis of the 1957 population, the average number of persons per residential acre was 236.3.

^{3/} Four Communities in Southwest Brooklyn, Protestant Council of the City of New York. May 1955.

Population size

By 1957 the population in Sunset Park-Gowanus had been reduced to 98,368 or 3.8 percent of the borough total. This is one of the six communities which developed early in the history of Brooklyn but have had a declining population since 1930. The cumulative decrease of 15.6 percent from 1930 to 1957 represents a net loss of 18,250 residents.

The change between 1930 and 1940 was negligible - from 116,618 to 116,208 but a decrease of about 5 percent brought the 1950 population down to 110,437. During the seven years from 1950 to 1957, the out-migration of 12,000 persons doubled the rate of decrease - 10.9 percent. As a consequence of these changes and the growing population in other sections of Brooklyn, Sunset Park-Gowanus which had ranked as eleventh in population size in 1930, became the thirteenth in 1940 and 1950 and the fourteenth in 1957.

Cultural groups

1950 Census: This predominantly white community ranked high among the Brooklyn communities on the score of the proportion of foreign born among its residents. Only in Coney Island, Brownsville and Bensonhurst did the foreign-born whites constitute more than 28 percent of the population.

Population of Sunset Park-Gowanus, by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	110,437	100.0
Continental native white	77,181	69.9
Foreign-born white	31,074	28.1
Puerto Rican	1,820	1.6
Negro	198	0.2
Other nonwhite races	164	0.1

Sunset Park and the adjacent Bay Ridge neighborhood are the principal centers of the Brooklyn colony of Scandinavian-Americans and Finnish-Americans. The only indication of the size of these cultural groups is the number of residents who were born in the countries. Probably the second and third generations far outnumber the 6,680 born in Norway, the 2,265 born in Sweden or Denmark and the 1,157 born in Finland. A newspaper story^{4/} on "Finn Town" recently reported that some 5,000 Finnish-Americans live in the half square mile from 39th to 48th Streets, between Fifth and Eighth Avenues. The Finns when they settled in Brooklyn in the early 1900's brought the idea of cooperatives. They built half a dozen cooperative apartment houses, some now almost half a century old. A tightly-knit community they have their own churches which are the focal point of many activities, Imatra Hall a center for social and cultural activities, and their own restaurants.

^{4/} World-Telegram Sun, April 6, 1959.

Among the foreign-born whites, those of Norwegian birth were the leading group - 21.5 percent of the 1950 total; in combination, the persons born in Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland accounted for 32.5 percent. The other nationality group of importance is the Italian which comprised 20.3 percent of the total. If those from Poland (9.1 percent) and Russia (8.1 percent) are combined with those from the other middle and eastern European countries, that group amounted to 26 percent, the British and Canadians to a little over 7 and the Irish to a little over 6 percent of the total foreign born.

The analysis by cemetery of burial of the death certificates issued during 1954 for white adults (25 years old or over) indicates that perhaps 10 percent of the white population was then Jewish.

As the preceding tabulation reveals, the nonwhite group was extremely small in 1950 and the Puerto Rican group was only 1.6 percent of the population. Some 1,400 of the 1,800 Puerto Ricans lived in the water front areas (H.A. 44 and 65).

1957 Census: The most recent population data indicate that this community did not attract nonwhite residents during the 1950-57 period. But, as the following analysis suggests, there was a sharp gain in residents of Puerto Rican origin and, apparently, a loss of at least 15,000 white residents of native or European origin.

Population of Sunset Park-Gowanus, by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	<u>98,368</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White	98,038	99.7
Negro	184	0.2
Other nonwhite races	146	0.1

Based on the proportion of the borough's Puerto Rican children who attend public and Catholic parochial schools located in this community, the local Puerto Rican colony appears to have been almost three times as large in 1957 as in 1950. The estimate derived by the method in use indicates a total population within the community of from 4,900 to 5,200, or about 3.3 percent of Brooklyn's Puerto Rican population.^{5/} In spite of the sharp rise in number, this community's proportion of the borough total is lower than in 1950 when 4.5 percent of the 40,300 Puerto Ricans in Brooklyn lived in this community.

The birth statistics indicate that the largest concentration of the Puerto Ricans is now in Health Area 65, with slightly smaller numbers in

^{5/} It is possible that the school data result in too low an estimate in this community and too high an estimate for Bay Ridge.

Health Areas 44 and 66 and very few in the section between Seventh Avenue and Ft. Hamilton Parkway. Most of the Puerto Rican children in the public schools in 1957 and 1958 attend the schools between Third and Fourth Avenues from 36th to 47th Street.

If the maximum estimate of 5,200 Puerto Ricans be accepted, the estimated distribution of the community's 1957 population is: White - 94.4 percent; Puerto Rican - 5.3 percent; Negro - 0.2 percent; and other 0.1 percent.

The list of churches (Section IV) throws some light on the religio-cultural diversity; five of the 26 Protestant churches are Norwegian congregations, one of the two Seventh Day Adventist churches is Danish-Norwegian and one is Swedish; two churches are Finnish. One of the three Assembly of God churches has a Spanish name; one of the Lutheran churches has services in German as well as in English. One of the five Catholic parishes is Polish and one is Italian. Three of the four Orthodox synagogues are in the area near the adjacent Borough Park neighborhood which has a large Jewish population.

Birth statistics: In 1952, 93.2 percent of the 2,017 children born to residents of this community were white (non-Puerto Rican); by 1957 the proportion had fallen to 85.9 percent of 2,038 births and by 1958 to 83.9 percent of 2,027 births. The nonwhite births have continued to be a negligible proportion of the total - 0.4 percent in 1952 and 0.6 percent in both 1957 and 1958. Births to mothers of Puerto Rican origin reflect the growth in that group, the number of births rising from 129 in 1952 to 275 in 1957 and 314 in 1958, with their percent of the total increasing from 6.4 to 13.5 and 15.5.

School data: The ethnic distribution of the children attending the 7 public elementary and junior high schools located in this community in September 1957 and October 1958 suggests no special change in the number of Puerto Rican children. In 1957, the total enrolment of 6,520 included 1,113 Puerto Rican children - 17.1 percent of the total - and in 1958 the 6,422 children enrolled included 1,117 Puerto Rican children, or 17.4 percent. Only 26 Negro children in 1957 and 36 in 1958 attended these schools.

But some 5,300 children or 45 percent of all the children in the elementary and junior high school grades of both public and parochial schools attended the 5 Catholic parish schools in the area in October 1958; only 54 Spanish-speaking (presumably Puerto Rican) children were discovered in the June 1959 count in these parish schools. In view of the few Negro families living in this community, it can probably be assumed that all the other children were white. Thus, the 1,171 Puerto Rican children constituted only about 10 percent of the combined school population of 11,716 in 1958. It is possible, as noted in the discussion of Puerto Rican children in Bay Ridge schools, that some children living in Health Area 65 attend a public school just over the border in Health Area 77 in Bay Ridge.

Age groups

The population decrease from 1950 to 1957 in this community was proportionately twice the reduction in the borough total. In conformity with the borough pattern, every age group but two - the school-age children (6-13 years) and those 65 years old or over - showed a drop; in each group the percentage decrease exceeded the borough-wide decrease. In Sunset Park-Gowanus, the increase among the 6-13 year-olds was nominal, in contrast to the 12 percent rise for Brooklyn as a whole; on the other hand, the increase in the aged group was sharper than that for the borough.

<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	110,437	100.0	98,368	100.0	-10.9
Under 6 years	11,062	10.0	9,867	10.0	-10.8
6-13 years	12,040	10.9	12,114	12.3	0.6
14-19 years	8,884	8.0	7,879	8.0	-11.3
20-24 years	8,757	7.9	6,513	6.6	-25.6
25-29 years	8,988	8.1	7,115	7.2	-20.8
30-44 years	26,168	23.7	20,698	21.0	-20.9
45-64 years	27,075	24.5	25,450	25.9	- 6.0
65 years and over	7,463	6.8	8,732	8.9	17.0

Because of the reduction in the adult groups from 20 through 64 years of age, the proportion of the population less than 20 years old rose slightly from 28.9 to 30.3. The 1957 proportion ranks this community as twelfth among the communities in this respect. As Table 7b shows, children under 14 and the younger adults from 25 through 44 years of age were a smaller proportion of the total in this area than for the borough but the teen-agers (14-19 years), the young persons 20-24 years old and the middle-aged (45-64 years) were in higher proportion, while the aged proportion was identical with the borough's.

Sex distribution: In 1950 males outnumbered the females in every age group except the 30-44 year group and the oldest group; the male excess is not surprising in a water front community which offers employment to seamen and longshoremen, as well as many jobs in factories and warehouses. As noted in a subsequent paragraph, over 7,700 residents were not living as members of family groups and almost 3,100 persons lived in rooming houses, residences, etc. Nearly 14,000 of the 44,300 males 14 years old or older were single and 2,300 were widowed or divorced.

In 1957, however, the males exceeded the females only among the boys and girls under 14 years of age and among the 45-64 year-olds. For all

the adult groups, the male ratio was higher in this community than for the borough as a whole.

Population of Sunset Park-Gowanus, 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	56,137	54,300	103.4	48,584	49,784	97.6
Under 6 years	5,640	5,422	104.0	4,982	4,885	102.0
6-13 years	6,167	5,873	105.0	6,168	5,946	103.7
14-19 years	4,487	4,397	102.0	3,814	4,065	93.8
20-24 years	4,525	4,232	106.9	3,074	3,439	89.4
25-29 years	4,555	4,433	102.8	3,542	3,573	99.1
30-44 years	13,008	13,160	98.8	10,035	10,663	94.1
45-64 years	14,128	12,947	109.1	12,771	12,679	100.7
65 years and over	3,627	3,836	94.6	4,198	4,534	92.6

Other population characteristics: 1950

In evaluating the extent to which the characteristics of the population revealed by the 1950 Census have been modified since then, it is necessary to take into consideration the loss of more than 15,000 white residents of native or European background and the in-migration of about 3,300 to 3,400 Puerto Ricans. On the basis of the decrease in the number of adults from 25 through 44 years of age, one might speculate that it was the young adults and younger married couples who left this area. But some part of the decrease among those 25-29 years of age undoubtedly reflects the beginning of the depression's decline in birth rates.

Economic status: This was not one of the neighborhoods with markedly low incomes in 1949. The median family income in the four health areas varied from \$3,066 and \$3,100 in Health Areas 44 and 65 - both including water front neighborhoods - to \$3,503 and \$3,554 in the more inland section - Health Areas 66 and 67. The latter figures were higher than the median for all the families in Brooklyn - \$3,447. The income level was depressed by low family incomes - under \$3,000 - in the neighborhood near the Bay from Gowanus Parkway to Sixth Avenue, from 20th Street to about 28th Street and from 33rd to 36th Streets, and by the blocks between Third Avenue and First Avenue adjoining the Bush Terminal buildings and the Army Supply Base from 39th Street to 58th Street. Elsewhere the family incomes resulted in medians of from \$3,000 to just under \$5,000.^{6/}

^{6/} Statement is based on median family incomes by census tracts, a special tabulation secured for use in the New York Market Analysis, issued by the New York Mirror, New York News and New York Times, 1953.

In comparison with the borough-wide median income of \$1,280 received during 1949 by "unrelated" persons, the residents of Sunset Park-Gowanus who were not living in family groups had relatively good incomes. For this group, the higher medians - \$1,800 and \$1,825 - were in the water front areas (H.A. 44 and 65) and the lower - \$1,455 and \$1,462 - in the inland areas.

Educational level: The level of formal schooling in 1950 of Sunset Park-Gowanus adults 25 years old or older was somewhat below the borough-wide level as expressed in the median school years completed - 8.9 years - for white adults. In Health Area 44 the median for whites was 8.3 but in the other areas it was 8.7 years. No medians could be computed for the few nonwhites.

Family groups: Although more than 16,000 men and 15,000 women 14 years old or older were single, widowed or divorced and 7,710 persons lived alone or with persons not related to them, the bulk of the population lived as members of family groups in 1950: over 102,000 of the 110,000 residents.

The total number of family groups was 29,335 and 25,855 included a married couple; the other 3,480 families presumably consisted of one parent and children - minors or adults - or some other group of relatives. The count of single men - 13,772 - greatly exceeded the number of single women - 9,855 - but over 5,300 women were widowed or divorced, compared with 2,300 men.

Assistance and health data

Public assistance: On March 2, 1959 the Department of Welfare gave some form of financial assistance to 1,112 cases living in the Sunset Park-Gowanus community. This caseload included 156 one-person and family cases receiving general assistance and 251 families on aid to dependent children, while some 700 "cases" apparently were individuals receiving old-age or blind assistance or aid to the disabled. The total cases represent only about 2.6 percent of the Brooklyn caseload. Although comparison of this 2.6 percent with the 1957 population distribution which shows 3.8 percent of Brooklyn's residents in this community is a far from satisfactory method of measurement, it suggests that this community has somewhat less than its due share of financial dependency.

Health indices: Only one of the four health areas had an infant mortality rate in 1957 higher than the Brooklyn rate of 25.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births; 18 of the 43 deaths were of infants in Health Area 65 - a rate of 28.5. In Health Areas 44 and 67, the rates were 23.5 and 23.2 but in Health Area 66 there were 548 live births but only 5 deaths, a rate of 9.1 per 1,000. The venereal disease rates in all areas were well below the borough rate of 308.4 cases newly reported during 1957 per 100,000 of the 1957 population. The local rates varied from 54.8 and 84.1 per 100,000 in Health Areas 66 and 67 to 155.5 and 220.0 in Health Areas 44 and 65.

The prevalence of tuberculosis is measured by the active tuberculosis cases on the register of the Department of Health on December 31, 1956 and December 31, 1958. The 148 cases on the former date and the 102 on the latter give a rate of 1.50 and 1.04 per 1,000 population, in comparison with 1.20 and 0.98 for the borough.

Delinquency rates

In 1951, when the delinquency rate for Brooklyn (based on 1,951 "cases" and the 1950 population from 6-20 years of age) was 14.7 per 1,000, the health areas composing this community had rates ranging from 5.1 to 15.9 per 1,000. In 1957, the rates based on the 1957 population of the appropriate age group were 20.6 and 22.1 per 1,000 in Health Areas 67 and 66, but 36.9 and 40.8 in Health Areas 44 and 65. In 1958 the rates, also based on the 1957 child and youth population, varied from 23.5 to 44.7 per 1,000. The borough rates were 33.4 in 1957 and 41.2 in 1958.

Housing

The information available suggests little change in the housing volume between 1950 and 1957-58. The 1950 Census enumerated 31,523 dwelling units and the survey made for the City Planning Department in 1957-58 counted 31,425, a net decrease of only 98 units, most of which was in Health Area 44.

When the land use survey was made in 1955-56, nearly three-fifths (58.5 percent) of the residential acreage was devoted to two-family houses and another 6 percent to one-family homes. Multi-family dwellings occupied the remaining 35.5 percent of the acreage. At least a third of the units in these multi-family dwellings were in structures accommodating three or four families.

Characteristics in 1950: Since little change appears to have been made in the housing in existence in 1950, the characteristics reported in the last decennial census should be reasonably valid, with allowance for possible deterioration.

In 1950, 31,173 of the 31,523 homes were occupied; some 21 percent of the units in use were occupied by their owners. About 35 percent of the units were in one- and two-family houses. Only 3 percent of the homes were overcrowded according to the standard of more than 1.50 persons per room. A little over 5 percent were classified as substandard.

Public housing: No public project has been erected in this community and none has been proposed to date.

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES

A. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY^{1/}

Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery Schools

Social agencies

Bay Ridge Day Nursery, Inc.
322 - 44 Street
Preschool children

Other auspices

None

Group Work and Recreation Services

1. B'nai Israel Community Center
5318 Fourth Avenue
Facilities: Auditorium, 4 club rooms, library, social hall, 5 meeting rooms, game room. Activities include junior and senior youth clubs, arts and crafts groups, adult study group.
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.

South Branch
5108 Fourth Avenue
Weekly Story Hour for children.
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.

^{1/} 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.

J.H.S. 136: Evening Community Center
4004 Fourth Avenue
Open Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

J.H.S. 220: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
48 Street near Ninth Avenue
Evening center open Monday through Saturday.

4. Parks, Department of, City of New York^{2/}

Sunset Park
Between Fifth and Seventh Avenues and 41 and 44 Streets
Outdoor swimming pool, 2 tennis courts, softball field, indoor dancing area, basketball court and game room; handball, paddle tennis, shuffleboard and horseshoe pitching courts; 2 playgrounds, wading pool. Recreation leadership.

Playground
Between 23 and 24 Streets and Fourth and Fifth Avenues
Playground, 2 handball courts, paddle tennis court.
Recreation leadership.

Playground
Gowanus Parkway between 34 and 35 Streets
Playground with wading pool; 4 handball, volleyball and shuffleboard courts; ice skating area. Recreation leadership.

Playground
42 and 43 Streets and Tenth and New Utrecht Avenues
Basketball, paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts, ice skating area, playground with wading pool. Recreation leadership.

^{2/} 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.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Playground

Fort Hamilton Parkway between 52 and 53 Streets

Basketball, handball, paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts, roller and ice skating areas, playground with wading pool.

Recreation leadership.

Playground

Second Avenue between 55 and 56 Streets

Basketball, volleyball and horseshoe pitching courts, playground. Recreation leadership.

Playground

East side of Sixth Avenue between 55 and 56 Streets

Basketball and handball courts, playground. Recreation leadership.

5. Police Athletic League: 68 Precinct Center

43 Street and Fourth Avenue

A full-time recreation center. Serves children 7 to 18 years of age from 3:00 to 10:00 p.m. during the school year and from 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. in the summer. Program consists of athletics, games, arts and crafts, music; parties, socials and dances for the teenage group; trips are arranged to ball games, etc.

6. St. Rocco's Youth Center

27 Street and Fourth Avenue

Facilities: Gymnasium, indoor roller skating rink, outdoor playground with basketball and handball courts, game room for shuffleboard, ping-pong, bowling, knock hockey, indoor baseball (table game); showers and locker rooms. Serves youth of all nationalities and creeds, 10 years of age and over - boys, except for a drum corps in which girls as well as boys participate. Program is primarily one of sports and games. Except for the use of the roller skating rink in the afternoon, other activities have been in the evening this past year. Afternoon and summer programs have been curtailed because of lack of funds and volunteers.

7. Salvation Army

Bay Ridge Neighborhood Center

520 - 50 Street

Facilities: Auditorium, Scout room, club rooms, music room, craft and woodworking shop, kitchen and lounge.

Provides group activities for children, young people and adults - Sunbeams, Girl Guards, music class, craft classes, Home League (for mothers).

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Neighborhood Center (Salvation Army - continued)
4224 Eighth Avenue

Facilities: Auditorium, club room, kitchen. Group activities for children, young people and adults. Sunbeams, Girl Guards, craft classes and Home League (for mothers).

8. Trinity Lutheran Church (Norwegian)
411 - 46 Street

Active program for boys and girls and youth, afternoons and evenings, but size of plant limits activities primarily to church members.

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

1. Health, Department of, City of New York: Child Health Station

Sunset Park Health Center
514 - 49 Street

2. Maimonides Hospital of Brooklyn
4802 Tenth Avenue
Infant feeding.

Mental Health Services^{3/}

1. Lutheran Medical Center
514 - 49 Street
Mental Health Service (clinic)
2. Maimonides Hospital of Brooklyn
4802 Tenth Avenue
Mental Hygiene Clinic (R)
Neuropsychiatric Clinic (R)
Adult guidance

^{3/} 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.

Other Clinics^{3/}Hospital^{4/}clinics

1. Lutheran Medical Center
514 - 49 Street (Outpatient Department)
Allergy (R), arthritis (R), cardiac (R), chest, dental, gynecology, medical, pediatric, prenatal and postnatal, rectal (R), surgical (including G-U, head and neck, nose and throat).
2. Maimonides Hospital of Brooklyn
4802 Tenth Avenue
Allergy (R), arthritis (R), cancer, cardiac (R), chest (R), dental (oral surgery), dermatology, diabetic (R); ear, nose and throat; endocrine (R), endocrine-gynecological, eye, gastroenterological (R), genitourinary (R), gynecology, health examination (R), hematology (R), medical, neurology (R), neurosurgery (R), orthopedic (Podiatry clinic for peripheral vascular and diabetic patients), pediatric, physical therapy, plastic surgery, prenatal and postnatal, rectal (R), surgical, tumor (R), vascular (R), venereal diseases (R).

Clinics under other auspices

Health, Department of, City of New York
Sunset Park Health Center
514 - 49 Street
Eye and dental (for children referred by school doctor or nurse), chest clinic.

^{4/} 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^{5/}Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services^{6/}

1. Police Department, City of New York: Juvenile Aid Bureau
Precinct 78 Station House
Bergen and Sixth Avenues
Serves all youth under 21 years of age and provides
rehabilitative social treatment for juvenile delinquents.

2. 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 44 and 66)
749 Atlantic Avenue
Borough Hall Welfare Center (serves residents of
Health Areas 65 and 67)
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.

^{5/} The list shows district offices serving this community even though
the office may not be located within the area.

^{6/} 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 2
325 47 Street
2. Public School 82
4th Avenue and 36th Street
3. Public School 94
5010 Sixth Avenue
4. Junior High School 136
4004 Fourth Avenue
5. Public School 169
4305 Seventh Avenue
6. Public School 172
825 Fourth Avenue
7. Junior High School 220
48 and 49 Street and Ninth Avenue

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLSRoman Catholic

1. Our Lady of Czestochowa Parish School
169 25 Street
2. St. Agatha Parish School
746 48 Street
3. St. Catherine of Alexandria Parish School
4024 Fort Hamilton Parkway
4. St. John Evangelist Parish School
259 22 Street
5. St. Michael Parish School
369 43 Street

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

1. Asamblea Pentecostal, Inc.
5007-9 Third Avenue
2. Ebenezer Tabernacle
415 53 Street
3. Iglesia De Dios Pentecostal
521 46 Street

Baptist

4. First Norwegian Baptist Church
711 57 Street
5. Grace Baptist Church
5224 Sixth Avenue

Lutheran

6. Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church
752 44 Street
7. Incarnation Lutheran Church (UL)
5313 Fourth Avenue
8. Norwegian Free Lutheran Church (LB)
749 59 Street
9. St. Jacobi Lutheran Church (UL) (German and English)
5406 Fourth Avenue
10. Trinity Lutheran Church (EL) (Norwegian)
411 46 Street

Methodist

11. Bethelship Norwegian Methodist Church
5523 Fourth Avenue
12. Elim Methodist Church
711 48 Street

A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES - continuedMethodist - continued

13. Fourth Avenue Methodist Church
4614 Fourth Avenue
14. Sunset Park Methodist Church (Norwegian)
673 45 Street

Reformed Church in America

15. Greenwood Heights Reformed Church
Seventh Avenue and 45 Street
16. South Reformed Church
55 Street and Fourth Avenue

Seventh Day Adventist

17. Bay Ridge Danish Norwegian Seventh Day Adventist Church
618 50 Street
18. Swedish Seventh Day Adventist Church of Brooklyn
315 47 Street

Other

19. Calvary Church (Church of the Brethren)
266 20 Street
20. Golgotha-Finnish Congregational Church (Congregational Christian)
735 44 Street
21. Independent Christian Church (Unclassified)
5306 Third Avenue
22. Park United Christian Church
4802 Sixth Avenue
23. Park United Presbyterian Church
4802 Sixth Avenue
24. St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church
50 Street and Fourth Avenue
25. Salem Gospel Tabernacle (Unclassified)
5324 Fourth Avenue
26. Second Evangelical Free Church
5201 Eighth Avenue

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

1. Our Lady of Czestochowa R. C. Church (Polish)
183 25 Street
2. St. Agatha R. C. Church
702 48 Street
3. St. John Evangelist R. C. Church
250 21 Street
4. St. Michael R. C. Church
352 42 Street
5. St. Roch R. C. Church (Italian)
216 27 Street

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. B'nai Israel Community Center (Orthodox)
54 Street and Fourth Avenue
2. Bnai Israel of Linden Heights (Orthodox)
4502 Ninth Avenue
3. Minyan Sfard of Boro Park (Orthodox)
803 - 46 Street
4. Torath Moshe Jewish Center (Orthodox)
4314 Tenth Avenue

BAY RIDGESECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITYBoundaries and land use

Prior to 1896 when the separate townships merged with the City of Brooklyn to form the entity now known as "Brooklyn," Bay Ridge, as described here, was part of the township of New Utrecht. This town originated with a grant of land to Jacques Cortelyou and his associates by Peter Stuyvesant in 1657. The section which became known as Bay Ridge ran along The Narrows from 60th Street to the neighborhood adjacent to the fort, called Ft. Hamilton. It extended inland to about Ft. Hamilton Parkway where it met the Blythebourne and Lefferts Park neighborhoods.

In this report, the community name "Bay Ridge" has been ascribed to a larger territory because it does include the core section which all studies recognize under that name, although the inland and northern boundaries differ. In this study, Bay Ridge is composed of Health Areas 76, 77, 78.10, 78.20, 79.10, 79.20, 80.10 and 80.20.^{1/}

The irregular northern boundary extends eastward from the Army Supply Base at 62nd Street to New Utrecht Avenue at 58th Street. The eastern boundary follows New Utrecht Avenue to 65th Street and then Fourteenth Avenue to Gravesend Bay. This Bay and The Narrows form the western and southern boundaries.

In land area, this is one of the largest of the Brooklyn communities; its 2,694 gross acres rank it fourth among the twenty in land area. The new expressway - Shore Parkway or Belt Parkway - which follows the older Shore Road along the shorefront carries traffic to and from Long Island to the Gowanus Parkway at 62nd Street and thence to the Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel. This is part of the arterial system designed to expedite motor traffic and divert it from local streets. The new and the older highways such as Ft. Hamilton and Bay Ridge Parkways and Ridge Boulevard and the local streets and through avenues utilized about 892 acres in 1955-56, leaving 1,802 for all other community purposes.

^{1/} The Protestant Council's study Four Communities in Southwest Brooklyn having included Health Area 77 in "Sunset Park" describes "Bay Ridge" in terms of Health Areas 76, 78.10, 78.20 and 79.10. The other health areas - roughly from Seventh to Fourteenth Avenues, between 58th and 79th Streets - the Council includes with its community called "Bensonhurst." Ballou in his earlier study Brooklyn Neighborhoods (1942) included all of Health Area 78.10, almost all of 76, most of 79.10 and 79.20, a small part of 78.20 and small parts of 77 and 80.20. The New York Market Analysis of the newspapers has a Bay Ridge district which does not extend quite as far to the east, but otherwise is quite similar to "Bay Ridge" in this report.

With the definite approval by the Board of Estimate in December 1958 of The Narrows bridge^{2/} connecting Staten Island with Bay Ridge, additional land will be allocated to traffic for the twelve-lane, three-mile approach and access highways. The City took over some 1,500 private homes along Seventh Avenue^{3/} in the spring of 1959 for the approach route. The Seventh Avenue route from 92nd Street will parallel Ft. Hamilton Parkway north to the intersection of the Parkway and Seventh Avenue; it will extend north along Seventh Avenue to 67th Street and then veer west to Fourth Avenue, where it will curve northward to 60th Street at Third Avenue to link up with the Gowanus Expressway. Presumably, this bridge and the through traffic will affect the character of this community.

Land use: The principal form of land use in Bay Ridge is residential. Close to three-fifths (57.3 percent) of the net acreage, or 1,033 acres, was devoted to homes when the land use survey was made in 1955-56. One- and two-family homes absorbed almost 80 percent of the residential acreage. The large Dyker Beach Park which extends from Seventh Avenue to Fourteenth Avenue and from 86th Street to Gravesend Bay and includes a golf course, baseball diamonds, playgrounds, etc., Owls Head Park, Shore Road Park and several other parks, the Ft. Hamilton Athletic Field and other outdoor recreation facilities, occupied 467 acres or about 26 percent of the 1,802.

Commercial and industrial activities are not of major importance but in the aggregate did utilize some 84 acres or 4.7 percent of the land in 1955-56. The light and heavy industries covered 37 percent of these 84 acres. The heavy industries are largely concentrated in Health Area 80.20. Automobile storage and services took 28 percent, retail stores, offices and other commercial enterprises, 26, and warehouses, 8 percent of the acres devoted to commerce and industry. Transportation facilities, principally the track and yards of the Bay Ridge Division (freight line) of the Long Island Railroad accounted for 60 acres or 3.4 percent of the total.

The 82 acres devoted to facilities such as police and fire stations, the schools, churches, synagogues and hospitals, as well as a small voluntary institution for the aged and a small nursing home amounted to 4.5 percent of the total. About 4 percent of the non-traffic land area was still vacant in 1955-56 - 76.5 acres - but 4 acres were used for licensed parking lots.

Population density: Although Bay Ridge is one of the larger Brooklyn communities in terms of the number of its inhabitants, it is not densely settled because so high a proportion of the housing is in one- or two-family houses. On the basis of the 1957 population, Bay Ridge ranks sixteenth in population density, with only 158 persons per residential acre.

^{2/} Recently christened as The Verrazano Narrows Bridge.

^{3/} New York World-Telegram-Sun, July 29, 1959; earlier newspaper reports (New York Times, December 31, 1958) estimated that 800 homes would be demolished.

Population size

In common with eighteen of the twenty Brooklyn communities, Bay Ridge had a smaller population in 1957 than in 1950 but despite the 5.8 percent decrease it retained its 1950 rank as fifth in population size. The 1950 population of 173,180 constituted 6.3 percent of the Brooklyn total and the 1957 population of 163,179 maintained this same proportion.

Much of this area, especially south of about 81st Street, was rather sparsely settled with large one-family homes set in spacious gardens until the 1920's. During the 1920's considerable housing was erected, with the result that the population had grown to 157,555 by 1930. Growth continued during the depression years, adding almost 15,000 residents to give a 1940 total of 172,398. The decade of the 1940's brought a leveling off, with fewer than a thousand persons added by 1950. The rise of 15,625 between 1930 and 1950 - 9.9 percent - was largely canceled by the loss of 10,000 persons between 1950 and 1957. At the latest count, therefore, Bay Ridge had only 5,600 more residents than in 1930, a net increase of 3.6 percent.

Cultural groups

1950 Census: Since the Colonial era this neighborhood has been populated almost entirely by white groups of native or European background. As the following analysis indicates the few Puerto Rican and nonwhite residents formed only 0.3 percent of the 1950 total:

Population of Bay Ridge, by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	<u>173,180</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Continental native white	133,682	77.2
Foreign-born white	38,922	22.5
Puerto Rican	345	0.2
Negro	121	0.1
Other nonwhite races	110	---

Over three-fourths of the 1950 white residents were of native birth but more than a fifth had been born in a foreign country. The leading nationality group among the foreign born in 1950 was the Italian; they constituted 30 percent of the total; they were found in all sections but were concentrated (almost 9,300 of the 11,835) in the section east of Seventh Avenue much of which is considered to be Bensonhurst in other community studies. The Scandinavians and the Finns accounted for about 25 percent of the foreign born but the 6,667 Norwegian-born considerably exceeded the total of 2,918 Swedes, Danes and Finns.

The group from English-speaking countries - the United Kingdom, Canada and Eire - was the group third in size - a total of 21 percent, with Eire responsible for only 9.6 percent. The German-born accounted for 5.8 percent and the other eastern or middle European countries for only 7.5 percent. The group of 1,370 white persons from Asia probably includes the advance guard of the Syrian group who are reported to have been moving into Bay Ridge from downtown Brooklyn in recent years. A church, formerly known as the Syrian Protestant Church, followed its congregation and is now known as the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church.^{4/}

Although the adjacent communities of Borough Park-Kensington and Bensonhurst have large Jewish populations, the analysis of death certificates issued during 1954 for white adults (25 years old or older) who had been Bensonhurst residents indicates that only 4.5 percent called for burial in a Jewish cemetery.

1957 Census: The information derived from the Special Census of 1957 indicates almost no change from 1950 in cultural composition. The Negro and other nonwhite groups remain a negligible proportion of the total.

<u>Population of Bay Ridge, by color: 1957</u>		
<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	<u>163,179</u>	100.0
White	162,844	99.8
Negro	164	0.1
Other nonwhite races	171	0.1

The birth statistics and school data, however, suggest that the Puerto Rican residents, few in 1950, have grown in number though still constituting a minor proportion of the total. In 1950, 208 of the 345 Puerto Rican residents lived in Health Area 77 close to the Sunset Park area. The birth and school statistics indicate that the bulk of the 1957 residents are still in that section.

The data on Puerto Rican children in public and Catholic parish schools indicate that 1.3 percent of the Brooklyn Puerto Rican children in elementary and junior high grades attend schools located in Bay Ridge. This indicates a total Puerto Rican population of about 2,100. This may be an overestimate; perhaps several hundred of this number actually live in Sunset Park-Gowanus.^{5/}

^{4/} Four Communities in Southwest Brooklyn, Protestant Council of the City of New York, May 1955.

^{5/} Most (375 of 430 in September 1957) of the Puerto Rican children in the schools attend P.S. 140 at 60th Street and Fourth Avenue; it is impossible to be certain whether they represent residents of nearby blocks in Sunset Park or families in Health Area 77, or both.

On the assumption that the estimate of Puerto Ricans is reasonably valid, the percentage distribution in the preceding tabulation is modified slightly to: White - 98.5, Puerto Ricans - 1.3, Negro - 0.1 and other - 0.1. It is apparent that the seven years from 1950 to 1957 brought a loss of over 11,000 white (non-Puerto Rican) residents.

Although the residents are mostly non-Puerto Rican white, the nationality groups - not merely the foreign born but their native-born children and grandchildren - are reported to be cohesive and concerned to perpetuate their cultural traditions through social clubs and other groups, rather than interested in integration.^{4/} The church denominations support this statement in that quite a few are nationally identified and have services in the mother tongue. One Catholic church is called Italian; one of the four Baptist churches is also called Italian. Of the 10 Lutheran churches two have Norwegian, one Danish, and one Swedish services. There is also a Norwegian Evangelical Free Church. As noted earlier, the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian church is Syrian and there is also a Syrian Orthodox Church. One of the two Jewish synagogues is the Conservative congregation at the Bay Ridge Jewish Center; the other on Eleventh Avenue may serve primarily Borough Park residents.

The maintenance of cultural traditions, however, has not prevented the development of a community spirit and many local associations, such as the Board of Trade on 86th Street and the Bay Ridge Community Council, exist. The residents cooperate in projects for the improvement of their neighborhoods; the organized, sustained citizen protest against the plans for The Narrows bridge is an example.^{4/}

Birth statistics: In 1952, 3,171 or 98.9 percent of the 3,206 births to Bay Ridge residents were children of non-Puerto Rican white mothers; the 16 births to nonwhite mothers and the 19 births to Puerto Rican mothers were 0.5 and 0.6 percent of the total. The Puerto Rican births had risen to 27, or 0.9 percent of the 3,070 total, by 1957 but they dropped back to 19, 0.6 percent of the smaller 1958 total of 3,053. The nonwhite births were 15 in 1957 and 12 in 1958.

School data: The ethnic census in the public schools taken in September 1957 found 430 children from Puerto Rican families or 3.9 percent of the 10,906 children enrolled in the elementary and junior high schools. The 63 Negro children were 0.6 percent of the total. In October 1958 the enrolment of 10,392 children included 63 Negro, 428 Puerto Rican and 9,901 children who were white or belonged to one of the minor nonwhite groups. But these percentages overstate the proportion of school children in all community schools who were Puerto Rican.

In October 1958 the Catholic parish schools had a registration of just over 12,000 or 53.7 percent of the public and Catholic school total. The special count of children from Spanish-speaking families in June 1959 found only 31 in the Catholic schools; thus only 459 or 2 percent of the combined enrolment of 22,445 children were Puerto Rican.

Age groups

This is one of the "older" Brooklyn communities in that 39 percent of the 1957 population was 45 years old or older and three-fifths was 30 years old or older. The middle-aged (45-64 years) constituted 29.5 percent and the aged group (65 years and older) 9.6 percent, in contrast to the borough-wide percentages of 24.1 and 8.9. All the groups under 45 years of age were a smaller share of the total in Bay Ridge than they were in the age distribution of the borough population.

The child and youth population - under 20 years of age - was only 27.5 percent of the 1957 total; this ranks the community as eighteenth on this score, with only Crown Heights and Flatbush-East Flatbush having smaller proportions.

Population of Bay Ridge, 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	173,180	100.0	163,179	100.0	- 5.8
Under 6 years	16,744	9.7	15,124	9.3	- 9.7
6-13 years	17,791	10.3	17,949	11.0	0.9
14-19 years	12,511	7.2	11,803	7.2	- 5.7
20-24 years	12,212	7.0	9,189	5.6	-24.8
25-29 years	12,725	7.3	11,070	6.8	-13.0
30-44 years	42,188	24.4	34,316	21.0	-18.7
45-64 years	45,554	26.3	48,034	29.5	5.4
65 years and over	13,455	7.8	15,694	9.6	16.6

As the comparison with 1950 in the tabulation reveals, the decreases in the number of children under 6 years of age and in those 14-19 years were considerably above the borough-wide decreases, while the 6-13 year group which rose by 12.5 percent for Brooklyn as a whole shows almost no change in Bay Ridge. The middle-aged rose by 5.4 percent and the aged by 16.6 percent in this community; on the other hand, for Brooklyn as a whole the 45-64 year group actually decreased (1.3 percent) and the rise in the aged group was 14.4 percent.

Sex distribution: In 1957, and also in 1950, the girls and women were predominant in every age group except among children under 14 years of age. In 1957 the ratio of males to females was below the borough-wide ratio

for all groups except the youngest.

Population of Bay Ridge, 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	83,259	89,921	92.6	77,751	85,428	91.0
Under 6 years	8,535	8,209	104.0	7,782	7,342	106.0
6-13 years	9,118	8,673	105.1	8,983	8,966	100.2
14-19 years	6,191	6,320	98.0	5,840	5,963	97.9
20-24 years	5,700	6,512	87.5	4,202	4,987	84.3
25-29 years	5,993	6,732	89.0	5,324	5,746	92.7
30-44 years	19,270	22,918	84.1	15,677	18,639	84.1
45-64 years	22,460	23,094	97.3	22,861	25,173	90.8
65 years and over	5,992	7,463	80.3	7,082	8,612	82.2

Other population characteristics: 1950

It seems unlikely that the relative status of this community among the others has changed drastically since 1950 although it is possible that the out-migration of white residents consisted largely of those in the upper income classes. But the age data suggest that the younger families and families with school age children may have moved to more suburban areas.

