



Archaeological Documentary Study

**2101-2115 Utica Avenue, Block 7875, Lot 27
Brooklyn, Kings County, New York**

CEQR: 26111 K

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Prepared For:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Utica Developments proposes to construct a four-story, multi-family residential building, enlarge an existing building, and construct four single-family residences on Block 7875, Lot 27, in the Flatlands neighborhood of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York (Figures 1-3). Block 7875 is bounded by Utica Avenue on the west, East 51st Street on the east, Avenue M on the north, and Avenue N on the south. Lot 27 is an L-shaped parcel that has a 240-foot frontage on Utica Avenue and a 100-foot frontage on East 51st Street. Construction of the multi-family residence and enlargement of the existing building, both located on the Utica Avenue frontage of the lot, requires application to the New York City Board of Standards and Appeals (BSA) for a variance in zoning. Construction of the four single-family residences on the East 51st Street frontage of the lot may be built “as of right” and does not require a waiver.

As part of the BSA review, the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) evaluated the potential historic and archaeological sensitivity of the project site. Based on this initial review (Amanda Sutphin, 9/15/09), LPC identified possible mid- to late-nineteenth domestic resources that might have been associated with the project site and may be extant within the project site. Specifically, the review states that the project site “appears to be location of Wllm. N. Williamson farmstead c.1866”. Accordingly, the LPC recommended that an archaeological documentary study be prepared for Lot 27 and provided to their office for review. Because the LPC has flagged all of Lot 27 for archaeological study, not just the section along Utica Avenue being requested for a variance, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) in this case includes the entire Lot 27 project site.

The Documentary Study revealed that the project site and surrounding areas were purchased by farmer Nicholas Williamson in 1823, who soon constructed a house on the project site. Nicholas Williamson appears to have been living on the project site with his family at least by 1830, when he was listed for the first time in the federal census for this part of Flatlands, and the 1835 U.S.C.S. map shows a structure in the approximate location of what was later confirmed to be the Williamson house on historic Lot 34. After his death, between 1840-1849, the Williamson land and farm house passed to his wife Johanna Williamson, and by the 1850s, to his son William N. Williamson. William N. Williamson, along with his family, lived in the house on the project site until his death in 1929. His heirs continued to live on the property through at least 1947. By overlaying both the project site and the overall Williamson land holdings on historic maps, the location of the Williamson house is consistently shown to be situated on historic Lot 34 of the project site (without the benefit of the farm acreage boundary the project site is harder to pinpoint on these maps). Additionally, photographs taken of the house in 1922 and 1923 confirm that its construction was consistent with building styles from the 1820s through the 1850s. Thus, although the original LPC evaluation of the property supposed a construction date by 1866, and indicated that the 1840s historic maps showed the project site as vacant, this study’s detailed research indicates that, in fact, the Williamson house had been built by 1840 and is included on historic maps.

The former Williamson house on the project site predated the introduction of municipal water and sewer service to this area by more than 75 years, leaving the residents to rely on private wells, cisterns, privies, and cesspools for their needs. Privies, wells, and cisterns, which are often filled with contemporary refuse related to the dwellings and their occupants, can provide important stratified cultural deposits for the archaeologist and frequently provide the best remains recovered on sites. Frequently, wells or cisterns would be located in reasonably close proximity to a residence, for use in washing or cooking (additional wells and/or cisterns might be located further away from a residence for other uses, such as watering livestock). Privies often were situated further away from the rear of a residence, for sanitary and privacy purposes. Masonry and wooden portions of these abandoned and truncated shaft features are often encountered because their deeper and therefore earlier layers remain undisturbed by subsequent construction, and in fact, construction often preserves the lower sections of the features by sealing them beneath structures and fill layers. Wells would have been excavated as far as the water table, and cisterns and privies often were dug up to 10-15 feet below grade. Other commonly occurring but more fragile backyard remains include fence lines, paths, traces of landscaping and sheet midden scatter. The level of disturbance to the project site described above suggests that it would not necessarily preclude the recovery of shaft features, and, although less likely, it is possible that other subsurface features, such as sheet middens or former outbuilding foundations, could be preserved as well if disturbance is not extensive.

Identifying and examining buried features associated with the nineteenth century occupation of the project site may reflect the daily activities of the residents and provide insight into cultural behavior of this extended family. If undisturbed deposits of cultural material do still exist in this location, they may have the potential to provide

meaningful information regarding the lives of the people who lived there. When recovered from their original context and in association with a specific historical occupation, historical deposits can provide a wealth of information about consumption patterns, consumer choice, gender relations, ethnicity, economic status, and other important issues.

Based on these conclusions, HPI recommends that a program of archaeological field testing be undertaken in the area between the rear of the former Williamson house and the former outbuildings on historic Lot 34, which is the location where historic period archaeological resources are most likely to be situated (Figure 13). This testing, often referred to as Phase IB, would determine the presence or absence of nineteenth-century shaft features and possible yard deposits associated with the former house on the property. Field testing would involve using a backhoe to remove a portion of the gravel parking area surface within the area now containing the used car lot, and to lightly skim and remove the surface of the vacant area facing East 51st Street. This action would remove underlying modern fill in order to ascertain whether any natural surfaces that may have contained historic period shaft features or yard deposits, still exist on the project site.

All archaeological testing should be conducted according to OSHA regulations and applicable archaeological standards, which includes prior LPC approval of the testing protocol (LPC 2002; CEQR 2001). Professional archaeologists, with an understanding of and experience in urban archaeological excavation techniques, would be required to be part of the archaeological team.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. METHODOLOGY	1
III. CURRENT CONDITIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING.....	2
A. CURRENT CONDITIONS	2
B. TOPOGRAPHY AND HYDROLOGY	3
C. SOILS	3
IV. BACKGROUND RESEARCH/HISTORICAL OVERVIEW	4
A. HISTORIC PERIOD SUMMARY	4
B. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC SITES.....	8
V. CONCLUSIONS	8
A. DISTURBANCE RECORD	8
B. HISTORIC PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY	8
VI. RECOMMENDATIONS.....	9
VII. REFERENCES	10

FIGURES

PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX A: SUMMARY OCCUPATION TABLES BASED ON CONVEYANCE, TAX, AND CENSUS RECORDS

FIGURES

1. Project site on *Brooklyn, N.Y* and *Coney Island, N.Y* topographic quadrangles (U.S.G.S. 1988).
2. Project site and photograph locations on modern map (Sanborn 2002).
3. Project site showing existing and historic tax lots (Department of Finance 2009).
4. Proposed development on project site (Bricolage Designs 2009).
5. Project site on *Map of the South Coast of Long Island between the Pavilion of Rockaway and the Plum-gut* (U.S.C.S. 1835).
6. Project site on *Map of New-York Bay And Harbor And The Environs* (U.S.C.S. 1844).
7. Project site on *Map of Kings and Part of Queens Counties, Long Island, N.Y.* (Conner 1852).
8. Project site on *Coast Chart No. 20 New York Bay And Harbor, New York* (U.S.C.S. 1866).
9. Project site on *Map of Kings County: with parts of Westchester, Queens, New York & Richmond: showing farm lines, soundings, &c.* (Dripps 1872).
10. Project site on *Robinson's Atlas of Kings County, New York* (Robinson 1890).
11. Project site on *Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn, New York* (Sanborn 1907).
12. Project site on *Atlas of the City of Brooklyn, New York* (Sanborn 1950).
13. Historical archaeological sensitivity on *Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn, New York* (Sanborn 1950).

PHOTOGRAPHS
(see **Figure 2** for locations)

1. View of historic Lots 27 and 28, showing two-story brick building on right and covered work and storage area on left. View looking northeast from Utica Avenue.
2. View of work and storage area on historic Lot 28, with concrete floor and subgrade utilities. View looking east from Utica Avenue.
3. View of historic Lots 29-33, showing area used by the lumber business for storage. View looking east from Utica Avenue.
4. Detail of large frame storage structure along the rear of historic Lots 29-33, with asphalt and gravel paved area in foreground. View looking northeast from interior of lot.
5. Detail of metal storage containers on historic Lots 29-33. View looking northeast from interior of lot.
6. View of historic Lot 34 fronting Utica Avenue, in approximate location of former Williamson house, showing used car lot covered with gravel and asphalt. View looking northeast from interior of lot.
7. View of historic Lot 34 near center of lot, showing portable sales trailer for used car lot. View looking northwest from interior of lot.
8. View of historic Lot 34 fronting East 51st Street, showing vacant, fenced area. View looking east from interior of lot.
9. View of former Williamson house as reproduced in *Brooklyn's Flatlands: Beyond the Field* (Rosenzweig and Merlis 2002:100). Original source: Eugene L. Armbruster Photograph Collection.
10. View of former Williamson house as reproduced in *Brooklyn's Flatlands: Beyond the Field* (Rosenzweig and Merlis 2002:101). Original source: Eugene L. Armbruster Photograph Collection.
11. View of former Williamson house as reproduced in *Brooklyn's Flatlands: Beyond the Field* (Rosenzweig and Merlis 2002:101). Original source: Eugene L. Armbruster Photograph Collection.
12. Tax photograph of historic Lot 34 showing former Williamson house in 1937. Source: New York City Municipal Archives, Section 23, Volume 10, H-2357.

