

BRINCKERHOFF CEMETERY, 69-65 to 69-73 182nd Street, Queens
Established by 1730

Landmark Site: Borough of Queens Tax Map Block 7135, Lots 54 and 60

On May 15, 2012, the Landmarks Preservation Commission held a public hearing on the proposed designation as a Landmark of the Brinckerhoff Cemetery and the proposed designation of the related Landmark Site (Item No. 1). The hearing had been duly advertised in accordance with the provisions of law. Thirty-one people spoke in favor of designation, including representatives of New York State Senator Tony Avella, New York Assemblywoman Grace Meng, New York Assemblyman Rory Laneman, New York City Councilmembers James F. Gennero and Mark S. Weprin, Historic Districts Council, New York Landmarks Conservancy, Queens Community Board 11, Queens Historical Society, Queens Preservation Council, Queens County Farm Museum, Central Queens Historical Association, Queens Civic Congress, Fresh Meadows Homeowners Civic Association, Parkway Village Historical Society, Auburndale Improvement Association, Woodhaven Historical Society, Richmond Hill Historical Society, Four Borough Neighborhood Preservation Alliance, Hillcrest Estates Civic Association, West Cunningham Park Civic Association, Bayside Historical Society, and Friends of Abandoned Cemeteries. The owner of the property spoke in opposition to designation. In addition, the Commission received numerous communications in support of designation, including letters from Netherlands Acting Consul General Yvette Daoud, New York State Senator Toby Ann Stavisky, New York Assemblyman Michael Simanowitz, Queens Borough President Helen M. Marshall, New York City Councilmembers Peter F. Vallone, Jr., and Daniel J. Halloran, III, Queens Community Board 8, Creedmoor Civic Association, Newtown Historical Society, Committee for the Preservation of Fresh Meadows, Bellerose Hillside Civic Association, Bayside Hills Civic Association, and Hillcrest-Jamaica Hill Neighborhood Development Association, as well as a letter from New York City Council Speaker Christine C. Quinn urging the Commission to consider the matter.¹

Summary

What has been known since the 1930s as the Brinckerhoff Cemetery in Queens was once the burial ground of the rural Flushing township crossroads community of Black Stump (later Union Place), which developed around the intersection of the Black Stump Road, leading eastward towards Hempstead, and Fresh Meadow Road, which connected the villages of Flushing and Jamaica. The burial ground, in use by 1730 based on the earliest dates on grave markers, was located on the border between two farms -- the Brinckerhoff-Skidmore-Schleider Farm and the Noorstrand-Hendrickson-Purdy-Eiseman Farm. The first listing of visible gravestone inscriptions, compiled in 1900 by Josephine C. Frost as part of her manuscript *Long Island Cemetery Inscriptions*, included the names of inter-related Dutch families of many of the surrounding farms, including Adriance, Allen, Anthony, Bloodgood, Brinckerhoff, Hoogland, Montfort, Rapelye, Ryder, Ryerson, and Snedeker. The cemetery was professionally surveyed in 1919 by the Queens Topographical Bureau, which created a map of the location of the gravestones with an accompanying listing of gravestone descriptions and their inscriptions (based in part on Frost's list). This survey identified 77 gravestones and markers, the earliest (of those with legible inscriptions) dated to 1730 and the last from 1872. This burial ground remained within an agricultural community until the late 1930s, when it became surrounded by the suburban development known as Fresh Meadows. Despite virtually a century of neglect, and the fact that today there are no visible above-ground gravestones or markers, the Brinckerhoff Cemetery survives as a rare, and one of the oldest, colonial-era burial grounds in the Borough of Queens, as well as one of the few tangible links to the early-18th century, and rural, history of the borough.



*Gravestone of Aeltje Brinckerhoff
Photo (1927), The Archives, Queens Library*

DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS

Early History of the Township of Flushing and the Community of Black Stump

Flushing, along with Newtown and Jamaica, was one of the three colonial townships on Nassau (Long) Island that now comprise the Borough of Queens. Vlissingen (Flushing) was first settled in 1645 by a small group of Englishmen who had emigrated to the Netherlands before coming to this country. During this early period of Flushing's history under Dutch rule, it became a center for Quakerism. The religious tolerance of early residents was marked by a formal protest against the persecution of the Quakers by the Dutch Reformed Church in 1657, known as the Flushing Remonstrance, which contributed to the establishment of the principle of freedom of worship. In 1664, the English took over New Amsterdam and divided New York into ten counties in 1683. Queens County, originally extending eastward to Suffolk, was divided into five townships (Hempstead and Oyster Bay were the other two).

The rural crossroads community of Black Stump developed around the intersection of the Black Stump Road, leading to Foster Mills and eastward towards Hempstead, and Fresh Meadow Road, which connected the villages of Flushing, Fresh Meadows, and Jamaica, the latter the first county seat. Farms in the area were owned by many long-time, prominent, and interrelated Dutch families, most of whom were likely slaveowners.² By the early 19th century, Black Stump became known as Union Place. This remained an agricultural community until the 1930s, when suburban development began. The rural burial ground, now known as the Brinckerhoff Cemetery, in use by 1730, was located on the border between the Brinckerhoff-Skidmore-Schleider and Noorstrandt-Hendrickson-Purdy-Eiseman farms, confirmed today by deeds, maps, and photographs.

In 1982, Vincent Seyfried wrote of early burial grounds:

Long before there were any cemeteries or tombstone makers, Long Island settlers were faced with death and the need for burial. The earliest solution was to fence off a corner of the family farm and make it into a private burying ground. There were many such plots in Queens once, but the break-up of old farms into housing developments and the cutting of streets through estates either destroyed the grounds or left them isolated and exposed to vandalism and neglect. Today only a handful remain... The earliest burials in Queens date from the early 1700s. Since there were no stonecutters at such an early date, the families had to use crude fieldstones in their natural shape. The initials of the deceased, his or her age, and sometimes a year were chiseled into the stone and that was all. By 1720 native stonecutters had become numerous...³

The Brinckerhoff-Skidmore-Schleider Farm⁴

The western portion of the burial ground at Black Stump (now Brinckerhoff Cemetery) was located on a farm owned by the Brinckerhoff family by 1698. The Brinckerhoff family was among the earliest settlers of Flushing. Joris Dirksen Brinckerhoff (c. 1609-1661), and his wife, née Sarah Dubbels, were the first of the family to arrive in New Amsterdam in 1638; they settled in Brooklyn where he obtained a land grant in 1646. One of their three sons was Abraham Jorisen Brinckerhoff (1631/2-1714), who lived in Flatlands and in 1660 married Aeltje Stryker of Flatbush. Abraham was chosen as magistrate in 1673, and relocated to Newtown, purchasing a large farm on the eastern shore of Flushing Bay. By 1698, Abraham had also acquired some acreage on the east side of Fresh Meadow Road at Black Stump in Flushing township. In 1705 and 1710, part of this farmland

(consisting of 14 20-acre lots surveyed by Robert Fullerton – one lot formerly owned by Samuel Haight, and the rest by Charles and Elizabeth Morgan, patentees by Gov. Dongan in 1685)⁵ was transferred to their third son Dirck (Dirick or Derick) Brinckerhoff (1677-1748). Born in Newtown, Dirck Brinckerhoff in 1700 married Aeltje Couwehoven (1677-1740), and was not only a farmer here, but served as a justice of the peace. After his first wife's death, he married Elizabeth Anthony in 1742.