Economic status: In 1949, the family income level in Bay Ridge was above the borough level in six of the eight health areas. Compared with the median family income of \$3,447 for Brooklyn, the medians for six areas varied from \$3,587 in Health Area 80.20 to \$4,241 in Health Area 76. The two areas below the borough median - Health Areas 80.10 and 77 - were not far below - \$3,320 and \$3,445. As a matter of fact some 14,155 of the 47,370 families had incomes of \$5,000 or more. With one exception, the tracts between Ridge Boulevard and the Shore Parkway from 72nd to 94th Streets all had median family incomes of \$5,000 or more.

The persons 14 years of age or over not living as members of a family group had median incomes of from \$1,458 to \$2,184 in the five health areas where the number of such persons was large enough to compute a median. These figures compare with a borough median of \$1,280.

Educational level: In comparison with the level of formal schooling completed by white adults in Brooklyn as a whole - a median of 8.9 years - the Bay Ridge level was high in four health areas - from 9.0 to 11.4 median school years completed; in the other four, the medians varied from 8.6 to 8.9 years.

Family groups: Most of the 1950 population lived as members of the 47,370 families. Only 7,750 persons lived alone or with persons not related to them and 367 were inmates of institutions. About 1,100 persons lived in rooming or boarding houses, or as employees in the residence quarters of hospitals or institutions.

The families included 42,680 with married couples; about 4,690 families - almost 10 percent of the total - were composed of one parent with minor or adult children, sisters and/or brothers, or some other group of relatives.

Public assistance and health data

Public assistance: The proportion of all Brooklyn cases receiving assistance on March 2, 1959 which lived in Bay Ridge was small - 1.4 percent. The 594 cases included 56 on general assistance; these cases may be either families or one-person cases; 90 families were receiving aid to dependent children, about 0.6 percent of the Brooklyn ADC cases. Apparently most of the cases - 448 - were individuals on the rolls for old-age or blind assistance, or aid to the disabled. It is apparent that financial dependency is not a major factor in Bay Ridge.

Health indices: The infant mortality rates for the year 1957 were below the Brooklyn rate of 25.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in all but Health Area 80.10, where the rate was 28.3. The variation in six areas was from 17.2 to 22.1, with Health Area 79.20 having 3 infant deaths and 341 live births. During 1957, the community's newly reported venereal disease cases totaled 85; based on 100,000 of the 1957 population the rates for the individual health areas ranged from 31 in Health Area 76 to 85.5 in Health Area 80.20.

The rate of tuberculosis prevalence was low in Bay Ridge based on the number of active cases on the register of the Department of Health. The 122 active cases of tuberculosis registered on December 31, 1956 give a rate of 0.75 per 1,000 of the 1957 population; the 91 cases registered on December 31, 1958 make the rate 0.56 per 1,000 of the same population count.

Delinquency rates

Bay Ridge continues to have a lower incidence of delinquency than the more densely-settled Brooklyn areas where the housing is older and the income level lower. In 1951 when the delinquency rate for Brooklyn was 14.7 cases per 1,000 children and youth 6-20 years of age in 1950, the rates in the Bay Ridge health areas ranged from 4.7 to 10.9 in seven health areas; the rate was 16.3 in Health Area 77. The 1957 rates, based on the 1957 offenses and 1957 population of the appropriate ages, again were below the borough-wide rate of 33.4 per 1,000 in all the Bay Ridge areas except Health Area 77 where the rate was 34.2; elsewhere the rates were from 11.9 to 19.7 per 1,000. In 1958, the Bay Ridge rates were all lower than the Brooklyn rate of 41.2 per 1,000 of the 1957 population 6-20 years old; they varied from 8.8 to 26.4

Housing

The volume of housing has been increasing since 1950 although the population has moved downward. The 1950 Census enumerated 52,340 dwelling units in 1950. The annual survey made for the City Planning Department shows a total of 55,751 units in 1957-58. Some rise was reported in every health area but the bulk of the new housing was in Health Area 76 and 78.10, the section from Fourth Avenue west to the Shore Road and south of 62nd Street. Modern, some of them high rental, apartment houses have been growing more common in this neighborhood for a decade or more; formerly the housing in much of this section - along Ridge Boulevard, Colonial Road and Shore Road - was limited to large, one-family homes with rather spacious gardens and lawns and other smaller but substantial homes. A large proportion of the housing dates from the 1920's, but the larger and more ostentatious homes were built earlier when the community was far from "the City" in time and character.

The land use survey of 1955-56 found that one-family homes occupied 39.4 percent of the residential acreage and two-family houses 39.7 percent. Multi-family dwellings accounted for the remaining 20.9 percent of the land devoted to homes, with the walk-up type, probably of three- or four-dwellings found on 166 acres and the modern, elevator apartments on about 49 acres.

Characteristics of housing: 1950: It is probable that much of the housing existing in 1950 is still in use. The Census of Housing found 51,938 units occupied in 1950. Home ownership was fairly high - the owners were living in 28.9 percent of the occupied units; this proportion is not so high as in several of the more easterly Brooklyn communities - Gravesend, Midwood-Flatlands, Canarsie and Sheepshead Bay. About 45 percent of the homes in use were in one- or two-family structures.

By the standard which sets "overcrowding" as more than 1.5 persons per room, about 3 percent of the units were so classified and 2.3 percent of the units were considered to be substandard, i.e., dilapidated and/or with inadequate bathing and toilet facilities.

Public housing: No public housing projects have been constructed in Bay Ridge - nor have any been proposed.

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICESA. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY^{1/}Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery SchoolsSocial agencies

1. Dyker Heights Nursery School for Blind Children
(Operated by Industrial Home for the Blind)
1255 - 84 Street

Other auspices

2. Tabbytowne Nursery
7200 Ridge Boulevard
Preschool children
3. Tiny Tot Playhouse
243 - 88 Street
Preschool children

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 weekly or monthly basis. Only regularly scheduled programs in the 1958-1959 year are listed below.

Bay Ridge Branch
203 - 73 Street

Fort Hamilton Branch
9424 Fourth Avenue

Kensington Branch
771 McDonald Avenue

McKinley Park Branch
6912 Fort Hamilton Parkway

2. Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn: Golden Age Club of Bay Ridge
Our Lady of Angels Parish School Hall
347 - 74 Street (at Fourth Avenue)
Recreation program for men and women over 60 years of age; inter-racial; nonsectarian. Meets second and fourth Thursday of the month, from 1:30 to 4:00 p.m. Open house and refreshments, games, handwork, arts and crafts, folk and social dancing, discussions, friendly visiting to ill members. English, German, Italian and Swedish are spoken.

^{1/} 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

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.

Fort Hamilton High School: Evening Community Center^{2/}
Shore Road and 83 Street
Open Monday through Thursday evenings.

P.S. 102: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
211 - 72 Street
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

P.S. 104: Evening Community Center
9115 Fifth Avenue (at 92 Street)
Open every evening but Friday, (six days).

P.S. 105: Evening Community Center
1031 - 59 Street (Tenth Avenue)
Open Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

P.S. 176: After-school Center
1225 - 69 Street (at Twelfth Avenue)

P.S. 201: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
8010 Twelfth Avenue (at 81 Street)
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

J.H.S. 259: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
7301 Fort Hamilton Parkway
Evening center open Tuesday through Friday.

^{2/} 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^{3/}

Dyker Beach Park

Seventh Avenue to Fourteenth Avenue, 86 Street to Shore Parkway

Golf Course

Seventh Avenue and 86 Street

Recreation Area

Fourteenth Avenue and 86 Street

3 baseball diamonds, 2 softball and 2 soccer fields, playground.

Playground

Bay Eighth Street and Cropsey Avenue

Field house, 4 baseball diamonds, 4 football fields, 9 tennis courts; 3 basketball, 2 handball, 2 volleyball, a paddle tennis and horseshoe pitching courts; table tennis, playground with wading pool. Recreation leadership.

Fort Hamilton Athletic Field

Fort Hamilton High School

Colonial Road between 83 and 85 Streets

Athletic field with running track, baseball and softball diamonds, 4 tennis courts; 3 basketball, 8 handball 2 paddle tennis, a volleyball and shuffleboard courts; ice skating area, playground with wading pool. Recreation leadership.

Gowanus Parkway Playground

Third Avenue between 64 and 65 Streets

Children's playground.

Leiv Eiriksson Park

Fourth Avenue to Fort Hamilton Parkway between 66 and 67 Streets

Basketball, volleyball, horseshoe pitching and shuffleboard courts; 10 tennis courts (at Eighth Avenue); field house with playrooms, 3 playgrounds, wading pool, roller and ice skating areas, softball field. Recreation leadership.

Leiv Eiriksson Playground

Eighth Avenue between 65 and 66 Streets

Playground, 2 softball fields, shuffleboard and horseshoe pitching courts. Recreation leadership.

^{3/} 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.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

McKinley Park Playground

Fort Hamilton Parkway, Seventh Avenue and 73 Street

Basketball, volleyball and horseshoe pitching courts;
9 tennis courts, table tennis, ice skating area, field
house with playrooms, playground. Recreation leadership.

Owl's Head Park

Shore Parkway, Colonial Road, 68 Street

Playground

Colonial Road and 67 Street

Playground with wading pool, 2 basketball courts,
ice skating, roller skating and roller hockey areas.
Recreation leadership.

Shore Road Park

From Owl's Head Park to Fort Hamilton along the Narrows

Bicycle Path

From 69 Street along the shore side of the Shore Parkway
to Fort Hamilton (the bicycle path continues beyond this
point to Bay Parkway in the Bensonhurst community).

Playground

Shore Parkway between 74 and 77 Streets

Football field, 2 baseball diamonds, softball field,
playground. Recreation leadership.

Playground

Shore Parkway at foot of 79 Street

Roller skating area, 3 basketball and 3 volleyball courts,
2 playgrounds (one lighted). Same leadership as previous
playground.

Playground

Shore Road between 82 and 83 Streets

Two basketball and 4 paddle tennis courts, roller skating
area, 2 playgrounds (one lighted).

Playground

Shore Parkway between 94 and 95 Streets

Football field, 2 baseball diamonds, soccer field, softball
field, basketball and volleyball courts, ice and roller
skating areas, 2 playgrounds (one lighted), wading pool.
Recreation leadership.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Playground

Shore Parkway between 95 and 97 Streets

Two basketball, 10 handball, 2 volleyball, 6 paddle tennis and several horseshoe pitching and shuffleboard courts; roller skating area, 2 playgrounds (one lighted).

Recreation leadership.

Playground

Third Avenue and Shore Road

Playground, 9 tennis courts.

Playground

Shore Parkway from 98 Street to Fourth Avenue

Children's playground.

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

None

Mental Health Services

None

Other clinics

Hospital⁴/clinics

None

Clinics under other auspices

Health, Department of, City of New York

Dental clinics for children at the following schools:

P.S. 105, 1031 - 59 Street (near Tenth Avenue)

P.S. 201, 8010 Twelfth Avenue

^{4/} A complete list of public and voluntary hospitals in Brooklyn is included in the list of borough-wide services contained in the Introduction. None of these hospitals are located in this community.

B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES^{5/}

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services^{6/}

1. Police Department, City of New York: Juvenile Aid Bureau
Precinct 78 Station House
Bergen and Sixth Avenues
Serves all youth under 21 years of age and provides rehabilitative social treatment for juvenile delinquents.
2. Welfare, Department of, City of New York
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.

^{5/} The list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

^{6/} 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 102
211 72nd Street
2. Public School 104
9115 5th Avenue
3. Public School 105
1031 59th Street
4. Public School 118 (Annex to new P.S. 140)
5902 4th Avenue
5. Public School 127
7th Avenue and 78th Street
6. Public School 140
343 60th Street
7. Public School 170
7109 6th Avenue
8. Public School 176
1225 69th Street
9. Public School 185
8601 Ridge Boulevard
10. Public School 201
8010 12th Avenue
11. Junior High School 259
7301 Fort Hamilton Parkway

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLSRoman Catholic

1. Our Lady of Angels Parish School
352 73rd Street
2. Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish School
5902 6th Avenue
3. St. Anselm Parish School
357 83rd Street
4. St. Bernadette Parish School
1256 83rd Street
5. St. Ephrem Parish School
935 75th Street
6. St. Frances De Chantol Parish School
5616 12th Avenue
7. St. Patrick Parish School
420 95th Street
8. St. Rosalia Parish School
6501 12th Avenue
9. Visitation Academy
Ridge Boulevard and 89th Street

Protestant

Lutheran Elementary School of Bay Ridge
4th Avenue, corner of Ovington Avenue
Grades 1 through 3.

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLESA. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHESBaptist

1. Bay Ridge Baptist Church
68 Street and Fourth Avenue
2. Borough Park Italian Baptist Church
Eleventh Avenue and 67 Street
3. Fort Hamilton Baptist Church
8711 Fourth Avenue
4. Lefferts Park Baptist Church
Fourteenth Avenue and 76 Street

Lutheran

5. Bethany Lutheran Church (EL) (English and Norwegian)
1037 - 72 Street
6. Bethlehem Lutheran Church (MO)
6935 Fourth Avenue
7. Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church (AU)
1066 - 59 Street
8. Good Shepherd Lutheran Church (UL)
7420 Fourth Avenue
9. Our Saviour Lutheran Church (EL)
414 - 80 Street
10. Redeemer Lutheran Church (AU)
939 - 83 Street
11. Salem Danish Lutheran Church (UE) (Danish and English)
345 Ovington Avenue
12. Salem Lutheran Church (AU) (English and Swedish)
450 - 67 Street
13. Trinity Lutheran Church (MO)
91 Street and Third Avenue
14. Zion Lutheran Church (EL) (English and Norwegian)
414 - 63 Street

A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES - continuedPresbyterian

15. Bay Ridge United Presbyterian Church
636 Bay Ridge Parkway
16. Fort Hamilton Presbyterian Church
367 - 94 Street
17. Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church
68 Street and Fourth Avenue
18. Union of Bay Ridge Presbyterian Church
201 - 80 Street

Protestant Episcopal

19. Christ Bay Ridge Protestant Episcopal Church
Ridge Blvd. and 73 Street
20. St. John's Fort Hamilton Protestant Episcopal Church
9819 Fort Hamilton Parkway
21. St. Philip's (Dyker Heights) Protestant Episcopal Church
Eleventh Avenue and 80 Street

Other

22. Bay Ridge Methodist Church
368 Ovington Avenue
23. First Church of the Brethren (The Church of the Brethren)
352 - 60 Street
24. Norwegian Evangelical Free Church (English and Norwegian)
649 - 66 Street
25. Pilgrim Covenant Church (Evangelical Mission Covenant)
371 - 77 Street
26. St. Mary of Antioch (Syrian Orthodox)
8100 Ridge Boulevard
27. Second (Church of Christ, Scientist)
340 - 67 Street

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

1. Our Lady of Angels R. C. Church
7320 Fourth Avenue
2. Our Lady of Perpetual Help R. C. Church
526 59 Street
3. St. Anselm R. C. Church
356 - 82 Street (Rectory)
4. St. Bernadette R. C. Church
8201 - 13 Avenue
5. St. Ephrem R. C. Church
929 - 75 Street
6. St. Frances De Chantal R. C. Church
1273 - 58 Street
7. St. Patrick R. C. Church
9511 Fourth Avenue
8. St. Rosalia R. C. Church (Italian)
1230 - 65 Street

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Congregation Beth Israel of Boro Park
5602 Eleventh Avenue
2. Sheiras Israel (Conservative)
Bay Ridge Jewish Center
8025 Fourth Avenue

BOROUGH PARK-KENSINGTON

SECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY

Boundaries and land use

This residential section of Brooklyn has been entitled "Borough Park" because it includes the three health areas (68, 69, 71.10) commonly described by that name, and the term "Kensington" has been added to cover the health areas (53.10 and 70) which extend to the border of Flatbush along Coney Island Avenue and were part of "Kensington" as described by Ballon.^{1/}

The neighborhood between Prospect Park and Greenwood Cemetery (H.A. 53.10) was once the village of Windsor Terrace; that name was frequently heard not many years ago. The small section from Eighteenth Avenue to Foster Avenue (H.A. 70) was part of the village of Parkville. These more easterly and northern sections were included in the township of Flatbush. To the west, the "V-shaped" area from Fort Hamilton Parkway to New Utrecht Avenue was known as Blythebourne fifty or sixty years ago. This section and the other westerly sections were part of the original township of New Utrecht.

In the early 1900's, much of this area was more semi-rural than suburban in character, with one-family and some two-family frame houses and few paved streets. The postwar building boom of the 1920's brought more rapid development. By 1940, one- or two-family houses were still common but apartment houses were beginning to replace the older homes. The urbanization process was hastened by the acceleration of the movement into the area of many Jewish families from other parts of Brooklyn or Manhattan; this movement had started before 1910 but the heavy influx apparently was in the 1920's and subsequent years.

The boundaries of Borough Park-Kensington, as described in this report, extend from Fort Hamilton Parkway and McDonald Avenue on the west to Coney Island Avenue on the east, with a short northern border - Terrace Place and Seeley Street from Greenwood Cemetery to Prospect Park Southwest. The irregular "southern" boundary starts at Fort Hamilton Parkway and 55th Street, follows 58th Street from Thirteenth to Eighteenth Avenues and then runs along a northeasterly course to the junction of Coney Island and Foster Avenues. Its gross acreage of 1,354 marks this as one of the smaller Brooklyn communities - seventeenth among the twenty. The parkways and local streets deduct 562 acres, leaving only 792 for other community purposes.

^{1/} Brooklyn Neighborhoods, Herbert J. Ballon, 1942.

Land use: In 1955-56, the land use survey found about 37 vacant acres, or 4.8 percent of the total of 792. No parks are located within the boundaries but Prospect Park extends to the border; outdoor recreation facilities accounted for 47 acres, or 6 percent of the available acreage, the public and private facilities and institutions - police and fire stations, libraries, schools, churches, synagogues, several nursing homes, and the YM & YWHA, etc. - for almost 30 acres, or 3.7 percent.

Transportation facilities took 7 acres, or less than one percent, since the tracks of the Bay Ridge Division of the Long Island Railroad run through the southeastern corner of the community for a short distance. Commercial and industrial activities absorbed a little less than 57 acres, 7.2 percent of the land area; retail stores and other commercial enterprises accounted for 30 percent and automobile storage and services for 33 percent of the 57. Warehouses and light and heavy industries, in combination, covered only 21 acres or 37 percent. These 57 acres represent 1.6 percent of the 3,480 acres in Brooklyn which were used for business activities (other than transportation) in 1955-56. On this score, the community ranks last among the twenty.

As noted earlier, Borough Park-Kensington is primarily a community of homes. More than three-fourths (77.4 percent) of the area is devoted to residences - almost 614 acres. Only seven communities had a larger residential acreage. But, as late as 1955-56, close to 70 percent of these acres were covered by one- or two-family houses. In population density, the community ranks eleventh on the basis of the 1957 population, with an average of 186.3 persons per residential acre. Although the density is not high in comparison with the downtown Brooklyn areas or the northern communities, such as Williamsburg and Greenpoint, or the Bedford-Stuyvesant-Brownsville sections, this neighborhood is more densely inhabited than the adjacent communities of Bay Ridge, Bensonhurst, and Flatbush-East Flatbush.

Population size

In 1957, the community had 114,286 residents, or 4.4 percent of the Brooklyn population, and ranked twelfth in population size among the twenty communities. In seven years it had lost 12,700 residents or 10 percent of the 127,003 persons living in the area in 1950. The population in the three health areas (68, 69 and 71.10) called Borough Park decreased from 70,877 to 62,936, a loss of 7,900 or a little over 11 percent, while the Kensington areas (53.10 and 70) showed a decrease of 4,800 persons or 8.5 percent from 56,126 to 51,350.

The population expansion which began in the 1920's brought the 1930 population to 111,428; the movement into the area continued during the decade of the thirties when over 13,300 additional residents brought the 1940 population to 124,781. Growth was slow during the next ten years when only 2,200 were added but the cumulative rise between 1930 and 1950 amounted to 14 percent. With the subsequent decrease in the 1950's, the 1957 population was only 2,860, or 2.6 percent above the 1930 figure.

Apparently only the replacement of the one- and two-family homes by large apartment buildings would permit any sizable population growth. Borough Park-Kensington ranked twelfth in population size in 1930 and 1940, rose to eleventh place in 1950 but dropped to twelfth again in 1957.

Cultural groups

The Borough Park areas have been heavily Jewish with an admixture of Italian-Americans in recent decades and both groups also are well represented in the Kensington areas. The white population, therefore, has been and continues to be predominant.

1950 Census: As the next tabulation reveals natives born in the Continental United States formed almost 72 percent of the 1950 population, with foreign-born whites accounting for 28 percent. The three minority groups - Puerto Ricans, Negroes and nonwhites from the Asian countries - were truly small minorities.

Population of Borough Park-Kensington, by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	<u>127,003</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Continental native white	90,890	71.6
Foreign-born white	35,549	28.0
Puerto Rican	216	0.2
Negro	248	0.2
Other nonwhite races	100	0.1

The leading nationality groups among the foreign-born whites in 1950 were the Russian - 31.3 percent - and the Italian - 20 percent - of the total. But those born in Poland constituted 15.7 percent; the total of those of Russian, Polish, Austrian, Hungarian, German, and Rumanian birth amounted to two-thirds of the foreign born. Many of the Russians and East Europeans presumably were Jewish. The analysis by cemetery of burial of death certificates issued during 1954 for white adults 25 years of age or older who had lived in these health areas suggests that about three-fifths of the white residents were Jewish - supporting the assumption based on the country of birth of the foreign born.

1957 Census: The ten percent decrease from 1950 to 1957 apparently reduced the white population by about 12,900, if the number of Puerto Rican residents be estimated at 450. The nonwhite groups small in 1950 were even smaller in 1957. The following data from the Census of 1957, of course, do

not provide information on the number of persons of Puerto Rican origin in these communities.

Population of Borough Park-Kensington, by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	114,286	100.0
White	113,983	99.7
Negro	205	0.2
Other nonwhite races	98	0.1

The estimate used for Puerto Rican residents based on the school statistics may not be particularly accurate; the eleven public schools are units of five different school districts and more than the usual allowance must be made for the crossing of the rather artificial lines separating Borough Park-Kensington from the contiguous communities. The school figures in combination with the birth statistics suggest a moderate rise in the Puerto Rican group - possibly to 350 or 450. The maximum estimate, if valid, indicates this slight readjustment of the ethnic distribution revealed by the 1957 Census: the Puerto Ricans would be only 0.4 percent of the total, all other whites 99.3 percent and nonwhites 0.3 percent.

The continued presence of a large Jewish population is indicated by the location within the area of 23 synagogues and 9 Jewish parochial schools. Most of the 14 Protestant churches are in the Kensington section and two of the three Catholic parish churches are near the borders of Sunset Park and Bay Ridge, with the third in the Kensington section near Flatbush.

Birth statistics: The 2,028 births to residents of this community in 1952 included 16 to nonwhite mothers (0.8 percent) and 5 to mothers of Puerto Rican birth, or 0.2 percent. In 1957, 26 children were born to Puerto Rican mothers and 22 to nonwhite mothers; these groups formed 1.2 and 1.0 percent of the 2,127 births. But 1958 brought no indication of continued growth in the nonwhite and Puerto Rican groups; births to these groups - 19 and 15 respectively - were only 1.0 and 0.8 percent of the 1,943 births occurring in that year.

School data: The eleven public schools - elementary and junior high - located within the community had a total enrolment of 10,898 children in September 1957; 44 were Negro and 62 Puerto Rican, 0.4 and 0.6 percent of the total. The October 1958 enrolment of 10,750 included 58 Negro and 96 Puerto Rican children, 0.5 and 0.9 percent.

About 2,100 children were enrolled in the two Catholic schools in October 1958 but only 2 of the children were from Spanish-speaking families according to the special census taken by the Diocesan school

authorities in June 1959. Complete data are not available for the 9 Jewish schools; the 6 which were utilizing the School Health Services in October 1958 had about 2,600 students.

Age groups

This is not a particularly youthful community; 36.7 percent of the 1957 residents were 45 years old or older and close to three-fifths (58.7 percent) were 30 years old or older. Only four communities had "older" populations, that is, from 59.0 to 61.7 percent of their populations in the 30 or over age category; these were Crown Heights, Bay Ridge, Flatbush-East Flatbush, and Coney Island. Compared with the age distribution for Brooklyn as a whole, Borough Park-Kensington had about the same proportion of its population in the 30-44 year group, but the 27 percent 45-64 years of age and 9.7 percent 65 years of age and over exceeded the borough-wide proportions of 24.1 and 8.9.

Conversely, of course, the children and youth under 20 years of age formed a smaller proportion of all residents in this area than they did in most communities or in Brooklyn as a whole; this percentage (28.7), compared with the Brooklyn figure of 31, ranks Borough Park-Kensington as sixteenth on this score. The young people in their twenties - 12.5 percent of the total - also formed a smaller share than the borough-wide 13.7 percent.

Population of Borough Park-Kensington, 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	127,003	100.0	114,286	100.0	-10.0
Under 6 years	12,784	10.1	10,505	9.2	-17.8
6-13 years	13,898	10.9	13,757	12.0	- 1.0
14-19 years	9,505	7.5	8,625	7.5	- 9.3
20-24 years	9,324	7.3	6,541	5.7	-29.8
25-29 years	9,595	7.6	7,757	6.8	-19.2
30-44 years	32,391	25.5	25,144	22.0	-22.4
45-64 years	30,237	23.8	30,847	27.0	2.0
65 years and over	9,269	7.3	11,110	9.7	19.9

The decreases from 1950 to 1957 in the number of children under 6 and youth 14-19 years of age were sharp in comparison with the borough decreases of 4.6 and 2.0 percent. Furthermore, a small reduction was registered in the 6-13 year group, whereas the borough and most communities experienced increases. Significantly, the rise in elderly residents was almost 20 percent and the only other age group to show an increase was the middle-aged.

The changes in the age groups seem to imply that the out-migration between 1950 and 1957 was largely among the young adults and the younger families from 20 through 44 years of age. Low birth rates in the depression years, of course, are partly responsible for the absolute and proportionate decreases among those in their twenties.

Sex distribution: The ratio of males to females for residents of all ages was slightly higher than for Brooklyn as a whole but the higher ratios were confined to the children under 6, the teen-agers, those 25-29 years old and those 45 years old or older; the difference from the borough "standard" was notable for the youngest and the oldest groups.^{2/}

Population of Borough Park-Kensington, 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	62,007	64,996	95.4	55,819	58,467	95.5
Under 6 years	6,495	6,289	103.3	5,534	4,971	111.3
6-13 years	7,159	6,739	106.2	6,978	6,779	102.9
14-19 years	4,707	4,798	98.1	4,363	4,262	102.4
20-24 years	4,573	4,751	96.3	3,037	3,504	86.7
25-29 years	4,588	5,007	91.6	3,844	3,913	98.2
30-44 years	14,920	17,471	85.4	11,472	13,672	83.9
45-64 years	15,033	15,204	98.9	15,174	15,673	96.8
65 years and over	4,532	4,737	95.7	5,417	5,693	95.2

Other population characteristics: 1950

To what extent did the loss of some 12,700 residents alter the socio-economic characteristics revealed by the 1950 Census of Population? If the migration was confined chiefly to persons in their twenties and thirties who had not reached their maximum earning power, the economic status in relation to other communities might be about the same. But the more prosperous families including those with more formal schooling may be the group which has moved to other sections of Brooklyn, Queens, Westchester, Nassau, or elsewhere. In any event, the few selected facts from the 1950 Census presented here provide a background for speculation on the socio-economic effect of the changes in population size and age distribution.

Economic status: Measured by the median income of families in 1949 this community in general was above the borough average economically. Only in Health Area 69 (from 36th to 44th and 46th Streets, between Ft. Hamilton Parkway and Sixteenth Avenue) was the median family income of \$3,401 below the borough-wide median of \$3,447. The Windsor Terrace section between Prospect Park and Greenwood Cemetery (H.A. 53.10) had the highest median - \$4,049. Elsewhere, the medians were \$3,939 in Health Area 71.10, \$3,951 in Health Area 70 and \$3,977 in Health Area 68.

^{2/} Three proprietary nursing homes are located in this community but their combined capacity is only 168.

The few persons 14 years old or older not living in family groups, on the other hand, had incomes below the Brooklyn level of \$1,280 in Health Areas 69 and 53.10 where the medians were \$1,031 and \$1,250; in Health Areas 70 and 68, the medians of \$1,324 and \$1,338 were above the borough level. No median could be computed for the 235 unrelated individuals living in Health Area 71.10.

Educational level: Only in the section with the lowest family income did the median school years completed fall below the Brooklyn median for white adults of 25 years of age or older - 8.9 years; that section (H.A. 69) had a median of 8.6 years. The median for Health Area 71.10 was 9.3 years but elsewhere adults on the average had completed from 10.0 to 10.7 years of formal schooling.

Family groups: This was definitely a family community in 1950. Among the 127,000 residents in 1950, about 3,800 lived alone or with persons not relatives and 165 were inmates of institutions. Only 372 persons lived in rooming houses or as employees in the living quarters of an institution. Most of the families were "complete" in that they included a married couple. Only 2,270 families or 6.5 percent of the total 35,080 were composed of groups of relatives which did not include a husband and wife.

Assistance and health data

Public assistance: The inexact measurement afforded by a comparison of the proportion of the borough's population living in the community in 1957 (4.4 percent) with the proportion of Brooklyn's March 1959 public assistance caseload (1.3 percent) in this community suggests that financial dependency is relatively unimportant. Of the 575 cases receiving checks on March 2, only 26 were persons or families on home relief and 87 were families on ADC. Evidently, most "cases" were individuals receiving old-age or blind assistance or aid to the disabled.

Health indices: In none of the health areas which compose Borough Park-Kensington was the infant mortality rate in 1957 as high as the Brooklyn rate of 25.2 deaths per 1,000 live births. Two health areas (69 and 70) had low rates of 10.0 and 15.5; elsewhere the rates varied from 18.6 to 24.8.

Venereal diseases also had a low incidence. The cases newly reported during 1957 per 100,000 population in 1957 ranged from 24.1 to 75.1 in contrast to the Brooklyn rate of 308.4. Tuberculosis prevalence rates, based on active cases on the register of the Department of Health on December 31 of 1956 and 1958 per 1,000 of the 1957 population, were also very low - 0.49 and 0.39 compared to the borough rates of 1.20 and 0.98 per 1,000.

Delinquency rates

The 1951 delinquency rate computed by the Youth Board, based on juvenile cases known to official agencies related to the population 6-20 years old in 1950, was 14.7 per 1,000 for Brooklyn as a whole. The 1957 and 1958 Brooklyn rates, based on the offenses in those years and the 1957 population of the appropriate ages, were 33.4 and 41.2 per 1,000. In all three years, Borough Park-Kensington rates were notably lower: The range in 1951 was from 4.4 to 9.4; the range in 1957 was from 13.9 to 23.3 and in 1958 from 13.1 to 26.0. The community rates for the later years are appreciably higher than in 1951 but well below the general borough level.

Housing

The count of dwelling units made during 1957-58 for the City Planning Department found 37,941 dwelling units, a net increase of 1,116 compared with the 1950 Census figure of 36,825. Despite the demolition of 120 units for the Prospect Expressway (H.A. 53.10) and 48 for a new school (H.A. 70) most of the units (835) were added in these Kensington areas, with another 273 added between 46th and 58th Streets (H.A. 68 and 71.10).

This is rather surprising in view of the 10 percent reduction in the population for about the same period and the fact that no public housing has been erected. Some of the 1957-58 units may not have been completed and occupied in April 1957. Other possible explanations are that the newer units are small apartments which replaced one- or two-family houses or represent conversions of such homes and that the average size of the household has decreased for this reason. The household size may also have been reduced by the marriage or departure for other reasons of the young adults, with their parents remaining in the same quarters. The average household size in 1950 was 3.4.

The land use survey indicates that, as late as 1955-56, one- and two-family houses still absorbed over two-thirds (68.7 percent) of the 614 residential acres. The detached one-family homes covered 62.4 acres and the row type 52.7, with the total being 18.8 percent of the land devoted to homes. A little over 306 acres - 49.9 percent of the total - were utilized for two-family homes. The multi-family units of the older walk-up type accounted for 147.6 acres (24 percent) and the elevator-equipped apartment houses for 44.5 acres, only 7.3 percent of the land. Since 968 of the 1,116 dwelling units added between 1950 and 1957-58 were included in the count made in 1955-56, the land use analysis by type should describe most of the new housing.

Characteristics in 1950: Obviously, some allowance must be made for modification of the housing characteristics described by the Census of 1950. But the new housing is a relatively small proportion of the total in existence. In 1950, 36,439 of the 36,825 homes were occupied; 23 percent were occupied by their owners. One- and two-family homes provided 35.6

percent of the dwelling units. The units classified as overcrowded constituted only 3 percent and those considered to be substandard only 2.2 percent of all homes in use.

Public housing: No public housing projects have been erected in this community and none is currently planned.

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES

A. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY^{1/}

Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery Schools

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 weekly or monthly basis. Only regularly scheduled programs in the 1958-1959 year are listed.

Borough Park Branch
1265 - 43 Street

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.

P.S. 103: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
5307 Fourteenth Avenue
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

^{1/} 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

P.S. 130: After-school Center
70 Ocean Parkway

P.S. 131: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
4305 Fort Hamilton Parkway
Evening center open Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

P.S. 164: Evening Community Center
Fourteenth Avenue and 42 Street
Open Monday and Wednesday evenings.

P.S. 179: After-school Center
202-230 Avenue C

P.S. 180: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
Sixteenth Avenue and 57 Street
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday and Thursday.

P.S. 192: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
4715 Eighteenth Avenue (47 and 48 Streets)
Evening center open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

J.H.S. 223: Evening Community Center,^{2/} After-school Center
4200 Sixteenth Avenue
Evening center open Monday through Thursday and Saturday.

P.S. 230: Evening Community Center,^{2/} After-school Center
1 Albemarle Road
Evening center open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

3. Golden Ring Club No. 3 (Sponsored by Council of the Golden Ring Clubs) 1377 - 42 Street (Labor Lyceum)
Recreation program for men and women of retirement age; nonsectarian; English and Yiddish are spoken. Meets Tuesday and Thursday from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
4. Ocean Parkway Jewish Center
550 Ocean Parkway
Facilities: Gymnasium, 8 club rooms, 2 auditoriums, swimming pool, library, social and lounge rooms. Recreational program consists of adult and youth clubs, scouts, dramatics, music, dance, arts and crafts, physical education, adult forums, adult education, summer day camp. Youth program is non-sectarian.
Golden Age Club: Recreation program for Jewish men and women 50 years of age and over from Flatbush and Borough Park. Program includes social activities, arts and crafts, discussion groups, music and dancing. Meets Wednesday and Thursday from 12 noon to 4:00 p.m. Closed July and August.

^{2/} In addition to usual activities, this center provides a program of informal adult education.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued5. Parks, Department of, City of New York^{3/}

Ocean Parkway

From Park Circle to Coney Island

Bridle path, bicycle path (5.5 miles)

Playground

Dahill Road and 38 Street

Two basketball, 2 handball, 3 paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts; ice and roller skating areas, softball field, playground with wading pool. Recreation leadership.

Playground

Prospect and Greenwood Avenues, Fort Hamilton Parkway
(Temporarily closed for reconstruction).

6. Rugby-East Flatbush Boys' Club

549 Church Avenue

The club house at the above address is a rented store. The Club has permission to use the Samuel Tilden High School's (in Flatbush) facilities on weekends for basketball, badminton, table tennis, volleyball, roller skating, swimming and dancing.

Members are boys 11 to 17 years of age. The weekend hours are from noon to 5:00 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays. Operates with a paid staff.

7. Young Israel of Borough Park

1363 - 50 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 years.

8. Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association of Borough Park

4912 Fourteenth Avenue

Facilities: Gymnasium, pool, game room, auditorium, 11 club rooms, outdoor handball courts, reading room, scout room, arts and crafts room, youth lounge and adult lounge.

Activities: Dramatics, arts and crafts, adult and youth clubs, vocational guidance, adult forum, adult education, swimming, gym, art classes, ceramics, music school, dancing school, scouting, summer day camping.

^{3/} In describing its facilities, the Department uses the term "playground" to indicate these types of equipment: Large and kindergarden swings, large and kindergarden 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

Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association - continued

Life Begins at Sixty Club - for men and women over 60 from the Borough Park area; English and Yiddish are spoken. Meets Wednesdays from 12:30 to 5:30 p.m., closed July and August. Program consists of games, movies and musicals, handwork, painting, dramatics, group singing, discussions, service projects. All adult activities of the "Y" are available.

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

None

Mental Health Services

None

Other ClinicsHospital^{4/}clinics

None

Clinics under other auspices

Health, Department of, City of New York

Dental clinics for children at the following schools:
P.S. 131, 4305 Fort Hamilton Parkway (between 43 and 44 Streets)
P.S. 180, 16 Avenue and 57 Street

^{4/} A complete list of public and voluntary hospitals in Brooklyn is included in the list of borough-wide services contained in the Introduction. None of these hospitals is located in this community.

B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES^{5/}

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services^{6/}

1. Police Department, City of New York: Juvenile Aid Bureau
Precinct 78 Station House
Bergen and Sixth Avenues
Serves all youth under 21 years of age and provides rehabilitative social treatment for juvenile delinquents.

