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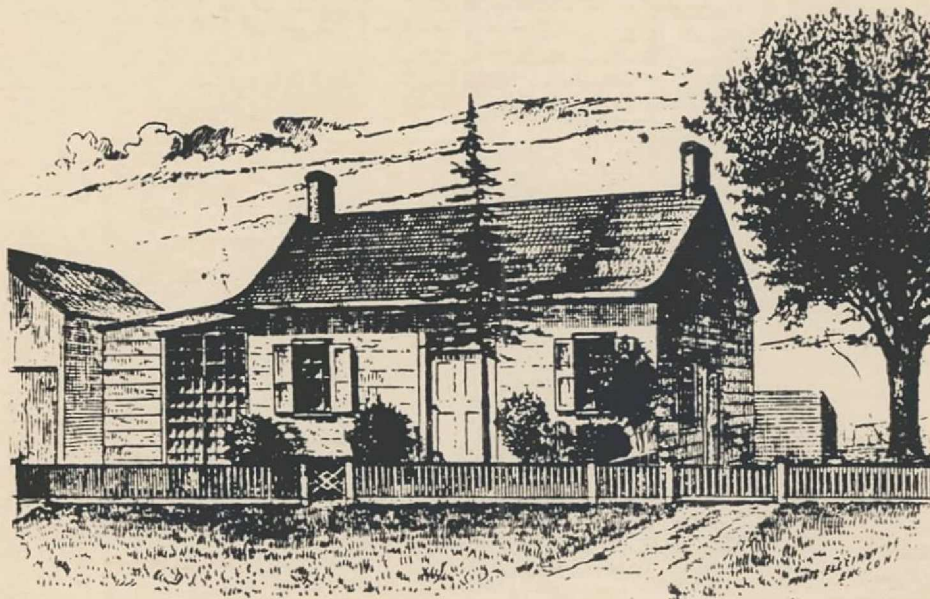
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THE
CHRISTIAN DURYEA HOUSE
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK:
A HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATION



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TECHNICAL PRESERVATION SERVICES CENTER



THE CHRISTIAN DURYEY HOUSE, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK:
A HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Phase 1a Report

prepared by

Technical Preservation Services Center
New York Landmarks Conservancy

June 1986

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INTRODUCTION

THE CHRISTIAN DURYEA HOUSE, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK: A HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION presents the conclusions of historical research conducted for the purpose of directing and subsequently interpreting the results of an archaeological field investigation conducted by students of Brooklyn College under the direction of Professors H. Arthur Bankoff and Frederick A. Winter from 19 June to 14 July 1986. The report follows the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Archaeological Documentation.

We are grateful to many institutions and individuals who helped us in preparing this report, especially Mr. Richard McCool; Miss Anna E. Duryea; Dr. Sherene Baugher of the Landmarks Preservation Commission of the City of New York; Ms. Marilyn Gelber of the Office of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn; and librarians and archivists at the New York Historical Society; Brooklyn Historical Society; James A. Kelly Institute for Local Historical Studies, St. Francis College, Brooklyn; Long Island Collection, Queensborough Public Library; Armbruster Collection and Map Division, New York Public Library; Local History Division, Brooklyn Public Library; and Avery Library, Columbia University. Additional thanks are due to Dr. Winter of Brooklyn College for reviewing a preliminary draft of this report.

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I. HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

OVERVIEW

The Christian Duryea Research Project(CDRP), is an archaeological investigation of the land beneath and surrounding an historic Dutch farmhouse, in order to document its early context and to obtain information relating to the development of the farm and the former occupants of the house. The eighteenth century Christian Duryea house, located in the East New York section of Brooklyn, is the last remaining visible feature of a 100 acre farm complex that operated from the mid-eighteenth century through 1886. The house is a fine surviving example of a once common vernacular building type. Because of the depressed nature of the area today, and the constant threat of vandalism, there is an urgent need to take action to preserve the historic house. The house is eligible for designation as a local and national landmark, but the process has been postponed pending final plans. This study was planned primarily to fully document the house within its primary context before the site is disturbed and to assist in correctly interpreting the house in the future.

The house, one of the few remaining farmhouses in New York City, retains much of the original eighteenth and early nineteenth century detailing and architectural components. Its principal features are well preserved. Based on surviving

records, it appears that the one and one-half story wood frame house was built in at least three stages: the earliest dating to ca. 1750; the second to ca. 1800; and a final stage of major construction dated to the middle of the nineteenth century. Records also mention that the original house (ca. 1750) was moved, and it is one of the goals of this project to more accurately date the different sections of this house and to determine if and when the Duryea residence was relocated to the present site.

The Duryea farm has significance beyond that of the singularity of the house. The Duryea family played a prominent role in the formation of the town of New Lots, and Christian Duryea (1751-1830), the first member of the family to settle in New Lots, was instrumental in the establishment of the Dutch Reformed Church in New Lots, having served as one of its first Elders. By 1869, the Duryea farm covered nearly 100 acres, divided into three sections for various family members: Michael S. Duryea (1798-1876), Christian's son, had the 30 acre plot called the "Homestead" farm, on which the house was located. In 1886, Nicholas Duryea, Michael S. Duryea's son, sold the farm to a developer, who divided the farm into building lots, leaving the original house standing on a 100' square lot on Jerome Avenue.

The project will follow the State of New York's guidelines for archaeological investigations. This report is the product of the first stage of the project, Phase 1A, the compilation of the

historical background material which will guide the archaeologist's efforts. It provides information about the history of the site and its inhabitants, and indicates those areas within the CDRP site which possess high archaeological potential. Phase 1B and Phase 2 are scheduled for the Summer of 1986, and will be undertaken by a team of archaeology faculty and students from Brooklyn College. The actual excavation is being planned by the NYLC and Drs. Fred Winter and Arthur Bankoff, the professors handling the project for Brooklyn College, and will be undertaken by students, who will be participating in the project as a Summer Field School class. After the excavation is completed, the students will catalogue the data, interpret it, and then present the results in an illustrated report.

This project represents an opportunity to learn about the lives of the early farming families of New York. This particular site is extremely important for it represents a "time capsule" of late "Dutch-Colonial" farming information. The house has been on its present foundation for at least a century, and possibly since the mid-eighteenth century. The records are unclear as to when the house was moved to the present site: one source claims that the house was moved prior to 1800,¹ while another maintains that the move occurred when Jerome Street was opened in the late 1800's.² This is one of the questions that hopefully will be answered during the project.

The CDRP site includes the land on which the original house stands, as well as adjacent vacant property to the west. At least two large outbuildings are believed to have stood on this adjacent site, one objective is to document their existence and functions. In addition to documenting the actual layout of the Duryea farm complex and its evolution, the project will shed light on the daily lives of three generations of an early New York agricultural family, who, like most other historical working people, left behind their legacy in artifacts rather than the written word.

In summary, the specific goals of the project are:

1. To discover stratigraphic and artifactual evidence of deposits associated with the construction and use of the existing house.
2. To discover architectural evidence of other structures-wells, privies, out-buildings, fence-lines, paths, gardens, etc.
3. To discover stratigraphic and artifactual evidence of the property user's lifestyle over time, including dietary habits, crops, wealth, etc.

HISTORY OF PROJECT AREA

Native American Indians were the original settlers of this area, and were of Algonquin language stock(see Figure 1). This large group was scattered over most of the northeastern United States, from New England to Delaware. On the Island of Manhattan and on Long Island, the Algonquins were divided into smaller tribes that inhabited different sections. The most important of the Long Island Indians were the Canarsee, of a subdivision known as the Delawares, who inhabited Brooklyn, the shores of Jamaica Bay, Maspeth and Hempstead. This tribe sold Brooklyn in a series of land transactions involving 22 separate deeds between 1636 and 1684 to the Dutch West Indies Company. The Duryea house's land would have been included either in the deed of 20 April 1670 or in the deed of 13 March 1681 (the maps are ambiguous). The Canarsees were the earliest known occupants of Kings County, the land on which many Dutch settled.²⁵ By 1800, however, few of the Indians of Manhattan and Long Island were left. Many died of diseases brought by the Europeans, while others were pushed westward to unsettled areas.

In 1609, Henry Hudson, the commander of a Dutch ship hired by the Dutch East India Company to find a route around Siberia to the Orient, made the first recorded voyage by a European up the Hudson River, stopping at various points and ending near Albany,

New York. News of his journey spread in Amsterdam, but the East India Company, doing extremely well in the trade of pepper, cinnamon, cloves and other spices, as well as silk, did not immediately follow up on Hudson's discovery. Amsterdam, at that time, was a center for trade and investment, and soon a group of wealthy merchants formed the West India Company to take advantage of the possibilities that lay on the new continent. The Company began settling New Netherland in 1624, when the first ships set up posts along the Hudson River. A post was established on Governor's Island, another at Albany, and others along the Delaware River. There were problems supplying this dispersed colony, so in 1625 it was decided to center all the settlers on Manhattan Island, which was purchased in 1626 from the Indians.

By 1639 the Dutch government had taken over the new colony from the West India Company, and the population quickly rose. The earliest of the European colonists appear to have been "Walloon or French-speaking Calvinist refugees from the southern Low Countries."⁴ Other settlers were Flemish and French-Huguenot farmers.⁵ Many of the new inhabitants of New Netherland came in pursuit of profit. Trade with the Indians and trapping had proven vastly profitable, with furs selling for extremely high prices in Europe. Others came, as they did in New England, to escape religious persecution. A final reason for the colonists to leave their homes in Europe was the crowded "land-poor" nature of the area, and the "land-rich" state in New Netherland. Over

farming and high population density in Europe, and especially in the Netherlands, where land was always at a premium, made the vast open lands on the new continent very attractive.

In addition to the establishment of New Amsterdam on the Island of Manhattan, five Dutch towns were established on Long Island, in Kings County. They were New Amersfoort or Flatlands, Breuckelen, Midwout or Flatbush, New Utrecht, and Bushwick or Woodtown (see Figure 2). These towns received patents from the Governor of the colony prior to its surrender into British hands in 1664. Land on Long Island attracted the Dutch farmers who had been farming around Fort Amsterdam.

Socially, the Dutch towns of Kings County were organized very similarly to European models with which the new settlers would have been very familiar. Usually, each farm had a house located on one of the main roads, with the farmlands running to the rear of the house. There was meadowland available for the grazing of the animals, with each landowner responsible for maintaining a section of the fence proportionate with his amount of land. There was also a communal pound, where any animals that strayed or escaped were kept until the owner claimed the animal and paid a fine.⁴

The Duryeas in America

It was to this recently settled area that Joost Durie (spelled variously Durje, Durrie, Duryea, Duryee), his wife

Magdalena LeFevre, and his mother immigrated in 1675. Joost, the great-grandfather of Christian Duryea (1751-1830) who eventually settled in the New Lots section of Flatbush, was the founder of the section of the family which settled on Long Island, and was born in 1635/50 in Neustadt, Germany. The Duryeas, French Huguenots originally from the Province of Burgundy in the north of France, were forced to move after continued religious persecution. The Duryea family arrived in western Long Island which was, with the exception of Gravesend, a homogeneous rural Dutch enclave. The culture that was established in the colony of New Netherland was influenced by settlers from many parts of the Low Countries, as well as from France, Scandinavia, and Germany. These people contributed elements of their own cultures, but according to Alice P. Kenney, "the surviving unifying elements included the use of the Dutch dialect, the Dutch Reformed Church, and similar patterns of behavior."⁷

Upon arrival, Joost purchased land in New Utrecht which he farmed until 1681, when he moved to the lands between Newtown and Bushwick. Joost Duryea had many children, among them was Jacob, baptised in 1686 (for Family Tree see Appendix A). Jacob lived in Bushwick on a 100 acre farm, married Catrina Polhemus, and raised eight children before his death in 1758. His son Cornelius was also a farmer in Bushwick, and became the father of Christian Duryea in 1751. No records have been found on Long Island mentioning Christian Duryea until 1787, when he appeared

in New Lots, the newest section of Flatbush to be settled.

In 1660, what was probably another branch of the Duryea family, the Du Jou's (variously spelled), came to America and settled in New Paltz, New York. No source consulted has discussed the relationship between these two branches, but the similarity in name, date, and place of origin seem to indicate a connection between the families. Christiaen Du Jou was the first of this branch to arrive, and left many children to carry on his name. His will of 1687/8 mentions five children, among them was Petter, who had a son named Christian.²⁹ This "Christian Du Jou" has caused problems in researching the Duryea family history, for he was not a direct descendent of Joost, who was the great-grandfather of the Christian Duryea who settled in the New Lots of Flatbush. Some secondary genealogical sources seem to have mixed the two families together, at least in the case of Petter (Bergen). The Du Jou's in New Paltz, therefore, appear to have been a separate family who developed along a different track from the Duryeas who settled in Brooklyn.

In 1677, the inhabitants of Flatbush had obtained a patent for New Lots (an area to the east of Flatbush) from Sir Edmund Andros, the second English Governor. This part of Flatbush was located between Fresh or First Kill to the east, Spring Creek to the west, the Road to Jamaica to the north, and Jamaica Bay to the south (see Figure 3). The Lots granted were numbered one through forty-seven and lay between the Road to Jamaica and New

Lots Road. When a person purchased a Lot, he was granted a certain number of meadow lots for grazing, and access to common woodlands for timber. These meadow and woodlands lay to the south of New Lots Road.

Christian Duryea

The earliest record of Christian Duryea's presence on Long Island is on a New Lots property map, where he is listed as the co-owner of Lot 23 in 1787 (see Figure 3). Despite extensive research which included a thorough combing of local archives in southern Long Island, Christian Duryea's whereabouts prior to 1787 is unclear. There is no record of his birth on any of the local church⁷ or government documents,¹⁰ nor are there records of his marriage to Hannah Strycker.¹¹ He is not mentioned in court proceedings¹² or as a witness in any religious or other type of proceeding.¹³ This lack of evidence suggests the possibility that Christian probably was not on southern Long Island during that time.

The most likely theory for Christian Duryea's absence from contemporary local record until 1787 stems from the Dutch system of the passing down of wealth and property through inheritance.¹⁴ By dividing property equally among children, smaller farms were created, encouraging migration out of the family nucleus. Christian's father, Cornelius, had at least seven siblings, and it is likely that he, with friends and other relatives left

Bushwick to find more land to farm. The lack of records concerning Cornelius Duryea further supports this theory that he and his son Christian were absent from southern Long Island during this period.

It is most likely that the Duryeas relocated to northern New Jersey, for records show that there were Duryeas in that area since at least 1718.¹⁵ Also, Adrian C. Leiby states that the Duryeas as well as related families settled in northern New Jersey.¹⁶ The question arises, when did they relocate? Since no birth records for Christian Duryea have been discovered on Long Island, it seems probable that he was born elsewhere. This would put the date of Cornelius' move prior to 1751, the year of Christian's birth. Further research may discover if and when the Duryeas left Long Island, where they went, and a definite reason for their relocation. It is known that by 1787, Christian Duryea and his wife Hannah were farming the lower half of Lot 23 in the New Lots section of Flatbush.

AQUISITION OF THE PROPERTY

History of Ownership 1677 to 1787

The earliest record of the Duryea family in New Lots is found on a map (undated map in Kings County Clerks Office, Brooklyn, NY) which states that Christian Duryea and John Bogart were on Lot 23 by 1787. Christian Duryea, however, was not the first owner of the property. This map, as well as others, show a progression of owners (or at least occupants on the land), and it is very important to know who these former owners (or occupants) of the property were, for it is very possible that one of them may have built the Dutch farmhouse now called the Duryea House.

The earliest owner of Lot 23 was Cornelius Boomgaert, who was one of the original grantees of the New Lots in 1677. The progression of the property through different owners is difficult to document, for the source material is scarce. Most information has been taken from maps which list the owners (occupants) who have been on the property. The accuracy of these maps is hard to value, but all of them state the same progression on Lot 23. The early years are very poorly documented, and it is not until after Christian Duryea and John Bogart took title in 1787 that a clear chain of ownership becomes evident.

One unnamed, undated map in the King's County Clerk's Office (copied in Figure 3) shows that in the middle of the 1700's, an Abraham Bloom either owned or rented the property. Research has failed to disclose the nature of his relationship to the property. It is

definite that he was in the New Lots area in 1756, because he is mentioned in the Town Records of Flatbush. There is no mention of his having a family, constructing a house, or farming the property, but the possibility cannot be conclusively discounted because of the lack of records.