In November 1747 Dirck Brinckerhoff advertised his Black Stump property for sale:

A very good Plantation at Flushing-Town, on Long Island, lying between Jamaica and Flushing-Town, being distant about 3 Miles from Flushing Town Landing, and 2 Miles from Jamaica: The said Plantation contains 240 Acres of very good tillable Land, whereof there is about 50 Acres yet well timber'd good Wood-Land; there is also 10 Acres of salt Meadow thereunto belonging: On said Plantation is a very good House, with Two large Rooms on a Floor, with a Leanto and Kitchen thereunto annexed; also a very large new Barn covered with Cedar Shingles, and a Waggon House and Sheep House; as also a good Orchard, with 250 Trees of divers Sorts of good Fruit; also a pretty Garden Spot, all in good Stone Fence; there is also a convenient spot of Ground just at the rear of the House, which yearly produces about 40 Loads of fresh Hay. Whoever inclines to purchase the above mentioned Plantation, may apply to Dirick Brinckerhoff, who lives on the premises, who will agree on reasonable Terms, and can give a Title indisputable.⁶

Unmentioned in the advertisement (or in the eventual deed) was a burial ground partially located on the eastern edge of this parcel, and partially located on the Johannes Noorstrandt Farm to the east. The earliest known grave marker in this burial ground, inscribed "R.A." with the date 1730, is believed to be the grave of Rem Adriance, owner of a farm some distance to the east and married to Sarah Brinckerhoff; several of their descendants are also buried here. Dirck Brinckerhoff's first wife, Aeltje Couwehoven Brinckerhoff, is buried here – she is the only known person with an inscribed gravestone from a family who actually owned one of the two farms containing the burial ground. Charyty Anthony, also buried here, was presumably a relative of Elizabeth Anthony, Dirck Brinckerhoff's second wife.

In April 1748 (the month of his death), Dirck and Elizabeth Brinckerhoff conveyed a 36-acre portion of their farm, northeast of the intersection of Fresh Meadow and Black Stump Roads (bounded by the Black Stump Road, the land of Johannes Noorstrandt, the Commons of Fresh Meadows, and the land of the late Alderman Smith) for £1,574 to Samuel Skidmore of Jamaica. The farm containing the western portion of the burial ground remained mostly in the ownership of the Skidmore family for the next 142 years, until 1890. Samuel Skidmore (1709-1782), who married Mary Gray (1710-1781), operated successful grist and bolting mills businesses at Old Town Neck in South Hempstead, Long Island, from 1736 to 1747, when he sold his businesses and purchased this portion of the Brinckerhoff farm at Black Stump, which included the main house. Ironically, though Skidmore and two of his sons swore allegiance in 1776 to King George III, he was shot and killed through the window of his house in 1782, an act thought to have been committed by British or Hessian troops under Benedict Arnold, who were in the vicinity.⁷ The farm property was inherited by his surviving son Samuel Skidmore (1743-1787), who was an assessor in Flushing and married to Abigail Whitehead (1737-1826) in 1764. In 1800, Samuel Skidmore's executors transferred the 36-acre farm to John Skidmore (1778-1863), his surviving son who was married in 1798 to Susannah

Tredwell (1777-1804), and then to Elizabeth Allen (1778-1859). His mother, Abigail Whitehead Skidmore, lived with them until her death. John Skidmore increased the total acreage of the farm (south of Black Stump Road) to 125 acres. In 1854, John and Elizabeth Skidmore conveyed the farm to their third son, David William Skidmore (1808-1878). A merchant who had moved to Ohio by 1835, David W. Skidmore married a widow, Elizabeth Ward DeCamp (died 1838) and then Mary Smith (1814-1899), and returned to Long Island by 1847. His father, John Skidmore, continued to live here with them until his death in 1863. Around this time, David W. Skidmore advertised "From 25 to 40 Acres of Land for Farming or Marketing purposes to Rent, situate at Union Place, Flushing."⁸

In 1868, David W. and Mary Skidmore sold 125 acres of their farmland, including their original Brinckerhoff acreage, for \$21,000 to John Diehl. The deed included the earliest known mention of a cemetery on this farm, by way of an exception within the transfer of the property:

Excepting therefrom however the Burial Ground lying and being partly on the premises above described and partly upon the land of said John Purdy as same is now enclosed and fenced thereon.⁹

In 1887, this property reverted from Diehl to William Allen Skidmore (1836-1901), the son and executor of David W. Skidmore, who leased it back to Diehl. William A. Skidmore sold the original Brinckerhoff portion of the farm (now described as 38 acres) in 1890 to Jacob Schleider, and the deed carried the previous burial ground exception and mentioned that it was partly upon the land of John Purdy.¹⁰ There are no known Skidmore family burials in the cemetery at Black Stump throughout their long 142-year ownership of this property – the Skidmores were associated with Grace Episcopal Church, in Jamaica, Queens, where they were buried.

In 1882, W.W. Munsell & Company's *History of Queens County, New York* listed, among Flushing's "oldest burial grounds," "Skidmores, at Fresh Meadows" – very likely the cemetery at Black Stump, and thus the earliest known reference to it in print.¹¹ In 1891, the cemetery was mentioned by Daniel Hoogland Carpenter, in *History and Genealogy of the Hoagland Family in America*, where he stated that

the original Hoogland farm was situated on what is known as the Black Stump road, nearly mid-way between Flushing and Jamaica. It still remains in the family. On the property [sic], a little distance from the road, is still seen the old burial ground, having many memorial stones bearing the family name.¹²

Carpenter listed a number of the people buried here.

The Noorstrandt-Hendrickson-Purdy-Eiseman Farm¹³

The eastern portion of the burial ground at Black Stump (now Brinckerhoff Cemetery) was located on the adjacent farm to the east of the Brinckerhoff-Skidmore-Schleider farm. In the 1748 Brinckerhoff deed this was cited as the property of Johannes Noorstrandt. In 1783, this 120-acre farm, now owned by Daniel and Elizabeth Nostrand, was conveyed to Isaac Hendrickson (died c. 1814) of Jamaica, who was married to Sarah Monfoort and whose mother was nee Hilletje Van Nostrand. This property was inherited by their only son, Abraham Hendrickson (c. 1784- c. 1817) of Manhasset, who was married to Phebe Bergen (1787- c. 1855). After Abraham's death, the property was inherited by his wife and their three small children: Isaac (1808-), Emily Ann (c. 1810-), and Abraham Cornelius

(c. 1813- c. 1839). In 1835, Emily Ann, now married to Scott Hicks Bowne, conveyed their portion of the (now) 130-acre property to her two brothers. In 1847, their mother, Phebe Bergen Hendrickson, and her surviving son Isaac Hendrickson, and his wife nee Charity E. Duryea, conveyed a 56-acre portion adjoining John Skidmore's property to Cornelius Duryea (married to Jane Cornell). This 1847 deed included the earliest known reference to the cemetery here:

It is however understood and agreed by the parties to these presents that the burying ground on said premises shall be preserved and kept inviolate forever provided the friends of those who are buried there will keep up the fences and the right is hereby reserved to do so.¹⁴

In 1854, Cornelius Duryea conveyed this farm for one dollar, in consideration of his love and affection, to his daughter Mary Hewlett Duryea Allen (1818-1871), wife of David William Allen (1815-1867). This conveyance was also "subject as to the burying ground on said premises to be preserved and kept inviolate forever..."¹⁵ The Allens sold this farm in 1859 for \$8,000 to Isaac C. Rapelye (1823-1879) and his wife nee Eliza Gertrude Rapalje (1827-1897), who in turn transferred it in 1861 for \$500 (subject to the mortgage payment) to John Purdy, a New York City merchant.¹⁶ Both conveyances referenced the 1847 Hendrickson to Duryea deed, but did not specifically mention the burial ground. Around 1890-91, the Purdy farm was sold to Charles Eiseman, as he was listed on the 1891 Wolverton Map; his widow and children transferred the property to John Eiseman in 1894.¹⁷

20th-Century History of the Brinckerhoff Cemetery¹⁸

The burial ground at Black Stump was in active use until at least 1872, the date of the last known gravestone inscription. In 1900, Josephine C. Frost, as part of her manuscript *Long Island Cemetery Inscriptions*, was the first known person to document all of the visible gravestone inscriptions at the burial ground: "Cemetery Inscriptions at Black Stump Adjoining John Eiseman's Farm at Jamaica, L.I."¹⁹ The names that Frost listed included those of inter-related Dutch families of many of the surrounding farms, including Adriance, Allen, Anthony, Bloodgood, Brinckerhoff, Hoogland, Montfort, Rapelye, Ryder, Ryerson, and Snedeker [See Annotated Appendix: Known Brinckerhoff Cemetery Burials]. Two years later, an unknown writer, a Ryerson descendant, visited the by now forlorn cemetery at Black Stump and recorded:

