

USF
386K
1989

CEQR

TAMS CONSULTANTS, Inc.

TAMS THE TAMS BUILDING, 655 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017 (212) 867-1777 CABLE: TAMSENG NEW YORK TELEX: ITT 422188/RCA 233055/FAX: (212) 697-6354

RECEIVED
ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

JUL 20 1989

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION
COMMISSION

"SECOND LEVEL" DOCUMENTARY STUDY
BROADWAY TRIANGLE INDUSTRIAL PARK
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK
(CEQR #86-304K)

By
Arnold Pickman
and
Susan Dublin

86-304K

Prepared for
New York City Public Development Corporation

April 1989

277

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. Introduction	1
II. Farmsteads	1
A. The Lott Farm - Block 1730	2
B. The Remsen-Delmonico Property - Block 1726	4
C. The Jarvis Farm - Block 1722	5
D. The Vandervoort Farm	5
E. Possible Significance of Deposits	6
III. Late-Nineteenth Century Structures South of Flushing Avenue	7
A. Lots with Long-Term Occupants	8
B. Other Sampling Considerations	10
1. Ethnicity	13
2. Occupation/Economic Status	13
3. Commercial Operations	14
4. Non-Owner-Occupied Buildings	16
C. Possible Significance	16
IV. Late Nineteenth Century Industrial Properties	17
A. The Williamsburgh Flint Glass Works - Block 2270	17
1. Location of Deposits	19
2. Possible Significance	20
B. The Miller Ropewalk	20
V. Conclusions and Recommendations	21
References Cited	23
Tables:	
Table 1 - Long Term Resident-Owners	11
Table 2 - Businesses Shown on 1887 Sanborn Maps	15
Figures:	
Figure 1 - Most Likely Locations of Archaeological Remains Associated with 18th-19th Century Farms	3
Figure 2 - Most Likely Locations of Archaeological Remains Associated with Late 19th Century Community	9
Figure 3 - Number of Families in Long Term Owner/Occupied Structures	12
Appendices:	
Appendix A - 1880 Bromley and Robinson Atlas	
Blocks 1721 and 1722	A-1
Block 1726	A-1
Block 1730	A-2
Blocks 1731 and 1732	A-2
Block 2270 - Williamsburgh Flint Glass Works	A-3
Block 2243/2243a - Miller Ropewalk	A-3

Appendix B - 1887 Sanborn Insurance Maps

Block 1721	B-1
Block 1722	B-2
Block 1726 (west portion) and Block 1731	B-3
Block 1726 (east portion) and Block 1732	B-4
Block 1730 (east portion)	B-5
Block 1730 (west portion)	B-6
Block 2270	B-7
Block 2245/2245a	B-8

Appendix C - Data from 1880 Census - Structures with
Long Term Owner/Occupants

C-1/C-8

I. INTRODUCTION

In July, 1987 a first level cultural resources study for the Broadway Triangle Industrial Park, Brooklyn, New York (86-304K) was submitted to the New York City Public Development Corporation. The results and recommendations included in this report were reviewed by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission and further investigations were agreed upon in a meeting held on April 26, 1988.

One requirement of the Landmarks Preservation Commission was the identification of specific blocks/lots to be included in an archaeological boring program which would test for the presence of archaeological resources dating to the prehistoric period. The details of this archaeological boring program, including identification of lots to be tested, were included in a report submitted in June, 1988.

The present report is limited to a discussion of additional "second level" investigations pertaining to possible archaeological resources dating to the historic period. The objective of this report is to consider those areas in which historic period archaeological deposits may remain intact and to discuss the possible significance of such deposits.

The Principal Investigators for this project were Bert Salven and Arnold Pickman. Arnold Pickman and Susan Dublin authored the report. Research was conducted by Susan Dublin, Arnold Pickman and Kate Morgan

As a result of the previously submitted documentary review, three types of historic period archaeological resources were identified: possible remains associated with farmsteads dating to the 18th century and/or the first half of the 19th century, possible remains associated with the backyards of the structures constructed south of Flushing Avenue during the second half of the 19th century, and possible remains associated with two late 19th century industrial operations located north of Flushing Avenue.

II. FARMSTEADS

There are three areas south of Flushing Avenue which may contain archaeological deposits associated with late 18th-early 19th century farmsteads. Based on the data contained in the first level report, it is likely that there is a basic difference between the stratigraphic position of such deposits and those associated with the late 19th century structures discussed in the following section. Prior research suggests that ca. 7-14 feet of fill were deposited prior to the opening of the present project area streets in the 1850's, and it can be inferred that the adjacent lots were filled prior to development to bring the surface of the lots level with the street grade. Therefore,

archaeological remains associated with the farm structures which were standing prior to the late 19th century development of the area; including foundations; features such as wells, cisterns and privies; midden deposits; and sheet refuse would be situated beneath the fill deposits. The available information on basement depths which was included in the first level report indicates that later construction would most likely not have resulted in the disturbance of pre-fill deposits. Therefore, it is likely that archaeological deposits associated with these occupations remain undisturbed beneath the fill.

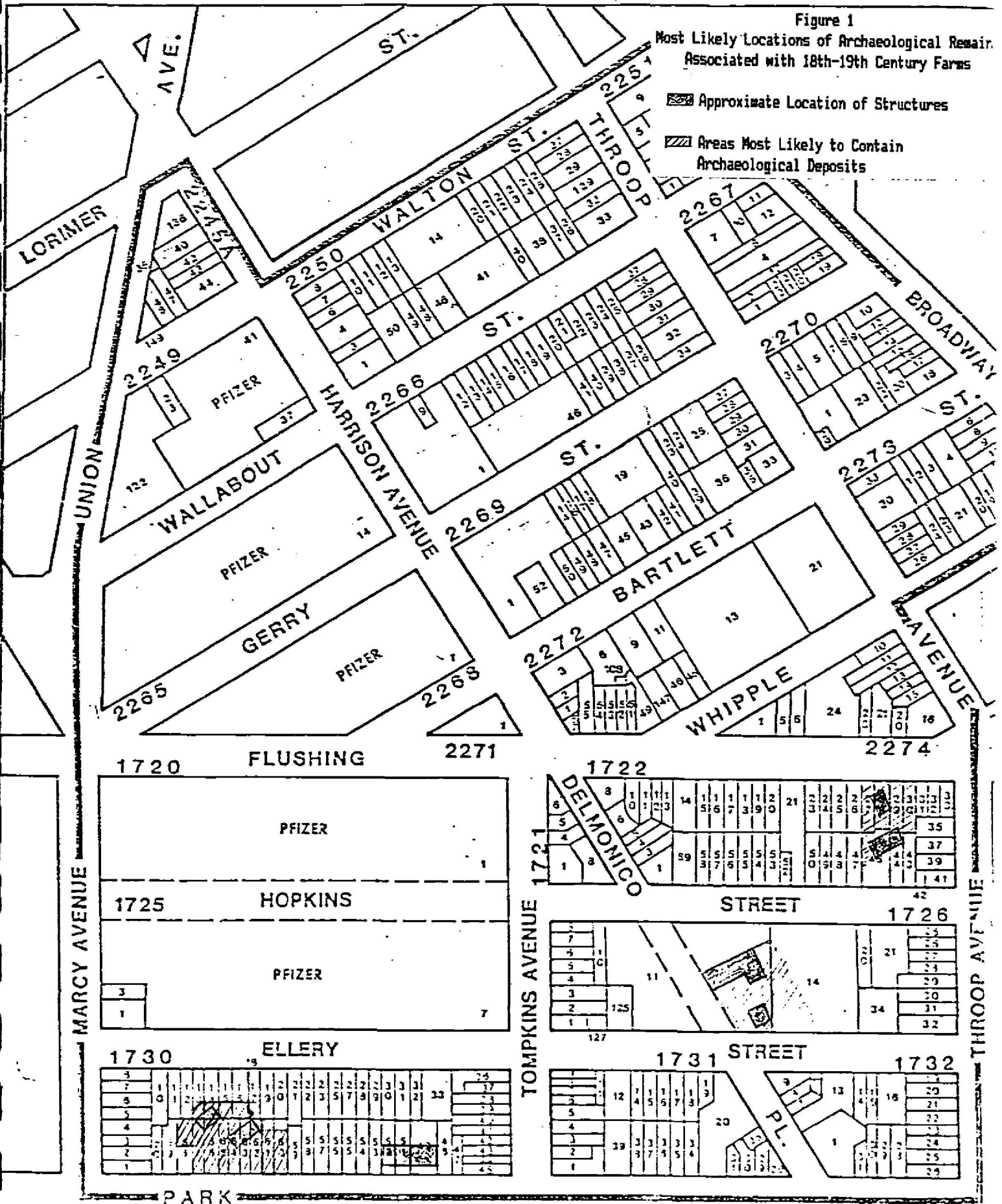
The approximate location of structures associated with these farmstead occupations are shown on Figure 1. Unlike the later 19th century structures, which were oriented toward the street grid, these were oriented toward the Cripplebush Road. Lots on which associated archaeological deposits are most likely to be located are also indicated on Figure 1.

A. The Lott Farm - Block 1730

The farm of Jacobus Lott included the present lots 1-13 and 63-70, as well as portions of lots 14-17 and 58-62 on block 1730. Lott purchased this property from Jacob Cershow in 1826.

The Lott farmhouse appears on both the 1844-45 Coastal Survey Map and on the 1889 Dripps Map on the southerly side of the Cripplebush Road at the intersection of the Cripplebush and Wallabout Roads. The Lott farm buildings apparently stood until the 1880's and are shown on the 1880 Bromley Atlas (see Appendix A). These structures are in approximately the same location as the farm buildings as shown on the earlier map. The orientation of these structures indicates that they were built to front on the Cripplebush Road. Maps, property ownership records and directory listings (see Table 1) suggest that the portion of the former Lott farm located on block 1730 was owned by Nicholas Ehlers between 1856 and 1875. The indication that this property was both the business and residential address of Ehlers, a milk dealer, suggests that it may have still functioned as a farm. The fact that these structures still stood in 1880 enables us to locate them fairly accurately with respect to the present lot lines. The Lott house was apparently located on the southern portion of lots 13-15 and the northern portion of lots 66-67. A large outbuilding was located on the northern portion of lots 62-64. Since the house was oriented toward the existing roads, which intersected the northern and western portion of block 1730, the archaeological deposits which would most likely have been located to the side and rear of these structures would be located on the southern portions of lots 14-16, as well as on lots 60-68 (see Figure 1). A barn or stable was located on the eastern portion of the block, on lots 49-52.

Figure 1
Most Likely Locations of Archaeological Remains
Associated with 18th-19th Century Farms



B. The Remsen-Delmonico Property - Block 1726

The Remsen family was among the major landholders in the area in the latter part of the 18th century. Data included in the first level report (p.21) indicate that the Remsens continued to reside in the area as late as 1837. The boundaries of the Remsen property have been established by reference to the 1766 Ratzer Map, Libers of Deeds on file with the Brooklyn County Register and nineteenth century farmline maps. The location of the Remsen farmhouse itself can only be approximated by extrapolating from the Ratzer Map (Figure 2, first level report), which indicates a cluster of three structures along the northeast-trending segment of the Cripplebush Road. This map suggests that the farmhouse may have been located near the border of modern lots 11 and 14 on block 1726. The Ratzer Map also indicates two hatched structures that may represent outbuildings. One is set back to the rear of the farmhouse. The second fronts on the Cripplebush Road directly to the east of the hypothesized farmhouse, a location that would place it under either modern lot 14 or lot 20/21, Block 1726, extending partially under Hopkins Street.

The Delmonico house appears on both the United States Coastal Survey Map of 1844-45 (Figure 6, first level report) and the Dripps Map of 1869 (Figure 10, first level report). The latter map indicates that the Delmonico house fronted on the Cripplebush Road, with its western side abutting Delmonico Place. This location places it in the eastern portion of block 1726, lot 11. An outbuilding is shown south of the house, also within the boundaries of lot 11. The maps indicate that the Delmonico house was at approximately the same location as the 18th century Remsen house and it is possible that it is the same structure, or a rebuilt structure utilizing the Remsen house foundations. The date of acquisition of the property by the Delmonico family is uncertain. As noted in the first level report (p.21), however, an 1828 deed records the sale of property between Harrison and Throop Avenues and south of Walton Street (possibly including block 1726) to John Delmonico.

The original owner of the Delmonico house, John Delmonico, ran a coffee house in lower Manhattan; he died in 1842. His son, Peter Delmonico, was the founder of the well-known Delmonico's Hotel in Manhattan.

Portions of the Delmonico farm were sold beginning in 1851 (see first level report). Peter Delmonico died in 1860. After his death, the portion of the Delmonico property which included the house and outbuilding was purchased by Francis Prave. According to Armbruster 1942:145, the Delmonico house remained standing into the 1880's. However, the 1880 Bromley atlas (see Appendix A) does not indicate a standing structure on the portion of lot 11 which formerly contained the Delmonico house although the map indicates that this property had not yet been subdivided. The property was subdivided in 1883 (first level report, p. 62).

Although the Remsen and Delmonico properties extended well beyond

the vicinity of the house, any archaeological remains, including foundations, middens and features, would most likely be found in the general vicinity of the farmhouse and associated outbuilding. Such remains would, therefore, most likely be located south of the former location of the Cripplebush Road on block 1726, lot 11 (see Figure 1). It is possible that some archaeological deposits, as well as a portion of the outbuilding site, may be located in the western portion of lot 14, now occupied by P.S. 148.

C. The Jarvis Farm - Block 1722

As noted in the first level report (p.55), Armbruster places the farmhouse of Whitson Jarvis at the corner of Flushing and Throop Avenues in the 1840's. The land records indicate that Jarvis acquired additional property in the area in 1852 and 1860, so that by the latter date Jarvis owned a parcel measuring some 200 by 200 feet in the eastern portion of block 1722. Jarvis is listed in the directories as being in the milk business, with both business and residence located at "Flushing near Throop" (see Table 1). As with the Lott/Ehlers property, the data suggest that Jarvis operated a dairy farm on this property. The Jarvis property had passed from family ownership by 1880 and the Bromley atlas of that year indicates that the Jarvis house was no longer standing.