I. INTRODUCTION

Utica Developments proposes to construct a four-story, multi-family residential building, enlarge an existing building, and construct four single-family residences on Block 7875, Lot 27, in the Flatlands neighborhood of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York (Figures 1-3). Block 7875 is bounded by Utica Avenue on the west, East 51st Street on the east, Avenue M on the north, and Avenue N on the south. Lot 27 is an L-shaped parcel that has a 240-foot frontage on Utica Avenue and a 100-foot frontage on East 51st Street. Construction of the multi-family residence and enlargement of the existing building, both located on the Utica Avenue frontage of the lot, requires application to the New York City Board of Standards and Appeals (BSA) for a variance in zoning. Construction of the four single-family residences on the East 51st Street frontage of the lot may be built “as of right” and does not require a waiver.

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This Archaeological Documentary Study, often referred to as a Phase IA study, was prepared to satisfy the requirements of CEQR, and to comply with the standards of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) (LPC 2002; CEQR 2001). The HPI project team consisted of Julie Abell Horn, M.A., R.P.A., who conducted site visit, the research, and wrote the report; and Cece Saunders, M.A., R.P.A. who managed the project and provided editorial and interpretive assistance.

II. METHODOLOGY

In response to the specific concerns expressed by LPC, this archaeological documentary study concentrates solely on reviewing the specific historic period occupation of and disturbance to the project site on Block 7875.

Occupation research concentrated on the nineteenth century, as early census, tax, and deed research, as well as historical maps indicated that the first development on the project site occurred in the 1820s or 1830s. Municipal water and sewer was not provided to the project site until Utica Avenue was laid out, after 1899. Based on these dates it appears that any shaft features such as wells, cisterns, cesspools, and privies within the APE would have been in use through at least the turn of the twentieth century. Thus, occupation research concentrated on the period from ca. 1820-1900, with deeds and disturbance data researched through the present time.

The present study of the consolidated modern tax Lot 27 entailed review of various resources.

- Deeds for the project site, which included historic Lots 27-34 (Figure 4), were reviewed at the Brooklyn City Register. The deeds, which included the project site from 1823-1953, are included in Appendix A.
- Tax assessment records were reviewed at the New York City Municipal Archives. Records are available from 1849-1892 for Flatlands, and from 1893-1898 for Brooklyn. Data were collected through 1892 and are included in Appendix A.
- Federal census records were reviewed for 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930. Occupants were found on the project site beginning in 1830. Data from these records are included in Appendix A.
- The New York State Census was reviewed for 1855 to confirm occupancy on the project site when the 1850 Federal census did not. The remaining nineteenth and twentieth century New York State Census records were not reviewed because occupancy had already been confirmed using the Federal censuses from this period. Data are included in Appendix A.
- City directories generally were not useful for this study because coverage for Flatlands was limited for most of the nineteenth century and when available usually did not list specific addresses. Since occupancy could be confirmed using census records, city directories were only cursorily reviewed.

- Historic newspapers, including the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* and the *New York Times*, were searched for information about the project site.
- Historic photographs were searched using databases of the Brooklyn Public Library and the New York Public Library. The historic photographs of the project site from 1922 and 1923 are from the Eugene L. Armbruster Photographic Collection at the New-York Historical Society (copies of the photographs are also housed at the New York Public Library), and were found reproduced in the book *Brooklyn's Flatlands: Beyond the Field* (Rosenzweig and Merlis 2002:100, 101; Merlis personal communication January 31, 2010). A tax photograph of the project site from 1937 was located at the New York City Municipal Archives.
- Department of Building index records and Certificates of Occupancy for the project site were reviewed using the DOB website. Owner Mark Scharff provided additional information about the project site history and subsurface disturbance.
- Municipal water and sewer was not provided to the project site until Utica Avenue was laid out, after 1899. Knowing that buildings on the project site would not have had access to city utilities until this period negated the need for research about dates of hookup and disconnection for municipal water and sewers at the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) in Brooklyn.
- Primary and secondary sources concerning the general history of Flatlands and specific events associated with the project site were reviewed at the New York Public Library and using online resources.
- Historic maps were reviewed at the New York Public Library, the Brooklyn City Register, and using various online websites. These maps provided an overview of the topography and a chronology of land usage and ownership for the study site.
- Information about previously recorded archaeological sites and surveys in the area was compiled from data available at the NYSOPRHP, the LPC, and the library of HPI.
- The client provided various maps and site data for the property, including soil borings (D.K. Drilling of NY 2007).
- Last, a site visit was conducted by Julie Abell Horn of HPI on January 26, 2010 to assess any obvious or unrecorded subsurface disturbance (Photographs 1-8; Figure 2).

III. CURRENT CONDITIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

A. Current Conditions

Modern Lot 27 is an amalgam of a number of smaller historic lots which were purchased at different times and as such have different functions. Figure 4 illustrates the locations of the former historic lots. Historic Lots 27-33 were each 20 feet wide and 100 deep fronting Utica Avenue. Historic Lot 34 was 100 feet wide and 200 feet deep, and fronted both Utica Avenue and East 51st Street (Figure 4). Their specific current conditions are summarized below.

The southwestern portion of Lot 27, with an address of 2115 Utica Avenue, comprises historic Lots 27 and 28 on the block. It has a frontage of 40 feet along Utica Avenue and is 100 feet deep, extending to the north-south centerline of the block. This parcel contains a two-story brick store used for lumber and hardware sales on the first floor, with offices on the second floor (Photograph 1). The irregular shaped building footprint includes all of historic Lot 27 and a portion of historic Lot 28. The remainder of historic Lot 28 is used as a workspace and for storage (Photograph 2). It has a canopy roof at the second floor level, and has a concrete floor, with subgrade utilities. As part of the proposed development, historic Lots 27 and 28 will retain their function but will be fully enclosed.

To the north of historic Lot 28 are five former historic lots (29-33). Each historic lot was 20 feet wide and 100 feet deep, so that the combined measurements of these lots are 100 feet wide by 100 feet deep. This area is used by the current lumber business for storage (Photograph 3). There is a large frame storage shed along the rear of the lot that is two stories high and has a canopy roof, but which is open on the east, fronting an asphalt and gravel paved area in fair condition (Photograph 4). The structure is supported by footings several feet deep. Within the open yard portion of this area are several metal storage containers, which rest on the ground surface (Photograph 5). The Utica Avenue side of this parcel is enclosed by a chain link fence and gate.

The northern portion of Modern Lot 27, which has 100-foot frontages on both Utica Avenue and East 51st Street, and extends 200 feet from one street to the other across the block, was known during the 20th century as Lot 37 (it

merged with Lot 27 in 2009 to form the existing Lot 27. Today, the two sides of former Lot 34 have different zonings and as such are used differently. The portion along Utica Avenue was used during the twentieth century as part of the lumber yard, but today is leased to a used car dealership. At the time of the site visit, this part of the property was covered with gravel and asphalt in fair condition and had numerous used cars parked on it (Photograph 6). There is a chain link fence and gate along Utica Avenue. The interior section of the area contains a portable sales trailer, several small earthmoving machines, and two large container trucks (Photograph 7). There is a rise in elevation by several feet moving from Utica Avenue to the center of the block, which appears to consist of introduced fill. The ground surface at the rear of the lot behind the trailer is slightly undulating. The portion fronting East 51st Street is vacant (Photograph 8). It contains low weeds and vegetation, and is enclosed by a chain link fence. This area is several feet lower in elevation than the portion of former Lot 34 fronting Utica Avenue, but appears to represent the natural grade of the block.

