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Weeksville Master Plan EAS

Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment of the Cultural Facility Site



Block 1357, Lots 1, 2 and 3, c. 1940 composite tax photo

Prepared for NYC DDC and WASA
Through Philip Habib & Associates
Prepared by Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D.
November 9, 2001

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ABSTRACT

This report presents Phase 1A background research and an archaeological assessment of thirteen lots located in the Weeksville section of Brooklyn, New York (Block 1356, Lots 44 - 54, and Block 1357, Lots 1-3). It was prepared for the New York City Department of Design and Construction (DDC) and Wank Adams Slavin Associates (WASA) through Philip Habib & Associates. The study fulfills a requirement of the Environmental Assessment Statement (EAS) undertaken for the development of a Master Plan for Historic Weeksville that includes construction of a cultural museum facility incorporating an education center and associated parking. This is in addition to the rehabilitation and preservation of a cluster of four recognized historic dwellings known as the Hunterfly Houses, a property of the Society for the Preservation of Weeksville and Bedford-Stuyvesant History.

The research, which also considered the history and archaeology of the Hunterfly Houses and the Weeksville neighborhood, mainly concentrated on lots that will be impacted by the proposed construction. Testing with heavy equipment (backhoe) is recommended for four lots identified as having the potential for archaeological resources, all of them former house lots developed long before connection to street sewers (Block 1357, Lots 1, 2, and 3), or apparently never connected at all (Block 1356, Lot 54). Among them are the house lots of the project site's two earliest residents (1866-1868), both liquor dealers, one German-born, the other from Canada. The other lot was a tenanted property possibly occupied by 1877, its residents unknown.

Testing will entail prior demolition of a one-story, brick garage at the rear of Lot 3 on Block 1357; the others (Block 1357, Lots 1 and 2, and Block 1356, Lot 54) are vacant at this writing. Should field testing determine the presence of backyard features, such as abandoned and filled cisterns and/or privy pits with integrity, a data recovery program will be warranted. If so, a scope of work should be prepared and the field research completed prior to construction. A goal will be to compare archaeological material from the project site with data recovered in the past from the Hunterfly Houses and what will be recovered as part of the Weeksville Master Plan.

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Principal /Research, Writing, Production: Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D.

Assistant/Research, Production: Shelly Spritzer

Graphics: Amy Geller

INTRODUCTION

This report presents Phase 1A background research and an archaeological assessment of thirteen lots located in the Weeksville section of Brooklyn, New York (Block 1356, Lots 44 through 54, and Block 1357, Lots 1 through 3; Figure 1). It was prepared for the City of New York Department of Design and Construction (DDC) and Wank Adams Slavin Associates (WASA) through Philip Habib & Associates. The study fulfills a requirement of the Environmental Assessment Statement (EAS) undertaken for the development of a master plan for Historic Weeksville. The plan calls for construction of a cultural museum facility that includes an education center and an associated parking lot. This is in addition to the rehabilitation and preservation of a cluster of four recognized historic dwellings known as the Hunterfly Houses. The houses in this cluster are listed in the State and National Registers and are individually designated New York City Landmarks.

The Society for the Preservation of Weeksville and Bedford-Stuyvesant History was founded under the leadership of Dr. Joan Maynard and with the participation of William Cary, a past director of the society, and James Hurley, its first president, to name only a few. This organization has undertaken extensive, thoughtful research on the history of the Hunterfly Houses and on the surrounding neighborhood. Beginning in 1979, this research included archaeological investigations in the backyards and in one basement of the Hunterfly Houses under the direction of Dr. Robert Schuyler, then of City College, and conducted by Roselle Henn and William Askins who were Schuyler's graduate students. Additional investigations were conducted by Ms. Henn on the street side of two of these structures in 1982. Despite this research, and the findings, which were generously made available for this study, a number of questions remained. The additional documentary research carried out for this assessment notwithstanding, many still remain. However, new data have provided information about some of the occupants of the historic Hunterfly Houses, about the 19th century Weeksville neighborhood, and even about James Weeks himself, the man for whom Weeksville was apparently named. This information provides a context for the study of the project site.

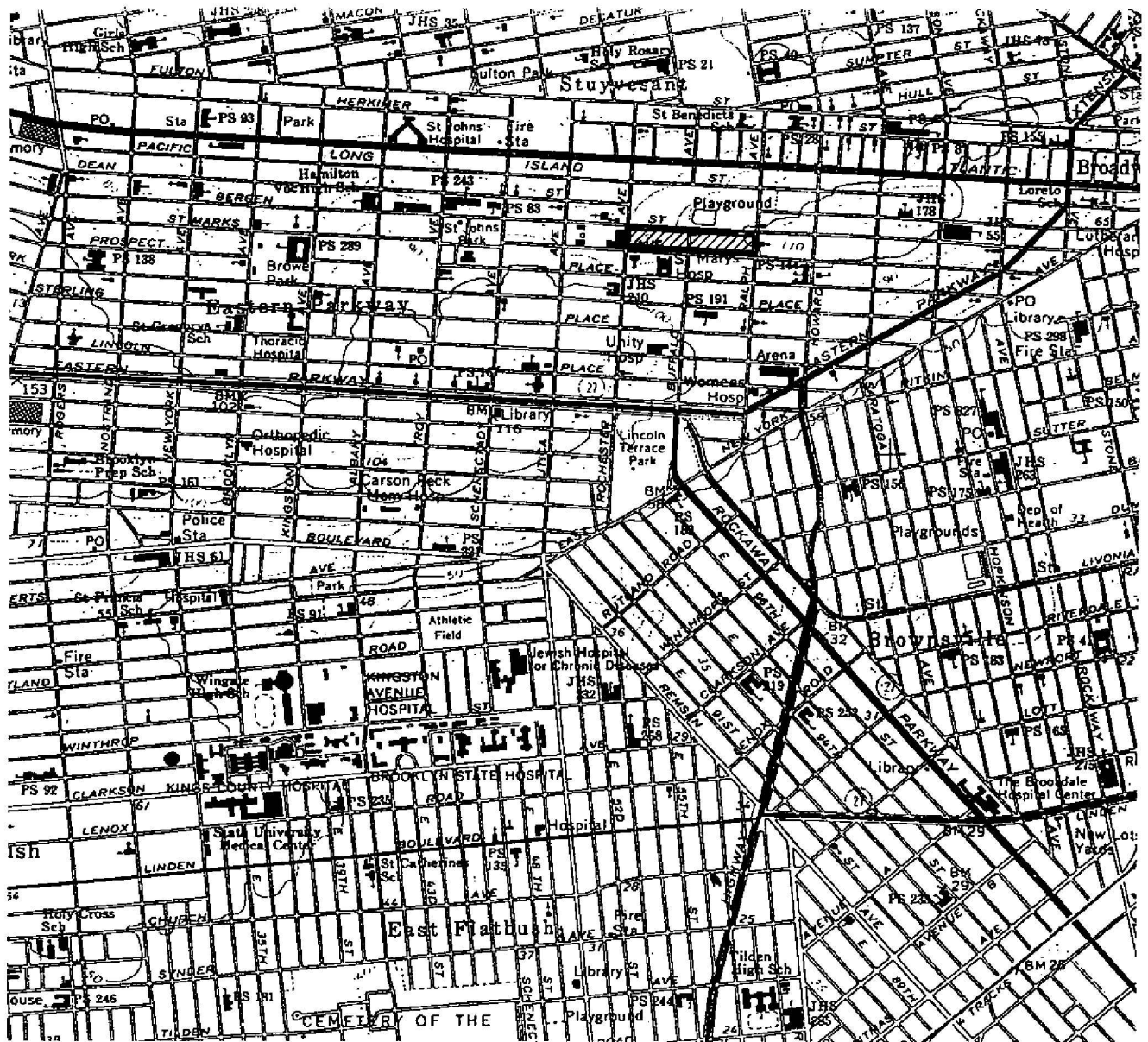
The research and the assessment presented here focused on thirteen lots where the museum facility and associated parking will be located, although thirteen additional lots are included in the Master Plan.¹ Most of these lots are owned by the city, but three (Block 1356, Lots 46, 47, and 48) are presently in private hands.

At this writing, the museum and education building is expected to be a single structure that will be constructed in the southern portion of a ten-lot parcel on Block 1356 located on the west side of Buffalo Avenue between St. Marks Avenue and Bergen Street; the associated parking will be located across the avenue on the southwest corner of Buffalo and St. Marks Avenues on Block 1357 (Figure 2). Whatever its eventual design, the building will not only be sensitive to the needs of Historic Weeksville, but also to its surroundings. Of particular archaeological concern was the adverse impact this undertaking might have on abandoned backyard features associated with standing or former structures that were part of the mid- to late-19th century Weeksville community.

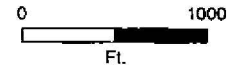
¹These additional lots are expected to remain open space. Moreover, they proved to be developed sometime between 1888 and 1893. It appears their construction probably coordinated with sewer connections on these lots made between 1891 and 1892.

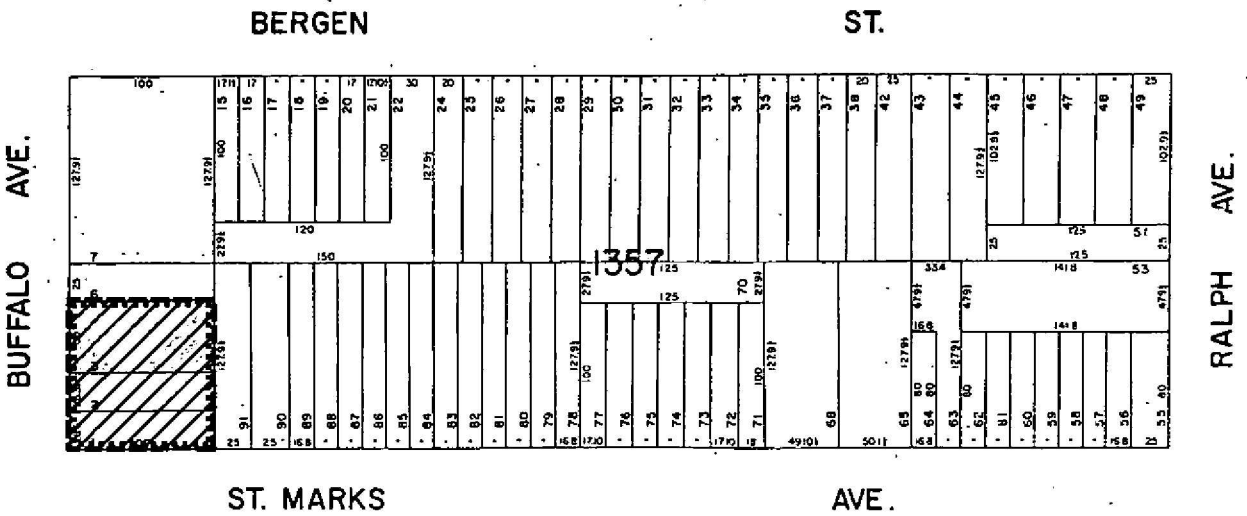
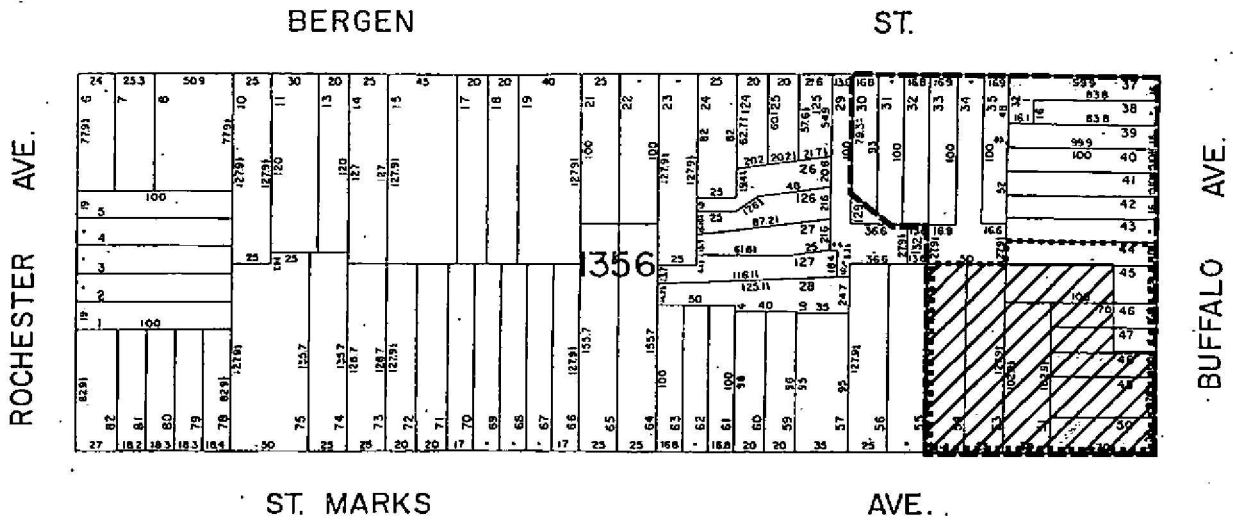
WEEKSVILLE 1A Project Location (USGS Brooklyn Quadrangle 1967 photo revised 1979, detail)



1



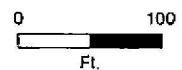
project area





- project area
- project site
-  potential impact area
-  lots with standing structures October 2001

Note: base map is current tax map



THEORY AND METHOD

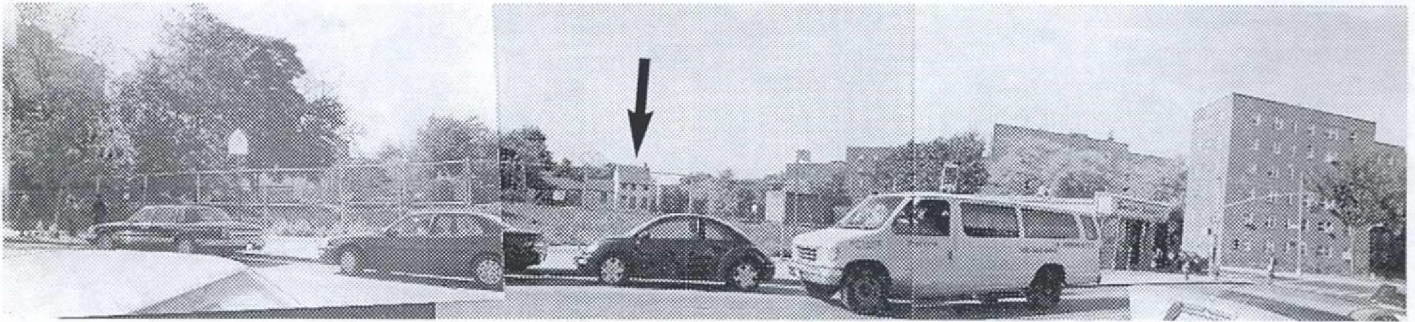
Research for this assessment incorporated historical information collected for the Master Plan that includes preservation of the Hunterfly Houses (WASA 2000). However, as noted above, it mainly focused on the lots expected to be affected by the proposed construction. More specifically, it concentrated on lots where occupation predates sewer connections, a major factor in the potential archaeological sensitivity of a developed lot. This approach is based on other archaeological investigations that have documented the value of information found in abandoned backyard features—the privies, cisterns, and possibly the wells used by a building's occupants before the introduction of indoor plumbing. Once connections are made to sewers and indoor plumbing becomes available, these outdoor features are usually abandoned and sealed, becoming time capsules, of sorts. The artifacts they contain, and even the soils, are capable of providing unparalleled economic and social data when analyzed within a historical context (e. g., Geismar 1992). In this case, the data could be compared with material from the Hunterfly Houses, a cluster of four houses that in the late 19th century was a documented African-American enclave.

