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Documentary Study of the Saratoga Square Urban Renewal Area
Brooklyn, New York



1928

CEQR No. 89-232K

Prepared for The City of New York
Department of Housing Preservation and Development

Prepared by Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D.

March/April 1993

162

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ABSTRACT

The documentary history of the Saratoga Square Urban Renewal Area (CEQR No. 89-232K), Brooklyn, New York, indicates that the hundreds of site lots within the thirty-block project area remained undeveloped until 1850 when the village of New Brooklyn was established. Both its developers and most of its original settlers were German-born, and it became a community of German tailors, tradesmen, and merchants although other occupations and nationalities were also represented. Based on an 1869 map and later map data and additional research, a total of fifty lots were identified with the potential for providing information about the daily life of village residents. Of these, a sample of fourteen lots is recommended for archaeological testing, twelve of them with identified, long-term residencies; the other two will provide a comparative sample of more transitory occupancies and are also lots located on a long-gone roadway. Backhoe trenching monitored by archaeologists is recommended to locate yard features--wells, water cisterns, and, most sensitive of all, outhouse privy pits--that often contain household trash. These deposits will provide the unique opportunity to study the adaptive strategies of a well-documented immigrant population, yet another facet of the urban experience. In addition, a monitored backhoe pit should be dug in lot where a spring is documented in several 19th century deeds. Although it now built upon, the backyard may harbor evidence of Native American use. Since there is no available information about subsurface conditions, a monitored backhoe pit in this yard is recommended as the first step in determining the possibility of finding evidence of Native Americans in the site area. It is recommended that a scope of work be developed to implement the proposed testing.

Note: At the request of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, two lots with more varied resident and ownership histories were substituted for two of the lots occupied by long-term owner residents. This substitution reduced the number of MacDougal Street houses in the sample and made it less homogeneous. It also added a lot where African American families, albeit with transient occupancies, are recorded (see Addendum included with the report for information).

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Graphics: Amy Geller

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INTRODUCTION

This report, which presents the documentary history of the Saratoga Square Urban Renewal Area in Kings County, New York (Exhibits 1 and 2), was prepared for the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD). It was prepared by Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D., assisted by Barbara Davis and Shelly Spritzer. The study (CEQR No. 89-232K) was prompted by the concern of the New York City Landmarks Commission regarding the former village of New Brooklyn believed to be located in the project area. The research goals were to establish its exact location and time of settlement, to ascertain its original ethnic makeup, to identify those lots with archaeological potential, and, if warranted, to select a sample for field testing. To accomplish these goals, historical data found at the Brooklyn Historical Society and in municipal records were researched, as were maps, newspaper articles, Federal and State census manuscripts, directories, and published and unpublished histories and reports. A site visit was made in July 1992.

At this writing, the thirty-block project site comprises 180 "sites" (lots and parcels) where approximately 1,350 residential units as well as commercial properties and open space will be created (City Planning Commission Calendar No. 1 1992). Since the majority of these sites are multi-lotted, the study considered hundreds of lots, most of them scheduled for reconstruction or rehabilitation as housing.

Research revealed that seventy-eight project lots were built upon by 1869, and Kings County Sewer Department records indicate the



project boundary

0 2000
ft.





project boundary

new construction site (incomplete)

rehab site (incomplete)

commercial

open space

no scale



Note: this is based on the Saratoga Square Urban Renewal site plan (HPD nd); several sites have been removed and others added since this site plan was developed; see Exhibits 3a-3f for update

buildings on these lots had been erected well before municipal water and sewers were available. This means that backyard features such as water cisterns, wells, and privy pits (outhouse pits) may remain that often contain archaeological material.

Of the seventy-eight lots with early development, fifty appear to have intact backyards. Of these, fourteen were selected as an archaeological sample: twelve had long-term, identified occupancies, six of them by more than one generation of a single family, while two were structures with more transient residency histories that would provide a contrast and were interesting because of their orientation on the former Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank Road. This was a thoroughfare with a long history that was closed in the late nineteenth century (see below).

An additional lot was included in the sample because it was the site of a fresh water spring documented in mid-nineteenth-century deeds that might have been attractive to Native American hunters and gatherers, and the backyard of this lot does not appear to have been disturbed. Therefore, a total of fifteen lots are recommended for testing of some kind.

There are standing structures on four of the lots in the proposed sample, two of them probably original houses, albeit in somewhat altered forms; the rest are vacant.

The village of "New Brooklyn," which ultimately included all the project blocks, was established mainly in undeveloped woodland

and farmland as a commercial venture in 1850. It was a community of tailors, merchants, and tradesmen initiated by German-born developers. Like its promoters, New Brooklyn's original settlers were also mostly from the many provinces and municipalities that are now modern-day Germany (see Table 3 and Exhibit 32).

Through archaeological investigation, the everyday living conditions of this immigrant population will be uncovered. The field research recommended for fourteen selected site lots will identify those that offer a record of adaptive life in mid-nineteenth century Brooklyn. In addition, on yet another lot, some evidence of Native American use or occupation may be revealed.

The details of the documentary research summarized here are presented in the following sections.

SITE DESCRIPTION

A "windshield" survey of the thirty blocks that comprise the project site was conducted on July 31, 1992. Photographs were taken that document a predominantly residential neighborhood (the main exception being the commercial block fronts facing Fulton Street in the southern part of the project site). Homes are interspersed with churches, schools, and commercial properties such as auto shops, garages, a scrap yard, stores, a post office, and at least one parking lot. These pictures and a modern insurance map¹ also document

¹ This map, which is undated but believed to represent 1992 conditions, may not offer the most current lot status. For example, a private garage shown at 313 Sumpter Street (Block 1531, Lot 60) and a three-story dwelling at 309 Sumpter (Block 1531, Lot 63) are no longer standing (Taras 1993:personal communication; see Exhibit 6).

a profusion of vacant lots (Sanborn 1992?; Exhibits 3a-3f), most if not all of them part of the Saratoga Square Urban Renewal Area. A 1928 aerial photo illustrates the development that had occurred by that time (Exhibit 4). Exhibits 5-24 offer photos of the site's current and past conditions.

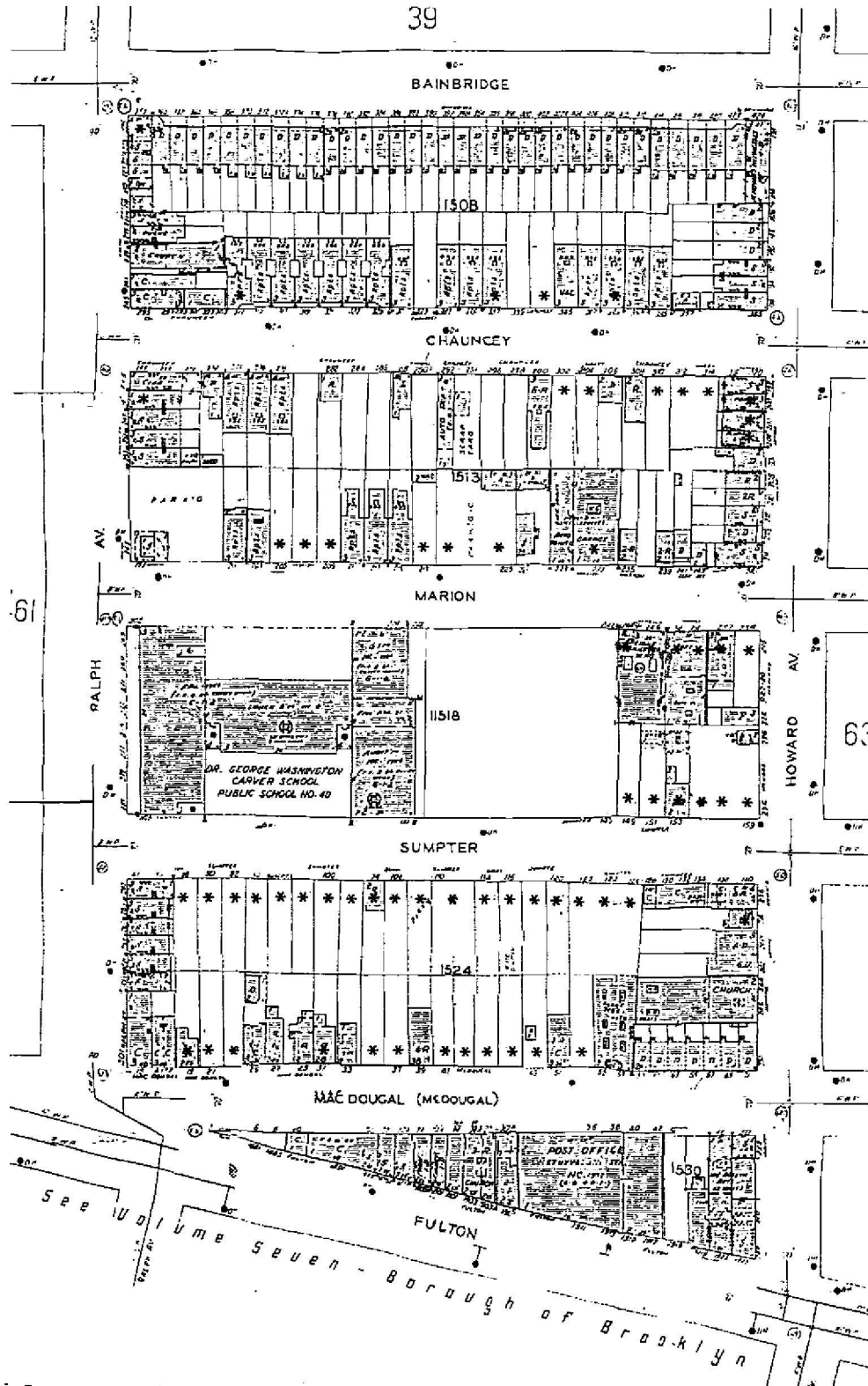
The site is bounded irregularly by Bainbridge and Chauncey streets to the north, Ralph Avenue on the west, Saratoga and Rockaway (formerly Paca) avenues on the east, and Fulton Street and Atlantic Avenue on the south (see Exhibit 2). One, two, and three-family houses intermingle with apartment buildings of various heights and ages and, as noted above, many vacant lots (see Exhibits 3a-3f). Three of the blocks are triangular, one of them (Block 1536) virtually a sliver of land (see Exhibits 3b and 22). At this writing, however, this block is not slated for new development.

Two small houses standing on lots scheduled for construction may be among the earliest built within the project area (see Exhibits 6 and 11). Although first shown on an 1869 map (Dripps 1869), these structures at 313 Sumpter and 113 MacDougal streets may date from the 1850s (see the History of Lots with Historical Archaeological Potential below). The Sumpter Street house is oriented on the long-gone Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank Road (e.g., see Exhibit 29).

Based on available census data, the neighborhood continued to be populated by many of German extraction through at least 1925 (State Census [hereafter SC] 1925). Just to the west is an area described in the 1930s as "a flat region of brownstone fronts and two-

SARATOGA SQUARE Site Blocks with Project Sites Indicated (based on Sanborn 1992?)
 (Blocks 1508, 1513, 1518, 1524, and 1530)

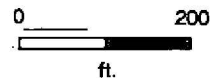
3a



structure

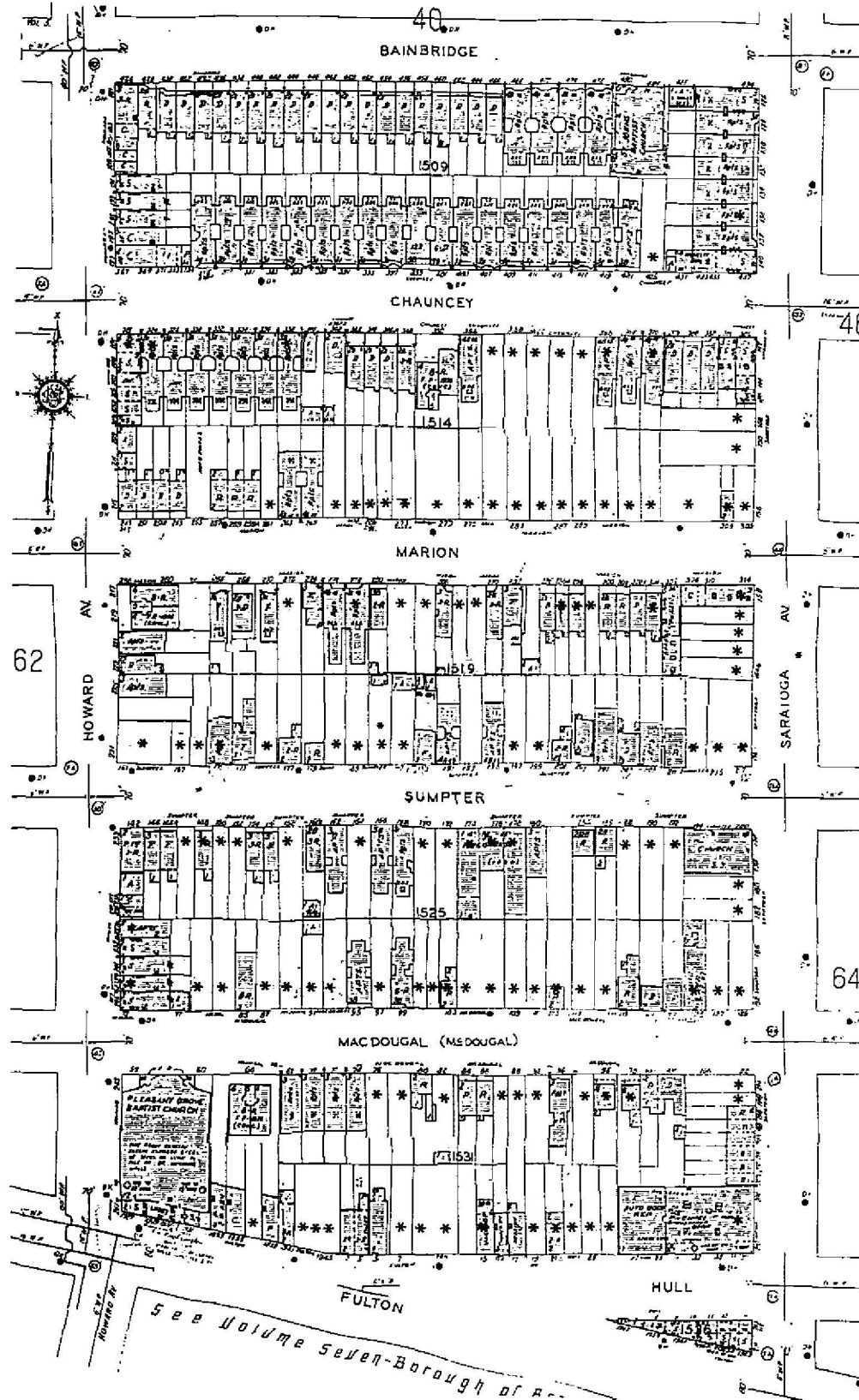


project site



SARATOGA SQUARE Site Blocks with Project Sites Indicated (based on Sanborn 1992?)
 (Blocks 1509, 1514, 1519, 1525, 1531, and 1536)

3b



structure

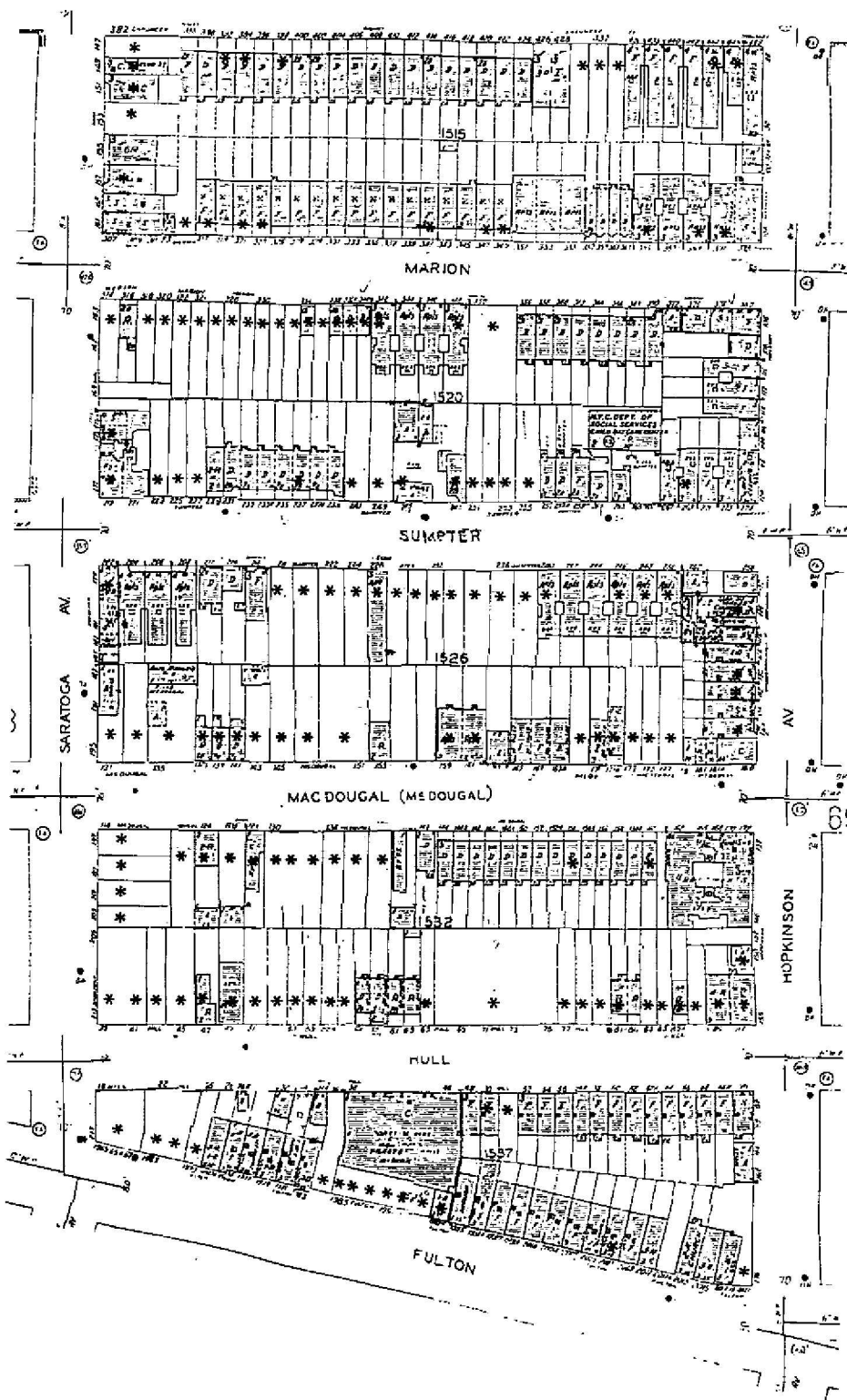
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project site



SARATOGA SQUARE Site Blocks with Project Sites Indicated (based on Sanborn 1992?)
 (Blocks 1515, 1520, 1526, 1532, and 1537)

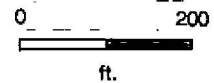
3c



structure

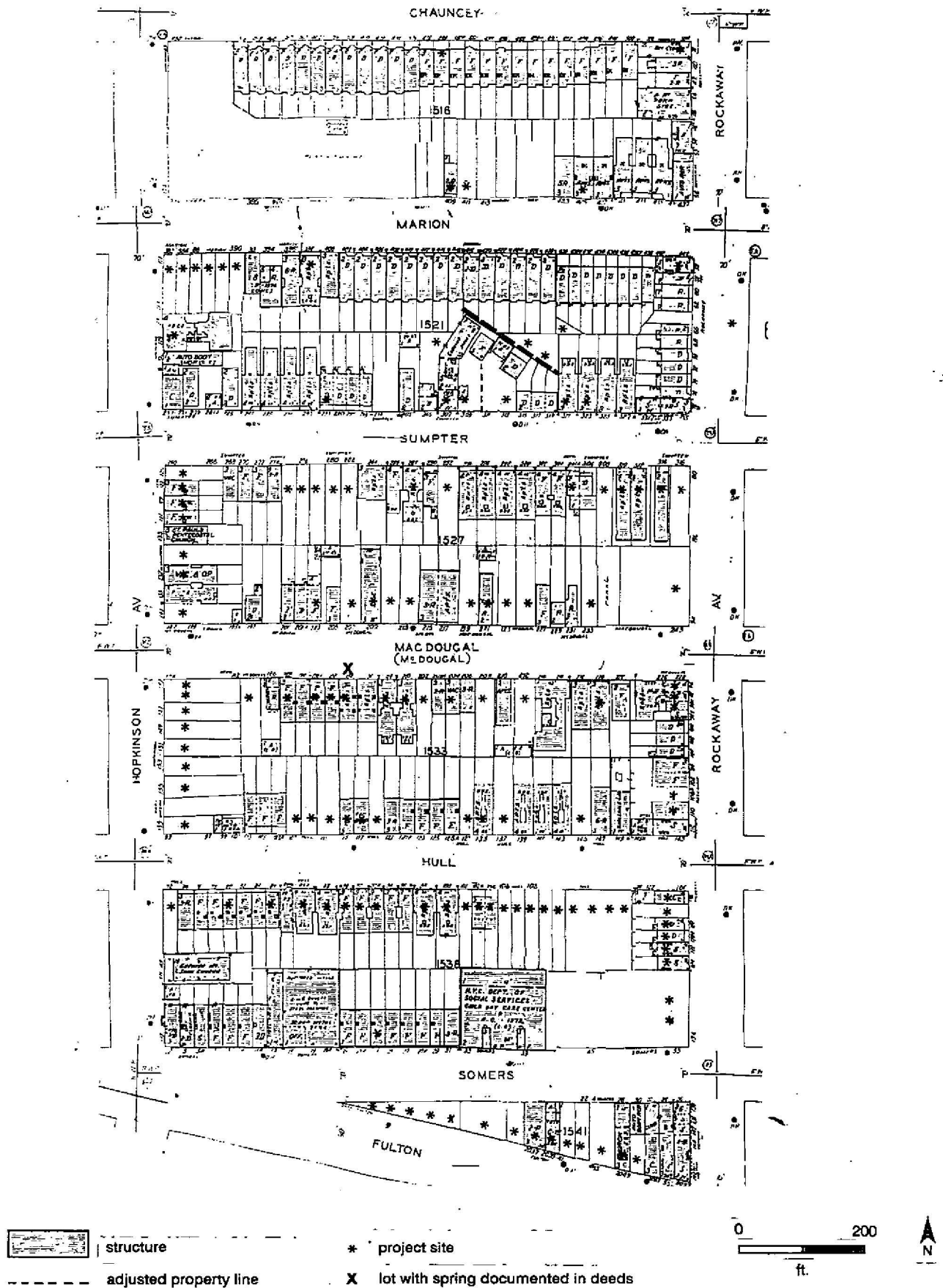
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project site