B. Topography and Hydrology

In its natural state, the project site was level terrain, with the original elevation of the project site, based on early topographic maps, between 10-20 feet above sea level (Bien and Vermeule 1891). There appears to have been little change in elevation in the vicinity over time, with the official grade of the center of East 51st Street between Avenues M and N at 16.9 feet and the official grade of the center of Utica Avenue between Avenues M and N at 17.37 feet (Topographical Division 1909, 1928). As noted above, the center of former Lot 34 appears to be slightly higher in elevation than the rest of the lot, probably due to introduced fill and/or grading activities. Photographs of the project site made in 1922 and 1923 (see Photographs 9-11) show the project site to be uniformly level at that time.

Prior to landfilling in the general Flatlands area, there were a number of small creeks and/or salt marsh arms that ran roughly east-west through the east side of Flatlands and emptied into Jamaica Bay. The closest of these areas to the project site was approximately 1000 feet to the north. Another was about 2500 feet to the south, and the marshes bordering Jamaica Bay were about 3700 feet to the east.

C. Soils

According to the soil survey for New York City, the project site falls within a large soil mapping unit, known as "Pavement & buildings-Flatbush-Riverhead complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes," and described as:

Nearly level to gently sloping urbanized areas of outwash plains that have been substantially cut and filled, mostly for residential use; a mixture of anthropogenic and gneissic outwash soils, with 50 to 80 percent of the surface covered by impervious pavement and buildings (USDA 2005:17).

The following table summarizes the general profiles for the two major soil groups in the mapping unit.

Name	Soil Horizon Depth	Color	Texture	Slope %	Drainage	Landform
Flatbush series	A: 0-13 in Ab: 13-21 in Bwb: 21-50 in 2C: 50-79 in	VDkGryBrn Brn YelBrn DkYelBrn	FiSaLo SiLo SiLo Sa	0-8	Well	Anthropogenic urban fill plains
Riverhead series	Ap: 0-12 in Bw: 12-27 in BC1: 27-32 in 2BC2: 32-35 in 2C1: 35-40 in 2C2: 40-60 in	Brn StrBrn YelBrn YelBrn Brn VPIBrn	SaLo SaLo LoSa LoSa Sa Sa	0-8	Well	Outwash plains

Key:

Color: V-Very, Dk-Dark, Str-Strong, Pl-Pale, Brn-Brown, Gry-Gray, Yel-Yellow

Soils: Fi-Fine, Sa-Sand, Lo-Loam, Si-Silt

A series of 12 soil borings were conducted on portions of Modern Lot 27 and adjacent Modern Lot 39 (which is not part of this APE) fronting Utica Avenue in 2007. Seven of the soil borings were located within the APE, on the portion of the property currently used as the lumber storage area and the used car dealer gravel parking lot. Three of these borings (B3, B4, and B5) were located 45 feet west of the north-south centerline of the block, and the other four borings (B6, B7, B8, and B9) were located 10-18 feet east of the Utica Avenue lot boundaries. The borings were placed so as to sample areas proposed for new building development at the time.

The borings recorded soils at selected intervals, generally in 2-foot increments, but did not record the entire soil profile. Rather, the borings sampled a 2-foot increment of soil, skipped a 3-foot increment, then sampled the next 2-foot increment, and repeated the pattern until the end of the boring depth at 27 feet below grade.

The results of the soil boring program within the APE were strikingly similar. All borings recorded an upper layer of fill, described as “dark gray silty sand, sand and silt mixture, fine to medium, with gravel.” The borings nearest to Utica Avenue all encountered exactly 3.0 feet of fill, whereas the borings nearer to the interior of the block recorded 1.5 or 2.5 feet of fill. Beneath the fill layer, with descriptions recorded beginning at 5 feet below grade, were strata of natural soils noted initially as “brown sand, fine to medium, with gravel,” with deeper layers progressing to “brown sand, fine sand with traces of gravel.” The water table was noted in every boring as 15 feet below grade.

Comparison of the mapped soils for the APE versus the soil boring data seem to suggest that the fill recorded in the soil borings was probably local soils that were disturbed and then redeposited on the parcel, rather than fill that was imported from elsewhere. Although the soil borings do not record the entire soil profile due to sampling, it seems probable that there was no “buried A” horizon beneath the fill, and that the upper few feet of the existing soil column represent native soils (which probably were once plowed for farming) that then were excavated and backfilled across those portions of the property that were sampled. Of note, none of the soil borings were located on the East 51st Street side of the project site, where the area is vacant and has never been developed.

IV. BACKGROUND RESEARCH/HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

A. Historic Period Summary

Initial settlement of what is now known as Flatlands was centered approximately one half mile to the northwest of the project site, near modern day Kings Highway and Flatbush Avenue. In 1636 the first recorded European landowners, Andries Hudde and Wolfert Gerritsen, purchased, under questionable legal circumstances, about 3,600 acres in the project area from two “chiefs,” Penhawitz and Kakapeteyno, and their party of seven Indians. Hudde was a member of Governor-General Wouter van Twiller's council, and seems to have used his political clout to secure illegal ownership of the desirable lands. In 1630 Gerritsen became the overseer of farms for the private colony or *patroonship* of Rennselaerswyck (Van Wyck 1924:15-16; Brodhead 1853:201,223,265). The existence of several European place names in the study area suggests that undocumented and unauthorized settlement may have preceded this land grant. Brooklyn historian Henry Stiles wrote that “some rude settlement was probably formed here [Flatlands] as early as 1624” (Stiles 1884:65).

Hudde and Gerritsen's property, called *Achtervelt*, was farmed by tenants. Wooden buildings were surrounded by a protective palisade (Ostrander 1894:54). The 1639 Manatus Map shows “2 plantations and 2 farms of Wolfert Geritsz and 2 of his partner.” These structures became the center of a hamlet called Nieuw Amersfoort, named for the village near Utrecht where Gerritsen was born (Ibid.:15). Hudde, who never resided here, sold his interest to Gerritsen in 1647 (Ibid.:15, 84). By the time the Hubbarde Map was drawn in 1666, the village had grown to at least 22 structures, including the octagonal Dutch church which was completed in 1663 to house the congregation founded in 1654.

The only real change that occurred after the English conquest of New Netherland (1664) was the displacement of the settlement's Dutch name with the topographically descriptive term, Flatlands. Richard Nicholls, the first English governor, granted the town of “Amersfoort, alias Flatlands” with a charter, and in 1667, Nicholls further confirmed the ownership of the Hudde/Gerritsen patent to Elbert Elbertsen Stoothoff, who had married the widow of Wolfert Gerritsen van Kouwenhoven's eldest son (Van Wyck 1924:16; Ross 1903:310,311). Throughout the late

seventeenth century the town of Flatlands, populated by farmers and artisans, continued to prosper. By 1683 there were 1,683 acres under cultivation in the town, and in 1698 the population of Flatlands was 256 (Stiles 1884:68-69).

The eighteenth century brought continued growth to the area and most of the population remained neutral during the conflict with England. Although British and Hessian troops passed through the settlement seizing foodstuff and equipment during the American Revolution, there is no evidence that any troops were quartered there. The village was left with just a single guard until the end of the war (Stiles 1884:70,72,73). The 1781 Taylor and Skinner map shows that at least by this time, what was known as “Mill Lane,” a road that led from the center of Flatlands past the project site to the mill along Jamaica Bay, was in place, and several structures were located on either side of the road. One structure appears to be located on property to the west of the project site, with the project site itself shown as vacant.

The first land record specifically tied to the project site was made in 1823, when David Neefus and his wife Cummer Neefus sold 40 acres of land, including the project site, to Nicholas Williamson (Liber 13:545). Both men were yeomen living in Flatlands at the time. David Neefus appears for the first time in the 1820 federal census, although based on the sequence that the names were recorded (which usually were in rough order of location), it does not appear he was living on or near the project site. The parcel that Neefus sold was bounded on the north and northeast by Mill Road, on the east by land of Douwe Stoothoof, on the west by land of John Baxter, and on the south by a ditch. Nicholas Williamson likely constructed a house on the project site soon after buying the property, and began to farm the land.