To determine the potential impact the proposed undertaking might have on archaeological resources, research was carried out at the following societies, agencies, and institutions: the Society for the Preservation of Weeksville and Bedford-Stuyvesant History (hereafter referred to as the Weeksville Society), the Kings County Register's Office, the Brooklyn Branch Office of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) *re* Sewer Connections, the Topographical Bureau of the Brooklyn Borough President's Office, the Municipal Archives, the New York Public Library, the Avery Architectural Library of Columbia University, and the New York Historical Society Library. Unfortunately, at this writing the Brooklyn Historical Society Library is undergoing long-term renovation and its extensive and valuable collection was not available for research. In addition to agency, library, and archival research, several site visits were made, most recently to photo-document existing conditions. The data gathered for this evaluation were coordinated with the construction planned at this writing and an assessment was made of potential impacts. Development histories were created for each affected lot, and social data pertaining to the neighborhood in general and the households documented on selected lots were also researched.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Situated in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn, so named with the running of Crown Street in 1916 (WPA1939:496), all but three of the affected lots are vacant at this writing. Standing structures include a vacant, one-story store on the northwest corner of Buffalo and St. Marks (Block 1356, Lot 50), a three-story dwelling at 154 Buffalo Avenue (Block 1356, Lot 49), and a garage structure at 153 Buffalo (Block 1357, Lot 3). An active, one-story convenience store at the corner of Buffalo Avenue and Bergen Street (Block 1356, Lot 37) is within the limits of the site, but will not be affected by the proposed construction (site photographs, some of them made available through Philip Habib Associates, will be found in Figures 3 to 7).

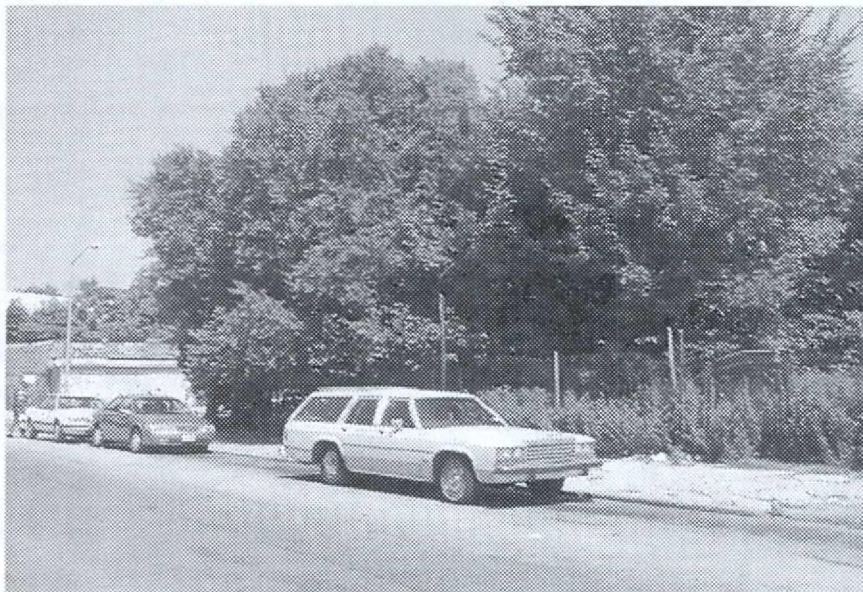
North of the proposed parking lot site on Buffalo at the corner of Bergen (Block 1357), a Methodist Episcopal church was erected in 1893. Initially a frame structure on a stone foundation, the church was reconstructed in 1941 as the Church of God in Christ on the Hill. This later brick building, with its 1941 cornerstone and one from the earlier church incorporated into the foundation,



3 Composite photo of study area on west side of Buffalo Avenue. The Hunterfly Houses can be seen to the west (arrow) and the Kingsborough Houses, an apartment complex, on Bergen Street, are to the right. (Geismar 10/19/01)



4 Composite view of Buffalo Avenue from St. Marks Avenue (left) looking north to the Kingsborough Houses (arrow) on the north side of Bergen Street. The project site on Block 1356 includes part of the vacant land to the left on St. Marks, the vacant one-story store on the corner, and all of the block front on the west side of Buffalo Avenue. (Geismar 10/19/01)



5 Block 1357, Lots 1 and 2, which are vacant, at the corner of St. Marks Avenue (foreground) and Buffalo Avenue. (Phillip Habib & Associates Summer 2001)



6 View of Lots 1, 2, and 3 on Block 1357 from Buffalo Avenue looking toward St. Marks Avenue (right). The house on the left, 149 Buffalo Avenue, is beyond the project site. (Phillip Habib & Associates Summer 2001)



7 153 Buffalo Avenue (Lot 3, Block 1357). A one-story storage/garage (arrow) is visible at the rear of the lot. (Geismar 10/19/01)

stands on the northwest corner of Block 1357. Other nearby neighborhood structures include the Kingsborough Houses, an apartment complex opened in 1940 as one of the city's first housing projects (see Figure 4). Across Rochester Avenue, west of Block 1356, is Saint Mary's Hospital, initially erected in 1883 and expanded and modernized over time. But mainly the neighborhood comprises three and four story brick or frame structures, the latter often re-sided.

The four historic Hunterfly Houses stand north and west of the lots addressed in this evaluation. At this writing, once-developed lots that are now vacant provide open space in front of these buildings (see Figure 4). Behind their small grass and tree-planted backyards, where other houses on Bergen Street once stood, there is now a community garden.

HISTORICAL AND PHYSICAL CONTEXT

Situated in what was originally part of the old Dutch settlement of Bedford, Weeksville was once known as Crow Hill or Carrville, both names originating in the 19th century. Eugene Armbruster, a local amateur historian writing in the 1870s, produced several articles for the *Brooklyn Eagle* where he described Weeksville as a "*terra incognita*" (Armbruster 1873a, 1873b), but his later articles are less derogatory (Armbruster 1912). More recently, Robert Swan, in writing about the area, concluded it was initially a community of blacks with roots extending back to the 1830s. It was then that black entrepreneurs from Manhattan bought large, subdivided tracts and sold lots to other African-Americans (Swan 1977).

Summaries for the 1845, 1855, and 1865 New York State Censuses indicate that the African-American presence in the 9th Ward, the area's political designation from 1834 until 1873, shifted through time. Statistics taken from summaries of the 1845, 1855, and 1865 New York State Censuses disclose that the black population nearly doubled between 1845 and 1855, and that it continued to grow between 1855 and 1865, but at a much slower rate. These data also indicate that at its height in 1845, the black population did not exceed 20.9 percent of the ward's total population. Perhaps even more importantly, the percentage of African-Americans during this 20-year period dropped as the white population increased (Table 1). More specifically, the 1870 federal population census documents that the Weeksville community in general included Irish and German immigrants as well as African-Americans born mainly in the northeast.

Table 1. WEEKSVILLE 1A Summary of 9th Ward Population Statistics 1845, 1855, 1865*

Year	Total Population	White		"Col'd"	
		#	%	#	%
1845	1,897	1,500	(79.1)	397	(20.9)
1855	9,133	8,564	(93.8)	569	(6.2)
1865	23,443	22,756	(97.1)	687	(3.0)

* New York State Census summaries. 9th Ward state census compilations are not available after 1865. The ward was reconfigured in 1873 and Weeksville then became part of new Ward 24 (Index for the 24th Ward 1875).

Cartographic depictions, which begin in 1845, indicate the 9th Ward was located on the north and south slopes of a geological phenomenon known as a terminal moraine. This is the piled-up debris left at the edge of melting glacial ice and is characteristically rich and fertile soil. As shown on a very accurate coastal survey map, prior to the area's development that included grading and leveling, the terminal moraine created an east-west running spine across this part of Long Island, and the project area was then heavily-wooded and hilly (Hassler 1845; Figure 8). This 1845 map, which locates houses and their house plots, does not indicate any structures on Hunterfly Road in the project area. It does, however, show sparse residential and agricultural development mainly to the north. It also documents the route of the newly-opened Long Island Railroad on Atlantic Avenue, again to the north. In 1844, the Long Island Railroad had run its first train between the ferry on the East River and Greenport on Long Island's North Fork, thus making a connection between Manhattan and eastern Long Island. Although nearby, the new railroad did not establish any stations along this part of the line (Seyfried 2001:personal communication).

James Weeks of Weeksville

It seems likely that one of the structures on the 1845 coastal map belonged to James Weeks who, according to census data, was born in Virginia and came to the area as a young man in 1836 (NY State Census [SC] 1855; Maynard and Cottman 1983). An 1838 deed to Weeks, the first of several in his name, documents his purchase of two lots from Simeon Van Curen, a laborer from New York City (Liber of Deeds [LD] 75 1838:93). At the time Weeks, a stevedore, was also a resident of New York City. His two lots, Nos. 279 and 280, are plotted on an 1835 file map for "Property at Bedford," formerly part of the Lefferts Farm (Martin 1835). Their modern location would literally have been in Pacific Street, obviously not yet run, between Troy and Schenectady (Figure 9).

An interim owner of lots in the subdivision of "Property at Bedford" was Henry C. Thompson, a black New York City entrepreneur who made his purchase in 1835 (Swan 1977:76) and then sold these two lots to Van Curen in June 1837 (LD 70 1837:533). *Brooklyn Directories* and the New York State Census indicate that by 1855, when he was 57 years old and probably a widower, Weeks was living at Schenectady corner of Dean. Nearby were other black families, but this clustering, like others in what was then the 9th Ward, represented only a small segment of the ward's population.² The 1849 *Sidney's Map of 50 Miles Around Manhattan* is the first known map to identify Weeksville (Figure 10). Neither the aforementioned 1845 Hassler map nor the 1849 *Sidney's Map* documents houses in the project area as defined for this study, nor where the Hunterfly Houses now stand (see Figures 9 and 10).

Hunterfly Road

A dominant man-made feature of Weeksville's 19th-century landscape was the now-defunct Hunterfly Road. This road, possibly originally an Indian trail with its historical antecedents dating to Dutch times, ran along the patent line between the towns of Flatbush and Flatlands (Commissioner

²Clusters of 9th Ward residents identified as black in the 1855 census were researched to determine if there was any evidence of occupation of the Hunterfly Houses and how extensive the ward's black population was at that time. No evidence was found for occupation of the Hunterfly Houses, and it appears that the black population was relatively small and somewhat scattered throughout the ward.



○ project site (approx.)
 ----- Hunterfly Road

no scale



MAP No. 103.

Map of property at
BEDFORD
in the Ninth ward, of the city of Brooklyn,
drawn by A. Martin, City Surveyor,
1835.

Filed Aug. 3d, 1836.

Copied by Geo. H. Day, C. S., May, 1872.

Note.—This copy of the filed map is reduced to a scale of 120 feet to an inch.