On Black Stump Road about 2-1/2 miles out of Flushing, Long Island, what is now the Lawrence farm but formerly known as the Ryerson farm, half buried by the plowman's furrows, choked by briars and weeds and forgotten and gradually crumbling and disappearing headstones of what once was a private burial ground. In this plot rest a number of members of descendants of Cornelius Ryerson who settled here prior to the Revolution. ... I drove to the plot with the anticipation of gathering some Ryerson family data. My labors were fruitless for no stone having the Ryerson name is now standing in the plot. The deplorable condition of the whole plot which in a few years – probably not a stone will remain in it, being in a corn field, prompted the writer to copy as best he could under the unfavorable conditions so as to preserve a record of what was legible on these stones in 1902...²⁰

By the early 20th century, this area of Queens was ripe for development with suburban homes. Around 1907, the Eiseman farm was sold to the North Jamaica Realty Co. The *Brooklyn*

Daily Eagle reported that the realty firm, as the owner, was supposed to remodel the Eiseman “mansion,” said to be “among the oldest in Flushing township, having been built fully 150 years,” but the residence along with its outbuildings burned down.²¹ In 1910, Margaret Schleider, widow of Jacob, transferred their 40-acre property to Emma W. Denker, a real estate operative who worked extensively with syndicates, at the same time as Jacob D. Foster, owner of the small 8-acre farm adjoining the Schleiders’ on the west. The Schleider deed carried the previous burial ground exception, as well as mention of a right of way to the burial ground. Denker transferred both properties to Alfred R. Rickerby, apparently representing the newly incorporated North Jamaica Realty Co. The land around the burial ground, long divided between two different farms, was now under single property ownership. No development took place, however, for another three decades. During this period, the abandoned burial ground was referred to by some as Black Stump Cemetery.²²

The cemetery was professionally surveyed in September 1919 by the Queens Topographical Bureau (Charles U. Powell, Engineer in Charge from 1915 to 1942, who was a Snedeker descendant), with a map of the location of the 77 gravestones and markers (dating from 1730 to 1872) along with an accompanying listing with gravestone descriptions and their inscriptions (Frost’s 1900 list is referenced). This 1919 survey was published in 1932 as part of the *Description of Private and Family Cemeteries in the Borough of Queens* by the Queens Borough Public Library, which was the first known reference to call this burial ground “‘Brinckerhoff Cemetery’ Blackstump.” In an introduction, Powell wrote that

The trend of progress in the Borough of Queens has in recent years almost completely obliterated the rural aspect of many sections of the Borough. ... This unprecedented progress has completely erased from the topography of the Borough many private cemeteries, some of which date back to the time of the first settlers on Long Island. In the course of the final mapping of the Borough of Queens, surveying parties of the Topographical Bureau, office of the Borough President, determined the location of many private cemeteries.²³

The property surrounding the Brinckerhoff Cemetery was sold in 1925 to Terrain Manor, Inc. That year (approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in 1927), William L. Savacool, civil engineer and city surveyor, mapped lots for “Utopia Park Villas at Flushing” (approved by Charles U. Powell) which delineated for the first time on a tax lot “Old Burying Ground” (now Lot 60), as well as Lot 516 (now Lot 54), a lot between the burying ground and the street, and a small un-lotted parcel presumably meant to be the burying ground right of way. In 1934, the surrounding property was sold to Meadow Lane Estates, Inc., and in 1938 to Moss Homes, Inc., the latter a prolific suburban builder that constructed homes on this block. Each property transfer (1925, 1934, and 1938) carried the previous burial ground exception, as well as mention of a right of way to the burial ground. City Surveyor records from c. 1940 indicate that the burial ground right of way was by then included on Lot 60 of the “Old Burying Ground.” Prior to development, an aerial photograph taken in 1924 clearly shows the oval-shaped cemetery, on the border between the two farms, set amidst a grove of trees, and surrounded by plowed fields. Similarly, photographs taken from the ground in 1927 (today in The Archives (formerly the Long Island Division) of the Queens Library) showed the cemetery “grove” and also documented some of the surviving headstones.

Beginning in the late 1920s, local newspapers, undoubtedly nostalgic about the disappearing early history of Queens, carried accounts of the old cemetery at Black Stump. In 1928, a writer for

the (*Queens*) *Daily Star* paid a visit to the former village of Black Stump and described the then-extant fieldstone Brinckerhoff homestead and

a short walk from the house through the fields and in plain sight of passersby on the Black Stump road is situated a small cemetery covering about half an acre of land, and thickly dotted with gravestones, the majority of which are smooth dark brown stone bearing eighteenth century dates. ... What is remarkable about the older stones in the enclosure is their perfect preservation, the inscriptions on them being as clear-cut and as legible as if they had left the stonecutter's hands but yesterday, instead of almost 200 years ago. On the top of each dark stone is a death's head very plainly carved. One monument is very conspicuous from the fact that this death's head has been carefully cut out and carried off, probably by some antiquarian with a fondness for the gruesome. ... While the gravestones are in such fine condition the cemetery itself is just the reverse. The entire place is a wilderness of trees and brush so thick that it is extremely difficult to penetrate. No interments have been made for many years and its forsaken condition shows that it is rarely visited and its very existence almost forgotten.²⁴

Just one year later, the cemetery was vandalized. Engineers of the Topographical Bureau discovered that "vandals have smashed marble headstones and slabs, torn up the sod over the grave mounds and have wrought great destruction in the old burial place."²⁵ The damage was personally reported by engineer Charles U. Powell, who had surveyed the cemetery ten years earlier.

Six months later, Dr. David T. Marshall wrote an article in *Long Island Life* comparing the headstones here with similar ones in Metuchen, New Jersey, and speculated that the brown sandstone of many of the headstones was quarried in Belleville, New Jersey. He noted that on one of the headstones [Charyty Anthony] was the inscription "Cut by Azual Ward at Newark." He described the cemetery:

The little neglected family graveyard... is a melancholy, neglected spot. Many of the gravestones have been broken off by vandals. Many have flaked off so as to be illegible. One stone in particular interested me. It is a piece of Manhattan schist, a species of granite having a laminated structure and containing much glistening mica. ... This particular stone was no doubt picked up in the neighboring fields... Most of the headstones carry no inscription at all, or at best some crude letters...²⁶

Further vandalism was reported in 1934:

Ghouls have been at work in the old Brinckerhoff cemetery on Black Stump road... holes have been dug in the old cemetery down to a depth of 5 feet, sufficient to reach bodies that have been interred... One of the graves that has been disturbed by the marauders, it was learned, is that of the Rider family...²⁷

In 1934, in preparation for home construction, the Brinckerhoff homestead was demolished. Another reporter visited the cemetery a year later and described the rapidly changing nature of the neighborhood:

... off the main highway on a winding road, now known as 73d avenue, formerly called Blackstump road... As long ago as 1700 this was a prosperous farming community. The lane was bordered with small sturdy pioneer homes built of fieldstone or split logs and every inch of fertile land was put to use. Now it's lonelier than it was in those days. Sandy roads have been cut through the plowed fields. Old farmhouses have been torn down to make way for real estate development. The old order is dead and the new is still being born. Five blocks down... you see a dense thicket – low trees with one tall tree as a sentinel... Up this bank, beside the yellow scar of a newly cut road they are hiding under a tangled, leafy roof so low that a man must stoop to walk beneath it... There's a gaping hole under your feet. Three feet wide and six feet long. Beside you is a crumbling brown gravestone. There, lying on its back is another. Three more totter beside a second hole a few yards away. This a forgotten cemetery.²⁸

By 1936, however, there were plans to protect and enhance the cemetery. The *North Shore Journal* reported that

The old Brinkerhoff-Snedeker cemetery... is to be rehabilitated and given a new fence to mark it off from a real estate development about to be started in this section. ... the Board of Estimate several months ago approved the map for the laying out of a number of new streets in preparation for building operations. None of the streets, Charles U. Powell, chief engineer of the Queens Topographical Bureau, said... passes through the old cemetery... [which] in recent years has fallen into disrepair and needs some improvement and fixing up. Some of the old gravestones... have toppled over, some are tilted and a few have been broken. Engineers of the Topographical Bureau have made a survey of the graveyard, and have staked out the lines of a fence, which will be built around the property by WPA men, who are to be assigned to the work. The burial grounds will also be repaired and improved.²⁹

But in 1940, with the imminent demolition of the Black Stump School, another last vestige of the community's history, it was reported that