In 1830, Nicholas Williamson appeared in the federal census for Flatlands for the first time, listed between Garret Baxter (the son of John Baxter whose land was to the west) and John Williamson (who had purchased the Douwe Stoothoof property to the east) (Dilliard 1945). Williamson’s household included himself (aged 30-40), a woman (aged 20-30), two girls under 10, and a free colored male (aged 55-100).¹ By 1835, when the United States Coastal Survey (U.S.C.S.) published a map that included the Flatlands area, a structure was shown on the project site, and although not labeled as such, presumably was the house belonging to Nicholas Williamson and his family. Figure 5 illustrates both the project site and the larger 40-acre Williamson parcel on the 1835 U.S.C.S. map.

Nicholas Williamson continued to live in the house south of Mill Road (or Lane) through at least 1840. The federal census for that year noted his household as containing himself (aged 30-40), a woman (aged 30-40), a boy (aged 5-10), two girls (aged 10-15 and 15-20), and a free colored male (aged 10-24). Two of the people in the household were noted as “engaged in agriculture.” The Williamson house, again unlabeled, appeared again on the 1844 U.S.C.S. map (Figure 6), where much of the vicinity was shown as carved into farming plots.

At some time between 1840 and 1849, Nicholas Williamson died. In 1849, when extant tax assessment records for Flatlands begin, the Williamson land was attributed to Johanna (sometimes spelled Joanna) Williamson, his widow. Curiously, the Williamson holdings were listed as 30 acres of land and 4 acres of salt meadow, rather than the 40 acres noted in the deed. Johanna may have moved her household temporarily after Nicholas’s death or perhaps during renovations to the farm house. The 1850 federal census listed her (aged 45), living with her daughter Elizabeth M. Williamson (aged 21) and her son William Williamson (aged 15) in a household listed next to another daughter, Eleanor Brown. The location of the entries in the Flatlands census suggests they were living near the center of town at that time. The 1849 Sidney map, which notes names attributed to houses along Mill Lane, also does not show the Williamson house, although it seems reasonable to presume the house was still there even if the family was not, and this may just have been an error of omission.

By the 1850s, the Williamson family seems to have moved back to their house on the project site. The 1852 Conner map (Figure 7) shows the division of parcels south of Mill Lane and attributes the project site, the house, and two outbuildings to the east of the house (one of which appears to fall within the footprint of the project site) to “Williamson.” The 1855 New York State census again lists Johanna Williamson as occupying the house between her immediate neighbors south of Mill Lane. Joanna Williamson was listed as a 60-year old widow living with her son William Williamson, 20, two male Irish servants, 30 and 18, and a male boarder, 23. In 1856 Williamson daughter Eleanor Brown and her husband transferred their 1/3 inherited interest in Nicholas Williamson’s land

¹ Ages are transcribed directly from census records. In many cases the overall ages appear to vary from one census to the next.

holdings to William N. Williamson, through a deed (Liber 423:85). By 1859 and from that year forward the tax assessment records listed William N. Williamson as the owner of the family land, rather than Johanna Williamson. However, despite the transfer of deeds, Johanna Williamson continued to be the head of the household: the 1859 Walling map still noted the house attributed to “Mrs. Williamson” and in 1860, the federal census noted the household contained Joanna Williamson, aged 56, and William Williamson, aged 30. Both were listed as farmers.

In 1864 William N. Williamson married Aletta Ryder (Bergen 1966), and after that the couple began to populate the Williamson house on the project site with children. The 1870 federal census listed the Williamson household as containing Joanna, 65, William N. and Aletta, both 35, daughters Ellen and Althia, 3 and 1, and R. Rudolph, a Swedish farm laborer, 40. Again, both Joanna and William were listed as farmers. The household had a similar composition in 1880, although Joanna was no longer listed, and presumably she had died by then. There were now three Williamson daughters in the house, as well as an Irish farm laborer. William N. Williamson was still listed as a farmer.

Historic maps made during the second half of the nineteenth century continued to show the Williamson house, and often the outbuildings, on the project site. The 1866 U.S.C.S map (Figure 8) illustrates both the buildings and, for the first time, the irregular shaped property line of the Williamson parcel. The 1872 Dripps map (Figure 9) attributes the property to W. Williamson, and shows the division on the parcel between the land closer to the Mill Lane, which was the homestead area, and the area further south, which would have been the farmland. The 1873 Beers map also attributes a structure to W.N. Williamson on the project site, but does not provide parcel boundaries. An 1899 update to the 1866 U.S.C.S. map shows similar conditions to both the 1866 and 1872 maps.

In 1896, Flatlands at last was absorbed into the boundaries of Brooklyn, and in 1898, all of Kings County became part of New York City (Thompson 1918:146). By 1890, however, the city street grid that exists in Flatlands today had already been projected onto the landscape, and the 1890 Robinson map (Figure 10) illustrates both the existing conditions on the project site and vicinity, as well as the new streets that were slated to be cut through the area. The Williamson house is shown on the project site, and a large outbuilding is depicted overlapping the future line of East 51st Street. The 1907 Bromley map shows nearly identical conditions. The 1907 Sanborn map (Figure 11) clarified that the large outbuilding was in fact several smaller structures that had been merged together, including a 1-1.5 story barn, a 1.5 story shed, a 1 story wagon house, and a 1 story hen house. The Williamson house was shown to contain several wings, ranging from 1 to 1.5 stories in height. By 1907 Utica Avenue and Avenue N had opened, but the other streets surrounding the block were still paper roads, and still had buildings situated within their footprints.

Throughout the municipal changes occurring in Flatlands in the 1890s and early twentieth century, the Williamson family continued to live in their house on what eventually became known as 2095 Utica Avenue. In 1900, the federal census shows that William N. and Aletta Williamson, both 65, were living with two of their nearly grown daughters in the house, and in 1910, the federal census notes that the couple was living alone. By issuance of the 1920 federal census, Aletta had died, and William, now 84 and noted as a retired farmer, was living in the house with his grandson and his wife, Lawrence W. and Edith E. Bennett, and their son, Lawrence D. Bennett. Lawrence W. Bennett was listed as a garage mechanic, ending the extended era of farmers living on the property.

In 1922, at age 86 and after living virtually his entire life on his family’s farm, William N. Williamson began to sell off the land bought by his grandfather in 1823. A deed in 1922 shows that Williamson sold 29.5 acres of the family land to a real estate company, reserving for himself and his heirs the 100 x 230 foot parcel containing his house and outbuildings (Liber 4146:97). A map was made that year showing all the individual lots available for sale (Anonymous 1922). The map also showed that Utica Avenue now had a trolley line running down the road. In 1925, Williamson sold the 100 x 30 foot section of the parcel jutting out into East 51st Street (where his outbuildings once sat) to the City of New York (Liber 4510:511).

What was left was historic Lot 34 on Block 7875, which contained the Williamson family house (and a new concrete block garage, built after the old outbuildings had been razed, probably in the 1910s), and which continued to be occupied by Williamson heirs through the 1940s. William N. Williamson died in 1929, and in 1930 the federal census noted the remaining occupants of the house as Lawrence W. Bennett, 38, an automobile mechanic; Edith E. Bennett, 39; and Lawrence D. Bennett, 15. A deed made in 1947, from the remaining two of William N. Williamson’s daughters to Lawrence. W. Bennett, noted that Lawrence was residing at 2095 Utica Avenue (Liber

7059:575). In 1951 Lawrence W. Bennett transferred historic Lot 34 to his wife, Edith E. Bennett, who in turn sold the lot in 1952 to Dabes Realty Co., Inc., the current owner (Liber 7869:281, Liber 8021:191).

At about the time that William N. Williamson was selling off his family land, photographer Eugene L. Armbruster visited the area and took a number of photographs during 1922 and 1923, which now are housed at the New-York Historical Society. Three photographs of the Williamson house were reproduced in the book *Brooklyn's Flatlands: Beyond the Field* (Rosenzweig and Merlis 2002:100, 101). These images are included here as Photographs 9, 10, and 11. Curiously, the Armbruster photographs attribute the house to "Mrs. Will Williamson" (who by 1922 had died) and note that the house was built about 1860. According to author Brian Merlis, Armbruster's information about the subjects of his photographs was not always accurate, but when he and his coauthor published the photographs in their book, they did not confirm the details but rather reproduced the information in Armbruster's notes on the back of the photographs for their book (Brian Merlis, personal communication January 31, 2010).