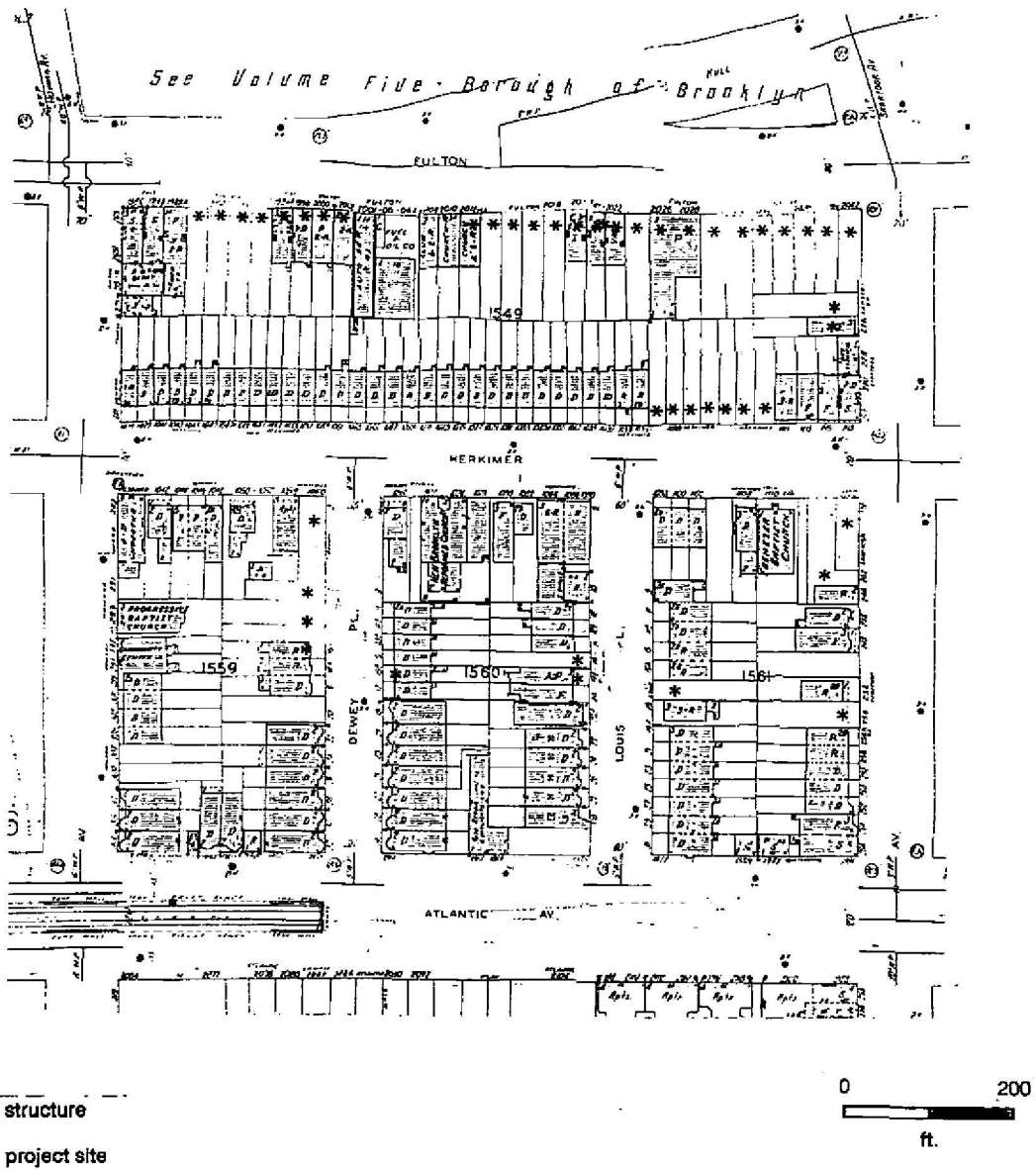
SARATOGA SQUARE Site Blocks with Project Sites Indicated (based on Sanborn 1992?)
 (Blocks 1516, 1521, 1527, 1533, 1538, and 1541)

3d



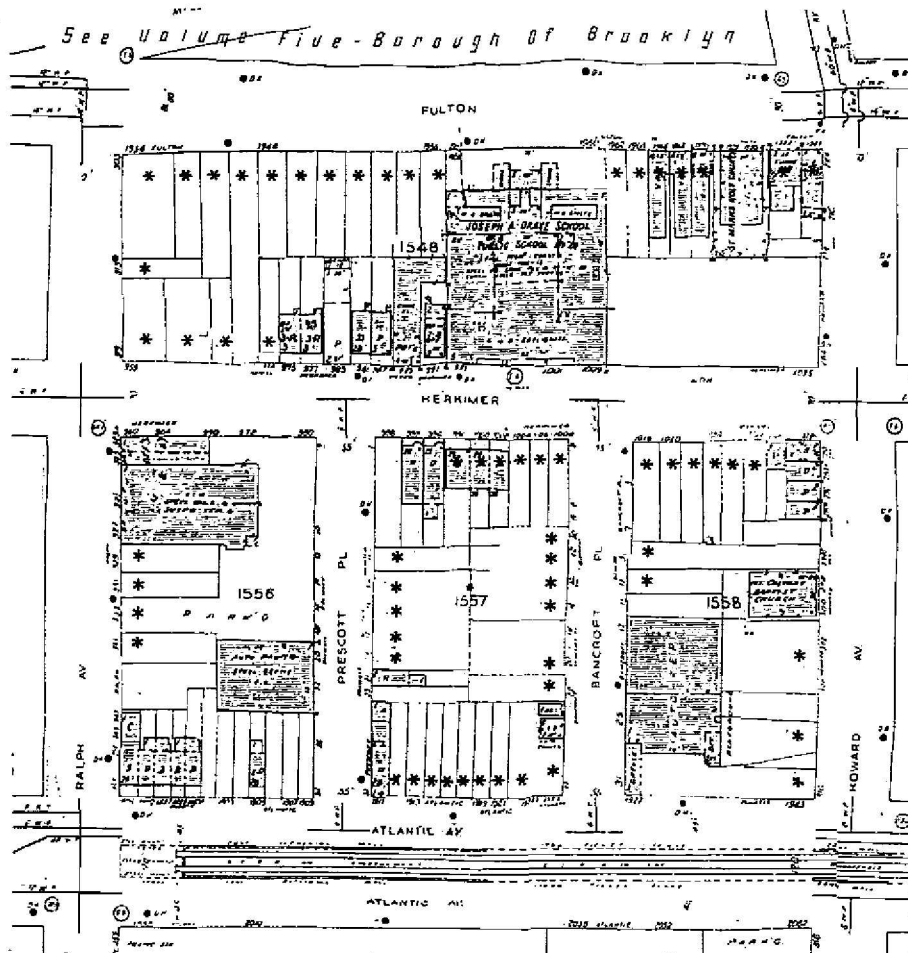
SARATOGA SQUARE Site Blocks with Project Sites Indicated (based on Sanborn 1992?)
 (Blocks 1549, 1559, 1560, and 1561)

3e



SARATOGA SQUARE Site Blocks with Project Sites Indicated (based on Sanborn 1992?)
(Blocks 1548, 1556, 1557, and 1558)

3f



— structure
* project site

0 200
ft.

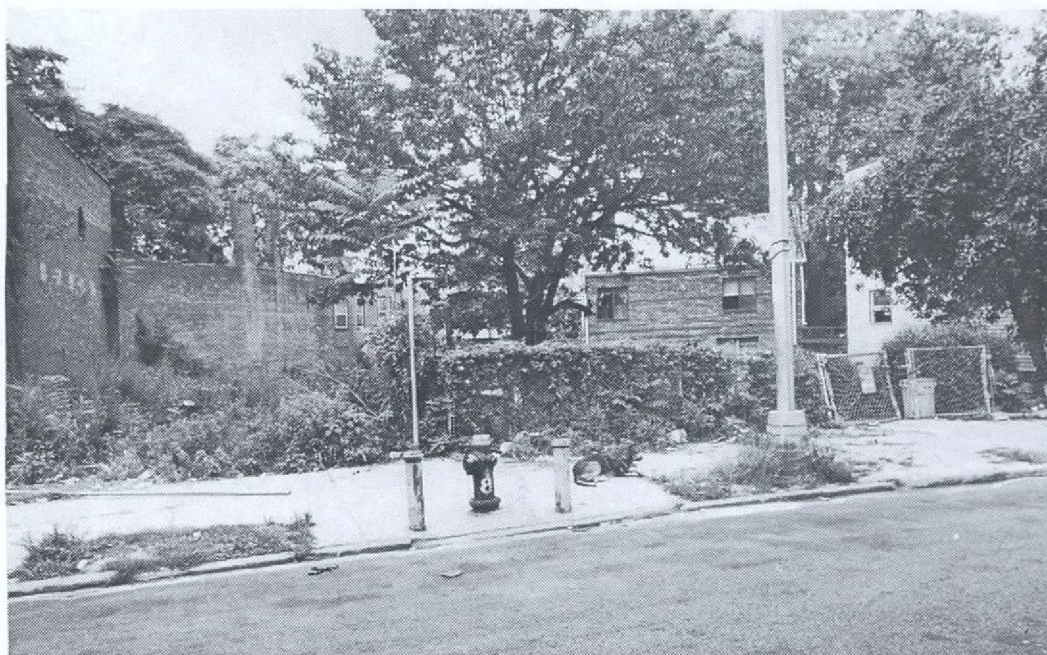




4 Detail of a 1928 aerial view of the Saratoga Square Urban Renewal Area (Airmap 1928). The view shows part of the project site (within the dashed lines) from just east of Howard Ave. to Rockaway Ave. (photo courtesy of the Brooklyn Historical Society)



5 Two-story, two-family house at 249 Sumpter St. (Block 1520, Lot 61), a lot with a house on it by 1869, but where subsequent yard construction has rendered it a low priority site. (photo Geismar 7/92)



6 View from Sumpter St. looking north into yards at 309, 311, and 313 Sumpter St. The two-story dwelling on the right, with its front facade oriented on the now-gone Jamaica-Brooklyn Plank Road, is on the 1869 Dripps map (see Exhibit 29). The brick building to the left is 307 Sumpter St., an angled commercial structure also oriented on same road. 309 and 311 Sumpter, the latter once the site of a garage for 313, are now vacant. Both 309 and 313 Sumpter are lots included in the archaeological sample (photo Geismar 7/92)



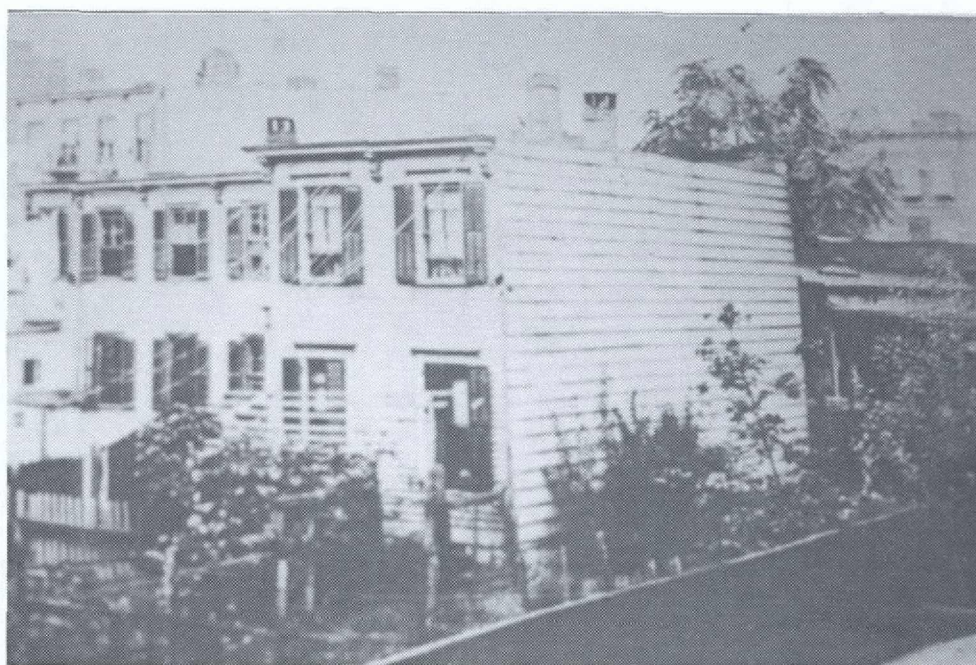
7 View looking east on Fulton St. between Ralph and Howard avenues (Block 1530). The two-part, modern brick building is the Stuyvesant Station Post Office and the apartment building beyond it is 260 Howard Ave., now renovated by the city as apartments for the homeless (see also Exhibit 8). Neither are project sites, but the view shows a section of Fulton St. in the project area. (photo Geismar 7/92)



8 On the left is the rear of 260 Howard St., the Stuyvesant Station post office is on the right. The south side of Fulton St. is visible between the two buildings. (photo Geismar 7/92)



9 View of the west side of Saratoga Ave. between MacDougal and Hull (Block 1531). None of the buildings on this block front are scheduled for reconstruction or rehabilitation, but the view is an example of what much of the project area looked like in the past. (photo Geismar 7/92)



10 A rear view of 215 to 219 Marion St. on the north side of the street between Ralph and Howard avenues (Block 1513) in 1922. Number 219 Marion St. (on the right) stood on a project lot that is now vacant (Lot 53). Note the wires (white lines) then suspended from these structures. (NY Views 0224-E5)



11 Composite view looking east on the north side of MacDougal St. from the middle of the block between Howard and Saratoga avenues (Block 1525). The two-story dwelling on the left is 103 MacDougal and the small white structure to the right, past the vacant lots, is 113 MacDougal (arrow), a building apparently shown on the 1869 Dripps map. It stands on a lot selected for testing (Lot 47). Next to it, on the left, is 111 MacDougal, a vacant lot (Lot 48) that is also in the proposed sample. (photo Geismar 7/92)



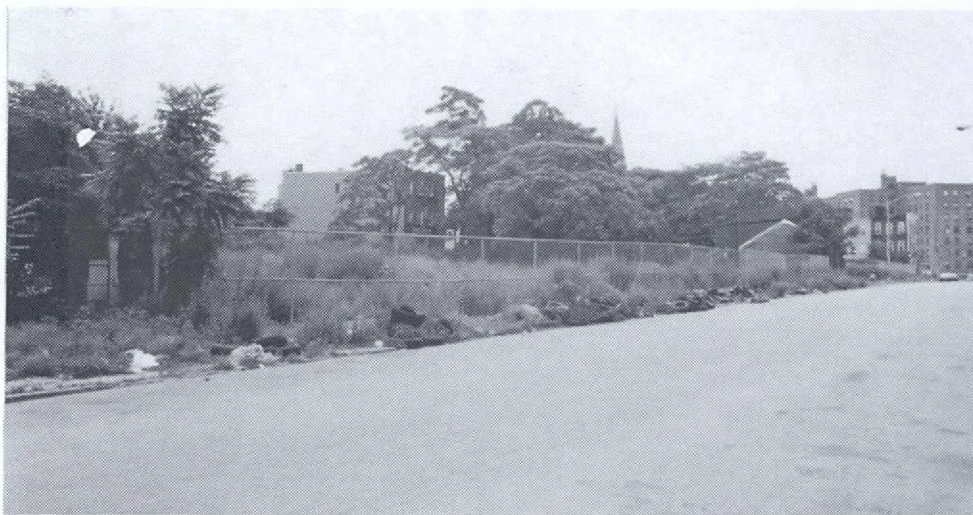
12 View of lots on Block 1526 located on the north side of MacDougal St. between Saratoga Ave. and Hopkins Ave. (now Thomas S. Boylan St.). Three addresses are shown (131-137 MacDougal), two of them selected for testing (133, Lot 60, and 135, Lot 58). (photo Geismar 7/92)



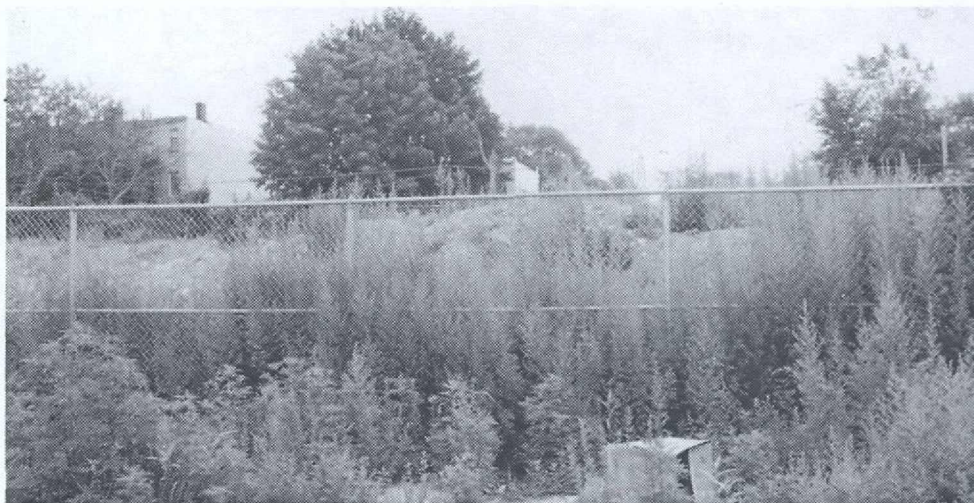
13 View of 267-273 Marion St., vacant lots located on the north side of the street (Block 1514). On the left is 267 Marion (Lot 56), one of the lots recommended for archaeological testing. (photo Geismar 7/92)



14 The vacant lots on Block 1519 shown here (181 and 183 Sumpter St., Lots 59 and 60) once had houses on them built by 1869, but these lots are not part of the proposed test sample (see text). (photo Geismar 7/92)



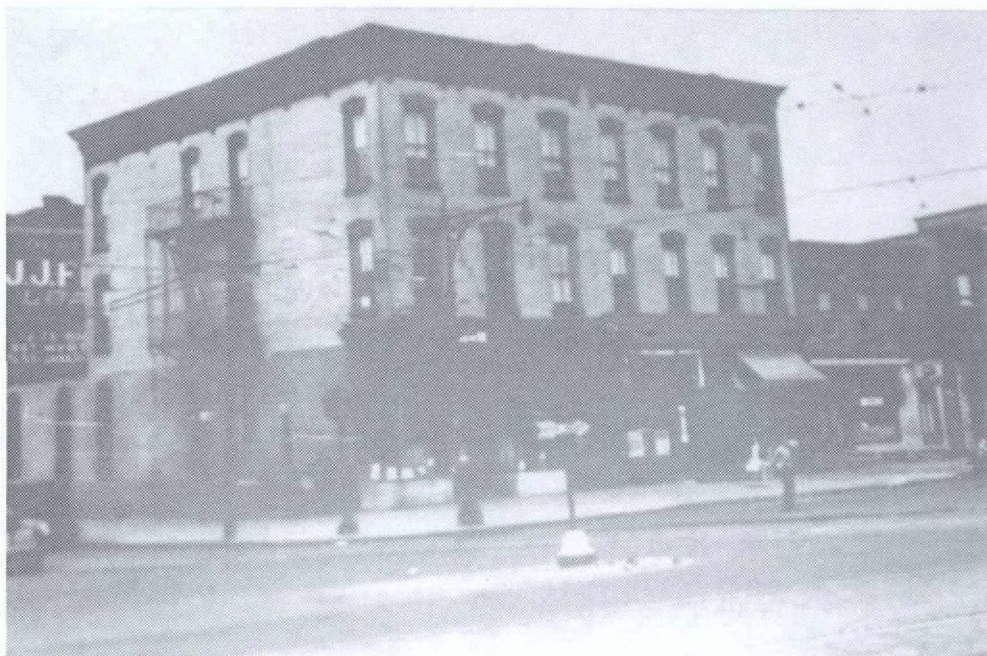
15 Long view of part of the block front on the south side of Sumpter St., looking west to Ralph Ave. (Block 1524). These are all project lots; 104 Sumpter (Lot 14) is the small standing structure visible on the right. (photo Geismar 7/92)



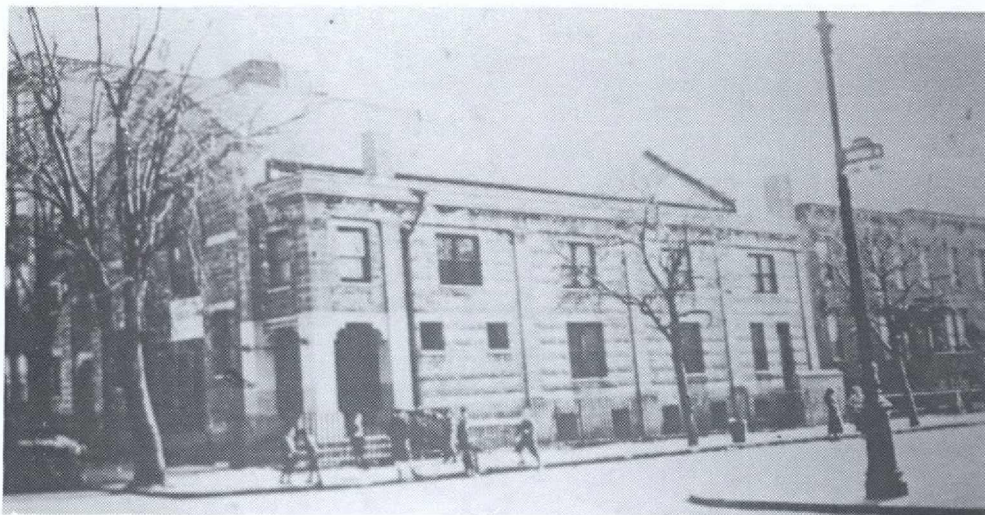
16 These vacant lots on the south side of Sumpter St. (Block 1526) include number 224 Sumpter (Lot 12), the site of a structure shown on the 1869 Dripps map but not chosen as a site to be tested. Buildings on MacDougal can be seen through the overgrowth. (photo Geismar 7/92)



17 The two-story building on the right is 19 MacDougal St., a 19th-century structure on Block 1524, and next to it on the left is part of 15-17 MacDougal (301 Ralph Ave.). These buildings, neither of them on project sites, are examples of structures once found throughout the project area. For an earlier view, see Exhibit 18. (photo Geismar 7/92)



18 The northeast corner of Ralph Ave. and MacDougal St. in 1942. 15-17 and 19 MacDougal St. shown in Exhibit 17 are shown here. Note that 15-17 MacDougal St. has apparently been cleaned and the lintels painted since this photo was taken. (NY Views 0222-B7)



19 Southwest corner of Sumpter St. and Saratoga Ave. in 1936 (Block 1525). At that time the large building on the corner was the Hebrew Education Center but it is now a church. The frame building on the far left was 180 Saratoga Ave., now a vacant lot that is part of the project site (Lot 36). (NY Views 0280-A4)



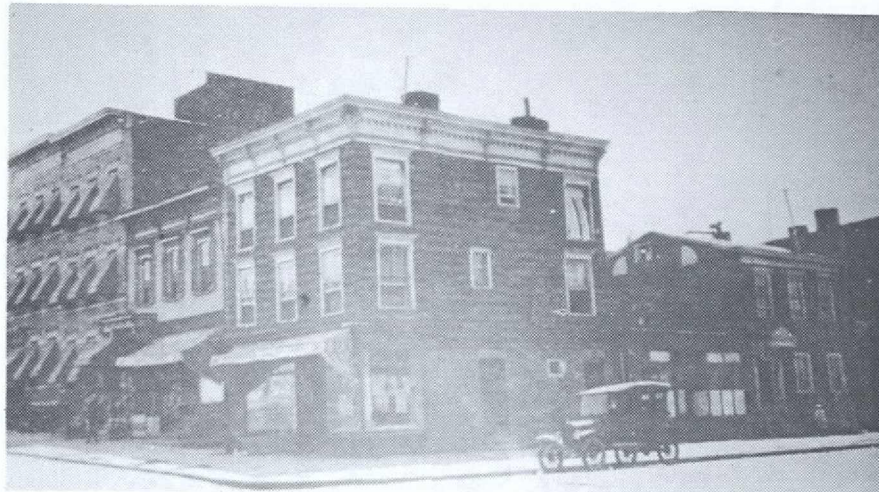
20 View of the northeast corner of MacDougal St. from Hopkins Ave. (Block 1527) in about 1941. What appears to be a vacant lot on the corner (left) is now a project lot (Lot 1[?]). (NY Views 0222-C2)



21 Marion St. looking east from Hopkins Ave. (Block 1516) in August 1941. The lots on the north side of the street, shown here with structures, are to be open space in the renewal plan. (NY Views 0224-F1)



22 Hull and Fulton streets in 1942. The triangle in the center of the photo is Block 1536. (NY Views 0200-E4)



23 The west side of Hopkins Ave. between Marion and Sumpter streets (Block 1520) in July 1924. Shown are 106-110 Hopkins Ave. that are not project sites, but are typical of buildings once found along this street (since 1990, Thomas S. Boylan St.). (NY Views 0198-C3)



24 The east side of Hopkins Ave. is on the left and MacDougal St. is on the right (Block 1527) in this photo taken in 1936. The renewal plan calls for rehabilitation of the two structures on the far left, walk-up apartment buildings (137 Hopkins, Lot 3 and 139 MacDougal, Lot 2[?]); the adjoining corner (Lot 1), now a vacant lot, is to be reconstructed. (NY Views 0198-D4)

story homes...contain[ing] the city's second largest Negro population" (WPA 1939:461). Called Stuyvesant Heights, it was said at the time to be as bad as the "worst areas of Harlem" in terms of its poverty and squalor (WPA 1939:461). Just a few blocks to the east, the project site apparently presented a different aspect--not only did it persist as a neighborhood of those with European roots, there were fewer brownstone block fronts and more individual frame dwellings and brick apartment houses. Today, however, it too is mainly populated by African Americans,² but with many Spanish-speaking residents.