The next owner (occupant) was a Joseph Furman, who received the property in 1768 (copied in Figure 3).

In the 1770's Furman was followed by Roeloff Lott who was in New Lots with his wife Elizabeth Stryker, whom he married in 1771. Lott held the position of Overseer of Highways in 1776, and was Commissioner of Highways in 1777.¹⁷ He died ca.1780. In 1787 an unrecorded deed between the executors of Roeloff Lott and Christian Duryea and J. Boegert gave them the lower half of Lot 23. In 1792, John Bogart died, with Christian Duryea receiving the property in 1793 from another unrecorded deed.

Unrecorded deeds pose problems in research, for they give no information as to the nature of the property transfer. But genealogical research into the families associated with the property and with the Duryea family has provided clues toward a better understanding of how and why the Duryeas came to reside in New Lots on Lot 23.

Christian Duryea's wife, Hannah Stryker (1763-1841) was the sister of Elizabeth Stryker, who was married to Roeloff Lott (see Appendix B). When Roeloff died, it is possible that Elizabeth

was left with the house and land, and when she died in 1785, part of the estate was left, in turn, to her sister. This is especially likely if the marriage produced no children, and preliminary research has not revealed any. Another part of the estate might have been left to J. Boegert, and it is possible that he was also related to the Lott family. In addition, J. Boegert was probably a direct descendent of the original owner of the property, Cornelius Boomgaert (see Appendix A) whose descendents changed their names to Bogart.¹⁸ In both cases, Duryea and Bogart, it appears that the land was passed on through familial connections. Christian, it appears, received his New Lots property through his wife's connections to the former owners, the Lotts (see Appendices A and B).

DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSE

Date of Construction

No documentation has been discovered to clarify the original builder and occupants of the house. From an examination of the internal fabric of The Christian Duryea House,¹ it is certain that the house was built in at least three stages. The oldest section of the house, the eastern half, was probably constructed before 1775. There are three main theories as to the origin of the house. The first is that the house was constructed in 1740 (Armbruster, Dilliard). This seems possible, although no records document anyone definitely living on the property at that date. If the house were to have been built that early, then the builder is at present unknown. The second theory, more likely, is that the house was built by either the Bloom or the Lott families. These two families were definitely in the area and, at different times, in possession of the property. Abraham Bloom owned the lower half of Lot 23 ca. 1750, while the Lotts owned the property from ca. 1770 to ca. 1786. The third theory, as likely as the second, is that Christian Duryea built the house when he and his wife moved to New Lots ca. 1787. They are the earliest known occupants and owners, and thus the focus of this research.

Siting

Many questions also surround the statements that the Duryea house was moved. Both Eugene L. Armbruster(1912) and Maude E.

Dilliard(1945) claim that the house was originally located along New Lots Road, and then was relocated to its present site at 562 Jerome Street, two blocks north of New Lots Avenue. There is, however, no written documentation to support that opinion, although family sources concur that the house was, at one time, on New Lots Road. Here again there are three main theories as to the possible movement of the Duryea house. First, the house may never have been moved at all. Every known map consulted has located the house off of New Lots Road, distinct from all other houses fronting directly on the road²⁰(see Figures 4,5,6,7). In addition, the fieldstone foundation appears to be very early, being laid in almost drywall construction.

One factor that may have been responsible for the location of the house off of New Lots Road originally (or for its relocation), was the stream that ran from the property over New Lots Road, and emptied into Jamaica Bay. This stream is well documented on maps (see Figures 5-9) and in a historical account(Armbruster) which stated that a stream crossed New Lots Road at Jerome Street and ran onto the Duryea property. A late 19th century painting in the possession of descendants of the Duryea's also shows this stream, with a pond in front of the house (see Figure 10).

A stream on the property would have been a factor in the location and construction of the house. It would probably have made the land soft and marshy near New Lots Road, and increased

the chance of flooding during certain times of the year. These factors may have convinced the builder of the house to build farther north, where the land was drier and firmer.

A second theory holds that the house was originally located on New Lots Road and then was moved to the present site, possibly in response to problems with the stream.

A third theory is that the house was moved twice. Originally situated on New Lots Road, the house may have been first moved north, perhaps to escape the stream's effects. The house may then have been moved out of the path of a newly planned street. By the 1880's the Duryea farm was surrounded by suburban sprawl, and street plans were laid over the farm (see Figures 5-9, and Figure 11). A map from 1886 (Figure 12) shows the street grid laid over the Duryea farm, and shows a wooden structure in the middle of Jerome Street. It is likely that this is the Duryea house, for most other maps show the house in approximately that position in relation to New Lots Road. It is possible that the house was shifted out of the path of the new street, onto its present site. The map supports this, but the antiquity of the foundation in terms of materials and construction techniques seems to contradict this second move.

A final theory is that the house may have been moved around 1800, when it was doubled in size. Archaeology should help clarify this issue, and reveal if and when the house was moved, through the examination of the house's foundation.

Plan and Morphology

The probable plan of the Duryea house in its earliest form can be seen in Figure 13.²¹ The structure had a field stone foundation, a large brick chimney on the eastern wall, wood framed and shingled exterior walls, and was capped by a steeply pitched shingled roof. There was probably one large room on the ground floor, garret space above, and an excavated basement for storage below. Access to the garret was either by a staircase or a ladder.²²

Most of the smaller early Dutch houses were entered through a center door on the southern facade. It is possible that the earliest section of the Duryea house, the eastern half, was entered originally through a central door, possibly what is now the southern window. When the house was enlarged ca. 1800, the entrance door was centered between the addition and the original section. There may have been a small chamber at the rear of the house, as there is today. Many Dutch floorplans show this type of layout (see Figure 14). This size of house would be adequate for Christian Duryea and his wife, but the addition of three children would indicate a need for more space.

In 1793 Cornelius Duryea was born, followed by Michael Stryker Duryea in 1798. Hannah Duryea was also born around that time, although no definite birth date has been established for her. Thus with new children, the house possibly became

inadequate for the family's needs. Instead of building a new house, Christian simply doubled the size of the old one by adding an identical section, the western half, and then reroofing and recladding the whole structure. An examination of the house today indicates that the increase in size occurred around 1800. The framing members in the older half of the house are hand hewn and date from ca. 1740, while those in the newer western half are much smaller and were cut with an up-and-down saw. In addition, it appears that the interior detailing was altered around 1800, so there is a mixture of more recent details with the older Dutch elements.

There are other features that reinforce the theory that the original eastern portion of the house was added to as a result of the growing family's demands. First, there is an excavated basement under the east half of the house, with only a crawlspace under the western half. And, the rafters are numbered in two sequences, of 1 to 6, in both halves of the house. These factors support the two stage construction theory. There is no documentary evidence for the house's enlargements. Thus, theories have to be based on the information gained after examining the house, and correlating that data with the developments in the family itself that would call for changes to the house.

Christian Duryea died in 1830 and left the "Homestead Farm", the land to the north of New Lots Road on which the house sat, to

his son Michael. He gave the land to the south of the road to Cornelius. By the time of Cornelius's death in 1839, when he left his land to his brother Michael, the Duryea landholdings amounted to approximately 100 acres. Michael Stryker Duryea married Lucretia Linington in 1832, and it is likely that they lived in the house with Christian's widow, Hannah, who died in 1841. Michael and Lucretia had three children:

Sarah(1832-1833), Hannah(1841-1852), and Nicholas(1842-1887).

Hannah and Nicholas were born in the two years following the death of Hannah Duryea, and it is probable that Hannah was named for her grandmother. It was probably during this period of family growth(1841-1860) that the house was altered. The two-room westernmost section, flat-roofed and clapboarded rather than shingled, was added (see Figure 15).

It is unknown what this addition was used for. It is possible that it was used as bedrooms, for members of the family, or for hired workers. The Duryea farm at that time was at its height in terms of size. Perhaps as a result of this increase in wealth, the Duryeas were able to hire more help and needed room to house them. It is known from an 1850 census that they had at least two workers (see Figure 16).

From an early etching (see Figure 15) it appears that the addition may have been used as a greenhouse. The multi-paned window on the addition visible in the handbill indicates a use that required much light. A final possibility is that the

addition served some sort of commercial function. The raised parapet and separate entrance with large windows all support this theory. Perhaps farm goods or hand made items were sold here, or the rooms were used as a farm office. No documentation exists about this addition either.

In 1876 Michael Stryker Duryea died, and in 1886, the house and farm were sold to Albert Sibley, a developer. The City of New Lots was under heavy development pressure, with the growing East New York development to the north and west. Slowly the owners sold their farms, with the land subdivided into building lots. The Duryea farm was one of the last to be sold, as can be seen in the 1886 Map of New Lots. With the subdivision of land, many houses found themselves in the path of new streets. Evidence of this can be seen in Sanborn maps of 1886 (see Figure 17). The Duryea house was one of these, and it is unknown whether it was moved out of the planned street or the map was incorrect. Archaeology should answer this question.

In 1908 modern plumbing was installed in the Duryea house, which was then owned by a different family. Between 1918 and 1951, and possibly earlier, the Regan family owned the house, and removed the spring eave in 1920. Miss Regan taught school in the late 1930's and '40's at the school located across from the New Lots Dutch Reformed Church. From 1951 to 1981 Mr. Frederick Eversley, a City Fire Department Equipment Inspector, owned the house. In 1981 Eversley gave the New York Landmarks Conservancy

an option to purchase the house.

Outbuildings on the Property

At one time there were a number of outbuildings on the property and it can be assumed that they were there for a number of years, but there is no conclusive evidence of them before 1876. A painting in possession of descendants of the Duryea family, probably painted between 1870 and 1880, shows the house surrounded by outbuildings and other surface features (see Figure 10). There was a barn as well as a carriage house near the main house. Later maps show that the carriage house (see Figure 18a and 18) was located to the west of the house, and remained there until new buildings were constructed on the site in 1914 (see Figure 19). The barn appears to have been of traditional Dutch design, with a high steeply pitched gable roof (see Figure 10d). In front of the barn is a chicken coop. It is difficult to assess the accuracy of the painting, for it is a romanticized view, and the main features of the farm were possibly compressed to fit into the painting. Thus the buildings are likely to have been there, but their exact positioning on the property cannot be ascertained conclusively from the painting. But the painting is still most important, being the earliest view of the Duryea farm.

By 1928, newly constructed buildings had surrounded the Duryea house. To the west of the house, in 1914, brick apartment houses were built, covering the western half of the project lots

(see Figure 20). These structures have since been demolished, although the date of demolition has not been determined. Two larger apartment buildings were built to the north of the house. These buildings stand vacant today.

Present Plan and Condition

Today, the Christian Duryea house is located in the East New York section of Brooklyn, an area that used to be the town of New Lots until it was absorbed by Brooklyn in 1886. The floorplan at present is very similar to its state when the Duryea family sold the house and farm in 1887. There are 7 rooms on the ground floor, including the addition on the west side (see Figure 22). A central hall runs from the front door to the rear. Two main rooms open off the hall at the front of the house, while two smaller rooms open to the rear of these larger rooms. Three small rooms make up the western addition. The garret has been subdivided into four rooms, two to the west and east, but still remains fairly open, with the stairway ending in a large space open to the rafters.

The house today stands vacant; the last owner, Mr. Eversley, died in 1982 and the last renters moved out in 1984 (see Figure 24). During the years that the house has been vacant, it has been heavily vandalized and damaged. When the house was identified in 1979, Mr. Eversley was living in the attic, and he had rented out the first floor. The house was in good condition,

with most of the original interior details, including hardware, windows, doors, mantels, and moldings intact. Once the New York Landmarks Conservancy received the option to purchase the house, they proceeded to seal the house. But due to the poor nature of East New York, the house was soon broken into and all of the plumbing fixtures were stolen. In the Fall of 1984, the "Magnificent Angels" entered the house and proceeded to use it as a hangout, damaging the doors, windows, and stairs. After another series of break-ins and the constant fear of arson, in the Summer of 1985 the NYLC decided to reseal the house. This lasted through the Spring of 1986, when neighborhood youths again broke into the house and heavily damaged the interior (see Figure 24).

II. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Many questions remain after intensive research. The questions include: When was the house built? Was it moved, and if so, when? When were the additions constructed? What was the lifestyle of the people associated with the house? What was the layout of the property? And, can outbuildings be located and their uses determined? To answer these questions, the New York Landmarks Conservancy decided to conduct an archaeological investigation of the Christian Duryea house and site. There are five areas with high archaeological potential, based on historical research (see Figure 25).

Foundation

The first area that should provide much information is around the foundation of the Duryea house (Area A). Excavation of builders' trenches can yield valuable data about the date of construction, alterations, techniques used, and cultural data from the people involved with the construction. In general, there has been little surface disturbance on the site of the house, at least since it has been on the present site. Investigation of the foundation could answer the questions about the possible movement of the house, its date of construction, and when the two western additions were added. Excavation in Area A might also yield data about the people associated with the house

and farm, because people at that early date allowed debris to accumulate around residences.²³

Excavation could also indicate if openings on the house were altered. If a path is discovered that led up to what is now a window, it can be surmised that the opening was once a door. Also, traces of additions that have been removed might be found through the excavation around the house. If there was a Dutch oven attached to the chimney on the east facade, then there may be remains below the surface.

Basement and Crawlspace

A second area of prime interest is the basement and the crawlspace, Areas B and C, of the house. Investigation in these areas should provide additional data as to the date of construction and alteration to the house, as well as discover material remains that would illuminate the lives of the people associated with the house, although this is less likely since basements tended to be kept clear for functional and storage use.²⁴ There has been some ground disturbance to the excavated eastern basement, a heater was added, but little else appears to have been done to the floor. The crawlspace beneath the western section appears undisturbed, and measures approximately two feet in height. Excavation in this section may prove useful in dating the western addition, "since the construction of the extension would end the area's use as a trash dump, and any materials

excavated here would provide an end-after-which for the expansion of the house."²⁵ Both of these areas may yield artifacts from the Duryea period and before, as well as possibly illustrating former building features and uses.

Well

Area D is the well that stands to the northeast of the house (see Figure 26). It is unknown how early the well is, or when it was last used. Two early 20th century photographs seem to show the well, although it is unclear (see Figures 27 and 28). Excavation and analysis of the artifacts found, as well as an analysis of the well itself should provide this information. It may also yield material culture associated with the Duryeas, Regan's, and Eversley families. This data will be useful in understanding more about the lives of these people. The data may also help in understanding when the house was moved. If the well was operational very early, 18th century for example, then it would be less likely that the house was located down on New Lots Road.

Privy

From an early photograph (see Figure 28) it is known that a privy was located to the rear of the house, approximately at the north property line. Excavation of Area E may yield valuable data about the diet, health, wealth, and other information about

the people associated with the house. It does not appear that there has been any ground disturbance in that area, so there is a high probability of finding the privy.

"Carriage House"

One of the other questions raised during research was the outbuilding to the northwest of the house (Area F). The painting indicates that the building was a carriage house (see Figure 10c). This structure is illustrated on maps from the 1880's until 1914 (see Figures 18,29a,b,c), when the buildings of the western project lots were constructed (see Figure 18). The "carriage house", however, was located to the rear of those lots, and those buildings only covered the western half of the lots. It is likely, then, that remains of the "carriage house" may be found on the rear half of those lots. From excavation, the size of the building may be determined, as well as the type of construction, the plan, and uses associated with different parts of the structure. Artifacts associated with carriages would indicate carriage use, while artifacts from shoeing horses would imply another use. From research, it does not appear that there has been any building on the rear half of these lots.

Summary

Archaeological investigation of these areas should provide valuable information for the interpretation and subsequent

restoration of the Christian Duryea house. Excavation will hopefully yield the data needed to fulfill the goals of the project: 1) To discover deposits associated with the construction and use of the house; 2) To discover evidence of other structures on the project site; And 3) To discover evidence of the property user's lifestyle over time.

NOTES

¹Eugene L. Armbruster, Brooklyn's Eastern District. NY, 1942, p. 38.

²Family tradition, from Mr. Richard McCool, personal communication.