The photographs of the Williamson house show a structure with three parts: the main section of the house was one and a half stories and had a gambrel roof, with entrances on the north and south sides. There were Greek Revival additions (the band of windows under the eaves and the porticos surrounding the doors) that clearly were added at a later time, based on the replacement of siding surrounding the windows. The middle wing was a plain one and a half story shorter building with a gable roof and a chimney, and presumably was where the kitchen was located. The rear wing was one story and had a shed roof. An open wooden trough is shown running from the rear gutter, possibly diverting water from the house foundation or to an apparatus in the ground on the southeast side of the house, which could represent former cistern components. The three sections of the house may have been assembled from disparate locations, as the merging of the wings appears to have been imperfect. Nonetheless, the overall house form is consistent with an original construction date of the 1820s, with improvements made (the Greek Revival features) in the 1840s or 1850s, either before or around the time of Nicholas Williamson's death and Johanna Williamson's assumption of the head of the household. A tax photograph of the project site from 1937 is located at the New York City Municipal Archives and is included as Photograph 12, although the image is less instructive than the Armbruster photographs due to the angle and the reproduction from microfilm.

Meanwhile, after being sold by Williamson, during the 1920s and 1930s historic Lots 27-33 fronting Utica Avenue were purchased and repurchased by various individuals (see Appendix A). The lumber business now owned by Dabes Realty Co., Inc. began in 1939, with the purchase of historic Lots 29-33 by family members Kate and Simon Rosenblatt, who in 1946 deeded the lots to Dabes Realty Co., Inc., the current owner of the property (Scharff, personal communication February 10, 2010). In 1947 and 1950, respectively, the company purchased historic Lots 28 and 27, and in 1952 began construction on the present brick sales building that is located on these lots (Scharff, personal communication January 15, 2010). The building was given a Certificate of Occupancy in 1954 (DOB records). As noted above, in 1952 the Bennett family sold historic Lot 34 containing the Williamson house to Dabes Realty Co., Inc, who had the house demolished and "the foundations removed" so as to use the property as an expansion to the existing lumber yard (Scharff, personal communication January 15, 2010).

Sanborn maps made during the remainder of the twentieth century illustrate some of the history of the project site. The 1930 Sanborn map shows the Williamson house and garage on historic Lot 34, with the rest of the project site undeveloped. The 1950 Sanborn map (Figure 12) continues to show the Williamson house and garage on historic Lot 34, and now shows the lumber yard on historic Lots 29-33. At the time there was a one story office building near the back of the lot, and a one-story storage shed along the northern side of the lot. The 1968 and 1969 Sanborn maps show the building on historic Lots 27 and 28 that was constructed in 1952, and the absence of the Williamson house, which had been demolished by then.

Since the mid-1950s, there have been only minimal changes to the project site. In 1975, the present one-story storage unit on historic Lots 29-33 was built. In 1991, the roof of the former Williamson garage on historic Lot 34 burned, and the structure was subsequently demolished (Scharff, personal communication January 15, 2010). The modern Sanborn map (see Figure 2), however, still illustrates the presence of the garage building removed more than 11 years ago.

B. Previously Recorded Archaeological and Historic Sites

Research conducted at the NYSOPRHP, the LPC, and the library of HPI revealed that there are a number of former historic house locations in Flatlands noted as archaeological sites by the NYSOPRHP. Additional extant historic houses are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or Landmarked by the LPC. Extant houses that are listed on the NRHP and are Landmarked include the Stoothoof-Baxter-Kouwenhoven House on East 48th Street between Avenues M and N (two blocks west of the project site), and the Hendrick I. Lott House (ca. 0.8 mile to the southwest of the project site). Those house locations listed as archaeological sites by the NYSOPRHP include the Kings Bayview House, the Schenck House, the Van Wicklen Cottage, the Bergen House, the John Eldert House, and the Schenck-Crooke House, all of which were located near the former shoreline of Jamaica Bay, ranging from 0.5 to 1.5 miles from the project site. Some of the house sites were built during the Dutch occupation of Flatlands; others were constructed during the eighteenth century English rule. Most were occupied into the twentieth century before being demolished.

V. CONCLUSIONS

A. Disturbance Record

Disturbance across the overall Lot 27 project site is mixed. Soil borings, which were conducted along portions of the project site facing Utica Avenue, show varying levels of fill, ranging from 1.5 feet near the interior of the lot to 3.0 feet nearer Utica Avenue. Visual observation and communication with the site owner reveals additional disturbance for construction of the sales building on historic Lots 27 and 28, and for construction of the storage unit foundation footings on historic Lots 29-33. Last, there has been some raising of the ground surface on historic Lot 34 moving toward the center of the block. Historic photographs show this area to be very flat, whereas today the ground is several feet higher in elevation than the surrounding terrain, especially when compared to the East 51st Street side of the lot, which appears to have only minimal to low disturbance, based on visual inspection (no soil borings were located here).

As described in the Soils section, the fill that was recorded in the soil borings appears to be local soils that were graded and then redeposited on the project site, rather than imported soils. Presumably when the Williamson house was demolished and the foundations removed in the 1950s there was some unspecified disturbance to the surrounding ground surface, and it is possible that the rise in elevation on this part of the lot occurred as the ground was regraded after the demolition.

B. Historic Period Archaeological Sensitivity

As detailed above, the project site and surrounding areas were purchased by farmer Nicholas Williamson in 1823, who soon constructed a house on the project site. Nicholas Williamson appears to have been living on the project site with his family at least by 1830, when he was listed for the first time in the federal census for this part of Flatlands, and the 1835 U.S.C.S. map shows a structure in the approximate location of what was later confirmed to be the Williamson house on historic Lot 34. After his death, between 1840-1849, the Williamson land and farm house passed to his wife Johanna Williamson, and by the 1850s, to his son William N. Williamson. William N. Williamson, along with his family, lived in the house on the project site until his death in 1929. His heirs continued to live on the property through at least 1947. By overlaying both the project site and the overall Williamson land holdings on historic maps, the location of the Williamson house is consistently shown to be situated on historic Lot 34 of the project site (without the benefit of the farm acreage boundary the project site is harder to pinpoint on these maps). Additionally, photographs taken of the house in 1922 and 1923 confirm that its construction was consistent with building styles from the 1820s through the 1850s. Thus, although the original LPC evaluation of the property supposed a construction date by 1866, and indicated that the 1840s historic maps showed the project site as vacant, this study's detailed research indicates that, in fact, the Williamson house had been built by 1840 and is included on historic maps.

The former Williamson house on the project site predated the introduction of municipal water and sewer service to this area by more than 75 years, leaving the residents to rely on private wells, cisterns, privies, and cesspools for their needs. Privies, wells, and cisterns, which are often filled with contemporary refuse related to the dwellings and their occupants, can provide important stratified cultural deposits for the archaeologist and frequently provide the best

remains recovered on sites. Frequently, wells or cisterns would be located in reasonably close proximity to a residence, for use in washing or cooking (additional wells and/or cisterns might be located further away from a residence for other uses, such as watering livestock). Privies often were situated further away from the rear of a residence, for sanitary and privacy purposes. Masonry and wooden portions of these abandoned and truncated shaft features are often encountered because their deeper and therefore earlier layers remain undisturbed by subsequent construction, and in fact, construction often preserves the lower sections of the features by sealing them beneath structures and fill layers. Wells would have been excavated as far as the water table, and cisterns and privies often were dug up to 10-15 feet below grade. Other commonly occurring but more fragile backyard remains include fence lines, paths, traces of landscaping and sheet midden scatter. The level of disturbance to the project site described above suggests that it would not necessarily preclude the recovery of shaft features, and, although less likely, it is possible that other subsurface features, such as sheet middens or former outbuilding foundations, could be preserved as well if disturbance is not extensive.

Identifying and examining buried features associated with the nineteenth century occupation of the project site may reflect the daily activities of the residents and provide insight into cultural behavior of this extended family. If undisturbed deposits of cultural material do still exist in this location, they may have the potential to provide meaningful information regarding the lives of the people who lived there. When recovered from their original context and in association with a specific historical occupation, historical deposits can provide a wealth of information about consumption patterns, consumer choice, gender relations, ethnicity, economic status, and other important issues.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the conclusions outlined above, HPI recommends that a program of archaeological field testing be undertaken in the area between the rear of the former Williamson house and the former outbuildings on historic Lot 34, which is the location where historic period archaeological resources are most likely to be situated (Figure 13). This testing, often referred to as Phase IB, would determine the presence or absence of nineteenth-century shaft features and possible yard deposits associated with the former house on the property. Field testing would involve using a backhoe to remove a portion of the gravel parking area surface within the area now containing the used car lot, and to lightly skim and remove the surface of the vacant area facing East 51st Street. This action would remove underlying modern fill in order to ascertain whether any natural surfaces that may have contained historic period shaft features or yard deposits, still exist on the project site.