The Jarvis house appears on the Dripps Map of 1869, oriented toward the former location of the Cripplebush Road. A second structure, probably an outbuilding, is shown north of the house. The map and the records of land transfers indicate that the house was located on the northern portions of lots 43-45 and the southern portion of lot 29. Any features and midden deposits would have been located to either side of the house or to the north, away from the location of the Cripplebush Road, which crossed the southern portions of lots 43-45. Thus, any archaeological remains associated with the Jarvis farm, including foundations, midden deposits and features, would be located on block 1722, lots 27-30 and 44-45.

D. The Vandervoort Farm

The first level report discussed the Vandervoort farm, which included block 1730 and portions of blocks 1726 and 1731. Examination of the various 19th century maps, including the 1869 Dripps map, indicates that the Vandervoort house was located on the north side of the Cripplebush Road. The location is now beneath the bed of Ellery Street. Any midden deposits and features would most likely have been located north of the house, on block 1725. It is unlikely that any significant archaeological deposits associated with this farm are located within the study area.

E. Possible Significance of Deposits

There have been few archaeological excavations of early rural residences or other farm structures in Brooklyn. Excavations at the Wycoff House (Salven, Bridges and Klein 1974) and the Onderdonck House, located near the Brooklyn/Queens border (Salven, Bridges and Rothschild 1981), yielded the small amount of data contained in the archaeological literature. Although black farmers were the first residents in the Weeksville community in the 1830's, the lots excavated during the Weeksville archaeological project did not include these early farmsteads (Roselle Henn 1989, personal communication). Additions to this small sample could provide a statistically significant increase in the extant data related to rural lifeways in the area. As noted above, the available data suggest that archaeological remains associated with the three study area farmsteads, including foundations of structures, sheet refuse, midden deposits, and features such as privies, cisterns, and wells, may be preserved under later deposits of fill. Therefore, the expected quality of preservation of archaeological deposits should be such that excavation of the three areas discussed above could provide significant data pertaining to everyday rural life in 18th-19th century Brooklyn. The data could also be useful in addressing anthropological questions related to changes in material culture from the colonial period through the first half of the nineteenth century. Data from the three farms could also be used in studies of broader regional questions, such as changing sources of supply of household goods for residents of rural Brooklyn. In addition, such data would provide a base-line for changes occurring in the area in the later 19th century which would be reflected in archaeological deposits associated with the late 19th century occupation of the area as discussed below.

As noted in the first level report, excavation along the route of the Cripplebush Road itself could provide information on the history of the construction and maintenance of the roadway, including changes in grade. Excavations in Stone Street in New York City uncovered a stratigraphic sequence which reflected three centuries of change. Since all three of the farm houses adjoined the Road, such data could be obtained during the course of the excavations on these properties.

According to the National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria, significant archaeological resources are represented by "districts, sites, ...and objects of State and local importance that possess integrity of location, ...and association, and...that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history" (36CFR Part 60). Because of the possibility of the preservation of relatively intact deposits and the potential to contribute to local and regional history, archaeological deposits associated with the farm properties are likely to meet the National Register eligibility criteria.

The comments of the Landmarks Preservation Commission on the first level report requested an assessment of the relative

significance of the 18th-early 19th century rural properties. Because of the possibility that the Block 1726 property contains remains from both the Remsen and Delmonico ownership, it has the potential of containing deposits representing a greater time depth (18th through mid-19th centuries) than other two properties. The occupation of the Lott property on block 1730 appears to date to the 1820's, some two decade's earlier than the Jarvis property on block 1722. Depending on the archaeological deposits which may be present, however, it is possible that the three sites would provide data representing three different time periods. It should be emphasized that a discussion of significance is only relevant with regard to actual archaeological deposits. Thus, all three properties should be tested for the presence of such deposits. Only then can the relative significance of the deposits be assessed and decisions made as to the possible mitigation of impacts.

It should be noted that the archaeological borings which would test for the presence of prehistoric deposits could also provide stratigraphic information and indications as to whether deposits associated with the three farms would actually be preserved beneath the fill. These borings could provide information which would affect decisions as to which of the three properties should be tested by procedures which would involve the removal of the overlying landfill.

III. LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES SOUTH OF FLUSHING AVENUE

As noted in the first level report the area south of Flushing area was subdivided and developed primarily for residential purposes during the second half of the 19th century. This development followed the opening of the existing streets during the 1850's. Archaeological deposits associated with most of these properties would be located at the surface of the landfill or in features extending beneath this surface. The blocks south of Flushing Avenue to be affected by the planned Broadway Triangle Industrial Park are 1721, 1722, 1726, 1730, 1731 and 1732.

The locations of structures during this period are shown in detail on the 1887 Sanborn Atlas (see Appendix B) and in somewhat less detail on the 1880 Bromley Atlas (see Appendix A) and the 1869 Dripps map (first level report, figure 10). Most of the lots on blocks 1722, 1726, and 1732 contained structures prior to 1880. Structures were built on the other lots between 1880 and 1887. Most of the lots on blocks 1730 and 1731, however, were developed between 1880 and 1887. Lot 48 on block 1730 and lots 15, 28 and 29 on block 1731 remained undeveloped in 1887. On block 1721, lots 1, 4 and the northern portion of lot 8 contained structures prior to 1880. Lots 5 and 6 remained undeveloped in 1887.

Most of the structures erected within the study area prior to 1887 were two and three story brick and frame buildings which

served as either residences or combined businesses and residences. In the latter case, the business operation was usually conducted either on the first floor or basement of a multi-story dwelling, or in a separate structure on the same lot as the residence.

Archaeological deposits associated with these structures would be located in the yard areas which were most often to the rear of the structures. Where buildings were set back from the street, yards also extended between the front of the building and the street. While it is possible that deposits of artifacts could be present in the form of sheet middens, it is likely that most archaeological deposits would be present in features, particularly privies and cisterns.

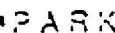
In many cases more than one construction episode occurred on a lot between 1850 and the present. In these cases, features located in the yard areas associated with the initial construction episode may have been truncated or destroyed by later construction episodes which affected these yard areas. In some cases, construction would have affected only the uppermost portion of a feature, leaving a substantial portion of any archaeological deposits intact. In other cases, the later construction would have removed most of the feature.

On Figure 2 we have indicated the location of the late 19th century structures and the yard areas as shown on the 1880 and 1887 maps. The solid shaded areas on Figure 2 represent the location of the first structures shown on these maps. The unshaded areas represent yards associated with these structures (including the locations of small outbuildings) on which there have been no later construction episodes as indicated by examination of Sanborn maps dating from 1904 through 1988. In some yard areas later construction consisted only of building extensions or 1-2 story buildings with no basements indicated. A dot has been placed in such areas on Figure 1. It is likely that feature deposits in most of these areas would have remained substantially intact. Yard areas in which later construction included buildings of three or more stories are shown cross-hatched on Figure 2. It is more likely that features in these areas would have been substantially or totally destroyed. On most of the lots on which such construction has occurred, however, some portion of the yard would have remained relatively intact. There are only a few lots (block 1721, lot 8; block 1722, lots 12 and 45; block 1726, lots 14, 21, 34 and 125; block 1730, lot 55; and block 1732, lot 8) on which later construction would have substantially disturbed nearly all of the previous yard area. Lots on which no construction occurred prior to 1887 are shown diagonally shaded on Figure 2.

A. Lots with Long Term Occupants

The Landmarks Preservation Commission requested that sites "with a continuous pattern of habitation" be identified. For purposes

- ☒ Location of Residential/Commercial Structures
- ☐ Location of Yard Areas with no Subsequent Construction - High Probability of Substantially Intact Deposits
- ☒ Location of Yard Areas with Subsequent Extensions or 1-2 Story Structures - High Probability of Substantially Intact Features
- ☒ Location of Yard Areas with Major Subsequent Construction - Low Probability of Substantially Intact Deposits
- ☒ Lots Developed After 1887



of this study, "long term occupancy" has been defined as residence in excess of ten years. Long term residents were identified by reviewing Libers of Deeds on file at the Brooklyn County Register, the Brooklyn City Directories and the records of the 1880 census. To identify long term occupants, the names of property owners during the period 1850-1899 whose duration of title was 10 years or longer were checked in the appropriate directories at ten year intervals beginning with the 1855/1856 directory. If the span of ownership included the year 1880, the name was also checked in the records of the 1880 census. We also examined other census records for Brooklyn spanning the years 1855 through 1892. However, except for the 1880 census, these records do not indicate street addresses, and are not indexed by name, making their use extremely difficult for our purposes.

This methodology resulted in a list of owner/occupants of the lots within the project area who were resident on their property for 10 years or longer, as well as their occupations. These data are summarized in Table 1. The dates listed in the table indicate the period from the initial to the final appearance of a particular individual in either the Libers of Deeds, the directories or the census records. The period of actual occupation of the lot may vary somewhat from the dates shown. A total of 37 long term owner/ occupants were indentified. These include Nicholas Ehlers and Whitson Jarvis, who resided on the former Lott and Delmonico properties, as discussed in the previous section.

Properties with long term occupants which also are likely to have relatively undisturbed yard areas are identified in Table 1. Disturbance severe enough to have resulted in the likely distruction of any archaeological deposits occurred on only five of these properties. A portion of the yard areas on eight other properties is likely to have been severely disturbed. However substantially undisturbed deposits, especially feature deposits, could be located in the remaining portion of these yard areas. On the remaining properties, features and other archaeological deposits are likely to have remained substantially intact.

Additional information was available from the census data for 24 of these properties for which the span of occupancy includes 1880. These data are summarized in Appendix C. Of these properties, only nine were occupied by a single family in 1880. Three of these households included borders and/or servants. Fifteen of the 24 properties contained multiple occupancy dwellings housing between two and six families as shown in Table 1 and Figure 3.

B. Other Sampling Considerations

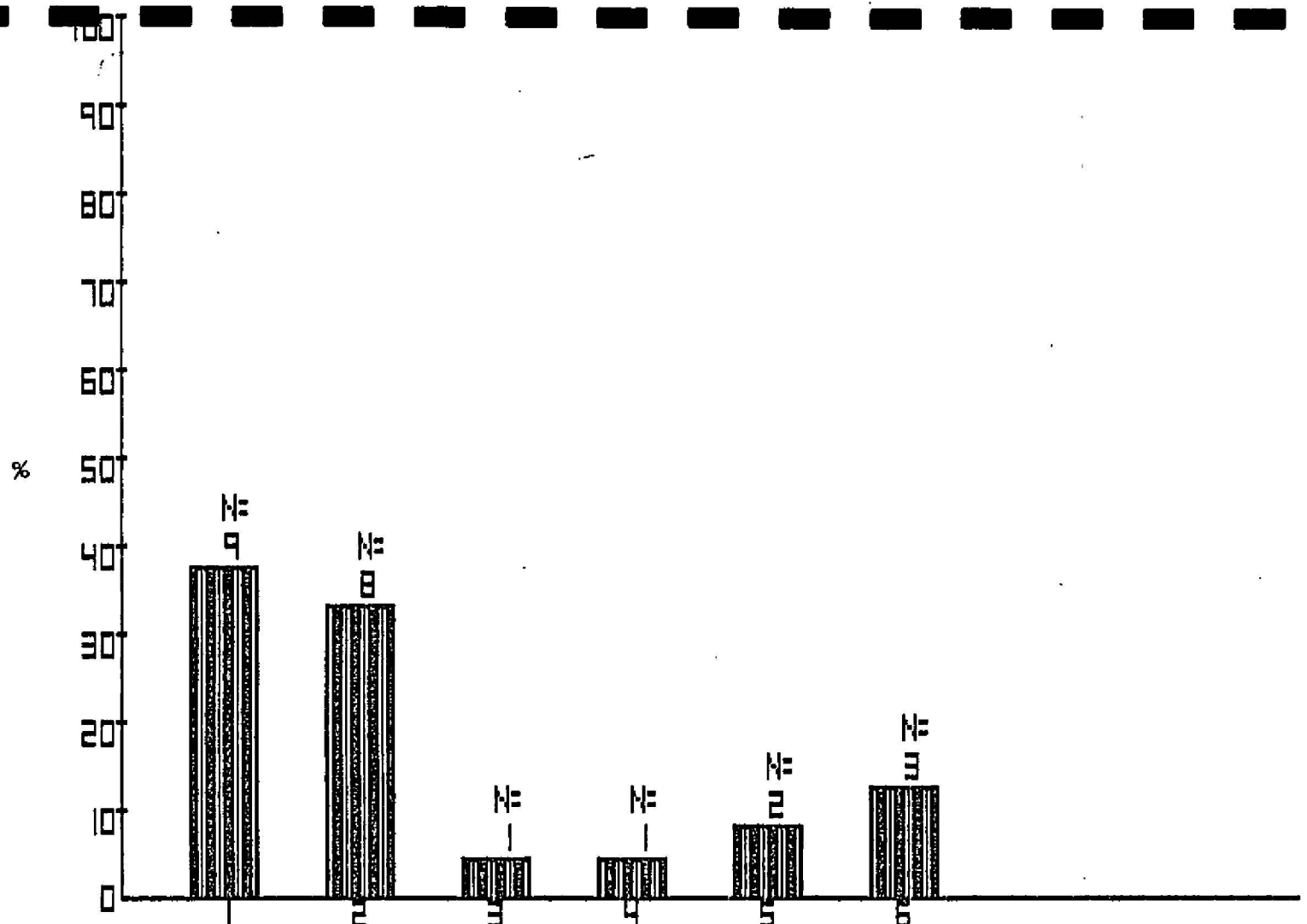
There are a number of demographic dimensions which can provide bases for the seletion of a sample of lots within the study area for archaeological testing.