The July 1992 site visit indicated that many--but not by any means all--of the houses within the project area are a source of pride to their occupants, and several gardens in vacant lots were flourishing during the site visit. A six-story apartment building at 260 Howard Avenue (Block 1530, Lot 1, not a project site but within the project area) has recently been rehabilitated as a residence for the homeless under the Capital Budget Homeless Housing Assistance Program through HPD (Taras 1993:personal communication), and it looks well tended and inviting from the outside (see Exhibits 7 and 8).

In 1971, part of a twelve-block area west of the project site, a section west of the core of mid-nineteenth century New

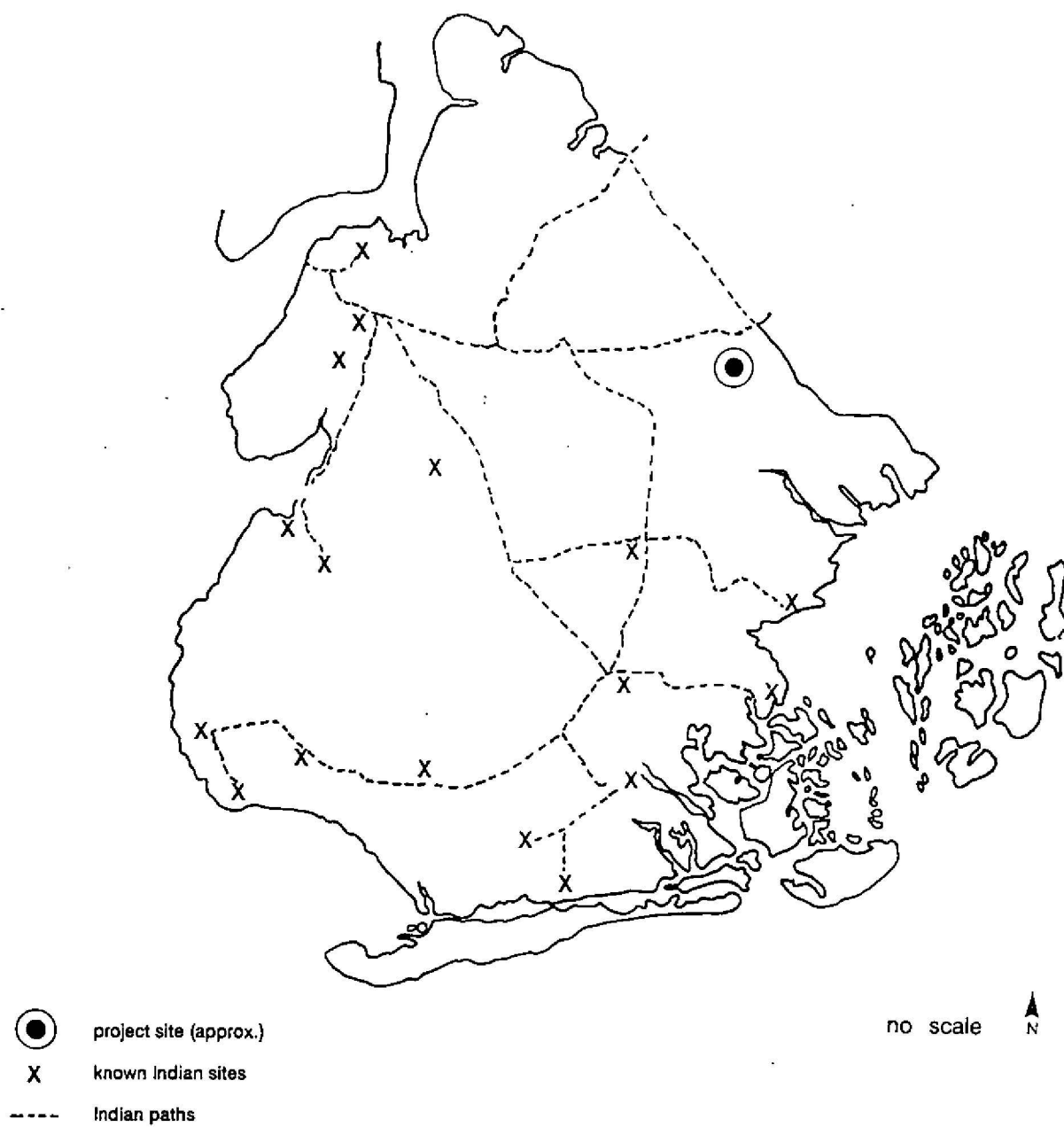
² Between 1873 and 1880, six African-American families were residents of houses on researched lots. One was headed by a doctor from Pennsylvania, one by a porter and another by a laborer both from New York, two others by coachmen from Virginia, and one by a washerwoman from South Carolina (see Table 2). Because of occupant turn-over, the houses these families occupied were not in the proposed archaeological sample [see addendum]. The 1880 census documents a concentration of black families on the eastern part of the north side of Marion Street on Block 1516, but no construction is planned on this part of the block and it was not researched.

Brooklyn, was designated a New York City Landmark (Diamonstein 1988: 390; New York Times 1971). Called Stuyvesant Square (and apparently part of the above-mentioned Stuyvesant Heights), it developed about two decades later than the project site and many architecturally significant churches, row houses, and private homes remain.

PREHISTORIC CONSIDERATIONS

There are no known prehistoric sites within the project area (e.g., Bolton 1934; Parker 1922; e.g., Exhibit 25) and prehistoric considerations were not a focus of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission's inquiry. However, it should be noted that all of Brooklyn was undoubtedly known to Native American populations (e.g., Church and Rutsch 1982:11). Indian place names recorded throughout the borough attest to this (e.g., Grumet 1981; Kelly 1946), although none are known specifically in the project area.

Many of the parameters governing the Native American presence were absent from most of the project site: there were neither major waterways to supply transportation and food resources nor were there rises above wetlands to spot game. But, a mid-nineteenth century land deed does document a spring within the project area (Liber of Deeds [hereafter LD] 1848 173:477) that would have been located at what is now 194 MacDougal Street (Block 1533, Lot 16), a three-story walk-up scheduled for rehabilitation. This may be related to the terminal moraine (the edge of a former glacier) located just north of Fulton Street about 12,000 years ago (U. S. Geological Survey 1902). The spring is noted again in 1860 (LD 551 1860:92), but it is not



mentioned in an 1872 deed for the same property (LD 1015 1871:301) even though the lot was not yet built upon.

If the spring was more than intermittent, it may have repeatedly attracted animals and offered water to the Native American hunters who stalked them. Whatever its viability, the 55-ft. deep, 25-ft. wide, three-story apartment building erected on the front part of the lot sometime between 1888 (Sanborn 1888) and 1898 (Hyde 1898) covered the site of the spring that was apparently located about 28 ft. south of MacDougal Street (LD 1848 177:447; see Exhibit 31b). However, the yard of this and an adjacent project lot (192 MacDougal, Lot 15) may be a concern should subsurface conditions prove amenable to harboring Native American sites.

An attempt was made to determine if pre-construction filling or grading had occurred on the 194 MacDougal Street lot, but it was unsuccessful (the files at the Topographical Bureau of the Brooklyn Borough President's Office, the Department of General Services Subsurface Exploration Section, and the Map Division of the New York Public Library were researched). While construction of the late-nineteenth-century apartment buildings on this and adjacent lots would have disturbed backyards to some degree, it is possible that evidence of any aboriginal campsites associated with the fresh water spring may still remain as no post-construction yard work is documented on this or adjacent lots. Since borings, topographical data, and Building Department records are unavailable to help assess underground conditions, preliminary testing is called for in the 194 MacDougal Street yard and, possibly later, in neighboring site lots.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE PROJECT AREA

The Project Site

The major part of the project site was acquired over time by the Ryerson family, originally from Holland, who were early land owners in Kings and Queens Counties (Armbruster 1942:50; Riker 1852:269, 386). Their property in the project area appears to have been included in land acquired from the Indians as common land in 1670 (Armbruster 1942:50). Known at an early date as the Third Division of Brooklyn Woodlands, it had been divided at a town meeting held in 1692 or 1693 (Stiles I 1867:205-206); at that time, approximately 300 acres of the division were allotted to individual freeholders of Brooklyn in narrow, 10-acre land parcels (Stiles I 1867:442). The configuration of these parcels is evident in the 1850 land ownership of the southern part of the project site, the part below Fulton Street that did not belong to the Ryersons (e.g., Beers 1874; see Table 1, Blocks 1549, 1556-1561 with many 1850s owners cited and Dripps 1869, Exhibit 29 this report).

The Third Division of Woodlands lay within the triangle formed by Hunterfly Road and what became the Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank Road (Stiles I 1867:442). In 1739, when Pieter Cortelyou and S. Clowes remapped the woodland, the Third Division comprised sixty-two lots of 10 or more acres running in east-west strips parallel to this road, often referred to as the Jamaica Turnpike in early deeds (LD 1739 5:484 and many misc. libers). Although no deeds of record have been located, the Ryerson holding was established north of Fulton Street by at least 1802, and probably well before (see the last

will and testament of John Ryerson, Liber of Wills [hereafter LW] 1804 1:416; also, land acquisition below). By 1850, all the land in the project area was part of the Ninth Ward and later was named the Twenty-fifth Ward.

The Project Area in the Revolution

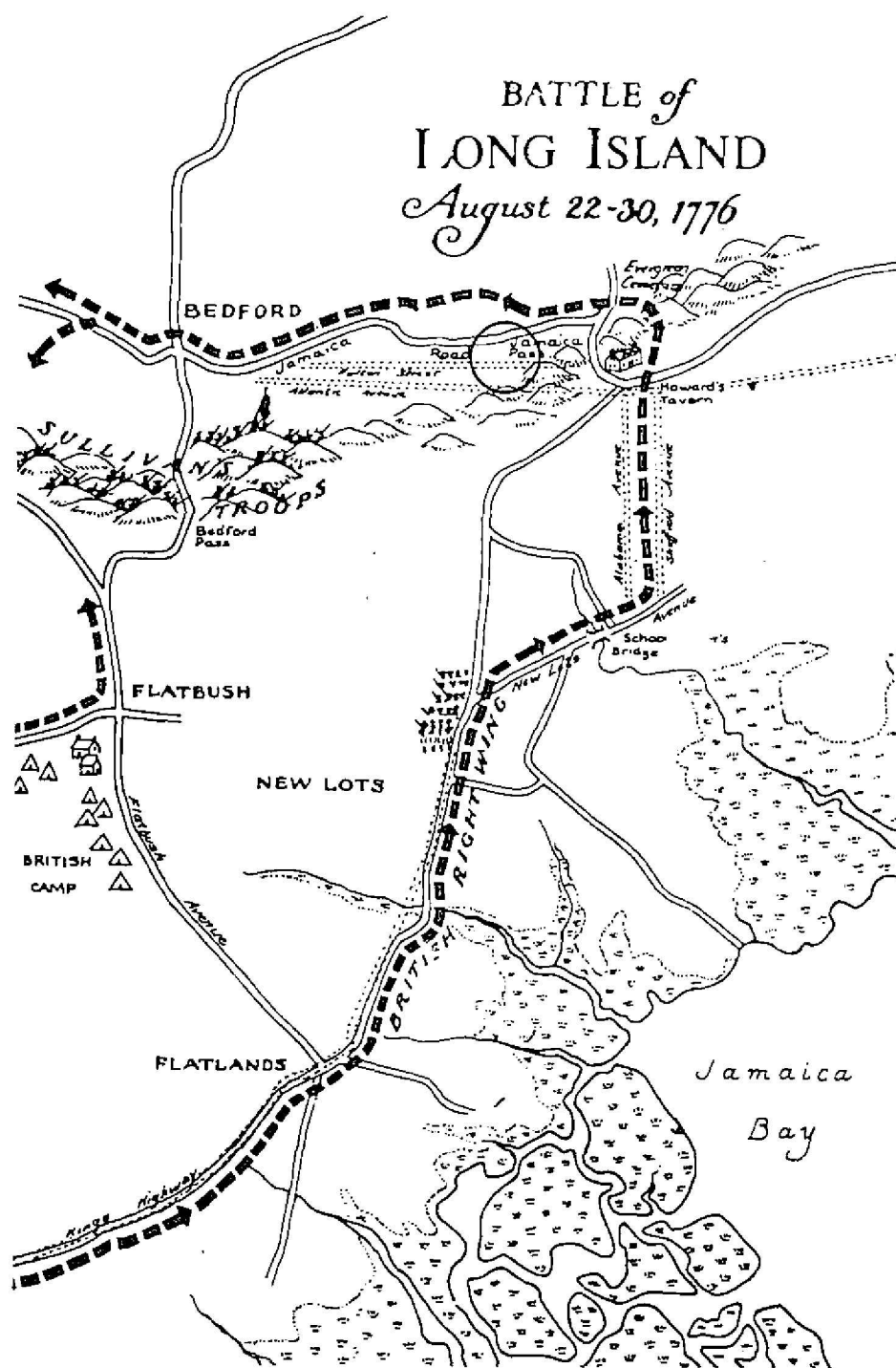
Only one major battle, the Battle of Brooklyn, was fought in Kings County during the Revolutionary War.³ The project area came the closest it would come to the forefront of military history during Howe's August 26, 1776 night march from Flatbush, past the Rising Sun, or Howard's, Tavern (situated on the corner of Broadway and the old Jamaica Turnpike) and west to the Village of Bedford (Exhibit 26). It has been reported that Howe stopped at the tavern during the night to enlist a guide. William Howard, the innkeeper, and his fourteen-year-old son William were forced into service, guiding the British through the Jamaica Pass that cut through the hills east of the project site, just at the entrance to what is now the Cemetery of the Evergreens (Stiles I 1867:261, 266-267).⁴ The pass and the terrain have been described as follows:

The road...to the hamlet of Bedford wound through a defile in the wooded and swampy hills with such narrowness and intricacy as to be dignified by the name of a pass. An obscure path⁵ led over the hills...near the north entrance of Evergreen Cemetery, through the forest by the present Chapel to Jamaica Road (Field 1868:61).

³ See Stiles I 1867:243-297 for a detailed account of Brooklyn in the Revolution).

⁴ The large Cemetery of the Evergreens that straddles the Brooklyn-Queens line was incorporated in 1849 (Stiles III 1870:632).

⁵ A bridle path known as the Rockaway Path is referred to in Howe's report as the "Pass" (Landesman 1977:17).



○ project site (approx.)

no scale



A composite map compiled by Riker for his Annals of Newtown (1852) shows the project site as an undeveloped area flanked on the east by hills (Exhibit 27).

ROADS AND STREETS

When the village of New Brooklyn was laid out, the oldest road in the area was organized as the Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank Road (Armbruster 1942:51). At the time of organization in 1850, it had been a functioning transportation artery for at least 200 years. It crossed the two northern blocks of the project site (Blocks 1508 and 1509), cut the northeastern corner of Block 1515, and angled sharply through Block 1521 (e.g., See Exhibits 28 and 30). A toll gate stood near the entrance to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, just northeast of the project site (Armbruster 1942:51). In 1835 there had been a movement to make the road free and remove its toll gates (Street File 1835), but, based on subsequent records, it appears this did not happen (Street File 1846).

Among the road's many names prior to organization were the Jamaica Turnpike, the Jamaica Road, and the Jamaica Plank Road. Its first recorded mention is a 1652 deed that cites it as "the Wagon Road" (Road Histories nd). As noted above, it figured in the Battle of Brooklyn during the American Revolution.

In 1871, just over twenty years after the company's organization, the Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank Road was in disuse, and it was declared closed in April 1889 (Report of the Committee on Law 1889;



project site (approx.)

0 1/2
miles



Commissioner's Map 1835-1964:Sections 75, 76). At this writing the only evidence for it in the project area is the configuration of several lots on Block 1521 (and, less obviously, 1516) that are oriented to this old roadway e.g., see Exhibits 29 and 35, and 305-313 Sumpter Street on the 1886 Robinson & Pidgeon map, Exhibit 30b).

The other streets that define and cross the project site were apparently also laid out in the 1850s. The exceptions are four streets south of Fulton Street--Prescott, Bancroft, Dewey, and Louis places. Although shown on the 1869 Dripps map, they apparently were not laid out until 1906 (Commissioner's Map 1835-1964:Section 77). All these streets were originally 70 ft. wide, but Ralph Avenue was widened by 20 ft. in the 1950s (Commissioner's Map 1835-1964:Section 75). It should be noted that Rockaway Avenue was formerly Paca Avenue and Hopkinson Avenue was renamed Thomas S. Boylan Street in 1990.

THE TOWN OF NEW BROOKLYN 1850-1892

Land Acquisition

As noted earlier, the Ryerson family owned much of the property now included in the project site. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, and probably much earlier, the family had acquired 64 acres, most of it in the project area belonging to John Ryerson. Ryerson's holding, known as the Hunterfly Farm, was bounded west by Hunterfly Road (beyond the project area), north by the Jamaica Turnpike (later the Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank Road), south by Sumpter Street, and east by Hopkinson Avenue (File Map 558:Map of the Hunterfly Farm). An extension of the farm also ran west of Hopkinson, between MacDougal and Hull in the project area.

A few parcels of land within the farm tract were also owned by others. In 1846, Alexander Vedder "of Brooklyn" bought former Ryerson land from a William K. Newton that was part of present Block 1515 (LD 1846 145:501; see Addendum for detailed ownership of this block). Although it ultimately included a dwelling (Dripps 1869; Bromley & Robinson 1880), a stable, and outbuildings⁶ (Robinson & Pidgeon 1886; Sanborn 1888), Vedder apparently did not live on the property as he is found neither in census reports nor in the Brooklyn Directories. In 1848, Margaret Ryerson, acting for her infant son, William, and others also sold a triangular lot, bounded by Hopkinson, MacDougal, and the Turnpike (mainly Blocks 1521 and 1527), to Charles Burdett (LD 1848 173:480). Burdett was a New York City rule manufacturer who lived in Brooklyn's Tenth Ward, not in the project area that was then the Ninth Ward (Federal Census [hereafter FC] 1860). And heirs of Moses Suydam owned a strip of land between Sumpter and MacDougal (this included most of Block 1524; see Dripps 1869, Exhibit 29, for almost all of the 1850 property boundaries).

The Ryerson family lived at the Wallabout and at Bedford where they owned other property; none appear to have lived on the Hunterfly Farm (Ryerson 1916:59-60). John Ryerson, who lived at New Bedford (near the Wallabout), died in 1804 (LW 1804 1:416) and was buried at New Lots (Ryerson 1916:59-60; Armbruster 1942:50). Nineteen years later, John G. Ryerson, his son and heir, died a bachelor, leaving the farm to his nephews, John and Jacob Ryerson (LW 1823 2:448; Ryerson 1916:59-60). Still later, the undivided farm property

⁶ These buildings were situated near, but not on, project lots in Block 1515 (see Robinson & Pidgeon 1886, Exhibit 30 this report).

was sold by Jacob's son Martin and the three surviving children of John--John, Phoebe Ann, and Jacob. On March 1, 1850, it was purchased by William Radde,⁷ a New York City book seller, Jacob H. Sackmann, an East New York (Brooklyn) book binder, and Ernest Henry C. Dohrmann, a New York City grocer (LD 1850 212:31; New York City Directories; Brooklyn Directories [hereafter BD]). The farmland was surveyed and laid out into building lots in 1850 (File Map 558:Map of the Hunterfly Farm).

Table 1 presents the pre-1850, pre-construction owners in each project block as well as the current addresses of structures built before 1869 (discussed below).

In 1851, land south of the Hunterfly Farm was also bought by Radde and Sackmann, but their third partner for this purchase was Carl Louis Rademacher. It included sixteen blocks of the project site, mainly south of Hull and west of Hopkinson (Modern Blocks 1518 [part of], 1524 [part of], 1530, 1531 [part of], 1533 [part of], 1536-1538, 1548, 1549, and 1556-1561). The purchase crossed boundaries of several farming strips laid out in the seventeenth century by the Freeholders of Brooklyn, as noted earlier, called the "Third Division of Woodlands" (e.g., Beers 1874; Bromley & Robinson 1880). The 1851 grantors were Maria Lott (LD 1851 246:126-129), Charles Betts (LD 1851 246:126-129), Moses Suydam (LD 1851 249:334), James De Bevoise of Bushwick (LD 1851 241:160), James De Bevoise of Bedford (LD 1851 259:242), James Pilling (LD 1851 245:474; LD 1851 349:190),

⁷ In addition to being a book seller and land developer, advertisements in the 1850s New York City Directories indicate that Radde was the sole agent for a homeopathic pharmacy in "Leipsic."