E. Robinson, Publisher.

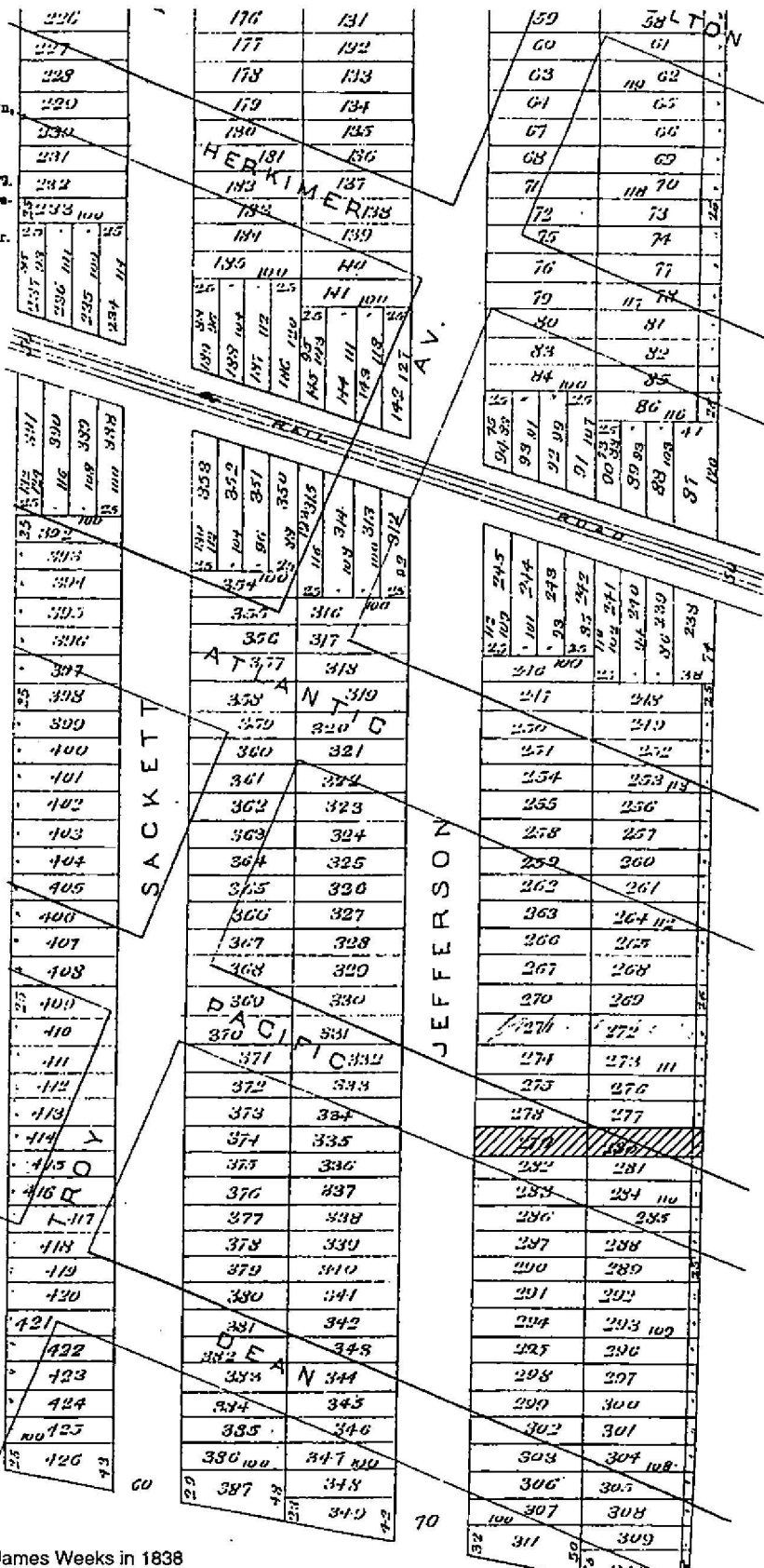
State of New York, }
County of Kings, } ss.
I, William H. Murtha, Register of Deeds
in and for said county, do hereby certify that I have
compared the foregoing Map with the original Map
No. 103, on file in this office, and that the same is
a correct copy thereof.
Witness my hand and official
Seal the 29th day of December, 1888.

Register.

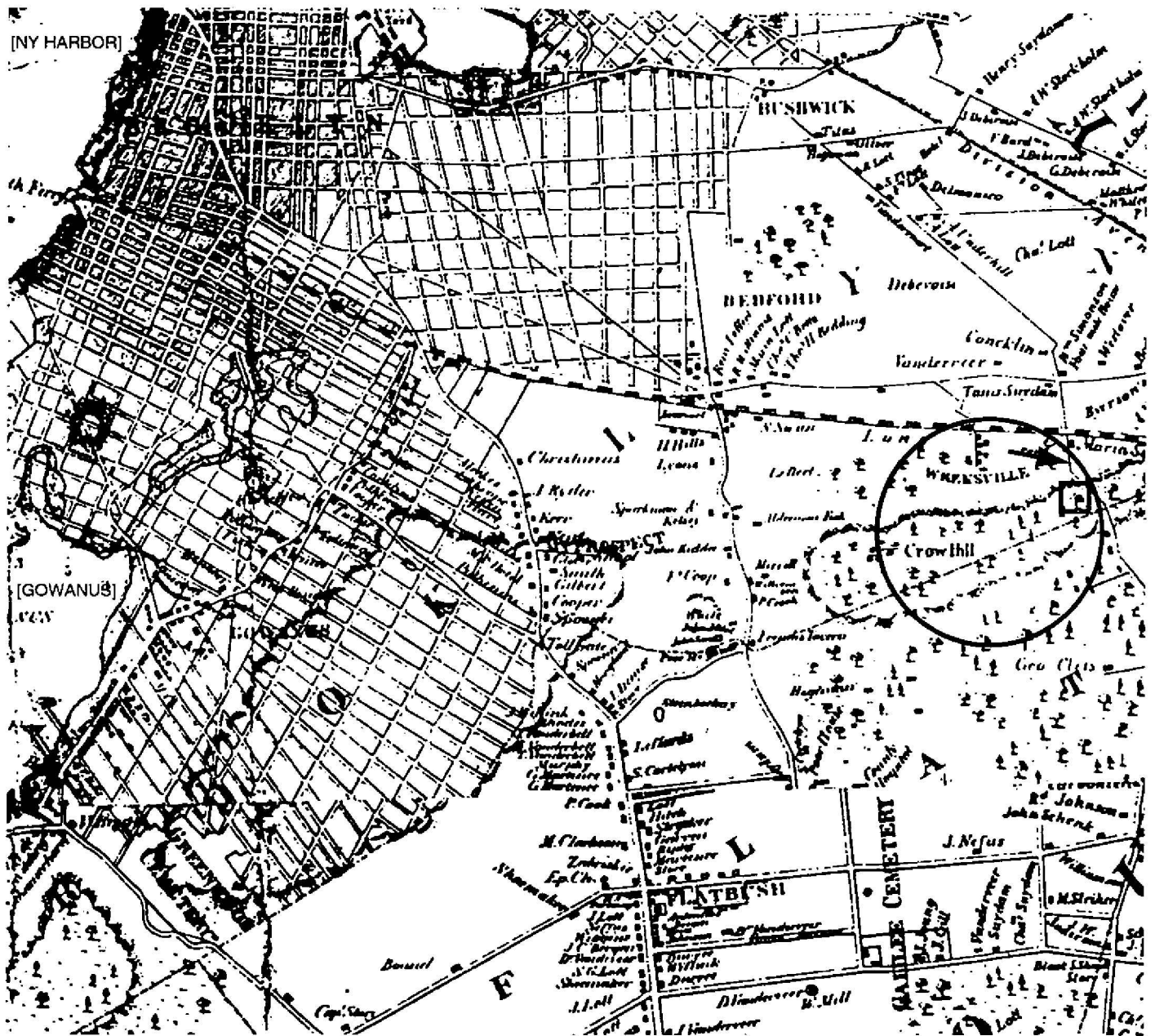


lots purchased by James Weeks in 1838

Note: Jefferson and Sackett were never run, and
railroad was ultimately located on Atlantic Ave.



0 120
Fl. N



Weeksville (approx.)

Hunterfly Road

project site (approx.)



of Records n.d.). In the project area, it cut diagonally across the eastern part of Block 1356 and crossed the southwest corner of Block 1357. The Hunterfly Houses were, and are still, oriented along this former road. According to inked-in entries on the 1904 Hyde map in the Topographical Bureau of the Brooklyn Borough President's Office, Hunterfly Road was realigned in front of the Hunterfly Houses and named Hunterfly Court (sometimes still referred to as Hunterfly Road) in 1925 (see Figure 18).

Deeds and street records document the road and its demise. For example, it is mentioned in tax assessment records in the late 1860s, the earliest available, and is the subject of a deed from the City of Brooklyn to Frederick Kammann, a local resident. The 1876 deed transfers to Kammann the part of the road that abutted the corner of his property on Block 1357 (LD 1235 1876:45). Kammann, who was a grocer and/or a liquor dealer of German origin, is the first documented resident of the project site (see below and Table 3, Block 1357, Lots 1 and 2).

Recently, attempts have been made to locate physical evidence of Hunterfly Road, both in the vicinity of the Hunterfly Houses and on the project site. The goal was to document the stratification expected where this long-established road had been located³ while obtaining information about the historical landscape and subsurface conditions for construction purposes. This has included excavating three backhoe trenches, one southwest of the Hunterfly Houses, the others in front of 1700 and 1702 Bergen Street, and monitoring selected soil borings. Three additional borings were dedicated to finding traces of the road, but none of these investigations produced any such evidence. Instead, these efforts documented the disturbance that has occurred on the site through landscaping and other earth-moving activities.

In 1982, when underground utilities were being installed, Roselle Henn directed archaeological testing on the street side of two of the Hunterfly Houses. Fieldstones found in front of 1700 Bergen Street that might represent curbing were interpreted as evidence of Hunterfly Road (Henn 2001:personal communication). However, no such evidence was found during recent testing.

The Hunterfly Houses

Information about the Hunterfly Houses is included here to provide a context for analysis of the project site. It also is relevant since the earliest documented construction on the project site and the confirmed or implied occupation of the Hunterfly Houses appear at this writing to be contemporaneous.

The construction date for the Hunterfly Houses is a question. Based on tax assessments, maps, deeds, and directory information, this house cluster may have been established by about 1865. In 1863, Ferdinand F. Volckenning, a German-born area resident who was a liquor salesman, purchased part of the Hunterfly Road property from the executors of the Estate of Samuel Bouton. This plot of land, which was situated just west of what is now Lot 54 on St. Marks Avenue, the most

³This kind of evidence was found for a former path at the Hendrick Lott House in the Marine Park section of Brooklyn, formerly Flatlands (Ricciardi 2001:personal communication). A photo generously provided by Chris Ricciardi of the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center (BCARC) is included here for the information it provides (Figure 11).



11 Excavation at the Hendrick Lott House in Marine Park revealed strata identifying a long-established path (photo courtesy of Chris Ricciardi [BCARC] 11/11/98). Soil borings on the project site and test excavations near the Hunterfly Houses failed to locate similar evidence for Hunterfly Road.

westerly of the project lots, extended north, running in part along the west side of Hunterfly Road with only 7 ½ feet directly on Bergen Street (TA 1868 to 1873; LD 643 1863:350).

A second deed to Volckenning in 1883, extended his parcel 25 feet west and gave him more footage on Bergen Street as well as on Wyckoff (LD 1883 1535:341).⁴ Volckenning's Tax Assessment record for 1868 to 1873 indicates five houses on his Wyckoff Street plot (TA 1868-1873). The most relevant map found is from 1880 (Hopkins 1880), unfortunately, almost a decade later than these crucial tax records. Based on the tax data, it is a surprise to find that the map shows only two houses in the cluster (see Figure 13). To add to the confusion, Volckenning's tax assessment for 1877 to 1881 continues to document five houses on his Bergen Street property (TA 1877-1881). His assessment was then among the highest on the Bergen Street block front, and, in 1880, increased from \$1,000 to \$1,200, but the reason is unclear.

Using information from deeds, censuses, and the *Brooklyn Directories*, at least some occupants of Volckenning's houses, and perhaps of others nearby, have been identified between 1867 and 1872. The heads of these families were all males and included a seaman, a musician, a waiter or cook, a hostler (horse handler or dealer), an expressman, a cabinet maker, and a tobacconist. One of the women was a teacher and another "worked on a steamboat," but the majority listed themselves as "keeping house" or "at home." Most of the residents were New York born, a few were from Pennsylvania, one was from Virginia, and another purportedly France (Table 2 presents census and directory information for the possible occupants of these houses between 1867 and 1872). Although not property owners, all the household heads had defined occupations. This does not appear to be the case with most other African-American householders then in the 9th Ward who either list no occupations on the census or in the directories, or describe themselves as laborers.

The vague address descriptions found in *Brooklyn Directories* make it difficult to determine exactly who was where. For example, it is feasible that Richard Carman and John Pearson (Pierson), documented in consecutive households and houses on the 1865 New York State Census and listed in the 1865 *Brooklyn Directory* at "Rochester c[orner] Hunterfly Road," could have occupied two of the Hunterfly Houses in that year since they both appear to be in the house cluster in 1870. By 1868, both were listed in the directory at "Bergen c[orner] Hunterfly Road," as were William Porter and Charles Tighlman (Tillman) who are also found in the 1870 house cluster.

On the 1865 census Carman, a 37-year-old Queens-born porter, was living with his wife Louise and their 17-year-old son James, while Pearson and his wife Rebecca, both born in New York County, were childless. By 1870, Carman and his wife (now "Louisa" and purportedly born in France) shared a house with William A. Porter and his wife Hortence. Porter, an expressman, is listed in the 1871 directory at the same address as Carman ("Hunterfly Road n[ear] Bergen"). Earlier, in 1868, both households were at "Bergen c[orner] Hunterfly Road" as were two other families also found in the 1870 house cluster. These were Charles Tillman (the above-mentioned Tighlman), a seaman, his wife Mary, and daughter Josephine, and John Till, a cook in a hotel, and his wife Rachel.

⁴A building permit located in the Weeksville archives, and cited in the Weeksville Master Plan, documents that 1700 Bergen Street, one of the current Hunterfly Houses, was built a year later, in 1884 (WASA 2000 Introduction:2).