Table 1.
Long-Term Resident-Owners

Block	Lot	Dates	Name	Occupation	Use (a)	# (c) Families	Yards (b)	Address
1721	1	1851-1897	George Beerken	grocer	bus/res	2	B	"corner Tompkins & Hopkins"
1722	1	1868-1883	H.M. Schmeelk	liquors	res	-	B	19 Delmonico
1722	3	1851-1887	Elisha Jaques	carpenter	res	-	B	"Delmonico near Flushing"
1722	14	1851-1881	Adam Halk	tailor	bus/res	-	B	666 Flushing
1722	17	1855-1880+	Joseph Bertina	porter	res	1(h)	B	674 Flushing
1722	21-24	1853-1870	Charles Quin	distiller	bus	-	B	"Flushing near Throop"
1722	35-45	1860-1879	Whitson Jarvis(d)	milk	bus/res	-	B	"Flushing near Throop"
1722	31	1869-1886	Conrad Burkhardt	cabinet maker	res	6	B	700 Flushing
1722	41	1880-1897	Conrad Weisgerber	butcher	bus/res	-	B	160 Throop
1722	50	1870-1890	Francis Henger	hatter	res	2	P	173 Hopkins
1722	54	1858-1886	Caleb Lyon	engraver	res	1	P	Hopkins & Delmonico
1722	57	1864-1878	Louis Grasser	tinsmith	res	-	P	Hopkins & Delmonico
1726	4	1866-1894	Kraft Karcher	carpenter	res	2	B	29 Tompkins
1726	5-8	1851-1867	Nicholas Guillaume	(g)	res	-	B	Hopkins corner Tompkins
1726	11(4)	1872-1880	John Kehlbeck	tailor	res	1	D	30 Delmonico
1726	11(9)	1875-1886	Christian Schen	watchcase maker	res	2	B	178 Hopkins
1726	11(23)	1865-1879	Frederick Kern	tailor	res	-	B	34 Delmonico
1726	11(48)	1851-1870	Francis Prave	cigars	res	-	B	"Delmonico Place"
1726	14	1855-1866	John Canavalle	liquors	res	-	D	"Hopkins near Throop"
1726	14(32)	1878-1897	Christopher Eberle	laborer	res	5	D	182 Hopkins
1726	14(34)	1874-1884	William Kolb	liquors	bus/res	5	D	186 Hopkins
1726	21-27	1872-1891	Christian Schmidt	mason	res	4	B	162/166 Throop(f)
1726	29	1879-1897	Henry Wassmuth	grocer	bus/res	6	B	170 Throop
1726	(e)	1861-1872	Elias Watrous	leathers	res	-	(e)	corner Hopkins & Throop
1726	32	1873-1884	John Kupler	machinist	bus/res	6	B	176 Throop
1726	125	1865-1892	Edward Steinweas	(g)	res	2	D	159 Ellery
1730	22	1870-1886	Adam Krebs	laborer	res	3	P	120 Ellery
1730	45	1866-1886	John Mertins	grocer	res	2(h)	B	52 Tompkins
1730	68-70	1856-1875	Nicholas Ehlers(d)	milk	bus/res	-	B	"Park corner Marcy"
1731	39	1864-1887	William Quig	carpenter/driver	res	2	B	737 Park
1732	15	1870-1881	Henry Helwig	shoemaker	res	1	B	202 Ellery
1732	16	1870-1886+	Stephen Arnold	porter	res	1	P	204 Ellery
1732	19	1871-1893	Christian Breckle	baker	bus/res	1(h)	P	180 Throop
1732	20	1871-1886	Peter Kossman	butcher	bus/res	1(h)	B	182 Throop
1732	22	1868-1892	Charles Koch	horseshoer(f)	bus/res	1	P	184 Throop
1732	25	1872-1886	Charles Horack	drugs	bus/res	2	B	192 Throop
1732	29	1868-1883	Lewis Albert	shoes	res	1	P	771 Park

Notes:

- a) bus - business; res - residence
- b) B - Yard area in likely to contain substantially intact archaeological deposits
- P - Deposits in part of yard area likely to have been destroyed other portions of yard area may have substantially intact deposits
- D - Deposits in yard area likely to have been destroyed
- c) Data available for families resident 1880 - see Appendix C
- d) Deposits associated with Ehlers and Jarvis houses would probably be located beneath landfill (see text). The Ehlers house is probably the same as the earlier Lott house.
- e) Watrous owned most of eastern portion of block in 1860's. 1869 map shows house in approximately location of lot 21. House is not oriented to to street grid. Lot 21 disturbed but deposits could be located on portions of lots 27-29. Deposits possibly beneath fill.
- f) Schmidt at 162 Throop in 1876; 166 in 1880; he owned both lots
- g) Occupation not given in directories
- h) Includes servants and/or borders



NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN LONG TERM OWNER-OCCUPIED STRUCTURES

Total Sample = 24

1 =1 family 2 =2 families 3 =3 families 4 =4 families 5 =5 families
6 =6 families

Figure 3

1. Ethnicity

The 1880 census provides information on the place of birth of those long term owner/occupants whose families were still resident as of that year (see Appendix C). All but six of these 24 persons were immigrants from Germany. Three others were apparently ethnic Germans from Alsace and Switzerland. The American-born sons of the original owners were resident on two of the properties in 1880.

Only three of the owner/occupants in 1880 were not ethnic Germans. Two of these were apparently the widows of the original owners. The census indicates the place of birth of both the wife and former husband. Caleb Lyon, former owner of lot 54, block 1722, was born in the United States (his wife was a second generation American). Elisha Jacques, (block 1722, lot 3) was an immigrant from England. His name indicates that Jacques may have been a Huegenot. Jacques wife was born in Ireland. The other non-German was Joseph Bertina, an Italian immigrant.

Of the tenants sharing multi-family dwellings with the owner/occupants, the majority were also German immigrants. The 1887 Sanborn Atlas also shows a "German Evangelical Mission Church" and "Mission School" on the block bounded by Throop and Sumner Avenues and Hopkins and Ellery Streets, immediately east of block 1726. By 1880, therefore, the study area was a predominantly German ethnic community.

The surnames of the early residents in the community as indicated on Table 1, which included Canevallo, Guillaume and Jarvis as well as Bertina, Lyon and Jacques (noted above) suggest that the community may have been more ethnically mixed at this time, becoming more homogeneous as it developed.

2. Occupation/Economic Status

From the occupations listed on Table 1 it can be inferred that the long term owner/occupants represented middle and working class portions of the population. Thirty-one of the 37 persons listed in Table 1 were artisans/small businessmen. Only four were unskilled workers. No occupation was listed in the directories for two of these individuals.

The majority of the tenants in the owner-occupied buildings in 1880 were also artisans. However, an analysis of the data supports the assumption that these tenants were, as a group, less affluent than the owners. The data from the directories and the 1880 census suggest that ten of the twenty-four 1880 owner/occupants also owned and operated their own businesses (except for John Mertins, a retired grocer, the businesses were located on the same property as the residences). The occupational descriptions of the tenants do not suggest that any operated their own business. In addition, although many of the same occupational categories are represented among tenants and owners,

the average age of the heads of the owner-occupant households (exclusive of female heads of households) was 47.1 years as compared with an average of 34.5 years for the tenants. The owners, therefore, had been working longer and had a longer period in which to accumulate capital.

3. Commercial Operations

Another basis for sample selection is the presence of combination businesses and residences, as indicated by the directory entries, on some of the lots. Where an individual's directory listing indicated a business operation within the project area without a separate residential listing, it was inferred that the address given was also the individual's residence. The list of long term residents contains 12 combined business and residential properties (see Table 1), including the Ehlers and Jarvis dairy farms, discussed previously. The other ten business/residences include 2 groceries, 2 butchers, 1 bakery, 1 liquor dealer, 1 drugstore, 1 tailor, 1 horseshoer, and 1 machinist. The majority of these businesses are of the sort that can be expected for the provision of basic services in a residential neighborhood. These properties could contain archaeological deposits which would provide details on the operations of the businesses. In addition to these businesses, the directories indicate that lots 21-24, block 1722, were the location of a distillery, operated by Charles Quin between 1853 and 1870. The 1880 Bromley Atlas shows what may be the former distillery buildings on lots 21 and 23.

Additional information on commercial operations in the project area were obtained by examining the 1887 Sanborn atlas. Many of the buildings are indicated as containing stores on the first floor. Twenty-six commercial operations were specifically identified on these maps (see Table 2). Most operated on the first floor of multi-story dwellings or in separate structures (in addition to residences), erected on the lot. Bakeries were usually located in building basements. The bakery ovens are shown extending for short distances beyond the building line (see Appendix B). Most of the the 1887 commercial operations were neighborhood service businesses as indicated above. However, by this time a few other commercial operations had been started, including a Paper Box Factory and a Fur Dressing Plant.

It should be noted that only three of 1887 businesses were operated on lots associated with long term owner/occupants. Lot 22, block 1732, indicated as the location of a wheelwright in 1887, was owned and occupied by Charles Koch, described as a horseshoer in the directories. Lot 45, block 1730, the location of a veterinary in 1887, was until 1886 the residence of John Mertins (see Table 1). Lot 20, block 1732, the location of a brush maker in 1887, was formerly the location of the butcher shop and residence of Peter Kossman.

Table 2
Businesses Shown on 1887 Sanborn Map

Block	Lot	Address	Business	Yard	Location
1721	4	17 Tompkins	Tin & Copper Smith	B	
1722	12	662 Flushing	Laundry	D	
1722	14	666 Flushing	Cigar Factory	B	back building (west part of lot)
1722	21	684 Flushing	Basket Weaving & Upholstering	B	
1722	23	686 Flushing	Tailor	B	back building
1722	45	183 Hopkins	Paper Box Factory	N	1st floor (east part of lot)
1722	43	187 Hopkins	Tailor	B	
1726	11	40 Delmonico	Tailor	B	
1726	10	152 Hopkins	Tailor	B	
1726	6	23 Tompkins	Bakery	B	basement
1726	2	33 Tompkins	Laundry	P	
1726	14	191 Ellery	Shawl Strap Maker	D	1st floor
1726	32	201 Ellery	Tailor	B	back building
1726	34	196 Ellery	Glass Bending	D	back building (west part of lot)
1726	11	25-29 Delmonico	Bakery	N	basement (NE corner Hopkins & Delmonico)
1730	55	697 Park	Carpenter	N	
1730	47	713 Park	Blacksmith	P	
1730	45	715 Park	Veterinary	B	(b)
1730	31	136 Ellery	Bakery	B	
1731	19	180 Ellery	Bakery	B	basement
1731	20	52-54 Delmonico	Fur Dressing	B	
1732	1	19 Delmonico	Bakery	B	basement
1732	32	194 Throop	Bakery	B	basement
1732	24	190 Throop	Laundry	B	basement
1732	21	184 Throop	Wheelwright	B	(c)
1732	20	182 Throop	Brush Maker	B	back building

Notes:

- a) B - Yard area in likely to contain substantially intact archaeological deposits
- P - Deposits in part of yard area likely to have been destroyed, other portions of yard area may have substantially intact deposits
- D - Deposits in yard area likely to have been destroyed
- N - No yard area on this lot
- b) Lot 45 long term residence of John Mertins until 1886 (see table 1)
- c) See also Table 1
- d) Lot 20 long term business/residence of Peter Kossman until 1886

4. Non-Owner-Occupied Buildings

NB

The theoretical advantage of selecting lots for excavation which were occupied by a single resident for a long period of time is that it is more likely that archaeological deposits can be associated with a particular resident and his or her demographic variables. However, as noted above, most of the long term owner-occupied dwellings were multi-family units. In addition, some of the single family units included borders and/or servants. In terms of correlating material culture with social variables, in most cases owners and renters shared a common (German) ethnic identity and belonged to the same general occupational groupings. In terms of economic status, however, including only owner-occupied units within an archaeological testing strategy would skew the sample of material culture toward that connected with the most affluent members of the community. Thus an archaeological testing program should include a sample of lots with renter-occupied structures. ← (NB)

C. Possible Significance

The project area south of Flushing Avenue provides a unique opportunity to sample a late-19th century Brooklyn community. The review of the construction history (see Figure 2) suggests that many yard areas, which could contain archaeological deposits within features, should be relatively intact beneath present surfaces.

The community included both owner-occupants and tenants, as well as service businesses on which the community depended. Archaeological deposits could provide valuable data on details of every-day life in this late-19th century community. Other anthropological issues could also be addressed by the archaeological data. For example, the data indicate that early residents were of various ethnic backgrounds although the community became more ethnically homogenous toward the end of the 19th century. Since some of the non-Germans continued to reside in the community, the deposits may provide the opportunity to study the material correlates of ethnicity, as well as to examine the extent to which the material culture of the non-Germans was affected by the increasing ethnic homogeneity of the community. The material culture associated with those of different economic statuses could be assessed by sampling lots containing single family, owner-occupied dwellings; those containing owner-occupied, multi-family dwellings; and those containing multi-family dwellings occupied by tenants only.

As noted above, the likely presence of intact archaeological deposits with the potential to contribute information important in local history would make the late 19th century archaeological deposits potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

IV. LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES

The first level documentary research report indicated that there were two industrial properties within the study area north of Flushing Avenue which could contain possibly significant archaeological deposits.

A. The Williamsburgh Flint Glass Works - Block 2270

The first level report cites Armbruster (1942:307) as noting that the Williamsburgh Flint Glass Works was established in 1863 by John and Nicholas Dannenhoffer, immigrants from Lorraine. Additional research suggests that the partnership of the two brothers apparently ended in the 1880's. Lain's Business Directory for 1880-81 lists the Darrenhoffer (sic.) Bros. as "Glass Manufacturers" at "Thoop Av. c. Gerry". The 1883-84 directory has two separate listings for "Glass Manufacturers" at "Throop Av. c. Gerry"; one for "Williamsburgh Flint" and the other for Nicholas Dannenhoffer. John Dannenhoffer, however, is listed separately under "Glass Manufacturers" at 58 Rutledge Street. The 1885-86 directory continues to list Nicholas Dannenhoffer as a "Glass Manufacturer" at Throop Avenue and Gerry Street, with John Dannenhoffer at 58 Rutledge. The 1886 Robinson and Pidgeon Atlas and the 1887 Sanborn Atlas no longer show the Williamsburg Flint Glass Works on block 2269. However, the factory had not ceased operations. Rather, it had moved several blocks away. The 1886-87 directory lists the "Williamsburg Flint" factory at 260 Boerum Street, some ten blocks northeast of its former location. John Dannenhoffer is still listed as operating the factory at 58 Rutledge Street.