Once the site [Schleider farmstead] contained the old Brinkerhoff Cemetery, dating from the Revolutionary War [sic]. Once an acre and a half in size, today it is a small patch of weed-covered ground, without a single monument left standing. In 1919 there were 72 [sic] gravestones there... Real estate developments have encroached upon the cemetery. The years, neglect and invasion have reduced the cemetery to a memory. No longer does a monument stand in memory of Aeltje Brinkerhoff, who died in 1740, or Charyty, wife of Abraham Anthony, who died May 11, 1763.³⁰

Area residents petitioned the Planning Commission in 1943 to turn the cemetery into a city park, hoping that the City would thus maintain the site, but the Planning Commission declined, noting that the City was under no obligation to maintain private cemeteries that had ceased to operate.³¹

Over the years, Lots 54 and 60 remained undeveloped. In 1954, the City began actions to foreclose tax liens on certain parcels, which included these two lots, owned by Moss Homes, Inc., and the Skidmore family (due to the burial ground exception) respectively.³² A Mr. Kriegsman, an examiner for the New York City Law Department's Title Bureau, in 1956 noted that "a close look at

the ground reveals stumps of stone posts which were probably part of the fence enclosing the burial ground. These posts appear to mark the bounds of the burial ground quite clearly.”³³ By public auction, in 1957 the City transferred Lot 54 for \$2700 to Joseph and Elizabeth DeDomenico, who resided next door at 69-63 182nd Street. In 1960, Acting New York City Corporation Counsel Sol W. Aronson advised the Department of Real Estate, of Lots 54 and 60, that “Although there are few reported decisions affecting private burial grounds as distinguished from property of cemetery associations, it is clear that the existence of such a burial ground constitutes an incumbrance. ... You may, however, offer said parcel for sale subject to the rights, if any, of others to use the same as a private burial ground.”³⁴ In 1962, the City transferred Lot 60 for \$1025 to Elizabeth DeDomenico, “subject to the rights, if any, of others to use same as a private burial ground.”³⁵

After his wife’s death, Joseph DeDomenico, then living in Florida, transferred Lot 60 to himself in 1984.³⁶ The DeDomenico family sold the two lots to Linda’s Cai Trading, Inc. in June 2010.³⁷ In December 2000 and again in May 2012, the Landmarks Preservation Commission held public hearings on the proposed designation as a Landmark of the Brinckerhoff Cemetery.

Description of the Brinckerhoff Cemetery Based on the 1919 Survey

It appears that both Dutch and English burial traditions were followed at the Brinckerhoff Cemetery. The 1919 survey revealed that the graves were oriented on an east/west alignment, although it was not noted if the inscriptions on the gravestones faced west, which was typical of English traditions, or east, which was more common among Dutch families.³⁸ While many of the surnames indicated Dutch heritage, only one stone (Aeltje Brinckerhoff) in the survey was actually inscribed in the Dutch language. Families adhering to Dutch traditions noted the maiden names of deceased married women, in addition to their husband’s surname, whereas English customs did not.³⁹ Three of the women’s memorials used the Dutch style, for example, “In Memory of Annauche Bennet, wife of Isaac Brinckerhoff, who departed this life Dec. ---; aged 74 years, 8 months, & 18 days.” There were ten stones that used the English traditions, for example, “In Memory of Sarah, wife of Hendrick Brinckerhoff, who departed this life Decr. the 17th, 1810; aged 27 years, 1 month, & 4 days.”⁴⁰ The final indication about the cultural affinity of those interred in the burial ground comes from the designs used on the stones. Early 20th-century photographs⁴¹ indicate that the death’s head motif, often linked to Puritan orthodoxy, was used on the grave inscribed “Here Lyes ye Body of Stephen Rider, Junr.; Aged 23 years, Decd. Decr. ye 13th 1736.”⁴² The other design photographed was of the “fat cherub” motif, which depicts a chubby face under a halo flanked by wings, such as that used for the grave inscribed, “Here lies the Body of Charyty Wife of Abraham Anthony, Deceased; May 11th, 1763, in the 21 Year of her age.” This type of image was often used by non-denominationalists, and many examples may be seen in the Prospect Cemetery in Jamaica, a designated New York City Landmark.⁴³

77 gravestones and markers were identified in the 1919 survey.⁴⁴ 26 stones had visible inscriptions. Three of these stones were for children. Since infant and children’s mortality was much higher than this proportion represents, it is most likely that there were unmarked infant and children’s graves at this cemetery. Graves of infants and children were often unmarked from the Colonial era through the 19th century.⁴⁵ In addition, adult graves in the 17th and early-18th centuries were often marked with wooden grave boards that quickly decayed, or with fieldstones.⁴⁶ The survey noted that more than half of the gravestones were rough fieldstones, which may represent some of the earliest graves in the cemetery. The stones were aligned in five rows, with many gaps in the spacing, which makes it most likely that there were more graves than represented by the stones that were still in place in 1919. Therefore, it is most likely that far more than 77 people were interred here.

Burials during the period represented by the inscriptions, 1730 to 1872, were typically wrapped in shrouds and then buried in wooden coffins. Later in this period, the coffins would have

become more elaborate and included detailed coffin handles and other decorative furniture.⁴⁷ The dead were rarely interred at depths greater than five feet, but as it seems likely that fill was added to this site,⁴⁸ there is no way to know at what depths burials might be encountered. While the site experienced repeated episodes of vandalism in the early- and mid-20th century,⁴⁹ there is no evidence that the graves or coffins were exhumed or that all of the gravestones and markers were removed.⁵⁰

Current Description

Located at mid-block on 182nd Street north of 73rd Avenue, the Cemetery has a frontage of 110 feet on 182nd Street. The roughly rectilinear site comprises two Tax Lots, 54 and 60. It is fronted with a wooden picket fence, with chain link fencing to the south and east. The site is covered with low ground cover and scattered trees and shrubs. The topography is uneven, but the ground level generally rises from the street to the rear of the lots. There are no visible gravestones or markers.

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Percival

NOTES

¹ On December 5, 2000, the Landmarks Preservation Commission held a public hearing on the proposed designation as a Landmark of the Brinckerhoff Cemetery and the proposed designation of the related Landmark Site (Item No. 1). The hearing had been duly advertised in accordance with the provisions of law. Sixteen people spoke in favor of designation, including representatives of New York State Senators Frank Padavan and Daniel R. Hevesi, New York Assemblyman Mark S. Weprin, Queens Borough President Claire Shulman, New York City Councilmembers Mortin Povman and John D. Sabini, Queens Community Board 8, Historic Districts Council, Queens Borough Historian Stanley Cogan, Queens Historical Society, Queens County Farm Museum, Holland Society of New York, Society of Daughters of Holland Dames, Fresh Meadows Homeowners Civic Association, Civic Association of Utopia Estates, and the Brinckerhoff family. The representative of the owner of the property took no position in regard to designation. In addition, the Commission received numerous communications in support of designation, including letters from New York State Senator Toby Ann Stavisky and New York City Councilmember James F. Gennaro.

² Anne Hartell, "Slavery on Long Island," longislandgenealogy.com website (2012); Arnold Pickman, "Archaeological and Historical Study: Adriance Farm Park, Queens County, New York" (Apr. 1993), submitted to the NYC Dept. of Parks & Recreation.

³ Vincent Seyfried, *Queens: A Pictorial History* (Norfolk, Va.: Donning Co., 1982), n.p.

⁴ Richard Brinckerhoff, *The Family of Joris Dircksen Brinckerhoff, 1638* (New York: 1887); Cuyler Reynolds, *Genealogical and Family History of Southern New York and the Hudson River Valley* (New York: Lewis Histl. Publ. Co., 1914), 1196-1197; "The Brinckerhoff Family," in James Riker, Jr., *The Annals of Newtown, in Queens County, New-York* (New York: D. Fanshaw, 1852), 290-299; "Biographies of the Flushing, N.Y. Branch of the [Brinckerhoff] Family"; "Brinckerhoff Land in Flushing," map prepared by H.F. Ludder (1980); New York City, Law Dept., Title Bureau, "Examiner's Report of Title" (Block 7135, Lot 54), prepared by Mr. Kriegsman, June 11, 1956; Queens County, Office of the Register, Liber Deeds and Conveyances, including liber B, pages 552-555 (1705, 1710); Warren Skidmore, *Thomas Skidmore (Scudamore), 1605-1684, of Westerleigh, Gloucestershire, and*

Fairfield, Connecticut (Akron, Ohio: W. Skidmore, 1980); “Stock, Farming Utensils and Furniture at Auction,” *Long Island Farmer*, advertisement dated Jan. 23, 1854; John Skidmore obit., *New York Times (NYT)*, Nov. 28, 1863, 10; “Mary Duryea,” “David William Allen,” “Isaac C. Rapelye,” and “Eliza Gertrude Rapelye,” records.ancestry.com website (2012).