³"Canarsee" can be translated to mean "fenced place," according to R.S. Grumet in Native American Place Names in New York City. For more information on the Indians of Long Island, see The Story of the Long Island Indians, by August Kupka, in the Flushing Historical Society, Flushing, NY 1951 or The 13 Tribes of Long Island, by Paul Bailey, published in 1951 by the Long Island Forum, Amityville, NY.

⁴Alice P. Kenney, Stubborn for Liberty (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1975), p. 20.

⁵Hugh Morrison, Early American Architecture, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1952), p. 124.

⁶Townpeople were elected to the position of "fence-watcher" and "poundsman." There were many other elected positions in the town, including Commissioners of Highways, Constables, Assessors, and others.

⁷Alice P. Kenney, p. 69.

⁸Ulster County New York Probate Records, abstract by Gustave Anjou, volume 1, New York, 1906.

⁹Josephine C. Frost, Baptismal Record of the Reformed Dutch Church at Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, 1741-1846. Brooklyn, NY 1913.

New York Marriage Bonds, 1753-1783, Compiled by Kenneth Scott. New York: The St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York, 1972.

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Oyster Bay Town Records, 1750-1795, Volume 6 and 7, New York: Jobias A. Wright, Inc., 1931.

Records of the New Lotts Reformed Church, Volume 1. Long Island Collection, Queensborough Public Library, Jamaica, NY 1938.

¹⁰Calendar of New York Colonial Manuscripts, Endorsed Land Papers--1643-1803. Albany, NY: Weech, Parsons and Co., 1864.

Flatbush Town Records. Located at the James A. Kelley

Institute for Local Historical Studies, St. Francis College,
Brooklyn, NY.

Carol M. Meyers, Early New York State Census Records
1663-1770. 1965.

William Nelson, ed. Documents Relating to the Colonial
History of the State of New Jersey. Volume 22. Pateson, NJ,
1900.

Oyster Bay Town Records, 1750-1795. Volume 6 and 7. New
York: Jobias A. Wright, Inc., 1931.

Jane Riker, Jr., The Annals of Queens County, New York, New
York: D. Fanshaw Co., 1852.

¹¹see 9 and 10

¹²Flatbush Town Records.

¹³see 9 and 10

¹⁴The Dutch system differed greatly from the English system of primogeniture, which allotted wealth in goods and property to the eldest son upon the death of the father. In this way the ancestral property was kept whole, and usually was not subdivided. In the Dutch system, however, goods and property were divided equally among the children. This meant that if the father left a 100 acre farm to eight children, each would receive less than 15 acres. In many cases, as in this example, the amount of land handed down would be too small to farm profitably. To circumvent this, the Dutch would typically buy out their brothers and sisters to get a larger parcel of land to farm. As early as the 1690's, many southern Long Islanders under the Dutch system left the homestead area to stake out new farms, primarily in northern New Jersey or southern New York (see Dutch Rural New York, thesis in Queensborough Public Library). According to McLaughlin, as early as the 1690's "Dutch families began to send their children off to new settlements in New Jersey and Pennsylvania." (from McLaughlin, William John. Dutch Rural New York. Columbia University, NY, 1981, page 101.) Continuing: children who left their parent homes for farms in distant places did not go off as frontier pioneers, but in sizeable groups of neighbors and kin (p.270). "As children departed, the lineages of families spread through Kings Counties and out to New Jersey in parallel line to establish new communities alongside their cousins, townsmen, and countrymen (Ibid)."

As McLaughlin stated, many second and third generation Dutch, due primarily to a shortage of land caused by the Dutch inheritance system, left their ancestral homes and moved to new or more recently settled areas outside of the original settlements. These areas, along the Hudson Valley in New York, outside of the five

original Dutch towns on Long Island, and in northern New Jersey, provided large tracts of open land to farm (map of colonial sites). If the Duryeas had relocated to one of these areas, some evidence of them or their activities should exist. But, the study of New York State Records for the counties located along the Hudson River has failed to reveal any record to the descendants of Joost Duryea. Records do indicate that some members of the Duryea family had moved to Oyster Bay, Long Island, and were baptizing children in the Reformed Dutch Church at least by 1741 if not earlier (from Baptismal Record of the Reformed Dutch Church at Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, 1741-1846. by Josephine C. Frost. Brooklyn, New York, 1913.). Yet there is no record of either a Christian or a Cornelius Duryea.

¹⁵Most evidence points toward northern New Jersey as the area most likely to be the site of the Duryea relocation. Hackensack Church Marriage Records mention a Jan Dory marrying in 1718, while the Schraalenburgh Reformed Dutch Church records list a Margrietje Durje marrying in 1747 (see included genealogical records). (both of these from Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey. Volume 22, by William Nelson, Patterson New Jersey, 1900). Many other Duryeas are listed on these church records, indicating that there was a large representation of the family in the Hackensack and Schraalenburgh areas (see Figure 30).

¹⁶According to Leiby in The Early Dutch and Swedish Settlers of New Jersey, (Adrian C. Leiby, Princeton, NJ: D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc. 1964) the Duryeas as well as related families, the Bogerts and Strykers (refer to genealogies here), settled in Bergen and along the Raritan River. It is most probable that Christian and his father Cornelius, as well as friends and other relatives, relocated to one of these areas. A key fact that reinforces Leiby's point is that when Christian Duryea returned to New Lots ca. 1787, he is listed on property maps and censuses with John Bogart. Bogart, probably a relative, was a descendent of the original owner of Lot 23, Cornelius Boomgaert, and it is known that the Boomgaerts had moved from Flatbush to the Hackensack Valley earlier, around 1685. The Boomgaert family movement pattern was probably very similar to that of the Duryeas and other Dutch families. Considering the possibility that the two families were related and the fact that descendants of both families returned to share the same farm lot, further research should show that the Duryeas and the Bogarts lived near to each other in northern New Jersey, and Christian and John returned together, with their wives, to the New Lots of Flatbush.

¹⁷Bogart Family Notes. New York Historical Society.

¹⁸The dating of this section is based mainly on the massive hand

hewn beams framing this part of the house. Some sources have dated the house to ca. 1740(Dilliard, Armbruster) but there is no primary data to support this theory.

²⁰See list of maps in bibliography.

²¹The reconstruction of historic floorplans is based on research on typical Dutch house development, as well as on information gained through the examination of the fabric of the existing house and its plans.

²²From examining the house, it is clear that the present staircase was an alteration. The area where the original entry to the garret was is visible in the attic.

²³Dr. Fred Winter, personal communication.

²⁴Ibid.

²⁵Ibid.

FIGURES

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1 1656 Map of New Netherlands. New York Public Library, Map Division.

FIGURE 2 1675 Map of Long Island. John Carter Brown Library, New York Public Library, Map Division.

FIGURE 3 Undated Map of New Lots. Original at Kings County Clerks Office. Copy in Alter Landesman's A History of New Lots, Brooklyn to 1887.

FIGURE 4 1838 Map of East New York. New York Historical Society.

FIGURE 5 1852 Dripps Map of Long Island. New York Public Library, Map Division.

FIGURE 6 1868 Dripps Map of Kings County. New York Public Library, Map Division.

FIGURE 7 1873 Beers Atlas of Long Island. New York Public Library, Map Division.

FIGURE 8 1859 Walling Map of Long Island. New York Public Library, Map Division.

FIGURE 9 1872 Dripps Map of Brooklyn. New York Public Library, Map Division.

FIGURE 10 Photograph of painting of Christian Duryea house in possession of descendents of the family.

- 10a View of entire painting
- 10b Closeup of Duryea house
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- 10d Barn
- 10e Carriage house
- 10f Hannah Matilda Duryea (according to family)
- 10g Unknown figures on bridge
- 10h Worker with horse

FIGURE 11 1886 Map of Kings and Queens Counties. New York Public Library, Map Division.

FIGURE 12 1886 Robinson Map of Kings County. New York Public Library, Map Division.

FIGURE 13 Probable plan of original (eastern) section of Christian Duryea house. Ca. 1750-1787.

- FIGURE 14 Selection of Dutch colonial floorplans.
Verplanck house, Flatlands, NY. From Isham, p. 7.
Jean Hasbrouck house, New Paltz, NY. From Architectural Record,
vol. 59, March, 1926, p. 231.
De Baure house, Passaic, NJ. From Waterman, p. 202.
- FIGURE 15 Lithographed handbill from sale of Christian Duryea house and farm. In possession of family.
- FIGURE 16 1850 Census record of Duryea family.
- FIGURE 17 Duryea house, view from southwest, ca. 1885. Armbruster collection, New York Public Library.
- FIGURE 18a 1887 Sanborn Map of Brooklyn. Volume 8. New York Public Library Map Division, Annex.
18b 1908 Sanborn Map of Brooklyn. New York Public Library Map Division, Annex.
- FIGURE 19 1928 Sanborn Map of Brooklyn, Volume 8. New York Public Library Map Division, Annex.
- FIGURE 20 Photo of Christian Duryea house with apartments in rear.
- FIGURE 22 Contemporary plans of the Christian Duryea house. Measured and drawn by Jan Hird Pokorny and Associates, Architects, for the New York Landmarks Conservancy, 1983.
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 - 22b Basement plan
 - 22c First floor plan
 - 22d Second floor plan
 - 22e East elevation
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 - 22g South elevation
 - 22h North elevation
- FIGURE 23 Ca. 1922 view of house. From southeast. Armbruster Collection, New York Public Library.
- FIGURE 24 Current photos of house. A. Tabachnick, photo.
- 24a South and east facades
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 - 24c West facade from Barbey St.
 - 24d Closeup of west facade damage
- FIGURE 25 Christian Duryea Research Project site plan.
- FIGURE 26 Photo of well on site, A. Tabachnick, photo.

FIGURE 27 1920's view of house. East and north facades.
Armbruster Collection, New York Public Library.

FIGURE 28 Ca. 1915 view of Christian Duryea house, east
facade. (from east) Ogden Photo Collection, Brooklyn Public
Library.

FIGURE 29

29a 1893 Bromley Map of Brooklyn. Avery Library, Columbia
University.

29b 1898 Hyde Atlas of Brooklyn. New York Public Library
Map Division.

29c 1908 Bromley Map of Brooklyn. New York Public Library
Map Division.

FIGURE 30 Map of Dutch Settlements in New Jersey. Copy from
Leiby, Adrian C. The Early Dutch and Swedish Settlers of New
Jersey.

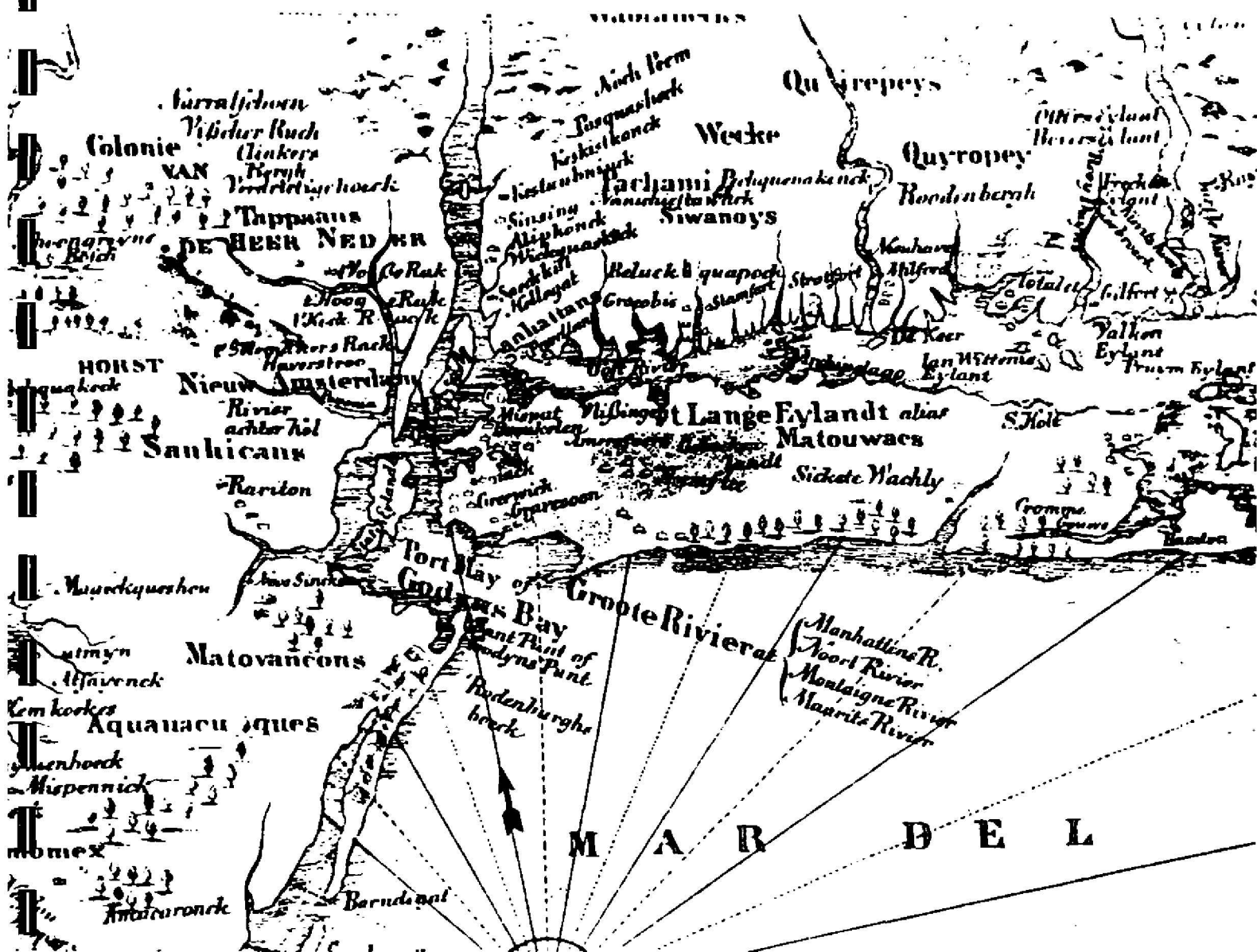


FIGURE 1. Detail, Map of New Netherlands (1656).

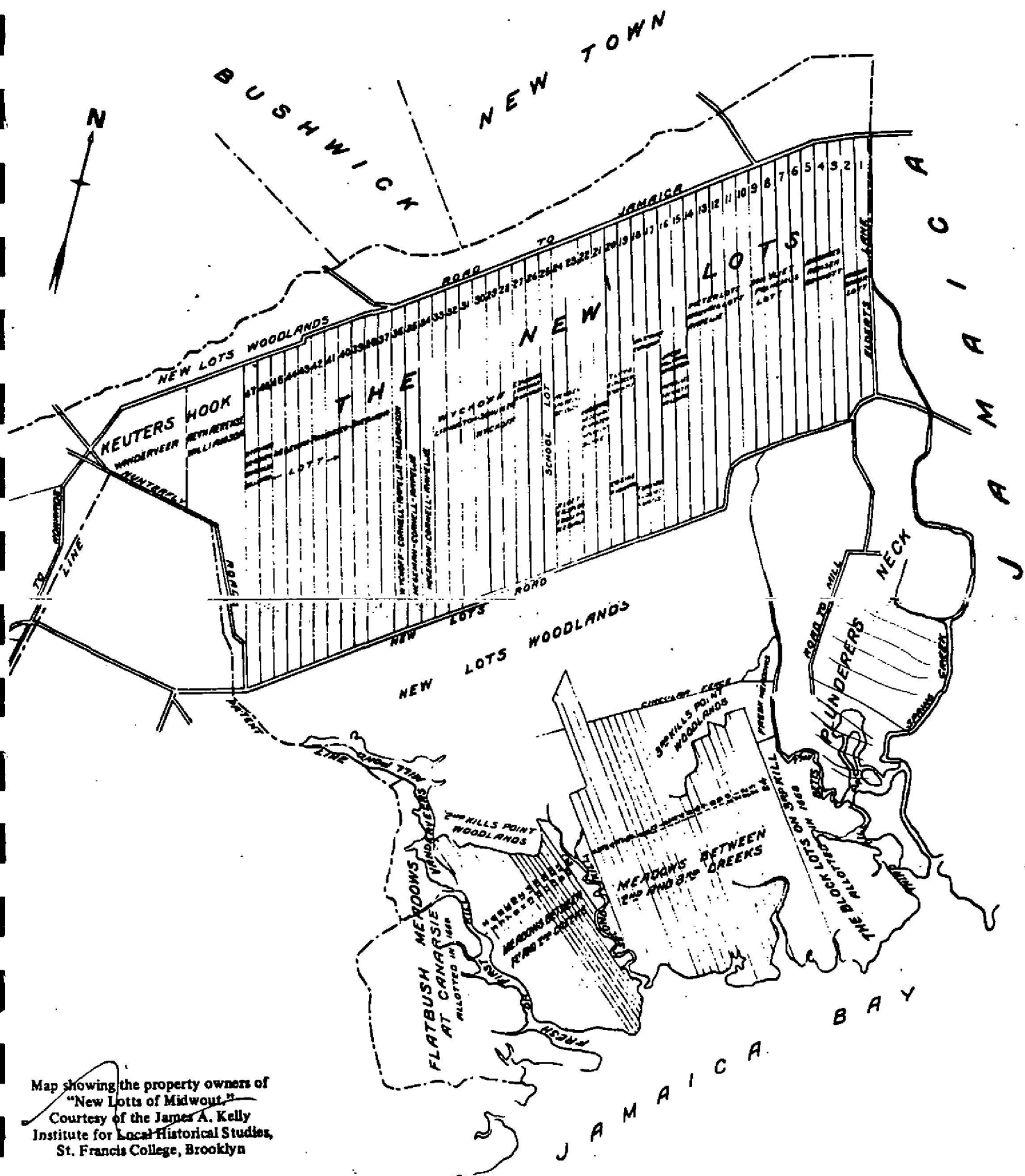


FIGURE 3. Undated map of New Lots (Landesman copy).