Table 1. SARATOGA SQUARE Pre 1850 Owners, Assessment of Yard Potential, and Sewer Hookup Data for All Project Blocks

Block	Lot	Address	1888 Use*		Pre-1850 Owner	1850 Owner	Yard intact	Comments (lot vacant unless noted)	Sewer hook-up year**
			Dwelling	Other					
1508	61	343 Chauncey	yes		Leffert Lefferts	Leffert Lefferts	no	Fronts N. side Plank Rd.; rear in project area?	1905
1509					James Lefferts	James Lefferts/ Radde, Sackmann, & Dohrmann	no	No pre-1869 development on project lots	
1513	20	290 Chauncey	yes		John Ryerson	Radde, Sackmann, & Dohrmann	lp	Walled parking lot	c.1887
	30	310 "	yes		"	"	lp		c.1887
	31	312 "	yes		"	"	yes		c.1877-78
	60	205 Marion	yes		"	"	yes		c.1877-78
	59	207 "	yes		"	"	yes		c.1877-78
	58	209 "	yes		"	"	yes		c.1877-78
	55	215 "	yes		"	"	lp		c.1877-78
	54	217 "	yes		"	"	yes		illegible
1514	56	267 Marion	yes		John Ryerson	Radde, Sackmann, & Dohrmann	yes		1888
	151	273 "	yes		"	"	yes		
1515					John Ryerson, John Duryea, Wm. K. Newton	Alexander Vedder		No pre-1869 development on project lots	
1516					"	S. Duryea	n/a	No pre-1869 development on project lots	
1518	40	155 Sumpter	yes		"	"	yes		1887
	39	157 "		store	"	"	lp		
1519	14	272 Marion	yes		John Ryerson	Radde, Sackmann, & Dohrmann	yes		c.1887
	60	181 Sumpter	yes		"	"	yes		1890
	59	183 "	yes		"	"	yes		1906
1520	29	352-354 Marion	?		John Ryerson	Alexander Vedder	no	1869 structure in Marion St.; (part of Vedder farm) not on project lots	
	64	247 Sumpter		stable	John Ryerson	Radde, Sackmann, & Dohrmann	lp	At rear of lot	
	61	249 "	yes		"	"	lp	At rear of lot	
1521	63	309 Sumpter (front & rear)	yes		John Ryerson	Charles Burdett	yes	Burdett a rule manf. from NYC, later Williamsburgh; standing dwelling at rear	
1524	60	313 " (rear)	yes		"	"	yes		
	12	100 Sumpter	yes		Moses Suydam	Radde, Sackmann, & Raddemacher	yes		c.1877-78
	15	106 "	yes		"	"	yes		1886
	18	112 "	yes		"	"	yes		
	23	122 "		store	"	"	lp		
	24	124 "	yes		"	"	lp		
	25	126 "	yes		"	"	yes		1888
	60	19 MacDougal		store	"	"	yes	Standing dwelling	1888
	59	21 "		store	"	"	no		
	58	23 "		store	"	"	lp		
	52	35 "	yes		"	"	yes		c.1888
	48	43 "	yes		"	"	yes		1888
	47	45 "	yes		"	"	yes		c.1888
	46	47 "	yes		"	"	yes		1889
	45	49 "	yes		"	"	yes		1888
1525	37	182 Saratoga	yes		John Ryerson	Radde, Sackmann, & Dohrmann	yes		1887
	38	184 "	yes		"	"	no	(Stable 1886)	1890

Table 1. SARATOGA SQUARE Pre 1850 Owners, Assessment of Yard Potential, and Sewer Hookup Data for All Project Blocks

Block	Lot	Address	1888 Use*		Pre-1850 Owner	1850 Owner	Yard intact	Comments (lot vacant unless noted)	Sewer hook-up year**
			Dwelling	Other					
	60	89 MacDougal	yes		"	"	no		
	49	109 "		store	"	"	yes		1888
	48	111 "		store	"	"	yes		1887
	47	113 "		store	"	"	yes	Standing structure	1888
	46	115 "		store	"	"	yes	Also 1869 rear dwelling	c.1887
	45	117 "		store	"	"	yes		1888
	40	127 "	yes		"	"	yes		1887
	39	129 "		store	"	"	yes	Possible privy for 129 MacDougal at present	1887
1526	12	224 Sumpter		store	John Ryerson	Radde, Sackmann, & Dohrmann	yes		
	61	131 MacDougal		store	"	"	lp	Yard structures, doubtful	
	60	133 "	yes		"	"	yes		
	58	135 "	yes		"	"	yes		
	57	137 "	yes		"	"	yes		
	52	147 "	yes		"	"	yes		
	50	149 "	yes		"	"	lp		
	61	189 Saratoga		stable	"	"	lp	Rear of 131 MacDougal; yard features, doubtful	
1527	35	310 or 312 Sumpter	?		John Ryerson	Charles Burdett	no	Dripps structures at rear, could be either lot; both lots built over	
1530					John Ryerson	Radde, Sackmann, & Dohrmann		No pre-1869 development in project area	
1531	14	76 MacDougal	yes		John Ryerson	Radde, Sackmann, & Dohrmann	lp	Sheds in rear (1951)	1887
	15	78 "	yes		"	"	yes		1887
	17	82 "	yes		"	"	yes		1888
	24	94A "	yes		"	"	yes		1887
	49	19 Hull	yes		James deBevoise (of Bedford)	Radde, Sackmann, & Raddemacher	lp	Tailor shop, rear (1888)	c.1887
1532	4	114 MacDougal (197 Saratoga)		store	John Ryerson	Radde, Sackmann, & Dohrmann	yes		
	6	124 MacDougal	yes		"	"	lp	Occupied house; rear structure (1951)	
	71	43 Hull	yes		James De Bevois (of Bedford)	Radde, Sackmann, & Raddemacher	yes		
	70	45 "	yes		"	"	yes		
	69	47 "		store	"	"	yes		
1533	23/2	202A-206 Mac-Dougal	yes		John Ryerson	Charles Burdett	yes	By 1886 a house straddled present 202A-204 MacDougal St., replacing an earlier one at 206	
	26	208 MacDougal		store	"	Radde, Sackmann, & Dohrmann	lp	Structure in rear (1951)	
	8	143-145 Hopkinson		store	"	"	yes	Stable in rear (1888)	
	7	147 "	yes		"	"	yes		
	6	149 "	yes		"	"	yes		
	5	151 "	yes		"	Charles Burdett	yes		
	4	153 "	yes		"	"	yes		
1536					Maria Lott	Radde, Sackmann, & Dohrmann	n/a	No pre-1869 development on project lots	
1537					Wm. Furman/Maria Lott	Radde, Sackmann, & Raddemacher		No pre-1869 development on project lots	
1538					Wm. Furman/	Radde, Sackmann,		No pre-1869 development	

Table 1. SARATOGA SQUARE Pre 1850 Owners, Assessment of Yard Potential, and Sewer Hookup Data for All Project Blocks

Block	Lot	Address	1888 Use*		Pre-1850 Owner	1850 Owner	Yard intact	Comments (lot vacant unless noted)	Sewer hook-up year**
			Dwelling	Other					
1541					Maria Lott Betts & Suydam	& Raddemacher Radde, Sackmann, & Dohrmann	n/a	in project area No pre-1869 development in project area	
1548	7	1934 Fulton	Sanborn 1888 map unavailable S. of Fulton St.		Bethuel Ackerly/ Maria Lott/	Radde, Sackmann, & Raddemacher	lp	1-story brick in rear	
	11	1942 "			"	"	lp	1-story brick in rear	
	18	1956 "			Charles Betts	"	yes		c.1887
	11	971 Herkimer (1942 Fulton)			"	"	lp	1-story brick in rear This property now runs from Herkimer to Fulton	
	5/75	313 Ralph			"	"	no		c.1877
1549					Maria Lott/ Charles Betts/ Moses Suydam	Radde, Sackmann, & Raddemacher Radde, Sackmann, & Raddemacher	n/a	No pre-1869 development in project area	
1556					Blocks 1556-61 crossed by land of Maria Lott,	"	n/a	No pre-1869 development in project area 1556-1561	
1557					Charles Betts,	"			
1558					Moses Suydam,	"			
1559					James De Bevois (of Bushwick),	"			
1560					James De Bevoise (of Bedford),	"			
1561					James Pilling, & heirs of John Moffat	"			

* Building type identifications from 1888 Sanborn map.

** Sewer records are missing for 1877-1878 and for blocks in the project area east of Saratoga Avenue.

lp low archaeological potential. These yards are at least partially intact, but have been disturbed to varying degrees by subsequent construction.

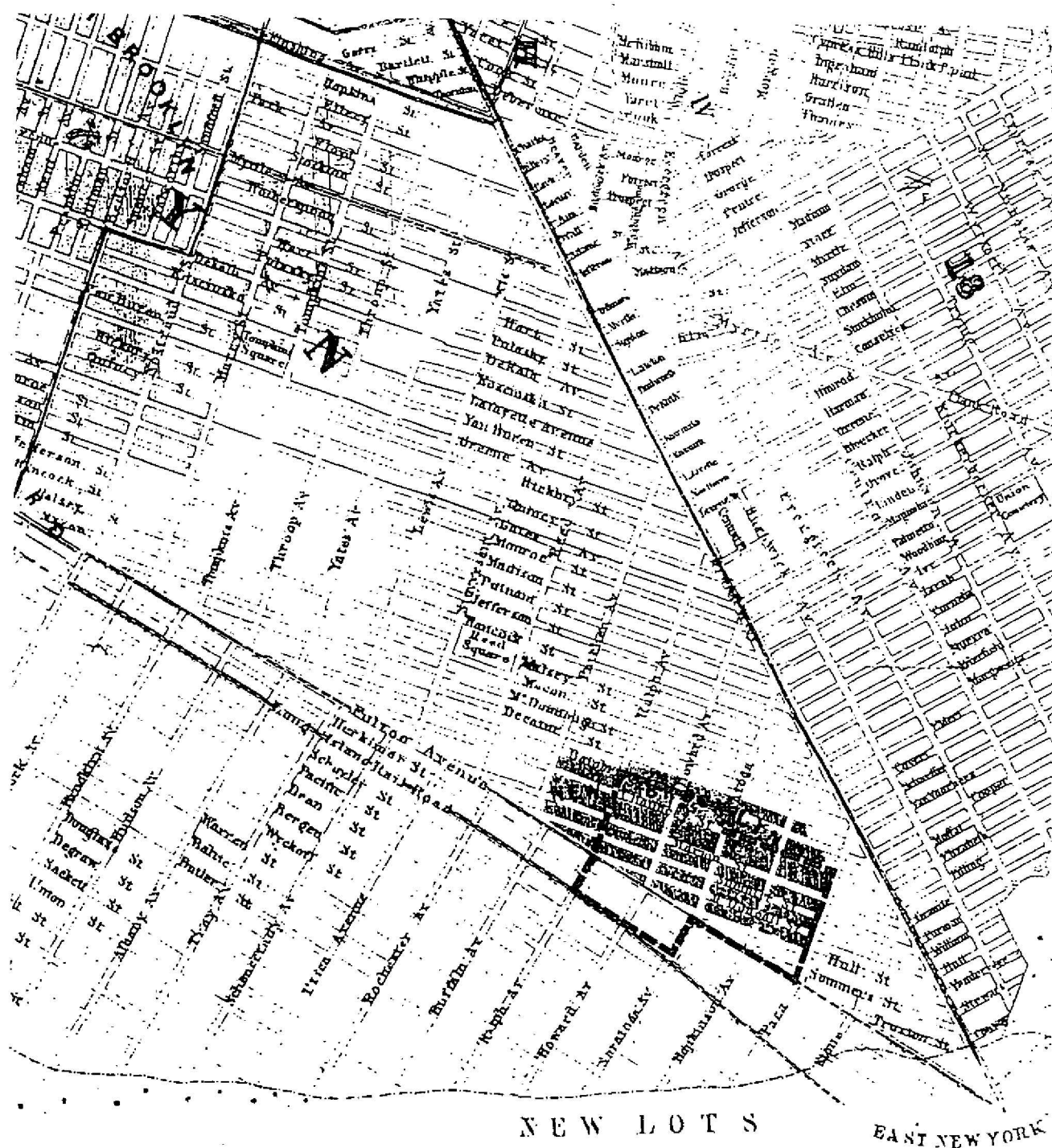
Bethuel Ackerley (LD 1851 446:137), and heirs of John Moffat (LD 1851 249: 304; see Table 1). This parcel was also surveyed and laid out into building lots between 1851 and 1854 (File Maps 353 and 352; see Table 1 for pre-1850 owners of most project blocks).

A small strip of land lying between Chauncey Street and the Jamaica Turnpike was at the southern edge of the farm of Leffert Lefferts. Now included in Block 1508, this property had no early development on any of the five project lots within its bounds (see Dripps 1869, Exhibit 29).

Early Development

The boundaries of the project site encompass the eastern part of the village of "New Brooklyn." This name was applied to the area around the intersection of Fulton and the Jamaica [Plank] Road about 1850 (e.g., Armbruster 1942:5) and it first appears on the 1850 Dripps map (Exhibit 28).⁸ By 1851, developers Radde, Sackmann, and Dohrmann had begun selling individual building lots, and the 1855 State Census indicates that many early owners were then living on their lots in the project area and had established businesses. It also documents that neighborhood structures were primarily modest frame dwellings, with a scattering of brick houses of greater value and probably wooden stables. Although some houses were occupied by more than one family at an early date, most appear to have been used initially by a single owner/occupant family. Properties occupied by

⁸ A 1980 gazetteer refers to New Brooklyn and Bedford, its western neighbor, merely as "localities on the r.r. in the E. part of the city" (Historical and Statistical Gazetteer of New York State 1980: 367).



----- project boundary

no scale



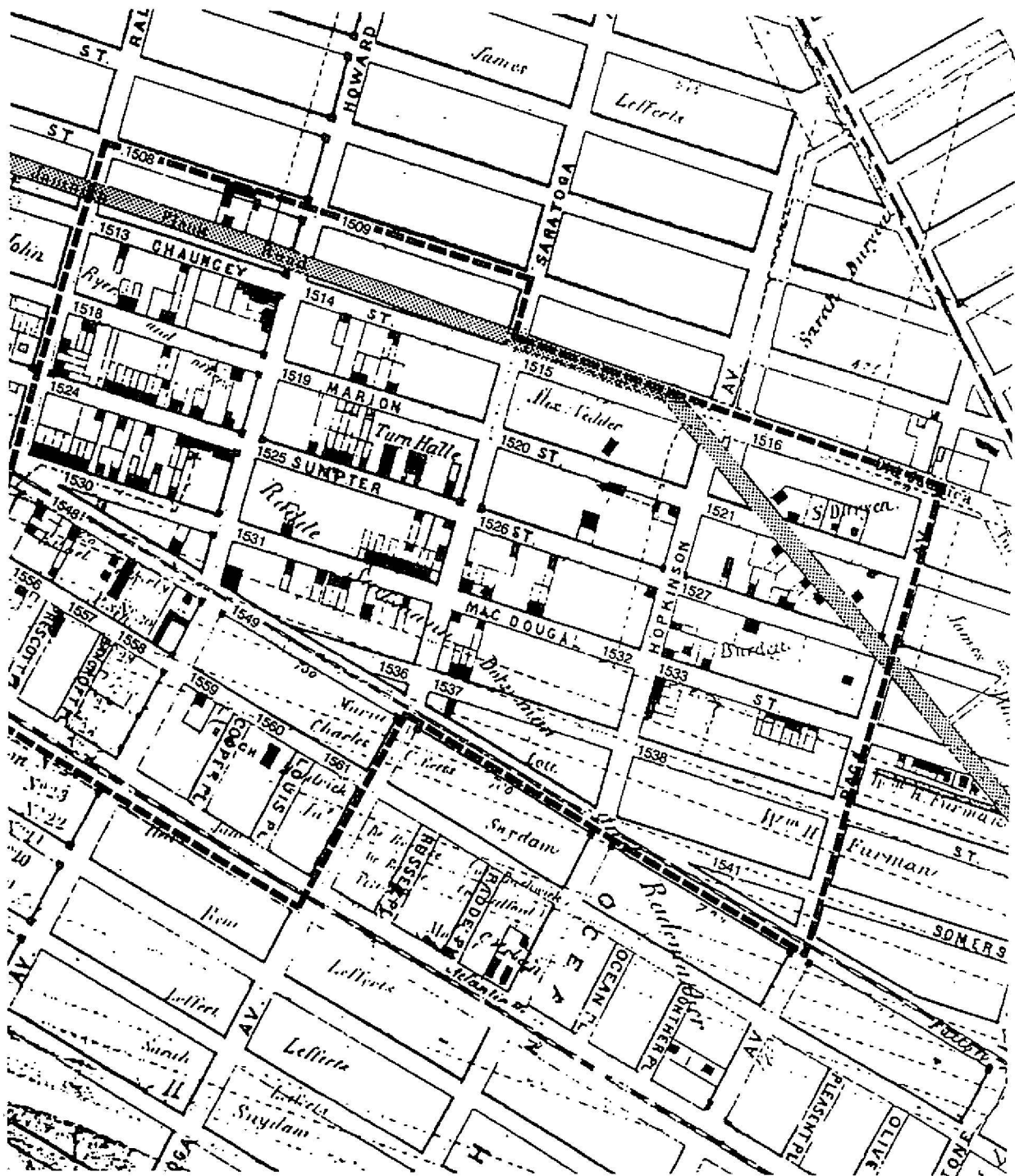
tenants were in many cases owned by people living in the immediate neighborhood (misc. censuses).

The first map to show individual buildings in New Brooklyn, the 1869 Dripps map (Exhibit 29), indicates the extent of the development that had occurred on this former farm or woodland by 1869.

The Nineteenth Century Neighborhood

From the beginning, New Brooklyn was primarily a settlement of German immigrants. This followed the pattern of nearby East New York where Germans had been making their homes since the 1840s (Landesman 1977:100-102). Spurred by economic and political factors in Germany, including the failure of the revolutions of 1848, they immigrated in great numbers in the mid-nineteenth century. America, as a developing country, offered promise of cheap land, low taxes, the need for labor, and opportunities for advancement. A large group of German immigrants remained in New York City and Kings County and the census documents the presence of more than 40,000 German-born in the county by 1870 (Landesman 1977:102).

Jacob Sackmann, among other prominent businessmen of German origin, was instrumental in bringing his countrymen to settle in East New York and New Brooklyn (Landesman 1977:100). As noted earlier, Sackmann was a book binder by trade and a native of Hamburg who became a land agent and owned considerable property. He lived in near-by New Lots and was one of the original developers of New Brooklyn.



- project boundary (incomplete)
- structure
- 1520 modern block number
- lot line indicating 1693 division of common lands (woodlots)
- ▨ Jamaica-Brooklyn Plank Road

0 400
ft.
(approx.)

Many of New Brooklyn's early German-born owner/occupants were recent arrivals from Germany (SC 1855) who made their homes and raised families here over the course of two decades or more (Table 2). These early immigrants to Kings County continued to identify with the German people and culture and resisted assimilation, retaining their language and customs at home, church, and school (Armbruster 1941: 102), a pattern borne out in New Brooklyn.

By 1852, there was a Reformed Dutch Church for Germans at the intersection of Hunterfly Road and Jamaica Turnpike (Armbruster 1942: 50), just west of the project area. A "Turn Halle," a gymnasium facility (Lamurs 1993:personal communication), stood on a project block (but not a project lot) on the north side of Sumpter Street between Howard and Saratoga by 1869 (Dripps 1869; Robinson & Pidgeon 1886; see Exhibit 29, Block 1519, and Exhibit 30a, 193-195 Sumpter Street); it remained at least through 1888 (Sanborn 1888:Plate 121), and probably through 1898, although it is not identified on the 1898 Hyde map and it now covered 191-195 Sumpter (Hyde 1898, Exhibit 31[a]).⁹

Census reports for the neighborhood indicate that through the 1860s and 1870s, German-born residents did business, rented and sold property, and married, all within their national group. It has been noted that they also displayed a sociability and conviviality that manifested itself in singing societies, associations, and, of course, the beer gardens (Landesman 1977:103).

⁹ By 1908, four-story apartment buildings were under construction on this site (Sanborn 1904-1908).

Table 2. SARATOGA SQUARE Owner/Residents of 71 Lots with Both High and Low Archaeological Potential

Address	Owners	Dates of Ownership	Known Resident/Head of Household	Known Dates of Residence	Comments	Source
BLOCK 1513						
290 Chauncey	Jacob Bontz	1853-1889	Jacob Bontz [Bunce]	1855-1880	Baker from Wurttemberg	BD; FC 1870; SC 1855, 1875 FC 1880; LD 1853 510:74 LD 1889 1862:377
310 "	Valentine Schafer	1851-1863	Valentine Schafer	1855-1860	Milkman from Bavaria (1855 census names "George" Schafer)	SC 1855; LD 1851 247:394 FC 1860; LD 1863 593:82
	Jacob Dinkel	1868-1872	Jacob Dinkel	1870	Tailor from Baden	FC 1870; LD 1868 828:362 LD 1872 1062:62
312 "	Charles Guthy	1872-1876	Charles Guthy*	1875	Mason from Bavaria	SC 1875; LD 1876 1242:50
	Eilert Berkmeier	1876-1880+	Mary Berkmeier	1880	Keeping house, from Baden	LD 1876 1242:50; FC 1880
	Philip Klag	1851-1852	Philip Klag	1855-1860	Laborer from Bavaria; appears on 1860 FC but no longer owns	FC 1860; LD 1851 247:396 LD 1852 271:518
	Jacob Guthy	1868-1876	Jacob Guthy (Guty) [Jr.]	1870	Tinker from Baden	BD; FC 1870; LD 1868 828:362 LD 1872 1062:62; LD 1876 1242:50 FC 1880
			Ferdinand Weidinger	1880	Tailor from Baden	
205 Marion	Karl family	1866-1907	Henry Karl	1870-1880	Tailor from Bavaria	BD; SC 1875; LD 1866 712:185 LD 1907 3028:247; FC 1880
207 "	Anton Ebel	1866-1891	Anton [Andrew, Andres] Ebel	1867-1880	Tailor from Bavaria	BD; SC 1875; LD 1866 719:427 LD 1891 2036:92; FC 1880
209 "	Pfloffle family	1866-1899	Frederick Pfloffle	1870-1880	Tailor from Wurttemberg	BD; SC 1875; LD 1866 690:176; LD 1899 37:1 FC 1880 FC
215 "	Miller family	1859-1890+	Jacob Miller	1860-1880	Milkman/laborer/peddler from Darmstadt	BD; FC 1860; SC 1855, 1875 LD 1859 504:80; FC 1880 LD 1890 2013:328
217 "	Arnheimer family	1864-1879			Arnheimer a barber, lives nearby	FC 1870; LD 1864 578:429
			Richard Ruffin	1873-1875	Black coachman from VA	LD 1879 1351:10; SC 1875
			Peter Heller	1880	Tailor from Bavaria	FC 1880
BLOCK 1514						
267 Marion	Boerner family	1851-1888+	Johann [John]/Mary Boerner	1855-1881	Tailor from Saxe-Weimar Mary a widow/tailor by 1880; lives elsewhere by 1882	BD; SC 1855; FC 1870; LD 1851 253:509; Kings Co. Sewer Record [KCSR]; FC 1880 SC 1875
273 "	Melchior Rolder	1863-1883	William Caspereil Melchior Rolder*	1875 1870-1880	Teacher from Germany Laborer from Darmstadt; appears to be at 141 Hopkinson 1855-1860	FC 1860, 1870, 1880; SC 1855 LD 1863 601:419; LD 1883
			Michael Schmuckler	1880	Tailor born Brooklyn, Rolder's son-in-law	1497:21; FC 1880
BLOCK 1518						
155 Sumpter	Joseph Hehl	1865-1887+	Joseph Hehl	1870-1880	Laborer from Bavaria; "woodyard" in 1880	BD; FC 1870; LD 678:439 KCSR; FC 1880
			Adam Seelman	1880	Tailor, Hesse Darmstadt.	FC 1880
157 "			Kuns(?) Hackenbe	1880	Laborer from Prussia No resident found; store (unoccupied?)	FC 1880 FC 1860, 1870, 1880
BLOCK 1519						
272 Marion	Latrell family	1853-1864	George Latrell*	1855-1857	Tailor from Germany; has other lots including 19 MacDougal, his home in 1875	BD; LD 1853 325:103 LD 1864 632:53; SC 1855, 1875
	Elizabeth Roeder	1864-1874				LD 1864 641:38
	Franz Muller	1874-1882	William Miller	1880	In fish business, born NY	LD 1874 1162:15; FC 1880
181 Sumpter	Frederick Gade	1857-1876	Theo. Stolzborg Frederick Gade	1880 1870	Tailor from Bavaria Tailor from Hanover	LD 1882 1459:329; 1880 FC LD 1857 456:390 LD 1876 1247:504
	Caroline Remmert	1877-1880+	Peter/Caroline Remmert	1880	Peter a painter from Hesse Darmstadt	LD 1877 1281:276 FC 1880
183 Sumpter	Jacob Fuchs	1851-1863	Jacob Fuchs	1860	Cutter from Bavaria	LD 1851 294:139; LD 1863
	Gohring family	1867-1880+	William Gohring	1870-1880	Paper box maker from	590:533; BD; FC 1870