⁵ “Flushing,” in Peter Ross, *A History of Long Island 1* (New York: Lewis Publ. Co., 1902), 528-529.

⁶ “To be Sold,” *New-York Gazette, or Weekly Post-Boy*, Nov. 16, 1747, 3.

⁷ *History of Queens County, New York, with illustrations, portraits, and sketches of prominent families* (New York: W.W. Munsell & Co., 1882); Skidmore, 36.

⁸ “To Rent,” *Long Island Farmer* (c. 1863). One of David’s brothers was Samuel Tredwell Skidmore (1801-1881), a wholesale dry goods merchant in Manhattan who owned the 1845 Greek Revival style house at 37 East 4th Street that is a designated New York City Landmark.

⁹ Queens County, Office of the Register, Liber Deeds and Conveyances, liber 270, page 274 (1868).

¹⁰ Queens County, Office of the Register, Liber Deeds and Conveyances, liber 805, page 454 (1890).

¹¹ *History of Queens County*.

¹² Daniel Hoogland Carpenter, *History and Genealogy of the Hoagland Family in America* (New York: C.N. Hoagland, 1891), 170.

¹³ Henry A. Stoutenburgh, *A Documentary History of the Dutch Congregation of Oyster Bay, Queens County, Island of Nassau (Now Long Island)* (series of pamphlets, 1903-04); Queens Borough Public Library, *Hendrickson Genealogy*; Queens County, Office of the Register, Liber Deeds and Conveyances, liber N, pages 444-446 (1783), liber HH, page 160 (1835), liber 167, page 94 (1859), and liber 193, page 406 (1861).

¹⁴ Queens County, Office of the Register, Liber Deeds and Conveyances, liber 70, page 380 (1847).

¹⁵ Queens County, Office of the Register, Liber Deeds and Conveyances, liber 126, page 128 (1854).

¹⁶ The Purdy Farm was referenced in the 1869 Skidmore to Diehl transfer mentioned above.

¹⁷ Queens County, Office of the Register, Liber Deeds and Conveyances, liber 1039, page 53 (1894).

¹⁸ NYC, Law Dept., Title Bureau; Queens County; “North Jamaica Realty Co.,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, Jan. 12, 1910, 9; “Queens Borough Realty News,” (*Brooklyn Daily Star*, Mar. 30, 1910; “Queens Acres and Plots Show Great Activity,” *Evening Telegram*, Apr. 6, 1910, 19; “Utopia Park Villas at Flushing,” survey for Terrain Manor, Inc., conducted Nov. 1925 by William L. Savacool, civil engineer and city surveyor, and approved July 1927; Photographs (1927), in The Archives, Queens Library; “Police Asked by Harvey to Curb Vandals Who Destroy Historic Gravestones Near Old Brinckerhoff Homestead,” (*Queens Daily Star*, Dec. 14, 1929, 3; Borough of Queens, City Surveyor, Queens Tax Map Block 11 (now 7135) (1940); “Powell Retires as Chief of Topography Bureau,” *Long Island Star-Journal*, Apr. 30, 1942, 13; C.U. Powell obit., *NYT*, Mar. 27, 1956, 35; [Moss Homes] “Sales How Active Market for Homes in Garden City,” *Brooklyn Eagle*, Nov. 14, 1958, 37; “Neighbor Maintains Historic Family Cemetery,” *Times/Ledger*, Mar. 6, 1997; “Another Queens Historic Cemetery Needs Rescuing From Neglect,” *Queens Chronicle*, Nov. 6, 1997, 20; “Brinckerhoff Cemetery Owner Willing to Sell,” *Times/Ledger*, Nov. 6, 1997; “From Colonial Era Queens,” *Newsday*, Jan. 12, 2000; “Colonial Cemetery Offers Grounds for Legal Battle,” *Queens Tribune*, Jan. 13, 2000; “QHS Sues to Regain Historic Cemetery,” *Queens Chronicle*, Jan. 13, 2000; “Brinckerhoff Cemetery Focus of Suit Against City,” *Times/Ledger*, Jan. 20, 2000; “Family in Fight for Plot,” *Daily News*, Jan. 31, 2000; “Brinckerhoff Suit,” *Fresh Meadows Homeowners Civic Assn. Newsletter (FMHCAN)* (Feb. 2000); “Suing to Reclaim a Family Plot, Gone But Not Forgotten,” *NYT*, Mar. 5, 2000, 23; “Civic Works to Raise Funds to Buy Cemetery,” *Queens Chronicle*, Mar. 30, 2000; “\$100K for Cemetery,” *Times/Ledger*, Apr. 6, 2000; “President’s Message,” *FMHCAN* (Apr. 2000); “Judge Gives Reprieve on Raising Funds for Historic Cemetery,” [n.d.]; “Preservation Drive Pushed for Cemetery,” *Daily News*, Apr. 24, 2000; “CB 8 Takes Action to Save Cemetery,” *Queens Chronicle*, June 22, 2000, 1; “Brinckerhoff Update,” *FMHCAN* (June 2000); “Recent Brinckerhoff Letters,” *FMHCAN* (Oct. 2000); “Grave Appeal in Quest to Save Cemetery,” *Daily News*, Dec. 6, 2000; “Disputed Brinckerhoff Cemetery Gets City Landmark Hearing,” *Queens Chronicle*, Dec. 7, 2000; “Fresh Meadows Civics Claim Lot as Cemetery,” *Times/Ledger*, Aug. 1, 2002; “Old Debate Dug Up on Cemetery Land,”

Queens Tribune, Sept. 22, 2005; “Fighting to Keep Builder Off Colonial Graves,” *Daily News*, June 29, 2008, 23.

¹⁹ Josephine C. Frost, *Long Island Cemetery Inscriptions*, manuscript (1900).

²⁰ Transcribed by Phyllis Ryerse and posted on archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com website, Mar. 29, 1999.

²¹ “Flushing Landmark Burned,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, May 22, 1907, 6.

²² Stoutenburgh (1903-04) included much valuable genealogical information of families in the area, with some notations “bd. at B.S.” for “buried at Black Stump.” In 1916, Albert W. Ryerson, in *The Ryerson Genealogy* (Chicago: E.L. Ryerson, 1916), referenced “Black Stump Cemetery.”

²³ Charles U. Powell, engineer, and Alice H. Meigs, editor, *Description of Private and Family Cemeteries in the Borough of Queens* (New York: Queens Borough Public Library, 1932).

²⁴ Arthur White, “Manor House of Old Colonial Days Still Stands at Flushing’s Border,” (*Queens*) *Daily Star*, Dec. 4, 1928, 9.

²⁵ “Police Seek Queens Grave Stone Vandals,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, Dec. 13, 1929, 26.

²⁶ Dr. David T. Marshall, “Old Headstones,” *Long Island Life* (June 1930), 9.

²⁷ “Ghouls Despoil Cemetery,” *North Shore Daily Journal*, May 18, 1934.

²⁸ Sarah Wilford, “Gravestones Crumble on Hellfire Lane,” *Long Island Daily Press*, Aug. 5, 1935.

²⁹ “Old Brinkerhoof-Snedeker Cemetery Being Guarded Against Encroachment,” *North Shore Journal*, May 22, 1936.

³⁰ Austin H. Perlow, “Park to Replace Old Black Stump School, Last Remnant of Hillcrest Pioneer Days,” *Long Island Star-Journal*, Apr. 19, 1940, 9.

³¹ “South Side Play Area is Approved,” *Long Island Daily Press*, July 15, 1943.

³² NYC, Law Dept., Title Bureau; Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Queens, *Brinkerhoff, et al, vs. DeDomenico, et al*, “Affirmation on Behalf of Defendant the City of New York in Support of its Cross-Motion for Dismissal and in Opposition to Plaintiffs’ Motion (2000), 6.