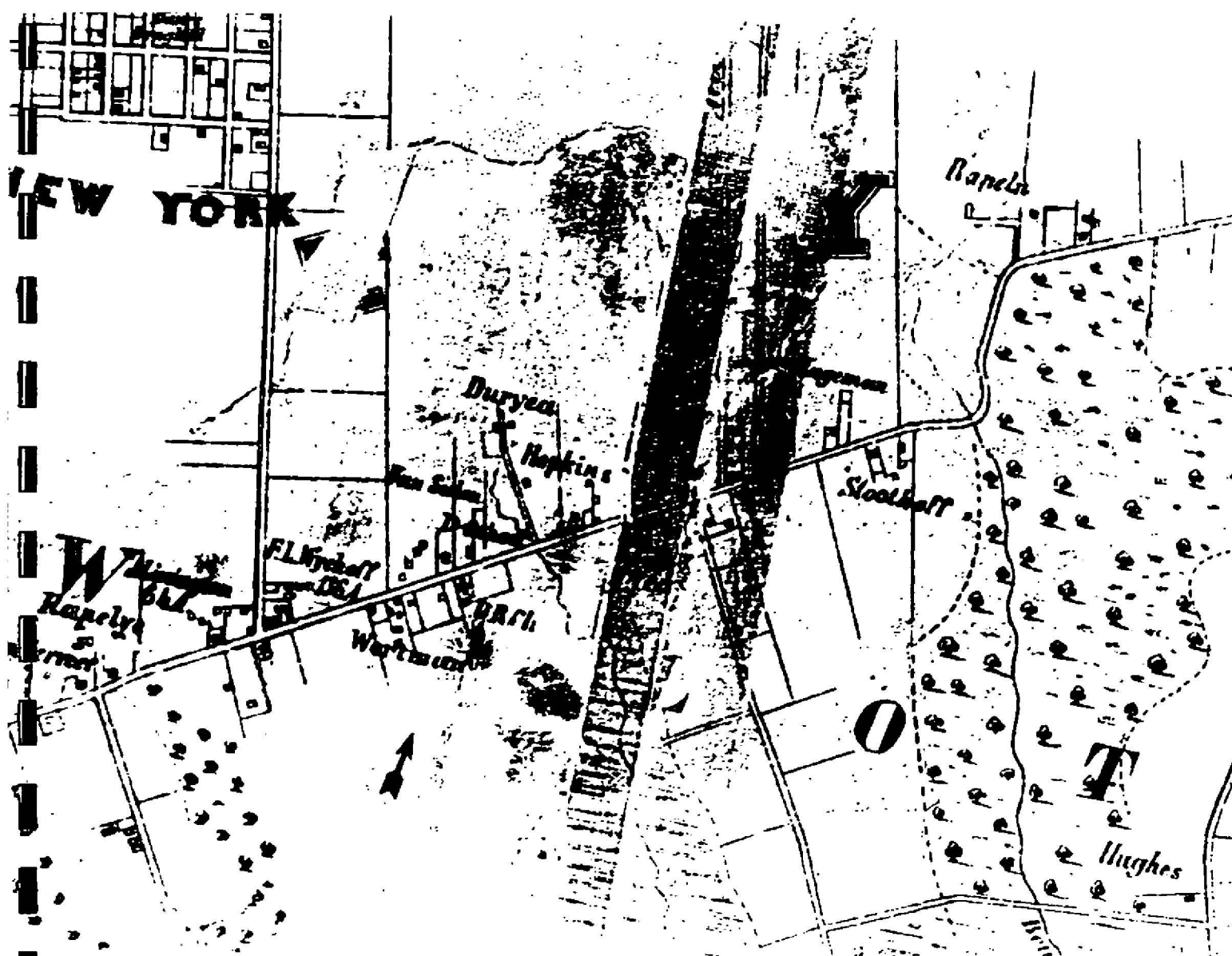


FIGURE 5. Detail, Dripps Map of Long Island (1852).



FIGURE 7. Detail, Beers Atlas of Long Island (1873).

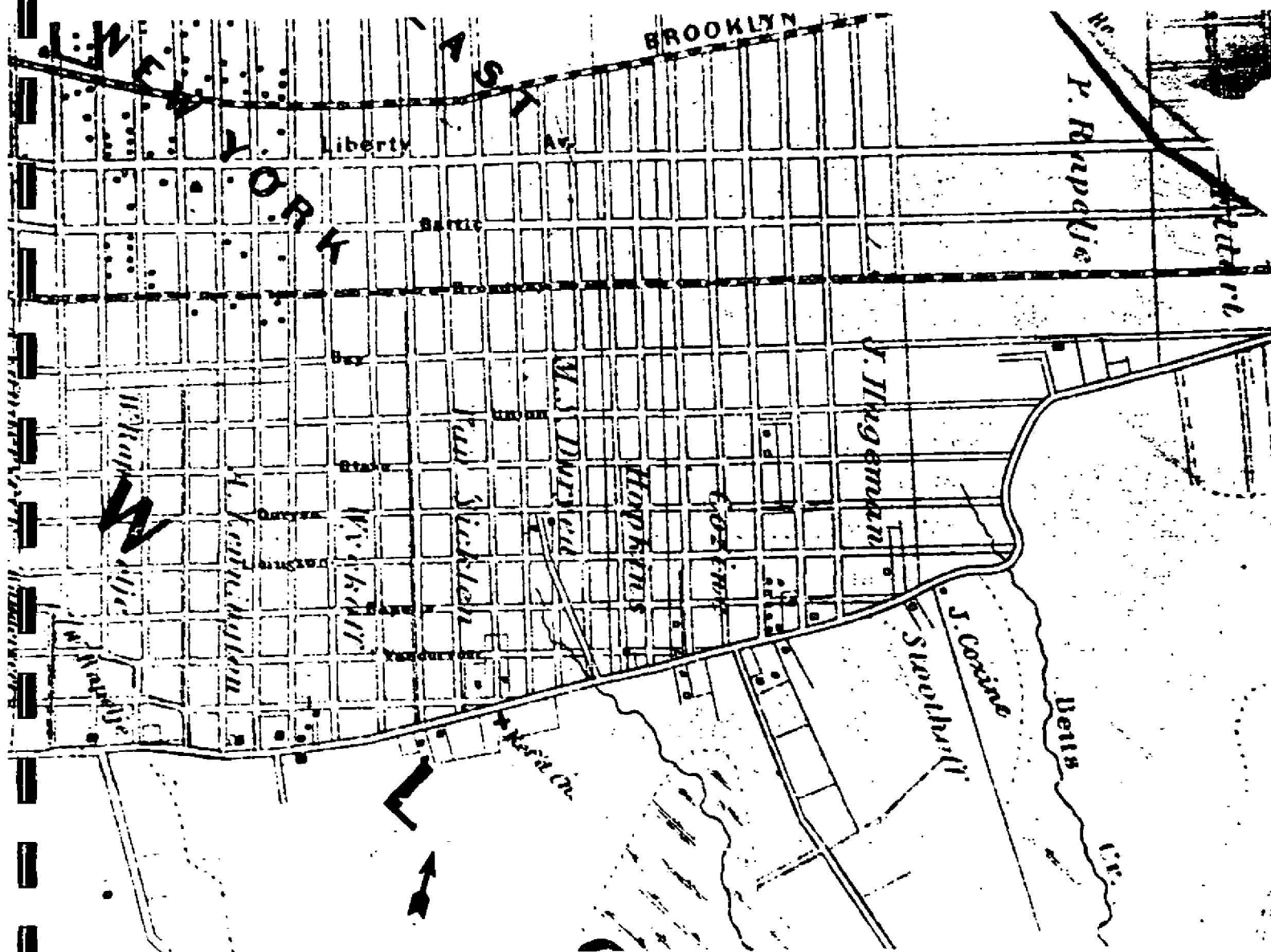


FIGURE 9. Detail, Dripps Map of Brooklyn (1872).

FIGURE 10 Photograph of painting of Christian Duryea house in possession of descendents of family.



10a Ca. 1875 painting of Christian Duryea farm complex, in possession of descendents of the family. View of entire painting.



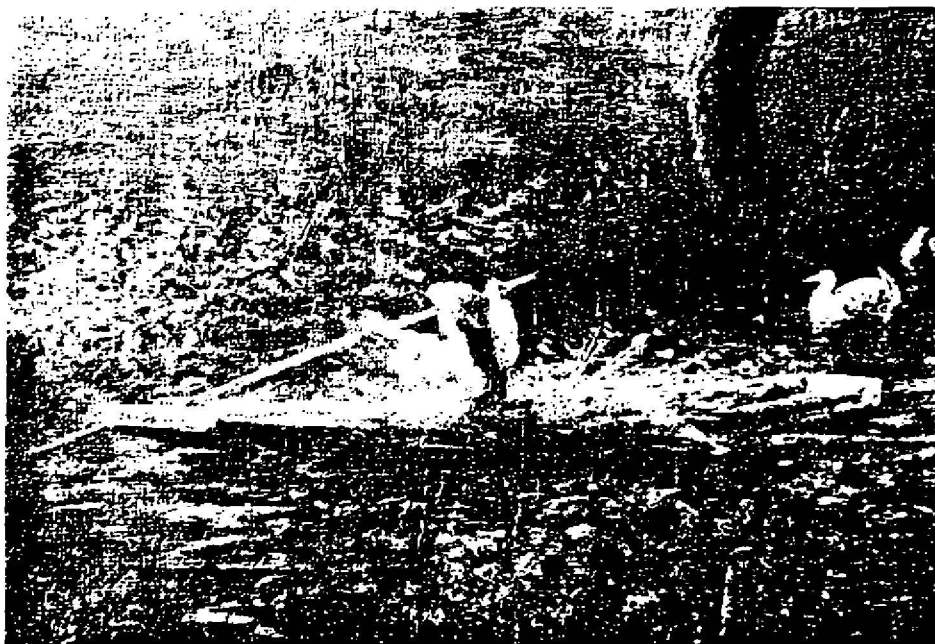
10b Closeup of Christian Durye house. Note the western addition with a separate entrance, and the wooden entrance steps which do not exist today.



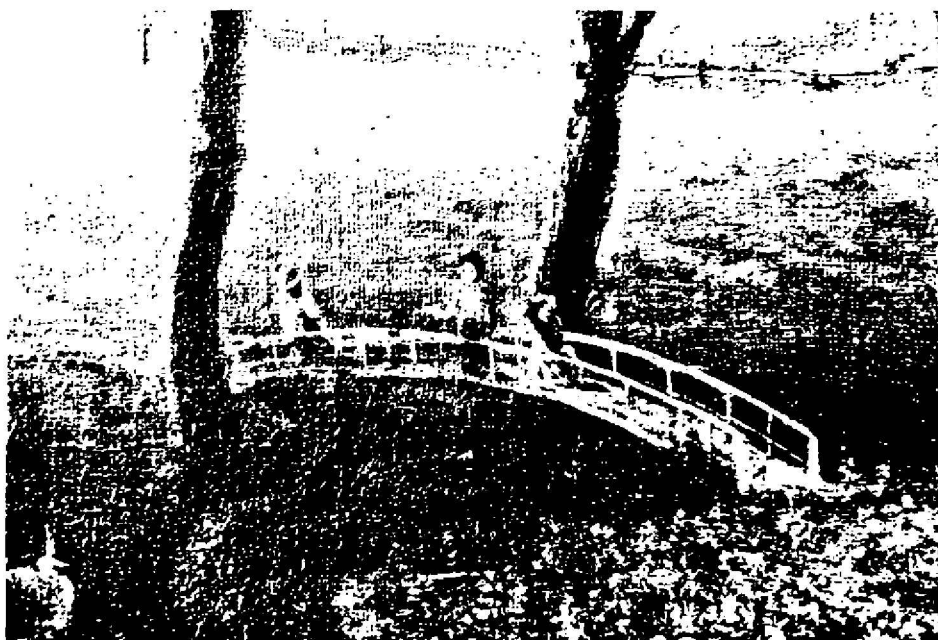
10c View to west of house. Family tradition states that the structure in the rear was used to house workers. The structure to the right center may be a well.



10d Close-up of carriage house. Note the wagon in the left section.



10g Unknown child in boat on pond in front of house. Family tradition states that this is Hannah Matilda Duryea, daughter of Nicholas Linington Duryea, the last Duryea to own the house.



10h Unknown figures on bridge crossing stream.



10e Close-up of Duryea barn. The structure in the foreground appears to be a corn crib.



10f Unknown worker with horse.

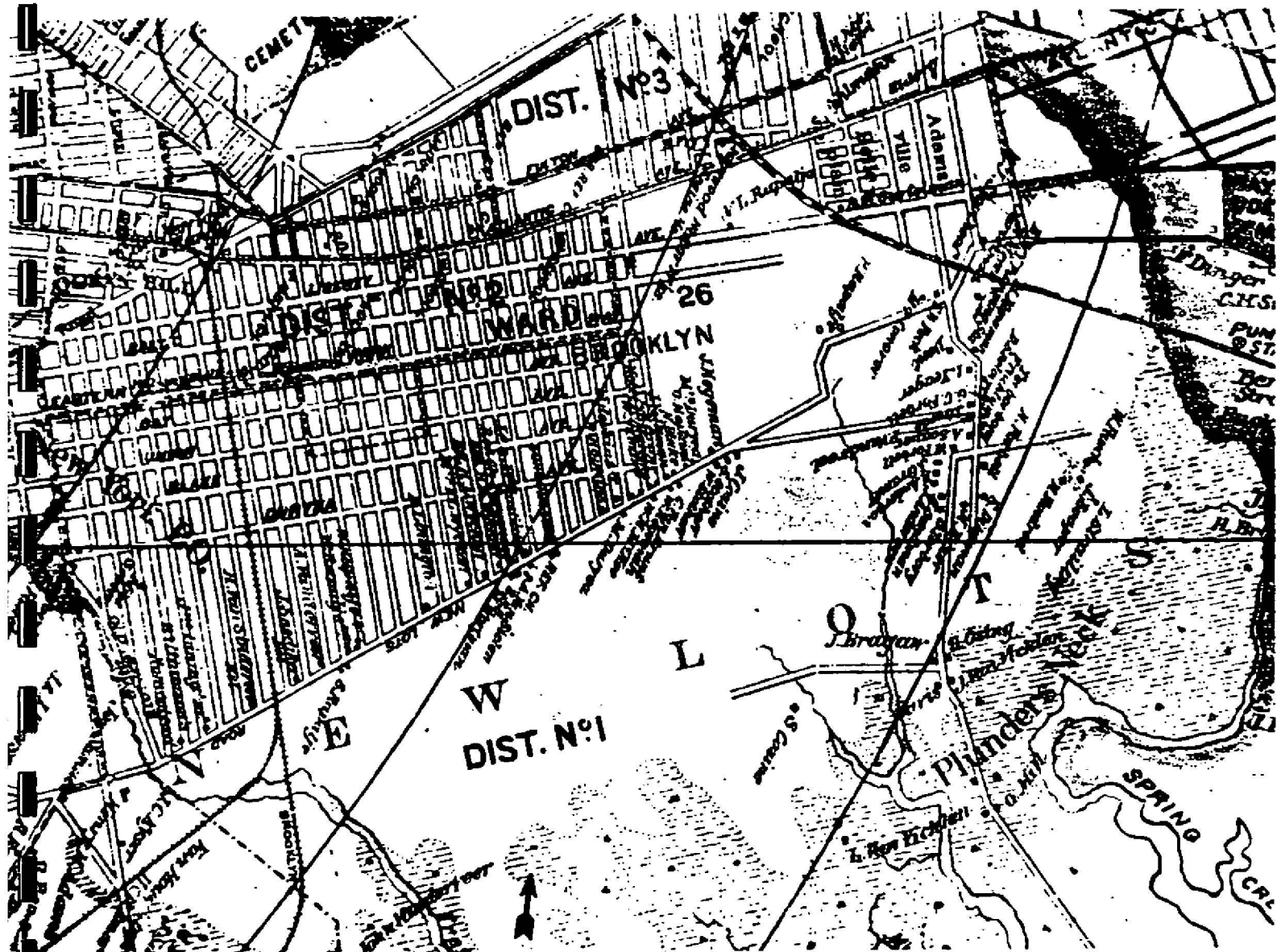


FIGURE 11. Detail, Map of Kings and Queens Counties (1886).