Table 2. SARATOGA SQUARE Owner/Residents of 71 Lots with Both High and Low Archaeological Potential

Address	Owners	Dates of Ownership	Known Resident/ Head of Household	Known Dates of Residence	Comments	Source
					Bavaria; carpenter by 1880	SC 1875; LD 1864 625:134 LD 1888 1800:467; FC 1880
BLOCK 1520						
247 Sumpter	George Wendling	1854-1869			Stable in 1886; no census data found	FC 1860; LD 1854 372:297 LD 1869 883:449
249 "	" "	" "			Dwelling but Wendling lives elsewhere	FC 1860, 1870, 1880
	Melchior Miller	1869-1880+	Melchior Miller	1870-1880	Milk dealer from Hesse; acquires several lots in this block; lives on Sumpter in 1870, address unclear; listed at 227 in 1874 & 249 in 1876-77	BD; LD 1869 883:449; FC 1870-1880 BD
BLOCK 1521						
309 Sumpter	short-term absentee owners	1850-1864	James Henry	1855	From Ireland, no occupation listed	LD 1850 229:133; SC 1855 LD 1851 254:51; LD 1858 480:125; BD; FC 1870; LD 1864 638:334; SC 1875
	John Huth	1864-1871	John Huth	1867	Ropemaker from Bavaria, buys 303-09 Sumpter; appears to live at 309 in 1867; later at 305	BD; LD 1871 1005:28
			Caspar Kelner	1875	Laborer from Germany	FC 1875
			Ameil Mettendorf	1875	Laborer from Germany	FC 1875
			Edward Vail?	1867-1870	Vail & Stevens carpenters, born NY; census address unclear; shared previous address on Wycoff St. in 1869	BD; FC 1870
			George Stevens?	1870		
	John Pletsch	1871-1888+	John Pletsch	1875-1888+	Engineer from Bavaria owns other lots in area.	SC 1875; FC 1880; KCSR Misc. libers
			Mary Koberstein	1880	Tailor from Alsace [note: residency somewhat speculative]	FC 1880
313 " (rear)	John Gantz	1852-1856			Gantz address not found; his widow, a Brooklyn resident sells in 1856	LD 1852 340:530
	Anthony/Charles Dyett	1856-1889			Dyett, Brooklyn attorney, lives elsewhere	LD 1856 423:424 FC 1870; LD 1856 423:434
			Caspar Reil	1855	Reil family from Hesse-Darmstadt; no occupations 1855	LD 1885 1601:47
			Conrad Reil	1855-1860	Conrad a laborer in 1860	LD 1889 1898:382
			Henry Reil	1855, 1870	Henry a laborer in 1870	FC 1860 FC 1870
			John Moore	1870	Moore a porter from Darmstadt, may share house	FC 1870
			Michael Stein	1875-76	Blacksmith from Germany listed at 309 in 1874 (?)	FC 1875; BD BD
			Frederick Hack	1880	Fireman engineer; Wurttemberg	FC 1880
			Catherine Stahl	1880	Retired; Wurttemberg [note: residency somewhat speculative]	FC 1880
BLOCK 1524						
100 Sumpter	Henry Doer [Dou]	1852-1858	Heinrich Dou?	1860?	Cabinetmaker from Kur-Hesse; owns 96-100 Sumpter; may live here 1860; census unclear	FC 1860; LD 1852 812:407
	Henry Scheulen	1868-1875	Henry Scheulen (Schiels)	1870-1875	Cutter from Prussia; later owns 185 Sumpter	BD; FC 1870; SC 1875 LD 1875 1220:277
	George Kaubing	1875-1896	George Kaubing	1880	Tailor from Saxe-Weimar	FC 1880; LD 1896 17:43
106 "	Johan Meng	1858-1864	Johan Meng	1860?	Tailor from Wurttemberg; owns 106-108 Sumpter; 1860 census address unclear	FC 1860; LD 515:300
	Dichting family 1864-1892+		Caspar/Anne Dichting	1860?-1880	Tailor from Prussia; 1860 census address unclear; owns 106-110 Sumpter; wife Anna, from Wurttemberg, has candystore	BD; FC 1870; SC 1875 LD 1864 633:224; LD 1892 2110:461; FC 1860; KCSR FC 1880

Table 2. SARATOGA SQUARE Owner/Residents of 71 Lots with Both High and Low Archaeological Potential

Address	Owners	Dates of Ownership	Known Resident/ Head of Household	Known Dates of Residence	Comments	Source
112 "	Andreas Schneid- enwind	1864-1867	John [Ernest] Schaffer	1865-1880	in 1875; a widow/tailor 1880 Schneidenwind a carpenter from Prussia; also buys 114 in 1867; German-born sugar refiner in 1875, silversmith in 1880	BD; FC 1870; SC 1875 LD 1853 327:505
	John Schaffer	1867-1880+?			Wood carver born NY Butcher, born Brooklyn	FC 1880
122 "	Ehlert/Adelgunda Van Hassel	1853-1879	Philip Schaffer	1880		FC 1880; LD 1853 372:108
124 "	Charles Guthy	1866-1872	William Shore	1880	Shore a cab driver from Ireland	LD 1879 1414:80, 82 FC 1880; LD 1866 698:432
126 "	Schneider family	1860-post 1888	Caspar Schneider	1870-1880	Tailor from Hesse Coburg;	LD 1872 1026:151 BD; SC 1875; LD 1860 536:131 KCSR; FC 1880
			John Jackson	1875	Black laborer, born N.Y.	SC 1875
			George Lantz	1880	Paper collar maker from Hesse Coburg	FC 1880
19 MacDougal	Frederick Dhuy	1857-1866	Elizabeth Bush Frederick Dhuy	1880 1860	Black washerwoman, born S.C. Carpenter from Darmstadt, owns/ lives at 19 MacDougal 1860	FC 1880 1860 FC; L 1857 464:189 LD 1866 690:80
	George Latrell	1867-1884	George Latrell* Valentine Goebel	1875 1870-1880	Tailor from Germany Goebel a varnisher from Bavaria, later a liquor dealer	LD 1867 743:399; SC 1875 BD; 1870 FC; 1875 SC LD 1867 743:399; LD 1884 1554:185; FC 1880
23 "	Stumpf family	1856-1880	Killiam Stumpf Michael Stumpf* Frederick Schubert	1860-1875 1860 1870	Stumpfs are butchers from Austria; Michael later owns/lives at 137 MacDougal	BD; FC 1860; SC 1875 LD 1856 437:447 LD 1880 1276:474
	William Wilson	1880-1881	Peter Klein	1880	Butcher from Prussia	FC 1870
35 "	Franz Trokel	1867-1886+	Franz (Frank) Trokel	1870-1880	Klein a painter from Alsace Tailor from Prussia	FC 1880; LD 1880 1376:474 BD; FC 1870; SC 1875 LD 1867 770:394; LD 1883 1519:498; KCSR
43 "	Gleichmann (Mars Dichting) family	1854-1888+	Caspar Gleichman	1855-1862	Tailor from Prussia; also owns 41 MacDougal, where Adam lives 1870	FC 1860, 1870; SC 1855, 1875; LD 1854 371:115; LD 1888 1835:439; BD
			Adam Gleichmann Gottlieb/Johanna Marschlich	1860 1870-1880	Marschlich a tailor from Prussia, Johanna's 2nd hus- band; her daughter Henrietta mar- ries Herman Dichting, a tailor (who grew up at 106 Sumpter); Dichting assumes title in 1888	
			Herman Dichting*	1888+		
			James Beardsley	1880	Tenant Beardsley from England; no occupation listed; wife does washing	FC 1880
45 "	Andreas Schneid- enwind	wind 1864-1	Andreas Schneidenwind	1855-1870	Tailor from Saxe-Coburg	BD; SC 1855; FC 1860, 1870
	John Deifenbach	1871-1889+	John Deifenbach*	1880	brick house according 1855 SC	LD 1864 627:260
			Anton Ebel	1880	Laborer from Hesse Darmstadt	LD 1871 987:536; KCSR
			Martin Carl	1880	Tailor born NY	FC 1880
			Agnes Gainor(?)	1880	Tailor from Bavaria	FC 1880
47 "			George Mohring*	1860	Tailoress from Saxe-Weimar	FC 1880
					Tailor from Prussia; buys 82 MacDougal in 1860; brick house according to SC 1855	FC 1860; LD 1860 518:360
	Carl Diefenbach	1866-1888+	Johan Schmidt	1860	Laborer from Baden	
			Carl Diefenbach	1870-1875	Laborer from Prussia	FC 1870; SC 1875
			John Deifenbach*	1870	Laborer from Prussia	LD 1866 694:143; KCSR
			John Schneider	1880	Blacksmith from Bavaria	FC 1880
			Baptist Center(sp?)	1880	Carpenter from Switzerland	FC 1880
49 "	Anthon Bruggema	1852- ?			Apparently unoccupied 1875; foreclosure sale 1883	SC 1875; LD 1883 1518:290
			James O'Brady	1880	Laborer from Ireland	FC 1880

Table 2. SARATOGA SQUARE Owner/Residents of 71 Lots with Both High and Low Archaeological Potential

Address	Owners	Dates of Ownership	Known Resident/ Head of Household	Known Dates of Residence	Comments	Source
					Anton Ebel (above) buys 1883	LD 1883 1518:290
BLOCK 1525						
182 Saratoga	Frederick/Charles Hartung	1851-1871			Hartungs have furniture store at Sumpter & Saratoga; live elsewhere	BD; FC 1870; SC 1875 LD 1851 249:120 LD 1868 809:290
109 "	Goebel family	1851-1887	Jacob Goebel Frederick Boebel John Goebel	1860 1860-1885 1882-1884	Tailor from Bavaria Laborer/tailor from Bavaria; Fireman in 1880; Butcher; shop at 109 through 1886; lives at 107 after 1884	BD; LD 1851 255:75; FC 1860, 1870, 1880; SC 1875; BD LD 1857 463:486; LD 1885 1617:538; LD 1885 1617:538 LD 1887 1709:160; BD
111 "	Gregor Merkel	1851-1897	Gregor [George] Merkel Gottlieb Bauer Frank (Francis) Williams*	1855-1876 1880 1880	Cabinetmaker/undertaker from Prussia Butcher from Wurttemberg Ironmoulder born N.Y.; at 117 MacDougal in 1870	BD; FC 1860; SC 1870 SC 1855, 1875; LD 1851 255:75 LD 1897 25:319 FC 1880 FC 1870
113 "	Geib family	1853-1888+	Peter Geib Henry Geib Peter Geib, Jr.	1855-1880 1880 1880-1887	Tailor from Bavaria; family owns several lots in area; Henry a tailor Peter, Jr., grocer/truckman; lives at 127 by 1888	BD; FC 1860, 1870, 1880; SC 1855, 1875; LD 1853 394:466; LD 1868 841:83 LD 1869 922:107; LD 1887 1747:206; BD; KCSR
115 "	Charles Hartung	1851-1922	Charles Hartung	1870-1880	Furniture carver from Saxe-Weimar/Westphalia** family has furniture store at Sumpter & Saratoga	BD; FC 1870; SC 1875 LD 1851 252:386; LD 1922 4156:130-132 FC 1880
117 "	Koberstein family	1852-1874	Caspar/Anna Koberstein Francis Williams*	1855-1870 1870	Carpenter from Bavaria; Tenant Williams an iron-founder, born N.Y.	BD; LD 1852 373:344; SC 1855 LD 1874 1164:138; FC 1870 FC 1870
127 "	Philip Wagner Haege family	1874-1888+ 1851-1875	Philip Wagner August/Henrietta Haege	1875-1880 1855-1870	Milk dealer from Darmstadt Grocer from Baden; owns other properties in area; brick house according SC 1855; Henrietta a widow by 1870	SC 1875; KCSR; FC 1880 BD; LD 1881 265:101 LD 1875 1324:163 FC 1870; SC 1855, 1875
129 "	Philip Post Haege family	1875-1885 1851-1885	Philip Post William Dietrich Frederick Dietrich John Goebel	1880-1885 1875 1880 1886	Plumber born Brooklyn; Haege's son-in-law Baker from Hesse Coberg Baker from Hesse Coberg Tailor listed in Directory	LD 1875 1324:163; BD FC 1880; LD 1885 1617:307 SC 1875; LD 1881 265:101 FC 1880 BD
BLOCK 1526						
224 Sumpter	Charles/Mary Mille	1867-1880	Charles Miller	1870-1875	Butcher from Baden; in 1875 sells provisions	BD; LD 1867 743:339 LD 1880 1381:548; FC 1870 SC 1875
131 MacDougal	Joseph Albrogge August Haege	1880-1891 1858-1869 1869-?	Joseph Albrogge Gottlieb Gleichma	1880 1870-1880	Butcher from Prussia Haege lives at 127 MacDougal Grocer from Prussia	FC 1880; LD 1891 2036:381 LD 1858 466:310; LD 1869 883:471; FC 1870, 1880; SC 1875 FC 1870; SC 1855, 1875 LD 1851 271:233; FC 1870 LD 1889 1875:410
133 "	Philip/Jacob Daum	1851-1889	Philip Daum Cecelia Garrow Charles Lott Henry Sill	1855-1875 1875 1880 1880	Tailor from Hesse-Darmstadt; Garrow a laundress, Germany Tailor from Bavaria Tailor from Hesse Darmstadt	FC 1875 FC 1880 FC 1880
135 "	Kern family	1851-1906	Wilhelm/Barbara Kern	1855-1880	Tailor from Prussia; Barbara a widow living elsewhere by 1881	BD; FC 1860, 1870, 1880 SC 1875; LD 1851 271:233 LD 1906 97:356
137 "	Leopold Pflug	1851-1865	Leopold Pflug Bernard Roide?	1855 1860	Tailor from Germany Jeweler from Prussia; but	SC 1855 FC 1860; LD 1851 285:188

Table 2. SARATOGA SQUARE Owner/Residents of 71 Lots with Both High and Low Archaeological Potential

Address	Owners	Dates of Ownership	Known Resident/ Head of Household	Known Dates of Residence		Comments	Source
147 "	John Heinrich	1865-1888	John Heinrich (John Henry)	1870-1880		census address unclear	LD 1865 671:415
	Michael Stumpf	1888-?	Michael Stumpf*	1875-1880		Basketmaker from Bavaria; owner/occupant elsewhere 1855	BD; FC 1870; SC 1875
	Johns family	1853-1892+	William Johns (Jones)	1860-1888		Butcher from Austria; has shop here 1875; buys in 1888	LD 1865 671:415; LD 1888 1801:265; FC 1880
149 "	Mariana Koberstein	1851-1879	Anthony/Mariana Koberstein	1860-1879		Boilermaker from Sweden or Norway**	BD; FC 1860, 1870
						Own 149-151 MacDougal; 151 not developed before 1869; Anton a master carpenter from Bavaria; at 215 Sumpter in 1875; foreclosure 1879	LD 1853 324:58
						Occupied by hostler from L.I.(?); building a stable for 131 MacDougal by 1888, but built by 1869; no earlier residents found	LD 1892 2161:300
189 Saratoga (rear 131 MacDougal)			Richard Carman	1880			BD; FC 1860, 1870
							SC 1875; LD 1851 257:420
							LD 1879 1364:278
BLOCK 1531							
76 MacDougal	Charles Gebhardt	1862-1878	Christian Gebhardt	1855-1875		Tailor from Rhine-Phalz/Bavaria;** rents before buying house in 1862	FC 1880
	Theodore Staff	1878-1891	Theodore Staff	1880		Porter from Hanover	Sanborn 1888
			Edward Parry	1880			
78 "	Daniel Lauer	1852-1887+	Daniel/Catherine Lauer	1860-1888+		Clerk born in Brooklyn	BD; LD 1862 581:136
						Carpenter from Bavaria; Catherine, widow/tailor by 1875; from Alsace	LD 1878 1314:265
82 "	George Mohring	1860-1888+	George Mohring*	1870-1880		Tailor from Rhine-Phalz/Prussia;** tenant at 47 MacDougal in 1860	FC 1870; SC 1855, 1875
						Henry Geib, cabinetmaker, listed at 94 in 1872; houses renumbered after 1888; by 1880 Geibs own/occupy 96 MacDougal	FC 1880; LD 1878 1314:265
94A " (formerly 94)	John Geib family	1862-1887+	Henry Geib (1872)				LD 1891 2064:46
							FC 1880
							BD; FC 1870; SC 1875;
							LD 1852 282:125; KCSR
							FC 1880
							LD 1860 578:360; FC 1860, 1870, 1880; SC 1875
19 Hull	Michael Eckhardt	1868-1882	James Grei(sp?) Michael Eckhardt?	1880 1855?-1870		Tailor from Saxe Coburg	BD; LD 1862 813:276
						Tailor from Prussia; 1855-1860 census address unclear; by 1878 listed as trimmer, h. 90 Marion	KCSR
			Frederick Butz	1880		Pocket-maker from Darmstadt	Sanborn 1888
			George Guthy	1888		Tailor listed in Directory	FC 1880
BLOCK 1532							
114 Mac-Dougal (197 Saratoga)	Frederick Durcholz family	1851-1891	Frederick/Barbara Durchholz	1855-1870		Buys 100 ft x 100 ft cor. MacDougal/Saratoga; hotel/innkeeper/saloon from Bavaria; lives at 197 Saratoga; Barbara a widow at 102 MacDougal by 1880;	FC 1860, 1870, 1880; SC 1875
						Fred. Jr., liquor dealer, "bier saloon"; lives here through 1881; leases property to others by 1891	LD 1851 248:474; LD 1891 2050:128; BD
			Frederick Durcholt	1875-1881			FC 1880
124 "	Lang family	1861-1908	Johanna Lang, widow of John	1870-1880		John Lang buys 1861; wife a tailoress from Wurttemberg	BD; SC 1875; FC 1880
							BD
							LD 1891 2050:126
							BD; LD 1861 558:402
							LD 1906 97:381; FC 1870, 1880
43 Hull	Balthazar Ott	1861 - ?				Jeweler who lives at 1884 Fulton; later conveyance record unclear	SC 1875
							BD; LD 1861 549:61

Table 2. SARATOGA SQUARE Owner/Residents of 71 Lots with Both High and Low Archaeological Potential

Address	Owners	Dates of Ownership	Known Resident/ Head of Household	Known Dates of Residence	Comments	Source
45 "	Balthazar Ott	1861 - ?	Josiah Johnson	1880	Black doctor born PA; Tenants not found	FC 1880
47 "	Peter Meng	1854-1878	Peter Meng (liquor dealer)	1860	Liquor dealer at Hull & Saratoga in 1860	BD; LD 1861 549:61
			Peter Meng (barber)	1867-1880	Barber from Bavaria; at other addresses 1855, 1860, census address unclear; remains on Hull after foreclosure in 1878	BD
						BD; LD 1854 367:13 LD 1878 1326:538
BLOCK 1533						
206 MacDougal	John Schick	1851-1875	John Schick	1855-1875	Milkman, later carman & gardener from Bavaria; buys 202-206 MacDougal (now 4 lots); house was at present 206	FC 1860, 1870; SC 1875 LD 1851 293:255; LD 1875 1200:65
			John Ruecker(sp?)	1880	Milkman from Bavaria	FC 1880
			Phillip Hess	1880	Butcher born Brooklyn	FC 1880
208 "	John Froechlich	1851-1872	Franz Faust	1860-1880	Orphans August & Magdalena Froechlich in home of Franz Faust 1860; Faustus buy house from Magdalena's guardian in 1872; Faust from Bavaria, keeps "biergarten"	BD; LD 1851 314:383 LD 1872 2954:545; FC 1860, 1870, 1880; SC 1875
	Franz Faust	1872-1880+				
143-145 Hopkinson	Charles Guthy & heirs	1866-1891+	Charles(younger)/ Elizabeth Guthy	1870-1882	30 ft lot, double bldg.; Guthy at 145; baker/ pie-maker from Prussia; (born circa 1842); Elizabeth a widow by 1882	BD; FC 1870; SC 1875 LD 1866 709:1; LD 1891 2057:425 FC 1870
			Henry Hutter	1870	Cabinetmaker from Saxe-Weimar appears to be at 143 in 1870	FC 1870
147 "	John Guthy	1851-1866	John Guthy	1860	Mason from Bavaria (brother of Jacob & Carl?); perhaps Guthys build 143-153 Hopkinson?	LD 1851 344:46; FC 1860
	Alois Pappe	1866-1880+	Alois Pappe (Pope)	1870-1880	Jeweler from Austria	BD; FC 1870, 1880; LD 1866 712:517
149 "	Charles Guthy	1851-1866	Charles Pope	1880s	Jeweler	Armbruster 1942:97
			Carl (Charles) Guthy* (elder)	1860	Mason from Bavaria; (born circa 1807); at 310 Chauncey by 1875	BD; FC 1860; LD 1851 344:45 LD 1866 698:430
	Ernst Chrome	1866-1873	Ernst Chrome	1870	Laborer from Bavaria	BD
	Jacob Dinkel	1873-1888	Jacob Dinkel	1880	Tailor from Bavaria	FC1870; LD 1866 698:430 LD 1873 1088:234 LD 1873 1088:234; LD 1888 1923:50
151 "	Franz Meng	1852-1871	Franz Meng	1860	From Bavaria; listed as "landlord" but no tenants in house; widow Elizabeth lives elsewhere by 1870	BD; FC 1860; LD 1852 303:38 LD 1871 992:429, 430
	Frank Schreck	1871-1873	Frank Schreck	1870	Laborer from Hanover	FC 1870; LD 1871 992:429,438
	George Miller	1873-1881	Frederick Geiser	1870	Tailor from Darmstadt	LD 1873 1099:137
153 "	Jacob Guthy	1853-1885+	John Seaman	1880	Black porter born NY	1880 FC
			Jacob Guthy	1860-1880	Mason from Bavaria; listed here in BD through 1885	LD 1853 382:382 FC 1880, BD
BLOCK 1548						
1934 Fulton	Adam Hanft	1865-1875			Feed/flour dealer from Bavaria; liquor dealer at Ralph c. Fulton from 1873-76, but 1870 census address unclear	LD 1865 686:33 LD 1875 1221:489
	William Heads	1875-1885	William Heads	1880	Builder from Scotland	LD 1875 1221:489 LD 1885 1615:234