All archaeological testing should be conducted according to OSHA regulations and applicable archaeological standards, which includes prior LPC approval of the testing protocol (LPC 2002; CEQR 2001). Professional archaeologists, with an understanding of and experience in urban archaeological excavation techniques, would be required to be part of the archaeological team.

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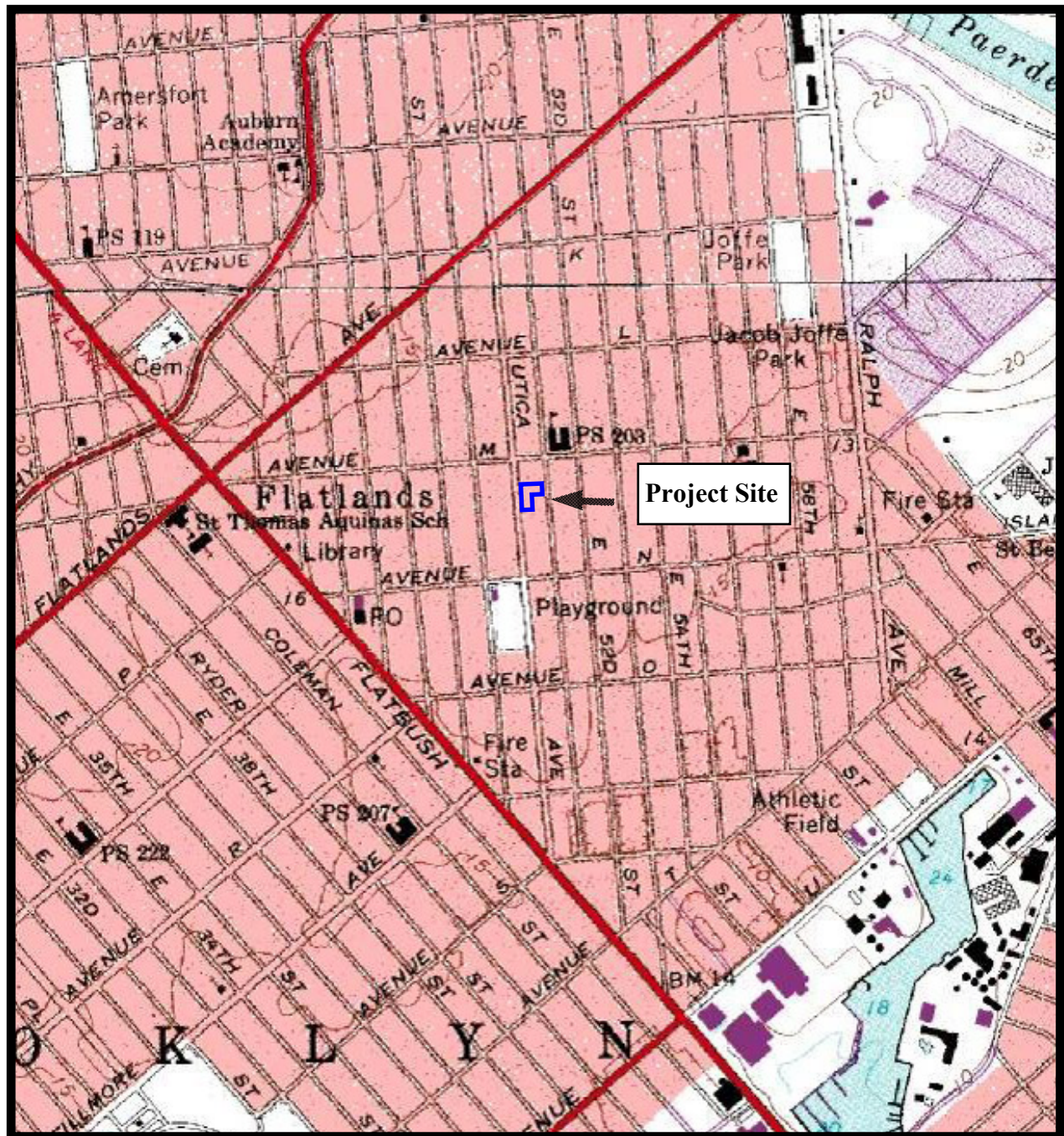
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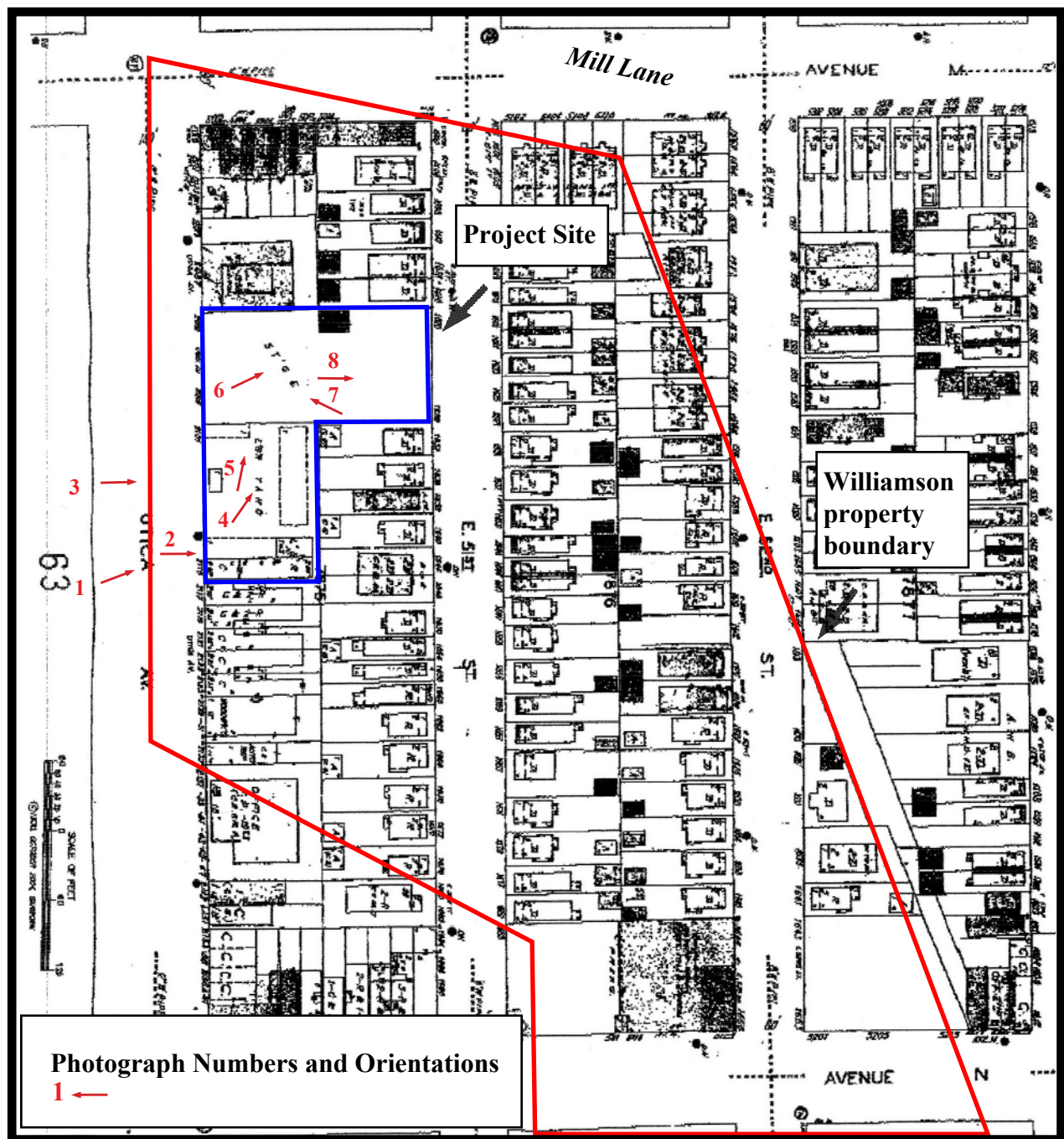


Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study
 2101-2115 Utica Avenue, Block 7875, Lot 27
 Brooklyn, Kings County, New York



Figure 1: Project site on *Brooklyn, N.Y* and *Coney Island, N.Y*
 topographic quadrangles (U.S.G.S. 1988).