Edwards (1883:146) describes Nicholas Dannenhoffer's operation as follows:

N. Dannenhoffer, Glass Works, cor. Throop Avenue and Gerry Street.--Of late years the flint glass of the United States rivals that of old-established houses in Europe and this has mainly been due to the enterprise of the Brooklyn factories, among which the works of N. Dannenhoffer occupy a high position. The number of hands employed will average about one hundred and fifty; there are two furnaces and two leers for tempering purposes. These works were established in 1863, and since coming under the able ownership of the present proprietor the production has reached from a thousand to twelve hundred dozens of lamp chimneys daily; the "Silex" chimney, which is noted for its fine shape and durability, being their well-known brand. Besides the quantity of chimneys many other descriptions of glassware are made. This extensive works covers six lots of ground, and three horses and wagons are kept constantly employed for shipping purposes. Mr. Dannenhoffer is a native of Lorraine, and came to the States twenty years ago, during which time he has been engaged in the manufacturing interests of the country.

A description of John Dannenhoffer's Rutledge Street operation (International Publishing Co. 1886:239) creates some confusion as to the business relationship between the Dannennhoffer Brothers. This source indicates that the Rutledge Street works were established by John Dannenhoffer in 1861. It describes him as a graduate of the St. Louis Lorraine Glassworks, "the largest works in France" and also describes him as being a foreman for Fowler, Crampton & Co. in the United States. It describes the products of the Rutledge Street works subsequent to 1861 as

then and for twenty years subsequent exclusively glass chimneys. In 1881 Mr. Dannenhoffer turned his attention and energies to the manufacture of modern antique stained glass tiles, disks, bulls' eyes, and kindred articles...[such as] canes and jewels".

It is possible that this source is correct and John Dannenhoffer ran the Rutledge Street operation while also being partners with his brother on block 2270. However, since the business directories do not list the Rutledge Street factory until 1883, it is more likely that this source is confusing Dannenhoffer's activities in partnership with his brother with those after the establishment of his Rutledge Street factory, as well as the dates of operation of the two factories. The factory on Gerry Street (block 2270) was in existence in 1869 since it is shown on the Dripps map of that year

The 1883 reference cited above clarifies two aspects of the description of the Williamsburg Flint Glass Works given by Armbruster and cited in the first level report. First, "Silex" was apparently the brand name of the Dannenhoffer lamp chimneys. Secondly, while lamp chimneys were apparently the factory's principal product it did produce other glass products.

Weeks (1883) notes that the first Brooklyn glass works was established in 1754 on State Street, and by 1880 Brooklyn was the second leading producer of glass in the United States. According to the 1880 United States Census of Manufactures, there were a total of 12 glass manufacturing establishments in Brooklyn at this time. This constituted the majority of the 14 glass factories operating in the entire state of New York. The 1880 census indicates that New York produced a total of 888,639 dozen lamp chimneys in 1880. The daily production figures of 1000-1200 dozen lamp chimneys cited above for the Williamsburg Flint Glass Works give a figure of some 286,000 dozen annually, based on a five day production week, indicating that this factory accounted for approximately one-third of all lamp chimneys produced in New York State.

Weeks (1883) notes that there are two types of flint glass. The best quality consists of a double silicate of potash (potassium carbonate) and lead. Typical percentages are given as 52% silica, 13.67% potash and 33.28% oxide of lead. The other type of flint glass is lime flint glass, which typically consists of 73.3%

silica, 14.5% soda (sodium carbonate) and 12.7% lime. Flint glass is noted as being used for table and other blown and pressed glassware, chimneys, and a large variety of bottles and vials with various products differing in actual chemical composition. For example, different types of sand are used as a source of silica. In some instances manganese is added to the formula to correct a greenish tinge given to the glass by iron contained in poorer qualities of sand.

Rosenhain (1908:vi) notes that "the peculiar conditions of the glass manufacturing industry have led to the practice on the part of manufacturers of keeping their processes as secret as possible". An example of the variations in the manufacturing process is the source of the lime used in the manufacture of lime flint glass. It can be in the form of carbonate of lime either derived from limestone or of chemical origin, or it can be added to the glass in the form of the hydrated oxide (slaked lime).

Another variation in the 19th century flint glass manufacturing process was the type of furnace used to melt the glass. Through the late 19th century the most common type was the direct burning furnace. This was a box built of fire brick in which a coal fire was built around the refractory pots in which the glass mixture was melted. By the first decade of the 20th century, this type of furnace had been replaced by the gas furnace, in which the solid fuel is first converted to a gas and the gas burned around the pots (Weeks 1883; Rosenhain 1908). It is not known which type of furnace was used in the Williamsburgh Flint Glass factory. If it utilized a gas furnace it would have been one of the first to do so since there were less than thirty of these in operation in the United States in 1880 (Weeks 1883).

The typical direct burning flint glass furnace was approximately 12 1/2 feet in diameter. The sides of the furnace were manufactured of fire brick while the roof was made of sandstone. A flint glass factory also contained one or more leers, or annealing ovens, open at both ends, in which the manufactured goods were allowed to cool (Feuchtwanger 1871). As noted above, the Williamsburg Flint Glass Works contained two glass melting furnaces and two leers.

The Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the years 1863 and 1864 contain indexes of patents issued in those years, which correspond with the recorded beginning of operations of the Williamsburg Flint Glass Works. No patents were recorded under the name of Dannenhoffer or Williamsburg Flint Glass. Similarly, a list of glass industry patents (Mock and Blum 1919) does not include any patents under these names.

1. Location of Deposits

The 1869 Dripps map indicates that the Williamsburg Flint Glass factory property included the present lots 3-9 on block 2270. The factory itself was an "L" shaped structure located on lots 4, 5,

7 and the eastern part of lot 3. Lots 3 and 4 are within the present project area. Open space is indicated between the factory and Gerry Street and between the rear of the factory and the lot line. The 1880 Bromley Atlas (see Appendix A) indicates that by that year the factory had been somewhat expanded. It now fronted on Gerry Street. An extension had been added abutting Throop Avenue which occupied the western portion of lot 3. The southern half of lot 4 and a small portion of the eastern portion of lot 3 remained open. This area could have been the location of features (e.g. cisterns, privies) as well as deposits of raw materials and wastage from the manufacturing process. After the removal of the factory to the Boerum Street location in 1886, two three-story buildings were constructed on the front halves of lots 3 and 4 with small outbuildings at the rear of lot 3. It is not known whether the flint glass factory had a basement or whether the 1886 construction would have destroyed any basement deposits. However, it is likely that any backyard deposits would have remained relatively undisturbed. There were no further construction episodes on these lots, and the backyard areas remained open.

2. Possible Significance

The possible significance of archaeological deposits associated with the Williamsburg Flint Glass Works would derive from their contribution to local history. From the above discussion, it would appear that there are numerous details concerning the types and quality of flint glass as well as the types of products manufactured by the factory which could be revealed by an analysis of wastage/and or raw materials which could possibly be found in features or other deposits located on block 2270, lots 3 and 4 in the undisturbed area to the rear of the factory building. In addition, archaeological features could contain refuse discarded by workers. The significance of any deposits associated with the Williamsburg Flint Glass factory could derive, also, from its association with the overall late 19th century community discussed above. It is possible that at least some of the workers in the factory were resident in the area (e.g. Fred Scharmann, a tenant at 171 Hopkins Street, was listed in the 1880 census as a glass blower). Should workers' refuse be found on the factory property, such refuse could be compared with that derived from the domestic deposits discussed above.

B. The Miller Ropewalk

The first level report identified the Miller Ropewalk, on block 2245a, as a possible source of significant deposits. The ropewalk was established in the mid 1860's and is shown on the 1869 Dripps map. The Ropewalk is also shown on the 1880 Bromley and 1887 Sanborn Atlases (see Appendices A and B), although it was apparently no longer in operation by 1880. While Miller apparently owned buildings fronting on Harrison Avenue, the maps indicate that the Ropewalk extended to the west of the lots

fronting on Harrison Avenue. Comparison of the 1935 and 1950 Sanborn Maps with the 1887 map indicates that the easternmost portion of the ropewalk was located at the present location of Union Avenue. The entire ropewalk was thus west of the study area. No portion was located within the boundaries of block 2245a.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The data contained in this report, in addition to the previously submitted first level study, indicate that possibly significant historic period archaeological deposits may remain substantially intact in many portions of the study area. A program of sub-surface testing is recommended to determine whether such deposits are actually present. Portions of blocks 1722, 1726 and 1730 may contain foundations, midden deposits, sheet refuse and features associated with farms which began operations in the 18th century (block 1726), the 1820's (block 1730) and the 1840's (block 1722). Such deposits should be located beneath landfill which was deposited after the establishment of the present street grid. Preliminary testing of these three areas could be undertaken in the form of archaeological borings, which could be combined with those undertaken to test for possible prehistoric deposits in the area. Thorough testing of any or all of these areas (shown on Figure 1) would require removal of the overlying fill deposits. It should be noted that other deposits in these areas associated with late 19th century structures may be located at the surface of the fill. It may be desirable to sample some of these deposits before removing the underlying fill.

The study area blocks south of Flushing Avenue were the location of a portion of a community which developed in the second half of the 19th century. Associated archaeological deposits would be located in yard areas which remained relatively undisturbed by later construction, as shown in Figure 2. These deposits would probably be found mainly in features (e.g. privies, cisterns), although some sheet midden deposits could be present. A sampling plan should be developed to select lots to be tested. This report provides data for the development of such a plan. The sampling frame consisting of the lots within the study area containing relatively undisturbed yard areas can be stratified according to length of occupation, ethnic identity of occupants, occupational/economic status, and possible presence or absence of commercial as well as residential deposits. The data collected for this study focussed on lots with long term owner/occupants. To avoid sampling bias, lots to be tested should also include a sample drawn from lots other than these so as to include the presumably less affluent residents who rented their dwelling units.

Lots 3 and 4, block 2270 may contain remains associated with the Williamsburgh Flint Glass Works, in operation between 1863 and 1886. The undisturbed portions of these lots include a yard area to the rear of the factory. Deposits could provide details of the

manufacturing processes and products of the factory as well as the relationship of the factory workers to the residential community discussed above.

REFERENCES CITED

- Armbruster, Eugene L.
1942 Brooklyn's Eastern District. Published by the Author.
- Bromley, George W. and E. Robinson
1880 Atlas of the Entire City of Brooklyn. New York: G.W. Bromley and Company
- Brooklyn Historical Society
n.d. Block Abstracts
- City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn
n.d. Libers of Deeds
- Dripps, Matthew
1869 Map of the City of Brooklyn, Being the Former Cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh and the Town of Bushwick. New York
- Edwards, Richard, ed.
1883 A Historical and Descriptive Review of the City of Brooklyn and Her Manufacturing and Mercantile Industries. Part 1. New York: Historical Publishing Co.
- Feuchtwanger, Lewis
1871 A Handbook on Silex. New York: L. & J.W. Feuchtwanger.
- International Publishing Co.
1886 Half-Century's Progress of the City of Brooklyn: The City's Leading Manufacturers and Merchants. New York.
- Lain, J. and Company
1854- The Brooklyn City Directory. Brooklyn.
1890
- 1878- Lain's Business Directory of the City of Brooklyn
1887
- Mock and Blum, Patent Lawyers, comp.
1919 List of United States, British and German Patents Covering Compositions and Substances Entering into the Manufacture of Glass.
- Rosenhain, Walter
1908 Glass Manufacture. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co.
- Salwen, Bert, Sarah Bridges and Joel Klein
1974 "An Archaeological Reconnaissance at the Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House, Kings County, New York". New York State Archaeological Association Bulletin. 61:26-38. Ann Arbor.

Salwen, Bert, Sarah Bridges and Nan Rothschild

1981 "The Utility of Small Samples from Historic Sites:
Onderdonck, Clinton Avenue, and Van Campen". Historical
Archaeology 15(1):77-94.

Sanborn Map and Publishing Co.

1887 Insurance Maps of Brooklyn. Vol. 3.

United States Patent Office

1863- Report of the Commissioner of Patents. Washington: U.S.

1864 Government Printing Office.

United States Census

1880 Brooklyn Census Records. 21st Ward.

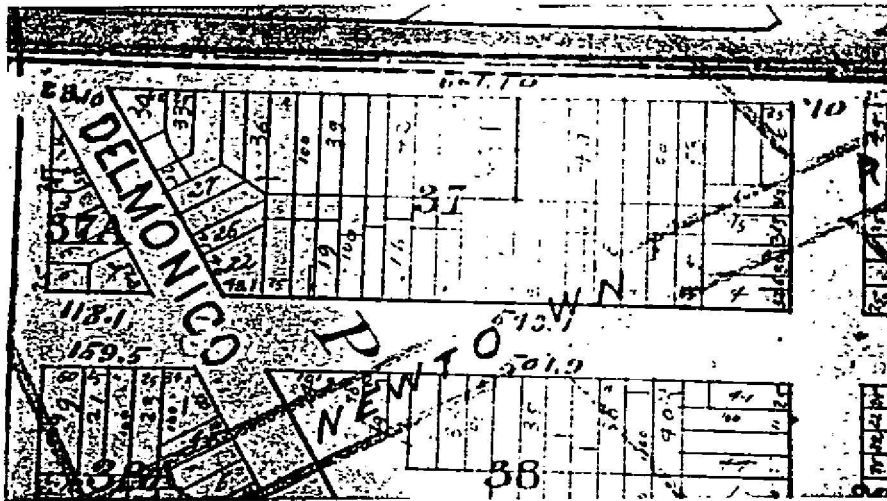
1883 Report on the Manufactures of the United States at the Tenth
Census, June 1, 1880. Washington: U.S. Government Printing
Office.

Weeks, Joseph D.