Table 2. WEEKSVILLE 1A Occupants of the Hunterfly Houses c1867-c1872*

1870 CENSUS

BROOKLYN CITY DIRECTORY

House No.	Family No.	House Hold Composition	Col	Age	Occupation	Birth Place	Year/Address	Information re Listed Occupant
403	404	Tillman, Charles ¹ " Mary " Josephine	B M M	58 47 26	Seaman At home "	NY PA NY	1867, Bergen n Hunterfly rd 1868, Bergen c Hunterfly rd 1869, Bergen c Hunterfly rd 1870, Bergen c Buffalo 1871, Hunterfly rd c Bergen 1872, Bergen c Hunterfly rd 1873, Bergen n Buffalo av	("Col") Seaman Seaman ("Col") Mariner Seaman Seaman Seaman Seaman
--	405	Till, John " Rachel	B B	42 38	Cook in Hotel Works on Steamboat	NY PA	1869, Bergen n Hunterfly rd 1870, Bergen c Buffalo av 1871, Hunterfly rd n Bergen 1872, Bergen c Hunterfly rd	("Col'd") laborer ("col'd") waiter Cook Cook
404	406	Pearson, Jacob " Rebecca	B M	49 43	Musician Teacher	NY NY	1865, Rochester av c Hunterfly rd 1866, Rochester av n Bergen 1867, Bergen c Rochester av 1868, Bergen c Hunterfly rd 1869, Hunterfly rd n Buffalo av 1870, Rochester av n Bergen 1871, Hunterfly rd n Bergen 1872, Hunterfly rd n Bergen	("col") Musician ("col"), Musician ² Musician Musician ² ("col'd") Musician ² Musician ² Musician Musician ²
405	407	Cornish, Alfred " Isabelle " Frances ³ " William Taylor, Thomas Bailey, Samuel	B B B B B	28 25 2 1/12 25 7	Cabinet maker Keeping house -- -- Tobacconist --	NY NY NY NY VA NY	1870, Rochester av n Bergen 1871, Hunterfly rd n Buffalo av 1870, Rochester av n Bergen --	-- Laborer ("col'd") Tobacco

Table 2. WEEKSVILLE 1A Hunterfly House Occupants c1867-c1872* (continued)

1870 CENSUS

BROOKLYN CITY DIRECTORY

House No.	Family No.	House Hold Composition	Col	Age	Occupation	Birth Place	Year/Address	Information re Listed Occupant
406	--	[VACANT?]	--	--	--	--		
407	408	Carman, Richard " Louisa ⁴	M W	43 52	Hostler Keeping house --	NY France	1865, Rochester av c Hunterfly rd 1866, <u>Not listed</u> 1867, Bergen n Rochester av 1868, Bergen c Hunterfly rd 1869, Hunterfly rd n Buffalo av 1870 ? 1871, Hunterfly rd n Bergen	("Col"), Driver -- Hostler Laborer Driver [Information missing (torn page) but location on census suggests Hunterfly Rd cluster] Hostler
--	409	Porter, William H. " Hortence (sic)	M M	28 21	Expressman Keeping house	NY NY	1866, Rochester av n Bergen 1867, Bergen n Hunterfly rd 1868, Bergen c Hunterfly rd 1869, Hunterfly rd n Buffalo av 1870, Rochester av n Bergen 1871, Hunterfly rd n Bergen 1872, <u>Not listed</u> 1873, Bergen n Buffalo av	-- Carman Driver Driver ("col'd") Express Express -- Express

*Based on 1870 Federal Census and *Brooklyn Directories* 1863-1874

Note: italicized years indicate first Hunterfly Road entry for a household; bold type indicates last Hunterfly Road entry for a household; combined italicized and bold type indicates only Hunterfly Road entry for a household or separately-listed household occupant. It should also be noted that the 1870 *Brooklyn Directory* does not list Hunterfly Road as the address for any of those in the Hunterfly Road cluster despite Hunterfly Road listings before and after 1870.

B=black; c=corner; (Col/Col'd)= "colored"; M=Mulatto; n=near

¹"Tighlman" rather than "Tillman" in the *Brooklyn Directories*²"Pierson" rather than "Pearson" in this directory listing. On the 1865 NY State census, he is "John" Pierson, 41-years-old, "B," born in NY County, with no occupation or profession listed; his wife Rebecca is 37 years old, "B," also born in NY County, and they are childless.³Frances is a male child⁴On the 1865 NY State Census, Louise Carmen is 35, "B," born in Queens County, NY and the mother of James, a 17 year old; while Louise is documented as the "parent of a child," her husband, James Carman, who is 37, "B," and also born in Queens County, is not.

The two families occupied one house in 1870. The 1870 census also indicates that a fifth house in the cluster was then vacant.

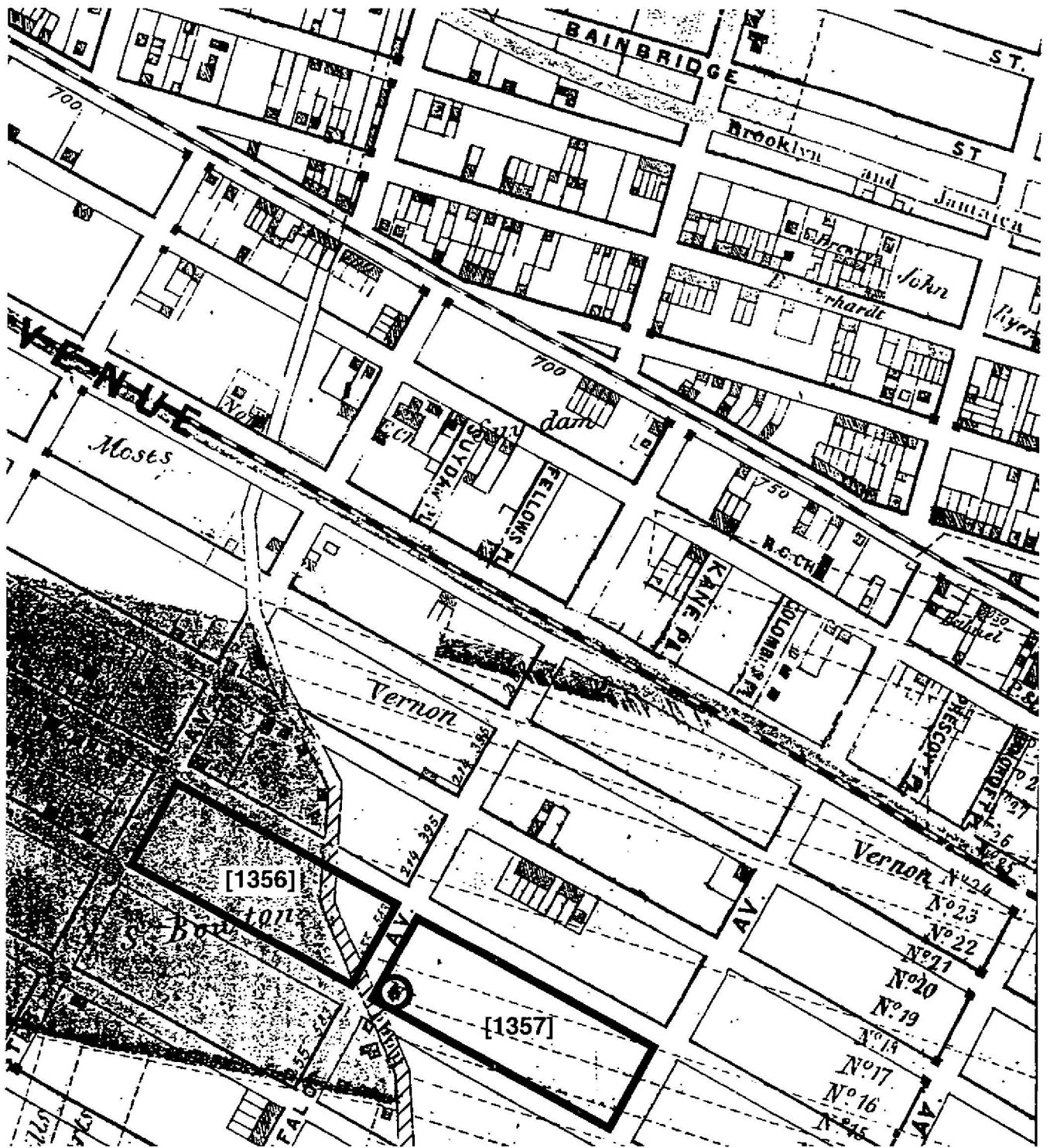
Among those in the 1870 census cluster was Alfred Cornish who, according to the 1871 directory, lived at "Hunterfly Rd n[ear] Buffalo," which may or may not have been directly in the cluster. With Cornish were his wife Isabelle, their 2-year-old son, Frances (sic), and 1-month-old William. Directories document his approximate location from 1867 until 1872. Roselle Henn, in her reports on archaeology at the Hunterfly Houses, notes that the 1905 state census lists Alfred and Frances Cornish at 1698 Bergen Street, and directories place Cornish there from 1901 to 1907 (Henn 1981:Map 1, 1982:3). Based on the earlier data, and information from subsequent censuses (SC 1892, FC 1900, and SC 1905), it seems likely that Cornish had been widowed, and then married a woman from Washington, D.C. who was also named Francis (sic). In 1892, his address on the State Census was 3 Hunterfly Road, the first suggestion that the houses on Hunterfly Road were numbered. The full duration of his residency has not been investigated for this study, so it is not known whether he was a longtime resident despite gaps in the *Brooklyn Directories*, or a former tenant who returned after a long hiatus.




SITE DEVELOPMENT

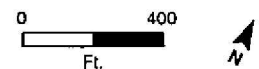
A major consideration in the research presented here is that the northern part of the study area was not developed until sewers became available. Moreover, no development is planned in this part of the site. Consequently, as noted earlier, research concentrated on lots in the southern and eastern parts of Block 1356 and all of the lots in the project area on Block 1357 where construction is planned. Development of these lots occurred in increments.

For generations, the land on the east side of the project area (Block 1357) belonged to the Lefferts family. In 1825, Sarah, the widow of Leffert Lefferts, acquired this part of the family holding through a deed from her son, John Lefferts (LD 17 1825:212). By the 1860s, her heirs had begun to sell it out of the family. Among the buyers was the aforementioned Frederick Kammann who, in 1864, purchased Lots 1 and 2 (then Lot 1) on the southwest corner of what is now Block 1357 at the intersection of St. Marks and Buffalo (LD 641 1864:313). Part of the property on the west side of the study area (Block 1356) was in the estate of Samuel Bouton before it was sold in 1863 to Frederick F. Volckenning, as noted above, the owner of the Hunterfly Houses (LD 643 1863:350). Both Kammann and Volckenning were born in Germany and both lived in the neighborhood, but, as documented in *Brooklyn Directories*, only Kammann appears to have resided on the project site. Coincidentally, both dealt in liquors, although Kammann is also listed as a grocer in early censuses and the *Brooklyn Directories*. As noted earlier, Kammann is the first documented resident of the project site, and his house is the only one depicted in the immediate project area on the 1869 Dripps map (Figure 12). In 1870, his household included his German-born wife, their 14-year-old son William, and their 11-year-old daughter Sophia, both born in New York State (FC 1870).

Early development is also documented on Lot 3 on Block 1357. This lot was bought in 1868 by Gilbert Dessrault (Desrault, Dessereu), a Canadian-born burnisher according to the 1870 census and the 1868 *Brooklyn Directory* (LD 836 1868:526; FC 1870; BD 1868-1871). Dessrault, who was 41, and his Irish wife Delia, who was 35, did not list any children in their household. By 1869, Dessrault, like his neighbor Frederick Kammann, was a liquor dealer (BD 1869). Dessrault,



-  project block with modern block added
-  Frederick Kammann dwelling (1866)
-  Hunterfly Road



whose lot development and residency are contemporaneous with Kammann's, is documented as the second to own and occupy a lot on the project site. Dessrault sold his lot, located directly north of Kammann's, to John Kimme, a real estate agent, in 1871, and is no longer listed in the *Brooklyn Directories* after 1871 (LD 994 1871:379; BD 1872). Almost immediately, Kammann, who remained for only one more year, bought Dessrault's neighboring lot (LD 994 1871:387). Both Kammann's house and Dessrault's are depicted on the 1880 Hopkins map (Figure 13).