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

^{5/} The list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

^{6/} 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. Junior High School 62
Cortelyou Road between E. 7 and E. 8 Streets
2. Public School 103
5307 14 Avenue
3. Public School 130
70 Ocean Parkway
4. Public School 131
4305 Ft. Hamilton Parkway
5. Public School 160
5105 Ft. Hamilton Parkway
6. Public School 164
14 Avenue and 42 Street
7. Public School 179
202-30 Avenue C
8. Public School 180
16 Avenue and 57 Street
9. Public School 192
4715 18 Avenue
10. Junior High School 223
4200 16 Avenue
11. Public School 230
1 Albemarle Road

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Roman Catholic

1. Immaculate Heart of Mary Parish School
155 E. Second Street
2. St. Rose of Lima Parish School
Boys' Department: 270 Newkirk Avenue
Girls' Department: 259 Parkville Avenue

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS - continuedJewish

1. Beth Jacob of Boro Park
1413 45 Street
2. Bialik School
500 Church Avenue
3. Hebrew Institute of Boro Park
5000-12 13 Avenue
4. Shulamith School for Girls
1353-63 50 Street
5. Yeshiva and Mesivtha Be'er Shmuel
4407 12 Avenue
6. Yeshivah Torath Emeth
1315 43 Street
7. Yeshivah Torath Emeth (Annex)
53 Street and 16 Avenue
8. Yeshivah Torath Emeth (Annex)
48 Street and 15 Avenue
9. Yesode Hatorah
4304 14 Avenue

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLESA. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHESBaptist

1. Faith Baptist Tabernacle
17 East Seventh Street
2. Prospect Park Baptist Church
400 Avenue C

Lutheran

3. Ascension United Lutheran Church
1274 - 51 Street
4. St. Mark Evangelical Lutheran Church (UL)
42 East 5 Street
5. Trinity Lutheran Church of Flatbush (MO)
18th Avenue and East Eighth Street

Methodist

6. Ocean Parkway Methodist Church
Ocean Parkway and Foster Avenue
7. Windsor Terrace Methodist Church
East Third and Vanderbilt Streets

Other

8. Bethlehem Evangelical and Reformed Church
Cortelyou Road and East Seventh Street
9. Beverly Presbyterian Church
Corner Beverly Road and East Eighth Street
10. Edgewood Reformed Church (Reformed Church in America)
53 Street and Fourteenth Avenue
11. Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist
4419 - 12 Avenue
12. Gospel Messenger Missions, Inc. (Gospel Missions)
415 East 3 Street
13. Holy Apostles Protestant Episcopal Church
622 Greenwood Avenue
14. Parkville Congregational Christian Church
Eighteenth Avenue at East Fifth Street

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

1. Holy Ghost R. C. Church
1712 - 45 Street
2. Immaculate Heart of Mary R. C. Church
2805 Ft. Hamilton Parkway
3. St. Catherine of Alexandria R. C. Church
1119 - 41 Street
4. St. Rose of Lima R. C. Church
269 Parkville Avenue

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Congregation Agudath Sholom (Orthodox)
3716-22 - 18 Avenue
2. Congregation Ahavath Achim (Orthodox)
549 East Second Street
3. Congregation Atereth Zvi
1449 - 50 Street
4. Borough Park Progressive Synagogue (Reformed)
1515 - 46 Street
5. Chevra Linath Hazedek
109 Clara Street
6. Chevra Shomre Shabath Anshei Sfard
53 Street and 13 Avenue
7. Congregation Chofetz Chaim
5413 - 18 Avenue
8. First Congregation Anshe Sfard of Borough Park (Orthodox)
4502 - 14 Avenue
9. Flatbush Jewish Center (Conservative)
500 Church Avenue
10. Hebrew Community of Boro Park
1321 - 42 Street
11. Hebrew Institute of Boro Park (Orthodox)
5000 - 13 Avenue

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES - continued

12. Kesser Israel Talmud Torah (Orthodox)
1769 - 56 Street
13. Congregation Machzike Talmud Torah
4622 - 14 Avenue
14. Congregation Mergas Chasidei Amsheno
1475 - 53 Street
15. Ocean Parkway Jewish Center (Conservative)
550 Ocean Parkway
16. Congregation Ohel Avraham Mishkan Joseph (Orthodox)
4907 - 18 Avenue
17. Congregation Shomrei Emunah (Orthodox)
5202 - 14 Avenue
18. Congregation Shomrei Shabbos Anshei Novograd
1420 - 50 Street
19. Sons of Judah, Congregation and Hebrew School (Orthodox)
5311 Sixteenth Avenue
20. Temple Beth-El of Boro Park
4802 - 15 Avenue
21. Temple Emanuel of Boro Park (Conservative)
4904 - 14 Avenue
22. Young Israel Synagogue of Boro Park (Orthodox)
1349 - 50 Street
23. Congregation of Zackary and Moses Family Circle (Orthodox)
5407 - 15 Avenue

BENSONHURST

SECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY

Boundaries and land use

This residential community developed rapidly during the building boom of the 1920's in common with the other southwest Brooklyn neighborhoods. Half or more than half of the housing was constructed after 1920. As defined in this report, Bensonhurst is one of the larger Brooklyn communities in land area as well as in population. It includes these seven health areas: 71.20, 81.10, 81.20, 82, 83, 84 and 85.21.

The irregular boundary which divides Bensonhurst from Borough Park-Kensington on the northeast runs from New Utrecht Avenue across 58th Street, then 55th Street and then along Nineteenth and Eighteenth Avenues, Ocean Parkway and Avenue H to Coney Island Avenue. The latter forms the eastern boundary to Avenue N; the line then follows Avenue P westward to Bay Parkway, where it turns south on Twenty-third Avenue to Cropsey Avenue and then follows Twenty-fourth Avenue to Gravesend Bay, the southwest border. The line of separation from Bay Ridge runs along Bay 8th Street and then Fourteenth and New Utrecht Avenues to 58th Street.

This community was named "Bensonhurst" in this report because so large a portion of the area is the section to which that title is commonly attributed.^{1/} The name "Bensonhurst" was applied originally to a real estate development of a "model community" on the site of the Charles Benson farm between Twentieth and Twenty-first Avenues. In the 1890's and earlier, much of this area was within the township of New Utrecht but the easterly portion was in the township of Gravesend.

The old village of New Utrecht centered about the junction of New Utrecht and Eighteenth Avenues. Cornelis van Werckhoven, a member of the Dutch West India Company, settled Dutch colonists on the land in 1652 to forestall the English who were claiming Dutch possessions on Long Island. He named the village for his home town, Utrecht, Holland. The New Utrecht Reformed Church at Eighteenth Avenue and 83rd Street was founded in 1677. The present building was erected in 1828 with stone from the earlier church, built about 1700. The Van Pelt Manor House at Eighteenth Avenue and 82nd Street dates from 1686 though the stone part is believed to have been part of an earlier structure. This house, now used by the Parks Department, was headquarters during the Revolution for Lord Howe at certain times and for General Washington at others. Along the shore below Cropsey Avenue is the district formerly known as Bath Beach, a fashionable summer resort during the nineteenth century. The section below or southwest of Washington Cemetery has sometimes been known as Mapleton.

^{1/} The Ballou study of 1942 (Brooklyn Neighborhoods) and the recent study by the Protestant Council (Four Communities in Southwest Brooklyn) both called H. A. 81.20, 82, 83, 84 and 85.21 Bensonhurst. Ballou also included parts of H.A. 78.20, 79, 80.10, 80.20, 81.10 and 85.10. The Protestant Council also included three health areas - 79.20, 80.10 and 80.20 - assigned to Bay Ridge in this report.

With a gross land area of 2,515 acres, Bensonhurst ranks fifth among the communities in this respect, outranked only by the large, currently growing Midwood-Flatlands section and by East New York, Flatbush-East Flatbush, and Bay Ridge. About 975 acres were taken up by parkways and local streets at the time of the land use survey in 1955-56. This left 1,540 acres for all other community purposes.

Land use: At the time of the survey, almost 98 acres, or 6.3 percent of the net acreage - 1,540 - were vacant. Bensonhurst and Gravesend Parks, the park land along the Shore Parkway and Ocean Parkway and outdoor recreation facilities account for 136 acres - 8.8 percent of the community space. Washington Cemetery, which extends from Nineteenth Avenue to Ocean Parkway near the junction of Bay Parkway and McDonald Avenue, is responsible for a substantial part of the 95 acres (6.2 percent of the net acreage) devoted to this and other public and voluntary facilities, such as the police and fire stations, churches, synagogues, schools, libraries, five voluntary institutions for the aged, eight proprietary nursing homes, etc.

Transportation facilities, chiefly a small section of the Bay Ridge Division of the Long Island Railroad, accounted for 21 acres, 1.4 percent of the net space. All commercial and industrial enterprises absorbed about 94 acres or 6.1 percent of the total. Retail shops and other commercial activities took up 30 acres or 32 percent of the 94, while automobile storage and services took 26 percent, warehouses, 6.5 percent and industrial operations, 35 percent. But the outstanding form of land use was the space - 1,097 acres - occupied by the homes, 71.2 percent of the entire acreage used for purposes other than traffic. Only two communities contained more acres devoted to residential purposes in 1955-56: Flatbush-East Flatbush and Midwood-Flatlands.

Population density: Since nearly three-fourths of the residential acreage was covered by one- or two-family houses in 1955-56, the population density is not particularly high when based on the 1957 population. The average number of persons per residential acre - 161.7 - ranks this community as fourteenth among the twenty Brooklyn communities by a narrow margin. Coney Island which ranked fifteenth had a density of 161.5 persons per acre. East New York which ranks thirteenth had a density of 181.8 persons per residential acre.

Population size

Despite the relatively low density, Bensonhurst's extensive residential acreage provided homes for 177,350 persons in April 1957, or 6.8 percent of Brooklyn's residents. It ranked third in population size in both 1950 and 1957, with only the densely-settled Bedford-Stuyvesant and the large land area called Flatbush-East Flatbush having more residents.

The history of this community illustrates the movement of population in recent decades from the northern and downtown communities which were the first to be thickly settled to the southwest and southeastern sections.

In 1930, Bensonhurst ranked sixth in population size and Williamsburg, third. By 1940, Bensonhurst had risen to fourth and Williamsburg had dropped to fifth place. By 1950, the exchange had been completed with Bensonhurst in third place and Williamsburg in sixth.

The population growth in this community was the product of the wave of home construction in southwest Brooklyn during the 1920's. Bensonhurst had attained a population of 170,785 by 1930 but the decade of the depression added some 14,570 residents, an increase of 8.5 percent to a 1940 total of 185,356. The rate of growth slackened in the 1940's, with a rise of only 8,400 persons or 4.5 percent to 193,773 in 1950. But the cumulative rise from 1930 to 1950 of 22,988, or 13.5 percent, was partially erased by the general downward movement in Brooklyn between 1950 and 1957. The net loss to Bensonhurst was 16,423 residents - 8.5 percent - with the result that the 1957 population was only 3.8 percent above the 1930 level.

Cultural groups

In common with its contiguous areas in this southwestern section of Brooklyn, Bensonhurst has been and continues to be predominantly populated by white persons of native or European birth - with families of Italian background and Jewish families of Eastern European origin the major groups.

1950 Census: As shown by the next tabulation, more than 99 percent of the 194,000 persons resident in Bensonhurst in 1950 were white, with 70 percent natives born on the continent and 29 percent of foreign birth. The 1,100 Puerto Ricans, Negroes, Asiatics, and American Indians, together constituted only six-tenths of one percent of the population. Some of the 700-odd Negroes lived in every section but 468 were in the neighborhood near Gravesend Bay (H.A. 82 and 84), with another 141 in Health Area 71.20 between Coney Island Avenue and Dahill Road. The few residents of Puerto Rican origin were scattered throughout all areas, the greatest "concentration" being the 70 in Health Area 83, where 47 lived in three adjacent census tracts extending from 62nd to 71st Streets, between Bay Parkway and Nineteenth Avenue.

Population of Bensonhurst, by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	193,773	100.0
Continental native white	136,364	70.4
Foreign-born white	56,285	29.0
Puerto Rican	221	0.1
Negro	751	0.4
Other nonwhite races	152	0.1

Bensonhurst ranked third among the communities on the score of having a high proportion of foreign-born whites among the residents in 1950. Coney Island and Brownsville, where a third or nearly a third of the residents were in this category, were first and second. Italy was the country of birth of over 21,000 or 37.4 percent of the foreign born. But Russia had contributed 24.4, Poland 11.9, and Austria 7.5 percent, with Hungary and Rumania, together, adding another 4 percent; thus almost 48 percent of the total were from Eastern Europe.

The special tabulation of mortality data reveals that many of the Eastern Europeans were of the Jewish faith. The analysis of death certificates by cemetery of burial, issued during 1954 for white adults 25 years old or older, suggests that 53 percent of the white population was Jewish.

1957 Census: The Special Census of 1957 reveals a decrease since 1950 in the number of Negroes living in Bensonhurst and a very small rise in the other nonwhite groups. The principal change was a loss of over 16,000 white (non-Puerto Rican) residents.

<u>Population of Bensonhurst, by color: 1957</u>		
<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	<u>177,350</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White	176,610	99.6
Negro	564	0.3
Other nonwhite races	176	0.1

There is no indication in the school and birth data of any significant increase in the residents of Puerto Rican birth or parentage by 1957; by the method used in this report the estimate is about 350. The inclusion of the Puerto Ricans as a separate group makes almost no change in the distribution given in the preceding tabulation: The Puerto Ricans constitute not quite 0.2 percent, the Negroes 0.3 and other nonwhites, 0.1 percent, with "whites" still forming 99.4 percent of the total.

Birth statistics: During 1952, 99.1 percent of the 3,654 children born to parents living in this community were white; the 21 nonwhite and 12 Puerto Rican children born constituted 0.6 and 0.3 percent respectively. The 3,489 children born in 1957 included 31 nonwhite and 20 Puerto Rican children, or 0.9 and 0.6 percent of the total. The 1958 births - 3,312 - included 19 nonwhite and 17 Puerto Rican children, 0.6 and 0.5 percent of the total.

School data: Although the 15 public schools located in Bensonhurst are divided between two school districts, the other communities with schools in these districts are also predominantly white. The interchange of children among the schools in the several communities, therefore, should not affect the ethnic composition of the enrolment. In September 1957, the schools within Bensonhurst had a total of 17,699 children registered, including 99

Negro and 47 Puerto Rican children, 0.6 and 0.3 percent of the total. The October 1958 enrolment of 17,463 included 94 Negro and 67 Puerto Rican children.

Only four parochial schools are actually located within the boundaries - two Catholic and two Jewish schools - but it is probable that some Jewish children attend the nine Jewish schools in the adjacent Borough Park area. The two Catholic parish schools had 2,783 children on the register in October 1958 but the school census in June 1959 found only one Puerto Rican child among them. About 1,280 children were registered in October 1958 at the two Jewish schools. Thus, about 18.9 percent of the 21,526 children attending public and parochial schools located within Bensonhurst were in the Catholic and Jewish schools.

Age groups

The Bensonhurst population is somewhat "younger" than the adjacent communities of Borough Park-Kensington and Bay Ridge but not markedly so. In 1957 the child and youth population formed 28.8 percent of the total, in comparison with 28.7 percent in Borough Park-Kensington and 27.5 percent in Bay Ridge and 31 percent for the borough as a whole. As the next tabulation shows, in comparison with 1950 the number of pre-school children decreased sharply by 15.4 percent and the teen-age group less sharply (5.2 percent) but the percentage change in both instances exceeded the borough-wide decreases of 4.6 and 2.0. In contrast to the rise of 12.5 percent in the 6-13 year group for the entire borough, this age category showed a small reduction in Bensonhurst.

Population of Bensonhurst, 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	193,773	100.0	177,350	100.0	- 8.5
Under 6 years	19,796	10.2	16,738	9.4	-15.4
6-13 years	21,072	10.9	20,723	11.7	- 1.7
14-19 years	14,446	7.4	13,692	7.7	- 5.2
20-24 years	15,331	7.9	10,935	6.2	-28.7
25-29 years	16,266	8.4	12,915	7.3	-20.6
30-44 years	48,448	25.0	39,954	22.5	-17.5
45-64 years	45,461	23.5	45,679	25.8	0.5
65 years and over	12,953	6.7	16,714	9.4	29.0

In 1957, the residents in their twenties and from 30 through 44 years of age constituted about the same proportion of this community's population as they do in the Brooklyn total but the decreases from 1950 to 1957 exceeded the borough-wide decreases. The changes suggest that the out-migration since 1950 from this community was among the young unmarried adults and the younger families with young children.

The aging of the area's residents is indicated by a small increase in the number 45-64 years old and in their proportion of the total, as well as by the notable rise in the number of those 65 years old or older (29 percent) which brought the "aged" proportion of the total to 9.4 percent of the population. For comparison, the middle-aged constituted 24.1 percent and the aged 8.9 percent of Brooklyn's 1957 total.

Sex distribution: The ratio of males to females in Bensonhurst was slightly higher than it was for Brooklyn in 1957; this was also true in 1950. In 1957, the male ratio exceeded the borough ratio in five age groups - the 6-13 year-olds, the 14-19 year-olds, the 25-29 year-olds, the 45-64 year-olds, and the aged - but the difference was marked only for the 25-29 and 65 years and over categories.

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

<u>Age group</u>	<u>1950 Census</u>			<u>1957 Census</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Males per 100 females</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Males per 100 females</u>
All ages	95,091	98,682	96.4	86,404	90,946	95.0
Under 6 years	10,143	9,653	105.1	8,513	8,225	103.5
6-13 years	10,795	10,277	105.0	10,580	10,143	104.3
14-19 years	7,154	7,292	98.1	6,893	6,799	101.4
20-24 years	7,442	7,889	94.3	5,057	5,878	86.0
25-29 years	7,820	8,446	92.6	6,445	6,470	99.6
30-44 years	22,575	25,873	87.3	18,619	21,335	87.3
45-64 years	22,794	22,667	100.6	22,218	23,461	94.7
65 years and over	6,368	6,585	96.7	8,079	8,635	93.6

Other population characteristics: 1950

In Bensonhurst, as in Borough Park-Kensington, it seems probable that the residents who have left since 1950 have been the younger single adults and families. This may well mean the loss of persons with more formal schooling and future, if not present, greater earning power. On the other hand, with a larger proportion of the population in the middle-aged group, which normally is the period of peak earnings, the family income level may be higher in 1957 than it was in 1950. The salient characteristics of the 1950 population summarized in subsequent paragraphs may be useful as a background for estimating possible changes.

Economic status: In 1949 the family income level in Bensonhurst was above the general Brooklyn level which is indicated by a median of \$3,447. The median income in the seven health areas in Bensonhurst ranged from a low of \$3,491 in Health Area 81.20 to a high of \$4,328 in Health Area 71.20 which is adjacent to Midwood-Flatlands. Four health areas (81.10, 82, 83, 85.21) had median family incomes varying from \$3,576 to \$3,954, while the median was \$4,049 in the Health Area 84.

Persons 14 years old or older not living in family groups, on the other hand, had relatively low incomes; in the four areas where medians could be computed the range was from \$880 to \$1,094, all below the Brooklyn median of \$1,280.

Educational level: In the section from Fourteenth to Eighteenth Avenues from 58th Street to Gravesend Bay, the level of formal schooling of the white adults (25 years old or older) was below the borough level expressed as a median of 8.9 years. The medians in these health areas (81.10, 81.20 and 82) were 8.7 and 8.6 years. Elsewhere, the range was from 9.0 to 10.9 years or above the borough-wide level.

Family groups: Few of the 1950 residents were not members of family groups - a couple of hundred were inmates of institutions and 4,235 lived alone or with persons other than relatives. An unusually large proportion (97 percent) of the 53,165 families included a married couple - 51,600. All but 495 of the non-institutional population of over 193,000 lived in ordinary, housekeeping apartments or private houses.

Assistance and health data

Public assistance: On March 2, 1959, the Department of Welfare issued assistance checks to 1,399 cases living in Bensonhurst. This number was about 3 percent of all Brooklyn cases. Only 62 of the cases were families or one-person cases on home relief and only 108 were families receiving aid to dependent children. The other 1,200-odd presumably were one-person cases on the old-age or blind assistance programs or in receipt of aid to the disabled. Even the far from precise comparison with the fact that this large community contained 6.8 percent of Brooklyn's 1957 population is sufficient to indicate that financial dependency is not a serious problem.

Health indices: None of the health areas in Bensonhurst had an infant mortality rate as high as the borough's rate of 25.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 1957. The rate was only 8.4 in Health Area 81.10 but in the other six areas varied from 13.7 to 19.7 per 1,000 births.

The venereal disease rates, based on cases newly reported during 1957 and the 1957 population, ranged from 45.2 to 70.5 per 100,000, far below the Brooklyn rate of 308.4. The prevalence of tuberculosis was extremely low. The 45 active cases on the register of the Department of Health on December 31, 1956 and the 42 active cases registered on December 31, 1958 produce rates of 0.25 and 0.24 per 1,000 of the 1957 population; this compares with the Brooklyn rates of 1.20 and 0.98 per 1,000 for these two periods.

Delinquency rates

Juvenile delinquency has risen in Bensonhurst since 1951 but in relation to the high delinquency areas the rates are low and they are also well below the borough-wide rates. Brooklyn as a whole had a 1951 rate of 14.7 children and youth known to official agencies per 1,000 of the 1950 population 6-20 years of age. In 1957 and 1958, the Brooklyn rates per 1,000 of the 1957 children and youth were 33.4 and 41.2.

In Bensonhurst, the delinquency rates in 1951 ranged from 3.8 to 8.0 per 1,000. In 1957 the low rate was 10.9 (H.A. 84) and the high rate was 22.8 (H.A. 81.20) but four of the seven areas had rates only a little higher than the lowest. In 1958, the variation was from 9.0 to 29.4, with all rates except the highest being under 20 per 1,000 of the appropriate age group in the population.

Housing

Apparently considerable residential construction and/or conversion has gone on in Bensonhurst since 1950, despite the 8.5 percent decrease in population by 1957. According to the annual count of dwelling units made for the City Planning Department in 1955-56 and subsequent years, the number of homes had risen from the 1950 Census count of 54,703 to 55,919 by 1955-56, an increase of 1,216 units. The count two years later - 1957-58 - was 57,131, a further increase of 1,212.

The local annual count of dwelling units by definition may include housing not ready for occupancy at the time of the Special Census of 1957; it is also probable that, in common with the general trend, the new units are relatively small apartments. The homes added since 1950 are found mostly in Health Areas 71.20 on the Coney Island Avenue border of Midwood-Flatlands, in Health Areas 82 and 84, the geographically larger and less developed sections running inland from Gravesend Bay; 2,235 of the 2,428 dwelling units added were in these sections. Between 1950 and 1957, these three areas lost almost 5,100 residents but this was less than a third of the total decrease in Bensonhurst of over 16,400.

The land use survey of 1955-56 indicates that most of the residential space was devoted to the one- or the two-family house. These data on acres, of course, cannot be compared directly with the 1950 Census of Housing data which are in terms of dwelling units. One-family homes, with the land covered about equally divided between the attached and row type, occupied about one-third and two-family houses accounted for 40 percent, that is, a combined total of 74 percent of the residential acres in 1955-56. Multi-family dwellings covered only 26 percent - 282 acres - and only 48 of these acres were filled by the larger, elevator-equipped apartment houses.

Characteristics in 1950: It seems probable that the findings in 1950 continue to be reasonably descriptive of the bulk of the housing in current use, although allowance should be made for deterioration on the one hand and, on the other, the possibility that some new housing may well have replaced some of the less desirable older homes.

In 1950 the Census reported that 54,226 of the 54,703 dwelling units were occupied. Home ownership was fairly high; owners lived in 29 percent of the units. Some 22,493 homes, or slightly more than 41 percent of the total, were in one- or two-family houses. By the standard that overcrowding is found when the number of persons per room is more than 1.5, about 3.6 percent of the homes were overcrowded in 1950. The 914 homes in

Bensonhurst classified as substandard, i.e., in dilapidated condition and/or with inadequate toilet facilities, represented only 1.7 percent of all units. Only two communities among the twenty had a smaller proportion of their housing so classified - Flatbush-East Flatbush and Midwood-Flatlands.

Public housing: No public housing has been constructed in this community and no plans for future projects have been announced.

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES

A. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY^{1/}

Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery Schools

Social agencies

1. Jewish Community House of Bensonhurst, Nursery School
7802 Bay Parkway

Other auspices

2. Peter Pan School, Inc.
1226 Ocean Parkway
Preschool children
3. St. Finbar Day Nursery School
Operated by St. Finbar R. C. Church
1831 Bath Avenue
Preschool children

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 weekly or monthly basis. Only regularly scheduled programs in the 1958-1959 year are listed.

Mapleton Branch

Seventeenth Avenue and 60 Street

Book discussion group twice monthly November to April;
Picture Book Hour for children, weekly, November through May; Story Hour for children - generally once a month.

New Utrecht Branch

1743 - 86 Street

Story Hour for children - generally once a month.

Ulmer Park Branch

2162 Bath Avenue

^{1/} 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. 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.

New Utrecht High School: Evening Community Center^{2/}
79 Street and 16 Avenue
Open six evenings a week (except Friday); swimming available.

J.H.S. 96: Evening Community Center,^{2/} After-school Center
Avenue P between 11 and 12 Streets
Evening center open Tuesday through Friday.

P.S. 99: Evening Community Center,^{2/} After-school Center^{3/}
1120 East Tenth Street (at Avenue K)
Evening center open Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

P.S. 121: After-school Center
20 Avenue between 53 and 54 Streets

P.S. and J.H.S. 128: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
8310 - 21 Avenue
Evening center open Monday, Tuesday and Thursday.

P.S. 163: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
1664 Benson Avenue (at 17 Avenue)
Evening center open Tuesday and Thursday.

^{2/} In addition to usual activities, this center provides a program of informal adult education.

^{3/} Self-sustaining afternoon program.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

P.S. 186: After-school Center
7601 - 19 Avenue (at 76 Street)

P.S. 200: Evening Community Center, After-school Center^{4/}
1940 Benson Avenue
Evening center open Tuesday through Friday.

P.S. 204: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
8101 - 15 Avenue (at 81 Street)
Evening center open Monday through Friday.

P.S. 205: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
6701 - 20 Avenue (at 67 Street)
Evening center open Monday through Saturday.

P.S. 226: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
6006 - 23 Avenue (between 60 and 61 Streets)
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

J.H.S. 227: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
6500 - 16 Avenue (at 65 Street)
Evening center open Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday
and Saturday.

3. Jewish Community House of Bensonhurst
7802 Bay Parkway

Facilities: Gymnasium, auditorium, library, game room,
10 club rooms, outdoor playground, roof garden, roof play-
ground, swimming pool. Activities: Youth and adult clubs,
arts and crafts, drama workshop, children's theatre, adult
education and forums, physical education, dancing school,
publication, music, summer day camp.

Senior Citizens' Program - for men and women 60 and over
from Bensonhurst section, mostly Jewish. Meets Monday
through Thursday from 9:45 a.m. to 3:45 p.m. and Tuesday
evening from 7:30 to 10:30 p.m. Closed July and August.
Activities include open house, parties, movies, musicales,
speakers, games, folk and social dancing, singing, dramatics,
trips, friendly visiting to ill members.

^{4/} Jointly operated with Department of Parks.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued4. Parks, Department of, City of New York^{5/}

Bensonhurst Park Playground

Cropsey Avenue to Gravesend Bay between 21 Avenue and Bay Parkway
Football and 3 softball fields, 8 tennis courts; 2 basketball,
4 handball, 2 paddle tennis, 2 boccie and shuffleboard courts;
ice skating areas, playground with wading pool. Bicycling
from Bay Parkway along Shore Parkway to 69 Street in Bay Ridge.
Recreation leadership.

Gravesend Park Playground

18 Avenue between 56 and 57 Streets

Two softball fields, 9 tennis courts; ice skating, roller
skating and roller hockey areas; paddle tennis and 4 handball
courts; playground with wading pool. Recreation leadership.

Colonel David Marcus Memorial Playground

East Fourth Street to Ocean Parkway, north of Avenue P.

Roller hockey, roller skating and ice skating areas; 2 basket-
ball, 5 handball, 2 paddle tennis, volleyball, horseshoe
pitching and shuffleboard courts; softball field, 4 playgrounds
(one lighted), wading pool. Recreation leadership.

Playground

New Utrecht Avenue to 16 Avenue between 70 and 71 Streets.

Field house with playrooms, playground with wading pool;
basketball, volleyball, 3 handball, 2 paddle tennis and
shuffleboard courts; table tennis, ice skating area.

Recreation leadership.

Playground and Bealin Square

West 12 Street, Bay Parkway and Avenue P

Field house with playrooms, playground with wading pool;
2 basketball and 2 volleyball courts; table tennis, ice skating
area. Recreation leadership.

Playground

18 Avenue between 82 and 83 Streets

Paddle tennis court, playground.

Playground adjacent to P.S. 200

Bath Avenue between Bay 22 and 23 Streets

Operated jointly with Board of Education. Handball and
basketball courts, playground. Recreation leadership.

^{5/} 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.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Playground

17 Avenue and Shore Road Extension

Softball field; 2 basketball, 4 handball, 5 paddle tennis and horseshoe pitching courts; playground. Recreation leadership.

5. Young Israel of Bensonhurst and Bath Beach
48 Bay 28 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 years.
6. Young Israel of Flatbush
1012 Avenue I
See above for description of activities.
7. Young Israel of Mapleton Park
1396 West Sixth Street
See above for description of 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, 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
8658 - 16 Avenue

Mental Health Services

None

Other ClinicsHospital^{6/}clinics

None

^{6/} A complete list of public and voluntary hospitals in Brooklyn is included in the list of borough-wide services contained in the Introduction. None of these hospitals is located in this community.

Other Clinics - continuedClinics under other auspices

Health, Department of, City of New York

Dental clinics for children at the following schools:

P.S. 112, 15 Avenue and 71 Street

P.S. 186, 7601 - 19 Avenue

P.S. 200, 1940 Benson Avenue

P.S. 205, 6701 - 20 Avenue

B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES^{7/}Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services^{8/}

1. Police Department, City of New York: Juvenile Aid Bureau
Precinct 78 Station House
Bergen and Sixth Avenues
Serves all youth under 21 years of age and provides rehabilitative social treatment for juvenile delinquents.
2. Welfare, Department of, City of New York
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.

^{7/} The list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

^{8/} 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 48
6015 18 Avenue
2. Junior High School 96
Avenue P between W. 11 and W. 12 Streets
3. Public School 99
1120 E. 10 Street
4. Public School 112
15 Avenue and 71 Street
5. Public School 121
20 Avenue, 53 to 54 Streets
6. Public School and Junior High School 128
8310 21 Avenue
7. Public School 163
1664 Benson Avenue
8. Public School 186
7601 19 Avenue
9. Public School 200
1940 Benson Avenue
10. Public School 204
8101 15 Avenue
11. Public School 205
6701 20 Avenue
12. Public School 226
6006 23 Avenue
13. Junior High School 227
6500 16 Avenue
14. Public School 229
1400 Benson Avenue
15. Public School 247
21 Avenue from 70 to 71 Street

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Roman Catholic

1. Our Lady of Guadalupe Parish School
1528 73 Street
2. St. Athanasius Parish School
2201 62 Street

Jewish

1. Yeshivah Ohel Moshe
7914 Bay Parkway
2. Yeshivah of Flatbush
919 E. 10 Street

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLESA. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHESBaptist

1. Bethlehem Baptist Church
177 Bay 17 Street
2. Mount Zion Baptist Church
1807 Bath Avenue

Protestant Episcopal

3. Holy Spirit Protestant Episcopal Church
Bay Parkway and 82 Street
4. St. John the Baptist Protestant Episcopal Church
Ocean Parkway and Webster Avenue

Other

5. Mapleton Park Congregational Church
1822 - 65 Street
6. New Utrecht Reformed Church (Reformed Church in America)
18 Avenue and 83 Street
7. St. James-Bensonhurst Methodist Church
2021 - 84 Street
8. St. John of New Utrecht United Lutheran Church (English and German)
84 Street near 16 Avenue

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

1. Our Lady of Guadalupe R. C. Church
7201 15 Avenue
2. St. Athanasius R. C. Church
2154 - 61 Street
3. St. Finbar R. C. Church
138 Bay 20 Street

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Ahi Ezer Congregation (Orthodox)
2165 - 71 Street
2. Avenue N Jewish Center (Orthodox)
321 Avenue N
3. Bay Parkway Jewish Center (Conservative)
6420 Bay Parkway
4. Beth Sholom-People's Temple (Reformed)
Bay Parkway and Benson Avenue
5. Bnai Isaac of Mapleton Park (Orthodox)
48-54 Avenue O
6. Chevra Tifereth Israel of Bensonhurst (Orthodox)
1835 Bay Ridge Parkway
7. Jewish Community Center of Bensonhurst (Orthodox)
23 Avenue and 63 Street
8. Mapleton Park Hebrew Association (Conservative)
2022 - 66 Street
9. Progressive Synagogue (Reformed)
1395 Ocean Parkway
10. Congregation Sons of Israel (Orthodox)
2115 Benson Avenue
11. Congregation Tifereth Israel Anshei Bensonhurst (Orthodox)
1835 - 75 Street
12. Tifereth Israel of Mapleton Park (Orthodox)
2025 - 64 Street
13. Congregation Tifereth Torah of Bensonhurst (Orthodox)
23 Avenue and 83 Street
14. Yeshivah of Bensonhurst, Inc. (Orthodox)
2025 - 79 Street
15. Yeshivah of Flatbush (Orthodox)
919 East 10 Street
16. Congregation and Yeshiva Yeshurin (Orthodox)
1454 Ocean Parkway

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES - continued

17. Young Israel of Bensonhurst and Bath Beach (Orthodox)
48 Bay 28 Street
18. Young Israel of Flatbush (Orthodox)
1012 Avenue I
19. Young Israel of Mapleton Park (Orthodox)
1396 West Sixth Street

GRAVESEND

SECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY

Boundaries and land use

The township of Gravesend, one of the group which merged to form the City of Brooklyn, included not only the smaller area described here as "Gravesend" but also part of the area called Bensonhurst and the entire communities called Coney Island and Sheepshead Bay in this report. Lady Deborah Moody, an Englishwoman seeking religious freedom for herself and a small group of colonists from New England, settled in 1643 on a site at the junction of McDonald Avenue and Gravesend Neck Road, now bounded by Village Road North, Village Road South, Village Road East and Van Sicklen Street. This square was the heart of the old village of Gravesend. The old Hicks-Platt home, a Dutch stone house believed to date from 1643, is reported to have been built on the Moody farm and Lady Deborah is buried in the small cemetery opposite the house on the southwest corner of the square.

As defined in this report, Gravesend is the area south of Bensonhurst, extending from Avenue P on the north to the water front on Gravesend Bay and to Shore Parkway, the border with Coney Island on the south. Coney Island Avenue, the eastern boundary, separates Gravesend from Midwood-Flatlands and Sheepshead Bay. The western boundary line dividing Gravesend from Bensonhurst's more southerly section starts at the junction of Avenue P and Bay Parkway, moves east on 78th Street to Twenty-third Avenue, follows that Avenue to Cropsey Avenue and then Twenty-fourth Avenue to Gravesend Bay. The health areas included are 85.10, 85.22, 86.10 and 86.20. Health Areas 86.10 and 86.20 are generally recognized as Gravesend but no exact line can be drawn to differentiate Gravesend from Bensonhurst on the west or to the north.

In land area, Gravesend's 2,122 gross acres make it smaller than Park Slope by 50 acres and larger than Williamsburg by 100 acres, and rank it tenth by this small margin. The local streets and the major highways such as Shore Parkway, Ocean Parkway, Coney Island Avenue and part of the historic Kings Highway utilized 759 of the gross area in 1955-57, leaving 1,363 acres for all community purposes other than traffic.

Land use: Evidence that this area is not yet highly developed is found in the fact that, in 1955-56, 312 acres or almost 23 percent of the land was vacant. The large Coney Island Creek Boat Basin and Recreation Area (134 acres), the small Dreier-Offerman Park and other park lands and outdoor recreation facilities absorbed nearly 177 acres, or 13 percent, while other public and private facilities - police and fire stations, churches, synagogues, schools, libraries, hospitals, etc. - took not quite 45 acres, or 3.3 percent of the area available.

Transportation facilities - the Coney Island Yards of the City Transit Authority which include repair and inspection shops and a storage area (Avenue X to Shore Parkway between Shell Road and West 11th Street) - occupy about 98 acres, 7.2 percent, and commercial and industrial enterprises, about 70 acres, 5.1 percent of the total. Retail shops, offices, and other commercial activities accounted for almost 37 percent of the 70 acres, automobile storage and services for 28 percent, warehouses for 3 percent, and industrial plants for 32 percent - with heavy industries taking 24 percent and light industries only 8; nearly 16 of the 22 industrial acres were in Health Area 86.20 - the large southern section bordering on Gravesend Bay and adjoining Coney Island.

Almost half the community space was devoted to homes in 1955-56 - 662 acres or 48.6 percent. At that time, one- and two-family houses occupied 78.8 percent of these residential acres, although modern apartment houses were to be found in certain sections as early as 1940 and possibly earlier. One large private project (1,860 units) was completed in 1950; a cooperative of 288 units was completed in 1953. Marlboro Houses, a public project, was under construction in December 1955; presumably these units were counted in the 1955-56 inventory.

Population density: On the basis of the acreage determined by the 1955-56 land use inventory and the 1957 population, the population density was rather low - 154.4 persons per residential acre. Gravesend thus ranks seventeenth in this respect, only slightly less populous than Bay Ridge where there were 158 persons per residential acre in 1957.

Population size

In 1957, Gravesend had 102,294 residents or 3.9 percent of the borough's population and held the rank of thirteenth among the twenty communities in population size. The population had remained static at the 1950 level, when Gravesend ranked fourteenth and Sunset Park-Gowanus, thirteenth. By virtue of the reduction of the latter's population these communities exchanged places in 1957. In 1930 and 1940, Gravesend was fifteenth in population size.

This community apparently shared the housing development of the 1920's with the other southwestern areas of Brooklyn. By 1930, it had 86,378 inhabitants. For the next twenty years the growth was moderate but steady. An increase of 10.6 percent during the thirties brought the 1940 population to 95,550; this was followed by another increase (7.1 percent) to 102,361 in 1950, a cumulative growth of nearly 16,000 persons, or 18.5 percent. But, unless the Census of 1957 underenumerated the population, and in this type of neighborhood any considerable underenumeration is unlikely, the growth ceased, at least temporarily, after 1950.