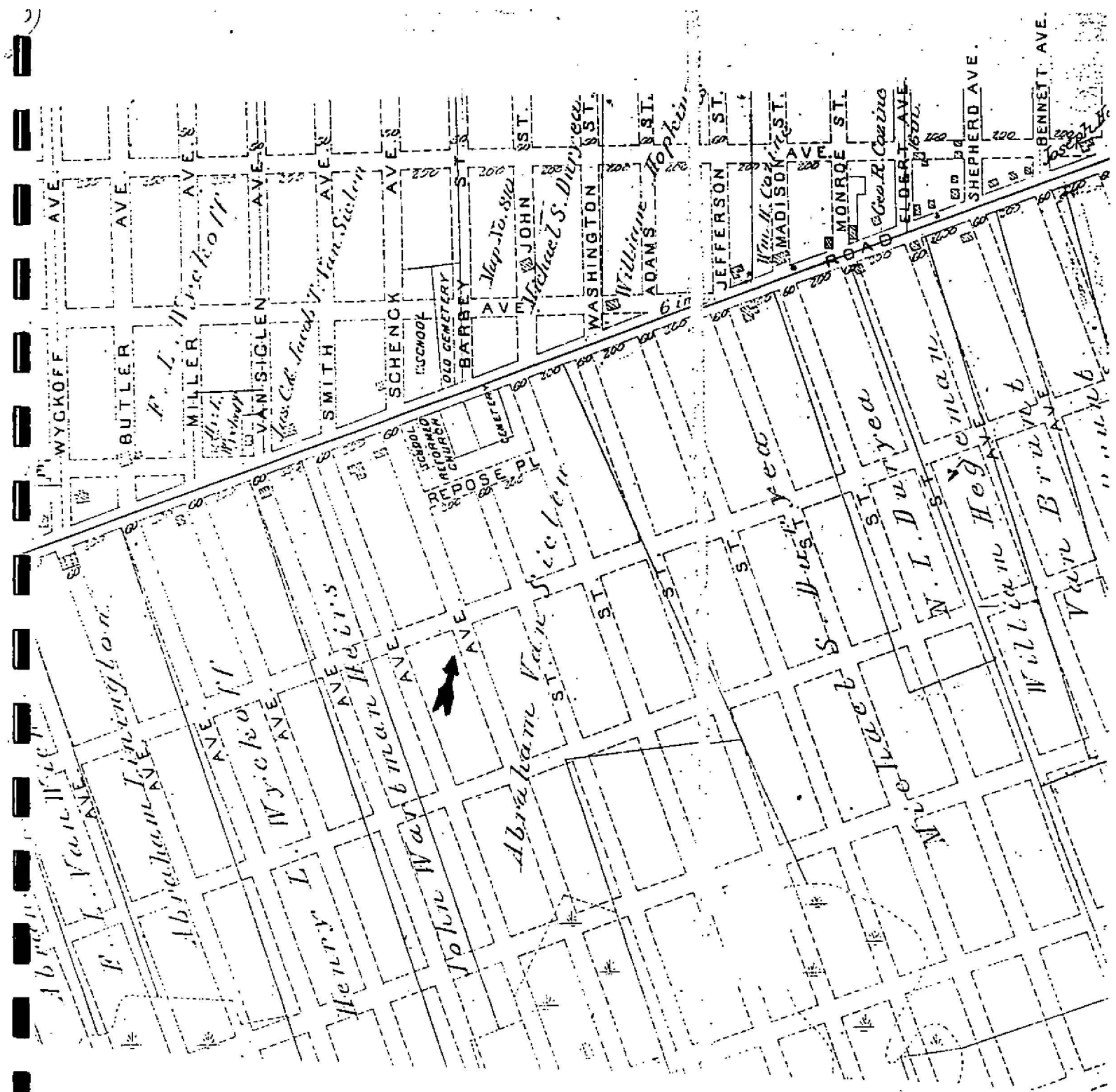
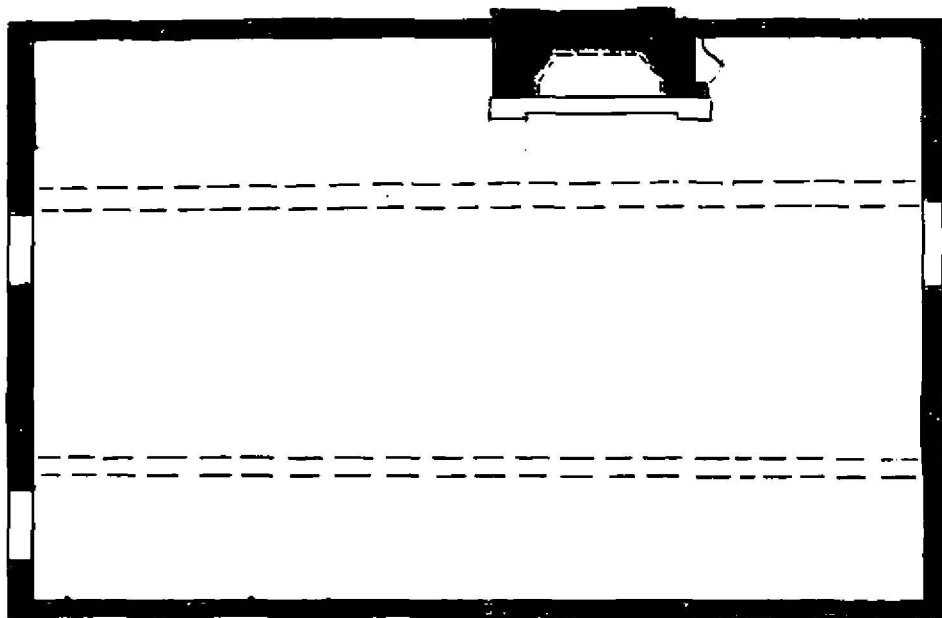


FIGURE 12. Detail, Robinson Map of Kings County (1886).



1/8" = 1'

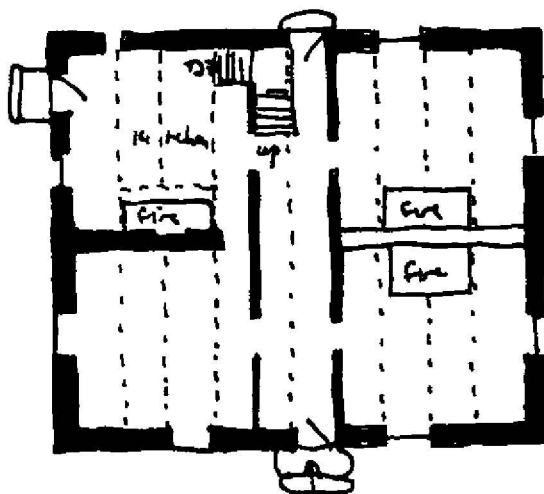
← N

FIGURE 13. Probable plan of original (eastern) section of first floor, Christian Duryea house (ca. 1750-1787).

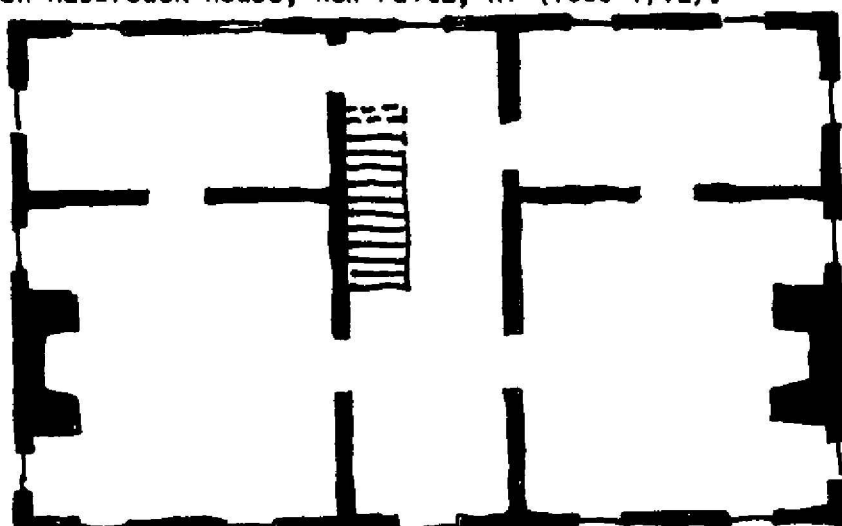
FIGURE 14. Selection of Dutch colonial floorplans (not to scale).



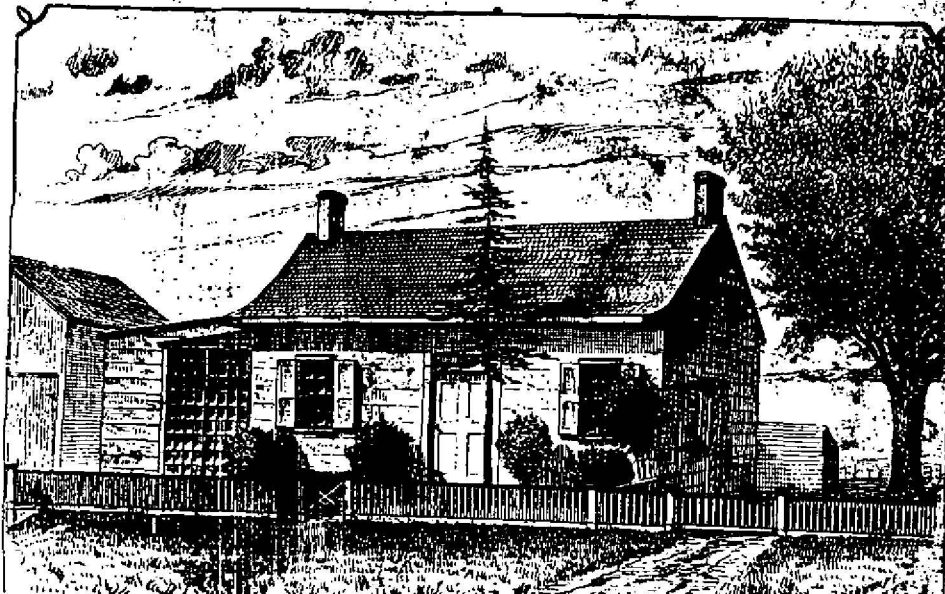
Verplanck house, Flatlands, NY.



Jean Hasbrouck house, New Paltz, NY (1680-1712).



De Baure house, Passaic, NJ.



OLD HOMESTEAD OF NICHOLAS LITINGTON DURYEA

THE OLD LANDMARKS DISAPPEAR

One by one the old farms are absorbed by the resistless march of progress. The magical growth of Brooklyn in prosperity and population continues to astonish the world. She needed more room for her crowding thousands.

HER MECHANICS, CLERKS, and SALARIED PEOPLE

REQUIRED ECONOMICAL HOMES

and **The 26th Ward** farms and market gardens, lying along the margin of improvement, near to the lines of steam and horse car transit, furnish an easy solution to the problem. The plough and hoe must go further out.

THE OLD STORY WILL BE REPEATED.

The highest priced lots in New York and Brooklyn were once farms and all who

BOUGHT FROM FIRST HANDS

became rich.

Look to it. The sale is absolutely unreserved. The order is peremptory.

Peter

FIGURE 15. Handbill from the sale of the Duryea house and farm (1887).

Page

FIGURE 16. Census record of Michael Duryea family (1850).



FIGURE 17. Duryea house, view from southwest
(ca. 1885).

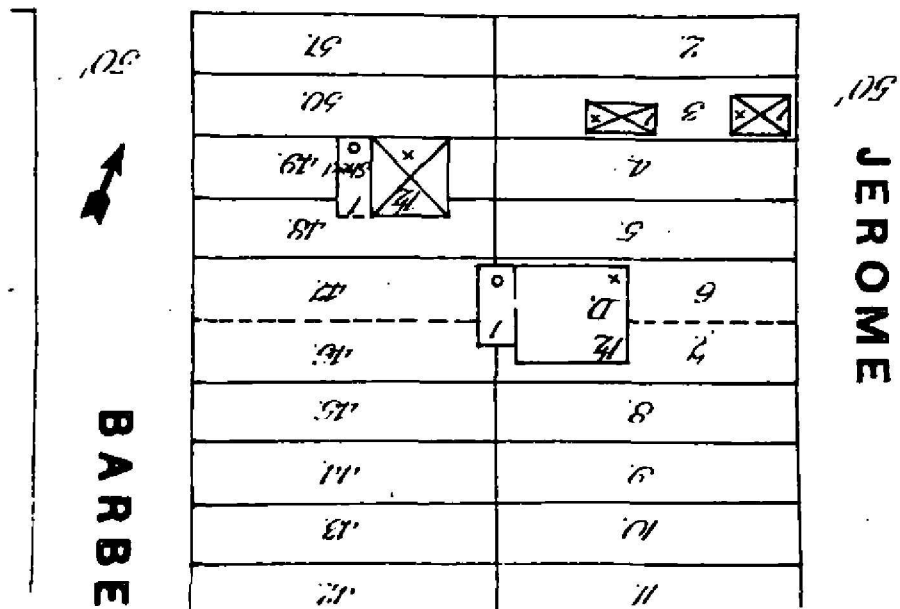


FIGURE 18a. Detail, Sanborn Map of Brooklyn, NY (1887).