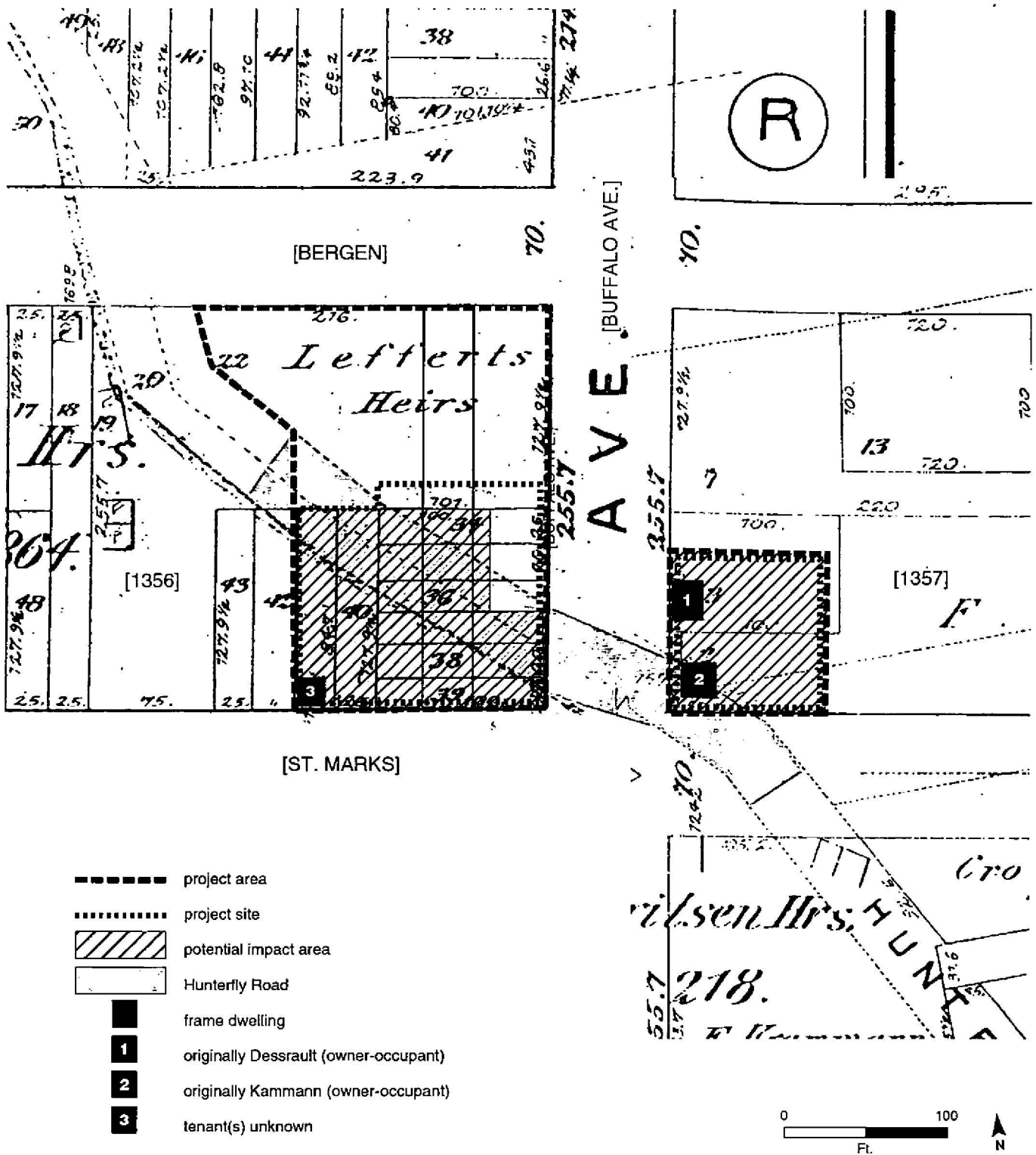
Over time, various changes occurred on the two lots. Dessrault's house appears to persist though at least 1963, albeit with extensive alterations and what seems to be relatively unintrusive backyard development. This included a storage structure and a canvas-covered chicken-feed company, both only one story high (see Figures 21a, 21b, and 22a). An 1886 map suggests that Kammann's house had been replaced (Figure 15), but it is possible this had occurred as early as 1877, when Charles Kohler, a wheelwright, occupied the property. During Kohler's occupation, two small dwellings and a "Hot Ho[use] GLASS" fronting on St. Marks Avenue were built behind the Buffalo Avenue structure (see Figure 16). Between 1895 and 1898, two, three-story apartment buildings were built on the front of the lot (Hyde 1898; not illustrated). Despite all this construction, approximately 15 feet at the rear of the yard remained undeveloped (see Figures 13, 15, 16 through 22b). The late 19th century apartment buildings are shown on city tax photos, c. 1940, and the building next door may be the greatly-altered Dessrault house (Tax Photo c. 1940; Figure 14).

One other lot in the study area—Lot 54 on Block 1356—was also developed prior to 1880. According to tax assessment records, there was a house on the lot by 1877, but the owner, John Freeman, was apparently an absentee owner and his tenant or tenants remain unidentified. This house is also shown on the 1880 Hopkins map (see Figure 13).

Based on map data, which indicate that all the houses within the project area were originally frame, it seems that the Hunterfly Houses and the first house documented on Lot 54 were similar. If anything, the original house on Lot 54 was more ephemeral, and subsequent buildings on the lot were always small and variously located until the lot became vacant sometime between 1916 and 1929 (Hyde 1916 [not illustrated], 1929 [see Figure 20]). Whatever the development on this lot, there is no record of a sewer connection (see Appendix B).

Summaries of pertinent research findings regarding development of the thirteen lots expected to be among those impacted by the proposed construction are presented in Table 3, while a series of maps that document site development will be found in Figures 12 to 13, and 15 to 22. Included in the table are current and old lot numbers, lot addresses, the date of the earliest documented building on each lot, the owner at the time of the earliest known building, the first documented lot occupant, the date of the lot's connection to a street sewer, its owner at the time of the connection, and any pertinent remarks. This research identified four lots with archaeological potential (Block 1357, Lots 1, 2, and 3, and Block 1356, Lot 54).

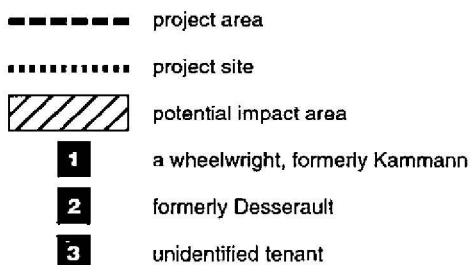
A chronological listing of the occupants of the thirteen lots researched in this study listed in the *Brooklyn Directories* will be found in Appendix A. Of the twenty-three householders on this list, only three are identified as being African-American, all of them documented before 1878 (see Appendix A).

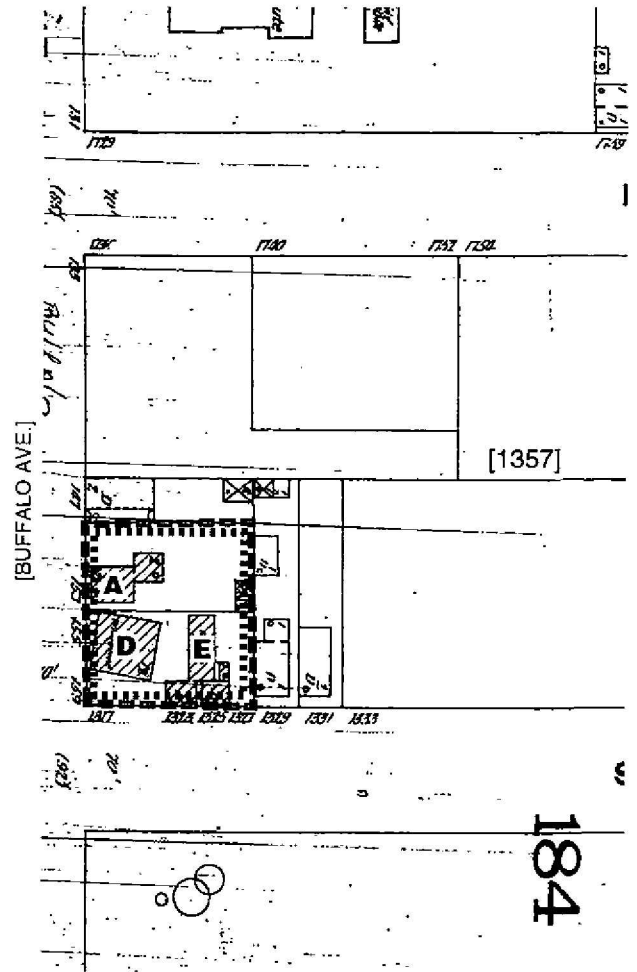
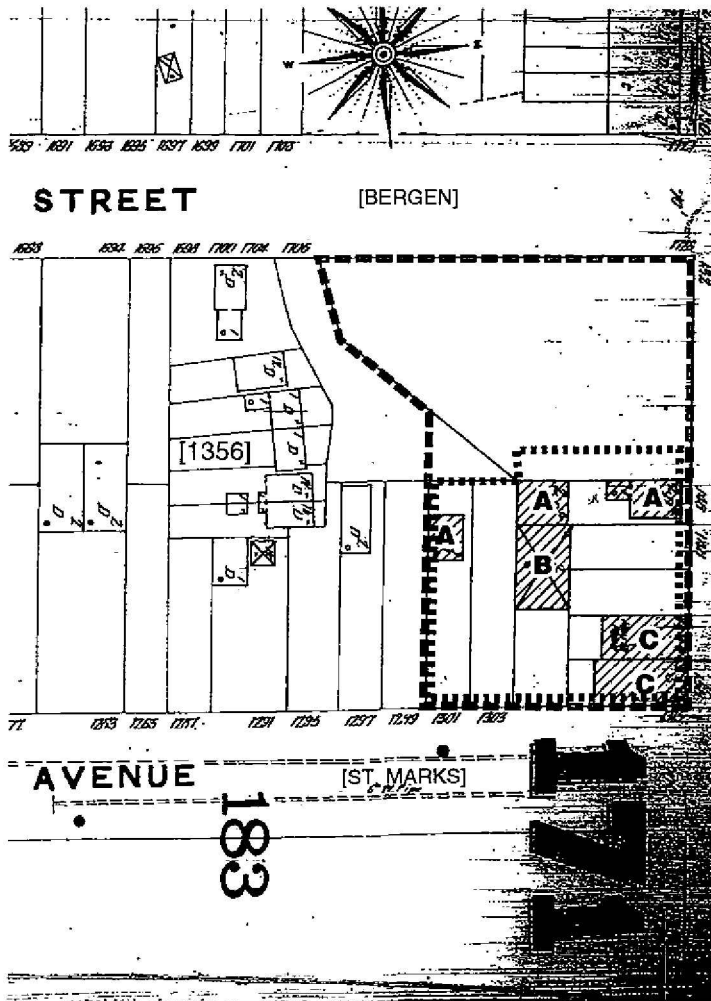


— 149 Buffalo

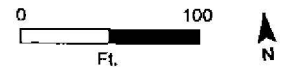


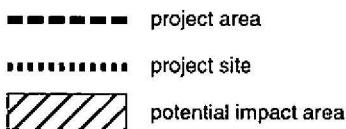
14 Composite tax photo (c. 1940). The two, three-story apartment houses on the corner of Buffalo and St. Marks (right) had replaced Frederick Kammann's house and subsequent structures by 1893. The two-story dwelling in the center may be Gilbert Dessrault's dwelling radically altered. Part of 149 Buffalo (far left) is beyond the project site. One-story structure (arrow) at the rear of Lot 3 still stands at this writing.

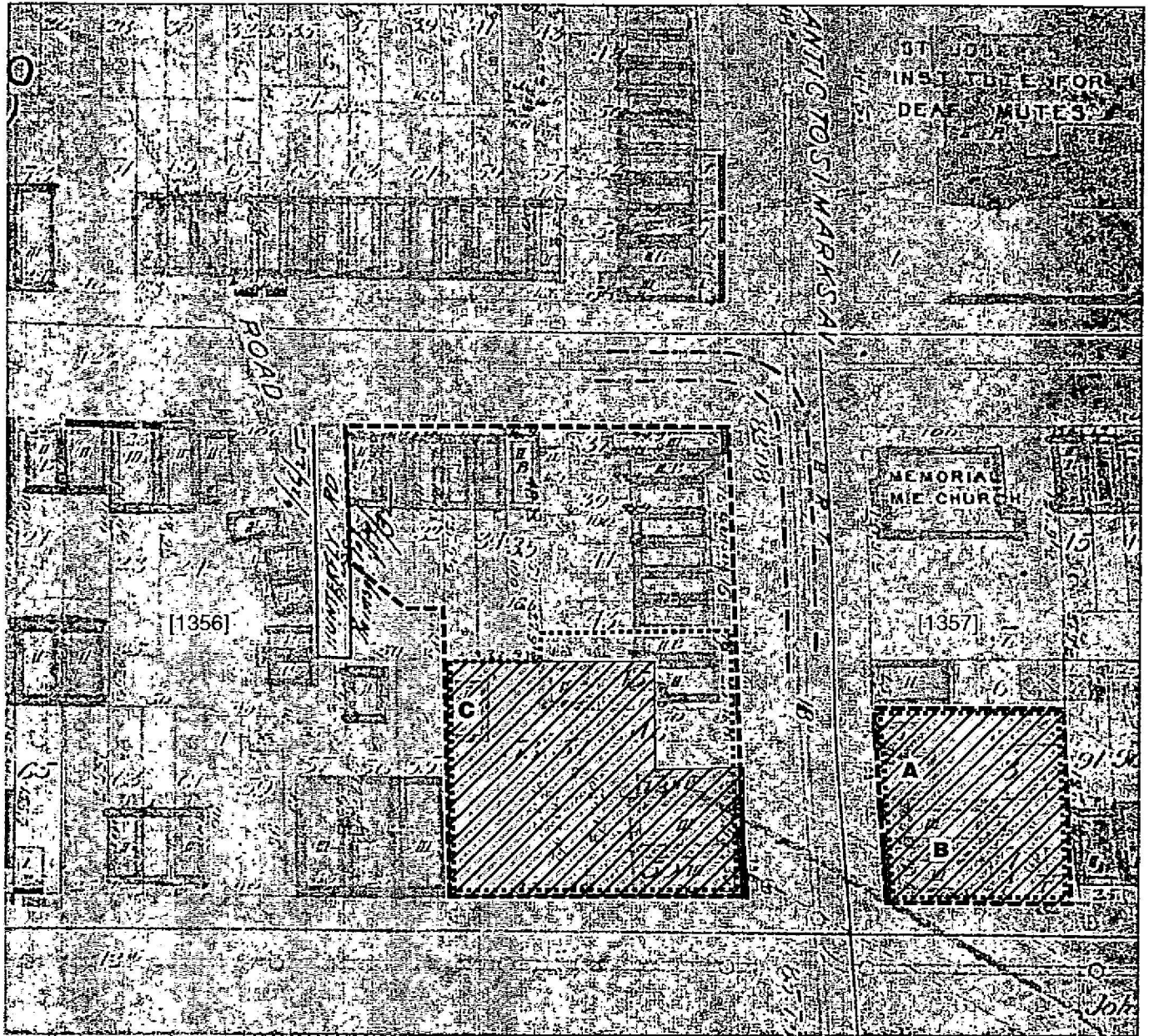





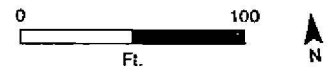
- project area proposed building sites
- project site
- A** dwelling, unidentified tenant
- B** stable/shed
- C** store
- D** wheelwright
- E** dwellings and "Hot Ho[use] GLASS"