³³ NYC, Law Dept., Title Bureau.

³⁴ Letter from Acting New York City Corporation Counsel Sol W. Aronson to Ferdinand Roth, Deputy and Acting Commissioner, Dept. of Real Estate, June 9, 1960.

³⁵ Queens County, Office of the Register, Liber Deeds and Conveyances, liber 6983, page 44, June 3, 1957, and liber 7430, page 128, June 11, 1962.

³⁶ In 1999, the Queens Historical Society, the Fresh Meadows Homeowners Civic Association and descendants of families buried in the cemetery filed a lawsuit in New York State Supreme Court, Queens County, concerning ownership of the cemetery. An order issued by Justice Thomas V. Polizzi in 2000 stayed the action without resolution.

³⁷ Queens County, Office of the Register, Liber Deeds and Conveyances, Document No. 2010062201459002, June 6, 2010.

³⁸ See Gaynell Stone, “Gravestones as Queens History, 1680-1820” (unpublished ms., 1989), 4 (copy in LPC, Brinkerhoff Cemetery Research File).

³⁹ *Ibid*, 6.

⁴⁰ The family used both variants Brinckerhoff and Brinkerhoff as the spelling of its name. See Powell and Meigs, 37.

⁴¹ In the collection of The Archives at the Queens Library, Jamaica.

⁴² Stone, 6. See also: Edwin Dethlefsen and James Deetz, “Death’s Heads, Cherubs, and Willow Trees:

Experimental Archaeology in Colonial Cemeteries,” *American Antiquity*, vol. 31, no. 4 (1966), 502-510.

⁴³ Stone, 8.

⁴⁴ Powell and Meigs, 36-37.

⁴⁵ See Dethlefsen and Deetz, “Eighteenth Century Cemeteries: A Demographic View,” *Historical Archaeology* 1 (1967), 40-42.

⁴⁶ Stone, 3.

⁴⁷ See Marilyn and Reid Yalom, *The American Resting Place: Four Hundred Years of History Through our Cemeteries and Burial Grounds* (New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 2008).

⁴⁸ In 1981, two staff members of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission visited the site and reported that based on their observation of some sunken, rectangular sections they believed there were gravestones on the site, buried under years of dumping. LPC, letter from Gina Santucci to Billie Barbash, Queens Community Board 8, Aug. 19, 1981.

⁴⁹ *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, Dec 13, 1929; *North Shore Daily Journal*, May 18, 1934.

⁵⁰ Archaeology has occurred at three other designated Queens Landmarks: the Moore-Jackson Cemetery, the Richard Cornell Graveyard, and St. George’s Church, Old Parish House and Graveyard. Each project uncovered gravestones that had been buried, so it is probable that many of the Brinckerhoff Cemetery stones that were once visible are still beneath the surface. Celia Bergoffen, PhD, “Phase 1B Archaeological Testing of the Moore-Jackson Cemetery, Woodside, Borough of Queens, New York” (2001); Mark Redding, “The Richard Cornell Cemetery Archaeological Testing Project Final Report,” (1996); Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc, “Phase 1B Cultural Resource Field Monitoring of the St. George’s Church Fence Replacement Project, Flushing, Queens,” (2010). (All available at nyc.gov/landmarks).

FINDINGS AND DESIGNATION

On the basis of a careful consideration of the history and other features of this site, the Landmarks Preservation Commission finds that the Brinckerhoff Cemetery has a special character and a special historical and aesthetic interest and value as part of the development, heritage, and cultural characteristics of New York City.

The Commission further finds that, among its important qualities, what has been known since the 1930s as the Brinckerhoff Cemetery in Queens was once the burial ground of the rural Flushing township crossroads community of Black Stump (later Union Place), which developed around the intersection of the Black Stump Road, leading eastward towards Hempstead, and Fresh Meadow Road, which connected the villages of Flushing and Jamaica; that the burial ground, in use by 1730 based on the earliest dates on grave markers, was located on the border between two farms -- the Brinckerhoff-Skidmore-Schleider Farm and the Noorstrandt-Hendrickson-Purdy-Eiseman Farm; that the first listing of visible gravestone inscriptions, compiled in 1900 by Josephine C. Frost as part of her manuscript *Long Island Cemetery Inscriptions*, included the names of inter-related Dutch families of many of the surrounding farms, including Adriance, Allen, Anthony, Bloodgood, Brinckerhoff, Hoogland, Montfort, Rapelye, Ryder, Ryerson, and Snedeker; that the cemetery was professionally surveyed in 1919 by the Queens Topographical Bureau, which created a map of the location of the gravestones with an accompanying listing of gravestone descriptions and their inscriptions (based in part on Frost's list), and that this survey identified 77 gravestones and markers, the earliest (of those with legible inscriptions) dated to 1730 and the last from 1872; that this burial ground remained within an agricultural community until the late 1930s, when it became surrounded by the suburban development known as Fresh Meadows, and that despite virtually a century of neglect, and the fact that today there are no visible above-ground gravestones or markers, the Brinckerhoff Cemetery survives as a rare, and one of the oldest, colonial-era burial grounds in the Borough of Queens, as well as one of the few tangible links to the early-18th century, and rural, history of the borough.

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 74, Section 3020 of the Charter of the City of New York and Chapter 3 of Title 25 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, the Landmarks Preservation Commission designates as a Landmark the Brinckerhoff Cemetery, 69-65 to 69-73 182nd Street, Borough of Queens, and designates Queens Tax Map Block 7135, Lots 54 and 60, as its Landmark Site.

Robert B. Tierney, Chair

Pablo E. Vengochea, Vice Chair

Diana Chapin, Michael Devonshire, Christopher Moore, Margery Perlmutter, Roberta Washington,
Commissioners

ANNOTATED APPENDIX: KNOWN BRINCKERHOFF CEMETERY BURIALS

- “**R.A.**” (d. 1730) perhaps Rem Adriance (1690-1730) husband of Sarah Brinckerhoff (1691-)
Adriance, Elbert (Albert) (1715-1803) son of Rem Adriance [see above]
 Adriance, Sarah Brinckerhoff Brinckerhoff (1734/5-1805) wife (and first cousin), former wife (and first cousin) of Johannes Brinckerhoff, and great-niece of Aeltje Cowenhoven Brinckerhoff [see below]
 Brinckerhoff, Hendrik (1762-1806) son of Sarah B.B. Adriance by first marriage
 Reeves, Ida Brinckerhoff (1789-1810) daughter, wife of Isaac T. Reeves
 Snedeker, Sarah Brinckerhoff (1784-1866) daughter, wife of Abraham Snedeker [see below]
- Anthony, Charyty Saydam** (1742-1763) wife of Abraham Anthony
Brinckerhoff, Aeltje Cowenhoven (1678-1740) first wife of Dirck Brinckerhoff (1677-1748)
Brinckerhoff, Isaac (1743-1815) son of Hendrick (1709-1777) and Lammetje Rapalje Brinckerhoff
 Brinckerhoff, Annetje (Annauche) Bennet (1746-1820) wife
Ford, Margaret (d. 1781)
Hoogland, John (1735-1768) husband of Elizabeth Rapalje
Hoogland, Mary Suydam (d. 1793) second wife of Albert Hoogland
Monfort, William (1722-1788) husband of Femitie Hoogland
Monfort, William (1793-1828) son of Cornelius and Aletta Bloodgood Monfort
Ryder (Rider), Stephen Sr. (1674-1753)
 Ryder, Elizabeth Bloodgood (1675-1744) wife
 Ryder, Stephen (Stephanus) Jr. (1714-1736) son
- Rierson, Willett** (d. 1780) infant
Snedeker, Elbert (Albert) (1767[37]-1819)
 Snedeker, Marya A. Rapelye (1750-1827) wife
 Snedeker, George (Joris) (1769-1857) son
 Snedeker, Hannah Van Dine (1784-1872) wife
 Powell, Sarah Anne Snedeker (1816-) daughter, wife of Thomas L. Powell
 Snedeker, Maria (1771-1855) daughter
 Snedeker, Abraham (1783-1852) son
 Snedeker, Sarah Brinckerhoff (1784-1866) wife, daughter of Hendrick Brinckerhoff [see above]
 Snedeker, Hendrick Brinckerhoff (1805-1809) son
 Snedeker, Hendrick Brinckerhoff (1811-1813) son
 Allen, Sarah Maria Snedeker (1813-) daughter, wife of David W. Allen
 Brinckerhoff, Sarah Snedeker (1783-1810) daughter, first wife of Hendrick Brinckerhoff (1780-1828) who was the son of Isaac and Annetje (Annauche) Bennet Brinckerhoff [see above]
 Snedeker, Isaac (1789-1859) son
- Stoddard, Sarah** (d. 1828)

Based on: Josephine C. Frost, “Cemetery Inscriptions at Black Stump Adjoining John Eiseman’s Farm at Jamaica, L.I.” in *Long Island Cemetery Inscriptions*, manuscript (1900), and Charles U. Powell, engineer, and Alice H. Meigs, editor, *Description of Private and Family Cemeteries in the Borough of Queens* (New York: Queens Borough Public Library, 1932). Additional burials and genealogical information from: Richard Brinckerhoff, *The Family of Joris Dircksen Brinckerhoff, 1638* (New York: 1887); “Biographies of the Flushing, N.Y. Branch of the [Brinckerhoff] Family”; “The Brinckerhoff Family,” in James Riker, Jr., *The Annals of Newtown, in Queens County, New-York* (New York: D.