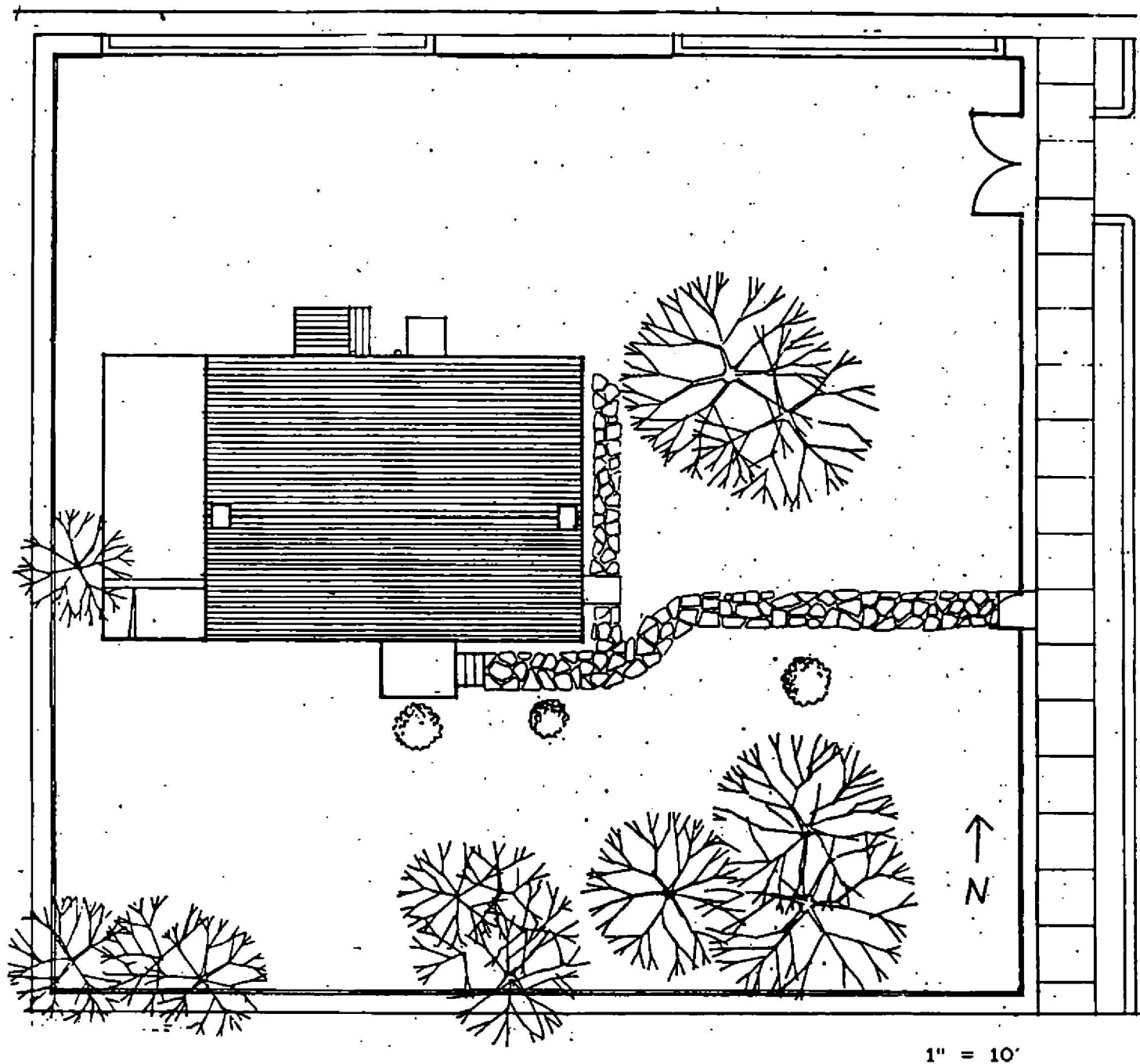


FIGURE 18b. Detail, Sanborn Map of Brooklyn, NY (1908).

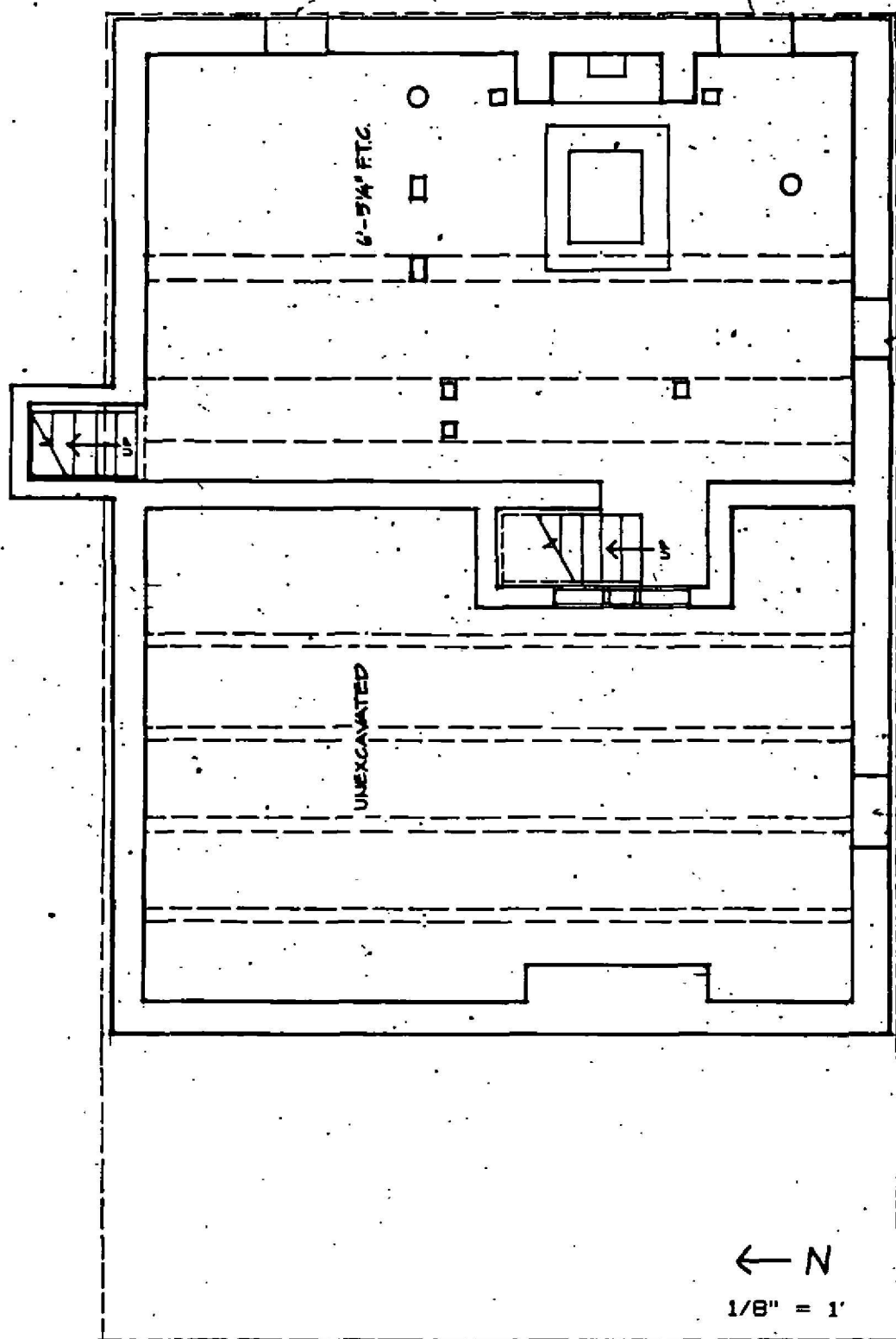


FIGURE 20. Duryea house, view from southeast (ca. 1915).

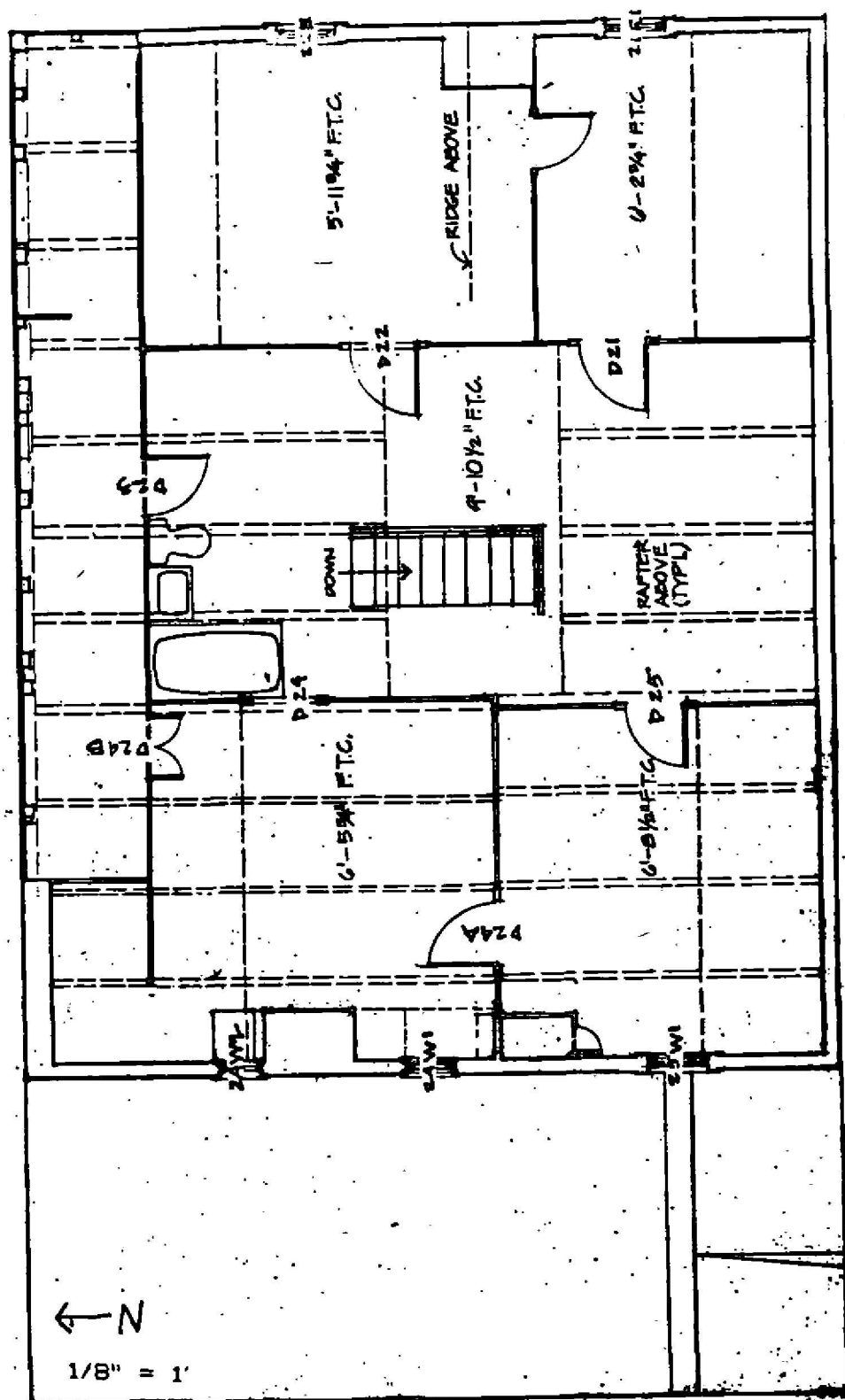
FIGURE 22. Contemporary plans and elevations of the Duryea house (1983).



22a Site plan of the Christian Duryea house.



22b. Basement plan of the Christian Duryea house.

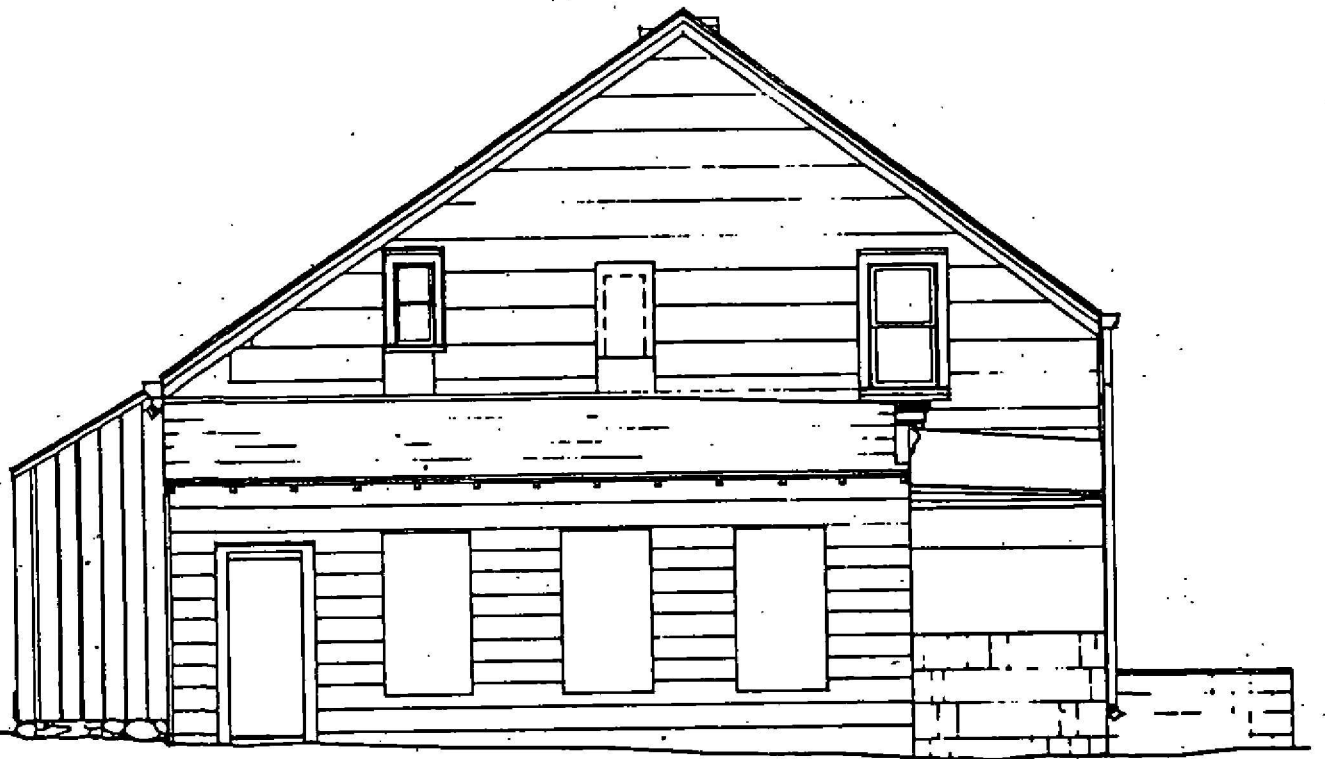


22d Second floor plan of the Christian Duryea house.



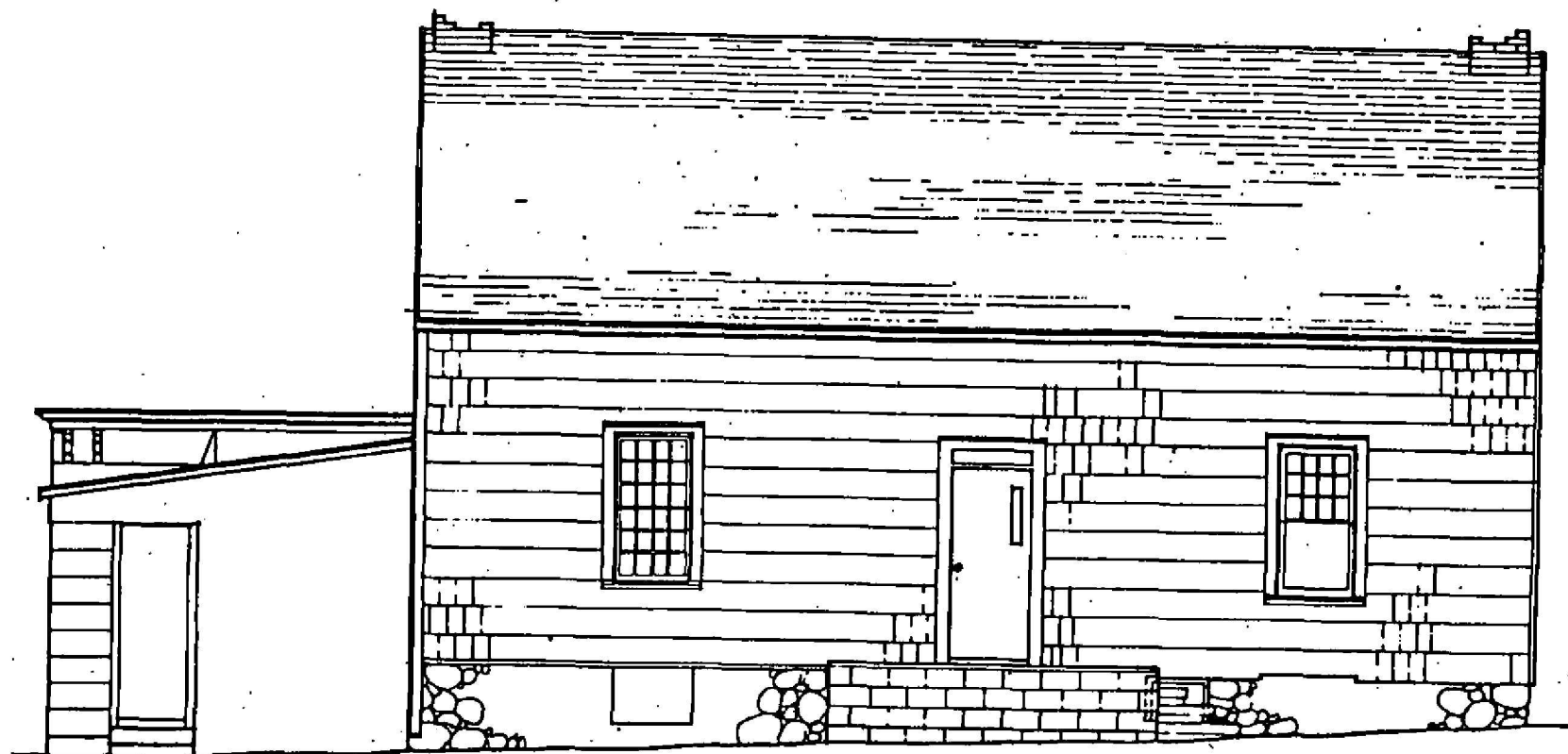
1/4" = 1'

22e East elevation of the Christian Duryea house.