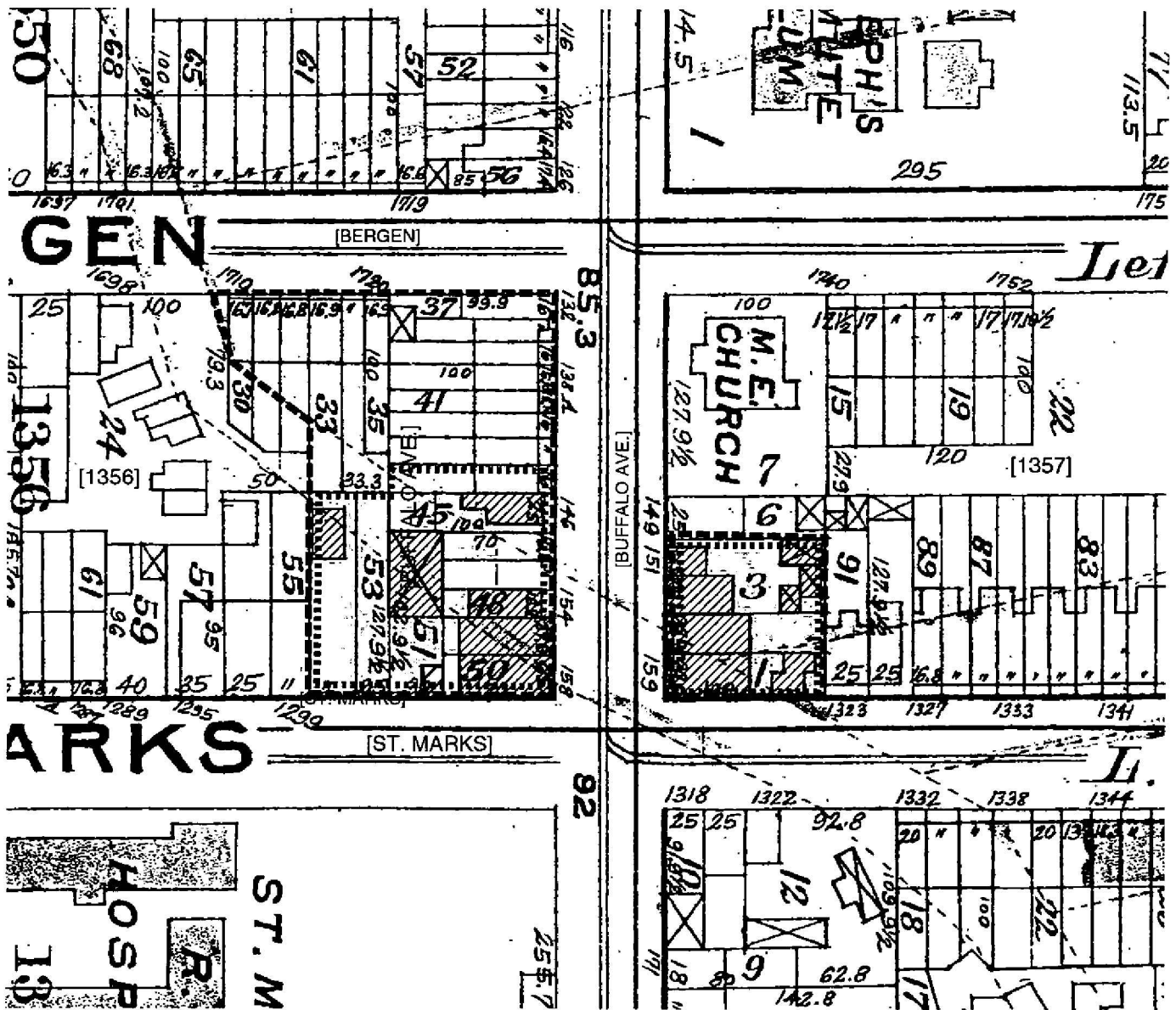


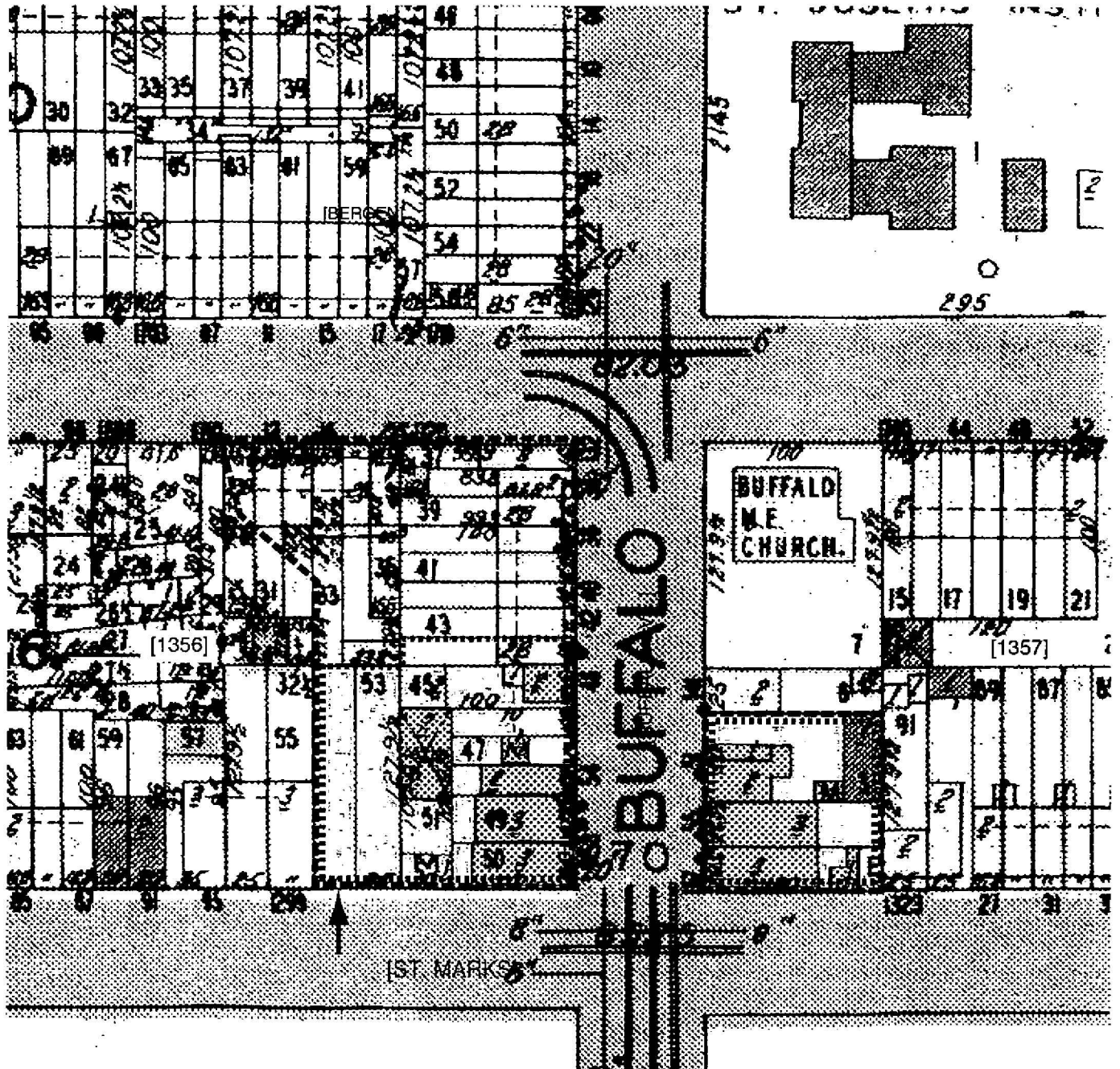




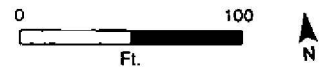
- project area
- project site
-  potential impact area
- A** 3 story apartments on former Kammann lot
- B** former Desseraut house?
- C** unidentified dwelling?

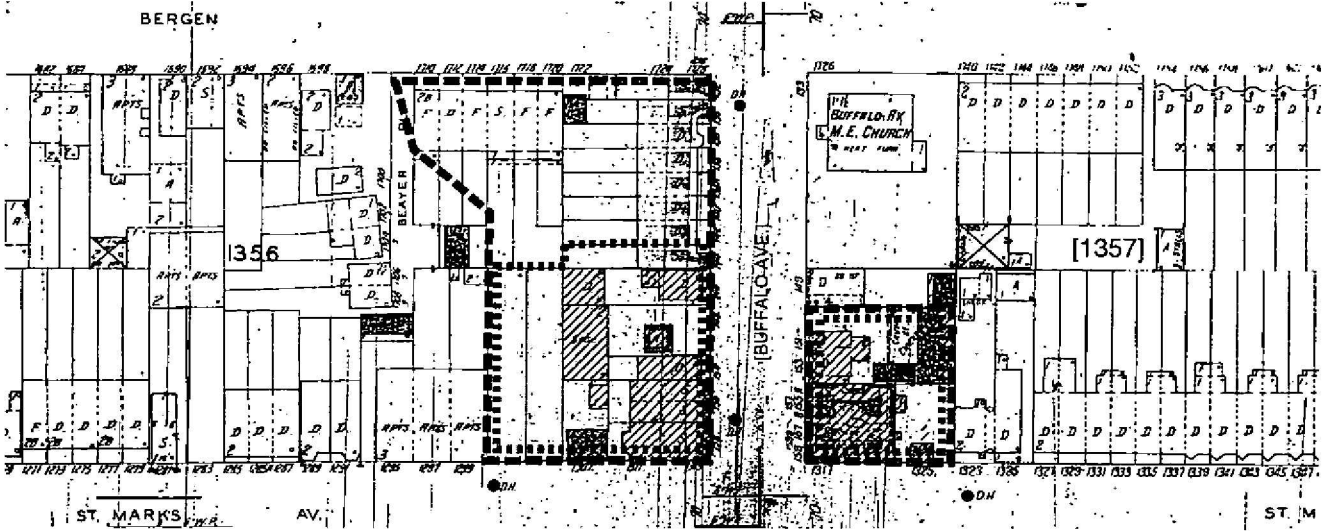




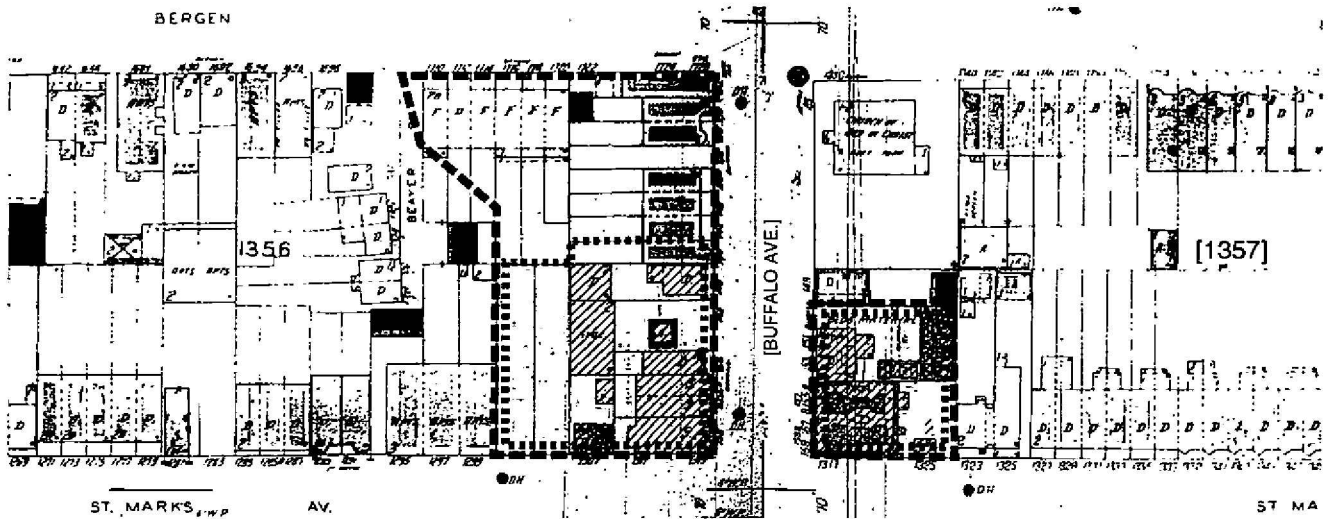


- project area
- project site
- potential impact area
- ▨ structure
- Lot 54 (vacant)