The number of residents in three health areas - 85.10, 85.22 and 86.10 - decreased from 74,062 in 1950 to 67,899 in 1957, a difference of 6,163. But Health Area 86.20, the large section on the Bay, gained 6,096 residents despite the closing of the temporary veterans project - Ulmer Park - in February 1954; this project, opened in 1946, had had a population

of 1,100. This neighborhood contained about 246 vacant acres in 1955-56 and had room for further housing developments. Several large-scale apartment houses are known to have been erected in this section since 1950. The public project, Marlboro Houses, located in this health area was occupied by only 276 families when the 1957 Census was taken. When completed in January 1958, the project had 1,765 apartments and an estimated population of over 6,700. It seems probable that Gravesend's current population exceeds the 1957 level.

Cultural groups

1950 Census: Gravesend, like the other communities in the southwestern section of Brooklyn, is peopled almost entirely by whites of native or European background. In 1950, the Puerto Rican, Negro and the minor nonwhite races formed only six-tenths of one percent of the total.

Population of Gravesend, by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	102,361	100.0
Continental native white	73,887	72.2
Foreign-born white	27,859	27.2
Puerto Rican	254	0.2
Negro	283	0.3
Other nonwhite races	78	0.1

This is one of the eight Brooklyn communities in which the foreign-born whites constituted more than one-fourth of the 1950 population. Persons of Italian birth, who accounted for 53 percent of the foreign born, are quite heavily concentrated in the southern and southwestern areas where, thirty years ago, small truck farms flourished. If the second and third generations of their families have remained in the community, the Italian-American cultural influence presumably is strong.

In the more northerly areas, the foreign born from Eastern Europe were especially predominant in 1950 although this group was found in all sectors. Russia accounted for 18.5 and Poland for 7.9 percent of Gravesend's foreign born, with Austria, Hungary and Rumania adding 8.8 percent - a total of 35.2 percent. No other country contributed as many as 2 percent of the total. In view of the synagogues in the area and the mortality data, it is apparent that many of the residents were and are Jewish. The analysis of death certificates issued during 1954 for white adults (25 years old and over) who had lived in these health areas showed that 42 percent were buried in Jewish cemeteries.

1957 Census: The nonwhite population in 1957 was smaller than in 1950. Some part of the loss may be attributed to the closing of Ulmer Park,

the post-war, City-aided housing for veterans. The birth statistics suggest that Marlboro Houses which had relatively few families in residence at the time of the Census had brought a few more nonwhite and Puerto Rican families into the community by 1958 when it was fully occupied.

<u>Population of Gravesend, by color: 1957</u>		
<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	102,294	100.0
White	102,054	99.8
Negro	155	0.2
Other nonwhite races	85	0.1

By the method used to estimate the Puerto Rican population in 1957, the maximum number in this community would be 350. If it be assumed that all were classified as white, the estimated cultural distribution shown above would be modified to a slight degree as follows: White - 99.4 percent; Puerto Rican - 0.3 percent; Negro - 0.2 percent; and other nonwhite - 0.1 percent.

Despite the few Puerto Rican and nonwhite residents, some religious-cultural diversity exists. The Italian background of many residents may be reflected in the 4 Roman Catholic churches and the Pentecostal church with an Italian congregation which is one of the 5 Protestant churches. The existence of 15 synagogues indicates a substantial Jewish population as did the 1954 mortality data.

Birth statistics: Among the 2,116 children born to Gravesend residents in 1952, there were 15 nonwhite and 5 Puerto Rican children; 9 of the nonwhite births and one Puerto Rican birth were to residents of the temporary housing for veterans. The total births rose to 2,266 in 1957 but the 16 nonwhite and 6 Puerto Rican births suggest no particular change in population composition; 7 of the 16 nonwhite births were to families living in Marlboro Houses. The 1958 birth data offer some evidence of a slight growth in the minority groups: Nonwhite births had increased to 26 and the Puerto Rican to 17, or to 1.1 and 0.7 percent, respectively, of the 2,457 births; 16 of the 26 nonwhite and 5 of the 17 Puerto Rican births were to residents of Marlboro Houses.

School data: The public schools - 10 elementary and one junior high school - located within Gravesend - had a total enrolment of 11,979 children in September 1957, including 83 Negro and 41 Puerto Rican students, or 0.7 and 0.3 percent, respectively, of the total; 37 of the Negro and 25 of the Puerto Rican students attended schools located in Health Area 86.20 which adjoins Coney Island and is the site of the public project.

In October 1958 the registration at the public schools had risen to 12,613 pupils, of whom 114 were Negro and 86 Puerto Rican, 0.9

and 0.7 percent of the total. As in 1957, a substantial share of the Negro and Puerto Rican children attended schools in Health Area 86.20 (69 Negro and 54 Puerto Rican); most of these children were enrolled in Public School 212 at 87 Bay 49th Street, with a lesser number attending Public School 248 at Avenue U and 86th Street.

The three Roman Catholic parish schools in Gravesend had about 3,386 students in October 1958 but no Puerto Rican children were found to be enrolled at the time of the June 1959 survey. The one Jewish school had 280 pupils. The students in the parochial schools, therefore, represent 22.5 percent of the children attending the local schools - public or parochial.

Age groups

The 1957 pattern in Gravesend is not dissimilar to the age composition of Brooklyn as a whole but the more youthful groups have a trifle greater importance in Gravesend. Children under 14 years of age constituted 23.5, and the youth 14-19 years old, 7.8 percent of the Gravesend total, compared with 23.3 and 7.7 percent of the borough total. Only six communities had a greater proportion of their residents in the age category under 20 years of age - the outlying Canarsie and Sheepshead Bay where the population has recently and rapidly increased and the long-and densely-settled communities which have large public housing projects - South Brooklyn-Red Hook, Williamsburg, Bedford-Stuyvesant and Brownsville.

Although this community's middle-aged and aged groups were proportionately smaller than the borough's in 1957, the age distribution given below reveals evidence of the aging process. The rise of 7 percent over 1950 in the number 45-64 years of age and the sharp 36 percent rise in those 65 years old or older have made these groups proportionately, as well as absolutely, larger than in 1950. The decrease in the category 30-44 years is quite small compared with the borough-wide decrease of almost 13 percent. This generation apparently has not left Gravesend for the suburbs.

Population of Gravesend, 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	102,361	100.0	102,294	100.0	- 0.1
Under 6 years	11,481	11.2	10,904	10.7	- 5.0
6-13 years	11,701	11.4	13,142	12.8	12.3
14-19 years	8,046	7.9	7,971	7.8	- 0.9
20-24 years	8,568	8.4	6,182	6.0	-27.8
25-29 years	9,162	8.9	8,009	7.8	-12.6
30-44 years	25,039	24.5	23,949	23.4	- 4.4
45-64 years	22,227	21.7	23,788	23.3	7.0
65 years and over	6,137	6.0	8,349	8.2	36.0

Sex distribution: In every age group except the 20-24 year category, males had a higher ratio to females than in most communities or in the borough as a unit in 1957. Boys exceeded girls in all three groups under 20 years and the excess of males among those 65 years of age or older is quite unusual.

Population of Gravesend, 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 males
All ages	50,776	51,585	98.4	50,545	51,749	97.7
Under 6 years	5,897	5,584	105.6	5,675	5,229	108.5
6-13 years	6,070	5,631	107.8	6,724	6,418	104.8
14-19 years	4,026	4,020	100.1	4,051	3,920	103.3
20-24 years	4,155	4,413	94.2	2,724	3,458	78.8
25-29 years	4,423	4,739	93.3	3,958	4,051	97.7
30-44 years	11,868	13,171	90.1	11,498	12,451	92.3
45-64 years	11,227	11,000	102.1	11,696	12,092	96.7
65 years and over	3,110	3,027	102.7	4,219	4,130	102.2

Other population characteristics: 1950

It is possible that the socio-economic characteristics described in the 1950 Census are still fairly valid. The population in Gravesend does not appear to have undergone any drastic change since 1950. Its cultural composition has remained about the same. The changes in the age distribution might well represent the aging of a fairly static group, many of them home owners. The low-rent public housing had so few families in residence by April 1957 that its effect upon the population was not reflected in the 1957 Census but the 6,700 occupants may have introduced a new group by 1959. On the other hand, presumably the newer, privately-owned apartments have not depressed the economic level. The rise in the older groups should mean that many of the families had attained their maximum earning power.

Economic status: In 1950, the economic level of this community was somewhat above that of Brooklyn when all community differences are merged in a borough figure. The median family income in 1949 for Brooklyn as a whole - \$3,447 - was surpassed by the medians for each of the four health areas in Gravesend. The lower medians were in the more southerly areas - \$3,488 in Health Area 86.20 and \$3,552 in Health Area 86.10. The other areas had median family incomes of \$3,701 and \$4,106. Health Area 85.10 was the only section to have enough "unrelated individuals" to provide a median - \$962.

Educational level: The median years of formal schooling completed by all white adults 25 years old and over in Brooklyn was 8.9 years. In Gravesend, possibly because of the substantial number of foreign-born adults, the medians were 8.5, 8.7, 8.8 and 9.0 years. Medians could not be computed for the few nonwhite residents.

Family groups: The husband-wife families predominated in Gravesend in 1950. The 26,865 families included 26,620 married couples and only 245 families composed of some other grouping of related persons. The persons 14 years of age and over not living in family groups numbered only 1,920, and the institutional population was only 22; all others were living as members of families. Almost the entire population lived in housekeeping dwelling units; only 168 persons lived in quarters such as rooming houses.

Assistance and health data

Public assistance: On March 2, 1959, public assistance checks were paid to 382 cases living in Gravesend - 0.9 percent of all the Brooklyn cases. This total included only 27 families or individuals receiving general assistance and 88 families on aid to dependent children. Most of the cases - about 267 - evidently were individuals on the old-age or blind assistance rolls or receiving aid to the disabled. In view of a population which was over 100,000 in 1957 and which probably was larger in 1959, financial dependency appears to be low although no exact measurement is possible.

Health indices: The infant mortality rates in this community for 1957 were well below the borough-wide rate of 25.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The rate in Health Area 86.10 was the highest - 20.1 - but in the other areas the rates varied from 13.6 to 16.3 deaths per 1,000 live births.

The venereal disease rates were very low - from 25.8 to 69.8 cases newly reported during 1957 per 100,000 of the 1957 population - in contrast to the borough rate of 308.4. The tuberculosis prevalence rates also were far below the borough rates of 1.20 active cases on the Department of Health's register on December 31, 1956 and 0.98 active cases on December 31, 1958, both rates being per 1,000 of the 1957 population. The case rate for Gravesend was 0.47 on the basis of the December 1956 registered cases and 0.25 on the basis of the 1958 cases per 1,000 population.

Delinquency rates

The Brooklyn rate of juvenile delinquency in 1951 was 14.7 official cases per 1,000 of the 1950 population 6-20 years of age. The rates of 33.4 in 1957 and 41.2 in 1958 represent cases per 1,000 of the child and youth population in 1957. The Gravesend rates ranged from 3.8 to 10.6 per 1,000 in 1951, from 8.9 to 20.2 in 1957 and from 10.4 to 30.0 per 1,000 in 1958.

Housing

According to the annual count made for the City Planning Department, the dwelling units ready for occupancy or under construction had increased by 2,118 from the 28,096 units enumerated in the 1950 Census to 30,214 in 1955-56 and by 5,550 to 33,646 in 1957-58, a total rise of almost 20 percent. Obviously, not all these homes were occupied by April 1957. Since Marlboro Houses was under construction by December 1955, its 1,765 units (which displaced only 40 units) probably accounted for most of the rise from 1950 to 1955-56.

Most of the 5,500 homes added between 1950 and 1957-58 are found in the more southerly areas - 1,248 in Health Area 86.10 and 3,745 in Health Area 86.20; they include units in Marlboro Houses and in Shoreham Park - a 600 unit project of the Lefrak Organization which was still under construction in December 1957. Earlier construction - The Lincoln Cooperative Apartments - completed in 1953 and the Beach Haven Apartment completed in 1950, had added 2,148 units. These large projects account for 4,513 of the 4,993 net gain in these two health areas.

Type of housing: 1955-56: The land use inventory of several years ago may not describe all housing now in use. At that time, one-family homes occupied 265 acres (159 acres in detached homes) or 40 percent of the residential space. Two-family houses absorbed 257 acres, 39 percent, making a total of 79 percent for these types. The multi-family dwellings accounted for only 140 acres, 21 percent of the 662 residential acres. The elevator-equipped multi-unit buildings covered only 44 acres in 1955-56.

Characteristics in 1950: Since the only known demolition of existing housing is the razing of Ulmer Park, the temporary veterans project, and some 98 units displaced by Marlboro Houses, the 1950 Census of Housing data probably are reasonably descriptive of more than 80 percent of the housing now in use.

In 1950 about 98 percent of the dwelling units were occupied - 27,454 of the 28,096. Home ownership was fairly high - with the owner living in a third of the homes in use. One- and two-family houses, which occupied over three-fourths of the residential space, provided just over half the occupied dwellings - 52.3 percent. Overcrowded homes accounted for 4.1 percent and substandard homes for 2.9 percent of those occupied.

Public housing: Marlboro Houses, a State project, is the only public housing in this community. No plans have been announced for additional projects. The 35 acre site of Marlboro Houses lies on either side of West 11th Street, with one section extending to Stillwell Avenue, from Avenue V to Avenue W. The larger section runs from Avenue V south to Avenue X across from the Transit Authority's storage and repair yards, with an eastern boundary along 86th Street and West 8th Street.

The 28 buildings are arranged in six groups each centered around a large court to create a sense of separate communities. The high buildings have access (screened) balconies, instead of interior corridors, which can be used for children's play space. The apartments range in size from 2 to 6½ rooms. Space is provided for a children's center (operated by a voluntary agency) and for a recreation program for all ages under the supervision of personnel provided by the Housing Authority. The standard description follows:

Marlboro Houses - State project

Site: Stillwell Avenue, Avenue V,
86th Street, Avenue X (H.A. 86.20)

Completed January 1958

Dwelling units - 1,765; estimated population - 6,742;
persons per acre - 193; 28 buildings of 7-16 stories

Average monthly rent per room on January 1, 1959 - \$14.63

Other developments: The New York Times reported on September 2, 1958 that plans had been submitted to the City Planning Department for a \$5,173,320 middle-income cooperative housing project at Shore Parkway and Bay 44th Street (H.A. 86.20) and that the City Comptroller had approved a loan of City funds on a 50-year mortgage to the Glick Development Company under the Limited Profit Housing Companies Law.

The site was reported to be about 117,000 square feet, vacant except for two unoccupied structures and three two-family houses. The plans called for 320 units in two buildings of 16 stories which are to cover 21 percent of the land, a play area, park space, indoor recreation facilities, and parking space for 96 cars. Contello Towers, as the project was named was approved by the City Planning Commission in September, 1958 and is currently (September, 1959) under construction.

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES

A. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY^{1/}

Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery Schools

Social agencies

1. Lillian Sklar Filler Day Care Center
(Operated by Brooklyn Section, National Council of Jewish Women)
Marlboro Houses
49 Avenue W
Preschool children

Other auspices

2. Magen David Community Center, Nursery School
34 Avenue P
Preschool children
3. Neighborhood Play House for Children
1865 East 8 Street
Preschool children
4. Windmill Play House
306 Avenue P
Preschool children

Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Beachhaven-South Marlboro Youth Council, Inc.
9 Nixon Court
Open to boys 7 through 17 years of age and girls 10 and 11 years of age. At center building - physical fitness program, boxing ring and instruction, weight lifting, table games - ping-pong, pool, shuffleboard, knock hockey. Monday and Friday evenings use facilities of public schools - Abraham Lincoln High School gymnasiums for older group and swimming pool for younger group, and P.S. 216 gym for younger group. Also use city parks or Board of Education athletic fields for hockey, softball, baseball and basketball. Center is open from 6:30 to 10:00 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday and in the winter from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m. on Saturday and 10:00 a.m. to noon on Sunday. There are also social affairs, coin and stamp clubs and other special interest groups.
Girls meet Monday and Friday from 8:00 to 10:00 p.m. for social activities, art classes and sewing.

^{1/} 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.

Highlawn Branch
1721 West Sixth Street

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.

P.S. 95: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
345 Van Sicklen Street (near Neck Road)
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

P.S. 97: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
Stillwell Avenue and Avenue S
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday and Thursday.

P.S. 101: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
Benson Avenue and Bay 35 Street
Evening center open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

P.S. 177: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
Avenue P and West First Street
Evening center open Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

P.S. 209: Evening Community Center
East Seventh Street, Avenue Z and Coney Island Avenue
Open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

- P.S. 212: Evening Community Center
87 Bay 49 Street
Open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.
- P.S. 215: Evening Community Center
Avenue S and East Second Street
Open Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.
- P.S. 216: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
350 Avenue X (at East First Street)
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday and Thursday.
- J.H.S. 228: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
Avenue S and West Fourth Street
Evening center open Monday, Tuesday and Thursday.
- P.S. 238: Evening Community Center,^{2/} After-school Center
1633 East Eighth Street
Evening center open Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
4. Magen David Community Center, Inc.
34 Avenue P
Recreational, religious, and club programs for all age groups.
5. Marlboro Houses
2298 West 8 Street
Community center program sponsored by the N.Y.C. Housing Authority for all age groups - afternoons and evenings.
6. Parks, Department of, City of New York ^{3/}
- Coney Island Creek Boat Basin and Recreation Area
Shore Parkway to Coney Island Creek from West 22 Street to Bay 49 Street.
Three baseball diamonds, football, softball and soccer fields.
- Dreier-Offerman Park Playground
27 Avenue to Bay 46 Street, from Cropsey Avenue to Gravesend Bay
Field house with playrooms, playground with wading pool, ice skating area, table tennis, shuffleboard courts. Recreation leadership.
-
- ^{2/} In addition to usual activities, this center provides a program of informal adult education.
- ^{3/} 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.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Playground

McDonald Avenue between Avenue S and Avenue T

Playground with wading pool, softball field; handball, basketball and shuffleboard courts; 7 tennis courts. Recreation leadership.

Playground

West 13 Street to Stillwell Avenue, Avenue U to Avenue V

Field house with playrooms, playground with wading pool; soccer and softball fields; handball, horseshoe pitching and shuffleboard courts; table tennis, roller and ice skating areas. Recreation leadership.

Playground adjacent to Marlboro Houses

West 11 Street and Avenue W

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

Playground

North side of Avenue Z between West First and West Streets

Playground with wading pool, softball field; basketball, handball and shuffleboard courts. Recreation leadership.

7. Young Israel of Ocean Parkway

1781 Ocean Parkway

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 Sheepshead Bay

2546 East Seventh Street

See above for description of 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, 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^{4/}

Coney Island Hospital, Department of Hospitals, City of New York
Ocean and Shore Parkways
Well Babies Clinic (R)

^{4/} 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.

Mental Health Services

Coney Island Hospital, Department of Hospitals, City of New York
 Ocean and Shore Parkways
 Mental Hygiene Clinic

Other Clinics^{4/}Hospital^{5/}clinics

Coney Island Hospital, Department of Hospitals, City of New York
 Ocean and Shore Parkways
 Allergy (R), arthritis (R), cardiac (R), dental (extractions only), diabetic (R); ear, nose and throat; endocrine-gynecological (R), eye (R), gastroenterological (R), genitourinary, gynecology, hematology (R), medical, orthopedic (R), pediatric (R), physical therapy, prenatal (R), surgical, vascular (R).

Clinics under other auspices

Health, Department of, City of New York

Dental clinics for children at the following schools:

- P.S. 97, Stillwell Avenue and Avenue S
- P.S. 177, Avenue P and West First Street
- P.S. 212, 87 Bay 49 Street
- P.S. 215, Avenue S and East Second Street
- P.S. 216, 350 Avenue X (at East First Street)

^{5/} 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^{6/}Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services^{7/}

1. Police Department, City of New York: Juvenile Aid Bureau
Precinct 78 Station House
Bergen and Sixth Avenues
Serves all youth under 21 years of age and provides rehabilitative social treatment for juvenile delinquents.

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

^{6/} The list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

^{7/} 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 95
345 Van Sicklen Street
2. Public School 97
Stillwell Avenue and Avenue S
3. Public School 101
Benson Avenue and Bay 35 Street
4. Public School 177
Avenue P and W. First Street
5. Public School 209
E. 7 Street, Avenue Z and Coney Island Avenue
6. Public School 212
87 Bay 49 Street
7. Public School 215
Avenue S and E. Second Street
8. Public School 216
350 Avenue X
9. Junior High School 228
Avenue S and W. Fourth Street
10. Public School 238
1633 E. Eighth Street
11. Public School 248
Avenue U and 86 Street, W. 12 to W. 13 Street

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLSRoman Catholic

1. Our Lady of Grace Parish School
2322 E. Fourth Street

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS - continued

Roman Catholic - continued

2. St. Mary, Mother of Jesus Parish School
2315 84 Street
3. Sts. Simon and Jude Parish School
221 Van Sicklen Street

Jewish

Yeshivah Mogen David
50 Avenue P

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLES

A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES

Reformed Church in America

1. Gravesend Reformed Church
145 Neck Road
2. Woodlawn Reformed Church
Avenue N at East Tenth Street

Other

3. Coney Island Pentecostal Church (Unclassified) (Italian and English)
14 Neck Road
4. Fisherman's Methodist Church
226 Bay 35 Street
5. Mt. Olivet Community Church of the New York City Mission Society
2678 - 86 Street

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

1. Our Lady of Grace R. C. Church
430 Avenue W
2. Precious Blood R. C. Church
70 Bay 47 Street
3. St. Mary Mother of Jesus R. C. Church
2326 - 84 Street
4. Sts. Simon and Jude R. C. Church
295 Avenue T

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Congregation Ahavath Achim (Orthodox)
1741 East 3 Street
2. Congregation Anshe Sholom of the Avenue U Educational Center (Orthodox)
2066 East Ninth Street

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES - continued

3. Avenue Z Jewish Center (Orthodox)
875 Avenue Z
4. Congregation Beth El of Flatbush (Orthodox)
2181 East Third Street
5. Congregation B'nai Yehuda (Orthodox)
1613 West Seventh Street
6. Kingsway Jewish Center (Orthodox)
2902 Kings Highway
7. Magen David Community Center (Orthodox)
34 Avenue P
8. Congregation Shaarei Tefilah
1670 West First Street
9. Congregation Shaare Zion (Orthodox)
1756 Ocean Parkway
10. Congregation Talmud Torah
1830 Coney Island Avenue
11. Congregation Talmud Torah Ahavath (Orthodox)
1750 East Fourth Street
12. Talmud Torah Israel of West Flatbush (Orthodox)
1915 West Seventh Street
13. Temple Beth El of Bensonhurst (Conservative)
1656 West Tenth Street
14. Young Israel of Ocean Parkway
1781 Ocean Parkway
15. Young Israel of Sheepshead Bay (Orthodox)
2546 East Seventh Street

CONEY ISLANDSECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITYBoundaries and land use

This community is identical with the physical island reported to have been named by the Dutch "Rabbit Island," with the Dutch word for rabbit ultimately Americanized as "Coney." The Island, actually an island in name only since most of Coney Island Creek has been filled in, is divided into four health areas - 90.10, 90.20, 91.10 and 91.20. The western tip extends into Gravesend Bay and the eastern into Sheepshead Bay; the southern shore, of course, is a six mile beach fronting on the Atlantic Ocean. On the north, Gravesend Bay, the Coney Island Creek, the Shore Parkway and Guider Avenue form the boundary separating the Island from the mainland as far as the junction of Neptune Avenue and Shore Boulevard, the point to which Sheepshead Bay extends.

The westernmost section of the Island developed years ago as a restricted residential summer colony, known as Sea Gate, open only to residents and their friends. The mid-section, roughly from West 37th Street to Ocean Parkway (the center of the amusement areas and bathing pavilions) became known as "Coney Island;" to the east, Brighton Beach developed as a year-round residential neighborhood as well as a beach; further east, Manhattan Beach and Oriental Beach originally were summer colonies with more expensive public bathing facilities than Coney Island. In the last few decades the Island has become increasingly a community of permanent residents.

Coney Island had a colorful history during the nineteenth century. Coney Island House, the first hotel, was opened in 1829 at Norton's Point in Sea Gate. In 1844, the first bathhouse pavilion opened. The only means of access was by water but hotels and restaurants in the elegant tradition of the century were patronized by wealthy New Yorkers.

The township of Gravesend, under the leadership of the political boss, made land available at low cost and arranged for transportation by railways and boulevards in the 1870's. A gay, sporting era followed; race tracks were opened at Brighton Beach and the nearby Sheepshead Bay, gambling flourished, prize fights were staged; Feltman's opened in 1871 and other restaurants catered to the political, theatrical, and sporting personalities such as Diamond Jim Brady, Lillian Russell, etc., of the 1870-1900 period. Steeplechase Park opened in 1897, followed by Luna Park and Dreamland Park; the Mardi Gras was started as an annual event in 1903. Undesirable "amusements" caused a reform movement in 1910 and brought to a close this phase of the Island's history.

The extension of the subway and elevated roads to Coney Island in 1920 started the development of a low-cost playground for New Yorkers of limited income. The boardwalk was installed; the hot dog stands, nickel amusements, and bathing brought throngs to spend the day. The subways also permitted families with low incomes to become residents. The Half Moon Hotel, opened in 1927 for New Yorkers and others on vacation or honeymoons, became a center for politicians and sportsmen for a time. Early in the 1950's it was sold to the Brooklyn Hebrew Home and Hospital for the Aged.

The gross land area of the Island - 1,556 acres - places this community fourteenth among the twenty on the score of geographical extent. It is about the size of South Brooklyn-Red Hook. The 523 acres utilized for streets in 1955-56 reduced the net acreage available for all other community purposes to 1,033.

Land use: In 1955-56, almost 150 acres, 14.6 percent of the net total of 1,033, were vacant. Some part of this land may have been the 28 acres cleared for the future construction of Luna Park Houses; about 18 of the acres were in use as licensed parking lots.

A fourth (25.7 percent) of the net acreage was classified as park land or outdoor recreation facilities. The 266 acres so described include the Coney Island Beach and Boardwalk, Seaside Park, the New York Aquarium, Manhattan Beach Park, and the large Leon S. Kaiser Playground, etc.

The U. S. Maritime Service Station, the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital, the fire and police stations, schools, churches, synagogues, libraries, and the Brooklyn Hebrew Home and Hospital for the Aged accounted for only 47 acres or 4.6 percent of the available land.

Transportation facilities - probably chiefly the southern section of the New York City Transit Authority's repair and storage yards which are located in Gravesend but extend into Health Area 90.20 - used about 18 acres or 1.7 percent; all commercial and industrial facilities absorbed 89 acres, or 8.6 percent of the total. Offices, retail shops and all other commercial activities, which presumably include the hot dog stands and the amusement parks and related activities, took up 36.5 percent of the 89 business acres, warehouses, 10.1 percent, automobile storage and services, 14.4 percent, light industries, 13.2 and heavy industries, 25.8 percent.

The space devoted to homes in 1955-56 - 463 acres - was the major form of land use - 44.8 percent of the net total. In the extent of its residential acreage at the time of the land use survey, Coney Island ranked thirteenth but it is possible that today the area devoted to homes exceeds the 469 acres so used in Bushwick-Ridgewood, the twelfth-ranking community.

Population density: On the basis of the 1957 population and the 1955-56 acreage, when a little over three-fifths of the residential acreage was absorbed by one- and two-family houses, the population density was relatively low - 161.5 persons per residential acre. By a margin so narrow

that it has no significance, Coney Island ranked fifteenth among the communities in this respect. Bensonhurst held the fourteenth place with a density of only 161.7 and Bay Ridge, the sixteenth place with a density of 158.0. Recent developments may have changed the exact position of all three communities.

Population size

Despite its development as a residential community in the two decades 1930 to 1950, Coney Island is one of the smallest of the Brooklyn communities, ranking eighteenth among the twenty in population size. Its 1957 population of 74,711 exceeded only the population in Greenpoint and in Canarsie and constituted only 2.9 percent of the Brooklyn total. In 1950 Coney Island also had more residents than Sheepshead Bay but that community's growth continued, while Coney Island lost residents between 1950 and 1957.

Coney Island's recent period of rapid population expansion was between 1930 and 1940 when nearly 18,000 residents were added to the 60,258 enumerated in 1930. This rise of 29 percent brought the 1940 population to 78,057; the decade of the forties added only 3,700, a 4.8 percent increase to 81,816 by 1950. The population growth of these two decades - 21,558 persons or 35.8 percent - was partially canceled by a decrease of 7,100 persons, or 8.7 percent, between 1950 and 1957. As a result, Coney Island had fewer residents in 1957 than in 1940 but 24 percent more than in 1930.

The downward movement of the fifties may have been temporary in nature. Part of the loss was caused by the closing in 1954 of the temporary project for veterans - Manhattan Beach Houses - which probably had about 3,800 residents when the 1950 Census was taken. Gravesend Houses, a Federally-sponsored public project, with a population of over 2,300, however, had opened in 1954 and Coney Island Houses, a middle-income project, received its first tenant families in October 1956; the latter project was not completed until the end of January 1957 and presumably was not fully occupied in April when the 1957 Census was taken.^{1/} Another middle-income project - Luna Park Houses - which is scheduled to receive its first tenants early in 1960, will have an estimated population of almost 5,900. If or when the large cooperative, Warbasse Houses, is constructed, it will add considerably to the year-round inhabitants on Coney Island.

Cultural groups

1950 Census: This chiefly white community has the distinction of leading all others in the proportion of its residents who were foreign-born

^{1/} Health Area 90.10 where Coney Island Houses and Gravesend Houses are located showed an increase of 2,860 from 1950 to 1957. Health Area 91.20 where the temporary housing for veterans was closed lost 4,906 residents.

whites - slightly more than a third - in 1950. The larger communities naturally had more foreign-born whites living within their borders but even in Brownsville, where this group numbered 60,220, the percentage of the total was less - 32.5.

Population of Coney Island, by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	81,816	100.0
Continental native white	52,851	64.6
Foreign-born white	27,505	33.6
Puerto Rican	196	0.2
Negro	1,118	1.4
Other nonwhite races	146	0.2

Approximately 86 percent of the whites born abroad came from Russia, Poland, Austria or one of the other middle or eastern European countries. Russia was the leading country of birth; it contributed 46 percent, Poland, 19, and Austria, 12 percent of the 27,500, with 9 percent coming from Rumania, Hungary, and Germany. The Italian-born were only 4.7 percent of the total and no other country was responsible for as many as 3 percent.

That most of these Europeans and their native-born descendants were Jewish is indicated by the analysis of the death certificates issued during 1954 for white adults (25 years old or older) who had resided on Coney Island; 81.5 percent of the certificates called for burial in a Jewish cemetery.

Residents of Puerto Rican origin were few in number. The small Negro colony had not even doubled its 1930 figure of 622 and was smaller than in 1940, when there were 1,324 Negroes on the Island. These two groups, combined with the few of Oriental birth or extraction, constituted less than two percent of the 1950 population.

1957 Census: The loss of 8.7 percent in the number of residents appears to have been confined to the white residents, although the white group continued to predominate as the official census data show:

Population of Coney Island, by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	74,711	100.0
White	72,308	96.8
Negro	2,263	3.0
Other nonwhite races	140	0.2

The official figures, however, do not reveal the number of residents of Puerto Rican birth or parentage; an estimate, based on the school data, indicates that some 2,500 to 2,700 lived on Coney Island by 1957. If the maximum estimate be accepted, and if the 1950 distribution by color in this community is assumed to be valid in 1957, the white population is reduced to 93.5 percent of the total, and the Negro population to 2.7 percent, with the Puerto Ricans accounting for 3.6 percent, and the minor non-white races for 0.2 percent. Apparently, almost 10,500 white residents left the community in the interval from April 1950 to April 1957.

The assumption that some 270 nonwhite Puerto Ricans are counted as Negro in the 1957 Census data may be inaccurate. But even if the 1957 Negro population is just under 2,000 instead of over 2,200, the increase over 1950 was approximately 80 percent. Most of the Negroes were living west of Ocean Parkway (H.A. 90.10 and 90.20).

That this community, though somewhat more diverse in its religious-cultural composition in 1957 than it was in 1950, is still heavily Jewish is suggested by the presence of 17 Jewish synagogues, 3 Jewish parochial schools, and also by the plans for a new community center of the Associated YM-YWHA's of Greater New York and the plans of other Jewish centers. Other white residents, the Negroes and the Puerto Ricans are served by 5 Protestant and 3 Roman Catholic churches.

Birth statistics: The analysis of live births to mothers living on Coney Island indicates an increase in both the nonwhite and the Puerto Rican population between 1952 and the more recent years. In 1952, 37 of the 1,298 births were to mothers born in Puerto Rico and 68 were to nonwhite mothers, 2.9 and 5.2 percent of the total respectively. In 1957 the 1,103 births included 83 Puerto Rican and 112 nonwhite children - 7.5 and 10.2 percent of the total. 1958 brought a further rise in children born to these groups, with 101 Puerto Rican and 149 nonwhite births forming 9.2 and 13.6 percent of the total of 1,097 births. Births to white (non-Puerto Rican) mothers declined from 91.9 percent in 1952 to 82.3 in 1957 and to 77.2 percent in 1958.

In 1950, most of the Puerto Ricans (122 of 196) lived in Health Area 90.20, the section from Ocean Parkway to West 25th Street. And this area accounted for three-fifths of the Puerto Rican births in 1957 and for two-thirds in 1958. Only 5 Puerto Rican births in 1957 and 5 in 1958 were to families living in public housing.

School data: The distribution by cultural group of the 9,097 children registered in the public elementary and junior high schools located on Coney Island in September 1957 shows 527 Negro, 5.8 percent, and 579 Puerto Rican children, 6.4 percent of the total. The seven schools had 9,333 pupils in October 1958 including 600 Negro and 662 Puerto Rican children, or 6.4 and 7.1 percent of the total. Most of the pupils in these minority groups attended schools located in Health Areas 90.10 and 90.20.

Because 4 of the schools on Coney Island are part of School District 40 and 3 are part of School District 39, districts which also serve Gravesend, it is quite possible that both Coney Island and Gravesend children cross the common boundary to attend schools in the other community.

About 15 percent of all children registered in local schools are in parochial schools. In October 1958 about 1,620 children attended the one Catholic and three Jewish parochial schools on Coney Island. The Catholic school was found to have 10 Puerto Rican pupils when the special census was taken by the Diocesan school administration in June 1959. It seems reasonable to assume that the Jewish schools have no Puerto Rican students. Therefore, the 672 Puerto Rican children attending the local schools on the Island represented only 6.1 percent of 10,952 pupils enrolled.

Age groups

Measured by the proportion of the residents who were 45 years of age or older in 1957, Coney Island had the oldest population of any community in Brooklyn. Its percentage of 42.4 exceeded that of Flatbush-East Flatbush (39.8) and Bay Ridge (39.1) - the communities where the age composition was similar. More than three-fifths of the 1957 population was 30 years old or older in these three communities.

As the next tabulation shows, 13.1 percent of the Coney Island residents were 65 years old or older. Institutions opened after 1950 are responsible for perhaps 540 or 550 of the 9,804 in the aged group in 1957 and for this small part of the increase of almost 50 percent between 1950 and 1957.

While Coney Island's percentages in the age categories of 45-64 years and 65 years and over are considerably above the borough-wide percentages of 24.1 and 8.9, the reverse is true for the younger groups. This community with only 27.7 percent of its residents under 20 years of age ranks seventeenth in this respect; with 10.5 percent in their twenties and 19.3 percent, from 30 through 44 years of age, all three age groups are well below the borough-wide figures - 31.0, 13.7 and 22.3 percent, respectively.

Population of Coney Island, by age group: 1950 and 1957

Age group	1950 Census		1957 Census		Percent change
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
All ages	81,816	100.0	74,711	100.0	- 8.7
Under 6 years	7,979	9.8	6,438	8.6	-19.3
6-13 years	8,156	10.0	8,924	11.9	9.4
14-19 years	6,023	7.4	5,387	7.2	-10.6
20-24 years	6,260	7.6	3,731	5.0	-40.4
25-29 years	6,262	7.6	4,123	5.5	-34.2
30-44 years	18,565	22.7	14,400	19.3	-22.4
45-64 years	22,020	26.9	21,904	29.3	- 0.5
65 years and over	6,551	8.0	9,804	13.1	49.7

Comparison of the 1950 and 1957 age distributions reveals that the only age categories whose proportion of the total was higher in 1957 were the 6-13 year-olds and those 45 years old or older. Only the school-age children and the aged increased absolutely. The decreases among the pre-school children, young adults in their twenties and those 30-44 years old were especially large and markedly larger than the changes in these age groups in the total Brooklyn population. Even the decrease of 10.6 percent in the teen-age group exceeded the borough decrease of 2.0 percent.

Sex distribution: Although the ratio of males to females of all ages was about the same for Coney Island as for Brooklyn as a whole, the male ratio was higher for every age group except the two groups from 30 through 64 years. The excess of males among those 14 through 24 years is quite unusual.

Population of Coney Island, 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	40,270	41,546	96.9	36,269	38,442	94.3
Under 6 years	4,141	3,838	107.9	3,312	3,126	106.0
6-13 years	4,295	3,861	111.2	4,583	4,341	105.6
14-19 years	3,015	3,008	100.2	2,737	2,650	103.3
20-24 years	3,125	3,135	99.7	1,949	1,782	109.4
25-29 years	3,026	3,236	93.5	2,040	2,083	97.9
30-44 years	8,715	9,850	88.5	6,595	7,805	84.5
45-64 years	10,746	11,274	95.3	10,328	11,576	89.2
65 years and over	3,207	3,344	95.9	4,725	5,079	93.0

Other population characteristics: 1950

It is difficult to judge the effect of the population changes since 1950 upon the socio-economic characteristics revealed by the 1950 Census. The exodus of so many white residents - apparently the younger adults and families with young children - and the aging of those who remained, combined with the in-migration of some Negroes and Puerto Ricans, may mean that the 1950 data have little value. The salient facts, however, offer a background for evaluating possible changes.