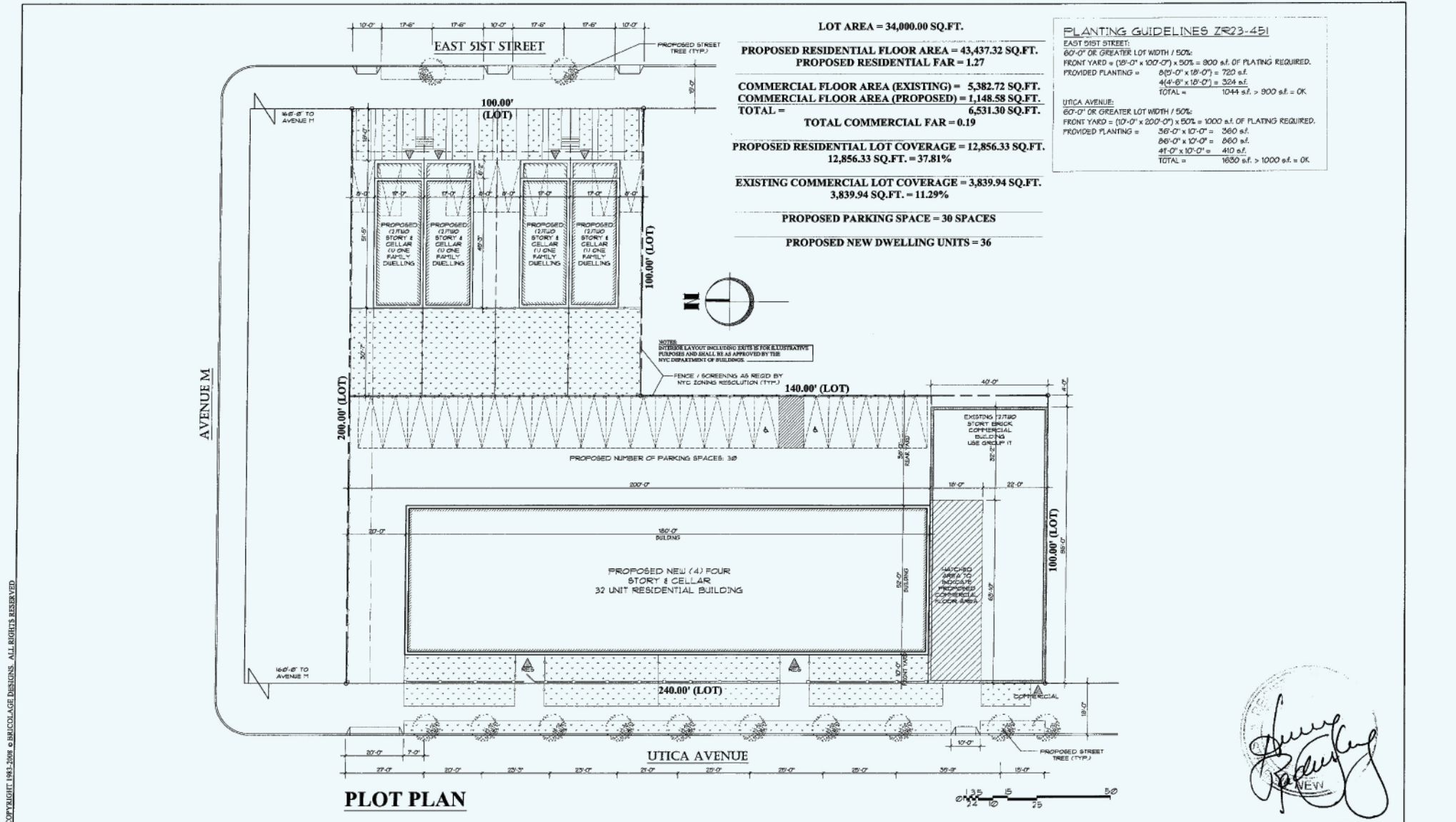
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 Brooklyn, Kings County, New York

Figure 2: Project site and photograph locations on *Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn, New York* (Sanborn 2002).

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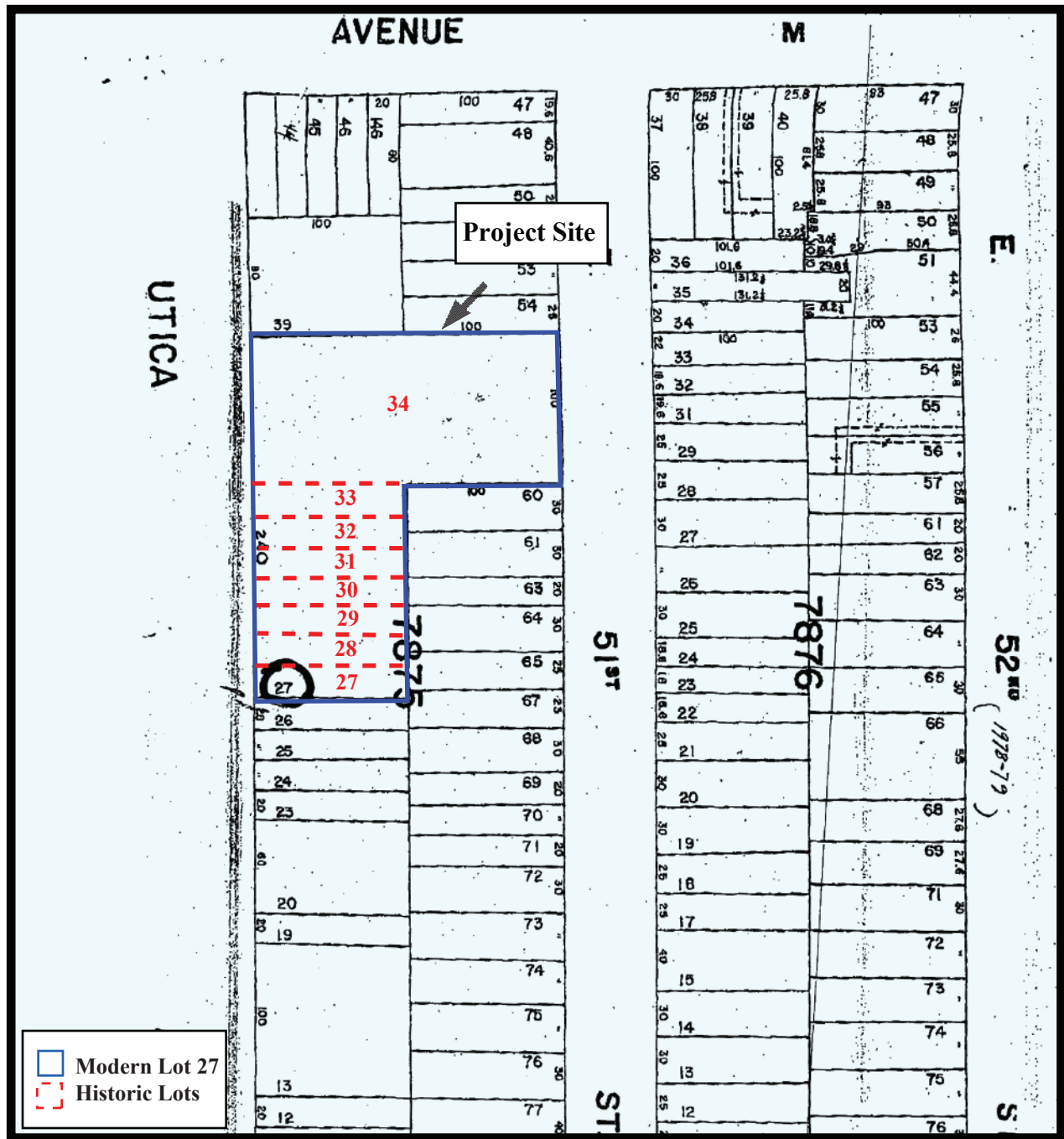


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 Brooklyn, Kings County, New York

Figure 3: Proposed development on project site (Bricolage Designs 2009).