Table 2. SARATOGA SQUARE Owner/Residents of 71 Lots with Both High and Low Archaeological Potential

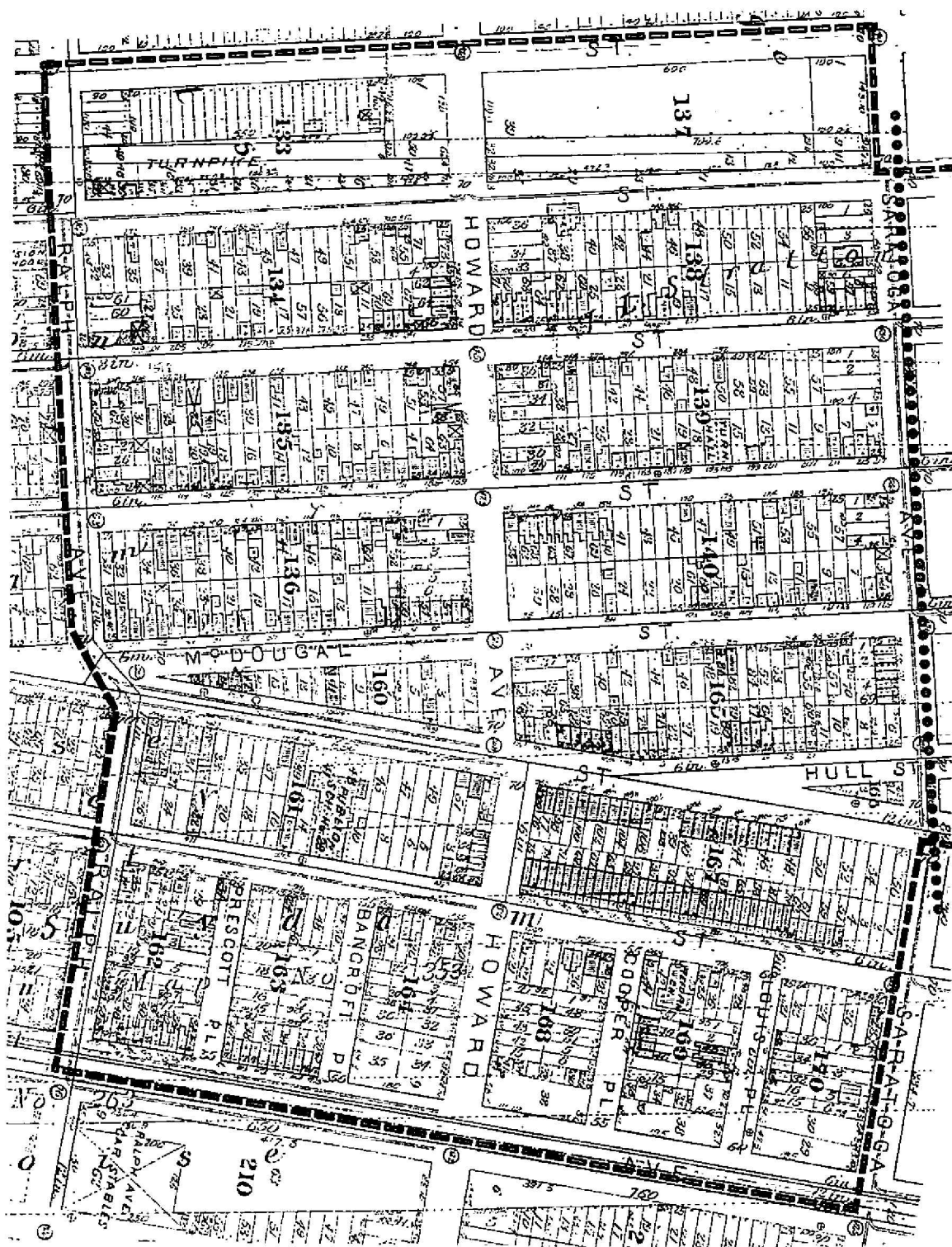
Address	Owners	Dates of Ownership	Known Resident/ Head of Household	Known Dates of Residence		Comments	Source
1942 "	Mary Wegner (Schafer)	1866-1894+	John Ormand	1880		Painter born NY	FC 1880
			Peter Schneider	1880		Saloonkeeper; Bavaria	LD 1866 719:299
			John Wegener	1880		Carpenter from Bavaria	LD 1889 1858:133
1956 "	Max Ruckgraber	1860-1875				building leased by 1889	LD 1894 2291:94
						NYC banker, lives on Carlton;	BD; LD 1860 529:548
						owns 10 lots, 125 ft on Fulton, 125 ft on Herkimer; no tenants found	LD 1885 1642:435
971 Herkimer	Adam Hanft	1865-1874					LD 1865 686:33; LD 1874
	Juliana Tappan	1880-1890					1186:332; LD 1880 1378:286
							LD 1890 1992:79




* Same individual lives at more than one project address.

** Place of origin reported differently for same individual in various census years.

Note: ownership information is correlated with known occupancies; short-term owners, early owners whose occupancy is not established, and later 19th century owners do not appear in this table.

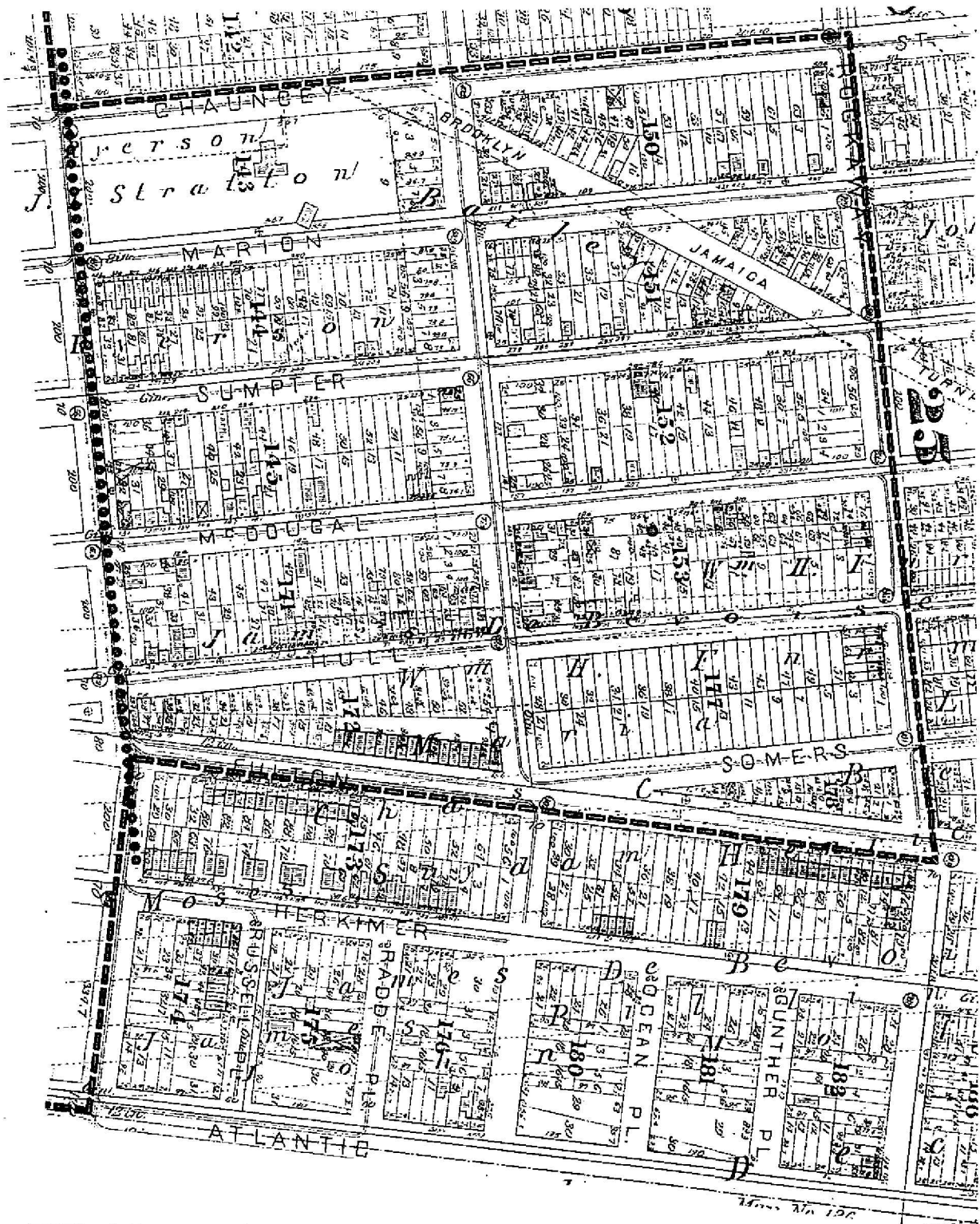
Abbreviations: BD Brooklyn Directory; FC Federal Census; KCSR Kings County Sewer Records; LD Liber of Deeds; LW Liber of Wills; SC State Census;



-  project boundary
-  structure
-  match line

0 200
ft.



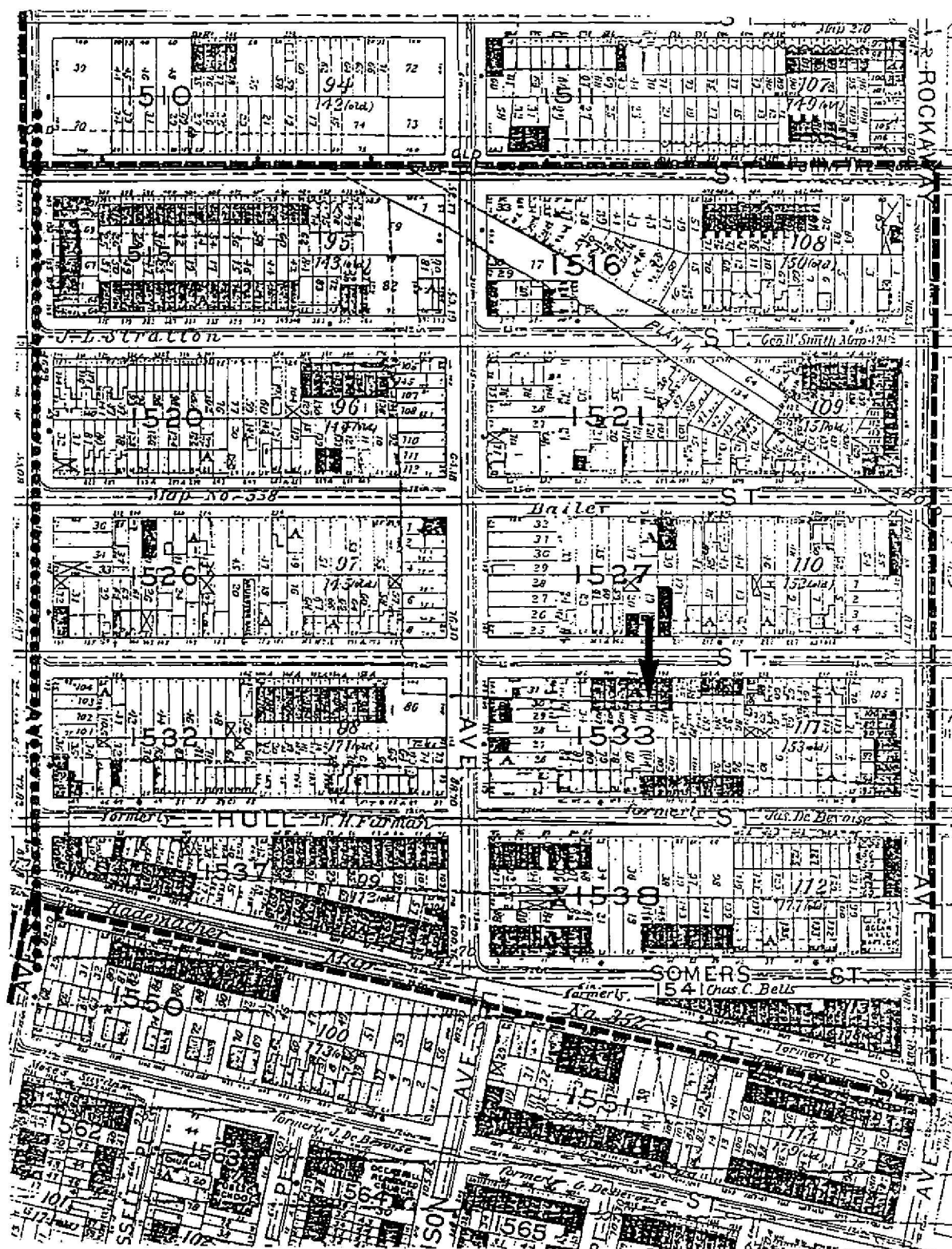




- project boundary
- structure
- match line

0 200
ft.

N



--- project boundary

■ structure

➔ location of spring noted in 1848 deed (approx.)

●●●●● match line

0 200
ft.

N

Table 3 presents the national/regional origins of early residents in the project area, many of them from Bavaria and Prussia (see Exhibit 32 for the location of German states and Prussian provinces named as places of origin in census manuscripts). Succeeding census reports document a steady growth in the numbers of Germans in the community. By 1880, however, it was becoming more heterogeneous, with native-born residents (some first generation German-Americans and, as noted earlier, some African-Americans) as well as arrivals from other countries, including Ireland. Still, in this year, only twenty-six of eighty-five documented heads of household in the project area (31%) came from countries other than Germany, or were native-born Americans.

The occupations of the residents on project lots for census years 1860 through 1880 are given in Table 4. The high proportion of tailors (twelve out of thirty-eight [32%] in 1860 and twenty-three out of eighty-five [27%] in 1880) may illustrate the assertion that "newly arrived German immigrants accepted whatever occupations presented themselves," including the contract system that prevailed in New York City's growing ready-made clothing industry by the mid-nineteenth century (Landesman 1977:104). It has been estimated that in 1884 the number of workers involved in clothing manufacture--subdivided into men's and children's wear, ladies' wear, and shirt-making--was 7,850, with an annual gross of \$10,000,000 (Stiles 1884:792-93). Following the system, contractors handed over cut goods received from manufacturers to individual tailors (and apparently tailoresses) who worked at home. In addition, there were tailor shops connected with

Table 3. SARATOGA SQUARE Country of Origin of Heads of Household Residing on Project Site 1860, 1870, 1880 (Federal Census Years), 1875 (State Census Year)

PLACE OF ORIGIN	1860	1870	1875	1880
<u>MODERN-DAY GERMANY</u>				
Baden	2	4	2	2
Bavaria	17	18 (1 in 1867)	17	22
Darmstadt	2	6	3	4
"Germany"	3 (1 in 1857)	1	4	
Hanover		2		1
Hesse		1	1	2
Hesse-Coburg		1	2	2
Hesse-Darmstadt	1	1	1	5
Kur Hesse	1			
Prussia	7	13	9	7
Rhine-Phalz/Bavaria*		1	1	
Rhine-Phalz/Prussia*		1	1	1
Saxe				1
Saxe-Coburg	1	1	1	1
Saxe-Weimar	1	1	1	3
Saxe-Weimar/Westphalia*		1	1	1
Wurttemberg	1	3	3	7
SUBTOTAL	36	55	47	59
<u>OTHER PLACES OF ORIGIN</u>				
Alsace			1	3
Austria		2	3	2
Brooklyn				5
England				1
Ireland				2
New York		3	1**	7 (1**)
Norway/Sweden*	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania				1**
Scotland				1
South Carolina				1**
Switzerland				1
Virginia			1**	1**
Unknown	1	1		
SUBTOTAL	2	7	7 (2**)	26 (4**)
TOTAL	38	62	54 (1**)	85 (4**)

* Reported for same individual in different census years

** Reported in the census as Black



country boundary (modern)
commonly cited city of origin

Table 4. SARATOGA SQUARE Occupations of Heads of Households Residing on
Project Site: 1860-1880

OCCUPATIONS	1860	1870	1875	1880
baker		2	2	2
barber		1	1	1
basketmaker		1	1	1
blacksmith			1	1
boilermaker	1	1	1	1
builder				1
butcher		3	3	5
cab driver				1
cabinet maker	2	3		
candystore			1	
carman		1		
carpenter	4	5	2	3
carver		1	1	2
clerk				2
coachman			1*	1*
cutter	1	1	1	
doctor		2		1*
engineer			1	1
feed/flour dealer		1		
fireman				2
fish business				1
gardener		1	1	
grocer/provisions	1	1	2	1
hostler				1
ironmoulder/founder		2		
jeweler	1	1	1	1
keeping house				1
laborer	5	8 (1*)	6 (1*)	4
landlord	1			
liquor dealer	1			2
mason	4	1	1	1
milkdealer	3	1	2	3
no occupation	1			
(wife a washerwoman)				
painter				3
paper box maker		1	1	
paper collar maker				1
peddler				1
photographer				1
plumber				1
pocket maker				1
porter		2		2 (1*)
retired				1
ropemaker		1 (1867)		
saloon/innkeeper	2	2	2	2
silversmith				1
sugar refiner			1	
tailor	12	19 (1 in 1867)	16	23
tailoress		1	1	4
tinker		1		
undertaker			1	1
unemployed				1
varnisher		1	1	
washerwoman			1	1*
woodyard				1
TOTAL	39	65	53	85

* Reported in the census as Black

the cheap clothing trade, most of it "in the hands of Germans and Hebrews" (Stiles 1884:790). But, as will be seen, these new immigrants also plied other trades and pursued other livelihoods that included saloon keepers, undertakers, masons, cabinet makers, grocers, and butchers to name a few.

SELECTION OF LOTS WITH HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

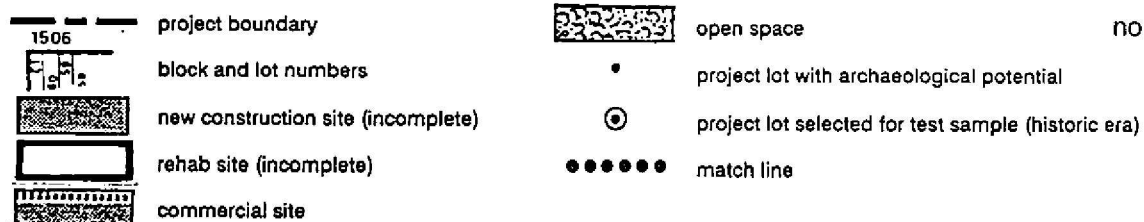
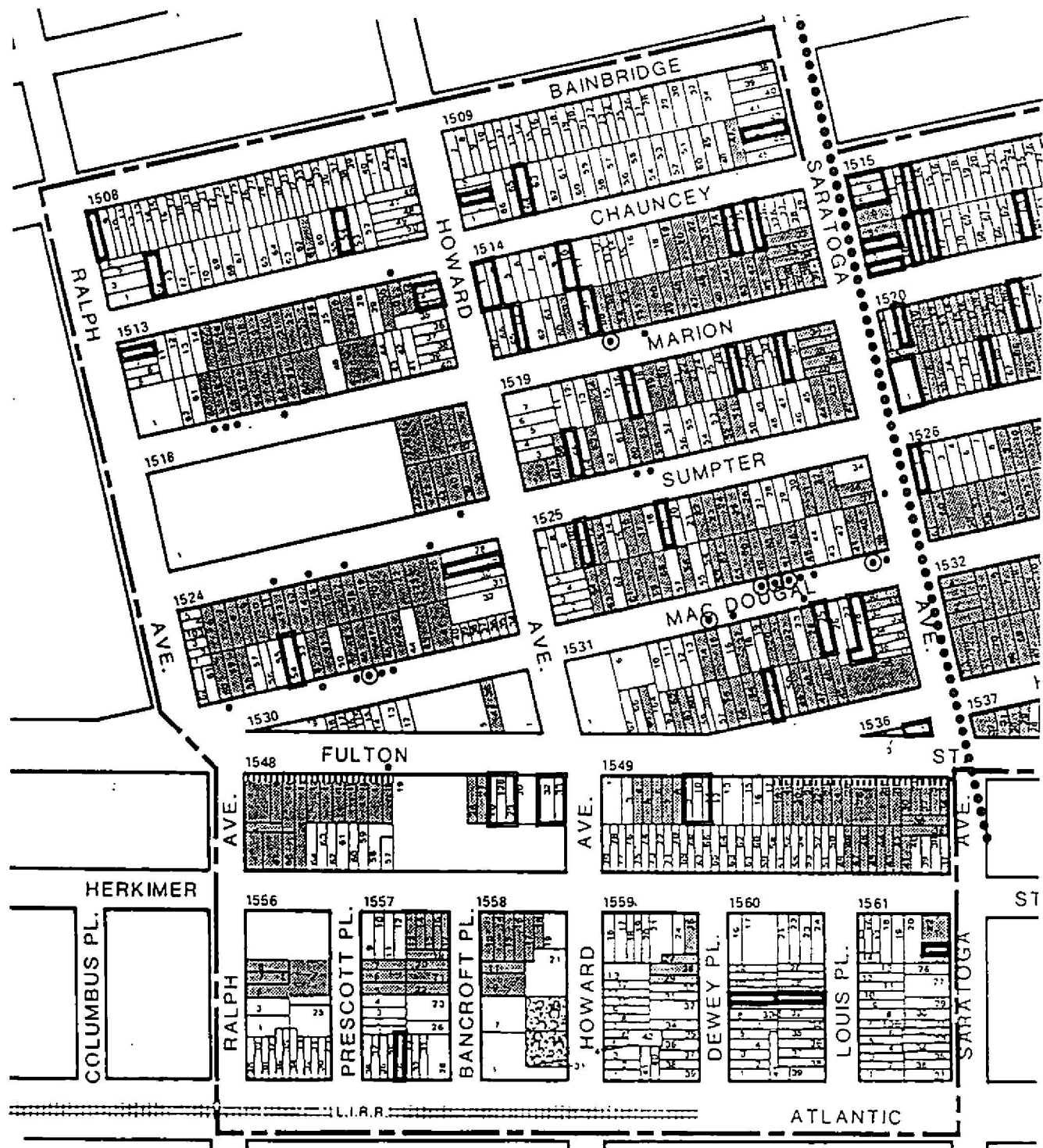
The 1869 Dripps map (see Exhibit 29) identified seventy-eight buildings situated on project lots. These early buildings were constructed without indoor plumbing since municipal sewer hook-ups were not available in this area until 1874 (Kings County Sewer Records [hereafter KCSR]). Moreover, many home owners did not choose to connect with the sewer system until much later (KCSR). This is an important consideration because backyard privy pits and cisterns often serve as "time capsules" of archaeological information (e.g., Geismar 1987, 1992), yielding artifacts and faunal materials that reveal many aspects of the inhabitants' daily lives. Table 1 (see above) gives available dates of sewer hookups for early buildings on project lots as recorded in the Kings County Sewer Department, as well as modern addresses. It should be noted that this information is not available for many project blocks. Table 1 also indicates a building's use--dwelling, store, or stable--as identified on an 1888 insurance map (Sanborn 1888).

Federal Census (1860, 1870, 1880) and State Census (1855, 1875) reports, as well as the Brooklyn Street Directories, were used to gather information concerning early owners and residents on the

seventy-eight potentially sensitive lots. In many cases, a continuous history of residency was established from the mid-nineteenth century through the 1880s when the houses were connected with the sewer line. Information about the origins and employment of the residents provides an overview of the population characteristics of the neighborhood and is presented in Table 2 (see above).