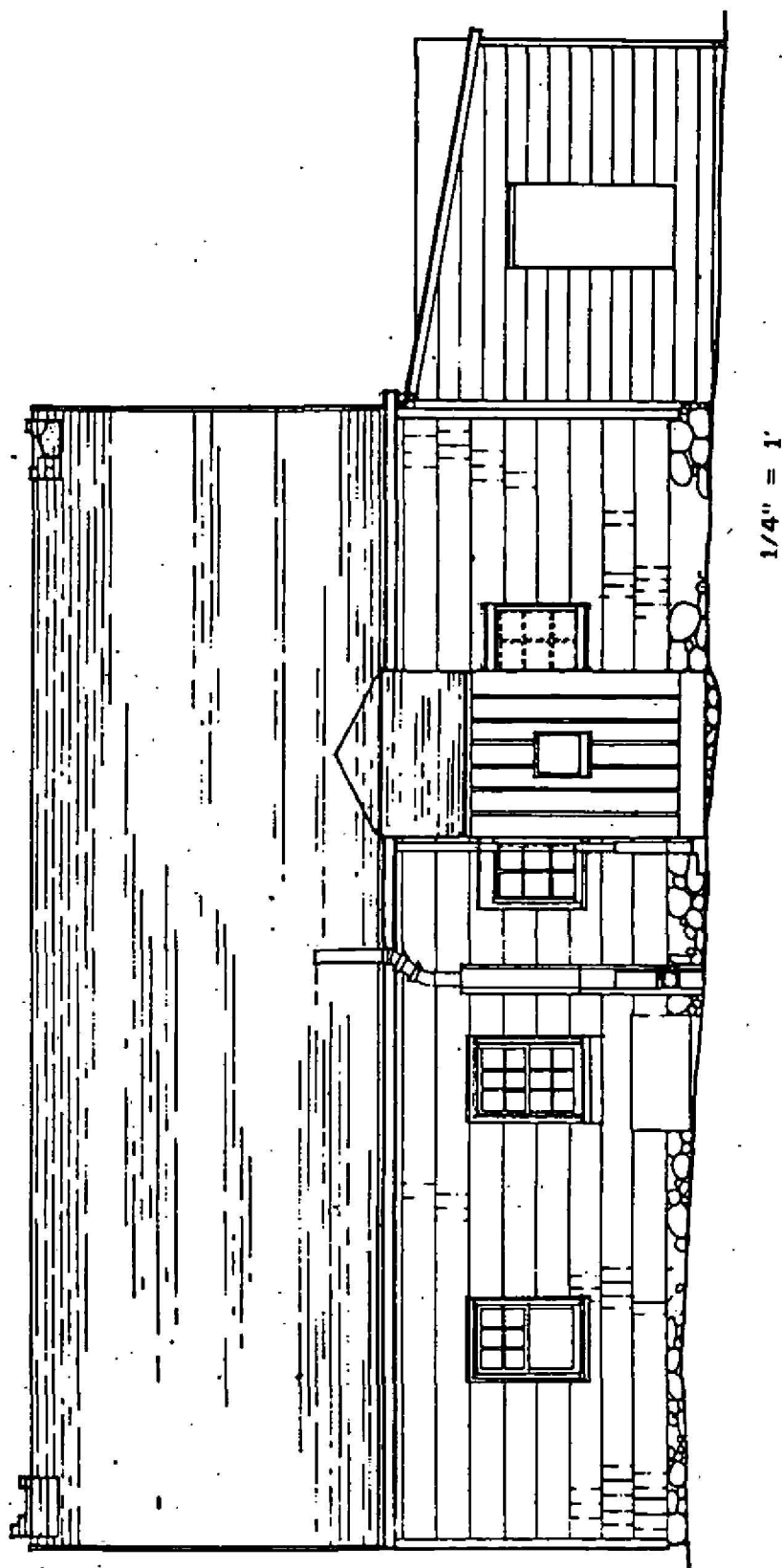
1/4" = 1'

22f West elevation of the Christian Duryea house.



1/4" = 1'

22g South elevation of the Christian Duryea house.



22h North elevation of the Christian Duryea house.

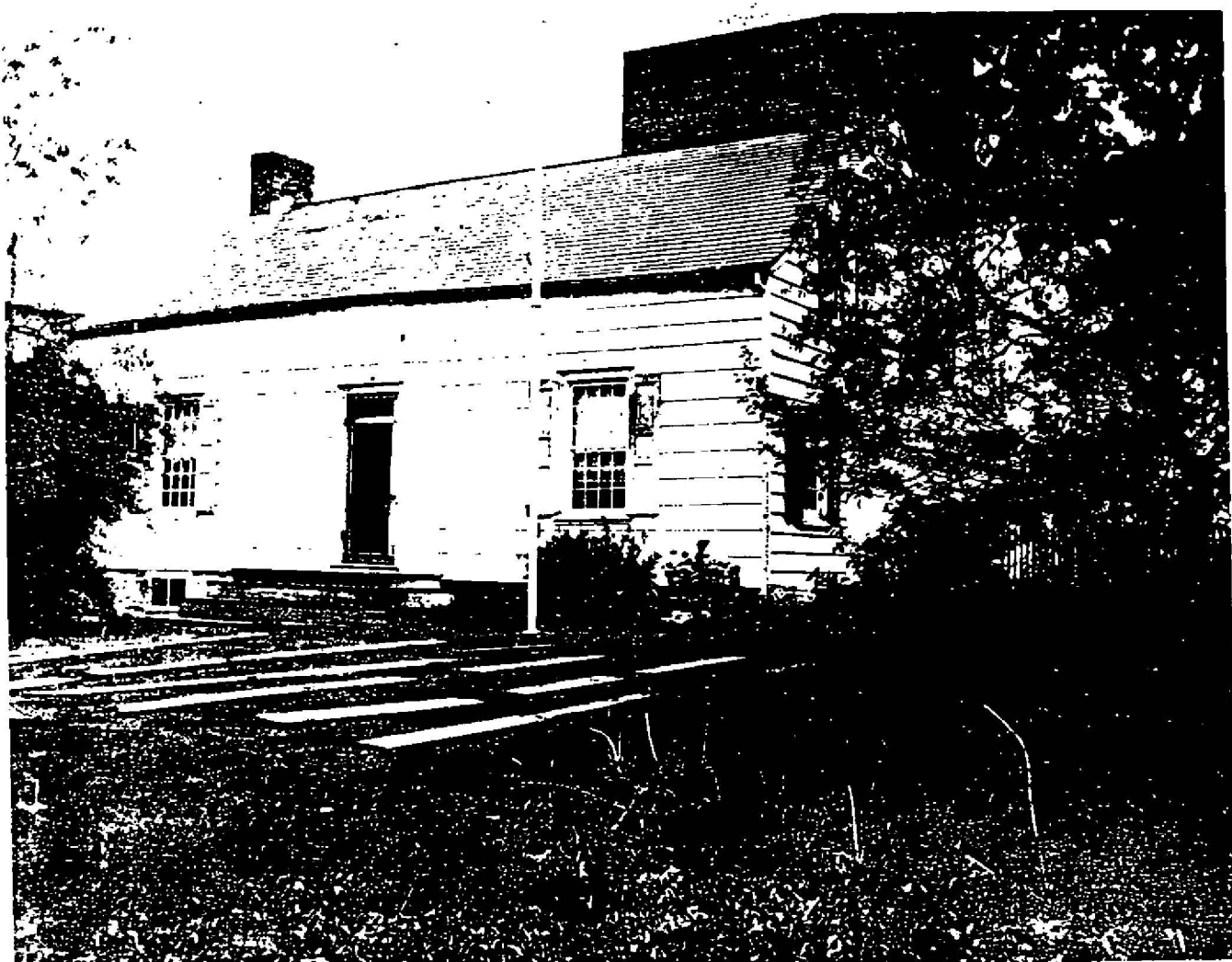


FIGURE 23. Duryea house, view from southeast (ca. 1922).



24a. Duryea house, view from southeast (1986).



24b. Duryea house, view from northeast (1986).

FIGURE 24. Duryea house, current photographs.



24c. Duryea house, view from northwest (1986).



24d. Detail, Duryea house, west gable (1986).

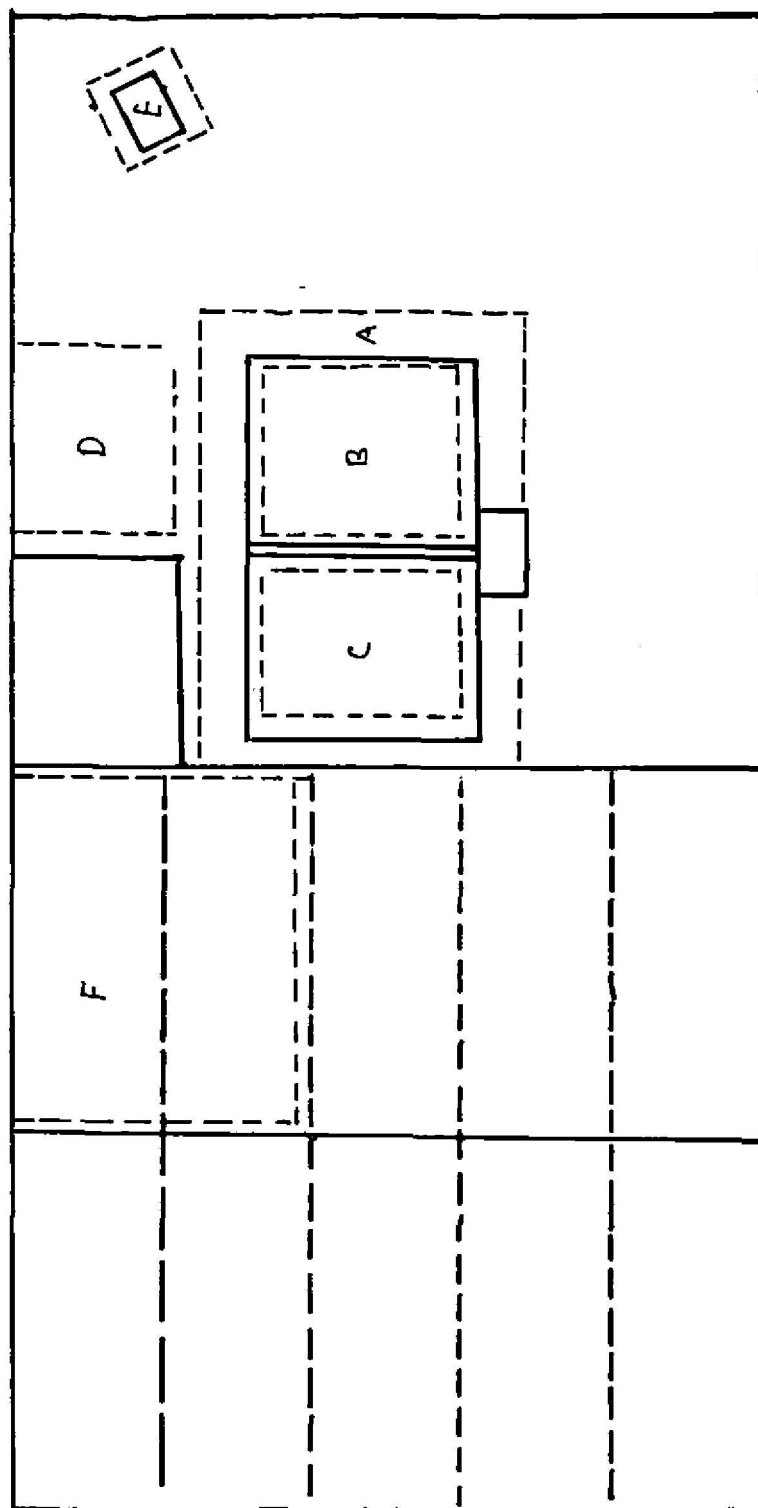


FIGURE 25 Christian Duryea Research Project site map.



FIGURE 26. Duryea house site, view of well (1986).



FIGURE 27. Duryea house, view from northeast (ca. 1920).



FIGURE 28. Duryea house, view from southeast (ca. 1915).

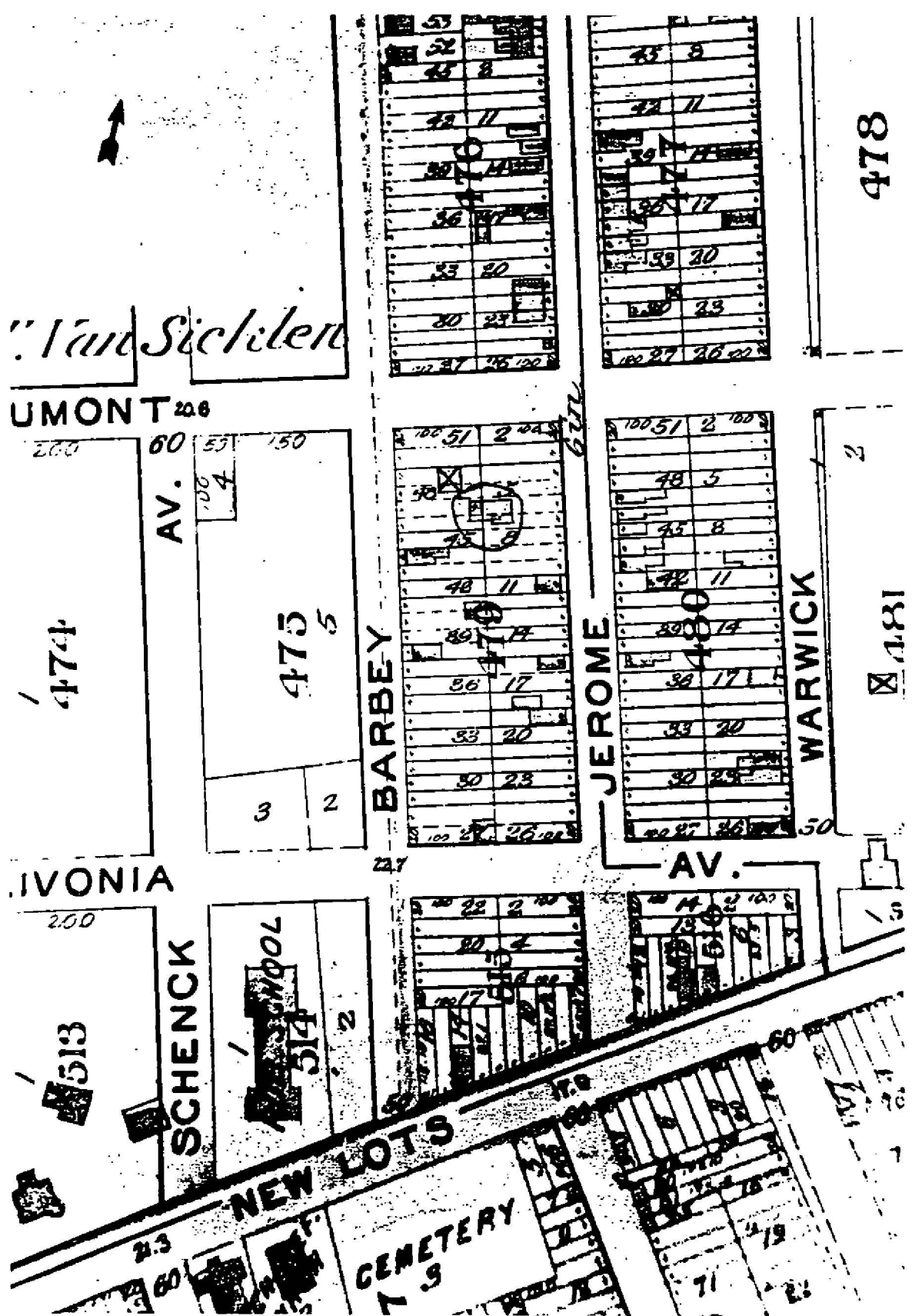


FIGURE 29a. Detail, Bromley Map of Brooklyn, NY (1893).