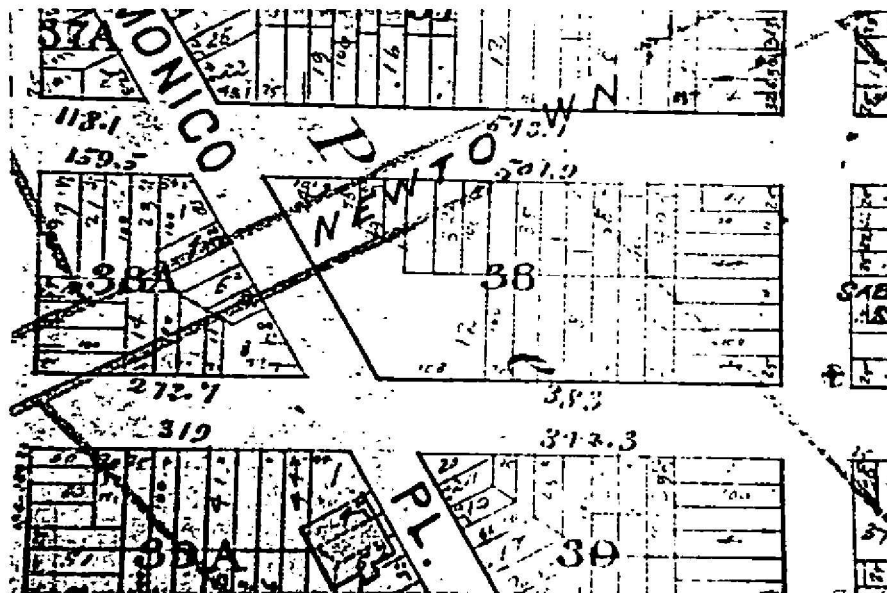
1883 "Report on the Manufacture of Glass". in United States
Census (1883) [see above]. pp. 1029-1152.

APPENDIX A

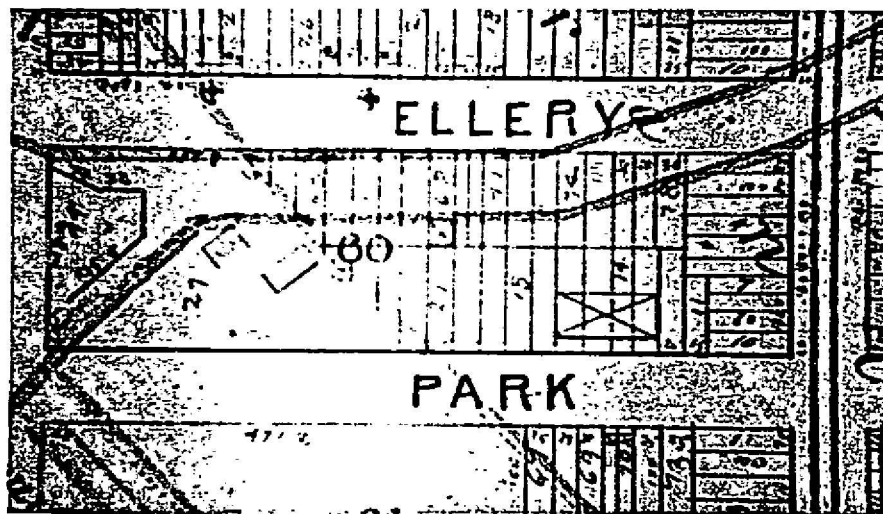
1880 BROMLEY AND ROBINSON ATLAS OF BROOKLYN
STUDY AREA BLOCKS



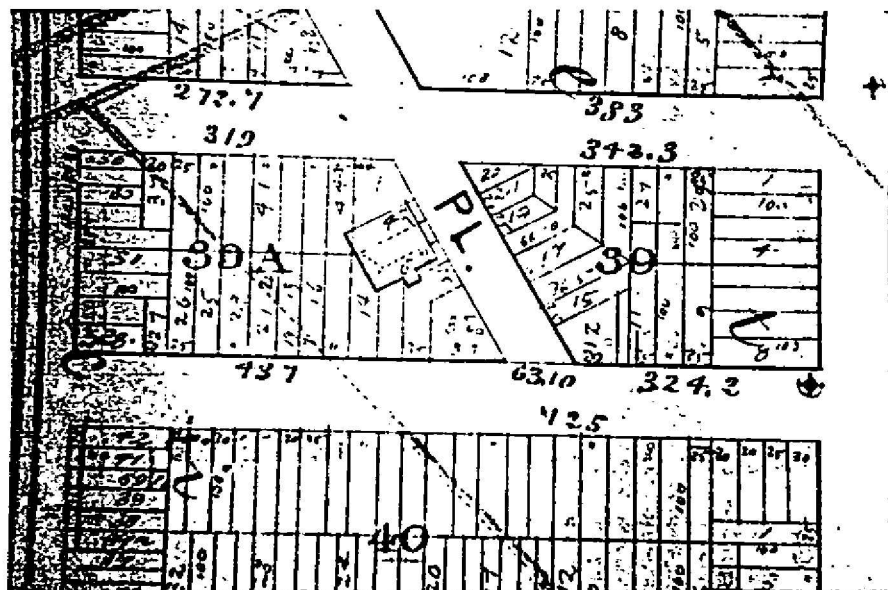
Blocks 1721 and 1722



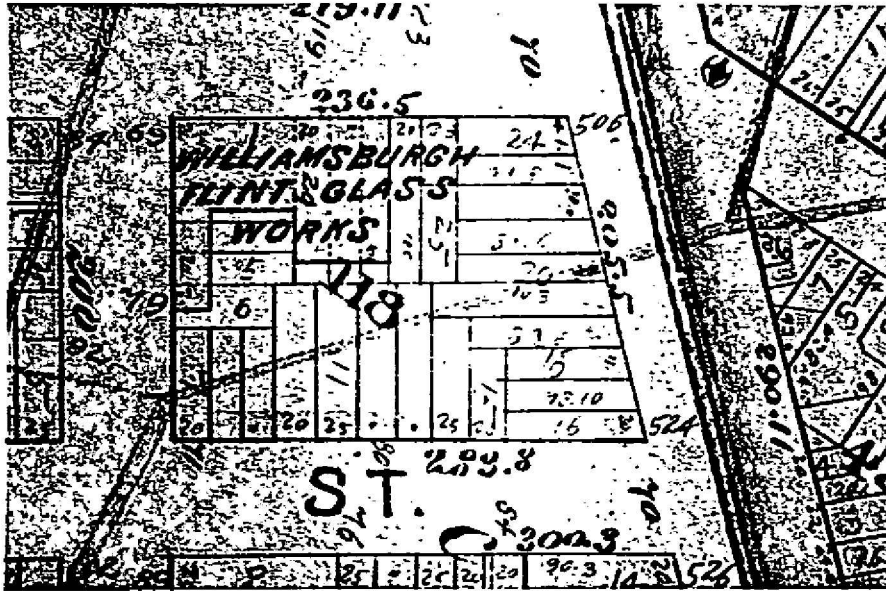
Block 1726



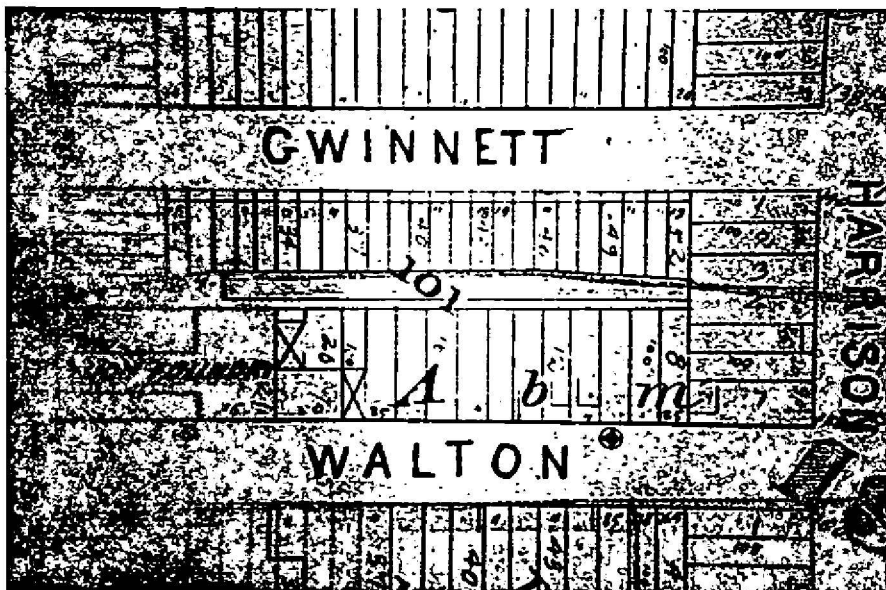
Block 1730



Blocks 1731 and 1732



Block 2270 - Williamsburgh Flint Glass Works



Miller Rope Walk - Blocks 2245 and 2245a

APPENDIX B

1887 SANBORN INSURANCE MAPS OF BROOKLYN
STUDY AREA BLOCKS

03

Hopkins

STREET

AVE

TOMPKINS

B-1

Block 1721

(15)

(15)

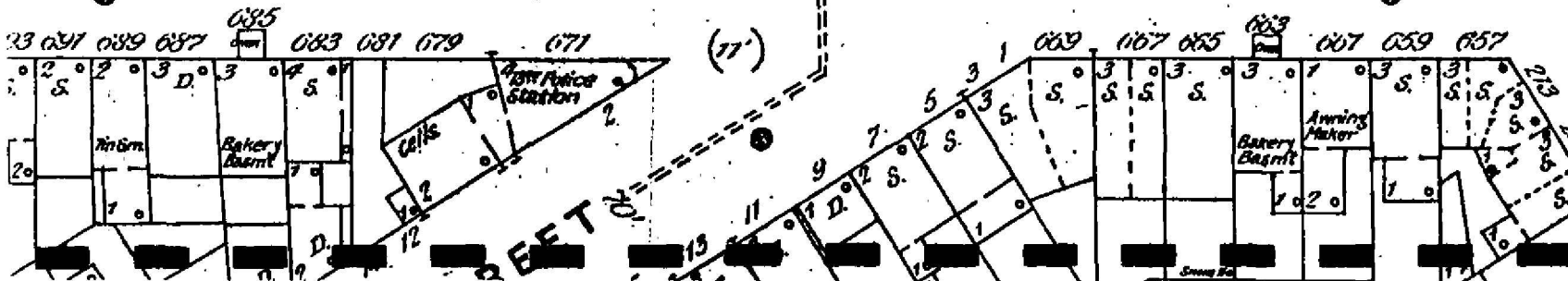
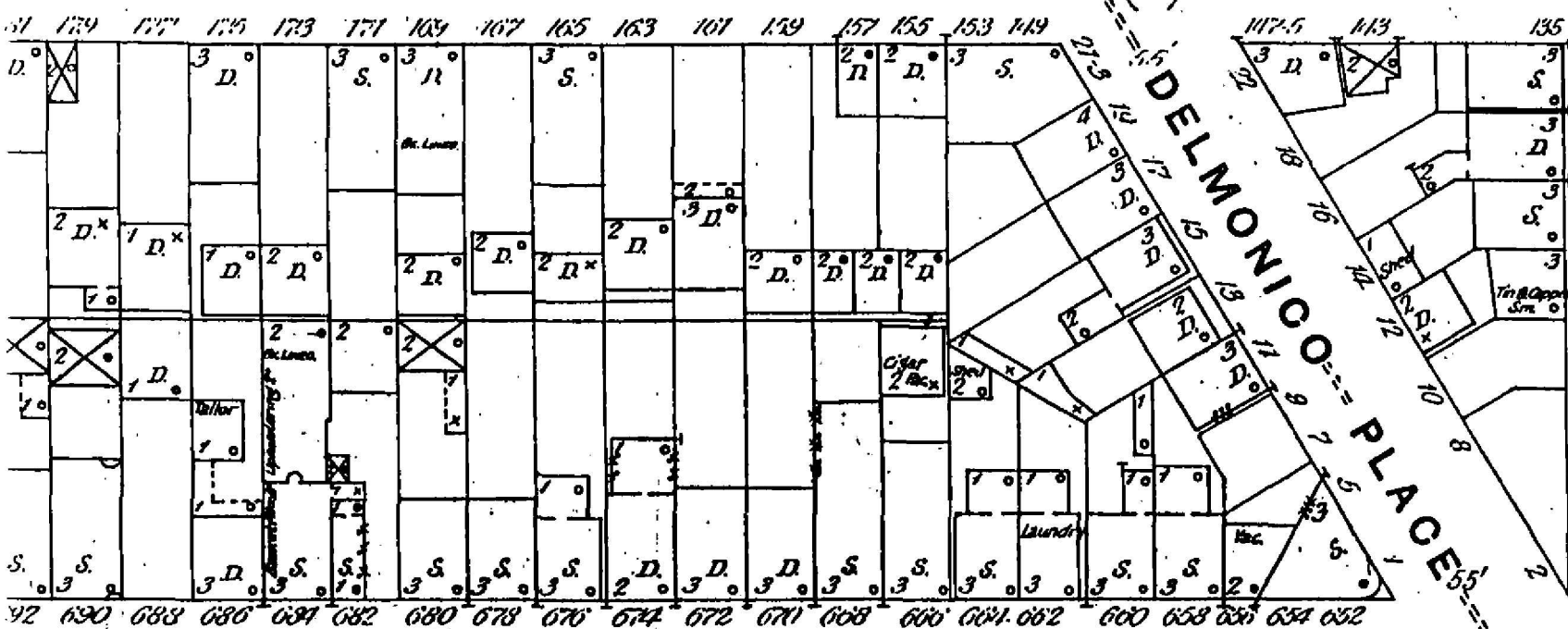
DELMONICO PLACE

(11)