Economic status: The income received during 1949 by the Coney Island families in all sections west of Coney Island Avenue was below the Brooklyn level as measured by the median income of \$3,447. The neighborhood known locally as "Coney Island" (H.A. 90.20) was one of the 27 health areas in Brooklyn where the median was below \$3,000. It was \$2,786.

The Sea Gate end of the Island (H.A. 90.10) had a median of \$3,342 and the small section from Coney Island Avenue to Ocean Parkway had a median of \$3,351. Families in the area near Sheepshead Bay (H.A. 91.20) enjoyed higher incomes - a median of \$4,075.

The median income of the persons not living in family groups varied in a similar fashion. The lowest figure, however, was found in Health Area 90.10 - \$625. The highest - \$1,636 - in Health Area 91.20 was well above the Brooklyn median of \$1,280. The other medians were \$843 in Health Area 90.20 and \$1,233 in Health Area 91.10.

Educational level: In comparison with the median of 8.9 years of formal schooling completed by all white adults in the borough, most of Coney Island's white adults (25 years old or older) had completed - on the average - from 8.2 to 8.8 years of school. But in Health Area 91.20 where income was highest the median was 11.5 years.

Family groups: In common with other Brooklyn communities, most of the population lived as members of a family group. And most of the 23,530 families were husband-wife families; the married couples numbered 21,815; only 1,715 or 7 percent of the families were composed of other related groups. Fewer than a thousand persons had their living quarters in hotels or rooming houses; all others lived in housekeeping apartments.

Assistance and health data

Public assistance: Although Coney Island contained only 2.9 percent of the 1957 population, about 2,476 cases, or 5.7 percent of the Brooklyn "cases" (families or one-person cases) which received public assistance checks on March 2, 1959, lived in Coney Island. This, as noted elsewhere, is a crude comparison and if the Coney Island population has risen since 1957 it exaggerates the financial dependency.

The families or individuals receiving "home relief" (289 cases) accounted for 5.5 percent of the Brooklyn total; the 759 families in receipt of aid to dependent children represented 4.9 percent of such Brooklyn cases. Most of the remaining 1,428 "cases" presumably were individuals receiving the special forms of assistance - old-age, blind, and aid to the disabled; this is not surprising in view of the large proportion of Coney Island's population in the upper age brackets. The financial status of the older residents is suggested by the fact that 6.4 percent of Brooklyn's special assistance caseload lived on the Island, although its 1957 population 45-64 years of age and 65 years and over amounted to over 3.5 and 4.2 percent, respectively, of the borough totals in these age groups. Most assistance cases lived in the section west of Ocean Parkway, with the greatest concentration in the areas in which the public housing is located.

Health indices: The health areas with the concentration of financial dependency also had infant mortality rates above the borough level of

25.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births during 1957. The rate was 30.3 in Health Area 90.10 and 43.0 in Health Area 90.20. Rates elsewhere were only 13.8 and 19.4 per 1,000.

The venereal disease rates in Coney Island were all well below the Brooklyn rate of 308.4 cases newly reported during 1957, per 100,000 of the 1957 population. The rates varied from 68.5 in the Sheepshead Bay section to 291.7 per 100,000 in Health Area 90.20. Tuberculosis cases were few - 59 known active cases were registered with the Department of Health on December 31, 1956 and only 39 on December 31, 1958. Prevalence rates based on the 1957 population were 0.79 and 0.52 per 1,000 in comparison with borough rates of 1.20 and 0.98 on the dates given.

Delinquency rates

In 1951, when the rate of official delinquency for the borough of Brooklyn was 14.7 cases per 1,000 of the child and youth population 6-20 years of age, the Coney Island rates were 3.1 in the eastern areas but 16.7 in the western section. In 1957, when the borough rate was 33.4 per 1,000 based on the 1957 child and youth population, the rates for Health Areas 91.20 and 91.10 were 7.0 and 21.5 but much higher in the western areas - 43.9 and 47.0. The 1958 cases, also based on the 1957 population, were 4.3 and 19.3 in Health Areas 91.20 and 91.10 but 50.5 and 50.3 in Health Areas 90.10 and 90.20.

Housing

The 1950 Census of Housing enumerated 28,965 dwelling units on the Island. The survey made for the City Planning Department found a net increase of 1,046 units by 1957-58 or 3.6 percent. This net change was the result of an increase of 763 units in Health Area 90.10 where public housing has been constructed since 1950 and an addition of 642 units in Health Area 91.10; elsewhere, chiefly in Health Area 91.20, the number of units was reduced. Demolition of homes for the construction of the public housing projects destroyed fewer than 200 homes but the closing in 1954 of the New York State project for veterans - Manhattan Beach Houses - removed 1,139 units. The two Housing Authority projects - Gravesend Houses opened in 1954 and Coney Island Houses opened to a few families in 1956 - added 1,168 apartments. When Luna Park Houses is completed another 1,576 units will be available.

Type of housing: 1955-56: Except for Luna Park Houses, the land use survey of 1955-56 presumably took the new public housing into account. At that time, one-family houses occupied 41 percent of the residential acres, with only a small proportion of them being the attached or row type. Another 21 percent of the land was devoted to two-family houses, while about 38 percent was used for multi-family dwellings.

Characteristics in 1950: Since public projects did not demolish any large volume of housing in use in 1950 and there is no evidence of much private construction, the only radical change since 1950 apparently has been the demolition of the veterans project and the addition of the new units in Gravesend and Coney Island Houses. Undoubtedly some modification of the 1950 housing characteristics must be assumed.

The 1950 Census found that 25,395 of the 28,965 dwelling units were occupied; over 4,200, or 16.7 percent, were occupied by their owners. One- and two-family structures provided a substantial proportion of the homes - 28.7 percent. Overcrowding was more serious on Coney Island than in any other Brooklyn community; 10.4 percent of the households had more than 1.5 persons per room. Furthermore, only two communities had higher rates of substandard housing. In Coney Island, 18.5 percent of the homes were dilapidated or without adequate toilet or bathing facilities in 1950. The proportion in Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene was slightly higher - 18.8 - and in Bedford-Stuyvesant - 19.0 percent.

Public housing: The two housing projects on Coney Island now in use are of recent construction. Neither is large; the site of the Federal project is but 12.4 acres and the site of the City-sponsored project is only 6.9 acres. Gravesend Houses, in the Sea Gate neighborhood on Gravesend Bay, had tenants early in 1954. Coney Island Houses, on the Atlantic Ocean front extending from Surf Avenue to the beach, contains apartments of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ rooms for small and larger families; the first tenants moved in during October 1956.

Luna Park Houses, also for middle-income families, is considerably larger than the others; part of the 28.5 - acre site formerly was occupied by Luna Park, the amusement center. This project, a block from the ocean front, will offer apartments of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ rooms, with each apartment on a corner to secure a maximum view and ventilation. Each of the buildings will consist of 4 separate wings linked by a central screened corridor; each wing will contain 4 apartments. The present schedule provides for receiving the first occupants early in 1960. The basic facts about these three projects are given here:

1. Coney Island Houses - City project, Part IV

3028 West 29 Street (H.A. 90.10)

Site: Surf Avenue to Boardwalk

West 29 to West 32 Streets

Completed January 1957; partially occupied October 1956

Dwelling units - 534; estimated population - 1,928; persons per acre - 279; 5 buildings of 14 stories

Average monthly rent per room on January 1, 1959 - \$22.27

2. Gravesend Houses - Federal project

2793 West 33 Street (H.A. 90.10)

Site: Neptune to Bayview Avenue,
West 33 Street

Completed June 1954

Dwelling units - 634; estimated population - 2,375;
persons per acre - 191; 15 buildings of 7 stories

Average monthly rent per room on January 1, 1959 - \$12.05

3. Luna Park Houses - City project - Part IV

Site: West Eighth Street to Stillwell Avenue
Neptune to Surf Avenues (H.A. 90.20)

Under construction; completion scheduled for early 1960

Dwelling units - 1,576; estimated population - 5,895;
persons per acre - 207; 5 buildings of 20 stories

Other housing: A proposal for clearing substandard housing and constructing privately-operated, large-scale apartment houses for middle-income families has been under consideration for some time. The James Peter Warbasse Houses, a cooperative project, to be constructed under the State Redevelopment Companies Law, was proposed by the United Housing Foundation in 1957. The City Planning Commission reserved its decision in August 1957 because of criticism of the partial tax-abatement feature, but approved the plans on July 16, 1958. A private builder in 1959, submitted another plan for 5,184 cooperative and rental apartments on about the same site. A definite decision by the Board of Estimate on the Warbasse Houses plan is now expected on October 8, 1959.

The plan proposed by the United Housing Foundation was for a 71-acre site bounded by Shore Parkway, West 5th Street, West Avenue, Ocean Parkway, Sea Breeze Avenue, Sheepshead Bay Road, West 8th Street and Shell Road. The existing housing on the site was described as substandard. The building plans called for 12 buildings of 20 stories, containing 5,184 apartments varying in size from 2 to 5½ rooms, and covering 12 percent of the site. The remaining acreage was to provide for an off-street parking space for over 2,000 cars, retail shops, a garage and service station, an area for community facilities and landscaped, recreational areas.

The original proposal called for a down payment of \$600 a room and monthly carrying charges of \$20 per room, per month, exclusive of utilities. Since then, the proposed maintenance charge has been raised to \$23 to enable the payment of \$26,956,800 in City taxes over the first twenty-five years, instead of \$16,500,000.

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICESA. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY^{1/}Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery SchoolsSocial agencies

1. Brighton Beach Preschool
(Operated by Associated YM-YWHA's of Greater New York: Shorefront Jewish Community Center of Brooklyn: Brighton Beach Division)
1123 Brighton Beach Avenue
2. Coney Island Child Care Center
(Operated by Associated YM-YWHA's of Greater New York: Shorefront Jewish Community Center of Brooklyn)
Gravesend Houses
Building 12, 2757 West 33 Street
Preschool children
3. Coney Island Preschool
(Operated by Associated YM-YWHA's of Greater New York: Shorefront Jewish Community Center of Brooklyn: Coney Island Division)
2912 West 31 Street

Other auspices

4. The Coleridge School and Day Camp
136 Coleridge Street, Manhattan Beach
Preschool children
5. Happyland Beach and Day School
190 Exeter Street
Preschool children

^{1/} 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. Associated YM-YWHA's of Greater New York: Shorefront Jewish Community Center of Brooklyn:

Brighton Beach Division

1113 Brighton Beach Avenue

Facilities: Game room, arts and crafts shop, 6 club rooms, kitchen, auditorium. Make use of facilities of P.S. 195 and the gymnasium at P.S. 225.

Activities: Adult and youth clubs, dramatics, music, arts and crafts, home day camp.

Friendship Club and Older Adult Lounge: Recreation program for men and women over 60 from the Brighton Beach section. Activities include parties, holiday celebrations, movies, speakers, variety programs, games, dancing, group singing, dramatics; friendly visits to ill members. Meets Tuesdays from 1:30 to 4:00 p.m. except in July and August.

Coney Island Division^{2/}

2912 West 31 Street

Facilities: 6 club rooms, craft room, kitchen, woodwork shop, auditorium and use of P.S. 239.

Activities: Adult and youth clubs, adult education, adult forums, music, arts and crafts, home day camp.

Golden Age Club: Club groups for men and women 60 and over from Coney Island area from Seagate to Ocean Parkway - club meetings, parties, trips, service projects. Meets Tuesday and Thursday from 12 noon to 3:00 p.m.; closed from mid-June to mid-October.

2. Blanche Shuldiner League Day Center for Older People
(Sponsored by the Brooklyn Hebrew Home and Hospital for the Aged and the New York City Department of Welfare)

Parshelsky Pavilion

2901 Boardwalk

Serves men and women 65 and over from Brighton Beach, Coney Island and Seagate. It is interracial and nonsectarian. Program planned by members with staff assistance: open house, lunches and refreshments, parties, arts and crafts, discussions, citizenship and language classes, trips, service projects, etc. Meets Monday, Wednesday and Thursday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

^{2/} A new community center is being built by the Associated YM-YWHA's in Coney Island at 35 Street and Surf Avenue. It is expected that this will serve more than 3,500 people regardless of race, color or creed (Better Times, March 27, 1959). It will have facilities for age groups ranging from nursery school children to the aged with special emphasis on recreation facilities for older adults. (Associated Y's Report, Spring 1959).

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

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 1958-1959 year are listed below.

Brighton Beach Branch
3051 Ocean Parkway

Coney Island Branch
1901 Mermaid Avenue

Picture Book Hour for children weekly - October through April; Story Hour for children monthly - October through April; Film Program for children monthly - November through April.

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.

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.

Abraham Lincoln High School: Evening Community Center
Ocean Parkway and West Avenue
Open Monday through Friday evenings; swimming available.

Gravesend Houses Community Center
3146 Bayview Avenue
Evening program, Monday through Friday in cooperation with the New York City Youth Board.^{3/}

^{3/} 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. 80: After-school Center
2830 West 17 Street

P.S. 100 Annex (Youthtown): Full-time Community Center^{4/}
3001 West First Street
Open Monday through Friday

P.S. 188: After-school Center
3314 Neptune Avenue

P.S. 195: Evening Community Center^{5/}
131 Irwin Street
Open Wednesday evening, only.

P.S. 225: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
1075 Ocean View Avenue
Evening center open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

P.S. and J.H.S. 239: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
2401 Neptune Avenue
Evening center open Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday;
afternoon program available seven days a week (on Saturday
and Sunday the hours are from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m.)

P.S. 253: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
Oceanview Avenue between Brighton Sixth and Seventh Streets
Evening center open Tuesday and Thursday.

5. Golden Ring Club #4
(Sponsored by Council of the Golden Ring Clubs)
Workmen's Circle Culture Center
189 Neptune Avenue
Recreation program for men and women of retirement age;
nonsectarian; English and Yiddish are spoken. Meets Monday
and Thursday from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m.

6. Parks, Department of, City of New York^{6/}

Coney Island Beach and Boardwalk
West 37 Street to Corbin Place
Bathing beach, fishing (16th to 19th Street), October to May,
bicycling on the Boardwalk (except in summer), daily to 1:00 p.m.;
Saturdays, Sundays and holidays to 11 a.m.

^{4/} In addition to the usual activities, this center provides a program of informal adult education.

^{5/} Self-sustaining program.

^{6/} 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.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Coney Island Beach and Boardwalk - continued

Playground

Brighton Second Street, Brightwater Court to Boardwalk
Basketball court and playground.

Playground

Surf Avenue, West 25 Street, West 27 Street and Boardwalk
Handball, paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts.

Seaside Park

Sea Breeze and Surf Avenues to Coney Island Beach from
West Eighth Street to Ocean Parkway

Seaside Park Playground

North of Coney Island Concourse and West Fifth Street
Nine handball courts, playground.

Aquarium Area

West Eighth Street, Surf Avenue and West Fifth Street,
north of Boardwalk

Open daily. Summer hours - 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.;
winter - 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Admission - 90¢ for
adults, 45¢ for children 5 through 16 years and no
charge for children under 5 years of age. Parking facilities.

Manhattan Beach Park

East of Ocean Avenue between Oriental Boulevard and the Atlantic
Ocean.

Bathing beach and bath houses, 2 children's playgrounds,
softball field.

Leon S. Kaiser Playground

North side of Neptune Avenue between West 24 and West 32 Streets,
Bayview Avenue on the west.

Athletic field with running track; concrete bleachers; football,
soccer and 4 softball fields; 2 baseball diamonds, 12 tennis
courts; locker facilities; 4 basketball, 14 handball, paddle
tennis and shuffleboard courts; outdoor dancing area; ice and
roller skating and roller hockey areas; field house with
playrooms, playground with wading pool. Fishing all year
from waterfront promenade at Neptune Avenue and West 23 Street.
Recreation leadership.

Playground adjacent to Coney Island Houses

Public beach between West 29 and 32 Streets, north of Boardwalk
Playground; basketball, handball and shuffleboard courts.
Recreation leadership.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Playground and Athletic Field adjacent to William Grady Vocational High School
 Shore Parkway between Brighton Third Street and Brighton Fourth Road
 Athletic field, softball field, basketball and handball courts, playground. Recreation leadership.

7. Seagate Youth Activities Committee
 Congregation Kneses Israel of Seagate
 3803 Nautilus Avenue
 Recreation and groupwork for neighborhood teenagers - evenings except Friday at the Synagogue Center and/or the Seagate Association Hall. All activities will later be centered in the Congregation's new Community House being constructed at Surf Avenue and 37 Street.
8. Temple Beth El of Manhattan Beach
 111 West End Avenue
 In addition to activities for their own membership, a neighborhood teenage program is conducted.
9. Young Israel of Brighton Beach
 236 Neptune 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.
10. Young Israel of Coney Island
 2801 Surf Avenue
 See above for description of 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, 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
 561 Neptune Avenue

Mental Health Services

None

Other ClinicsHospital^{7/} clinics

None

Clinics under other auspices

Health, Department of, City of New York

Dental clinics for children at the following schools:

P.S. 188, 3314 Neptune Avenue

P.S. 225, 1075 Ocean View Avenue (at Brighton 13 Street)

P.S. 100, 2951 West Third Street

B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES^{8/}Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services^{9/}

1. Police Department, City of New York: Juvenile Aid Bureau
Precinct 78 Station House
Bergen and Sixth Avenues
Serves all youth under 21 years of age and provides rehabilitative social treatment for juvenile delinquents.
2. Welfare, Department of, City of New York
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.

^{7/} A complete list of public and voluntary hospitals in Brooklyn is included in the list of borough-wide services contained in the Introduction.

^{8/} The list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

^{9/} 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 80
2830 West 17 Street
2. Public School 100
2951 West 3 Street
3. Public School 188
3314 Neptune Avenue
4. Public School 195
131 Irwin Street
5. Public School 225
1075 Ocean View Avenue
6. Public School and Junior High School 239
2401 Neptune Avenue
7. Public School 253
Ocean View Avenue, Brighton 6 and 7 Streets

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLSRoman Catholic

Our Lady of Solace Parish School
2876 West 17 Street

Jewish

1. Beth Jacob of Brighton
2044 Coney Island Avenue
2. Yeshivah of Brighton
293 Neptune Avenue
3. Yeshivah Shaare Zedek
2301 Mermaid Avenue

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLESA. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES

1. Coney Island Apostolic Church of Christ (Assemblies of God)
2769 Stillwell Avenue
2. First Baptist Church of Coney Island
2828 West 17 Street
3. Mt. Olive (Church of God in Christ)
456 Neptune Avenue
4. Naomi A.M.E. Zion Church
2986 West Second Street
5. St. Paul (UL) Church
2784 West Fifth Street

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

1. Guardian Angel R.C. Church
2978 Ocean Parkway
2. Our Lady of Solace R.C. Church
1717 Mermaid Avenue
3. St. Margaret Mary R.C. Church
215 Exeter Street
Manhattan Beach

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Agudath Achim Anshei Emeth
2971 West Third Street
2. Congregation Agudath Hachasidim Anshe Chabad
2874 West 32 Street
3. Congregation Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol
2916 West 25 Street
4. Beth Medresh Machzikie Talmud Torah (Orthodox)
2860 West 31 Street
5. Chevra Bikur Cholim of Coney Island (Orthodox)
2955 West 31 Street

C. SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES - continued

6. Congregation B'nai Israel of Manhattan Beach (Orthodox)
Manhattan Beach Jewish Center
60 West End Avenue
7. Congregation Bnei Yechiel Ashkenazi (Orthodox)
320 Brighton Beach Avenue
8. Hebrew Alliance of Brighton by the Sea (Orthodox)
2915 Brighton Sixth Street
9. Jewish Center of Brighton Beach (Orthodox)
2915 Ocean Parkway
10. Congregation Kneses Israel of Sea Gate (Orthodox)
3803 Nautilus Avenue
11. Congregation of the New Brighton Jewish Center (Orthodox)
184 Brighton 11 Street
12. Seagate Sisterhood and Talmud Torah (Orthodox)
2301 Mermaid Avenue
13. Temple Beth EL of Manhattan Beach (Conservative)
111 West End Avenue
14. Yeshiva of Brighton & Mesivta Avrohom Zvi (Orthodox)
293 Neptune Avenue
15. Yeshiva Sharei Zedek (Orthodox)
2876 West 23 Street
16. Young Israel of Brighton Beach, Inc. (Orthodox)
236 Neptune Avenue
17. Young Israel of Coney Island (Orthodox)
2801 Surf Avenue

FLATBUSH-EAST FLATBUSH

SECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY

Boundaries and land use

The names Flatbush and East Flatbush have been attributed in this report to the territory in the center of Brooklyn which extends from Crown Heights on the north to the section called Midwood-Flatlands on the south. The northern boundary is irregular because of the strange shape of Health Area 48; it extends from Ocean Avenue across Lefferts Avenue, except between Nostrand and Albany Avenues, to East 91 Street. On the east, the boundary with Brownsville and Canarsie follows East 91 Street and Remsen Avenue to Church Avenue and then Ralph Avenue to Avenue I. The border on the south is Avenue I, except for a short distance between East 17 Street and Ocean Parkway where it is Avenue H. On the west the line follows the eastern and southeastern boundary of Prospect Park to Coney Island Avenue and that Avenue to Foster Avenue where a small triangle bounded by Foster Avenue, Ocean Parkway and Avenue H is included. The health areas included are 53.20, 54, 55.10, 55.20, 72.10, 72.20, 74.10 and 74.20.

Flatbush, the early township, originally included the extensive area which became the separate town of New Lots in 1852. Subsequently Flatbush township included only the village of Flatbush and the villages of Kensington, Parkville and Windsor Terrace. The village of Kensington, located between Church Avenue and Cortelyou Road, is the only one of the early villages wholly within the community described here. In his study of Brooklyn Communities, Ballou^{1/} decided not to attribute the generic term "Flatbush" to any community; he distributed the territory under discussion here between three neighborhoods which he named Kensington, East Flatbush and Midwood.

According to the nineteenth century histories of the Town of Flatbush, the Dutch settled this portion of Brooklyn about 1630.^{2/} The names Midwood and Flatbush attributed to this general area derive from the Dutch words meaning flat land in a densely-wooded area. The Dutch bought the land from the Canarsie Indians and Governor-General Peter Stuyvesant gave the settlement legal sanction in 1652. Wyckoff House, a Dutch cottage of oaken timbers, believed to be the first house built on Long Island by white men (in 1637) is now owned and occupied by a Greek-American and his wife.^{3/} The Flatbush Reformed Church was founded by the Dutch in 1654.

^{1/} Brooklyn Neighborhoods, by Herbert J. Ballou, 1942.

^{2/} The Heart of Flatbush (Brooklyn), Protestant Council of the City of New York, August 1954.

^{3/} The New York Times, January 14, 1959.

In 1670 an English Governor bought the land from the Rockaway Indians who also claimed this area, and throughout the early history both Dutch and English colonists maintained settlements. The streets named for the owners of the large farm houses built during the period when Flatbush was an isolated farming community reflect both Dutch and English family names. Erasmus Hall, now a public high school, was founded as a preparatory school in 1786 by a group of contributors who included Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr and John Vanderbilt.^{2/}

Late in the nineteenth century, this community, the western portion in particular, developed as a suburban community of large homes surrounded in most cases by rather spacious lawns and gardens, on roads heavily shaded by many trees. It is reported that the residential development was the consequence of the township's consolidation with Brooklyn in 1894 and the resulting increase in taxes which led to the subdivision of farms and estates. The growth of the population was made possible by the opening of the Brighton Beach subway line in 1904, and the extension of the I.R.T. subway to Nostrand Avenue in 1912.^{2/} Urbanization began after the first World War when small stores with apartments above them rapidly replaced the large private homes on the main thoroughfares - Flatbush, Bedford, Nostrand, Rogers and Church Avenues. High-rental apartments, smaller private homes and rows of single and two-family houses were constructed; in fact, every type of housing has been introduced since the 1920's. Most recently, residential building in the western or "Flatbush" section apparently has been confined to apartment houses of many units. The East Flatbush neighborhood grew rapidly during the 1930's, with the construction of many one- or two-family houses. Rental housing appears to be more and more characteristic of the section west of Flatbush Avenue, but east of the Avenue and south of Clarendon Road, owner-occupancy has been on the increase.

This community extends over 3,275 acres, ranking third in gross territory among the twenty communities. Only Midwood-Flatlands (which includes Marine Park, Floyd Bennett Field and many of the islands in Jamaica Bay) and East New York cover more acres. The local streets, Kings Highway and the major thoroughfares, deducted 1,362 acres for traffic in 1955-56, leaving a total of 1,913 for other community purposes.

Land use: Primarily, this is a residential community, with all other forms of land use accounting for less than 32 percent of the 1,913 net acres. When the land use survey was made in 1955-56, approximately 170 acres (8.9 percent of the space available) were vacant, although 9.6 acres were in use as licensed parking lots. Several small parks and the outdoor recreation facilities occupied a very small proportion of the land - 22 acres, or 1.2 percent. Since the Bay Ridge Division of the Long Island Railroad traverses the southern and eastern areas, transportation facilities took a somewhat larger share - 45 acres, or 2.3 percent.

Commercial and industrial activities were not negligible; the 149 acres so used amounted to 7.8 percent of the community's net acreage and

to 4.3 percent of all the land in the borough devoted to this form of utilization. Only six Brooklyn communities contained a larger number of acres used for commerce or industry.

Flatbush has become one of the two major shopping centers in Brooklyn; the branch of Macy's department store, the Sears Roebuck retail center and several chain stores serve residents from many sections of Brooklyn. Flatbush Avenue is lined with retail shops, offices, and other business establishments, many with two floors of apartments above them. Church Avenue, Nostrand, Rogers and Bedford Avenues and others are important business streets. The commercial enterprises absorb 36 percent of the 149 acres. Automobile storage and services occupied 28 percent of the business space, warehouses, nearly 10 percent and industry, 26 percent. The industrial, warehouse and storage plants were found chiefly in East Flatbush - the southeastern section (H.A. 74.20) from Albany to Ralph Avenues, south of Clarendon Road and adjacent to Canarsie and the Flatlands area and near the Paerdegat Basin.

Land devoted to the Brooklyn State Hospital, 11 nursing homes and other institutions, to Brooklyn College and schools, to police and fire stations, libraries, churches, synagogues, and other community facilities, plus the large area taken for Holy Cross Cemetery, accounted for almost 220 acres or 11.5 percent of the net acreage. In addition to the 26 public and parochial schools of elementary and junior high grade, there are three large high schools - Erasmus, Midwood and Tilden and some 60 churches and synagogues.

Despite the utilization of 606 acres for other community purposes, residential quarters of all types - from the large single-family houses with their lawns and gardens to the large apartment houses - occupied 1,307 acres or more than two-thirds (68.3 percent) of the land area exclusive of the streets and highways in 1955-56. Third among the communities in total acreage, this Flatbush area leads all the others in residential acreage; in fact, its space devoted to homes exceeds by almost 165 acres the residential acreage of its nearest competitor on this score - Midwood-Flatlands.

Population density: Since about 71 percent of the residential space was occupied by one- and two-family houses, the population density, based on the 1957 population, was not particularly high - 182.9 persons per residential acre. This average ranks the community twelfth - between Borough Park-Kensington with a density figure of 186.3 and East New York where the density was 181.8.

Population size

This large section in the center of Brooklyn ranks second among the communities in population size, with a 1957 population of 239,104, or 9.2 percent of the borough's inhabitants. Because of its extensive residential space, not the density of its population, Flatbush-East Flatbush's population was only 13,900 below that of the densely-settled Bedford-Stuyvesant community.

The metamorphosis of this quiet suburban community with undeveloped areas began around 1920 when the general movement to the more outlying portions of the borough began. By 1930, only the more southern and eastern sections were still sparsely settled; the population had risen to 171,996 and the community ranked fifth in size, with more residents than Bensonhurst and almost as many as East New York.

The decade of the thirties saw the major influx - some 46,000 persons. The 1940 population of 218,087 was about 27 percent above the 1930 level and Flatbush, in one decade, had risen from fifth to second place. Growth was less rapid in the 1940's but Flatbush retained its second place ranking when another 21,600 residents - a rise of 10 percent - brought the 1950 population to 239,669. The population expansion - 39 percent - in the two decades from 1930 to 1950 apparently was halted, at least temporarily, in the early 1950's. The 1957 Census counted about 500-600 fewer residents.

Cultural groups

The population growth of the 1930 to 1950 period modified the cultural composition of the Flatbush neighborhoods. Many families moving into the area during the first twenty years of the twentieth century were Protestants, as were the early Dutch and English settlers; most of the Protestant churches were founded during the late 1890's and the early 1900's. The Catholic group probably was then a minority but Holy Cross, a local parish church, is one of the oldest Roman Catholic churches in Brooklyn. A Negro community has existed for many years in the sections near Crown Heights and Brownsville but some Negroes were found in all areas as early as 1930. The growth in the number of Jewish families is reported to have started around 1920. For the most part, the heavy in-migration during the 1930 to 1950 period is said to have brought in native-born Jewish families, descendants of immigrants from Eastern Europe; their parents or grandparents may have moved from the Lower East Side of Manhattan to Williamsburg or Brownsville. In 1950, however, as indicated below, first generation residents, that is, persons of Eastern European birth, were a substantial minority; of course, they were not all of the Jewish faith.

1950 Census: The composition of the population in 1950 shows that most of the Flatbush residents were native whites born within the Continental United States. But the foreign-born whites constituted a fifth of the total; almost a third of the 47,700 in this group had come from Russia and more than 30 percent from Poland, Austria and other Eastern European countries. Those of Italian birth constituted only 9 percent and those of Irish birth, 8 percent, with those from the United Kingdom and Canada accounting for another 9.5 percent. Some of the foreign-born whites may have been patients in the State Hospital, the Jewish Chronic Disease Hospital or in the eleven proprietary nursing homes, who had no other permanent residence.

For this community, the analysis by cemetery of burial of the death certificates issued during 1954 for white adults 25 years old or older showed that 40 percent provided for burial in a Jewish cemetery. This proportion may have been influenced to some extent by the institutional, possibly non-indigenov , population which was about 4,500 in 1950.

Population of Flatbush-East Flatbush,
by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	239,669	100.0
Continental native white	189,435	79.0
Foreign-born white	47,723	19.9
Puerto Rican	376	0.2
Negro	1,900	0.8
Other nonwhite races	235	0.1

1957 Census: The population loss since 1950 indicated by the 1957 Census was negligible - 565 persons. But some shifting of cultural groups did occur although the community remained preponderantly white of native or European background. Because of the small numbers involved, the percentage increase in the Negro residents was large - 55 percent - but this represents only a thousand persons and even the 1957 figure constituted little more than one percent of the population. Other nonwhites, who may be Chinese, Japanese, others from the Orient, or American Indians, also increased in number and in their proportion of the total.

Population of Flatbush-East Flatbush,
by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	239,104	100.0
White	235,748	98.6
Negro	2,944	1.2
Other nonwhite races	412	0.2

Although the Protestant Council's study of 1954^{2/} discussed a "Negro ghetto" in the neighborhood from Erasmus Street to Beverly Road, between Bedford and Nostrand Avenues and the chief concentration is still north of Church Avenue, over 300 lived in the southeastern Health Area 74.20 in 1957 compared with about 60 in April 1950; possibly Glenwood Houses, completed in July 1950, may be partly responsible. Certainly the slow growth in the number of Negro residents from 1,140 in 1930 to 1,663 in 1940 and to 1,900 in 1950 was accelerated during the 1950 to 1957 period.

By the method used in this report, a generous estimate of the Puerto Rican population in the Flatbush-East Flatbush community by 1957 is from 750 to 800. This may be an overestimate, caused by children from the adjacent Brownsville community attending the Holy Cross Parish School on Church Avenue and some of the public schools. If the estimate of 800 be accepted, the distribution by cultural group would be modified very slightly as follows: White - 98.3 percent; Puerto Rican - 0.3 percent; Negro - 1.2 percent; and other nonwhite - 0.2 percent. Apparently the white population decreased by 2,100-2,000 between 1950 and 1957.

The religious congregations listed in Section IV as located in this community attest to the diversity of the religio-cultural composition of the population. The existence of 30 Protestant churches is not an index of the number of Protestant residents today; in all probability it is partly a reflection of the days when most of the population was Protestant and partly the consequence of the great variety of Protestant denominations. The study made for the three Lutheran churches^{2/} found evidence that many Protestant residents have been and are being replaced by Jewish and Catholic residents. The seven Catholic parishes maintain 6 parochial schools.

The 24 synagogues - including the Jewish Centers which suggest the second and third generation families - obviously reflect the large Jewish population. The new Jewish community center which will replace the existing building of the East Flatbush YM & YWHA is to be located on the corner of Church and Remsen Avenues; this is technically outside the community but the center will serve the Flatbush areas.

Birth statistics: The substantial growth in the nonwhite population from 1950 to 1957 is reflected in the sharp rise in the number of nonwhite infants born to resident families. In 1952, the 55 nonwhite births amounted to only 1.2 percent of the total of 4,454 births. But the nonwhite children born to families in this community rose to 133 in 1957 and to 159 in 1958; in these later years nonwhite births formed 3.1 and 3.9 percent of the total.

The births to Puerto Rican mothers show little change during the 1952-1958 period. In the earlier year, 15 children, 0.3 percent of all the children born, had mothers born in Puerto Rico. The Puerto Rican births numbered 20 in each of the later years - constituting only 0.5 percent of the total of 4,335 births in 1957 and of the total of 4,103 births in 1958. The Puerto Rican births were not concentrated in any section of the community but a high proportion of the nonwhite births in all years were to mothers living in Health Areas 53.20 and 54.

School data: The enrolment data by "ethnic" group for the public elementary and junior high schools located in the Flatbush community indicate very modest increases in the number of Negro and Puerto Rican children between 1957 and 1958 and confirm the assumption that both groups continue to be a very low proportion of the population. In September 1957, the 429 Negro and 80 Puerto Rican children registered, formed 2.0 and 0.4 percent, respectively, of the 21,242 children enrolled.

The October 1958 registration in the public schools - 20,382 - included 507 Negro and 88 Puerto Rican children, or 2.5 and 0.4 percent of the total. About 6,950 children attended the 6 Catholic parochial schools located within the community; the survey of June 1959 found 80 Puerto Rican children in the Catholic schools. Some of the Jewish children presumably attended the one Hebrew school in the area or nearby schools in Brownsville or other adjacent communities. It is obvious that the Puerto Rican children are a small proportion of all children attending the local schools, although it is possible that some attend schools in adjacent communities - Crown Heights or Brownsville for instance.

Age groups

The age pattern of this community places it among the three "oldest" in Brooklyn. A third of the borough's 1957 population was 45 years of age or older. In eleven of the twenty communities, the proportion of the residents in this category exceeded one-third, but Coney Island had 42.4 percent of its 1957 population in these older groups and Flatbush-East Flatbush, 39.8 percent. Bay Ridge, with 39.1 percent, is third in this respect. These three are the only communities to have three-fifths or more of their 1957 residents 30 years of age or older.

Population of Flatbush-East Flatbush, 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	239,669	100.0	239,104	100.0	- 0.2
Under 6 years	23,170	9.7	20,309	8.5	-12.3
6-13 years	23,070	9.6	25,973	10.9	12.6
14-19 years	14,903	6.2	16,678	7.0	11.9
20-24 years	16,041	6.7	13,558	5.7	-15.5
25-29 years	17,653	7.4	16,114	6.7	- 8.7
30-44 years	61,164	25.5	51,198	21.4	-16.3
45-64 years	63,475	26.5	71,008	29.7	11.9
65 years and over	20,193	8.4	24,266	10.1	20.2

The comparison of the 1957 age distribution with the 1950 distribution reveals substantial increases in the number and proportion of the middle-aged and the aged, while adults from 30 through 44 years decreased 16 percent in number and from 25.5 to 21.4 percent of the total. Table 7a brings out the concentration of the older residents in this community in 1957. With 9.2 percent of the Brooklyn population, it had 11.3 percent of all Brooklyn residents from 45 through 64 years of age and 10.5 percent of all those 65 years old and over.

Flatbush, on the other hand, (as Table 7a also indicates) had less than its proper share of residents in the age classes under 45 years of age in 1957. It ranked last among the communities in the proportion which its

children and youth formed of all residents - 26.4 percent - in comparison with the 38.5 percent in this age group found in the top-ranking, adjacent Canarsie (Table 7b). This 1957 Flatbush proportion actually results from two diverse, unusual movements from 1950 to 1957 - a sizable reduction in the pre-school and an unusual increase in the teen-age group (14-19 years). Brooklyn as a whole had a loss of 2 percent in the latter category, with 14 communities experiencing decreases of from 0.9 to 11.3 percent. Like Flatbush, the three growing southeastern communities (Midwood-Flatlands, Canarsie and Sheepshead Bay) and two downtown communities where large public housing projects are located gained in their teen-age population.

Sex distribution: In 1957 the girls and women were the predominant sex except among the children under 14 years of age. The male ratios in this community except among those under 14 years of age and those 25-29 years old are below the borough-wide ratios.

Population of Flatbush-East Flatbush, 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	112,946	126,723	89.1	112,191	126,913	88.4
Under 6 years	11,896	11,274	105.5	10,373	9,936	104.4
6-13 years	11,689	11,381	102.7	13,230	12,743	103.8
14-19 years	7,236	7,667	94.4	8,106	8,572	94.6
20-24 years	7,294	8,747	83.4	5,948	7,610	78.2
25-29 years	8,182	9,471	86.4	7,862	8,252	95.3
30-44 years	27,783	33,381	83.2	22,838	28,360	80.5
45-64 years	30,495	32,980	92.5	33,531	37,477	89.5
65 years and over	8,373	11,820	70.8	10,303	13,963	73.8

Other population characteristics: 1950

Economic status: This Flatbush area is more homogeneous economically than most Brooklyn communities. The family income level in 1949 was definitely above the Brooklyn level as expressed in a borough median of \$3,447. The lowest median in this area was \$3,999 for Health Area 55.20, the section around the Holy Cross Cemetery. The medians in adjacent health areas (74.10, 54, 55.10 and 74.20) were \$4,080, \$4,081, \$4,301 and \$4,520. The small area adjoining Prospect Park (53.20) had a median of \$4,478 and the section west of Flatbush Avenue (H.A. 72.10 and 72.20) had medians of \$4,456 and \$4,798. About 25 percent of the 68,445 families had incomes of less than \$3,000, 35 percent were in the \$3,000 to \$4,999 class, and 40 percent in the \$5,000 or over category. In the latter group, were 4,890 families with incomes of \$10,000 or more.