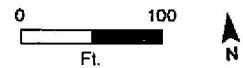


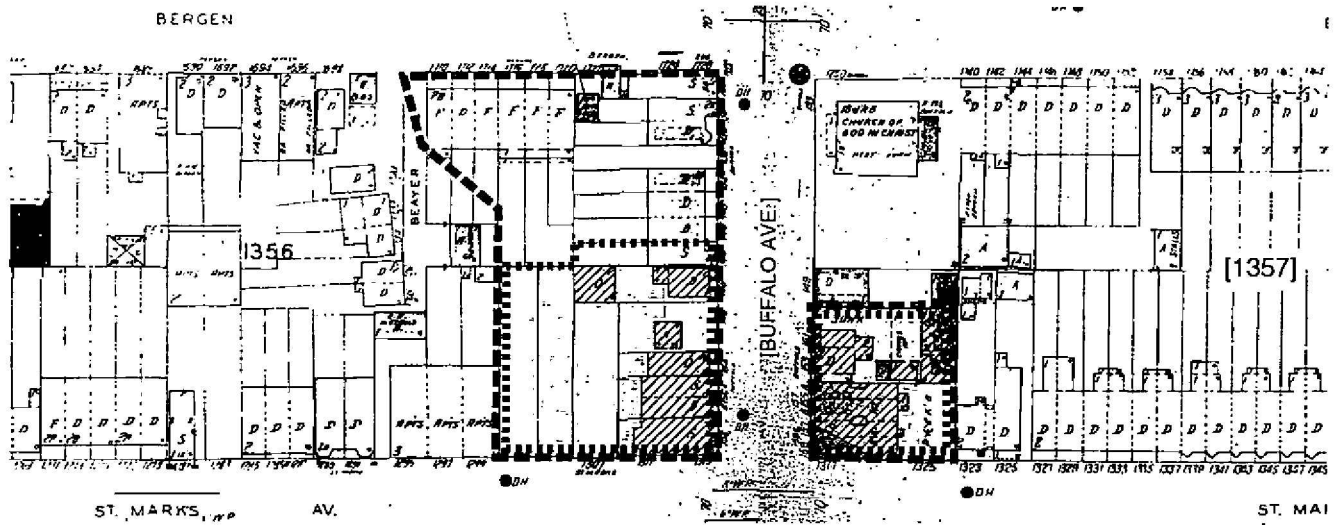
a. 1932



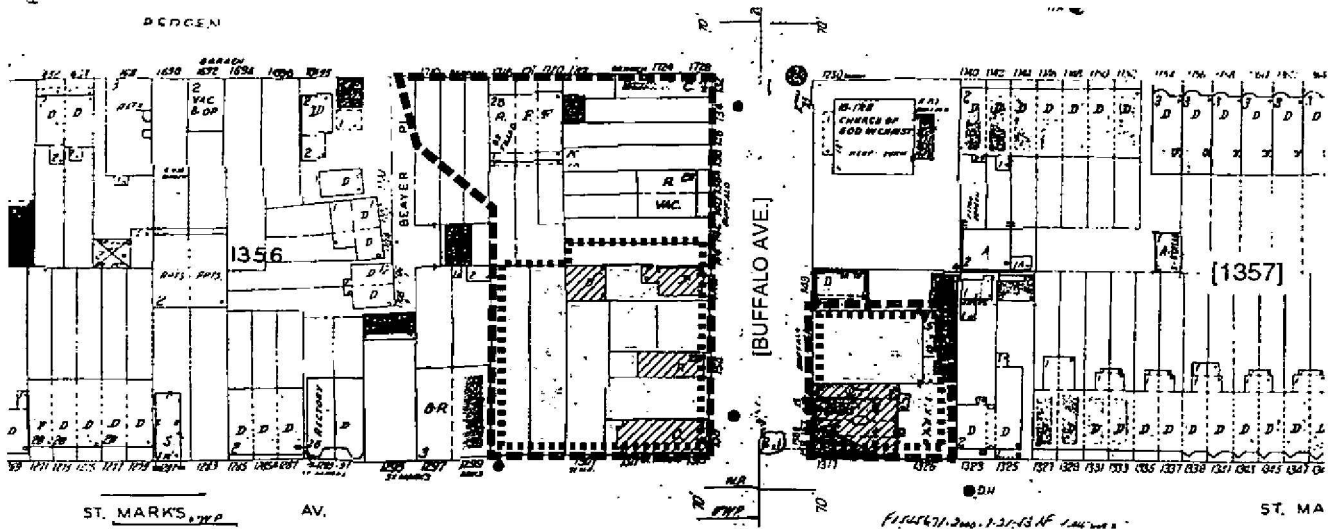
b. 1951

- project area
- project site
- potential impact area
- structure





a. 1963



b. 1980

- project area
- project site
- potential impact area
- ▨ structure

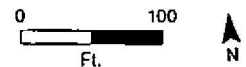


Table 3. WEEKSVILLE 1A Lot Development Summary
Block 1356 West side of Buffalo Avenue

Current Lot Nos. (Old Lot Nos.) ¹	Address	Earliest Documented Building(s) on Lot	Earliest Documented Building Owner	Earliest Occupant/ Date (BD)	Sewer Connection Date/Owner ²	Remarks
Lot 50 (39[1880] 106[1893])	158 Buffalo	1886-1888/ 3-story dwelling on Buffalo w/ store below (Robinson 1886; Sanborn 1888)	Peter F. Bosch (1881-1886 TA)	Frederick Bosch, grocer/1887 (relationship to Peter F. Bosch unknown)	1888-1890/ Peter F. Bosch (1886-1890 TA)	Extant; 20 ft of rear yard never developed; lot reduced 1886-1888, see Lot 51
Lot 49 (38[1880] 105[1893])	156 Buffalo	1884-1885/ "shop"(1881-1886 TA); 1-story hay & feed store (Sanborn 1888)	Peter F. Bosch (1881-1886 TA)	Frederick Bosch, grocer/1888	1888-1890/ Peter F. Bosch (1886-1890 TA)	3-story building by 1892 (1890-1894 TA); razed by 1980 (Sanborn 1980); lot reduced 1886-1888 (see Lot 51 on St Marks)
Lots 48 (37[1880] 104[1893])	154 Buffalo	1893/ Building on front of lot (Bromley 1893)	Peter Bosch (1881-1886 TA)	Christopher Woltmann, Salesman/ 1891 ³	11-17-1892/ Frederick Bosch	Lot reduced 1886-1888 (see Lot 51 on St Marks)
Lot 47 (36[1880] 103[1893])	150 Buffalo	1898/ Small building marked "M" [garage] (Hyde 1898)	—	—	None documented	Small building marked "A" [auto garage] (Sanborn 1932); lot reduced 1886-1888 (see Lot 51 on St Marks)
Lot 46 (35[1880] 102[1893])	148 Buffalo	Vacant	—	—	None documented	Always vacant; lot size reduced 1886-1888 (see Lot 51 on St Marks)
Lot 45 (34[1880])	146 Buffalo	1884/ 2-story building (1881-1886 TA); 2-story dwelling w/1-story rear extension front of lot; small 2-story dwelling at rear (Robinson 1886)	Casper Burkhardt (1881-1886 TA)	Casper Burkhardt, peddler/ 1885	10-4-1892/ Mrs. Burkhardt [Dorothy, widow of Casper]	Area between the two structures never developed
Lot 44 (p/o 22[1893])	144 Buffalo	1893/ (1890-1894 TA) Building on front of lot (Bromley 1893) ³	George Van Dorn (1890-1894 TA)	Charles Pearson, machinist/ 1895	3-5-1891/ George Van Dorn	Lot 22 subdivided into several smaller lots c. 1890; Pearson buys from Van Dorn in 1893; rear ½ of lot never developed

Table 3. WEEKSVILLE 1A Lot Development Summary (continued)
Block 1356 North side of St Marks Street

Current Lot Nos. (Old Lot Nos.) ¹	Address	Earliest Documented Building(s) on Lot	Earliest Documented Building Owner	Earliest Occupant/ Date (BD)	Sewer Connection Date/Owner ²	Remark
Lot 51 (107 [1893])	1307 St Marks	1886-1888/ Stable/shed by 1886 (Robinson 1886)	Peter Bosch (1881-1886 TA)	Stable/shed (no occupant identified)	8-5-1900/ John Bosch	Lot created from rear 25 ft of current Lots 47-50 (1886-1888); maps indicate stable/shed location and size vary over time
[Lot 52]	—	—	—	—	—	There is no Lot 52
Lot 53(40 [1880])	1303 St Marks	—	Joseph Scholl (1881-1886 TA)	—	None documented	Always vacant
54 (41 [1880] 123 [1898])	1301, St Marks	1877/ 1-story (1874-1877 TA); a small, frame structure at front of lot in 1880 (Hopkins 1880)	Joseph Scholl (1881-1886 TA)	James McCoy/ 1891	None documented	Building appears to be relocated to rear of lot by 1886 (Robinson 1886), becomes vacant 1916 - 1929 (Hyde 1916, 1929); McCoy (1891-1893) only identified occupant

Block 1357 East side of Buffalo Ave, North of St Marks St

[illegible]

Table 3. WEEKSVILLE 1A Lot Development Summary (continued)
Block 1357 East side of Buffalo Ave, North of St Marks St (continued)

Current Lot Nos. (Old Lot Nos.) ¹	Address	Earliest Documented Building(s) on Lot	Earliest Documented Building Owner	Earliest Occupant/ Date (BD)	Sewer Connection Date/Owner ²	Remarks
Lot 3 (Lot 4 [1886] Lot 3 [1904])	153-151 St Marks	1868/ (1868 BD), 1886 dwelling (Robinson 1886); 1888 2-story dwelling w/2-story extension; 2 1-story sheds at rear of lot (Sanborn 1888)	Gilbert Dessrault (1868 LD 836.526)	Gilbert Dessrault, burnisher/ 1868	6-3-1895/ Frederick Wolke Rear of lot connected 10-3-1924/ Mr. Henrich	Based on directory and TA information, structure by 1868 but not shown on Dripps 1869; ³ Dessrault listed at Buffalo n Wyck-off (1868 BD, no specific street address); the house and sheds on lot change shape, location, and identification over time; Frederick Kammann purchases lot from John Kimme (real estate agent) in 1871 (LD 994 1871.387); listed as "shop" (1874-1884 TA); Charles Alt buys 2-story frame at auction in 1885 (LD 1603-1885.102; TA 1885); becomes 1-story storage at rear of lot; with a large, 1-story, canvas-roofed chicken feed manufactory attached by 1932 (Sanborn 1932); Dessrault's house razed between 1963 and 1980 (Sanborn 1863, 1980); now 1-story brick auto garage at rear of lot

Footnotes:

¹Lot numbers and street numbers change throughout development history, sometimes creating confusion; the current lot numbers date from at least 1904; street numbers at the rear of Lots 1 and 2, Block 1357 (St. Marks Avenue) are ill-defined through 1988

²See Appendix B for sewer connection information

³Tax assessments and maps often reflect time lag

Abbreviations:

BD= Brooklyn Directories; h = home (abbreviation used in BD); LD = Liber of Deeds; n = near (abbreviation used in BD); p/o = part of; TA = Tax Assessment record

 lot recommended for testing

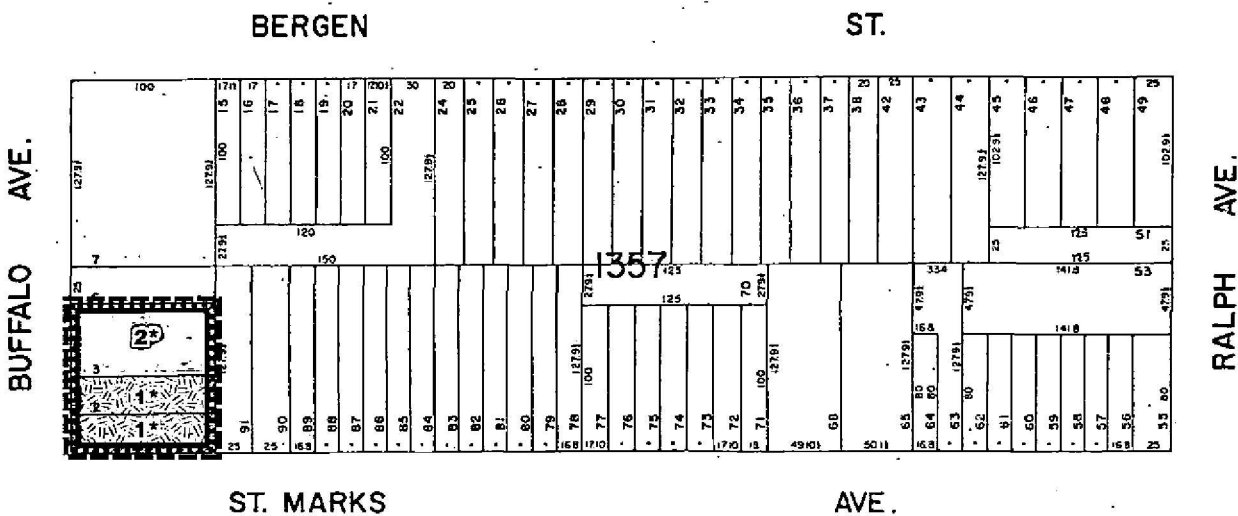
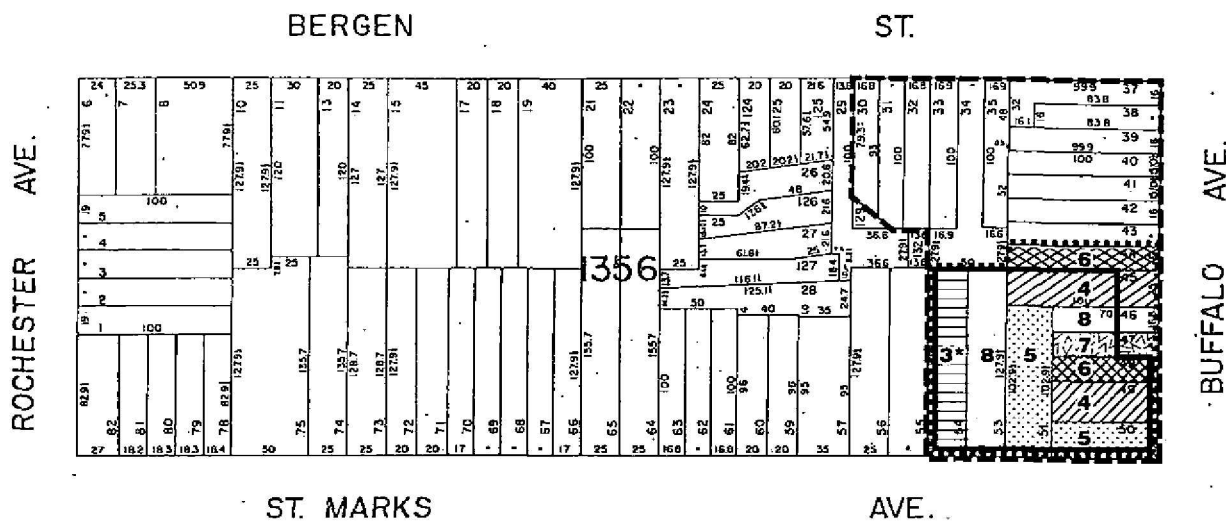
Details about sewer connections on the thirteen lots that may be impacted by construction are presented in Appendix B.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Through the recovery of archaeological data, and the creation of a viable, comparable data base, it is expected that comparisons can be made between two diverse Weeksville populations. The ultimate goal is to compare the material culture of the European immigrant households documented on the project site and the African-American households that occupied the neighboring Hunterfly Houses from at least the mid-1860s until the end of the 19th century. Similarities in, and differences between, the artifacts from these households, as well as the backyard features themselves, will offer invaluable social and economic data. This is in addition to information regarding the physical environment in which both groups functioned: Did they buy the same dishes? Did they eat the same foods? Did they rely on the same medicines? Did they plant the same flowers and trees? Did they have backyard privies and cisterns, and if so, were they constructed in a similar way and occupy similar positions in the yard? These are among the questions that can be addressed through archaeology. To answer them will require recovery, analysis, and comparison of chronologically similar archaeological data from two data bases: the lots identified with potential archaeological sensitivity on the project site and the artifacts collected from the site of the historic Hunterfly Houses. This latter data base includes material previously collected and any material that will be retrieved through archaeological investigations undertaken as part of the Weeksville Master Plan.