Subsequent maps that show development on the project blocks (Bromley and Robinson 1880; Robinson & Pidgeon 1886 [see Exhibit 30]; Sanborn 1888, Hyde 1898 [see Exhibit 31], Sanborn 1904 updated to 1908, 1915 updated to 1951) helped identify fifty [later changed to forty-nine; see addendum] lots with early buildings and undisturbed rear yards. The twenty-eight remaining lots with early buildings were ruled out because of later construction that would have disturbed or eliminated backyard features. Exhibits 33a and 33b and Table 1 present the location of lots with intact yards in the project area that have potential to yield archaeological information about their mid-nineteenth century occupants, as well as those ruled out because of later construction. (Many of these are only partially disturbed but were thought to have low potential for archaeological resources.)

From the fifty potentially sensitive lots, twelve were identified where the original 1850s owners had lived for at least two decades (see Exhibit 33 for locations); others were shorter occupancies. In most cases, these twelve original occupant families were in residence when the houses were hooked into the sewer system. Consequently, the contents of the privy-pits of these dwellings would





1506 project boundary

block and lot numbers

new construction site (incomplete)

rehab site (incomplete)

commercial site



open space



project lot with archaeological potential



project lot selected for test sample (historic era)



project lot selected for test sample (Native American)



match line

no scale



presumably relate to the continuous occupancy of these identified families. These twelve were chosen as a sample to be tested. Household heads include German-born tailors; a Prussian cabinet maker/under taker; a Swedish or Norwegian-born boilermaker; a hotel keeper or liquor dealer and a mason, both from Bavaria, a grocer from Baden, and a German-born merchant.

Two additional lots--309 and 313 Sumpter Street--were also selected for testing. Not only have these lots remained unchanged by further construction, but the building at the rear of 313 Sumpter Street--documented on the site by 1855 (State Census [hereafter SC] 1855)--is still standing. As noted previously, these two Sumpter Street houses were oriented toward the former route of the Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank Road and are set back from Sumpter Street at a decided angle (see Exhibits 6, 29, 30b, 33, and 34). By 1869, the 309 Sumpter Street property had two structures on it, one fronting on Sumpter, the other either fronting or backing on the old Jamaica-Brooklyn road (see Exhibit 29). The resident histories of these structures differ from the others selected since multiple ownership and tenancy are documented, affording a contrast with the six long-term owner-occupied houses in the proposed sample and six others that became two-family homes over time but were also owner-occupied (Table 5).

OCCUPATION HISTORIES OF LOTS IN THE HISTORICAL SAMPLE

The occupation histories of the lots selected for testing (see Table 5 for type of occupancies of these lots) are presented here by block number. Eleven are vacant and owned by the city, one

Table 5. SARATOGA SQUARE Type of 19th Century Occupancy of 14 Proposed Test Lots

Block No.	Address/Lot No.	Type of Occupancy		Comments
		One Family	Two Family	
1514	267 Marion St (Lot 56)	1855*-1874?	1875...	Head of Household, tailor from Saxe-Weimar
1521	309 Sumpter St (Lot 63)	1855*...	--	Occupancy a question, but appears that tenant families headed by carpenters, an engineer, & perhaps a ropemaker were among its occupants; the longest documented occupancy (17 years) was an engineer from Barvaria
--	313 Sumpter St (Lot 60)	--	1855?*	Related families were occupants; Head of households included laborers, a blacksmith & an engineer, some at least German-born
1524	43 MacDougal St (197 Saratoga Ave.) (Lot 48)	1854*...	1880...	Prussian-born tailors in sequential generations
1525	109 MacDougal St (Lot 49)	1860-1884?	1880...	From Prussia, laborer, men's tailor or fireman/tailor; butcher shop till 1886
--	111 MacDougal St (Lot 48)	1855*-1879	1880...	Original Head of Household a cabinetmaker & undertaker. In 1880, two tenant families headed by a butcher born in Wurttemberg & an iron moulder born in New York
--	113 MacDougal St (Lot 47)	1855-1860?	1860...	Household headed by tailor/grocer, with a German-born tailor documented in 1860. Possibly one family?
--	127 MacDougal St (Lot 40)	1855*...	--	Most valuable house in sample; Head of Household grocer from Baden
1526	133 MacDougal St (Lot 60?)	1855*-1874	1875...	Darmstadt tailor 1855-1875; two tailors from Germany were tenant families by 1880
--	135 MacDougal St (Lot 58)	1855*-1881	???	Head of Household a tailor from Prussia
--	147 MacDougal St (Lot 52)	1855*-1892?	--	Head of Household a Sacndanavian boiler maker
1531	78 MacDougal St (Lot 15)	1860-1887	--	Head of Household a Barvarian-born carpenter
1532	114 MacDougal St (197 Saratoga Ave) (Lot 4)	1855*...	--	Barvarian-born Head of Household variously described as a hotel/innkeeper & saloon keeper
1533	153 Hopkinson Ave (Lot 4)	1855...	--	Head of Household a Barvarian-born mason

* Earliest documented residence but could be earlier

is a privately-owned vacant lot (identified by an asterisk), and two are privately owned with houses standing on them (identified by two asterisks). These two structures (313 Sumpter Street and 113 Mac-Dougal Street) are on the 1869 Dripps map and, according to records, were erected by 1855 if not before (see text below).

267 Marion Street (Block 1514, Lot 56)

This property was owned by the family of Johann and Mary Boerner from 1851 through at least 1888 (LD 1851 253:509) and was occupied by family members until 1882 when Mary, by then a widow and tailoress (FC 1880), lived elsewhere (BD). Johann was a tailor from Saxe-Weimar (SC 1855; FC 1870). One fifteen-year-old daughter, Anna, was listed on the 1870 census, but whether or not she was their only child is unknown.

In 1875, a tenant family headed by William Caspereil, a teacher from Germany, shared the house. According to Kings County Sewer Records "Boerner" installed the sewer hook-up in 1888.

309 Sumpter Street (Block 1521, Lot 63)

From 1850 through 1864, this property belonged to a series of short-term, absentee owners. In 1855, a tenant family appears to have lived here, headed by James Henry from Ireland who did not list an occupation in the 1855 State Census. In 1864, John Huth bought eight lots on Sumpter Street, including 303-309 Sumpter Street, a parcel that extended between Sumpter Street and the Jamaica Turnpike (LD 1864:638:224). According to the 1867 Brooklyn Directory, Huth

was a ropemaker and may have lived at 309 Sumpter in that year since he is listed at "Plank Road n[ear] Marion." Between 1873 and 1875, he lived at 305 Sumpter Street and was an express man employed at 1717 Atlantic Avenue (FC 1870; BD). It is also possible that he lived on an adjacent lot between 1868 and 1872 since a house is shown at 307 Sumpter Street on the 1869 Dripps map that is not found on later maps, but this is speculative.

Since early census reports and directories do not give house numbers in this area, residents' addresses are often uncertain. From 1867 through 1870, Edward Vail, a carpenter born in New York, appears to be the occupant (FC 1870; BD). In 1870 the house may have been shared with the family of George Stevens, also a New York-born carpenter (FC 1870). Vail and Stevens previously shared an address on Wycoff Street (BD 1869). The 1870 Brooklyn Directory lists Stevens at "Marion n[ear] Rockaway," but this is ambiguous since it is the only such listing found. As can be seen, the occupation at this address is somewhat speculative.

John Pletsch, an engineer from Bavaria, bought the house in 1871 (LD 1871 1005:25) and occupied it with his family through at least 1888 (BD). Tenants sharing the house in 1875, or living in another building on the same property, appear to be the families of Caspar Kelner and Ameil Mettendorf, both laborers from Germany (as noted above, the 1869 Dripps map shows a second house on the property, but it is the only map to do so). In 1880, a Mary Coberstein, who is fifty-seven years old, is listed as a separate household (FC

1880) and may have been a tenant. The Pletsch family also owned other property in the neighborhood (misc. libers). Although shown on the most current Sanborn Insurance map available at this writing, this structure has been demolished (Tares 1993:personal communication; see Exhibits 34 and 35 for 1924 photo and a 1928 aerial view of this and adjacent lots).

Initial sewer hook-up information is not available for this house or the entire block.

**313 Sumpter Street (Block 1521, Lot 60)

John Gantz owned this property from 1852 to 1856 (LD 1852 340:530), but it is not known if he lived there. In 1856, his widow sold to Anthony Dyett (LD 1856 425:424), a Brooklyn attorney who lived on Lafayette Avenue. He, and later Charles H. Dyett, held the property as a rental until 1889 (LD 1885 1601:47; LD 1889 1898:382).

Two apparently related families were early tenants at this address. In 1855, Caspar Reil, sixty-four years old, and Anna Reil, sixty-five years old, lived here with Henry, William, and Johanna Reil, who were thirty, twenty-two, and nineteen respectively; these young adults were probably Caspar and Anna's children. German-born Caspar Reil had lived in Brooklyn for two years according to the census. Also in the house were Conrad Reil, thirty-three years old, and Eleanor Reil, thirty-four. In Conrad's household were three children, Henry, three; William, one; and Elizabeth, fifteen years old. Conrad had been in Brooklyn for four years. The Reils came from Hesse-Darmstadt and none reported working in 1855 (SC 1855).

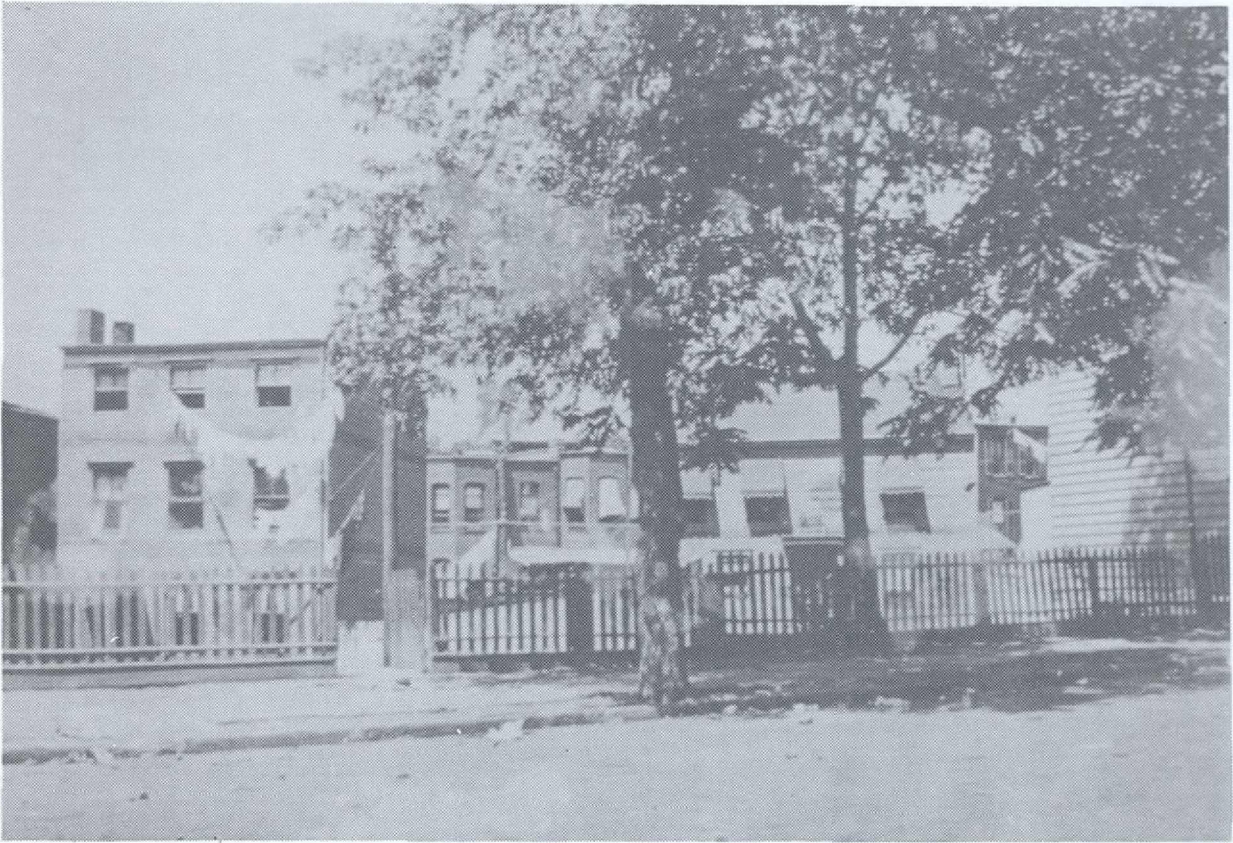
In 1860, Caspar was no longer listed on the census, but Conrad's family remained and he was working as a laborer (FC 1860). In 1870, Henry was the head of household and was also a laborer. In this census year, the family of John Moore, a porter from Darmstadt, may have shared the house (FC 1870) since there is no known building for him to occupy (it should be noted, however, that this census is somewhat questionable since every listing in the project area is a single family house which is not the case in other census reports).

In 1875, the identified occupants are the family of Michael Stein, a blacksmith from Germany (FC 1875). Brooklyn Directories list him at this address in 1875 and 1876. The 1875 census report gives 311 as his address, and the 1874 Brooklyn Directory lists 309 Sumpter Street. This may indicate that Stein moved from one house to another, but it is possible that street numbers may have been in transition due to building on the block. Fredrick Hack, a "fireman engineer" from Wurttemberg, and Catherine Stahl, also from Wurttemberg who was "retired" (FC 1880), occupied the house with their families in 1880. (See Exhibit 6 for recent photo of 313 Sumpter and compare with Exhibits 34, taken in 1924, and 35, a 1928 aerial view).

As noted earlier, sewer records are not available for this block and therefore for this property.

43 MacDougall Street (Block 1524, Lot 48)

Caspar Gleichmann bought this lot in 1854 (LD 1854 371:115) and lived here with his wife Johanna and family until he died in



34 This photo taken by Eugene Armbruster in July 1924, shows 309 Sumpter St. (left) and its neighbor, 313 Sumpter St. (right). (Armbruster mistakenly identified the house on the left as 311, an understandable error given the configuration of the house lots). The rear of houses on Marion St. (probably 422, 424, and 426 Marion St.) are visible between the two buildings and between 313 and its eastern neighbor, 315 Sumpter. (NY Views 0280-B1).



35 Detail of the 1928 aerial view shown in Exhibit 4. The alignment of 309 Sumpter St. (left arrow) and 313 Sumpter St. (right arrow) to the old Jamaica-Brooklyn Plank Road can be seen. To the left of 309 Sumpter is the angled brick building still standing at 307 as shown in Exhibit 6.

about 1862 (BD). Caspar was a tailor from Prussia who owned other property in the neighborhood. By 1870, Johanna had married Gottlieb Marschlich (FC 1870; LD 1888 1835:439) who was also a Prussian-born tailor, and the couple continued to occupy the house through 1880 with several of Johanna's children and a daughter from this second marriage (FC 1880). In this census year, a tenant couple shared the house: James Beardsley, no occupation listed, and his wife, who did washing, and their eight-year-old daughter (FC 1880). The elder Beardsleys were from England, but their daughter was Brooklyn born.

Johanna's daughter, Henrietta, is listed as a "Taylorine" in 1880, as is her eleven-year-old daughter, Henrietta's half sister (FC 1880). Henrietta married Herman Dichting who grew up at 106 Sumpter Street, another project lot address but not one included in the proposed test sample. Herman became a tailor and the couple assumed title of 43 MacDougal Street after Johanna's death in about 1888 (LD 1888 1835:439). Herman is listed at the address in the Brooklyn Directory of this year.

The initial sewer hook-up date for this building was not found, but other houses on the block were connected between 1886 and 1889 (KCSR).

109 MacDougal Street (Block 1525, Lot 49)

Jacob and Frederick Goebel bought this property together in 1851 (LD 1851 255:75). Frederick, who assumed full ownership in 1857 (LD 1857 463:486), is found on the census from 1860 through 1880 and

in the Brooklyn Directories through 1885. Frederick, from Bavaria, started out as a laborer (FC 1860), later was a tailor (FC 1870), and by 1880 was perhaps also a furrier (FC 1880). John Goebel, Frederick's son (FC 1880) who became a butcher, listed his residence at 109 MacDougal from 1882 through 1884 (BD). He continued to give this as the address of his shop through 1886, but by that time his home address was next door at 107 MacDougal (BD). Goebel may have sold fish and shellfish, as well as meat, from his shop at 109 MacDougal Street, a common practice among Brooklyn butchers (Stiles 1884:1371).¹⁰

Sewer Department records indicate that someone named "Rostlin" put the house on the sewer line in 1888 (KCSR).

111 MacDougal Street (Block 1525, Lot 48)

Prussian-born Gregor (George) Merkel, a cabinet maker and later an undertaker, was the owner/occupant of this address. He bought the property in 1851 (LD 1851 255:75) and his residence is documented from 1855 through 1876 (FC, SC misc.; BD). Title remained in his name until 1887 (LD 1887 1709:160), but in 1880 the house was occupied by two tenant families: Gottlieb Bauer, a butcher from Wurttemberg, and Frank (Francis) Williams, an iron moulder born in New York. Williams lived here with his wife and three children (FC 1880). In 1870, he had been a tenant at 117 MacDougal Street (FC 1870), a project lot not included in this sample.

¹⁰ This could be ascertained through archaeological investigation if a privy pit for this lot is located during testing.

According to the Sewer Department records, "J. Flannery" paid for the sewer hookup in 1887 (KCSR).

****113 MacDougal Street** (Block 1525, Lot 47)

This property was bought by Peter Geib in 1853 (LD 1853 294:466). Geib, a Bavarian-born tailor, was one of several (possibly related) Geibs in New Brooklyn and owned other lots in the neighborhood. His residence with his wife and children is documented from 1855 through 1880, when he lists himself as a "grocery" (FC, SC misc.). In 1860, a twenty-six year old German-born tailor, Adam Geib and his young wife, Theresa, are found in the house but listed in a separate household (FC 1860). In 1880, Peter's son, Peter, Jr., was a grocer who lived with his mother and father (FC 1880). Peter, Jr., remained through at least 1887 (BD) and may be the "Geib" who established a sewer hook-up in 1888 (KCSR). See Exhibit 11 for a photo of what is believed to be the Geib residence, a standing structure that is now vacant.

127 MacDougal Street (Block 1525, Lot 40)

August Haege, a grocer from Baden bought this property (as well as 129 MacDougal Street) in 1851 (LD 1851 265:101). Haege appears to have been a prosperous merchant who owned several other properties in the area. According to the 1855 State Census, 127 MacDougal was one of the neighborhood's few brick houses; in that year it was valued at \$1200, about double that of its frame neighbors. Moreover, the 1860 census lists a German-born servant in the household. In addition to selling groceries and provisions, Haege

may have sold liquor over the counter by the glass, as this was the practice in the area according to remarks made by the State Census taker in 1855 (SC 1855).

Henrietta Haege was a widow by 1870 (FC 1870). In 1875, the Haege's son-in-law, Philip Post, owned the property (LD 1875 1324:163) and was here in 1880 with his young family (FC 1880). Post was a plumber, born in Brooklyn, who continued to be listed at the address through 1885, after which time he and his family lived elsewhere (BD).

The house was put on the sewer by "Pollack" in 1887 (KCSR).

133 MacDougal Street (Block 1526, Lot 60)

Philip Daum, a tailor from Darmstadt, owned and occupied this house with his family by 1855 through 1875 (FC, SC misc.). In 1875, Cecelia Garrow, a laundress, and her four children shared the house (SC 1875). Philip Daum held title jointly with Jacob Daum from 1851 (LD 1851 271:233) to 1889 (LD 1889 1875:410) but by 1880, the house was tenanted by the families of Charles Lott, a tailor from Bavaria, and Henry Sill, a tailor from Hesse-Darmstadt. In 1889 the house was bought by Gottlieb Gleichmann (LD 1889 1875:410), the grocer who was a long-term owner/occupant of 131 MacDougal Street (BD; FC, SC misc.).

Sewer hook-up information is unavailable for this block.

135 MacDougal Street (Block 1526, Lot 58)

William and Barbara Kern lived here with their family by 1855 through 1880. Kern, a tailor from Prussia, bought the property in 1851 (LD 1851 271:233). He lived here with his wife and several children. In 1860, there was a young woman in the household listed as a "Taloress" (sic) from Hesse Darmstadt who was possibly a relative (Kern's wife was also from Hesse Darmstadt). Title remained in the family until 1906 (LD 1906 97:356), but by 1881 Barbara Kern was a widow and lived elsewhere (BD).

Sewer hook-up information is unavailable.

147 MacDougal Street (Block 1526, Lot 52)

Although long-term owner/occupant William Johns was not found on the 1855 State Census, he bought this property in 1853 (LD 1853 324:58) and held title through 1892 (LD 1892 2161:300). His residence is documented from 1860 through 1888 (FC, SC misc.; BD). Johns (or Jones as the name appears in later census reports) was a boilermaker and came from either Norway or Sweden (reported in different census years). By the 1880 census, his wife found on earlier censuses appears to have died as she is no longer listed. In 1892, title to the house passed to Mary Jones, probably the daughter listed in all the federal census records (LD 1892 2161:300).

Sewer hook-up information is unavailable.

78 MacDougal Street (Block 1531, Lot 15)

The family of Daniel and Catherine Lauer, which included

several children and Catherine's mother, occupied this house by 1860 through at least 1888 (FC, SC misc.; BD). Lauer, who was a carpenter from Bavaria, bought the property in 1852 (LD 1852 282:125). By 1875 Catherine was a widow (SC 1875). She was a native of Alsace and worked at tailoring after her husband died (SC 1875; FC 1880), a trade followed by her eldest daughter. Although Catherine is not listed in the Brooklyn Directories, she may have remained through 1887, as "Lauer" made the sewer hook-up in 1887 (KCSR).

114 MacDougal Street/197 Saratoga Avenue (Block 1532, Lot 4)

The family of Frederick Durcholz owned this property from 1851 (LD 1851 248:474) through at least 1891 (LD 1891 2050:128). Durcholz, a native of Bavaria, is found on the censuses from 1855 through 1870 and is variously described as a hotel keeper, an innkeeper (FC 1860), and the proprietor of a saloon (FC 1870). He appears to have died by 1875, as Frederick, Jr., is the head of household in that year and gives his occupation as "bier saloon" (SC 1875). By 1880, widow Barbara Durcholz lived elsewhere on MacDougal Street, but Frederick, Jr. remained here through 1881 (BD) and was a liquor dealer. After this he apparently leased the property to others (LD 1891 2050:128) but continued to own it at least until 1892.

Sewer hook-up information is not available.

*153 Hopkinson Avenue (Block 1533, Lot 4)

Jacob Guthy bought this property in 1853 (LD 1853 382:382). He was a mason from Bavaria, first found on the 1860 Federal Census

(in different census years he reports that he is a master mason [1860], a plasterer [1870], or a stone mason [1880]). On the 1860 census, he is listed as Jacob Goodie. Guthy continued to own and occupy the house with his wife and several children through 1885 (FC 1880; BD). His two daughters Kate and Helene, or Lena, became tailoresses while one son, Valentine, became a baker, the other, Anton, a clerk in a store (FC 1870, 1880).