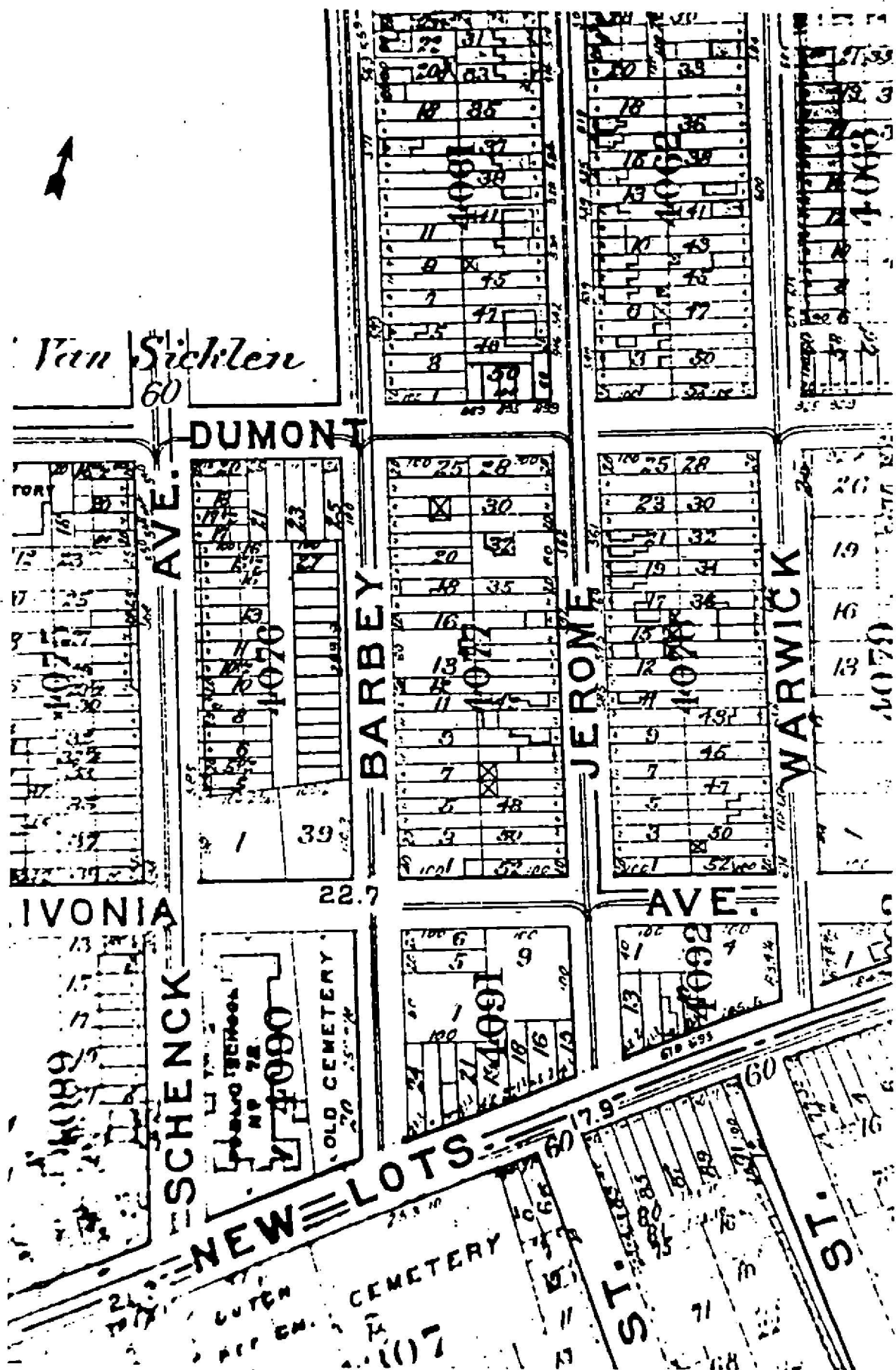


FIGURE 29c. Detail, Bromley Map of Brooklyn, NY (1908).

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Will of Michael S. Duryea, Surrogates Court Records, Kings County, NY. Liber 63, page 19.

Will of Joost Derieu, Surrogates Court Records, Kings County, NY. Unrecorded wills. Also listed in New York Historical Society unrecorded wills.

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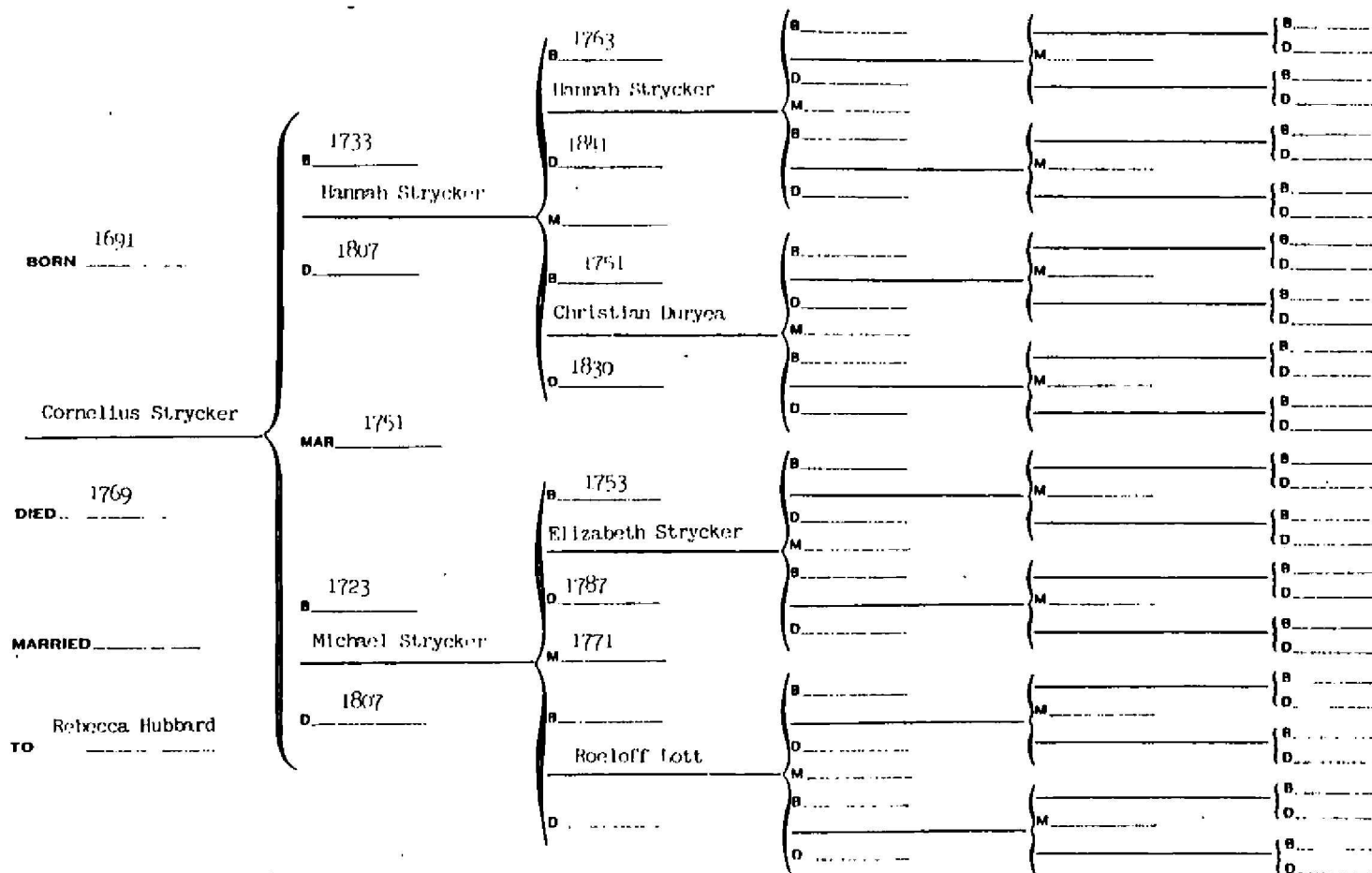
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APPENDIX E ABSTRACT OF WILL OF MICHAEL STRYCKER DURYEA

DURYEYEA FAMILY TREE



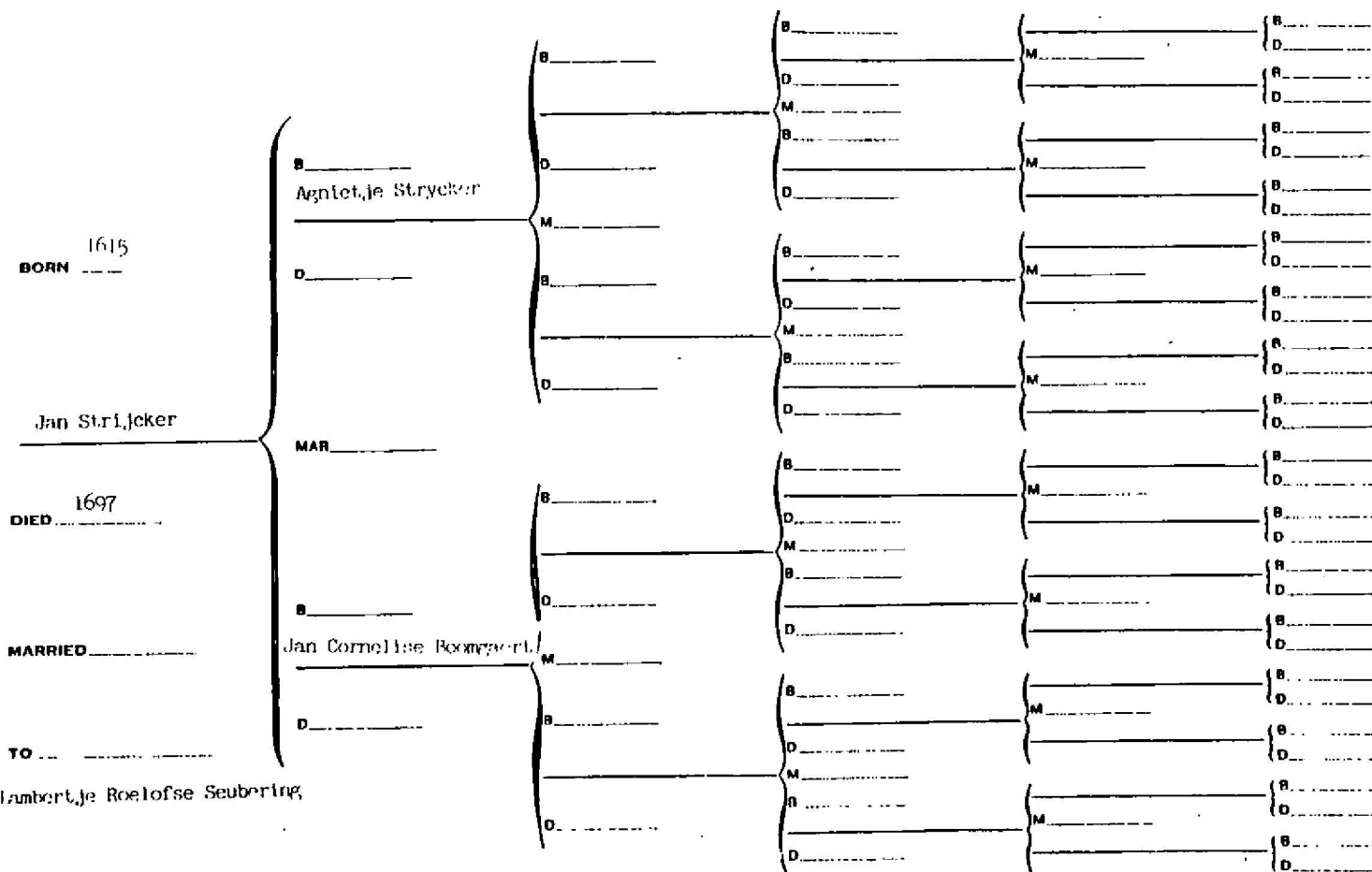
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STRYCKER, DURYEA, AND LOTT FAMILIES



The Duryea's got the land in New Lots through these familial relationships. Hannah Duryea's sister, Elizabeth Lott, probably gave her the land in her will after she and her husband died, ca. 1785.

[illegible]

DESCENT OF THE STRYCKER FAMILY



The Last Will and Testament of Joost Derieu

In the name of God, Amen. The thirteenth day of December Anno Dom. seventeen hundred and eighteen, I Joost Derieu of Bushwick in King's County on the Island of Nassau in the Province of New York Yeoman, Considering the frailty of my body the certainty of death and the uncertain minute thereof but being of sound memory and mind (Praised by Almighty God) do make this my last will and testament, Revoking and disannulling all former wills and testaments by me heretofore at any time made either in word or writing and declaring this only to be my last will and testament, bequeath my soul to God who gave it me hoping for the pardon of al my sins past thro the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ my body to the earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executrix hereafter named there to rest in hope of a Glorius Ressurrection, Imprimis I will that all such debts as I shall happen to have at my decrease shall be duly paid, And touching the distribution of my Estate both reall and personall which it hath pleased God to endow me with in this World, I dispose of the same as followeth, that is to say I give devise and bequeath to my dear wife Kernitie Derieu Seven pounds tenn shillings Current Money of the Province of New York to be paid six months after my decease I give to my oldest son Joost Derieu five pounds Current Money as aforesaid in full prentences of his Birth Right or any claim shall demand the same, Item I give unto my Children hereafter named (Viz) Joost Derieu, Jacque Deriou, Abraham Derieu, Charles Derieu, Simon Derieu, Antonete Lequier and Magdalene Okie all my Estate both reall and personall of what kind or nature forever to be divided amongst them and to each of them shares and share alike, Lastly I do hereby nominate constitute and appoint my dear and loving wife as aforesaid sole Executrise of this my last will and testament In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand the day and year first above written.

(signed) Joost X Derieu (his mark)

Quoted from Unrecorded Wills lists, New York Historical Society

Abstract of will of Christian Duryea

Dated 1829: liber 5, page 324.

Gave to wife Hannah the use of all real and personal estate.

Gave to sons Cornelius Duryea and Michael Duryea all Real Estate on condition. Horses, Cattle, and implements of husbandry. If son Cornelius should receive a legacy left to him from the estate of Abraham Duryea of City of New York then Michael is to have all real estate after the widowhood of Hannah.

Gave to daughter Hannah, wife of Stephen P. Stoothoff, \$12.50, and 1/3 of household and kitchen furniture.

Witnesses were John V. Cozine, Abraham Snediker, Nicholas Blake.

Abstract of will of Cornelius Duryea

Dated 1839: liber 7, page 195.

Of New Lots but staying in New York City for medical assistance.

Gave to brother Michael Stryker all farmland on the Southerly side of the road passing the New Lots Church.

Gave to Peter Rumpli Jr. \$50.

Gave to Mrs Phebe Rumpli, wife of Peter Rumpli Sr. \$25.

Gave to sister in law, Mrs. Lucretia Duryea, \$130.

Gave to sister, Mrs. Hannah Stoothoff, my two cows, farm wagon, and wood sleigh.

Gave to mother, Mrs. Hannah Duryea, \$300. per year.

When mother dies take \$7000 and invest it for sister. If she dies the money goes to her children.

Abstract of will of Michael Stryker Duryea

Dated 1876: liber 63, page 19.

Gave to Cornelius: tract of land on which he now resides in New Lots on the Southerly side of New Lots Road.

Gave to Nicholas: Homestead farm on which I now reside, in New Lots on the Northerly side of the New Lots Road and also tht certain tract of land situate in said Town of New Lots on the southerly side of said New Lots Road which I purchased from Cornelius.