In comparison with the borough median income of \$1,280 for adults not living in family groups, the medians for seven of these eight health areas ranged from \$1,476 in Health Area 55.10, where the Brooklyn State Hospital is located, to \$2,000 in Health Area 74.10. The eighth area (H.A. 55.20) had a lower median - \$1,156.

Educational level: The level of formal schooling completed by white adults 25 years old or older was considerably higher in this community than the median for all Brooklyn - 8.9 years. In Health Areas 55.10 and 55.20 (where Brooklyn State Hospital is located and the foreign born lived in substantial numbers) the medians were 9.8 and 9.7 years. Elsewhere, the range was from 10.9 to 12.2 years.

Family groups: The total population of over 239,000 persons in 1950 included 4,488 inmates of institutions and 11,895 persons 14 years of age or older living alone or with nonrelatives. Over 223,000 lived as members of the 68,445 families - about 3.3 persons per family. Almost 91 percent of the families - 62,060 - included a husband and wife. Considering that almost 35 percent of the residents were 45 years of age or over at the time, this is a fairly high proportion of married couples. Only 1,954 persons lived in rooming houses or as employees in institutions.

Assistance and health data

Public assistance: On March 2, 1959, the date for which analysis by health area of residence is available for public assistance cases, only 2.4 percent of all the Brooklyn cases receiving checks lived in Flatbush-East Flatbush. The rough comparison with the fact that 9.2 percent of Brooklyn's population lives in this community is more satisfactory in this instance than in most. The total number of cases was 1,032 but this included but 39 home relief cases - and these may be either families or individuals - and only 131 families on aid to dependent children. The remaining 862 cases, in most instances, were individuals on the old-age or blind assistance rolls or in receipt of aid to the disabled. In April 1957 Flatbush-East Flatbush had 24,266 residents who were 65 years old or older or 10.5 percent of the borough's population in this age group; probably, the number was higher two years later.

Health indices: The infant mortality rates in this community in 1957 were below the Brooklyn rate of 25.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in all but one of the eight health areas - 55.20; in that section the rate was 32.1. In four health areas (55.10, 54, 72.10 and 74.10) the rates were 16.3, 18.6, 20.2 and 21.2 per 1,000. Rates elsewhere varied from 6.1 to 11.9 per 1,000 live births.

The incidence of venereal disease was low in relation to the Brooklyn rate of 308.4 cases newly reported during 1957 per 100,000 of the 1957 population.^{4/} Only 140 new cases resident in this community were reported during 1957. The rates for the individual health areas ranged from 22.9 (H.A. 74.20) to 87.6 (H.A. 72.10) per 100,000.

^{4/} The Brooklyn rate is influenced by very high rates in certain neighborhoods and is typical of very few of the 118 health areas.

Tuberculosis prevalence rates also were low in comparison with the borough-wide rates. Based on the known active cases registered with the Department of Health on December 31 of 1956 and of 1958, related to the 1957 population, Brooklyn had rates of 1.20 and 0.98 per 1,000 population. The rates for this Flatbush area were 0.47 and 0.38 per 1,000.

Delinquency rates

The Youth Board's 1957 and 1958 official delinquency rates indicate a lower incidence in the Flatbush areas than the "norm" established by the composite borough rates of 33.4 and 41.2 cases per 1,000 of the 1957 child and youth population. The local rates in 1957 ranged from 10.6 to 19.2, with an exceptional rate of 27.0 in Health Area 54. 1958 rates ranged from 15.0 to 19.9 in six areas but were 26.3 in Health Area 74.10 and 31.0 in Health Area 54. Such slight changes may have little significance or result from population shifts. In 1951, the rates based on the 1950 population 6-20 years of age were lower, ranging from 1.9 to 10.5 per 1,000, except in Health Area 54 where the rate of 14.7 was identical with Brooklyn's 1951 rate.

Housing

The years following 1950 brought a substantial increase in the volume of housing in this community. Every section has acquired additional dwelling units but a large share of the new housing is in the southeastern section - east of Flatbush Avenue and south of Clarendon Road where the population rose from 1950 to 1957.

The construction of apartment buildings - many of the luxury type - which characterized the 1930's continued during the post-war period. One large development occupied in 1952 - Vanderveer Estates - is east of Flatbush Avenue, in the area bounded by Newkirk, New York, Foster, Nostrand and Brooklyn Avenues; its 59 buildings of 6 stories contain 2,496 apartments with an estimated population of 7,500. Further east, the public, middle-income project - Glenwood Houses - had been completed early in 1950. A quite different housing development is the cooperative sponsored by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen in the northeastern section near Brownsville - The Harry Silvers Apartments. This project, completed in 1953, provides 288 homes in 3 buildings of 6 stories; it covers the entire block from Utica to Schenectady Avenues, from Midwood Street to Rutland Road.

The Census of Housing enumerated 74,829 dwelling units in 1950. This count, no doubt, includes Glenwood Houses which was partially occupied by October 1949. If some of the buildings of Vanderveer Estates were close to completion, their units probably were counted. The survey made for the City Planning Department, which includes units in the earlier stages of construction, enumerated 80,310 units in 1955-56 and 81,634 in 1957-58. This indicates an increase of 6,805 units "in being," even if all were not ready for tenants, between 1950 and 1957-58 - a rise of 9 percent. Many of

the additional homes (2,926 units or 43 percent of the 6,805) were found in the southeastern section (H.A. 74.10 and 74.20).

Type of housing: 1955-56: The land use inventory of 1955-56 which must have covered most, if not all, the 80,310 homes then in existence showed that 617 acres or 47 percent of the residential acres were still occupied by one-family homes; the large, suburban-type homes with lawns and gardens still are characteristic of many Flatbush streets while smaller, newer homes are found elsewhere. Detached one-family houses were found on 346 acres, while the single-family row houses of some sections covered 271 acres. The two-family houses accounted for 308 acres, 24 percent, and the multi-family dwellings for 29 percent, or 382 of the 1,307 residential acres.

Because the inventory describes the type of housing in terms of acres and the Census or Housing reports by number of dwelling units, it is difficult to gauge the degree to which the 1950 characteristics, given below, may be considered as descriptive of current conditions.

Characteristics in 1950: Some 98 percent of the 74,829 dwelling units available in 1950 were occupied. Home ownership in this Flatbush area was near the mid-point on the scale established by the Brooklyn communities with 23.1 percent of the homes occupied by their owners. Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene had the lowest proportion - 8.6 percent - of owner-occupied homes and Sheepshead Bay and Midwood-Flatlands the highest - 43.3 and 44.4 percent.

In 1950, about one-third (33.7 percent) of the homes in use were in one- and two-family structures. This proportion must be somewhat lower in 1959 even though such homes occupied 71 percent of the land area in 1955-56. The Census indicated that some 2.9 percent of the dwelling units were overcrowded (over 1.5 persons per room) and that 948 units or 1.3 percent were substandard.

Public housing: The New York City Housing Authority operates a middle-income project - Glenwood Houses - located in the southeastern corner of this community, where East Flatbush, Canarsie and the Flatlands sections meet. Some of the apartments were opened for tenants in October 1949 and by April 1950, 596 families were in residence but all buildings were not completed until July 14, 1950. The day center for children is operated by a parents' cooperative and a non-sectarian, interracial group work program for all age groups is operated by the Glenwood Community Center. The standard description is as follows:

Glenwood Houses - City project, Part III

1660 Ralph Avenue (H.A. 74.20)

Site: Farragut Road to Avenue H and Glenwood Road
East 56 Street to Ralph Avenue

Completed July 1950

Dwelling units - 1,188; estimated population - 4,274;
persons per acre - 191; 20 buildings of 6 stories

Average monthly rent per room on January 1, 1959 - \$18.72

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES

A. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY^{1/}

Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery Schools

Social agencies

1. East Flatbush "Y" Preschool
Associated YM-YWHA's of Greater New York
868 Winthrop Street

Other auspices

2. Brooklyn College, Early Childhood Center
Bedford Avenue and Avenue H
Preschool children
3. Children's Colony Nursery School
931 East 48 Street
4. Glenwood Nursery School Inc. (Cooperative)
Glenwood Houses
5703 Avenue H
5. Ivy Play School
68 Woodruff Avenue
Preschool children
6. Newkirk Cooperative Nursery School
868 East 7 Street
7. Vanderveer Nursery School
1404 Brooklyn Avenue
8. The Wilde School
156 Clarkson Avenue
Preschool children

^{1/} 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. Associated YM-YWHA's of Greater New York: East Flatbush Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association.^{2/}
868 Winthrop Street (Also Extension Center at Harry Silver Cooperative Apartments, Utica Avenue and Rutland Road)
Facilities: Lounge, arts and crafts workshop, 4 meeting rooms, kitchen; use of public school gymnasium.
Activities: After-school program and modern dance classes for children 6 to 12 years, teenage clubs and lounge, arts and crafts, dramatics, folk and square dancing for teenagers, young adults and adults, adult discussion groups, summer day camp. Golden age program.

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.

Clarendon Branch
2036 Nostrand Avenue

Flatbush Branch
22 Linden Boulevard
Preschool program for mothers and for children - monthly;
Great Books Discussion Group - monthly; Henry George School of Social Science - weekly from February to June.
Senior Citizens (Sponsored by the Brooklyn Public Library and the Department of Welfare): Adult education classes, short story reading and discussion, special events including guest speakers, films, folk and social dancing, art classes, glee club, English classes, socials, community service projects. Meets Monday through Friday from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m.

Rugby Branch
1000 Utica Avenue

3. Catholic Guild for the Blind: St. Jerome Center
2900 Newkirk Avenue
Dramatic workshop, discussion groups, hobby clubs, trips and parties.

^{2/} A new two-story community center is to be built at the corner of Church and Remsen Avenues, just within the boundaries of the Brownsville area as defined in this report.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

4. East Flatbush Jewish Community Center
661 Linden Boulevard

Facilities: Gymnasium, auditorium, 10 club rooms, game room, library.

Activities: Adult and youth clubs, music, physical education, adult forums, arts and crafts, dramatics, publication, adult education, glee club, photography, scout troops, classes in English and citizenship.

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.

Erasmus Hall: Evening Community Center^{3/}
911 Flatbush Avenue
Open Monday through Thursday evenings.

Midwood High School: Evening Community Center
Bedford Avenue, East 26 Street and Glenwood Road
Open Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Samuel J. Tilden High School: Evening Community Center^{3/}
5800 Tilden Avenue (at 57 Street)
Open Monday through Friday and also Saturday and Sunday afternoons for a self-sustaining program. Swimming available.

^{3/} In addition to usual activities, this center provides a program of informal adult education.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

- P.S. 92: Evening Community Center,^{3/}After-school Center
601 Parkside Avenue
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
- P.S. 135: Evening Community Center,^{3/}After-school Center
684 Linden Boulevard
Evening center open Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.
- P.S. 139: Evening Community Center,^{3/}After-school Center
1315 Cortelyou Road
Evening center open Tuesday and Friday.
- P.S. 152: After-school Center
2310 Glenwood Road
- P.S. 181: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
1023 New York Avenue
Evening center open Tuesday and Friday.
- P.S. 208: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
Avenue D from East 48 to East 49 Street
Evening center open Monday through Thursday
- P.S. 217: Evening Community Center, After-school Center^{3/}
Newkirk and Coney Island Avenues
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
- J.H.S. 232: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
Winthrop Street between East 52 and East 53 Streets
Evening center open Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.
- P.S. 235: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
Lenox Road and East 39 Street
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
- P.S. 244: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
Tilden Avenue and East 54 Street
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
- J.H.S. 246: After-school Center
72 Veronica Place
- P.S. 249: Evening Community Center,^{3/}After-school Center
Caton Avenue and Rugby Road
Evening center open Friday and Saturday.
- P.S. 251: Evening Community Center^{3/}
1037 East 54 Street (at Avenue I)
Open Monday, Thursday and Friday.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

P.S. 268: After-school Center
133 East 53 Street

P.S. 269: Evening Community Center^{3/}
1957 Nostrand Avenue
Open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

P.S. 285: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
Beverly Road and East 59 Street
Evening center open Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

6. Flatbush Boys' Club
2245 Bedford Avenue
Recreation program for boys over seven years of age. Game rooms, clubs, music, arts and crafts, movies, gym, swimming pool, woodworking, model airplanes, trips, playground activities. Play school for boys from 7 to 13 years in July and August.
7. Glenwood Community Center, Inc.
Glenwood Houses
5816 Farragut Road
Group work and recreation services for all ages and for adult muscular dystrophies - dance and music classes, special interest groups. Evening program in cooperation with Board of Education.
Golden Age Club for men and women, 50 years and over; interracial; nonsectarian. English, Yiddish, Italian and Spanish spoken. Meets Monday and Tuesday from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. and Wednesday from 8:00 to 10:30 p.m. Closed July and August.
8. Parks, Department of, City of New York^{4/}

Playground adjacent to P.S. 92
Winthrop Street to Parkside Avenue between Bedford and Rogers Avenues.
Playground, basketball and handball courts.
Recreation leadership.

Playground adjacent to P.S. 269
Foster and Nostrand Avenues
Playground with wading pool, softball field; basketball, handball and shuffleboard courts. Recreation leadership.

^{4/} 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.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Paerdegat Park Playground

Albany and Foster Avenues, Farragut Road and East 40 Street
 Playground with wading pool, softball field, ice skating area,
 basketball, handball and paddle tennis courts. Recreation
 leadership.

Playground

Tilden Avenue, East 48 and East 49 Streets
 Softball diamond, basketball courts, playground.
 Recreation leadership.

Playground

Avenue D between East 56 and 57 Streets
 Playground with wading pool, softball diamond, basketball
 and handball courts. Recreation leadership.

Playground

Kings Highway, Avenue H and East 49 Street
 Children's playground

Playground adjacent to P.S. 251

East 54 and 55 Streets between Avenue H and Avenue I
 Playground with wading pool, softball diamond, handball,
 basketball and shuffleboard courts. Recreation leadership.

Playground adjacent to Glenwood Houses

Ralph Avenue and Farragut Road
 Playground with wading pool, softball diamond; basketball,
 handball and shuffleboard courts; ice skating area.
 Recreation leadership.

9. Redeemer Lutheran Church and Lutheran Social Services of
 Metropolitan New York

Ditmas Avenue and East 22 Street

Group work program for children 4-12 years of age on Friday
 afternoons from 3:15 to 4:45 p.m.

Redeemer Senior Citizens provides a recreational program for
 men and women 60 years of age and over from the Flatbush
 area. The program is nonsectarian and interracial. Meets
 Mondays from 12:30 to 3:30 p.m. except in July and August.

10. Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush

890 Flatbush Avenue

Facilities include a large, well-equipped gymnasium, club and
 game rooms and auditorium. In season, have several boys' and
 girls' basketball teams that participate in the Flatbush "Y"
 Church League, have a full scouting program, a Junior and Senior
 High Group that meets Sunday evenings for an inspirational program
 and through the week for recreation, a Young Adult Group, a Busi-
 ness and Professional Women's Group that meets twice a month, a
 group of women from the community meet weekly for Red Cross work.
 These groups are open to church members and also to others. The
 gymnasium is used by the YMCA and other groups for dances as
 well as sports.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

11. St. Mark's Methodist Church
Ocean Avenue and Beverly Road
In season have basketball teams that participate in the Flatbush "Y" Church League; gym is used by the "Y" for basketball games and Hi-Y's have dances there. During past year, Mothers' Club has sponsored square dances that were open to the neighborhood. A Married Couples' Club is open to other than church members. In July a Daily Vacation Bible School is conducted here, with eight churches in the area cooperating. Holly Dance at Christmas season for young people home for holidays. Other church organizations of teenagers and "young adults" etc., are almost entirely for church members.
12. St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran Church
2800 Newkirk Avenue
Full scouting program, a Drum and Bugle Corps, scout mothers' auxiliary; several basketball teams in Flatbush "Y" Church League. A "Mr. and Mrs. Club" meeting once a month on Saturday evening and a young adult group, the "Amity Club", meeting two Sunday evenings a month have a limited number of nonchurch members. Daily Vacation Bible School is conducted in summer.
13. Congregation Shaari Israel
810 East 49 Street
Youth and adult clubs, adult forum, dramatics, music.
14. Congregation Shaare Torah Community Center
East 21 Street and Albemarle Road
A large community center building with activities for all ages.
15. Temple Beth Emeth of Flatbush
83 Marlborough Road
Community house used by youth and adult groups - auditorium stage, lounge, several class rooms, kitchen.
16. Vanderveer Community Volunteers: Senior Folks of the Vanderveer Community
1404 Brooklyn Avenue
Recreation for men and women, 60 years of age and over; inter-racial; nonsectarian. English, Yiddish and Italian are spoken. Meets Monday through Friday from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m.
17. Young Israel of Prospect Park
74 Linden Boulevard
Serves boys and girls 6 to 18 years of age - youth activities including clubs, scouts, etc. Saturday afternoon story-telling and singing for children under six years.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

18. Young Israel of Rugby
438 East 49 Street
See Young Israel of Prospect Park for description of activities.
19. Young Israel of Vanderveer Park
2034 Nostrand Avenue
See Young Israel of Prospect Park for description of activities.
20. Young Men's Christian Association of Greater New York:
Flatbush Branch
1520 Flatbush Avenue (at Nostrand Avenue)
Activities every afternoon and Saturdays during school year and a day camp during the summer. Sponsor Church Basketball League. Gra-Y, Junior Hi-Y and Hi-Y groups and other groups meet at Branch which has five meeting rooms, a game room and a kitchen. A main room is used for dances, dinners, etc. Young adult activities are conducted jointly with the Y.W. in the evenings at this location. Among activities for this group are indoor golf, tennis instruction, "slimnastics" for women.

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

None

Mental Health Services

Brooklyn College of the College of the City of New York:
Educational Clinic
Bedford Avenue and Avenue H

Provides psychiatric, pediatric, psychological and social work services to selected Brooklyn children, 3-18 years of age. Psychotherapy, remedial education and diagnostic studies. Referral applications accepted from schools, social agencies and community institutions only.

Other Clinics^{5/}Hospital^{6/} clinics

1. Caledonian Hospital of the City of New York
132 Parkside Avenue
Ear, nose and throat; prenatal and postnatal, surgical,
tumor.
2. Jewish Chronic Disease Hospital
86 East 49 Street
Arthritis (R), cardiac (R), cerebral palsy (children up to
16 years) (R), dental (R), endocrine (R) epilepsy (R),
metabolism (R), orthopedic (R), pediatric (R), physical
medicine (R), tumor, vascular (R).

Clinics under other auspices

Health, Department of, City of New York

Dental clinics for children at the following schools:

P.S. 92, 601 Parkside Avenue

P.S. 181, 1023 New York Avenue

P.S. 269, 1957 Nostrand Avenue (at Farragut Road)

^{5/} 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.

^{6/} 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^{7/}Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services^{8/}

1. 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 71 Station House (Serves most of this community with the exception of section west of Ocean Avenue).
421 Empire Boulevard
Precinct 78 Station House (Serves section west of Ocean Avenue)
Bergen and Sixth Avenues
Serves all youth under 21 years of age, and provides rehabilitative social treatment for juvenile delinquents.

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

^{7/} The list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

^{8/} 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 89
3109 Newkirk Avenue
2. Public School 92
601 Parkside Avenue
3. Public School 135
684 Linden Boulevard
4. Public School 139
1315 Cortelyou Road
5. Public School 152
2310 Glenwood Road
6. Public School 181
1023 New York Avenue
7. Public School 198
4105 Farragut Road
8. Public School 208
Avenue D, from E. 48 to E. 49 Streets
9. Public School 217
Newkirk and Coney Island Avenues
10. Junior High School 232
Winthrop and E. 52 to E. 53 Streets
11. Public School 235
Lenox Road and E. 39 Street
12. Public School 244
Tilden Avenue, E. 54 and E. 55 Streets
13. Junior High School 246
72 Veronica Place
14. Public School 249
Caton Avenue and Rugby Road
15. Public School 251
1037 E. 54 Street

A. PUBLIC SCHOOLS - continued

16. Public School 251 (Annex)
Glenwood Houses
5816 Farragut Road
17. Public School 268
133 E. 53 Street
18. Public School 269
1957 Nostrand Avenue
19. Junior High School 285
Beverly Road and E. 59 Street

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLSRoman Catholic

1. Holy Cross Parish School
Boys' Department: 2518 Church Avenue
Girls' Department: 12 Veronica Place
2. Holy Innocents Parish School
249 E. 17 Street
3. St. Catherine of Genoa Parish School
141 E. 40 Street
4. St. Jerome Parish School
455 E. 29 Street
5. St. Therese of Lisieux Parish School
824 E. 45 Street
6. St. Vincent Ferrer Parish School
860 E. 38 Street

Jewish

Hebrew Academy of Prospect Park
153 Ocean Avenue

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLESA. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHESBaptist

1. Kenilworth Baptist Church
24 Kenilworth Place
2. Lenox Road Baptist Church
Lenox Road and Nostrand Avenue
3. Redeemer Baptist Church
Ocean Avenue and Cortelyou Road
4. Salem Baptist Church
2525 Snyder Avenue

Congregational Christian

5. Evangel Congregational Church
Bedford Avenue and Hawthorne Street
6. Flatbush-Tompkins Congregational Church
451 East 18 Street
7. Hyde Park Church
Foster Avenue and East 46 Street
8. Ocean Avenue Congregational Church
Ocean Avenue and Avenue I
9. Rugby Congregational Church
East 49 Street and Snyder Avenue

Lutheran

10. Redeemer Lutheran Church (UL)
Ditmas Avenue and East 21 Street
11. St. Steven's Lutheran Church (UL)
2800 Newkirk Avenue
12. Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church (UL) (English and German)
2249 Bedford Avenue

A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX - continuedMethodist

13. Fenimore Street Methodist Church
Rogers Avenue and Fenimore Street
14. St. Mark's Methodist Church
Ocean Avenue and Beverly Road
15. St. Paul's Methodist Church
3714 Avenue D
16. Vanderveer Park Methodist Church
Glenwood Road and East 31 Street

Presbyterian

17. Flatbush Presbyterian Church
494 East 23 Street
18. Wells Memorial Presbyterian Church
700 Argyle Road

Protestant Episcopal

19. Protestant Episcopal Church of the Nativity
1099 Ocean Avenue
20. St. Paul's in the Village of Flatbush Episcopal Church
157 St. Paul's Place

Reformed Church in America

21. Flatbush Reformed Church
Flatbush and Church Avenues
22. Grace Reformed Church
Lincoln Road and Bedford Avenue
23. Second Reformed Church of Flatbush
Bedford Avenue at Martense Street

Other

24. All Soul's Universalist Church
951 Ocean Avenue
25. Allen Memorial Church (A.M.E.)
944 Rogers Avenue

A. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX - continuedOther - continued

26. Alliance Gospel Church (Unclassified)
1560 Nostrand Avenue
27. Clarendon Road Christian and Missionary Alliance
3304 Clarendon Road
28. Flatbush Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)
Dorchester and Marlborough Roads
29. Fourth Flatbush Unitarian Church
1901 Beverly Road
30. Third Church of Christ, Scientist
261 East 21 Street

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

1. Holy Cross R. C. Church
2530 Church Avenue
2. Holy Innocent R. C. Church
279 East 17 Street
3. Our Lady of Refuge R. C. Church
2020 Foster Avenue
4. St. Catherine of Genoa R. C. Church
520 Linden Boulevard
5. St. Jerome R. C. Church
2900 Newkirk Avenue
6. St. Therese of Lisieux R. C. Church
1281 Troy Avenue
7. St. Vincent Ferrer R. C. Church
1603 Brooklyn Avenue

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Congregation Agudath Achim Anshe Sephard
Lenox Road and East 55 Street
2. Ahavath Achim (Conservative)
151 Woodruff Avenue
3. Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol of East Flatbush (Orthodox)
777 Schnectady Avenue
4. Congregation B'nai Abraham of East Flatbush (Orthodox)
407-09-11 East 53 Street
5. Congregation Bnai Israel of Midwood (Orthodox)
4815 Avenue I
6. Congregation B'nai Jacob (Conservative)
3017 Glenwood Road
7. Community Reform Temple (Reformed)
1010 Ocean Avenue
8. East Flatbush Jewish Community Center (Orthodox)
661-669 Linden Boulevard
9. Glenwood Jewish Center (Orthodox)
888 East 56 Street
10. Jewish Center of Hyde Park (Orthodox)
779 East 49 Street
11. Judea Center Synagogue (Orthodox)
2059 Bedford Avenue
12. Congregation Kesser Torah of Flatbush (Orthodox)
2310 Cortelyou Road
13. Congregation Machzike Torah (Orthodox)
1016 Beverly Road
14. Orthodox Congregation Lomdei Torah, Inc. (Orthodox)
211 Ocean Avenue
15. Prospect Park Jewish Center (Orthodox)
153 Ocean Avenue
16. Congregation Rabbi S. Teitelbaum
672 Lefferts Avenue

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES - continued

17. Shaare Torah of Flatbush Congregation (Conservative)
305 East 21 Street
18. Congregation Shaari Israel (Conservative)
810 East 49 Street
19. Congregation Talmud Torah Tushiah (Orthodox)
35 East 52 Street
20. Temple Beth Emeth of Flatbush (Reformed)
83 Marlborough Road
21. Congregation Tifereth Yehudah
347 East 49 Street
22. Young Israel of Prospect Park (Orthodox)
11 Snyder Avenue
23. Young Israel of Rugby (Orthodox)
438 East 49 Street
24. Young Israel of Vanderveer Park (Orthodox)
2034 Nostrand Avenue

CANARSIE

SECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY

Boundaries and land use

Canarsie in the southeastern area of Brooklyn extends in a southeasterly direction from Brownsville on the north to Jamaica Bay. On the east it is separated from East New York's sparsely-settled section by Fresh Creek Basin. On the west Ralph Avenue is the line of separation from East Flatbush; below Flatlands Avenue, the Paerdegat Basin, the southwestern boundary, divides Canarsie from the section called Flatlands.

The community so defined is composed of Health Areas 75.10 and 75.20. Its gross land area of 2,368 acres ranks it sixth among the communities in this respect but it is the smallest in size of population.^{1/} Canarsie and Sheepshead Bay share the distinction of being the only Brooklyn communities where the population growth was unbroken from 1930 through 1957. It is currently in the process of transformation from an isolated underdeveloped but fairly homogeneous neighborhood into a more diverse community through the introduction of public housing, the development of Seaview Village, and other privately-financed residential construction.

Breukelen Houses, a Federally-sponsored project with nearly 7,000 residents, was completed in 1952 and Bay View Houses, a middle-income project, was opened in 1956 on the site of the demolished temporary veterans project, Jamaica Bay, which closed in 1954. But the most drastic community change started about five years ago with the unusual private development on the 215 acres of marshland and mud flats now called Seaview Village. About two thousand one- and two-family homes had been completed by the spring of 1959; the colony is expected to consist of about 2,500 houses.^{2/} Other private construction, it is reported, is providing additional homes for middle-income families.

Land use: Some of the changes of recent years, but probably not all, were taken into account by the land use inventory of 1955-56. At that time, 789 of the 2,368 acres were laid out in streets, which left 1,579 acres for other community purposes. Later construction no doubt has reduced the 607 acres then vacant - 38 percent of the 1,579 net acreage. Canarsie Park, Canarsie Pier, and other outdoor recreation facilities accounted for

^{1/} This land area is basically the same as the district so named in the New York Market Analysis and by Ballou in his 1942 study Brooklyn Neighborhoods. In that study, Ballou described Canarsie in this fashion: "Still isolated to a large extent from the rest of Brooklyn, this sparsely-settled section is for the most part undeveloped and unimproved. Only in the center along Rockaway Parkway is it developed to any degree.. its bare flatlands and large expanses of meadow give it a somewhat forlorn appearance. Its residential section of one- and two-family houses is broken by numerous truck farms." Canarsie originally was a village within the township of Flatlands.

^{2/} Further descriptive material will be found in the later Section on Housing.

another 444 acres or 26 percent. The public and private facilities - churches, schools, police and fire stations - absorbed only 25 acres, 1.6 percent, but must utilize more space today.

The transportation facilities, the Long Island Railroad tracks and sidings, utilized 44 acres or 2.8 percent. The automobile storage and service establishments took 11 percent and shops and other commercial facilities, 16 percent. New shopping centers opened since 1955 no doubt have added to the acreage used for retail establishments. Only 97 acres, or 6 percent of the land, were devoted to commercial and industrial enterprises in 1955-56. Heavy industries accounted for 39 percent of the 97 acres, light industries for another 7 percent and warehouses for 27 percent. The potential for industrial enterprise in this water front area, with the freight division of the Long Island Railroad traversing the northern portion, is considerable. Even in 1955-56, when only 38.1 acres were utilized for heavy industry, only 7 Brooklyn communities were devoting more acres to this form of land use.

The Mayor and the Urban Renewal Board early in 1959 announced plans for the City's first industrial park under public sponsorship. The park is to be located on a 100-acre tract bounded by the Bay Ridge Division of the Long Island Railroad, Linden Boulevard, Van Sinderen Avenue, East 108 Street, Farragut Road, East 99 Street, Foster Avenue, East 101 Street, Avenue D and Rockaway Avenue. In April, the Board of Estimate approved necessary amendments to the zoning law. Local organizations and property owners are protesting the plan and no final decision has been reached.

The acreage devoted to homes in 1959 must be considerably greater than the 393 acres so classified in the 1955-56 survey, when they amounted to a fourth of the available land. Even then, the space devoted to residences was greater than the acreage in South Brooklyn-Red Hook, Brooklyn Heights-Ft. Greene, and Greenpoint. But only 96 acres, 24 percent of Canarsie's residential acres, were used for multi-dwelling units; the public housing must account for most of these acres.

Population density: On the basis of the 1957 population and the acres classified as residential in 1955-56, the number of persons per residential acre was the lowest of any community - 119.6. The density may be somewhat higher in 1959.

Population size

Canarsie, smallest of the communities in population size in 1957, then had 47,033 residents, or only 1.8 percent of the borough total. Assuming a modest rise in its population density, Canarsie apparently is destined soon to outrank the geographically small, industrialized community of Greenpoint, now the nineteenth.

The population growth has been continuous and substantial during the decades since 1930. By 1957, over 20,000 residents had been added to the 26,959 living in Canarsie in 1930, a rise of 74.5 percent. From 1930 to 1940, the population rose by almost 4,500 or 16.9 percent to 31,523.

The pace was accelerated in the forties when 7,088 additional inhabitants - 22.5 percent - resulted in a 1950 population of 38,611. The largest absolute increase, however, came in the seven years from 1950 to 1957 when 8,422 residents were added, a rise of 21.8 percent.

Cultural groups

1950 Census: When the 1930 and 1940 censuses were taken, Canarsie's population was composed almost entirely of whites. In 1930, 66 Negroes and 10 nonwhites of some other race lived in Canarsie, all but a few in Health Area 75.20. In 1940, 82 Negroes and 11 other nonwhites were residents. But, as the next tabulation shows, both groups - especially the Negro - had increased sharply by 1950. In combination with the residents of Puerto Rican origin, these minority groups constituted 3.3 percent of the 1950 total. An interesting fact about the Puerto Ricans is that 205 of the 444 (46 percent) were second generation mainlanders. Yet, the second generation accounted for only 26 percent of all Brooklyn's Puerto Ricans in 1950.

Most of the members of these so-called minority groups lived in Health Area 75.20, the area on Jamaica Bay, and many may have been tenants of the temporary project for veterans in that area - Jamaica Bay Houses at Seaview Avenue and Rockaway Parkway. That project had 2,000 apartments when opened in the late 1940's.

Population of Canarsie, by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	38,611	100.0
Continental native white	29,926	77.5
Foreign-born white	7,378	19.1
Puerto Rican	444	1.1
Negro	785	2.0
Other nonwhite races	78	0.2

Although over three-fourths of the population in 1950 had been born within the Continental United States, close to a fifth were foreign-born whites. Among this group, the Italian-born predominated as they had in 1940, constituting 37.2 percent of the total. Those of Russian birth were second with 28.6 percent and those from Poland, third with 8.7 percent. Austria, Hungary, Rumania and Germany were responsible for another 12 percent, making the eastern and middle European total about 49 percent of the total. The component from English-speaking countries - the United Kingdom, Ireland and Canada - was only 5.7 percent.

Some of the Eastern Europeans presumably were of the Jewish faith. Of the death certificates issued during 1954 for white adults (25 years old or older) who had been Canarsie residents, 31 percent designated a Jewish cemetery. With so large a first generation of Italian birth, the Catholic families no doubt formed a large share of the population.

1957 Census: The net in-migration between 1950 and 1957 added residents in every group except the minor nonwhite races; their number decreased. The rise in the non-Puerto Rican white population in absolute numbers (about 5,670) was more than twice the increase (about 2,780) in Negroes and Puerto Ricans. The percentage changes, of course, were very different. In the following tabulation, the residents of Puerto Rican origin are included either as white or nonwhite:

<u>Population of Canarsie, by color: 1957</u>		
<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	47,033	100.0
White	43,848	93.2
Negro	3,140	6.7
Other nonwhite races	45	0.1

An estimate of the total Puerto Rican population, based on the distribution of Puerto Rican children among the public and Catholic parochial schools located in each of the twenty communities, indicates that from 900 to 960 Puerto Ricans of all ages lived in Canarsie. If 950 be accepted as the approximate figure, the cultural composition is modified as follows: White - 91.4 percent; Negro - 6.5 percent; Puerto Rican - 2.0 percent; nonwhites other than Negro - 0.1.^{3/}

Comparison of the 1950 data with the 1957 data adjusted to treat Puerto Ricans separately, shows that the white population increased 15 percent, the Negro 290 percent and the Puerto Rican 114 percent. The birth statistics suggest that the public housing projects have contributed to these changes. All but 20 of the Negroes in both 1950 and 1957 lived in Health Area 75.20.

Despite their rise in number, Canarsie's proportion of Brooklyn's total Puerto Rican population was lower in 1957 than it had been in 1950. As Table 3 shows, the 444 Puerto Rican residents in Canarsie formed 1.1 percent of the 40,299 borough total in 1950; the 1957 estimate for Canarsie is 0.6 percent of the estimate of 157,000 Puerto Ricans in Brooklyn.^{4/}

The cultural diversity of this community is reflected in the list of religious organizations found in Section IV. Among the 8 Protestant churches are 6 of the established denominations and 2 nondenominational churches. There are 2 Catholic parish churches and 7 synagogues, of which at least 4 are Orthodox.

^{3/} In 1950, about 8 percent of the Puerto Ricans living in Canarsie were classified as nonwhite; it has been assumed that this proportion is true in 1957; hence, 875 Puerto Ricans have been deducted from the white and 75 from the Negro figure as reported in the 1957 Census.

^{4/} As Table 4 shows, births to Puerto Rican mothers living in Canarsie also formed 0.6 percent of all Brooklyn's Puerto Rican births in 1957.

Birth statistics: In 1952, the 985 children born to mothers living in Canarsie included 108 nonwhite children, 11 percent, and 19 Puerto Rican children, 1.9 percent of the total. In view of the growth in the Negro population, the fact that only 109 or 9.9 percent of the 1,103 births in 1957 were children born to nonwhite mothers is unexpected. Births to Puerto Rican mothers did rise to 32 or 2.9 percent of the total. The 1958 births show no increase in nonwhite births and fewer Puerto Rican births; the total number of births was 1,246 of which 1,121 were white, 110 nonwhite, or 8.8 percent, and 15 Puerto Rican, or 1.2 percent of the total. These 1957 and 1958 births may be a biological accident or it may indicate a change in the age composition or social characteristics of the Negro and Puerto Rican residents. Births to white mothers during these years show a rise in number and proportion from 858 in 1952, 87.1 percent, to 1,121, 90 percent in 1958.

In 1952, 65 of the 108 nonwhite and 10 of ~~the 19 Puerto Rican~~ births were to families in the temporary veterans housing. In 1957, 86 of the nonwhite births were to families in Breukelen Houses, the low-income public housing, and 6 were to families in the middle-income project. In 1958, 95 of the 110 nonwhite and 10 of the 15 Puerto Rican births were to families in public housing; in this year only 68 of the 167 births to residents of Breukelen Houses were to white mothers.

School data: The distribution by cultural group in the 6 public elementary schools located in Canarsie in the fall of 1957 reveals that 804 or 11.4 percent of the 7,067 children registered in September 1957 were Negro and 222 or 3.1 percent were Puerto Rican. In the fall of 1958, the 7,625 children attending the 7 schools (including the new Junior High School 211) included 812 Negro and 234 Puerto Rican children but an increase in the number of white children resulted in the Negro percentage decreasing to 10.6 and the Puerto Rican proportion remaining the same. It is possible that there is some interchange of school children with the adjacent communities of Brownsville and East New York.

The only parochial school located in Canarsie had 1,164 students in October 1958 but no Puerto Rican or other children from Spanish-speaking families were discovered in the special survey of June 1959.

Age groups

Canarsie, not unexpectedly for a community with a growing population in an area of new one- and two-family homes and two public housing projects, has a youthful population. In 1957, it led all the communities in the proportion of its population which was under 20 years of age - 38.5 percent - and also in the proportion which was under 14 years - 30.9 percent. South Brooklyn-Red Hook had very similar proportions - 38.4 and 29.1

percent of its population in these groups.

Population of Canarsie, by age group: 1950 and 1957					
Age group	1950 Census		1957 Census		Percent change
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
All ages	38,611	100.0	47,033	100.0	21.8
Under 6 years	5,919	15.3	6,899	14.7	16.6
6-13 years	4,719	12.2	7,626	16.2	61.6
14-19 years	2,791	7.2	3,551	7.6	27.2
20-24 years	3,237	8.4	2,606	5.5	-19.5
25-29 years	3,956	10.2	3,799	8.1	-4.0
30-44 years	9,370	24.3	11,774	25.0	25.7
45-64 years	6,604	17.1	7,981	17.0	20.9
65 years and over	2,015	5.2	2,797	5.9	38.8

Only Bedford-Stuyvesant had a larger proportion of its residents who were 30-44 years of age in 1957 and the difference is negligible - 25.4 percent compared with 25.0 for Canarsie. Conversely, the residents 45-64 years old - 17 percent of the total - were a smaller proportion than in any other community; again, however, South Brooklyn-Red Hook is a close competitor (17.8 percent).