To obtain the required data from the project site, testing with heavy equipment is recommended for four of the thirteen lots in the study area that will potentially be impacted by the proposed construction of a museum and education building and associated parking (see Figure 23 for identification of lots with archaeological potential). Three of the recommended lots were occupied by the project site's two earliest known residents: Frederick Kammann (Block 1357, Lots 1 and 2), from Germany, by 1866, and Gilbert Dessrault (Block 1357, Lot 3), from Canada but obviously of French descent, by 1868. The fourth lot (Block 1356, Lot 54) was tenanted by 1877, but its occupants remain unknown. All these occupations predate the introduction of house connections to sewers.

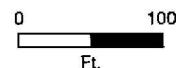
Field testing on the recommended lots will entail prior demolition of a one-story, brick garage/storage structure at the rear of Lot 3 on Block 1357. The other lots recommended for testing (Block 1357, Lots 1 and 2 and Block 1356, Lot 54) are vacant at this writing. Field testing will determine the presence or absence of backyard features such as abandoned and filled cisterns, which would be close to former house foundations (a particular concern on Block 1357, Lot 3), and/or privy pits, more likely to be near a lot's rear property line, or at least not close to the house. If present, testing will also determine the integrity of these features. Should data recovery prove to be warranted, a scope of work should be prepared that addresses retrieval of artifactual material from all viable features. It is recommended that any required field research be completed prior to construction.



- project area
- project site
- potential impact area
- 1866
- 1868
- 1877

- 1884-1885
- 1886-1888
- 1891-1892
- 1929
- vacant

* lot with archaeological potential



Note: base map is current tax map

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**WEEKSVILLE 1A APPENDIX A. Occupants of Selected Lots on Blocks
1356 and 1357, 1865-1897¹**

Year	Occupant/Occupation²	Address/Modern Lot Nos.	Remarks
1865	Day, John P/white washer	home Buffalo near Wyckoff	"Col" in directory. No numbered address; possibly on site; see also 1870
1866	*Kammann, Frederick/ grocer	home Hunterfly near Buffalo [155 Buffalo/Lots 1, 2]	No numbered address [later 155 Buffalo]; owns modern Lots 1, 2 (1864,1876) 3, 6 (1871) which encompasses all of the APE on block 1357; see also 1867, 1871, 1872
1867	Kammann, Frederick/grocer	Wyckoff corner Buffalo [155-159 Buffalo/Lots 1, 2]	No numbered address; see also 1866, 1871, 1872
1868	*Dessrault, Gilbert/ burnisher	Buffalo near Wyckoff [153-151 Buffalo/Lot 3]	No numbered address; see also 1869, 1870
1869,1870	Dessrault, Gilbert/ liquors	Buffalo near Wyckoff [153-151 Buffalo/Lot 3]	Not listed after 1870; see also 1868
1870	John P. Day/ laborer	St Marks near Buffalo	"Col" in Directory. No numbered address; moves to 217 Marion in 1872; see also 1865
1871, 1872	Kammann, Frederick/ liquors	Buffalo corner St Marks [155-159 Buffalo/Lots 1, 2]	No numbered address; home 1242 St Marks 1873; see also 1866, 1867
1871, 1872, 1873	Smith, George/porter	1309 St Marks/lot location not determined, no such address on maps	"Black" in Directory and on 1870 and 1875 census
1874	Jackson, William	Buffalo corner St Marks	No numbered address or occupation; possibly at 155 Buffalo; see also 1875, 1878
1875	Jackson, William/ laborer	155 Buffalo/Lots 1, 2	"Col'd" in directory; 357 Wyckoff in 1876; see also 1874, 1878
1877	Kohler, Charles/ wheelwright	157 Buffalo/Lots 1, 2; home 1250 St Marks	"Blacksmith" in some directories; see also 1878-1882, 1885-1889, 1891, 1894, 1895
1878	Jackson, William/inspector	155 Buffalo/Lots 1, 2	See also 1874, 1875
1878	Kohler, Charles	Buffalo corner Wyckoff, home 314 Wyckoff	See also 1877, 1879-1882, 1885-1889, 1891, 1894, 1895
1879, 1880, 1881, 1882	Kohler, Charles/ blacksmith	Buffalo corner St Marks, home St Marks corner Buffalo [possibly 155-159 Buffalo/Lots 1, 2]	See also 1877, 1878, 1885-1889, 1891, 1894, 1895

**WEEKSVILLE 1A APPENDIX A. Occupants of Selected Lots on Blocks
1356 and 1357, 1865-1897¹ (continued)**

Year	Occupant/Occupation²	Address/Modern Lot Nos.	Remarks
1879	Hutton, Thomas J./laborer	St Marks near Buffalo	1236 St Marks in 1880
1885, 1886, 1894, 1895	Kohler, Charles/ wheelwright	Buffalo corner St Marks [159- 155 St Marks/Lots 1, 2] home 1244 St Marks	See also 1877-1882, 1887-89, 1891
1885, 1886	*Burkhardt, Casper	home 146 Buffalo/ Lot 45	Owens Lot 45 (1884); no occupa- tion, peddler in some directories; see also 1887, 1889; listed at 1217 in 1887, by 1889 at 146 Buffalo, by 1889 at 155 Buffalo
1886	Bentz, John/peddler	home 155 Buffalo/Lot 1, 2	--
1887, 1890, 1891	*Bosch, Frederick/grocer	158 Buffalo/ Lot 50	Peter Bosch owns new Lots 46-50 (1886); see also 1892-1896
1887	Burkhardt, Casper/peddler	1217 St Marks (?)	See also 1885, 1886, 1889
1887	Kohler, Charles	St Marks corner Buffalo [155- 159 Buffalo/Lots 1, 2]	Blacksmith and wheelwright in other directories; see 1877- 1882, 1885, 1886, 1888, 1889, 1891, 1894, 1895
1888, 1889	Bosch, Frederick/ grocer	156 Buffalo/Lot 49; home 1287 St Marks	Home 1248 St Marks in 1889; see also 1887, 1890-1896
1888	Burkhardt, Casper Jr.	151 Buffalo/Lot 3; home 146 Buffalo/Lot 45	--
1888, 1889	Burkhardt, Jacob/- carpenter	home 146 Buffalo/Lot 45	Listed as farmer 1889
1888, 1889	Kohler, Charles	1241 St Marks (?)	See also 1877-1882, 1885-1887, 1891, 1894, 1895
1889	Burkhardt, Casper/ peddler	155 Buffalo/Lot 1, 2	179 Buffalo in 1890; see also 1885-1887
1889	Kiefer, John/laborer	1315 St Marks/Lot 50	Same as 158 Buffalo
1891	Kohler, Charles/ blacksmith	Buffalo at St Marks [155-159 St Marks/Lot 1, 2]	See also 1877-1882, 1885-1889, 1894, 1895
1891, 1893	*McCoy, James	1301 St Marks/Lot 54	Owens new Lot 54 (1885); occupation unknown
1891	Woltmann, Christopher/ salesman	home 154 Buffalo/Lot 47, 48	--
1892	Bosch, Frederick/ grocer	156 Buffalo/Lot 49	Home not listed; see also 1887, 1890, 1891, 1893-96

**WEEKSVILLE 1A APPENDIX A Occupants of Selected Lots on Blocks
1356 and 1357, 1865-1897¹ (continued)**

Year	Occupant/Occupation²	Address/Modern Lot Nos.	Remarks
1892	Bosch, Gustav/clerk	156 Buffalo/Lot 49	Only listing; relationship to Frederick Bosch unknown
1892, 1893, 1894, 1895	McQueen, William/carpenter	home 156 Buffalo/Lot 49	Works at 475 Monroe; h 132 Monroe 1896
1893, 1894, 1895, 1896	Bosch, Frederick/grocer	158 Buffalo/Lot 50; home 154 Buffalo/Lot 47, 48	1st listing at this home address; Gustav not listed; see also 1887, 1890, 1891, 1892
1894, 1895	*Burkhardt, Dorothy, widow of Casper	home 146 Buffalo/Lot 45	Although directories indicate changes of address; Burkhardt's widow is at 146 Buffalo where he is documented in 1885 if not before
1897	Grassman, William - carpenter	156 Buffalo/Lot 49	--
1897	Inteman, George/police	154 Buffalo/Lot 49	1900 census at same address
1897	Isaacson, Robert/stair builder	home 155 Buffalo/Lot 1, 2	1900 census at same address
1897	Legenhausen, Albert	home 156 Buffalo/Lot 49	1900 census at same address; florist
1895, 1896, 1897	*Pearson, Charles	home 144 Buffalo/Lot 44	1900 census at same address; machinist

¹ Data are from *Brooklyn Directories* and State and Federal censuses

² Multiple listings indicate address or occupation changes

Bold type = first listing

* = property owner

Abbreviations:

"Col," "col'd" = black; p/o = part of

WEEKSVILLE 1A APPENDIX B. Sewer Connections¹
Block 1356 West Side of Buffalo Avenue, North of St Marks Avenue

*Sewer Connection No.	Connection Date	**Property Owner at Time of Connection	Modern Lot Number and Address (Location in Connection Book)	Old Lot Nos.	Remarks (Connector Location in Connection Book)
89601.11	3/5/1891	George VanDorn	Lot 44/ 144 Buffalo (W side of Buffalo, 112 ft S of Bergen)	p/o 22; 88	(Connector 167 ft S of MH on W side of Bergen)
91654.11	10/4/1892	Mrs. Burkhardt [Dorothy, widow of Casper] (see Appendix A)	Lot 45/ 146 Buffalo (W side of Buffalo, 100 ft N of St Marks)	34	(Connector 19 ft S of 1 MH, S of Bergen)
--	--	Peter Bosch (1890-1894 TA)	Lot 46/ 148 Buffalo	36;103	No documented connection (no documented development)
92128.11	11/17/1892	Fred[erick] Bosch	Lot 47,48/ 150-154 Buffalo (W side of Buffalo, 60 ft N of St Marks)	37, 38; 103, 104	(Connector 75 ft S of 1 MH, S of Bergen)
84671.10	1888-1890	Peter F. Bosch (1886-1890 TA)	Lot 49/ 156 Buffalo	38; 105	*1888-1890
84616.10	1888-1890	Peter F. Bosch (1886-1890 TA)	Lot 50/ 158 Buffalo [address includes 1311 and 1315 St Marks]	39; 106	*1888-1890

Block 1356 North Side of St Marks Avenue, West of Buffalo Avenue

*Sewer Connection No.	Connection Date	**Property Owner at Time of Connection	Modern Lot Number and Address (Location in Connection Book)	Old Lot Nos.	Remarks (Connector Location in Connection Book)
5521.14	8/5/1900	John Bosch	Lot 51/ 1307 St Marks (N side of St Marks, 70 ft W of Buffalo)	107	(Connector 4 ft E of 7 MH, E of Rochester)
--	--	Joseph Scholl (1890 - 1894 TA)	Lots 53,54/ 1301, 1303 St Marks	40, 41 123	No documented connection (Lot 53, no documented development)

Block 1357 East Side of Buffalo Avenue, North of St Marks Avenue

*Sewer Connection No.	Connection Date	**Property Owner at Time of Connection	Modern Lot Number and Address (Location in Connection Book)	Old Lot Nos.	Remarks (Connector Location in Connection Book)
97805.12	6/3/1895	F[rederick] Wolke	Lot 1, 2/ 155-159 Buffalo (E side of Buffalo, 26.6 ft N of St Marks)	76	Formerly Frederick Kammann's lot, w/ new apartment structures 1893-1898 (Connector 115 ft S of 1 MH, S of Bergen)
97804.12			(E side of Buffalo, NE corner of St Marks)	77	(Connector 45 ft E of 1 MH, E of Buffalo);

WEEKSVILLE 1A APPENDIX B. Sewer Connections (continued)**Block 1357 East Side of Buffalo Avenue North of St Marks Avenue (continued).**

*Sewer Conne- tion No.	Conne- tion Date	**Property Owner at Time of Connection	Modern Lot Number and Address (Location in Connection Book)	Old Lot Nos.	Remarks (Connector Location in Connection Book)
85295.10	1888- 1890	Charles Alt (1886- 1890 TA)	Lot 3/ 151-153 Buffalo	4	*1888-1890; apparently the connection for the house on the lot from c. 1868 (Gilbert Dessrault's house)
40225.20	10/3/ 1924	Mr. Henrich	Rear of Lot 3/ 151-153 (E side of Buffalo, 52 ft N of St Marks)	4	Rear building through established connection in front building
5359.14	8/13 1900	Frederick Wolke	Rear of Lots 1, 2/ 155-159 Buffalo, facing St Marks; 15 ft W of E property line [various addresses on maps] (N side of St Marks, 80 ft E of Buffalo)	1, 2	(Connector 88 ft E of MH on building line of Buffalo)

¹ Sewer Connection Records, 1888-1924

*Each sewer connection book covers two years; the last two digits of the connection number identifies the relevant book; streets are listed alphabetically; Book 10, (1888 to 1890) is missing pages with streets beginning with A through p/o D making it impossible to identify exact connection dates on Buffalo Avenue between 1888-1890

**Information is from sewer connection records except as noted

MH = Manhole; p/o = part of; TA = Tax Assessment