John and Charles Guthy, also masons from Bavaria and perhaps Jacob's brothers, owned and occupied other houses on this block; John was at 147 Hopkinson (LD 1851:344:46; 1860 FC) and Charles was at 149 Hopkinson (LD 1851 344:45; FC 1860). Later, 143-145 Hopkinson was owned and occupied by a younger Charles Guthy, who was a baker/pie-maker (LD 1866 709:1; FC 1870; SC 1875), perhaps the employer of, or coworker with, young Valentine Guthy. Later still, in 1875, Charles Guthy lived at 310 Chauncey Street (SC 1875), another project lot. Other Guthy families lived in the neighborhood. Jacob Guthy [Jr.], for example, owned and occupied another site address, 312 Chauncey Street, in the 1870s (LD 1868 828:362; FC 1870).

Early sewer information is not available for this block.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Despite an ownership history that can be traced to the seventeenth century, the thirty-block project site was mainly undeveloped farmland or woodland until it became the village of New Brooklyn in 1850. Documentary research has revealed that its developers and

original settlers were mostly German-born, and it became a community of tailors, tradesmen, and merchants, although other nationalities and occupations are represented.

Of the hundreds of lots included in the project site, fifty have potential for providing information about the daily lives of those living in the village. Of these, a sample of fourteen lots is recommended for archaeological testing (see Exhibit 33a and 33b), all but two of them occupied by identified long-term residents; the other two provide a sample of more transitory occupancies and are also lots located on a long-gone roadway.

The proposed testing calls for backhoe trenching monitored by archaeologists to locate yard features--wells, water cisterns, and, most sensitive of all, outhouse privy pits--that often contain household trash. These deposits will provide unique information about the residents of this Brooklyn settlement populated mainly by German immigrants.

While water cisterns are found adjacent to rear building walls where they can collect water from roof run-off, privy pits are most often located near rear property lines (e.g., Geismar 1989, 1992). These latter features are usually receptacles for the kind of household deposits that reveal facets of daily life not found in any written record (e.g., Bodie 1992; Geismar 1989, 1992; Salwen & Yamin 1990; Wall 1991). Given the data base from other excavations, archaeological material from selected yards in the Saratoga Square Urban

Renewal Area will offer information that allows comparison with other urban residential sites and populations. These data will provide unique information about many aspects of the adaptive immigrant experience.

In addition, one lot, (194 MacDougal Street, Block 1533, Lot 16; see Exhibit 33b) is recommended for preliminary testing to determine the possibility of finding evidence of Native American use. This testing is warranted because of the lot's proximity to an historically documented spring and what appears to be the relatively undisturbed condition of its yard.

It is recommended that a scope of work be developed for both aspects of the testing. A carefully monitored backhoe pit dug in the yard of 194 MacDougal Street will determine subsurface conditions and suggest whether evidence of Native American use could remain. More extensive backhoe trenching will certainly uncover yard features in at least some of the fourteen lots selected for historical data recovery (coincidentally all but five of them also on MacDougal Street).¹¹

Any yard features--both those possibly associated with Native American use and those of the later houses--should be recorded, and based on the findings, a mitigation plan proposed.

¹¹ 267 Marion Street (Block 1514, Lot 56), 309 Sumpter Street (Block 1521, Lot 63), 313 Sumpter Street (Block 1521, Lot 60), 43 MacDougal Street (Block 1524, Lot 48), 109 MacDougal Street (Block 1525, Lot 49), 111 MacDougal Street (Block 1525, Lot 48), 113 MacDougal Street (Block 1525, Lot 47), 127 MacDougal Street (Block 1525, Lot 40), 133 MacDougal Street (Block 1526, Lot 60), 135 MacDougal Street (Block 1526, Lot 58), 147 MacDougal Street (Block 1526, Lot 52), 78 MacDougal Street (Block 1531, Lot 15), 114 MacDougal Street/197 Saratoga Avenue (Block 1532, Lot 4; the rear part of this lot was later found to be built upon [see addendum]), 153 Hopkinson Avenue (Block 1533, Lot 4).

Archaeological investigation of these yards may offer unprecedented information about this part of Brooklyn in regard to Native American use, and it undoubtedly will reveal yet another facet of the urban experience: The historic-era features will provide material to determine what life in the village of New Brooklyn was like in the last half of the nineteenth century, and to learn how these households resembled or were different from each other and other comparable households. It will reveal what was eaten; what was selected and used as household items; what products were chosen for use or consumption; and what illnesses were treated or suffered. This is only a sample of the many components of this lifeway that will be recovered through archaeology. Moreover, it will be possible to correlate the information with identified, mostly long-term, mainly immigrant households--a rare opportunity.

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Documentary Study of the Saratoga Square Urban Renewal Area
Brooklyn, New York
Addendum

CEQR No. 89-232K

Prepared for The City of New York
Department of Housing Preservation and Development

Prepared by Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D.

April 1993

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Revised Archaeological Test Sample

In the sample as originally proposed, twelve of the fourteen lots selected for testing were the sites of houses with long-term, identified owners and residents, all but one of them now demolished. These were either occupied by single, often multi-generational, families or by at least one long-term resident family. Most, but not all, of these households were headed by German-born tailors typical of the community's residents. Coincidentally, nine of these lots were located on MacDougal Street (see page 78 in the text). The two others in the proposed sample had more transient, less well-documented occupancies and both had Sumpter Street addresses but were oriented along the now-defunct Brooklyn-Jamaica Turnpike road. One of these structures is still standing.

At the request of Marjorie Ingle Nowick and Jean Howson, Urban Archaeologists at the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, two changes were made in the test sample. In order to make it even less homogeneous, two lots were substituted where there was more owner turnover and residencies were more transient than those originally selected. This substitution provides a sample where ten rather than twelve lots have long, identified, residency histories and four rather than two that are somewhat more ephemeral. It now also includes a building where some of these transient occupants were African-Americans.

The substituted lots reduce the number of MacDougal Street properties to seven: 135 MacDougal (Block 1526 Lot 58, the Kern

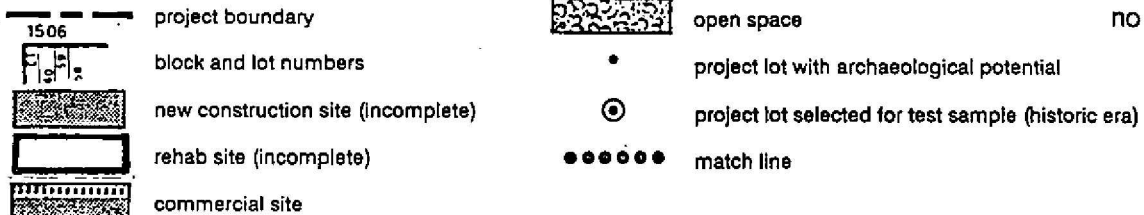
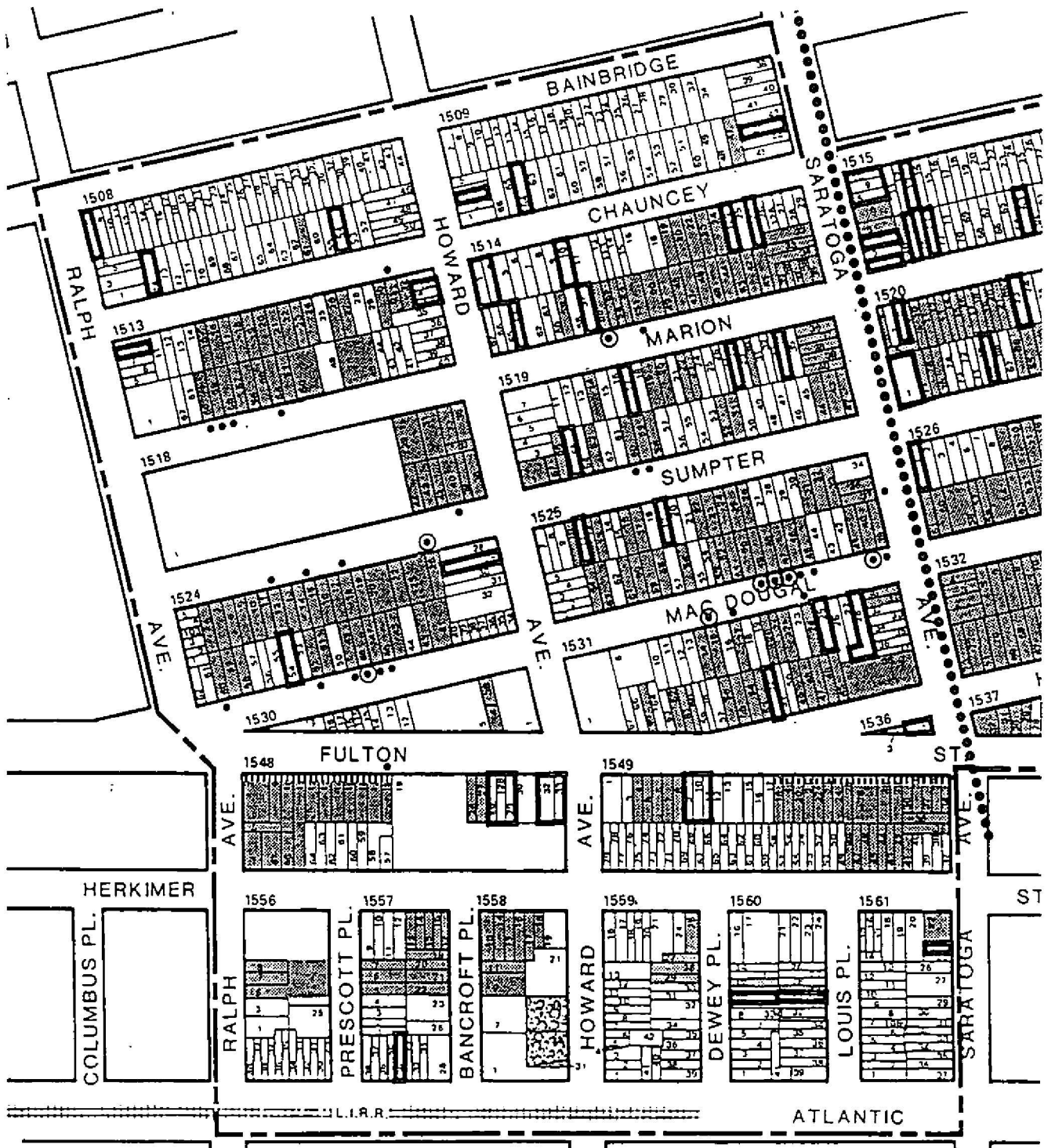
family) and 114 MacDougal Street (Block 1532 Lot 4, the family of Frederick Durchholz) were removed. In the case of the Durchholz dwelling, this was in part because it became apparent that the lot had been truncated by 25 ft. placing the privy for this address beyond this project lot where an apartment building stood. The substituted lots are 126 Sumpter (Block 1524 Lot 25) and 141 Hopkinson (Block 1527 Lot 1). See Addendum Exhibit 1 for the lots recommended for testing. The occupation histories of the two substituted lots follow.

141 Hopkinson Avenue/187 MacDougal Street (Block 1527, Lot 1)

Anthony (Anton, Anatole) Miller bought this property from Charles Burdett in 1852 (LD 1852 308:19). Title remained in his name until 1892 although the house appears to have become a rental property well before that time. Anthony, a mason from Bavaria, is found in the 1855 State Census and 1860 Federal Census at the Hopkinson Street address. By 1872, he lived at 224 Marion, near Howard Avenue (SC 1875, BD).

By 1855 and through 1860, Melchior Roeder (sometimes known as Matthew Rolder) was also living at 141 Hopkinson with his family. Roeder was a laborer from Darmstadt. In 1863, he bought a house at 273 Marion Street (LD 1863 601:419), another project address, and by 1870 had moved there with his family (FC 1870, 1880). Also living in the Hopkinson Avenue building in 1860 was the family of Lorenz Frey, a laborer from Bavaria.

Occupancy by the time of the 1870 census is unclear, but in 1880, the house was occupied by the tenant family of Karl Blankmeist-





open space

no scale



project lot with archaeological potential



project lot selected for test sample (historic era)



project lot selected for test sample (Native American)



match line

er, a photographer from Saxe (FC 1880). His stay may have been quite transient as he is not listed in the Directory.

In 1892, Anthony Miller's heirs--Christina and Christopher Miller--sold to Howard Conrady and John Tweed (LD 1892 2099:65).

There is no sewer hook-up information for this block since, as noted in Table 1, no sewer record books are available for the blocks east of Saratoga Avenue.

126 Sumpter Street (Block 1524 Lot 43)

Joseph Hehl bought this property from developers Radde, Sackmann, and Raddemacher in 1855 (LD 1855 406:184). According to the Directory, Joseph Hahl [sic], stonecutter, lived on Sumpter near Howard in 1857, apparently at the 126 Sumpter Street address. Hehl sold the property to Sebastian Landgraff in 1858 (LD 1858 483:123) and moved to Marion Street near Howard (BD 1858). Later he is listed at an address on Sumpter Street.

Landgraff does not appear to have lived on his property (BD) and it may have been merely an investment, as he sold to Bartholomew Bauman only two years later (LD 1860 533:354) and Bauman sold to Caspar Schneider soon afterward (LD 1860 536:131). Schneider was a tailor from Hesse or Hesse Coburg (FC 1870, 1880).

Schneider may not have occupied his new property immediately since he is not listed at this address in the Directory until 1867. In that year his business listing was "clothing, Graham Ave." In

1863 only, he is listed at 82 Marshall Street (BD), but this may also be a business address. After 1867, Schneider and his wife occupied the house with one or more tenant families, some of them German born, others black Americans.

This block of Sumpter Street near Howard was home to several black families by 1870. Exactly where they lived is hard to determine, as the census taker in that year listed each family in a separate house, when in fact each building may have housed two or more families. For example, the Rev. Thomas Robinson (described in the census as "mulatto") of the Methodist Episcopal Church lived at 120 Sumpter Street, according to the Directory. The census taker found eight families, four black American and four of German origin, between Rev. Robinson and Caspar Schneider, who lived three doors down. In reality, three of the African-American families seem to have lived in the building occupied by the Rev. Robinson, although this could not be confirmed by the Brooklyn Directory. Eliza Jackson, a black washerwoman who was born in New York, and her eighteen year-old son, William, and seven year-old daughter, Malvina appear to have been Caspar Schneider's tenants. John Alduff, a Prussian tailor and his wife may also have lived in the building.

In 1875, the Schneiders' tenant is clearly listed as John Jackson, a black laborer born in New York, and his wife Sarah (SC 1875). In 1880, the tenants were George Lantz, a paper collar maker from Hesse Coburg, with his young sons George and William and Eliza Bush, a black washerwoman who was born in South Carolina (FC 1880).

None of Schneiders' tenants were found in the Directories, and they may have been transitory.

Caspar Schneider continued to own the building through at least 1880, when he installed the sewer hook-up (KCSR).

Block 1515

In addition to the substitution of lots, the development history of Block 1515 and the issue of archaeological investigation was readdressed. It had been the original assessment that although a structure and perhaps its outbuildings documented on this block may predate development of the village of New Brooklyn, this earlier development did not occur on or affect project lots. To further document this assessment, a detailed ownership history was reconstructed, and an attempt was made to identify occupants of the house that stood on this block from at least 1869 until sometime after 1886, when it appears on the Robinson & Pidgeon map (see Exhibit 31b) but before 1894 when the 25th Ward Tax Assessment (hereafter TWTA) indicates it was replaced by a three-story frame apartment building, the middle one of three such buildings erected simultaneously. None of these three structures, which are still standing, are on project lots.

While ownership of the property is interesting, and, indeed includes a recognized American painter, the earlier dwelling appears to have been tenanted throughout most, if not all, of its history, but its tenant family is identifiable only between 1878 and 1888. During that ten year period, it was occupied by Patrick Clark and his

family. Clark was an Irish-born "Sailer" (sic) according to the 1880 Federal Census, but he is listed in the Brooklyn Directories as a laborer (1878, 1881), a trimmer (1880), and simply "milk" (1884-1889). By 1889, he no longer lived at what was still listed as 357 Marion Street (BD 1889, 1890) but was mapped as 353 Marion Street by 1886 (Robinson & Pidgeon 1886).

What became a 5-acre plus parcel that included all but the eastern 119 ft. on Chauncey Street and 95 ft. on Marion Street of Block 1515 (formerly Block 143 and then Block 96) was part of the Hunterfly Farm owned by John Ryerson. In 1821, Ryerson sold this land to John G. Duryea, a Brooklyn farmer and possibly a neighbor (1821 deed recorded in LD 79 1839:481). The parcel apparently comprised 6 acres and adjoined another 5-acre piece also purchased by Duryea. At the time both men were residents of New Bedford according to the deed.

Seven years later, when Duryea made his will, he was still a resident of Brooklyn and was then building a new home on the 6-acre parcel (LW 5:408). Whether this was ever completed, and whether it is the dwelling documented on maps from 1869 until 1888--seemingly at various locations on Block 1515 (see below)--is a question, but it does seem likely. To confuse matters further, the former Duryea property is listed in the tax records solely as "a plot" through 1885 (TWTA 1874-1885), followed by a "gray" area from 1885 until 1894 when the three-story frame apartments are first listed (TWTA 1893-1897). This is despite map documentation attesting to the presence of a

dwelling in 1869 and 1880 and a dwelling and outbuildings in 1886 and 1888, albeit different outbuildings.

Ownership of the joining 6- and 5-acre parcels passed to John Bailey in 1835 by virtue of an inheritance from Duryea (LW 5:408). Bailey mortgaged the property to John's widow Sarah (Liber of Mortgages 53 1837:404), and then lost it through forfeiture. Sarah, John Anderson, and his wife Margaret (perhaps Sarah's daughter?) who had inherited Duryea's old homestead in Newton, Queens (not Brooklyn), then sold what was to become most of Block 1515 to James L. Stratton, a New York City merchant (LD 79 1839:481). Five years later, Stratton sold the property to William K. Newton of "the same place" (LD 128 1844:437). Newton must have subsequently moved to Brooklyn since both a later deed (LD 145 1846:501) and the New York City Directories (1845-1847) list it as his home. The first directory of Brooklyn's Eastern Division published in 1847, and the first Brooklyn Directory where Newton's name is found, indicates that he lived in Williamsburgh, not the project area. Unfortunately, a paucity of information makes it impossible to know whether Newton's Brooklyn residence was Williamsburgh when he owned Block 1515.

In 1846, Newton sold the property, now comprising 5-acres-plus, to Alexander Vedder, also apparently of Brooklyn (LD 145 1846:501), and it remained in the Vedder family for the next thirty-five years. Although three generations of Vedders owned it, no one in this family lived on the property: Alexander Vedder is not found on censuses or in the Brooklyn Directory although he was living in Brooklyn if the 1846 deed of sale and a subsequent one to his son

Elihu (LD 305 1851:13) can be relied on. He is listed at various addresses in the New York Directories (e.g., 1838, 1840, 1845), but whether these were his home and business or merely his place of business is unknown.

The Vedder family was of old Dutch stock and was based mainly in Schenectady, New York. While Alexander's livelihood is unknown, his son Elihu was engaged in an unidentified business, and apparently spent much of his time in Cuba, his place of residence when he sold the property to his son, Elihu, Jr., in 1871 (LD 986 1871:380). Young Elihu, who was born in New York City in 1836 and schooled in either Brooklyn or Jamaica, was then on his way to becoming a well-known painter. After studying in Paris and returning to New York, he went on to have a distinguished career that included illustrating the Rubiyat of Omar Khayyam and painting five lunettes and a mural at the Library of Congress among other accomplishments. Most importantly for this history, he established residency in Rome, Italy, by 1867 and lived there until his death in 1923 (Dumas 1936:244-245; Marquis 1981; New York Times 1923). During this time, he made frequent visits to America, but he never again lived here and was an absentee owner throughout the ten years he owned the site property. When he died in 1923, he was buried in Rome as were other members of his family; according to his 1923 New York Times obituary, his resting place was beside the poet John Keats.

In 1881, while Patrick Clark still occupied 353 (or 357) Marion Street, Vedder sold the property to a Nathaniel Clement of Brooklyn (LD 1414 1881:126), and it subsequently changed hands several

times, but always to absentee owners. During the ten years Clark lived on the property, it was bought and sold at least four times.

Although ownership is clear, the location of the building, or buildings, in question is somewhat problematic. As noted above, it appears the house stood at what is now 353 Marion Street (e.g., Robinson & Pidgeon 1886; see Exhibit 31b in text), a site that is not a project lot. The building was originally situated near Duryea's rear property line located on and just south of what is now the south side of Marion Street. According to the 1869 Dripps (see Exhibit 29 in the text), there may have been a barn or outbuilding located on this line, but again, not on project lots. Given this positioning, it appears likely that the house that later faced Marion Street was originally entered through a door on its northern facade, facing the Old Jamaica Road. If so, its backyard features would have been located in what is now the Marion Street roadbed.

Available maps provide conflicting data about both the location and the degree of development associated with the house structure. For example, the 1869 Dripps indicates the building stood approximately 350 ft. east of the northeast corner of Marion Street and Saratoga Avenue. On this map, it is set back from Marion Street on an angle. While the angle of the building on its site remains the same, on all subsequent maps it is shown extending into the street (see Exhibit 29 in text).

The 1880 Bromley & Robinson map places it only about 300 ft. east of the corner; this and other questionable depictions found on

the map suggest this location may be a map-maker's error. The 1886 Robinson & Pidgeon map puts it about 400 ft. east of the same corner and identifies the house as 353 Marion Street. This same map also shows what appear to be auxiliary structures nearby, one of them a large T-shaped frame building that is situated mainly north of the block's center line and is highly questionable. The 1888 Sanborn, perhaps the most reliable of the available nineteenth-century maps, locates the house 425 ft. east of the Saratoga Avenue-Marion Street corner, the mapped location of 353 Marion Street at this writing. This same map also shows a one-story stable west of the dwelling at what is now 345 Marion Street and a smaller one-story stable and even smaller shed to the east, at what are now 355, 357, and 359 Marion Street. None of these addresses are project lots. What is notable is that the large, T-shaped frame structure (approximately 60 by 75 ft.) shown on the 1886 Robinson & Pidgeon map is not found on any previous or subsequent maps, nor is it noted in the tax records. Even more surprisingly, none of this pre-1894 development is found in these records, nor is it mentioned in any deed or mortgage.

It appears that 353 Marion Street was the site of the only dwelling built on this block prior to the 1890s. Addendum Exhibit 2 summarizes the data about the dwelling location found on the various maps. It also indicates the location of this structure and its auxiliary stables and sheds according to the 1888 Sanborn map correlated with the modern Sanborn. It can be seen that none of these buildings were on project lots, nor were they positioned in ways that would infringe on nearby lots that are part of the proposed development or

where archaeological investigation is likely to reveal any salient information. The most viable archaeological features, the outhouse privy pit or water cistern associated with the dwelling, are undoubtedly not located on project lots.

As can be seen, those lots most likely to be archaeologically sensitive on Block 1515 are not project lots. Consequently, it does not appear that testing site lots on this block is warranted. However 230, 232, and 234 Chauncey Street are vacant project lots on Block 1515 that are scheduled for construction (the nearby Marion Street project lots are slated for rehabilitation and therefore are not expected to be subjected to intensive excavation). The rear part of these Chauncey Street lots, the yards of former three-story brick apartment buildings standing by 1898, could be tested remembering that 1) there is no early development of any kind, either independent of 353 Marion Street or associated with it, documented here, and 2) the nearest of these lots (330 Chauncey Street) is over 60 ft. from the northern wall of the former 353 Marion Street house site and one lot east of it.

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