HARRISON

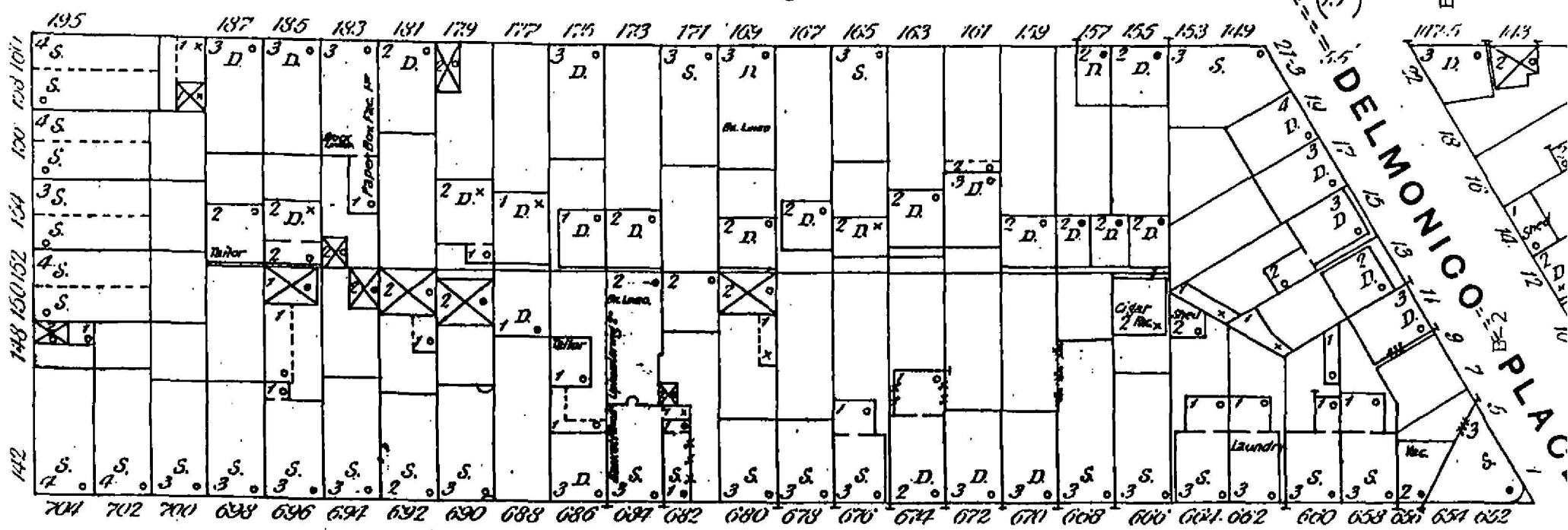
Flushing

AVENUE

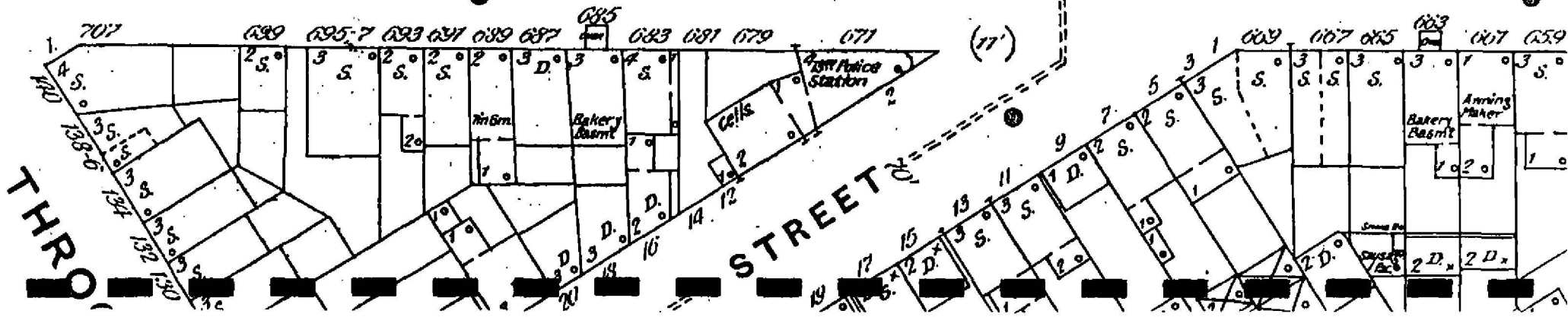


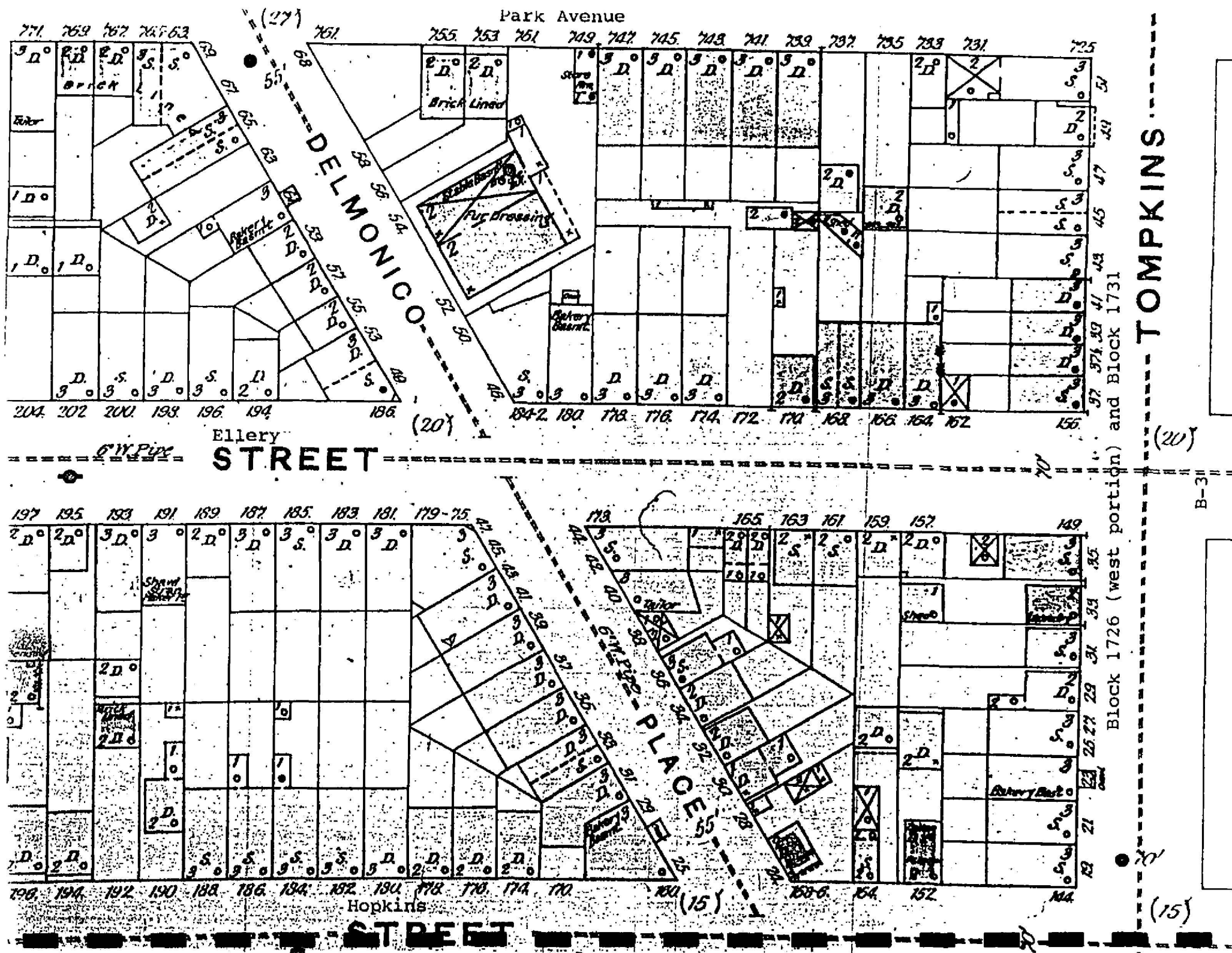
Hopkins
STREET

Block 1722



Flushing
AVENUE





TOMPKINS

(20)

B-3

(15)

Block 1726 (west portion) and Block 1731

Park Avenue

ELLERY STREET

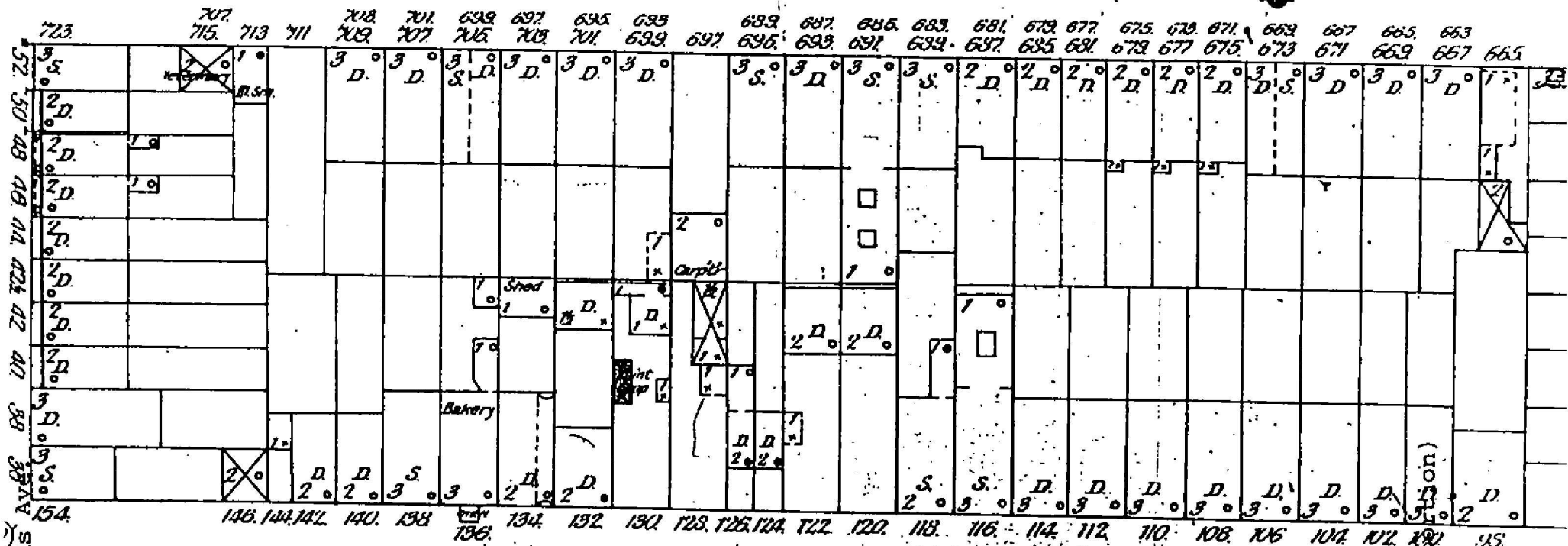
HOPKINS STREET

DELMONICO

PLACE

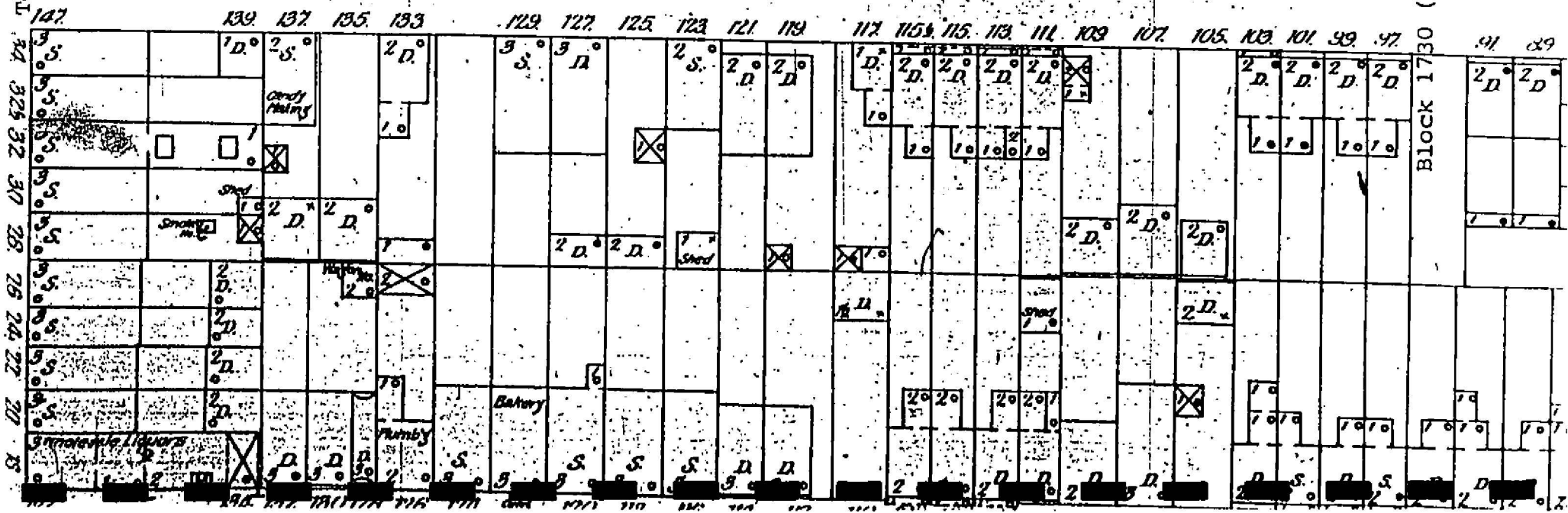
PARK

0.11.17.00



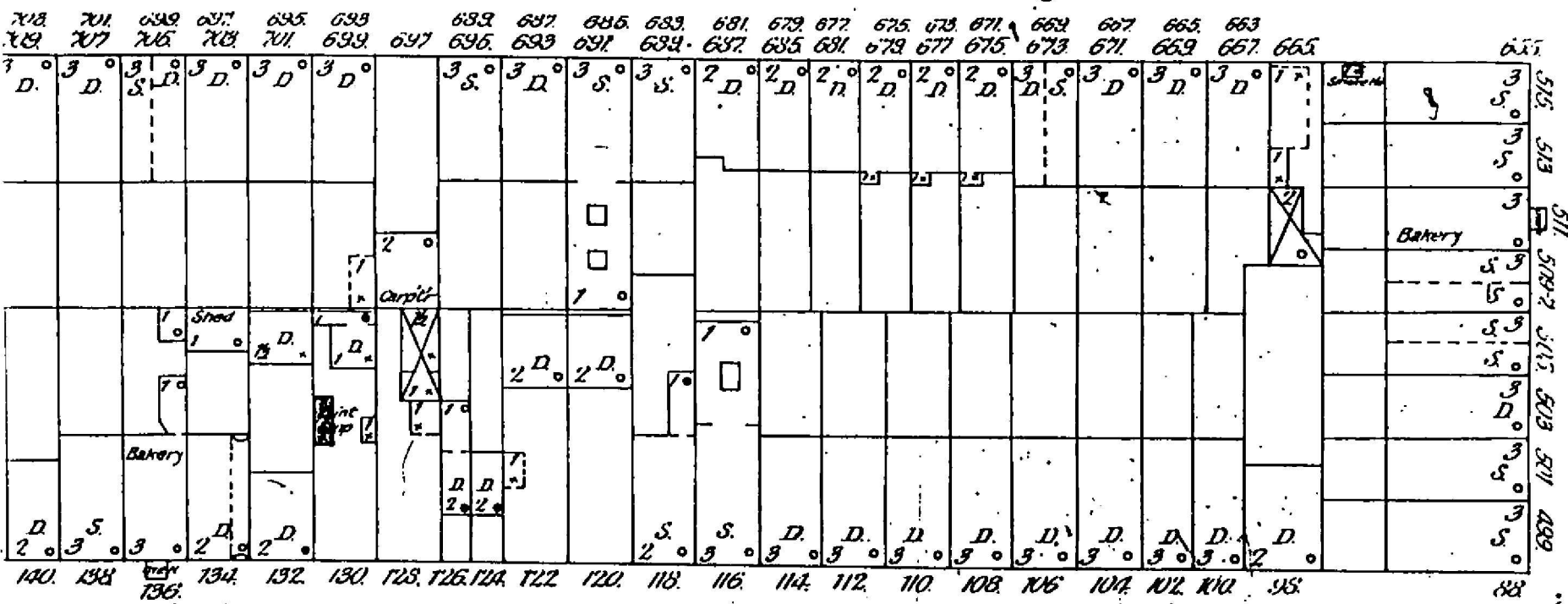
ELLERY

(east)