The Canarsie residents 65 years of age or over amounted to 5.9 percent of the total, in comparison with 5.8 in Bedford-Stuyvesant and 8.9 percent for the borough as a whole. As Tables 7 and 7a show, Canarsie had only 1.2 percent of Brooklyn's elderly residents, despite the 39 percent increase from 1950 to 1957 in the number living in Canarsie.

From 1950 to 1957, the school-age children (6-13 years) had the most notable rise - almost 62 percent. Canarsie, in common with Sheepshead Bay, had a substantial increase in the number of teen-agers whereas 14 communities had losses in this group. The only decreases recorded were for the number of young men and women in their twenties. A decrease for these age groups conforms to the general pattern and reflects the low birth rates of the depression years. But in Canarsie the decrease in the group 20-24 years was several points below the reduction in the borough total (Table 6). And Canarsie's group 25-29 years decreased only 4 percent whereas the borough total went down by 18 percent.

Sex distribution: In 1950, males exceeded females in every age group under 20 years of age and among the residents 30 through 64 years old; even among the aged the sexes were almost in balance. It is possible that the veterans housing contributed to the male excess in the 30-44 year group. Quite possibly the age composition of the population was also influenced by the water front activities. The male ratio remained high in 1957 except among those 20-29 years old; in these groups the Canarsie ratios were notably

low compared with the borough-wide ratios of 87.8 and 94.9 males per 100 females.

Population of Canarsie, 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	19,301	19,310	99.9	23,407	23,626	99.1
Under 6 years	3,060	2,859	107.0	3,519	3,380	104.1
6-13 years	2,385	2,334	102.2	3,968	3,658	108.5
14-19 years	1,400	1,391	100.6	1,788	1,763	101.4
20-24 years	1,525	1,712	89.1	1,154	1,452	79.5
25-29 years	1,884	2,072	90.9	1,732	2,067	83.8
30-44 years	4,714	4,656	101.2	5,789	5,985	96.7
45-64 years	3,329	3,275	101.6	4,088	3,893	105.0
65 years and over	1,004	1,011	99.3	1,369	1,428	95.9

Other population characteristics: 1950

This community has so many residents who are new to the area that the socio-economic characteristics reported in the 1950 Census can hardly be descriptive of the present population. A few of the 1950 data are given here for whatever background value they may have.

Economic status: The median of the income received by families during 1949 was considerably above the borough level of \$3,447 in Health Area 75.10 - \$3,783 - but below in Health Area 75.20 - \$3,394. There were so few adults not living in family groups that medians were not computed for their income.

Educational level: The median years of formal schooling completed by the white adults 25 years old or older was at the borough level of 8.9 years in Health Area 75.20 but 8.8 years in Health Area 75.10. No medians could be computed for the few nonwhites.

Family groups: Most of the 1950 residents lived as members of family groups in housekeeping apartments. There were but 665 unrelated individuals and only 63 persons resided in rooming houses and none in an institution. The 10,000 families included 9,845 married couples; only 155 families did not include a husband and wife.

Assistance and health data

Public assistance: Only 292 of the public assistance checks distributed on March 2, 1959 - 0.7 percent - were paid to residents of Canarsie; 252 of the cases were living in Health Area 75.20. The community total included 35 cases receiving general assistance - persons or families -

and 151 families receiving aid to dependent children. Most of the remaining 106 cases presumably were in receipt of old-age or blind assistance or aid to the disabled. No exact measurement of Canarsie's financial dependency is possible; however, since 1.8 percent of Brooklyn's 1957 population lived in Canarsie and this percentage presumably is higher in 1959, the dependency level appears to be low.

Health indices: In 1957 the infant mortality rate was only 8.3 deaths per 1,000 live births in Health Area 75.10 but the rate in Health Area 75.20 was 24.3, not much below the borough-wide rate of 25.2. The venereal disease rates were low in relation to the Brooklyn rate of 308.4 cases newly reported during 1957 per 100,000 of the 1957 population; the rate was 63.2 in Health Area 75.10 and 121.7 in Health Area 75.20. The community also had a low prevalence of tuberculosis. Active cases on the Department of Health's register on December 31 of 1956 and 1958 gave rates of 0.57 and 0.49 per 1,000 of the 1957 population. The Brooklyn rates were 1.20 and 0.98.

Delinquency rates

In 1951 when the rate of juvenile delinquency for Brooklyn was 14.7 official cases per 1,000 of the 1950 population 6-20 years of age, the rate for Health Area 75.10 was 19.3 - above the borough-wide level - but only 10.0 per 1,000 in Health Area 75.20.

The Brooklyn rate for the year 1957 was 33.4 cases per 1,000 of the 1957 child and youth population; for the year 1958 the rate, also based on the 1957 population, was 41.2 per 1,000. The Canarsie rates were 18.5 and 27.7 in 1957 and 22.8 and 37.8 in 1958. In these recent years, the higher rates were for Health Area 75.20 where new housing brought in many new residents.

Housing

According to the annual count made for the City Planning Department, the number of dwelling units in 1955-56 had increased 19 percent over the 10,366 units enumerated in the 1950 Census of Housing. During 1957-58 the survey counted 15,045 units. Thus, the cumulative increase was 4,679 units or 45 percent. This count probably exaggerates the actual homes then available for families. The local count includes dwellings at an early stage of construction. Most of the new units - 4,183 of the 4,679 - were found in Health Area 75.20 where Seaview Village is being developed and two public housing projects were opened after 1950.

Type of housing: 1955-56: The land use survey of 1955-56 found that 191 or 49 percent of the residential acres were devoted to one-family houses; 127 of the 191 acres were used for detached houses. Two-family houses occupied about 27 percent of the land and multi-unit dwellings over 24 percent. Presumably the completion of Seaview Village and the other private homes and two-family houses has increased the total residential acreage and the proportion absorbed by these housing types.

Characteristics in 1950: The data describing the housing in use in 1950 can hardly be valid for the new residences. Of the 10,366 units existing in 1950, 10,243 were occupied - 38.9 percent of them by their owners. Over three-fourths (77.7 percent) of the units were one- and two-family houses. Some 2.8 percent of the units were classified as overcrowded and 9.7 percent as substandard.

Public housing: The two public projects provide 3,205 apartments. Bay View Houses was constructed on the site previously occupied by Jamaica Bay Houses, the temporary veterans housing closed in April 1954. Breukelen Houses was built on vacant land. The projects are described here:

1. Bay View Houses - City project, Part IV

9820 Seaview Avenue (H.A. 75.20)
 Site: Seaview Avenue to Shore Parkway
 East 102 Street to Rockaway Parkway
 Completed June 1956; partially occupied December 1955
 Dwelling units - 1,610; estimated population - 5,738;
 persons per acre - 169; 23 buildings of 8 stories
 Average monthly rent per room on January 1, 1959 - \$21.39

2. Breukelen Houses - Federal project

618 East 108 Street (H.A. 75.20)
 Site: Stanley to Flatlands Avenues
 East 103 Street to Louisiana Avenue
 Completed October 1952
 Dwelling units - 1,595; estimated population - 6,968;
 persons per acre - 107; 30 buildings of 3-7 stories
 Average monthly rent per room on January 1, 1959 - \$11.75

Other developments: About two years ago, a cooperative - Earl Jimerson Apartments - was opened on a site adjacent to East New York, bounded by Hegeman and Rockaway Avenues, Linden Boulevard and Bristol Street. This project, sponsored by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America and financed with a loan from New York State, provides 420 apartments in three buildings of 14 stories. Currently (October 1959) an addition is under construction.

Seaview Village: The operation started in the spring of 1955; sand fill was poured into the marshes, followed by creosote-treated poles, forty feet long; sewer lines were installed and five miles of streets and sidewalks laid for this forty-block development. By the spring of 1959, a colony of almost 2,000 one- and two-family homes had been constructed. Eventually, the colony probably will contain 2,500 houses.^{5/}

^{5/} Information on Seaview Village and related developments has been derived from The New York Times, May 24, 1959.

The first model house was ready in 1955, and, it is reported, 59 houses were sold on the first day. The first group of two-bedroom houses sold for \$13,750. Prices for others ranged from \$16,290 for a six-room, semi-detached, duplex to \$20,990 for a seven-room, split-level house on a landscaped plot of 4,200 square feet. By May 1959, the colony had seven models of one- and two-family dwellings ranging in price from \$23,990 to \$31,990. The Dime Savings Bank has arranged about \$60 million in mortgages. Other builders are reported to have constructed about 1,000 houses and 3,000 more homes are expected to be added in the neighborhood of Seaview Village.

The rapid residential construction necessitated the development of facilities to serve the new families. A fifteen-store shopping center opened in 1955; a competing center has eighteen stores and a third will be completed this year. The Manufacturers Trust Company opened a branch at 1952 Rockaway Parkway in 1957 and a second branch will open on October 24, 1959 at the Shoreview Shopping Center.

The Waxman brothers, developers of Seaview Village, built the Seaview Pool and Yacht Club whose membership is limited to residents of the Village. Facilities include a pool and two children's wading pools, mooring facilities and floats in a channel. They have also constructed a bowling center, with an adjoining parking area and a playroom for children. To care for the school children, two public elementary schools with a capacity of 2,000 and a junior high school for 1,500 pupils have been constructed since 1957.

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES

A. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY^{1/}

Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery Schools

Social agencies

Breukelen Recreation Rooms Child Care Center
 (Operated by Recreation Rooms and Settlement, Inc.)
 Breukelen Houses
 717 East 105 Street
 Preschool children and after-school care of children 6-7 years.

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 weekly or monthly basis. Only regularly scheduled programs in the 1958-1959 year are listed.

Canarsie Branch
 1064 East 95 Street

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.

^{1/} 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

P.S. 114: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
1077 Remsen Avenue

Evening center open Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

P.S. 115: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
East 92 Street and Avenue M

Evening center open Monday through Friday.

P.S. and J.H.S. 211: Evening Community Center
Avenues J and K, East 100 and 101 Streets

Open Monday through Friday evenings.

P.S. 233: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
Avenue B, East 93 and East 94 Streets

Evening center open Monday through Friday.

P.S. 242: Evening Community Center
East 100 Street and Flatlands Avenue

Open Monday through Friday evenings.

P.S. 260: Evening Community Center
875 Williams Avenue

Open Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

P.S. 272: Evening Community Center^{2/}
Seaview Avenue and East 102 Street

Open Monday through Friday evenings.

3. Parks, Department of, City of New York^{3/}

Brownsville Recreation Center
Linden Boulevard, Christopher Avenue, Hegeman Avenue

Recreation Center

Gymnasium, indoor swimming pool, woodworking shop, cooking room, arts and crafts room, meeting rooms, game lounge, recreation roof. Recreation leadership. Cerebral Palsy Pavillion at the Center provides a recreation program for cerebral palsied children 3½ to 18 years - transportation is provided.

Playground

Softball diamond, basketball courts, playground. Leadership.

^{2/} In addition to usual activities, this center provides a program of informal adult education.

^{3/} 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.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Brownsville Recreation Center - continued

Golden Age Building: Brownsville Boys' Club, Golden Age Group

Facilities include auditorium, meeting rooms, game room, arts and crafts room, library-lounge, kitchen, woodworking and ceramics shops. Open to men and women 65 years and over from Canarsie, Brownsville, East New York, East Flatbush; interracial; nonsectarian. The center is open from 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. from Monday to Saturday and from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Sunday. Swimming pool at Recreation Center is available. Leadership.

Canarsie Park

Seaview Avenue to Shore Parkway, Paerdegat Basin to East 93 Street

Canarsie Playground

Seaview Avenue and East 93 Street

Baseball and softball diamonds; basketball, paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts; playground.

Canarsie Pier Recreation Area

Foot of Rockaway Parkway

Boating, fishing - all year, parking area, sitting area, food concession. Motor launch ride for 25 cents per person; rowboat rental at \$2.00 a day.

Playground adjacent to Bayview Houses

South side of Seaview Avenue between East 99 and 100 Streets

Playground with wading pool; basketball, handball and shuffleboard courts. Recreation leadership.

Playground adjacent to Breukelen Houses and P.S. 260^{4/}

Louisiana Avenue from Stanley Avenue to Flatlands Avenue

Three baseball and 3 softball diamonds, 2 football fields, basketball courts, playground with wading pool. Recreation leadership.

Playground

North side of Ditmas Avenue between 91 and 92 Streets

Softball diamond, basketball and handball courts, playground with wading pool. Recreation leadership.

Playground

East 95 Street between Avenue K and Avenue L

Children's playground.

^{4/} Operated jointly with Board of Education.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

4. Police Athletic League: 69th Precinct Part-time Center
9417 Glenwood Road
Open Monday through Friday from 3:00 to 10:00 p.m. for program of physical and quiet games.
5. Recreation Rooms and Settlement: Breukelen Recreation Rooms
Breukelen Houses
715 East 105 Street
Clubs for boys, girls, adults; dancing, crafts, games, cooking, sewing, workshop, dramatics, golden age group. Summer day camp. The recreation program is in cooperation with the Board of Education and is subsidized by the New York City Youth Board.^{5/}

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

1. Beth-El Hospital
Linden Boulevard and Rockaway Parkway
Well baby clinic.
2. Health, Department of, City of New York: Child Health Station
Canarsie Health Center
1106 East 95 Street

Mental Health Services

1. Beth-El Hospital
Linden Boulevard and Rockaway Parkway
Adult Psychiatric Clinic and Child Guidance Clinic.
2. Coordinated Community Mental Health Clinics of Brooklyn, Inc.:
Canarsie Child Guidance Clinic
Canarsie Health Center
1106 East 95 Street
Psychiatric study and treatment for children up to 15 years and their parents. Serves residents of Canarsie, East New York and Brownsville.

^{5/} The centers subsidized by the New York City Youth Board accept children from Referral Units (Brownsville), community agencies and also by direct application.

Other Clinics^{6/}Hospital^{7/} clinics

Beth-El Hospital

Linden Boulevard and Rockaway Parkway

Allergy (R), arthritis (R), cancer, cardiac (R), chest (R), dermatology, diabetic (R); ear, nose and throat; endocrine (R), endocrine-gynecological (R), eye, gastroenterological (R), genitourinary, gynecology, hematology (R), maternal health (R), medical, neurology (R), orthopedic, pediatric, physical medicine (R), plastic surgery (R), prenatal and postnatal - postpartum for own cases, rectal, surgical, vascular (R).

Clinics under other auspices

Health, Department of, City of New York

Dental clinics for children at the following locations:

Canarsie Health Center

1106 East 95 Street

Public School 115

East 92 Street and Avenue M

^{6/} 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.

^{7/} 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^{8/}

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services^{9/}

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 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.

^{8/} The list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

^{9/} 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 114
1077 Remsen Avenue
2. Public School 115
E. 92 Street and Avenue M
3. Public School and Junior High School 211
Avenue J and Avenue K, East 100 and 101 Streets
4. Public School 233
Avenue B, E. 93 and E. 94 Streets
5. Public School 242
100-01 Flatlands Avenue
6. Public School 260
875 Williams Avenue
7. Public School 272
Seaview Avenue and E. 102 Street
8. Public School 276 (Under construction)
E. 82 Street and Avenue K
9. Public School 279
Avenue K, E. 103 and E. 104 Streets

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLSRoman Catholic

Holy Family Parish School
225 Conklin Avenue

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

1. Brownsville Mission
1602 Rockaway Avenue (Meets in building of Plymouth
Congregational Church)
2. Canarsie Church of God
606 East 89 Street

Other

3. Canarsie Light House Mission (Nondenominational)
92 Street and School Lane
4. Canarsie Reformed Church (Reformed Church in America)
Conklin Avenue and East 93 Street
5. Grace Protestant Church (Unclassified)
1380 East 93 Street
6. Plymouth Congregational Church of Canarsie
1602 Rockaway Parkway
7. Saint Alban's Protestant Episcopal Church
9408 Farragut Road
8. St. Matthew's Lutheran Church (MO)
1187 East 92 Street

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

1. Holy Family R. C. Church
9719 Flatlands Avenue
2. Our Lady of Miracles R. C. Church
757 East 86 Street

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Congregation Ahavath Achim Anshei Canarsie (Orthodox)
9420 Glenwood Road
2. Congregation Ahavath Achim Anshei Sfard (Orthodox)
1385 East 94 Street
3. Congregation Beth Israel (Traditional)
660 Remsen Avenue
4. Congregation Ohave Sholom Anshei New Lots
725 Snediker Avenue
5. Congregation Star of Israel (Orthodox)
220 Hegeman Avenue
6. Congregation Talmud Torah Ohev Sholom R. Morris Kevelson (Orthodox)
1379 East 96 Street
7. Temple Emanu-el of Canarsie (Reformed)
Canarsie Jewish Center
1319 East 95 Street

MIDWOOD-FLATLANDSSECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITYBoundaries and land use

In land area, this is the largest of the twenty communities. It extends over 11,872 acres, more than two and three fourths the acreage of East New York, the community second in size. But some 7,300 acres are classified as park lands, for the most part undeveloped but including the 1,800-acre Brooklyn Marine Park. Floyd Bennett Field occupies over 1,000 acres, mostly reclaimed marshland. The name Midwood indicates the western area which is part of the section usually designated by that name; the eastern area is part of the Brooklyn section commonly called Flatlands.^{1/}

As defined for this survey, the community is composed of Health Areas 73.10, 73.20, 88.10, 88.21 and 88.22. The northern boundary follows Avenue H from Coney Island Avenue to East 17 Street and then Avenue I to Ralph Avenue. On the east, Paerdegat Basin is the border with Canarsie from Ralph Avenue to Jamaica Bay. The land southeast from Avenue X - Marine Park and Floyd Bennett Field - juts out into Rockaway Inlet and Jamaica Bay, indented by creeks and small bays, with Mill Basin on one side and Gerritsen Basin on the other. The western boundary which divides the Midwood section of this community from Bensonhurst and Gravesend is Coney Island Avenue from Avenue H to Avenue R. The boundary with Sheepshead Bay crosses Avenue R to Gerritsen Avenue and runs southeast to Rockaway Inlet. Those islands in Jamaica Bay assigned to Brooklyn are also included in this community.

The first settlements in this area were early in the seventeenth century; the Dutch governor issued a charter to the town in 1667. The original section of the Schenck-Crooke House at Avenue U between 63 and 64 Streets is said to date from 1656.

The Midwood Area (H.A. 73.10, 73.20 and part of 88.10) - roughly west of Bedford Avenue and north of Avenue R - developed rapidly during the 1920's when prosperous families built large, comfortable houses. In the late 1930's apartment houses of the sort then considered "good" contributed to the population gain. The population to the east also increased between 1920 and 1940, with the construction of attractive upper- and middle-income, owner-occupied, one-family homes; some apartment houses were built along the

^{1/} The entire community was part of Flatlands, one of the townships which merged to form the City of Brooklyn in 1896; the township extended approximately from East 18 Street, Bay Avenue and the western boundary of Marine Park on the west to Fresh Creek Basin on the east. The inland boundary was approximately Foster Avenue, Farragut Road and then north on Kings Highway to Eastern Parkway. Canarsie was a village within this township.

avenues such as Kings Highway. The easternmost section (H.A. 88.22) was still sparsely settled in 1940 because of the meadows and swamp land; north of Flatlands Avenue, however, rows of small houses, mostly one-family, were constructed. Marine Park, donated to the City for a park in 1920, was still marshland, with houseboats lining the creeks. Floyd Bennett Field was built as a municipal airport (dedicated in 1931) on reclaimed marshland.

Land use: The 11,872 gross acreage included in 1955-56 1,402 acres of local streets, thoroughfares such as Flatbush and Flatlands Avenues, and Kings Highway. This left 10,470 acres for all community purposes other than traffic.

When the land use survey was made, 758 acres, or 7 percent of the net acres, were vacant - 693 of them in the section between Flatbush Avenue and Paerdegat Basin (H.A. 88.22). Parks accounted for approximately 70 percent of the land - 7,308 acres, although most of this acreage is undeveloped; the Brooklyn Marine Park, which surrounds Gerritsen Basin and stretches from Fillmore Avenue to the Bay, is responsible for 1,822 of the park acres.

The U.S. Navy's airfield - Floyd Bennett Field - and the U.S. Coast Guard Station account for about 1,079 of the 1,095 acres classified as used for transportation facilities; this form of land use took 10.5 percent of the 10,470 available. Facilities such as the churches and synagogues, the schools, libraries, police and fire stations, a hospital, and two nursing homes, accounted for not quite 50 acres, only 0.5 percent of the net acreage.

Commercial and industrial establishments absorbed 116 acres, 1.1 percent of the total, in 1955-56. These acres, nevertheless, represent 3.3 percent of all the acres in Brooklyn devoted to such operations. Only eight Brooklyn communities had more acreage utilized for commerce and industry. Light and heavy industries - mostly heavy - accounted for almost half the 116 acres; a large part of this industrial acreage was found in the eastern area (H.A. 88.22). Commercial activities - retail shops, offices, etc. - occupied 31 percent, automobile storage and services, 15.9 percent, and warehouses, 4 percent.

The land devoted to the provision of homes - 1,143 acres in 1955-56, or just under 11 percent of the net space - is exceeded by the residential acreage of only one community - Flatbush-East Flatbush. But 802 or 70 percent of Midwood-Flatland's residential acres were occupied by one-family homes.

Population density: On the basis of the 1957 population and the residential space in 1955-56 the community's population density is low - 123.2 persons per residential acre. Only Canarsie had a lower density.

Population size

In population size, Midwood-Flatlands ranked ninth in 1957, with 140,817 residents or 5.4 percent of the borough total. This was the same

ranking held in 1950 when the population was slightly higher - 142,720. The loss between 1950 and 1957 of 1,900 persons, 1.3 percent, was slight. This small change for the period conformed to the pattern in the contiguous communities of Flatbush-East Flatbush and Gravesend. The exact boundaries drawn for these several communities, of course, are arbitrary and artificial and offer no precise definition of "communities" in a sociological sense.

In common with other southwestern and southeastern areas of Brooklyn, this community's population growth was substantial during the 1920's when Brooklyn as a whole gained about 540,000 residents. By 1930 the population had risen to 101,334. The depression years added 25,241 persons, a 25 percent rise, to a 1940 count of 126,575. The growth was less marked but substantial during the 1940's - 16,145 persons or 12.8 percent. In the twenty years from 1930 to 1950, therefore, the population expansion of 41 percent had brought in 41,386 residents.

In 1930, Midwood-Flatlands ranked fourteenth among the twenty communities in population size but by 1940 had risen to tenth place. The borough's growth slowed down during the 1930 to 1940 decade, increasing by only 5 percent. This was the period when Brooklyn's inhabitants were migrating within the borough from the more crowded, urban sections to the less-developed, suburban neighborhoods. This trend continued during the 1940's but the readjustments between communities were limited to shifts of one place in the ranking.^{2/}

Cultural groups

1950 Census: The residents of this community were almost entirely whites of native, continental origin or of European background. The three minorities - Negro, Puerto Rican and nonwhites other than Negro - constituted 0.6 percent of the 1950 total. Some 364 of the 458 Negroes lived in the Midwood section, most of them in Health Area 73.10.

Population of Midwood-Flatlands,
by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	142,720	100.0
Continental native white	115,211	80.7
Foreign-born white	26,654	18.7
Puerto Rican	247	0.2
Negro	458	0.3
Other nonwhite races	150	0.1

^{2/} Bushwick-Ridgewood is the one exception; it dropped from 9th to 12th place.

The Russian-born were by far the largest group within the foreign-born component - a few more than 8,000 persons or 30 percent of the total. If those of Polish, Austrian, Hungarian, and Rumanian birth are combined with the Russian, this group constituted 54.6 percent. Germany contributed another 6 percent to the middle and eastern European total. The Italian contingent was second to the Russian - 13 percent. The English-speaking countries were responsible for 14.6 percent - the United Kingdom and Canada for 8.6 and Eire for 6 percent. In addition, about 1,000 residents were from the Scandinavian countries, Finland and Lithuania, and almost 300 from Greece.

A large proportion of the families to which the eastern and middle Europeans belonged were Jewish, if the analysis of death certificates by cemetery of burial is a reasonably good index. Some 45 percent of the certificates issued during 1954 for white adults 25 years old or older provided for burial in a Jewish cemetery.

1957 Census: The cultural composition continued to show a predominance of whites of native or European heritage. The nonwhite residents were fewer than in 1950; the decrease may be the result of the closing of the temporary veterans project - Marine Park - in 1954. There is no evidence of a rise in the Puerto Rican group since 1950.

Population of Midwood-Flatlands, by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	<u>140,817</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White	140,277	99.6
Negro	413	0.3
Other nonwhite races	127	0.1

The statement about Puerto Ricans, of course, is dependent upon an estimate based on the distribution of Brooklyn's Puerto Rican school children among the communities. The method used gives an approximate figure of 200 or a little over 0.1 percent of the total. This would reduce the continental whites' proportion, as shown above, to 99.5 percent of the total.

The only indication of cultural diversity is found in the religious and social institutions in the neighborhood. The presence in 1959 of 16 Jewish synagogues and 2 Jewish parochial schools supports the assumption, based on the 1954 death certificates, that a substantial proportion of the families are of the Jewish faith. The 5 Catholic parish churches, each with its parish school, are fair evidence of a not inconsiderable Catholic population. A Greek Orthodox church, in combination with the 1950 data on persons born in Greece, suggests a settlement of families of Greek origin.

The significance of the location of 11 Protestant churches within the community is less easy to evaluate. Six denominations maintain churches,

but the membership in each may be small, or the members may live at a considerable distance. The churches may be evidence of the earlier, rather than the present, composition of the population. The 4 Lutheran churches may reflect the group of families of German and Scandinavian origin indicated by the 1950 Census.

Birth statistics: The analysis of births to residents of this community shows little change in the births to Puerto Rican mothers; the count was 7 in 1952, 6 in 1957, and 5 in 1958. Nonwhite births also varied insignificantly - 17 in 1952, 15 in 1957, and 18 in 1958. The live births to white mothers were 99.0 percent of the total of 2,510 in 1952, 99.2 percent of the total of 2,548 in 1957, and 99.1 percent of the 2,506 children born in 1958.

School data: The 10 public schools located within the community - or 11 if the annex to P.S. 207 is counted - had enrolments of 11,889 children in September 1957 and 12,636 in October 1958. The "white" children constituted 99.5 and 99.4 percent of these totals. The count of Negro children was 34 in the former year and 45 in the latter. The Puerto Rican children numbered 20 in 1957 and 26 in 1958.

The Catholic parochial schools in this area had 6,980 students in October 1958 and the two Jewish schools had 620 students. Thus, 37.6 percent of all children attending the local schools were in the parochial schools. The special survey of Catholic schools in June 1959 found only 2 children from Spanish-speaking families. On the assumption that Puerto Rican children are not likely to attend Jewish schools, it is apparent that the 20,236 children in the local schools included only 28 Puerto Ricans in October 1958.

Age groups

The age pattern of Midwood-Flatlands might be described as "middle-aged." The residents who were 45-64 years old in 1957 formed the largest of the age groups - 27.7 percent compared with the borough-wide percentage of 24.1. But the group 65 years old or older was proportionately less important than in the borough distribution.

Population of Midwood-Flatlands, 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	142,720	100.0	140,817	100.0	- 1.3
Under 6 years	15,171	10.6	13,030	9.2	-14.1
6-13 years	15,768	11.0	17,735	12.6	12.5
14-19 years	10,762	7.5	11,599	8.2	7.8
20-24 years	10,500	7.4	8,414	6.0	-19.9
25-29 years	10,628	7.4	9,114	6.5	-14.2
30-44 years	35,034	24.5	30,114	21.4	-14.0
45-64 years	35,453	24.8	39,013	27.7	10.0
65 years and over	9,404	6.6	11,798	8.4	25.5

The younger adult groups - 20-29 years and 30-44 years - were somewhat below the borough-wide percentages of 13.7 and 22.3. Used as standards of measurement these groups show considerable reduction in comparison with 1950, a fact presumably related to the substantial decrease in the number of pre-school children; the 10 percent increase in residents 45 years and over whose children would be older, presumably is not unrelated to the rise in the teen-age group.

Children and youth under 20 years constituted 30 percent of the total, not markedly low in relation to the borough figure of 31 percent, but low enough to rank the community thirteenth on this score. But the teenagers accounted for 8.2 percent and those under 14 years of age for only 21.8 percent (Table 7b). Indeed, Midwood-Flatlands ranked third in its population proportion 14-19 years old but fourteenth in the proportion under 14 years.

Sex distribution: The ratio of males to females of all ages was about the same in 1957 in this community as it was for Brooklyn as a whole but in the individual age groups the pattern is rather different. The male ratios among the children under 14 are above the borough ratios; they are also higher for the groups 25-29 years and 45-64 years. Men 20-24 years old hold about the same position as in the borough; in the other age groups, the male ratios are lower than the borough-wide ratios.

Population of Midwood-Flatlands, 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	69,324	73,396	94.5	68,248	72,569	94.0
Under 6 years	7,793	7,378	105.6	6,713	6,317	106.3
6-13 years	7,994	7,774	102.8	9,163	8,572	106.9
14-19 years	5,313	5,449	97.5	5,656	5,943	95.2
20-24 years	5,053	5,447	92.8	3,936	4,478	87.9
25-29 years	5,043	5,585	90.3	4,566	4,548	100.4
30-44 years	16,178	18,856	85.8	13,684	16,430	83.3
45-64 years	17,726	17,727	100.0	19,140	19,873	96.3
65 years and over	4,224	5,180	81.5	5,390	6,408	84.1

Other population characteristics: 1950

One gets the impression of a fairly stable population growing somewhat older during the period 1950 to 1957; this might be expected in this community with its high proportion of home owners. It may be that the only noteworthy change was the loss of the young families of the veterans who had lived in the 844 dwelling units of the State Veterans' Emergency Housing Project-Marine Houses. This project closed in January 1954. Certainly

there is no indication of an influx of minority groups. The new dwelling units - probably apartments - suggest some turnover in the population; in view of the changes in the age groups, it seems probable that such turnover as occurred consisted in the out-migration of some of the young adults and young families and their replacement by older residents. In general, the socio-economic characteristics revealed by the 1950 Census may be expected to have more current value for this community than most.

Economic status: The economic level of Midwood-Flatlands, measured by the median family income in 1949, was well above the Brooklyn level. In comparison with a borough median of \$3,447, the medians for this community varied from \$4,384 to \$5,018 in four of the health areas; the least developed area where the veterans' housing was located had a lower median income - \$3,821. For the persons not living in family groups, the medians ranged from \$1,115 to \$1,539; two health areas had medians above the \$1,280 median for Brooklyn.

Educational level: The level of formal schooling completed by adults (25 years old and over) was well above the Brooklyn median of 8.9 years for whites. The community medians were 10.0 and 10.3 years in the eastern health areas and from 11.4 to 11.9 years in the three western areas.

Family groups: Not unexpectedly most of the residents lived with their families. Only 4,750 persons over 14 years of age lived alone or with non-relatives. The 38,780 families included 36,885 husband-wife families; less than 5 percent were composed of one parent with minor or adult children or some other related group.

Assistance and health data

Public assistance: In 1957 this community contained 5.4 percent of the borough's population; the 1959 population probably is as large a proportion of the total. Yet it had as residents only 0.8 percent of the Brooklyn cases receiving assistance checks on March 2, 1959. The 339 cases are not directly comparable with population data since a case may consist either of one person or of a family. In this instance, few families were in the caseload. Only 13 cases - and these may include families - were receiving home relief; 35 families were on aid to dependent children. Most of the cases - 291 - were individuals on the old-age or blind assistance rolls or receiving aid to the disabled.

Health indices: One health area (73.20) had an infant mortality rate in 1957 of 25.9 deaths per 1,000 live births, a trifle above the Brooklyn rate of 25.2. The rate in Health Area 88.22 was 23.3; elsewhere the rates were from 9.3 to 15.5 per 1,000.

Venereal disease incidence was low as measured by the cases newly reported during 1957 per 100,000 of the 1957 population. The rates in the areas in this community varied from 20.3 to 58.9 per 100,000, compared with a Brooklyn rate of 308.4. Tuberculosis prevalence also was low. Compared

with the Brooklyn rates of 1.20 and 0.98, based on the active cases on the Department of Health's register on December 31 of 1956 and 1958, the rates for Midwood-Flatlands were 0.34 and 0.25.

Delinquency rates

Official delinquency cases related to the 1950 population 6-20 years of age resulted in a Brooklyn rate of 14.7 per 1,000 in 1951. The Brooklyn rates computed for 1957 and 1958, based on cases in those years related to the appropriate age groups in the 1957 population, were 33.4 and 41.2 per 1,000. In this community the rates in 1951 were 2.6 and 2.7 in Health Areas 73.10 and 73.20. Elsewhere, the rates were 13.6 and 13.9 per 1,000. In 1957, the community rates varied from 8.8 to 16.2 per 1,000. In 1958, the rates in four areas ranged from 7.5 to 16.3 but one area (88.21) had a rate of 37.6.

Housing

The annual count of dwelling units made for the City Planning Department shows a 7.6 percent increase from the 1950 Census count of 41,545 units to 44,689 in 1955-56. A further rise is indicated by the 1957-58 count of 45,617 dwellings - a cumulative increase of 9.8 percent. Since the local count includes homes at an early stage of construction, not all the units necessarily were ready for occupants. The private construction of large-scale housing on which information is available is of two types. One project, Westview Terrace, of 6 buildings, 7 stories high, completed between 1953 and 1955, provides 1,275 units. A cooperative project completed in 1954 - Fillmore Gardens - provides 340 apartments in 27 buildings of two stories.

Type of housing 1955-56: At the time of the land use survey, 802 or 70 percent of the 1,143 residential acres were occupied by one-family homes; detached houses occupied 462 and row houses 340 acres. Two-family houses absorbed a little less than 20 percent of the land and multi-unit structures, about 10 percent.

Characteristics in 1950: In reviewing the characteristics of the housing in existence in 1950 it should be remembered that the data do include the veterans' housing now demolished and do not include the recently constructed apartments or other new homes. In 1950, 40,780 of the 41,545 dwelling units were occupied and 44.4 percent of them were occupied by their owners. Over three-fifths (61.1 percent) of the homes were found in the one- or two-family houses. Some 3.8 percent of the homes were classified as overcrowded but only 1.5 percent as substandard.

Public housing: No publicly-operated housing now exists in this area and none has been announced for construction.

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES

A. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY^{1/}

Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery Schools

Social agencies

None

Other auspices

1. Children's Corner Nursery School
1275 East 48 Street
2. Flatbush Nursery School, Inc. (Cooperative)
1167 East 13 Street
3. Kingsway Jewish Center Nursery School
2902 Nostrand Avenue

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 weekly or monthly basis. Only regularly scheduled programs in the 1958-1959 year are listed.

Flatlands Branch

2065 Flatbush Avenue

Great Books Discussion Group - twice monthly; Picture Book Hour for children - weekly; Story Hour for children - monthly; Films for children - one or two afternoons a month.

Kings Highway Branch

2115 Ocean Avenue

Story Hour for children monthly part of the year; also Adult Film Program in winter months.

Midwood Branch

975 East 16 Street

Picture Book Hour for children - weekly; Films for children - monthly or oftener, Adult Films during fall.

^{1/} 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. Council Day Center for Older People of the Brooklyn Section,
National Council of Jewish Women
1207 Kings Highway
Recreation program for men and women, 60 years and over, from Brooklyn; interracial; nonsectarian. English and Yiddish are spoken. Social, recreational, informal education, special interest groups and classes. Meets Monday through Friday from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
3. East Midwood Jewish Center
1625 Ocean Avenue
Facilities: Gymnasium, swimming pool, 10 club rooms, library, auditorium, game room.
Activities: Adult forums, dramatics, music, physical education, swimming, youth clubs.
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.

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.

James Madison High School: Evening Community Center
3787 Bedford Avenue
Open Monday through Friday evenings; swimming available.

P.S. 119: After-school Center
3829 Avenue K

P.S. 193: Evening Community Center,^{2/} After-school Center
2515 Avenue L
Evening center open Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

^{2/} In addition to usual activities, this center provides a program of informal adult education.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

- P.S. 197: Evening Community Center,^{2/}After-school Center
1599 East 22 Street
Evening center open Monday through Friday.
- P.S. 199: Evening Community Center,^{2/}After-school Center
1100 Elm Avenue
Evening center open Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
Afternoon program is self-sustaining.
- P.S. 203: Evening Community Center, After-school Center
East 51 Street and Avenue M
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
- P.S. 207: Evening Community Center^{2/}
Fillmore Avenue and Coleman Street
Open Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.
- P.S. 236: Evening Community Center
Avenue U, East 63 Street to East 64 Street
Open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.
- J.H.S. 240: Evening Community Center,^{2/}After-school Center
Nostrand Avenue and Avenue K
Evening center open Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
- J.H.S. 278: Evening Community Center
Stuart Street and Fillmore Avenue
Open Tuesday and Thursday evenings.
5. Kingsway Jewish Community Center
2902 Kings Highway
Facilities: Auditorium, 6 club rooms, ballroom, gymnasium,
swimming pool, children's outdoor playground.
Activities: Youth clubs, dramatics, music, adult education,
physical education, membership affairs, summer day camp,
adult programs.
6. Marine Park Jewish Center
3311 Avenue S
Facilities: Social hall, lounge, library, 3 club rooms.
Activities: Sisterhood, men's group, youth groups, forums,
library, adult education, book and gift shop.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued7. Parks, Department of, City of New York^{3/}

Amersford Park

Avenues I to J, East 38 to 39 Streets

Park area - no recreation facilities.

Marine Park

Flatbush, Gerrittsen and Fillmore Avenues to Jamaica Bay

Fillmore Avenue Area

Fillmore Avenue to Avenue U

Six baseball diamonds, 5 softball diamonds, 3 football fields, cricket field; tennis, basketball, handball, horseshoe pitching, paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts; roller hockey area, playground with wading pool. Recreation leadership.