Fanshaw, 1852), 290-299; Henry A. Stoutenburgh, *A Documentary History of the Dutch Congregation of Oyster Bay, Queens County, Island of Nassau (Now Long Island)* (series of pamphlets, 1903-04); Albert W. Ryerson, *The Ryerson Genealogy* (Chicago: E.L. Ryerson, 1916); "Juriaen Ryder," freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com website (2012); Daniel Hoogland Carpenter, *History and Genealogy of the Hoagland Family in America* (New York: C.N. Hoagland, 1891), 170; *Names of Persons for Whom Marriage Licenses Were Issued by the Secretary of the Province of New York Previous to 1784* (Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., 1860); Henry B. Hoff, "Identifying Altie Ryder as the Wife of Abraham Brinkerhoff of Newtown, Long Island," *New York Genealogical & Biographical Record* (July 2003), 191-197; Arnold Pickman, "Archaeological and Historical Study: Adriance Farm Park, Queens County, New York" (Apr. 1993), submitted to the NYC Dept. of Parks & Recreation; William A. Snedeker, annotated Snedeker genealogy, submitted to LPC in 2000.



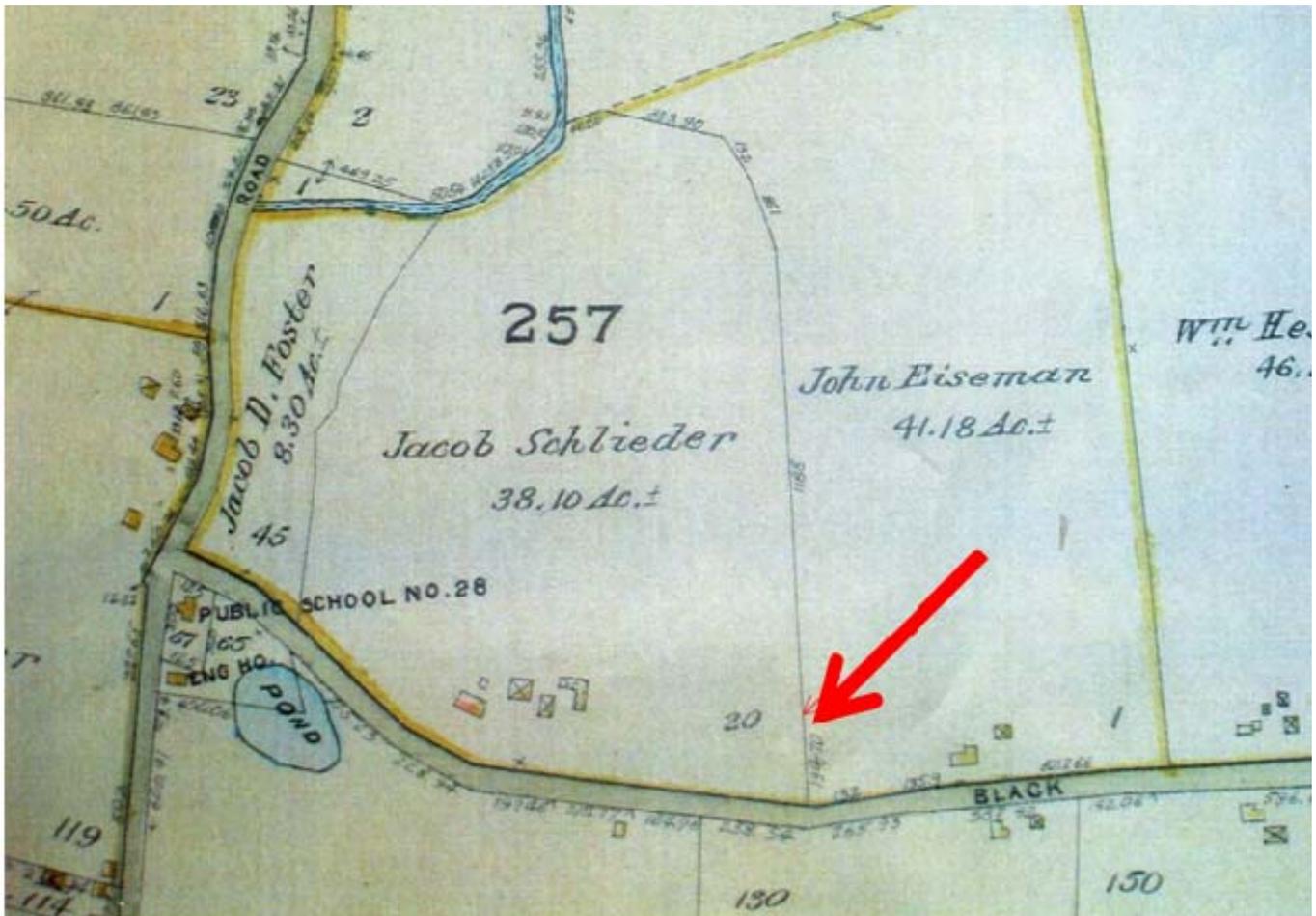
Brinckerhoff Cemetery, 69-65 to 69-73 182nd Street, Queens

Photographs: John Weiss (2012)



Vicinity of Black Stump, Long Island (1782)

Source: *Plan of New York and Staten Islands with part of Long Island*



Location of the Brinckerhoff Cemetery, on the border of the Brinckerhoff-Skidmore-Schleider Farm and Noorstrandt-Hendrickson-Purdy-Eiseman Farm

Source: *Bromley Map* (1904)



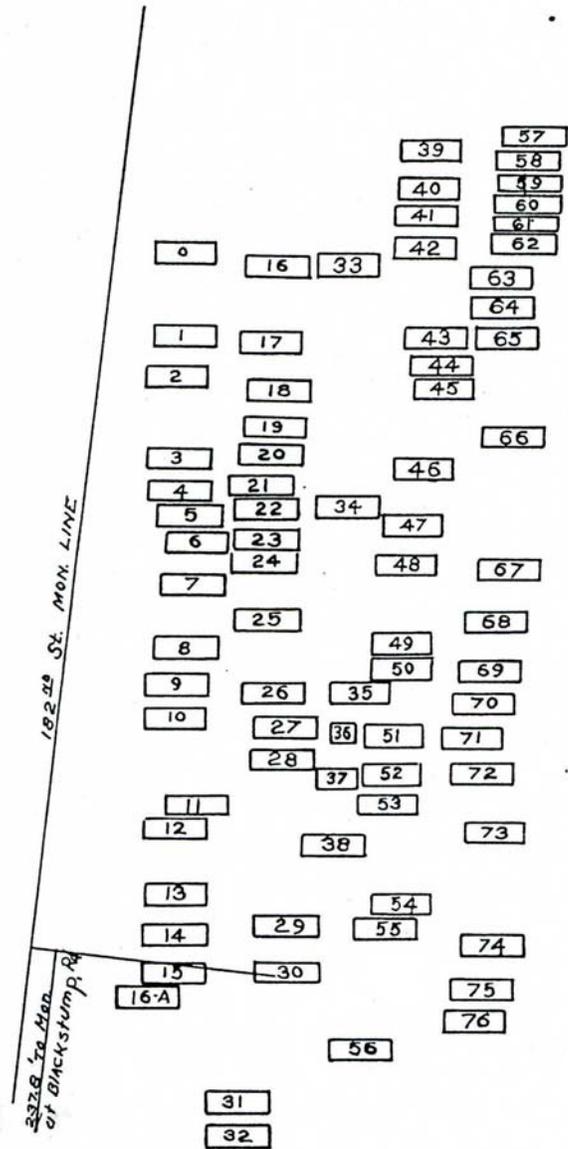
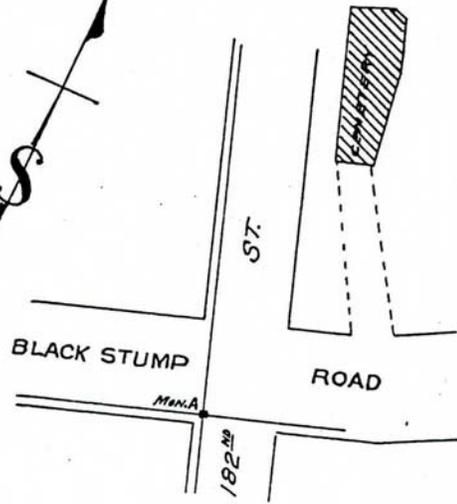
Location of the Brinckerhoff Cemetery, on the border of the Brinckerhoff-Skidmore-Schleider Farm and Noorstrandt-Hendrickson-Purdy-Eiseman Farm