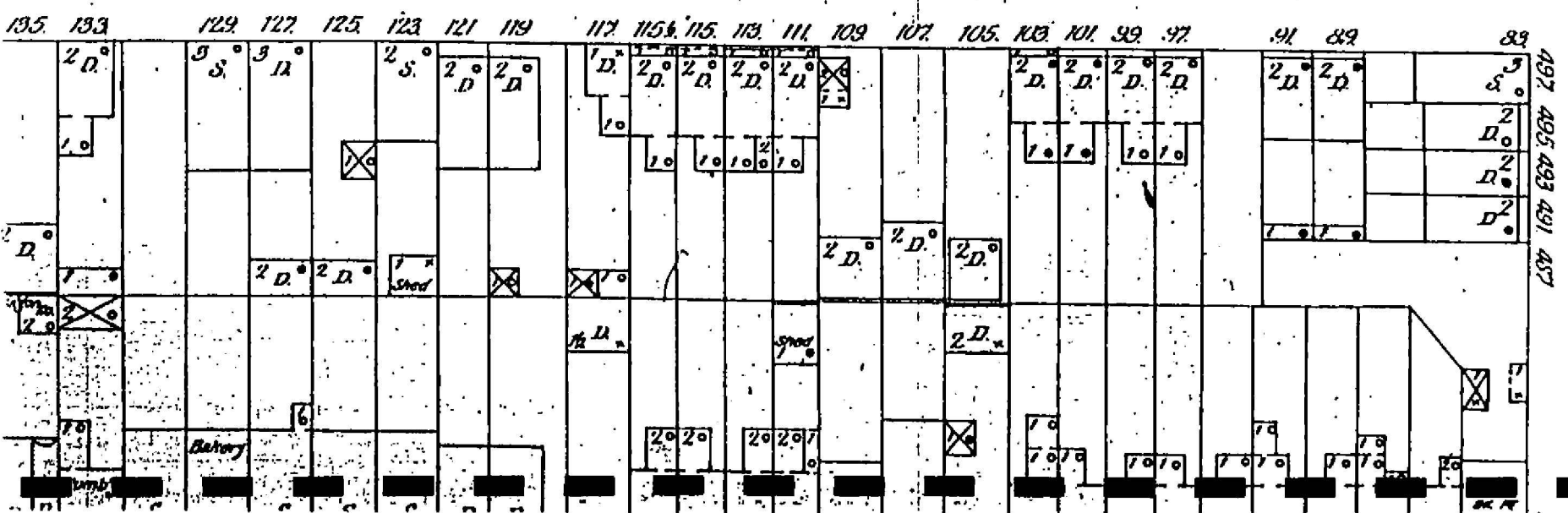


PARK

6" W. Pipe



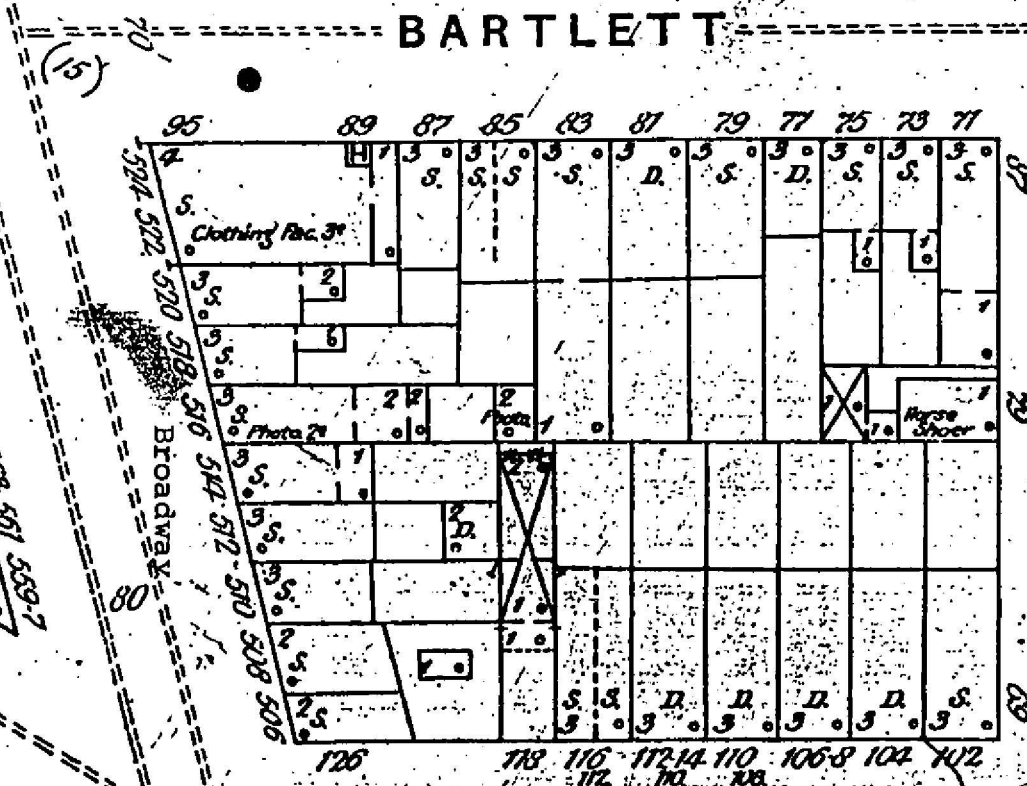
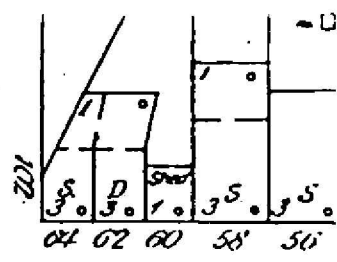
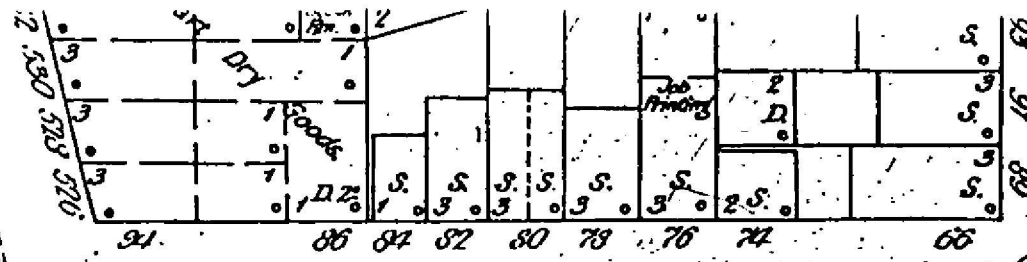
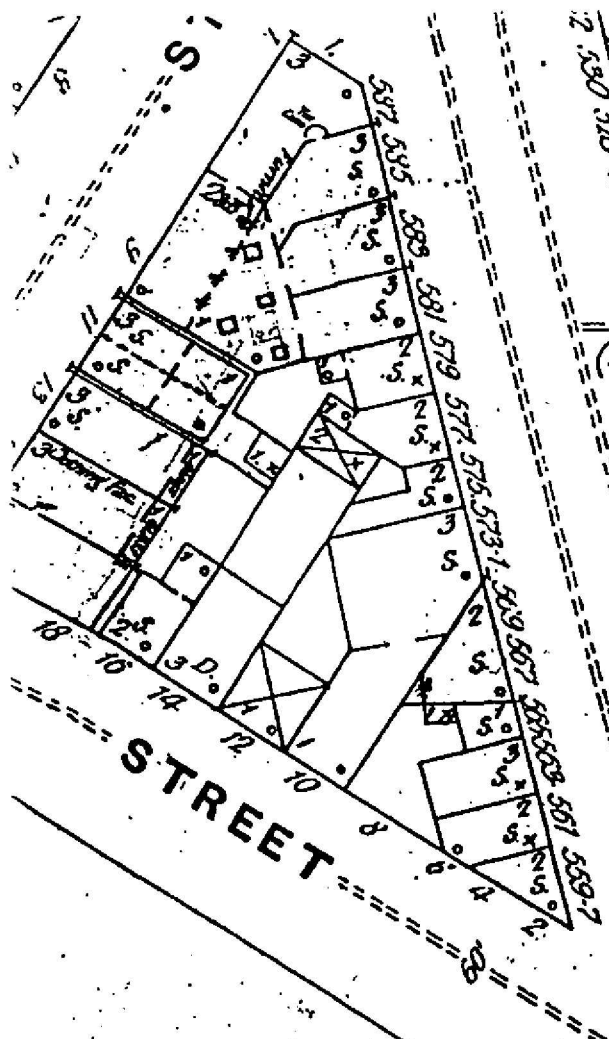
ELLERY



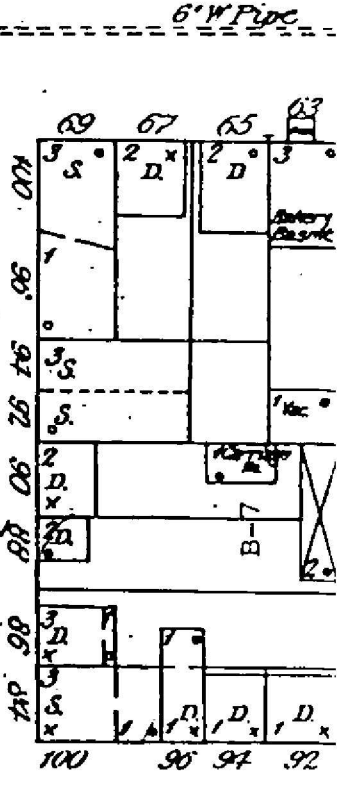
Block 1730 (west portion)

MARCY

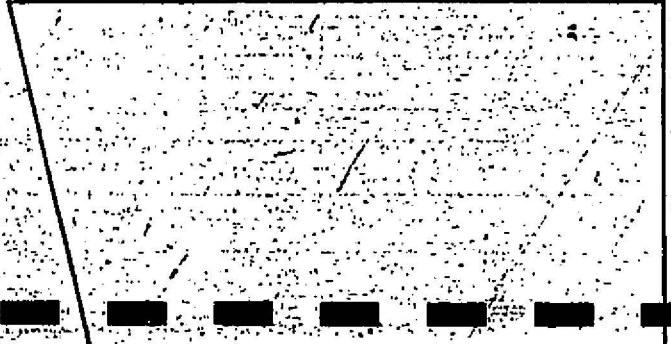
B76



Block 2270
Throop
6" W Pipe

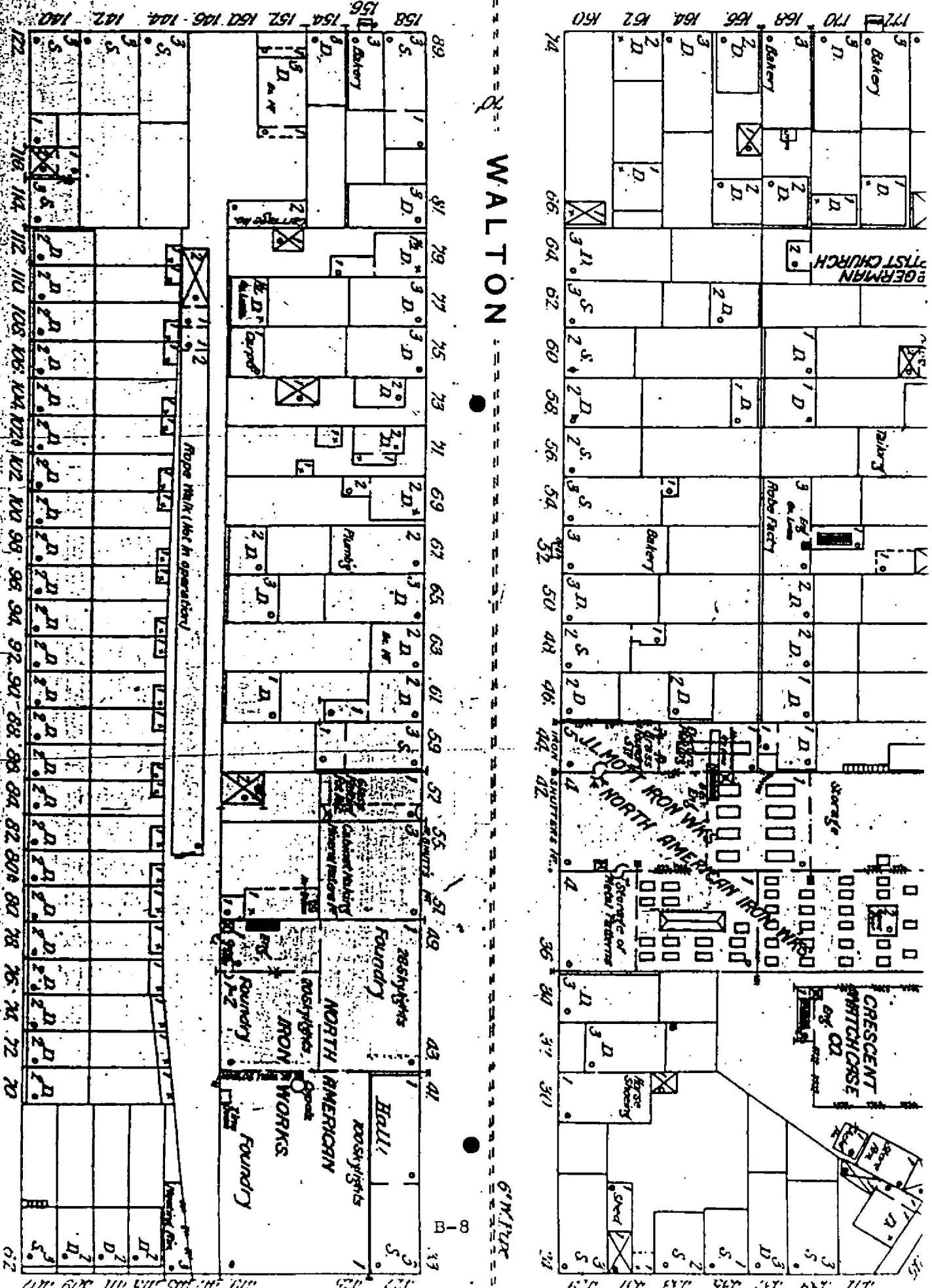


GERRY



WALTON

GWINNETT



APPENDIX C

DATA FROM 1880 CENSUS
STRUCTURES WITH LONG TERM OWNER/OCCUPANTS

Last Name(a)	First Name	Age	Rel. (b)	Occupation (c)	Place of Birth
-----------------	---------------	-----	-------------	-------------------	----------------