J.H.S. 278 Playground

Fillmore Avenue and Stuart Street

Playground, basketball and handball courts. Recreation leadership.

Playground

Avenue U and East 38 Street

Softball field; basketball, handball and shuffleboard courts; playground; model airplane flying field (1,000 ft. southwest of this area). Recreation leadership.

Boat Basin

Flatbush Avenue opposite Floyd Bennett Field

Rowboat rentals, use of float.

Playground adjacent to P.S. 277^{4/}

East of Gerrittsen Avenue between Avenue X and Bijou Avenue

Playground

East of Gerrittsen Avenue at Seba Avenue^{4/}

Playground

Avenue L between East 17 and 18 Streets

Basketball, handball, horseshoe pitching and shuffleboard courts, table tennis, ice and roller skating areas; playground with wading pool. Recreation leadership.

^{3/} 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.

^{4/} This playground is described in the Sheepshead Bay community which it serves although it is located within the border of the Midwood-Flatlands area in Marine Park.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Playground

Nostrand Avenue between Kings Highway and Avenue P
Handball and shuffleboard courts, playground.
Recreation leadership.

Playground

Avenue U between East 58 and East 60 Streets
Two softball diamonds.

Playground

Flatlands Avenue, Avenue M, East 38 and Ryder Streets
Playground with leadership.

Playground

Avenue N and Utica Avenue
Softball field; basketball, handball and horseshoe
pitching courts; playground. Recreation leadership.

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

None

Mental Health Services

New Hope Guild for Emotionally Disturbed Children, Inc.
1777 East 21 Street

Psychotherapy for adults and children and their parents,
also group and play therapy; psychological testing and
diagnosis; speech and reading therapy.

Other Clinics

Hospital^{5/}clinics

None

^{5/} A complete list of public and voluntary hospitals in Brooklyn is included in the list of borough-wide services contained in the Introduction. Madison Park Hospital of Adelphi College is located in this community.

Other Clinics - continuedClinics under other auspices

Health, Department of, City of New York: Dental clinic for children.
P.S. 203, Avenue M between East 51 and East 52 Streets

B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES^{6/}Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services^{7/}

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
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.

^{6/} The list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

^{7/} 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 119
3829 Avenue K
2. Public School 193
2515 Avenue L
3. Public School 195 Annex
Floyd Bennett Field
4. Public School 197
1599 E. 22 Street
5. Public School 199
1100 Elm Avenue
6. Public School 203
E. 51 Street and Avenue M
7. Public School 207
Fillmore Avenue and Coleman Street
8. Public School 222
Quentin Road and E. 34 Street
9. Public School 236
Avenue U, E. 63 to E. 64 Streets
10. Junior High School 240
Nostrand Avenue and Avenue K
11. Junior High School 278
Stuart Street and Fillmore Avenue

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Roman Catholic

1. Mary, Queen of Heaven Parish School
1624 E. 53 Street
2. Our Lady Help of Christians Parish School
1314 E. 29 Street

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS - continued

Roman Catholic - continued

3. Resurrection Parish School
2335 Gerritsen Avenue
4. St. Brendan Parish School
1219 Avenue O
5. St. Thomas Aquinas Parish School
Boys' Department: 2000 Flatbush Avenue
Girls' Department: 1500 Hendrikson Street

Jewish

1. East Midwood Jewish Center Day School
1625 Ocean Avenue
2. Yeshivah Rambam
3121 Kings Highway

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLESA. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHESLutheran

1. Advent Lutheran Church (UL)
Avenue P and East 12 Street
2. Good Shepherd Lutheran Church (MO)
2142 New York Avenue
3. Holy Trinity Lutheran Church of Flatbush (UL)
Avenue R and Hendrickson Street
4. St. Paul's Lutheran Church (UL)
Avenue J and East 40 Street

Other

5. Bible Christian Church (Unclassified)
1101 East 35 Street
6. Brooklyn Church of Christ (Unclassified)
3412 Avenue K
7. Flatlands Reformed Church (Reformed Church in America)
Kings Highway and East 40 Street
8. Kings Highway Baptist Church
East 27 Street and Quentin Road
9. Kings Highway Methodist Church
1387 East 37 Street
10. Kingslawn United Christian Church
Ralph Avenue near Avenue N
11. St. Simon's Protestant Episcopal Church
2910 Avenue M
12. Three Hierarchs Greek Orthodox Church
1724 Avenue P

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

1. Mary Queen of Heaven R. C. Church
1319 East 57 Street
2. Our Lady Help of Christians R. C. Church
1315 East 28 Street
3. Resurrection R. C. Church
2325 Gerritsen Avenue
4. St. Brendan R. C. Church
1525 East 12 Street
5. St. Thomas Aquinas R. C. Church
1550 Hendrikson Street

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Congregation Ahaveth Israel of East Midwood (Orthodox)
2818 Avenue K
2. Avenue M Jewish Center (Orthodox)
1832-1838 Bay Avenue
3. Congregation Beth Isaac (Orthodox)
1719 Avenue P
4. Congregation Beth Judah (Orthodox)
1960 Schenectady Avenue
5. East Midwood Jewish Center (Conservative)
1625 Ocean Avenue
6. Congregation Etz Chaim of Flatbush (Orthodox)
1647 East 13 Street
7. Flatbush Park Jewish Center (Orthodox)
6324 Avenue N
8. Jewish Center of Kings Highway (Conservative)
1202 Avenue P
9. Jewish Communal Center of Flatbush (Conservative)
1302 Avenue I

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES - continued

10. Congregation Kahal Yereim of Flatbush (Orthodox)
1180 East 13 Street
11. Madison Jewish Center (Conservative)
2989 Nostrand Avenue
12. Marine Park Jewish Center (Conservative and Orthodox Congregations)
3311 Avenue S
13. Congregation Sfard and Talmud Torah
1593 Coney Island Avenue
14. Talmud Torah of Flatbush (Orthodox)
1325 Coney Island Avenue
15. Temple Ahaveth Sholom of Flatbush (Reformed)
1609 Avenue R
16. Temple Sholom of Flatbush (Conservative)
5814 Avenue N

SHEEPSHEAD BAYSECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITYBoundaries and land use

During the twentieth century this area's development has been in the direction of a middle-class residential neighborhood. It is one of the two Brooklyn communities whose population has grown rapidly and continuously since 1930. As defined in this report, Sheepshead Bay is the section extending from Avenue R south to Sheepshead Bay, with the Midwood section on the north and Coney Island to the south. The western boundary - Coney Island Avenue - separates this community from Gravesend. On the east, Gerritsen Avenue is the common border with the southwestern portion of the Midwood-Flatlands community. The health areas included are 87.10, 87.21, 87.22 and 89.

The neighborhood north of Avenue V (H.A. 87.10) generally considered to be part of Midwood, had become a residential section of over 18,000 by 1930. The areas nearer the Bay - commonly known as Sheepshead Bay - developed more slowly. As late as 1940, the southern portion was described as "a neighborhood of low, wooden houses, with the earmarks of a fishing village," while the inland section merged with the middle-class residential area to the north.

In the nineteenth century this locality became famous as a sports center. A race track was constructed and prize fights and other sporting events supplemented the horse racing. With the advent of the automobile, a speedway for motor races replaced the horse racing. This Bay area is still a center for fishermen. A fleet of boats operating for pleasure ocean fishing makes its headquarters along the shore; several seafood restaurants cater to visitors. The crews of the fishing fleet operate a fish market as a side line on the piers, selling their morning's catch when they dock.

Within the last decade, the section east of Ocean Avenue and south of Avenue V has been the scene of considerable residential construction, including Nostrand Houses and Sheepshead Bay Houses - ~~middle-income~~ public projects, privately-owned rental and cooperative multi-family dwellings, such as the Kings Bay Housing described in a subsequent paragraph.

In land area, this is not one of the larger communities; the total acreage - 2,175 - ranks it eighth in geographical extent, but it exceeds Park Slope's area by only 3 acres. The local streets and thoroughfares take up 686 acres, leaving for all purposes other than traffic 1,489 acres.

Land use: The distribution of these 1,489 acres by the form of their use when the 1955-56 inventory was taken reveals that 253 acres, 17 percent of the total, were then vacant. The Plumb Beach area of Marine Park, other park lands and the outdoor playgrounds absorbed 462 acres, or 31 percent. Commercial and industrial activities of all types accounted for 76 acres, 5 percent, and transportation facilities for 14 acres or 1 percent of the available land. The public and private facilities, such as police and fire stations, schools, churches, synagogues, libraries, nursing homes, social agencies' buildings, etc., occupied only 24 acres or 1.6 percent.

The retail shops, offices, and other commercial buildings occupied 35, or 46 percent, of the 76 acres devoted to business. Warehouses and automobile storage and services utilized almost 19 percent, with industrial plants on the remaining 35 percent. Light industries were more common than heavy, taking 21 of the 27 industrial acres.

The major form of land use was residential; the homes of all types accounted for 659 acres or 44 percent of the 1,489 net acres; single and double family structures occupied 533 or 81 percent of the 659 acres.

Population density: On the basis of the 1955-56 residential acres and the number of residents in 1957, the population density was low for this area - 135 persons per residential acre. In this respect, Sheepshead Bay ranks eighteenth among the twenty communities. Only the large Midwood-Flatlands community and the still sparsely-settled Canarsie area were less densely populated.

Population size

Sheepshead Bay, as noted earlier, was one of the two communities where the population growth of the preceding decades continued after 1950. Despite an increase of 14 percent from 1950 to 1957, the 88,976 residents constituted only 3.4 percent of Brooklyn's 1957 population. The community ranked sixteenth in population size.

Nevertheless, this 1957 population represents a cumulative growth of almost 75 percent in the 27 years from 1930 to 1957. In 1930, the community had 50,985 residents; 18,621 lived in the small, most highly developed section between Coney Island Avenue and East 27 Street, from Avenue R south to Avenue V (Health Area 87.10). The large area to the south and east now divided into Health Areas 87.21 and 87.22 had just under 25,000 inhabitants and Health Area 89 only 7,600.

The decade of the greatest growth was the 1930's, when some 17,700 persons entered the area to bring the 1940 population to 68,670, an increase of 35 percent. This sharp rise, however, did not change Sheepshead Bay's ranking by population size. It was nineteenth in 1930 and remained in that place in 1940 since the nearby communities in southwest Brooklyn were all building up their populations during that period.

Population expansion continued during the 1940's but at a lower rate; the addition of over 9,300 persons resulted in a population of 78,019 in 1950, a rise of 13.6 percent. Contrary to the movement in all the other communities except Canarsie, the growth not only continued through 1957 but accelerated slightly. These seven years saw the extension of residential construction - public and private - to the Bay area. Until after 1950, growth in Health Area 89 was slow; the population in 1930 of 7,578 rose only to 8,713 in 1940 and to 9,086 in 1950; but the count had increased to 13,277 by 1957. The "Midwood" area (H.A. 87.10) lost residents between 1950 and 1957 but all other sections gained.

Cultural groups

1950 Census: Like its neighboring communities, Sheepshead Bay's population is almost entirely white; in 1950 the native whites born on the mainland accounted for over three-fourths (77.8 percent) of all residents, the foreign-born whites for a little more than a fifth, and the three minority groups for a little over one percent.

Population of Sheepshead Bay, by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	78,019	100.0
Continental native white	60,710	77.8
Foreign-born white	16,454	21.1
Puerto Rican	98	0.1
Negro	685	0.9
Other nonwhite races	72	0.1

The Negro component has been present since 1930, as it probably was in earlier years, but has fluctuated in size. In 1930, 413 of the 464 Negroes lived in Health Area 87.21. The 797 Negroes in 1940 and the 685 in 1950 were fairly well concentrated in the same general neighborhood. The Puerto Ricans in 1950 were scattered throughout all sections except Health Area 89 but the few residents belonging to one of the minor nonwhite races lived in the sections near Coney Island Avenue (H.A. 87.10 and 87.21).

Over half (56.2 percent) the white residents of foreign birth had come from Russia (27.8 percent), from Poland (11.6 percent), from Germany, or from one of the nearby countries in the eastern part of Europe. Italy was second to Russia as the country of origin of 20.3 percent of the foreign-born. The English-speaking countries - chiefly the United Kingdom - were the source of 11.8 percent. No other nationality accounted for as many as 3 percent of the total.

If the analysis of the death certificates issued during 1954 for white adults (25 years old and over) is valid as an indication of religious affiliation, Sheepshead Bay then had a sizable Jewish population; 42 percent of the certificates for these health areas called for burial in a Jewish cemetery.

1957 Census: The composition of the 1957 population was similar to that described in 1950. The Special Census indicates that 98.8 percent of the total was white although the Negro group had added some 240 persons to its number.

Population of Sheepshead Bay, by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	88,976	100.0
White	87,895	98.8
Negro	928	1.0
Other nonwhite races	153	0.2

By the method used in this study, a rough approximation of the Puerto Rican population in 1957 would be a maximum of 200. If this figure be used, the non-Puerto Rican white population would be 98.6 percent and the Puerto Rican group, 0.2 percent of the total, with the other proportions unchanged.

The section on resources located in the area shows the presence of 10 synagogues and several Jewish community centers, three Roman Catholic churches, and three parish schools, as well as 6 Protestant churches. These organizations suggest a fairly high degree of religio-cultural diversity even though the nonwhite and Puerto Rican groups are small.

Birth statistics: The live births to mothers living in Sheepshead Bay totaled 1,726 in 1952, 1,583 in 1957, and 1,621 in 1958. In the earlier year, the 275 children born to families in public housing were 16 percent of the total; 9 of these children were nonwhite but none was Puerto Rican. Public housing families were the parents of 127 children in 1957 (114 white and 13 nonwhite), or 8 percent of the total and of 100 in 1958 (90 white, 9 nonwhite and 1 Puerto Rican), or 6 percent of the total.

Nonwhite births increased slightly in number from 23 in 1952 to 29 in 1957 and 31 in 1958; their percentage of the total was 1.3, 1.8, and 1.9 in these three years. The Puerto Rican births - 5 in 1952, 2 in 1957, and 4 in 1958 - were a negligible percentage of the total - 0.3, 0.1, and 0.2 respectively.

School data: The distribution by cultural group of the children attending the public elementary and junior high schools in September 1957 and October 1958 was similar to the estimated distribution of the total population. In 1957, 158 Negro children formed 1.3 percent and 29 Puerto Rican children, 0.2 percent of the 12,291 children enrolled. In 1958, fewer children were in the public schools; among the 11,787 were 112 Negro, one percent, and 30 Puerto Rican children, 0.2 percent of the total.

But almost 20 percent of the children in local schools attended the three Catholic parish schools which had an enrolment of 2,884 children in October 1958. The special survey of June 1959 discovered only 6 children from Spanish-speaking families - presumably Puerto Rican - in one Catholic school and none in the other two.

Age groups

In a growing community where much of the housing is in one-family homes, it is not surprising that children and youth should form a substantial proportion of the residents. A third of Sheepshead Bay's 1957 population was under 20 years of age, almost 36 percent was between 20 and 44 years of age and only 31 percent 45 years of age or older.

Population of Sheepshead Bay, 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	78,019	100.0	88,976	100.0	14.0
Under 6 years	8,734	11.2	9,019	10.1	3.3
6-13 years	9,023	11.6	13,174	14.8	46.0
14-19 years	5,938	7.6	7,168	8.1	20.7
20-24 years	6,188	7.9	4,925	5.5	-20.4
25-29 years	6,212	8.0	5,577	6.3	-10.2
30-44 years	19,154	24.5	21,361	24.0	11.5
45-64 years	17,967	23.0	21,364	24.0	18.9
65 years and over	4,803	6.2	6,388	7.2	33.0

This community ranks sixth among the twenty in the proportion of its population less than 20 years old but fourth in the proportion which were teen-agers (14-19 years) and fourth also in the proportion from 30 through 44 years of age. Residents in their "middle years" had a relationship to the total almost identical with the borough-wide percentage of 24.1. But the group 65 years old or older was smaller in relation to the total than in most communities.

As the comparison with 1950 shows, every age group registered substantial gains, except the preschool children and those in their twenties - the age groups affected by the low birth rates of the depression years. The sharp upturn in the number of children 6 through 19 years of age is reflected in the opening of a new elementary school since September 1957 and in the new Sheepshead Bay High School, Batchelder Street and Avenue X, the third new secondary school to be built in Brooklyn since the end of World War II, which was opened in April 1959.

Sex distribution: The male-female ratio when all age groups are combined was somewhat above the borough-wide figure of 94.1 males per 100 females as the next tabulation indicates. The most interesting difference

from the borough ratios is the excess of males 45-64 years of age and the ratio of 93.5 males per 100 females 65 years of age or older.

Population of Sheepshead Bay, 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	38,330	39,689	96.6	43,659	45,317	96.3
Under 6 years	4,462	4,272	104.4	4,562	4,457	102.4
6-13 years	4,587	4,436	103.4	6,800	6,374	106.7
14-19 years	2,946	2,992	98.5	3,497	3,671	95.3
20-24 years	2,922	3,266	89.5	2,291	2,634	87.0
25-29 years	2,997	3,215	93.2	2,674	2,903	92.1
30-44 years	9,032	10,122	89.2	10,009	11,352	88.2
45-64 years	9,102	8,865	102.7	10,740	10,624	101.1
65 years and over	2,282	2,521	90.5	3,086	3,302	93.5

Other population characteristics: 1950

With the addition of nearly 11,000 residents between 1950 and 1957, it is unlikely that the social and economic characteristics described by the 1950 Census accurately describe the present inhabitants but the material which follows offers a background picture of the community.

Economic status: The incomes received in 1949 by families in the Sheepshead Bay areas, when reduced to medians, were higher than the median of \$3,447 for all Brooklyn families. This community's lower medians were \$3,456 in Health Area 89 and \$3,640 in Health Area 87.21. The medians in Health Areas 87.10 and 87.22 were \$4,289 and \$4,313. Only Health Areas 87.10 and 87.21 had enough adults not living with their families to provide data for a median; the medians of \$1,111 and \$1,274 for these "unrelated persons" were below the borough-wide level of \$1,280.

Educational level: Where family income was lowest (H.A. 89), the median years of school completed by white adults was 8.9, identical with the borough-wide median. Medians in the other areas for the white residents were 9.2, 10.4, and 11.2 years. The nonwhite adults were too few to afford bases for medians.

Family groups: This was definitely a family community in 1950 but some 2,045, 2.6 percent of the population, persons 14 years old and over lived alone or with unrelated persons. Over 75,900 residents were members of the 20,740 families, an average of 3.7 persons per family. There were 20,155 married couples; only 585 or 2.8 percent of the families were composed of one parent with minor or adult children, or some other group of related persons.

Assistance and health data

Public assistance: Financial dependency within a neighborhood at present can be measured only by this crude comparison: that Sheepshead Bay contained 3.4 percent of the persons living in Brooklyn in 1957 but was the home of only 0.6 percent of the public assistance cases receiving checks on March 2, 1959. Among the 271 assistance cases were 19 home relief cases, which may have been either families or one-person cases, and 50 families receiving aid to dependent children. Most of the cases - 202 - were individuals on the rolls for old-age or blind assistance or aid to the disabled. Even a high estimate, e.g., five persons in each family case would give no more than 345 persons. Obviously, the dependency rate is low.

Health indices: The 1957 infant mortality rates in these health areas were below the borough-wide rate of 25.2 deaths per 1,000 live births. The local rates ranged from 7.2 to 19.6. The venereal disease incidence was low. In comparison with 308.4 cases newly reported during 1957 per 100,000 of the 1957 population for Brooklyn as a whole, the Sheepshead Bay rates varied from 30.1 to 69.3 per 100,000. These infant mortality and venereal disease rates are based on a total of 25 infant deaths and 43 venereal disease cases in the entire community.

The tuberculosis prevalence rates also were far below the borough-wide level. The known active cases on the Department of Health's register as of December 31 of 1956 and 1958 related to the 1957 population gave rates of 1.20 and 0.98 per 1,000 for the borough of Brooklyn but only 0.49 and 0.31 for Sheepshead Bay.

Delinquency rates

The annual delinquency rates for Brooklyn were 14.7 per 1,000 in 1951, 33.4 in 1957, and 41.2 in 1958, when the 1951 official cases are related to the 1950 population 6-20 years old and the 1957 and 1958 cases are related to the 1957 population in this age group. In Sheepshead Bay, the rates ranged from 7.7 to 13.1 in 1951 and from 9.3 to 20.7 in 1957. The 1958 rates, based on the April 1957 child and youth population, vary from 1.4 in H.A. 87.22 to 22.8 in H.A. 87.21. This was the first year for which rates for Health Areas 87.21 and 87.22 were computed separately, so that no comparison can be made with earlier years.

Housing

The annual surveys made for the City Planning Department indicate a 16 percent increase in the volume of housing between 1950 and 1955-56 and a cumulative rise by 1957-58 of 21 percent. The 1950 Census of Housing enumerated 23,361 dwelling units; the local count made in 1957-58 found 28,334. Because of the inclusion of structures at a very early stage of construction by the local survey, the apparent increase presumably exaggerates housing ready for occupants. But the population rose by 14 percent from 1950 to April 1957 and probably has continued to grow.

All the sections added units but the small health area (H.A. 87.10) usually considered to be part of "Midwood" gained only 275 units, while the larger area to the east (H.A. 87.22) gained 2,195 units. The largest of the areas (H.A. 89) added only 1,260 units but this was a 44 percent rise.

Type of housing 1955-56: The land use survey of 1955-56 found that one-family houses occupied 55.4 percent of the 659 residential acres; detached houses covered 228 of the 365 acres devoted to single-family structures. The two-family homes accounted for 168 acres, or 25.5 percent, and multi-unit structures for only 19 percent of the residential land. The two public housing projects occupied about 48 of the 126 acres given over to the multiple-family dwellings.

Characteristics in 1950: In view of the addition of close to 5,000 dwelling units by 1957-58, and the construction of more by 1959, the housing information based on the 1950 Census can be useful only as a picture of the community to which these changes have occurred. Since both the public housing projects were partially occupied in April 1950, their characteristics undoubtedly are included in the census data.

In 1950, 21,723 of the existing 23,361 dwelling units were occupied. Home ownership was high - their owners were living in 43.3 percent of the homes in use. This community and Midwood-Flatlands, where the ownership percentage was 44.4, were the Brooklyn communities with the highest level of home ownership. Not unrelated to ownership is the fact that 65.5 percent of the dwelling units were found in one- and two-family structures. The Census classified about 4 percent of the houses as overcrowded by the standard of having more than 1.5 persons per room. The homes considered to be substandard were about 3.4 percent of those occupied. Six communities had a smaller proportion of housing called substandard.

Public housing: Both the public projects are the so-called middle-income, City financed type and both were completed before the end of 1950. No additional public housing has been announced for this community. The projects are adjacent, sharing a common boundary - Batchelder Street; Nostrand Houses extends eastward and Sheepshead Bay Houses, westward. The social services utilizing the child care and recreation facilities in these projects will be found in Section II.

1. Sheepshead Bay Houses - City project, Part II

2955 Avenue W

Site: Avenues V to X,

Batchelder Street to Nostrand Avenue (H.A. 87.22)

Partially occupied - October 1949; completed August 1950

Dwelling units - 1,056; estimated population - 3,984;

persons per acre - 167; 18 buildings of 6 stories

Average monthly rent per room January 1, 1959 - \$17.95

2. Nostrand Houses - City project - Part III

2955 Avenue W

Site: Avenues V to X,

Batchelder to Bragg Streets (H.A. 87.22 and 89)

Partially occupied - February 1950; completed December 1950

Dwelling units - 1,148; estimated population - 4,018;

persons per acre - 169; 16 buildings of 6 stories

Average monthly rent per room January 1, 1959 - \$18.97

Other housing developments: A number of large-scale cooperative apartment projects are known to have been constructed since 1950 in the southern and eastern sections of the Sheepshead Bay community. The Nostrand Gardens Cooperative of 348 units was completed in 1952 as an FHA Section 213 project. Its site is from Avenues X to Y, from Haring to Brown Streets. Brigham Park, Avenue U to W, from Knapp Street to Gerritsen Avenue (also FHA, 213), was completed in sections from 1952 to 1954; it has 1,134 units in 6 buildings of 6 stories each. A conventionally financed cooperative of 450 units is reported to be located at Avenue Z and East 13 Street.

The most unusual development, perhaps, is the cooperative project called Kings Bay Housing within an area bounded by Coyle Street and Nostrand Avenue between Avenues Y and Z.^{1/} In June 1957 the Board of Estimate authorized a loan for this privately built, middle-income project. The Lefrak Organization was selected as the builder and organizer and the Home Title Guarantee Company handled the details of the land acquisition. When applications were accepted on July 20, 1957, the families responding so far outnumbered the units available that planning for a second section which will house 4,000 persons was undertaken.

Ground was broken on January 7, 1958 for the first section which consists of 540 apartments, varying in size from 2½ to 6 rooms, in four buildings of 8 stories. The down-payment is about \$350 per room and the monthly carrying charges are estimated at \$21 per room. Despite the low charge, the apartments are reported to have modern kitchens, air conditioning outlets, Hollywood baths, and terraces. Community rooms, as well as indoor and outdoor recreational facilities are provided. About 70 percent of the space is to be landscaped with formal gardens but will include children's playgrounds.

Public School 286 on the property was opened in September 1959. The Lefrak Organization announced in the fall of 1958 that it would build on the site of the Jockey Club of the old Sheepshead Bay Race Track, the Kings Bay Shopping Plaza. This is expected to provide 70,000 square feet of store space and parking facilities for over 300 cars. The stores will include a large supermarket, chain shoe, candy, and drug stores, a hardware store, and clothing shops.

^{1/} The site of the first section is given as Batchelder and Haring Streets.

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES

A. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY^{1/}

Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery Schools

Social agencies

None

Other auspices

1. Beachbrook Nursery School, Inc. (Cooperative)
2953 Avenue X
2. Playmor Kindergarten and Nursery School
1317 Avenue T

Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Associated YM-YWHA's of Greater New York: Shorefront Jewish Community Centers of Brooklyn: Kings Bay Division
3643 Nostrand Avenue
See Sheepshead-Nostrand Community Center for joint program with Board of Education.
Kings Bay Friendship Club: Club groups for persons 60 years and over from Sheepshead Bay area - club meetings, parties, trips, special interest groups, social service projects. Meets Mondays from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. Closed from June to October.
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.

Gerrittsen Beach Branch
2712 Gerrittsen Avenue

Kings Bay Branch
3507 Nostrand Avenue
Great Books Discussion Group, twice monthly; Preschool Program for children, twice monthly; Story Hour for children, twice monthly.

Sheepshead Bay Branch
2627 East 14 Street

^{1/} 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

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.

J.H.S. 14: Evening Community Center,^{2/}After-school Center
Avenue X and Batchelder Street
Evening center open Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

P.S. 52: Evening Community Center^{2/}
2675 East 29 Street
Open Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

P.S. 194: Evening Community Center^{2/}
Whitney Avenue and Brigham Street to Knapp Street
Open Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

P.S. 206: Evening Community Center,^{2/}After-school Center
East 22 Street and Neck Road
Evening center open Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

J.H.S. 234: Evening Community Center,^{2/}After-school Center
1875 East 17 Street (at Avenue S)
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Sheepshead Bay Houses
3643 Nostrand Avenue
See listing under Sheepshead Bay-Nostrand Community Center

^{2/} In addition to the usual activities, this center provides a program of informal adult education.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

4. Ocean Avenue Jewish Community Center, Inc.
2600 Ocean Avenue
Youth and adult activities.

5. Parks, Department of, City of New York^{3/}

Bill Brown Memorial Playground
Bedford Avenue, East 24 Street, Avenues X to Y
Field house with playrooms, playground with wading pool,
softball field, table tennis, ice skating area; basketball,
handball and shuffleboard courts. Recreation leadership.

Herman Dolgon Playground (Sheepshead Bay Houses)
Avenue V between Nostrand Avenue and Batchelder Street
Playground with wading pool, softball field, ice skating
area; basketball, handball, paddle tennis and shuffleboard
courts. Recreation leadership.

William E. Kelly Memorial Playground
Avenue S from East 14 Street to B.M.T. Subway Line
Field house with playrooms, 2 playgrounds (one lighted),
2 softball diamonds, 7 tennis courts; roller hockey,
roller and ice skating areas; basketball, handball, paddle
tennis, volleyball, horseshoe pitching and shuffleboard
courts. Recreation leadership.

Marine Park^{4/}

Playground adjacent to P.S. 277
East of Gerrittsen Avenue between Avenue X and Bijou Avenue
Playground with wading pool, 2 softball diamonds; roller
hockey, roller skating and ice skating areas; basketball,
handball, paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts.
Recreation leadership.

Playground
Gerrittsen and Seba Avenues
Baseball diamond, children's playground.

Picnic Area
Plumb Beach and Shore Parkway near Knapp Street
Tables and benches, 12 fire places, food concession.

-
- ^{3/} 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.
- ^{4/} All facilities in Marine Park except those in the Plumb Beach area are within the boundaries of our Midwood-Flatlands community. However, two playgrounds off Gerrittsen Avenue are listed here because they are more accessible to persons living in this community.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

J. Driscoll Tucker Playground
East 27 Street and Emmons Avenue
Sitting area.

Playground adjacent to P.S. 255
North side of Avenue S between B.M.T. Line and P.S. 255
Playground with wading pool; basketball, handball and
volleyball courts. Recreation leadership.

Playground Bedford Avenue to East 24 Street, Gravesend Neck
Road to Avenue V
Children's playground.

Playground
Avenue V between East 13 and East 14 Streets
Playground, softball field, basketball and handball
courts, ice skating area. Recreation leadership.

Playground adjacent to P.S. 52
Avenue Z, East 29 Street to Nostrand Avenue
Playground with wading pool; basketball, handball, volley-
ball, paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts; softball field,
roller skating. Recreation leadership.

Playground
Shore Parkway and Homecrest Avenue, William Court, East 12 Street
Playground with wading pool, softball field, ice skating area,
basketball and handball courts. Recreation leadership.

6. Sheepshead Bay-Nostrand Community Center
3643 Nostrand Avenue
(Sponsored by the Kings Bay Division of the Shorefront Jewish
Community Centers, a branch of the Associated YM-YWHA's of
Greater New York, in cooperation with the Board of Education's
Bureau of Community Education)

Facilities: Lounge, 7 club rooms, game rooms, 2 arts and
crafts shops, kitchen. Also use gymnasium at P.S. 52, and
J.H.S. 14 for a summer program.

Activities: Adult and youth clubs and classes, dramatics,
potterty, arts and crafts, modern dancing, music, muscular
dystrophy group, summer day camp.

7. Young Israel of Avenue U
2119 Homecrest Avenue
Serves boys and girls 6 to 18 years of age - youth activities
including clubs, scouts, etc. Saturday afternoon story-
telling and singing for children under six years.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

8. Young Israel of Bedford Bay
2114 Brown Street

See Young Israel of Avenue U for description of 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, 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 Stations

Flatbush-Gravesend Health Center
1601 Avenue S

Sheepshead Bay Houses
3525 Nostrand Avenue

Mental Health Services

None

Other Clinics

Hospital^{5/}clinics

None

Clinics under other auspices

Health, Department of, City of New York

Flatbush-Gravesend Health Center (also known as Homecrest)
1601 Avenue S

Eye and dental for children referred by school doctor or nurse or by Child Health Station.

Dental clinics for children at the following schools:
P.S. 194, Whitney Avenue and Knapp Street
P.S. 206, Neck Road and East 22 Street

^{5/} A complete list of public and voluntary hospitals in Brooklyn is included in the list of borough-wide services.

B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES^{6/}Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services^{7/}

1. Police Department, City of New York: Juvenile Aid Bureau
Precinct 78 Station House
Bergen and Sixth Avenues
Serves all youth under 21 years of age and provides rehabilitative social treatment for juvenile delinquents.

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

^{6/} The list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

^{7/} 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. Junior High School 14
Avenue X, Nostrand Avenue and Batchelder Street
2. Public School 52
2675 E. 29 Street
3. Public School 98
2611 Avenue Z
4. Public School 153
1970 Homecrest Avenue
5. Public School 194
Whitney Avenue and Brigham Street to Knapp Street
6. Public School 194 (Annex)
Nostrand Houses
3043 Avenue W
7. Public School 206
E. 22 Street and Neck Road
8. Junior High School 234
1875 E. 17 Street
9. Public School 254
Avenue Y and E. 19 Street
10. Public School 255
1866 E. 17 Street
11. Public School 277
2529 Gerritsen Avenue
12. Public School 286
Avenue Y, Brown and Haring Street

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Roman Catholic

1. Good Shepherd Parish School
1953 Brown Street
2. St. Edmund Parish School
2450 Ocean Avenue
3. St. Mark Parish School
2601 E. 19 Street

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLESA. PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHESProtestant Episcopal

1. Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church
2635 East 23 Street
2. Epiphany Protestant Episcopal Church
East 18 Street and Avenue R

Other

3. First Baptist Church of Sheepshead Bay
2349 East 15 Street
4. Homecrest Presbyterian Church
Avenue T and East 15 Street
5. St. James Lutheran Church (UL)
2785 Gerritsen and Florence Avenues
6. Sheepshead Bay Methodist Church
Ocean and Voorhies Avenues

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

1. Good Shepherd R. C. Church
1950 Batchelder Street
2. St. Edmund R. C. Church
2460 Ocean Avenue
3. St. Mark R. C. Church
2609 East 19 Street

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Beth El Jewish Center
1219 Avenue T
2. Congregation Beth Hillel
2175 East 22 Street

C. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES - continued

3. Beth Shalom of Kingsbay (Conservative)
2710 Avenue X
4. Congregation B'nai Israel
3007 Ocean Avenue
5. Jewish Center Nachlach Zion (Orthodox)
2201 East 23 Street
6. Congregation Machne Israel
2413 East 23 Street
7. Congregation Pri Etz Chaim of New Flatbush (Orthodox)
2592 Ocean Avenue
8. Shellbank Jewish Center (Conservative)
2156 Coyle Street
9. Young Israel of Avenue U
2119 Homecrest Avenue
10. Young Israel of Bedford Bay
2114 Brown 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^{1/}

Number of rooms	Federal projects	State projects	City projects		
			Part II	Part III	Part IV
1 and 1 ^{1/2}	-----	\$29.50 - \$60.00	-----	-----	-----
2 and 2 ^{1/2}	\$25.50 - \$63.00	33.00 - 65.00	-----	\$46 - \$65	-----
3 and 3 ^{1/2}	28.50 - 65.00	39.50 - 70.00	\$62 - \$73	63 - 80	\$66 - \$83
4 and 4 ^{1/2}	30.50 - 75.00	43.00 - 75.00	78 - 89	73 - 95	81 - 103
5 and 5 ^{1/2}	32.50 - 80.00	48.00 - 80.00	83 - 95	85 - 103	94 - 110
6 and 6 ^{1/2}	34.50 - 85.00	52.50 - 85.00	-----	-----	-----
7 and 7 ^{1/2}	34.50 - 85.00	54.50 - 90.00	-----	-----	-----
8 and 8 ^{1/2}	-----	56.50 - 90.00	-----	-----	-----

^{1/} 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^{1/}

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	^{2/}	^{2/}

^{1/} For veterans of the Korean War somewhat higher limits apply.

^{2/} 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.

THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW YORK

345 East 45th Street - New York 17, N. Y.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Honorary President
Hon. Robert F. Wagner
Mayor of the City of New York

President
Carl M. Loeb, Jr.

Treasurer
Daniel P. Higgins, Jr.

Secretary
Harold F. McNiece

Hon. Alexander Aldrich
John J. Barrett
Louis L. Bennett
Mrs. Leonard H. Bernheim
Martin Cherkasky, M.D.
George J. Crane
Frederick I. Daniels
J. Clarence Davies, Jr.
Stanley P. Davies
Joseph Davis
Mrs. Marshall Field
Mrs. Amedeo Giordano
Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer
Rt. Rev. Msgr. George H. Guilfoyle
Mrs. Harold D. Harvey
James S. Hays

Daniel P. Higgins, Jr.
Thomas Keogh
Carl M. Loeb, Jr.
Rev. J. Emmett McDonald
Harold F. McNiece
William McRitchie
Leonard W. Mayo
Hon. Maximilian Moss
Richard R. Rios
Mrs. Robert C. Rome
Edwin Rosenberg
T. J. Ross
Mrs. Jean E. Smalbach
Very Rev. Msgr. Henry J. Vier
Rev. M. Moran Weston
Joseph Willen

EX-OFFICIO

Hon. Leona Baumgartner, M.D.
Commissioner of Health
Hon. James R. Dumpson
Commissioner of Welfare
Hon. James Felt
Chairman, City Planning Commission
Hon. Morris A. Jacobs, M.D.
Commissioner of Hospitals
Hon. Anna M. Kross
Commissioner of Correction
Hon. John J. Theobald
Superintendent of Schools
Hon. Ralph W. Whelan
Commissioner of Youth Services

Executive Director
Henry L. McCarthy

CORPORATE MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW YORK

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS,
ADVISORY COUNCIL, GREATER NEW YORK CHAPTERS

BROOKLYN BUREAU OF SOCIAL SERVICE
AND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

BROOKLYN TUBERCULOSIS AND HEALTH ASSOCIATION, INC.

CATHOLIC CHARITIES, DIOCESE OF BROOKLYN

CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

CITIZENS' HOUSING AND PLANNING COUNCIL OF NEW YORK, INC.

CITY OF NEW YORK

COMMUNITY SERVICE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

FEDERATION OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES OF NEW YORK

FEDERATION OF PROTESTANT WELFARE AGENCIES, INC.

THE GREATER NEW YORK FUND, INC.

HOSPITAL COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW YORK, INC.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NEW YORK CITY CIO COUNCIL

NEW YORK TUBERCULOSIS AND HEALTH ASSOCIATION, INC.

UNITED HOSPITAL FUND OF NEW YORK

UNITED NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSES OF NEW YORK, INC.

URBAN LEAGUE OF GREATER NEW YORK, INC.

VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN

VISITING NURSE SERVICE OF NEW YORK

**The Community Council of Greater New York is
a voluntary city-wide association of organizations
which serves the people of New York through the
coordination and joint planning of health and
welfare services.**



**THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW YORK
345 EAST 45th STREET • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.**