Source: New York City, Bureau of Engineering, *Sectional Aerial Maps of the City of New York* (1924). The Lionel Pincus and Princess Firyal Map Division, New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations

No. 10
BRINCKERHOFF CEMETERY
BLACKSTUMP



SURVEYED - SEPT 22-23, 1919.



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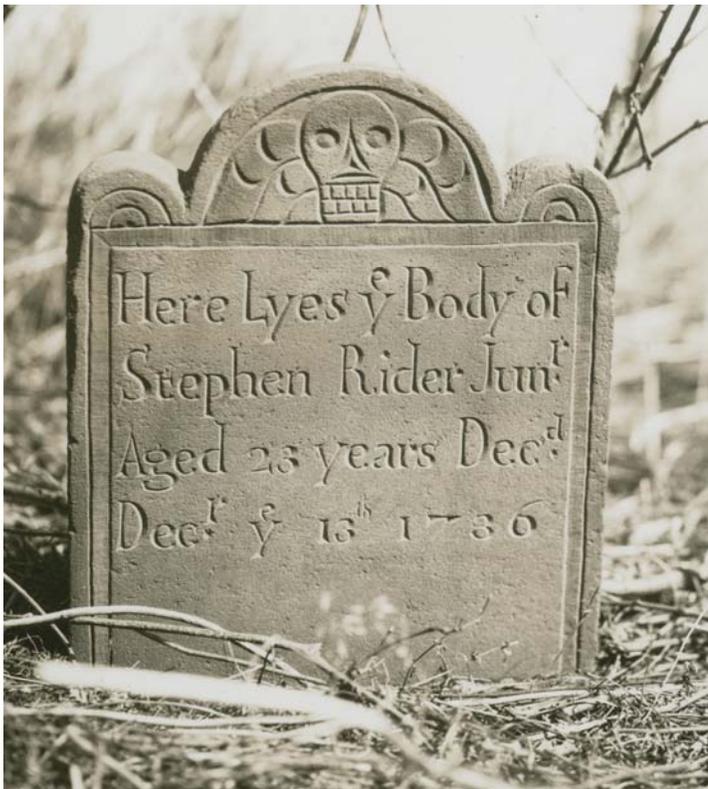
Brinckerhoff Cemetery, 1919 survey, by the Queens Topographical Bureau

Source: Charles U. Powell and Alice H. Meigs, *Description of Private and Family Cemeteries in the Borough of Queens* (New York: Queens Borough Public Library, 1932)



Brinckerhoff Cemetery (1927)

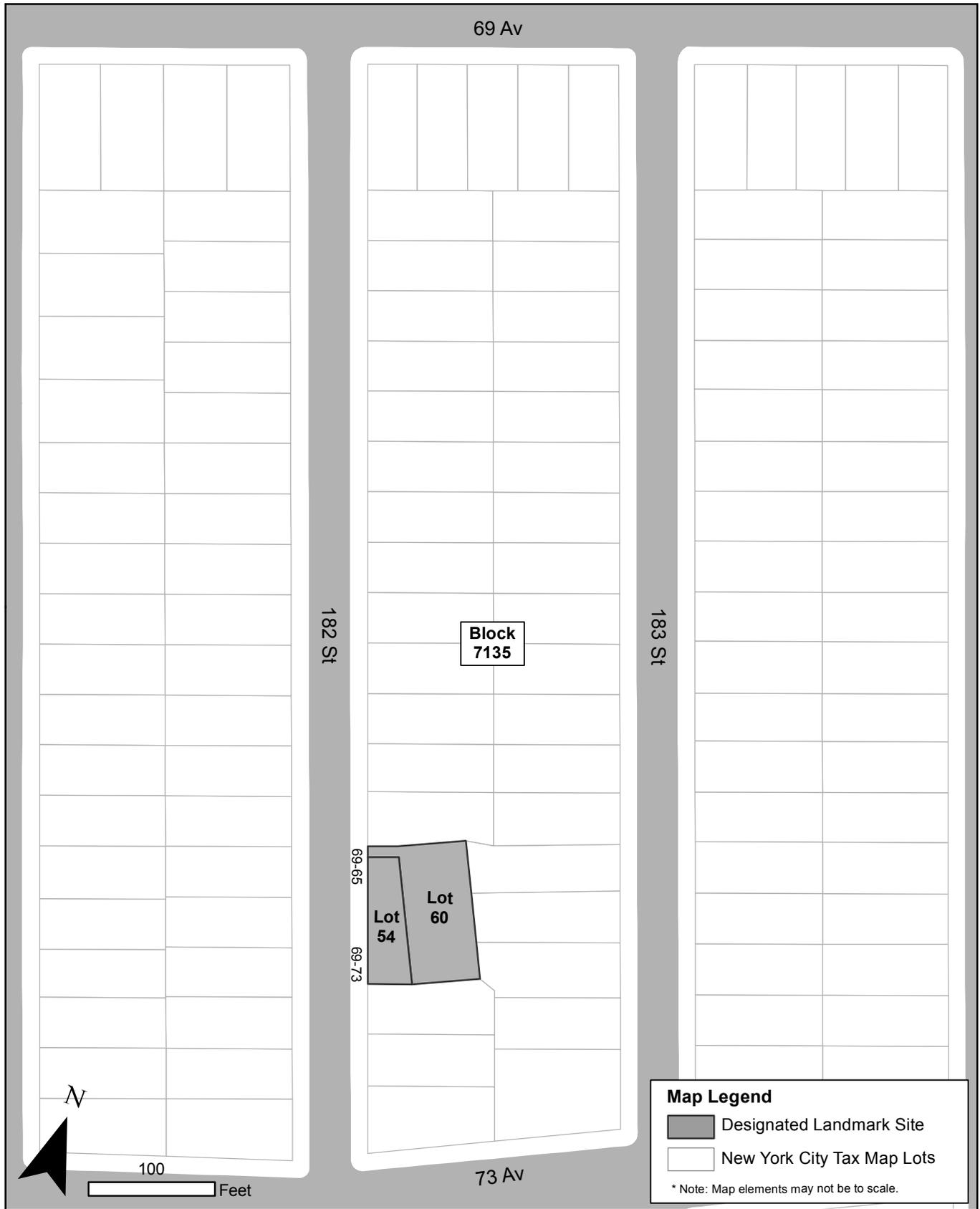
Source: The Archives, Queens Library



Brinckerhoff Cemetery Gravestones (1927)

Aeltje Brinckerhoff (1740), Stephen Rider (1736), and Charyty Anthony (1763)

Source: The Archives, Queens Library



BRINCKERHOFF CEMETERY (LP-2087), 69-65 to 69-73 182nd Street
 Landmark Site: Borough of Queens, Tax Map Block 7135, Lots 54 and 60

Designated: August 14, 2012