Block 1721, lot 1/ 17 Tompkins - 2 families; 12 persons

Geerken	John	36	h	keeps grocery store	New York*
	Margaret	24			
	George	3	s		
	Lillis	<1	d		
Britt	Asnida	20		servant	
Smith	Fred	16		clerk	
Lette	Louis	25		clerk	
Maler	Nicholas	52	h	house framer	
	Julia	52	w		
	Mary	21	d		
	Nittie	19	s		
	Catherine	17	d		

*Mother and father born in Germany

Block 1722, lot 3/ 19 Delmonico - 2 families; 9 persons

Jacques	Mary	49	m		Ireland*
	Margaret	18	d	dressmaking	
	James	14	s	apr. silver plating	
Kuntz	Charles	26	h	varnisher	
	Annie	25	w		
	Emma	6	d		
	Fred	4	s		
	Frederica	3	d		
	Charles	<1	s		

* Husband born in England

Block 1722, lot 18/ 674 Flushing - 1 family; 6 persons

Bertina	Joseph	60	h	no occupation	Italy
	Mary	53	w		
	Louis	23	s	piano maker	
	Charles	19	s	-	
Harman	Mary	24		servant	
Diefenbacher	Charles	35		no occupation	

Block 1722, lot 31/700 Flushing; 6 families; 27 persons

Burghardt	John W.	52	h	cabinet maker	Stuttgart
	Christina	39	w	keeps crockery store	
	Dora	12	d		
	Libbie	7	d		
	Clara	5	d		
	Gertrude	2	d		
Joeckel	John	57	h	cabinet maker	Hessen
	Mary	48	w		
	Caroline	24	d		
	Annie	11	d		

Rothaar	John	22 s	in a law office	Bavaria
	Jacob	32 h	Laborer	
	Elizabeth	33 w		
Thomas	Elizabeth	<1 d		Germany
	Peter	39 h	carpenter	
	Louisa	40 w	tailoring	
	Louisa	15 d		
	Anton	15 s		
	Pauline	11 d		
	Rosa	4 d		
	Frank	2 s		
Poley	Maria L.	50 m	seamstress	New York*
	Ida	12 d		
	Feorge	6 s		
Jarvis	William	23 h	house painter	New York**
	Mary	21 w		
	William	3 s		

*parents born N.Y. and West Indies **parents born N.Y. and England

Block 1722, lot 50/ 173 Hopkins - 2 families; 9 persons

Linger	Franz	55 h	hatter	Wurtemberg
	Gertrude	46 w		
	Louis	24 s	drug clerk	
	Gustave	20 s	upholsterer	
	Theresa	18 d	pants maker	
	Frank	11 d		
Weisgerber	Ernst	33 h	tinsmith	
	Elizabeth	33 w		
	Mary	6 d		

Block 1722, lot 54/ 167 Hopkins - 1 family; three persons

Lyon	Catherine	45 m		New Jersey
	Frank	16 s	apr. to a jeweller	
McLure	Laura	18 n		

*parents also born New Jersey; husband born in United States
Block 1726, lot 11(4)/ 30 Delmonico; 1 family, 3 persons

Kehlbeck	John	52 f	tailor	Bremen
	Johanna	21 d	seamstress	
	John	15 s	ap. to tailor	

Block 1726, lot 27/ 166 Throop; 4 families

Schmidt	Christian	48 h	mason	
	Gertrude	47 w	keeps fancy store	
	Augustus	17 s	butcher	
	John	9 s		
	Lizzie	19 d	milliner	
	Hatie	16 d	worsted work	
	Mary	12 d		
Bangut	Casper	57 h	tailor	

	Annie Marie	51	w	
	Catherine	19	d	tailoring
	Adolph	18	s	tailoring
	Michael	24	n	blacksmith
Simmonds	Harry	32	h	blacksmith
	Rose	28	w	hat finisher
	Edith	6	d	
Alwang	Joseph	34	h	tinsmith
	Eva	26	w	
	William	13	s	
	Andrew	10	s	

Block 1726, lot 11(9)/ 178 Hopkins - 2 families; 6 persons

Schen	Christian	39	h	gold polisher	Switzerland
	Rosana	39	w		
Grumshaug	Elizabeth	42	m		
	William	21	s	clerk fireman	
	James	18	s	sailor	
Blydenburg	Lydia	80	m		

Block 1726, lot 11(23)/ 34 Delmonico - 2 families; 8 persons

Kehr*	William	61	h	tailor, fitter	Prussia
	Anna	62	w		
Stretter	Albert	6	ad		
Baker	John	33	h	cabinet maker	
	Fannie	28	w		
	Antony	4	s		
	Cristina	2	d		
	Frank	1	s		

Block 1726, lot 14(32)/ 182 Hopkins - 5 families; 18 persons.

Eberle	Christopher	39	h	baker	Bavaria
	Fredericca	39	w	attends baker shop	
	Henry	12	a		
Gasser	Joseph	37	h	saddler	
	Sophia	35	w		
	William	12	s		
Quillin	Frank	24	h	house carpenter	
	Louisa	20	w		
Miller	John	27	h	oil factory	
	Catherine	25	w		
	John	5	s		
	Henry	<1	s		
Weber	Maria	52	mil		
	Maria	22	sil		
Kern	Joseph	25	h	tailor	
	Johanna	30	w		
	Annie	13	d		
	Josephine	2	d		

Block 1726, lot 14(34)/ 186 Hopkins - 5 families; 25 persons

Kolb	William	45 h	keeps lager beer sal. Wurtemberg
	Margaret	49 w	
	Emma	16 d	
	Catherine	14 d	
	John	12 s	
Flakenstein	Helena	8 d	brewer
	Frank	36 h	
	Catherine	24 w	
	Jacob	4 s	
	Annie	3 d	
Miller	Jacob	40 h	baker
	Margaret	39 w	
	Matilda	1 d	
	Margaret	1 d	
	Catherine	15 d	
Katzner	William	12 s	butcher
	Annie	9 d	
	Nicholas	26 h	
	Mary	26 w	
	Martin	5 s	
Pfeffercorn	Henry	4 s	cooper
	Annie	2 d	
	Ferd	40 h	
	Dorathy	40 w	
	Wilhelmina	7 d	

Block 1726, lot 4/ 29 Tompkins - 2 families; 9 persons

Karcher	Kraft	55 h	carpenter	Baden
	Catherine	53 w		
	John	23 s		
	Edward	18 s		
	Charles	15 s		
Krulman	Miena	12 d	shoemaker	generally on scholarship
	Catherine	56 m		
	John	23 s		
	Emma	21 d		
			tinsmith	

Block 1726, lot 29/ 170 Throop - 6 families; 30 persons

Wassmuth	Henry	43 h	keeps grocery story	Prussia
	Martha	44 w		
	Sophia	18 d		
	Julia	17 d		
	Bertha	11 d		
	Annie	11 d		
Dugunhart	Lizzie	8 d	takes in washing	lives out
	Margaret	69 m		
	Lizzie	18 d		
Fuchs	Louis	52 f	druggist	
	Willie	12 s		
Scheurer	George	46 h	lithographer	

	Mary	45	w	
	George	20	s	rope walk
	John	18	s	rope walk
	Henry	16	s	cabinet maker
	Annie	11	d	
	Lizzie	8	d	
	Catherine	8	d	
Springstein	Garrett	42	h	carpenter
	Nettie	32	w	
	Garrrett	12	s	
	Julius	11	s	
	Harry	16	s	
E. Karter	Martin	31	h	baker
	Barbara	32	w	
	Martin	7	s	
	Michel	<1	s	
	Catherine	4	d	
	Anne Maria	2	d	

Block 1726, lot 32/ 176 Throop - 6 families; 19 persons

Kugeler	John Baptiste	41	h	machinist	Alsace
	Ernestina	36	w		
	Ernestina	5	d		
	Emma	1	d		
Schafer	Nicholas	25	h	harness maker	
	Mary	26	w		
	Harry	<1	s		
Newman	Maria	75	m		
	Hartwig	40	s		
Peter	Charles	34	h	cabinet maker	
	Wilhelmina	28	w		
	Sophia	6	d		
	Wilhelmina	4	d		
	Louisa	2	d		
Grimm	Sophia	60	m		
	George	18	s	confectioner	
Jucht	Fred	25	h	barber	
	Eva	25	w		
	William	2	s		

Block 1726, lot 125/ 159 Ellery - 2 families; 12 persons

Steinwise	Catherine	52	m	seamstress	Bavaria*
	Lawrence	28	s	iron moulder	
	Edward	15	s	iron moulder	
	Walter	17	s	laborer	
	Mary	14	d		
	Rosa	9	d		
	Fred	9	s		
Bitters	Henry	27	h	hatter	New York**
	Mary	26	w		

George	9	s
Henry	7	s
William	3	s

* Husband born in Bavaria

**Parents born in Germany

Block 1730, lot 22/ 120 Ellery - 3 families; 11 persons

Knepe	Adam	37	h	cigar maker	New York*
	Annie	37	w		
	Adam	18	s	works in hat factory	
	Maldan	16	d	in tailor shop	
	Annie	14	d		
	John	9	s		
Cosfeldt	Isebell	<1	d		New York*
	Joseph	29	h	huckster	
	Susan	19	w		
Parmenter	Henry	23	h	blue manufacturer	New York*
	Emma	23	w		

*Knepe's father born in Bavaria; Cosfeldt's in Prussia;Parmenter's in Italy

Block 1730, lot 45/ 52 Tompkins - 2 families; 12 persons

Mertens	John	56	h	retired grocer	Hanover
	Tressa	40	w		
	B.William	24	s	supr. sugar house	
	Fredrick	14	s	errand boy	
	Carrie	12	d		
Eggerking	Fred	50	h	laborer	Hanover
	Mary	42	w		
	William	14	s		
	Dora	10	d		
	Otto	6	s		
	Fred	2	s		
McKinley	Fred	92		boarder	

Block 1731, lot 39/ 737 Park; 2 families, 6 persons

Quigg	William	47	h	car driver	Ireland
	Eliza	41	w		
	Sarah	22	d	tailor operator	
	Matthew	13	s		
Quigley	Ann	50			Ireland
	Hugh	24	s	hatter	

Block 1732, lot 15/202 Ellery - 1 family; 6 persons

Henreg	Henry	63	h	shoemaker	Rheinpfalz
	Barbara	62	w		
	Henry	33	s	shoemaker	
	Charles	30	s	grocery clerk	
	George	25	s	blacksmith	
	John	22	s	blacksmith	

Block 1732, lot 16/ 204 Ellery; 1 family, 7 persons

Arnold	Stephen	55	h	clerk, dry goods st. Alsace
	Annie	42	w	
	Camille	20	d	bookkeeper
	Mary	17	d	
	Jules	9	s	
	Emma	6	d	
	Adelle	1	d	

Block 1732, lot 19/ 180 Throop; 1 family, 9 persons

Breckle	Christian	50	h	baker
	Barbara	45	w	
	Flora	17	d	
	Josephine	14	d	
	Carrie	10	d	
	Albert	12	s	
	Willie	9	s	
	Charles	5	s	
Schutzle	Frank	27		boarder

Block 1732, lot 20/ 182 Throop; 1 family, 10 persons

Kossmann	Peter	35	h	butcher
	Victoria	31	w	
	Julia	11	d	
	Louisa	9	d	
	Peter	7	s	
	Jacob	5	s	
	Hatie	2	d	
	Josie	<1	d	
Fester	Leonard	22	h	butcher
Wagner	Barbary	19		servant

Block 1732, lot 22/ 184 Throop - 1 family; 9 persons

Koch	Charles	42	h	blacksmith	Prussia
	Catherine	41	w		
	Lora	16	d		
	Caroline	11	d		
	Charlis	9	d		
	Willie	8	s		
	Augusta	5	d		
	Charlotte	3	d		
	August	<1	s		

Block 1732, lot 25/192 Throop - 2 families, 7 persons

Horack	Charles	40	b	drug store	Dresden
Bartraff	Louis	18	-	drug clerk	
Schmidt	Conrad	53	h	rope walk	
	Catharine	58	w		
	Jacob	24	s		
	Lina	19	d	tailor	
	Mary	17	d	nurse	

Block 1732, lot 29/771 Park - 1 family, 8 persons

Albert	Louis	46	h	shoemaker	Germany
	Catherine	45	w		
	Peter	16	s	pocketbook maker	
	James	15	s	pocketbook maker	
	Mary	21	d	vest making	
	Annie	17	d	vest making	
	Katie	12	d		
	Barbara	8	d		

a) Some names differ from spellings as given in directories and deeds

b) h - husband

w - wife

s - son

d - daughter

b - bachelor

m - mother

f - father

n - niece/nephew

mil - mother-in-law

bil - brother-in-law

sil - sister-in-law

c) Unless otherwise noted wives are listed as doing housework; children as at school or at home