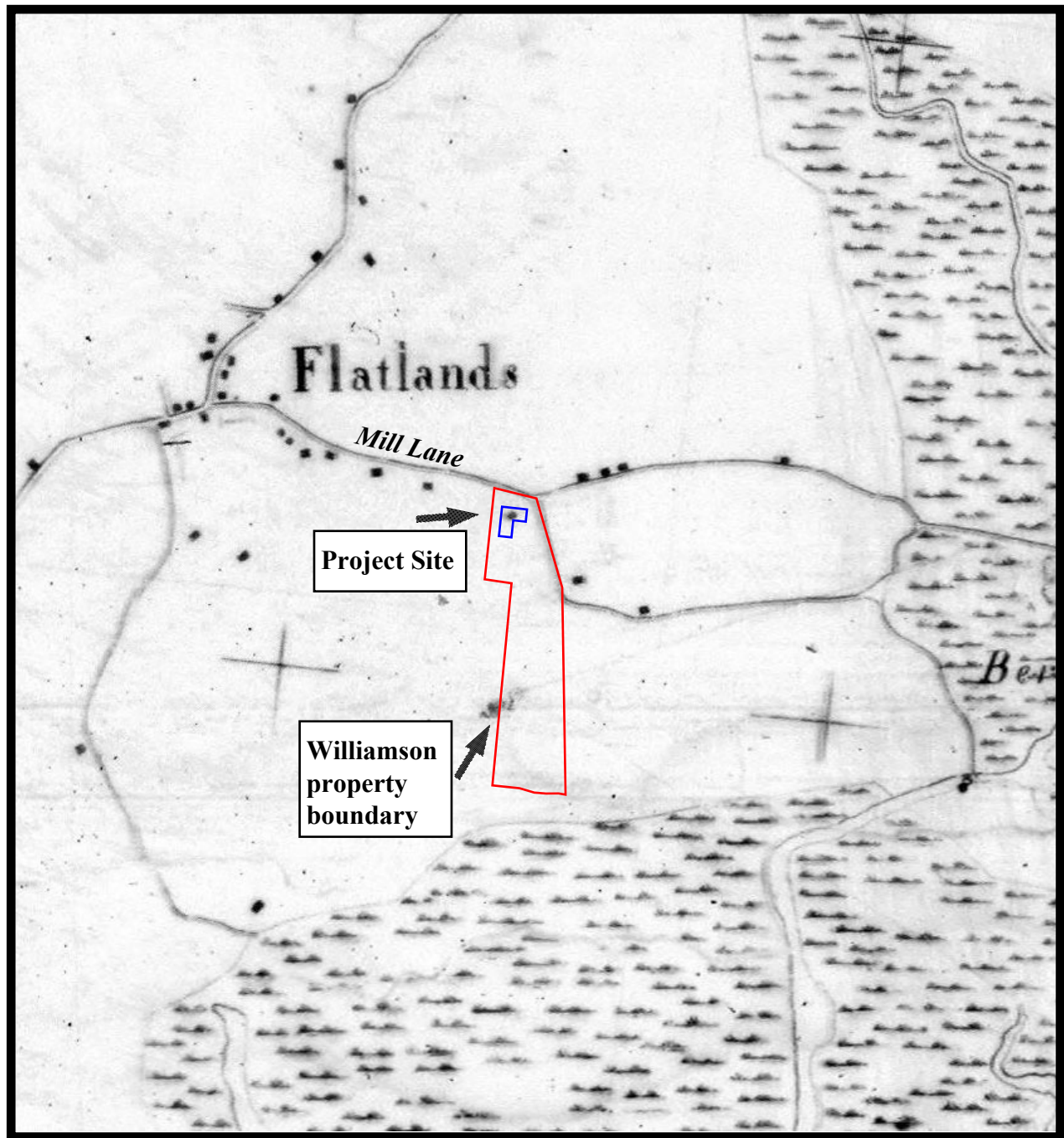


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 Brooklyn, Kings County, New York



Figure 4: Project site showing existing and historic tax lots (Department of Finance 2009).

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 2101-2115 Utica Avenue, Block 7875, Lot 27
 Brooklyn, Kings County, New York

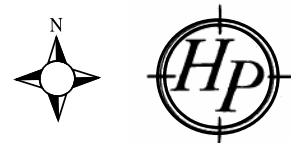
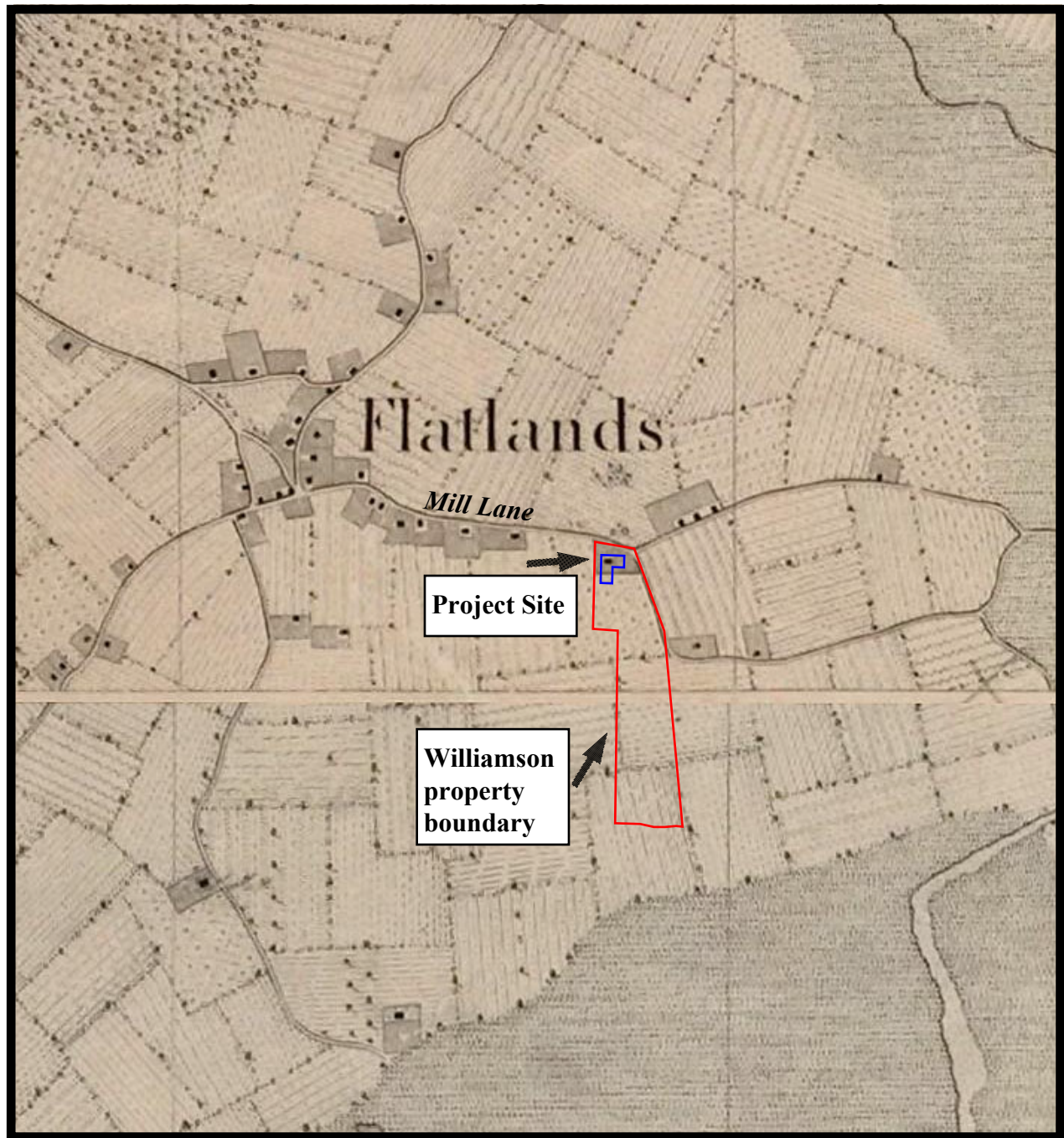


Figure 5: Project site on *Map of the South Coast of Long Island between the Pavilion of Rockaway and the Plum-gut* (U.S.C.S. 1835).

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Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study
 2101-2115 Utica Avenue, Block 7875, Lot 27
 Brooklyn, Kings County, New York

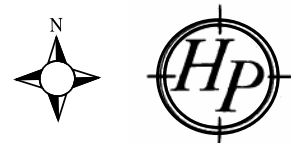
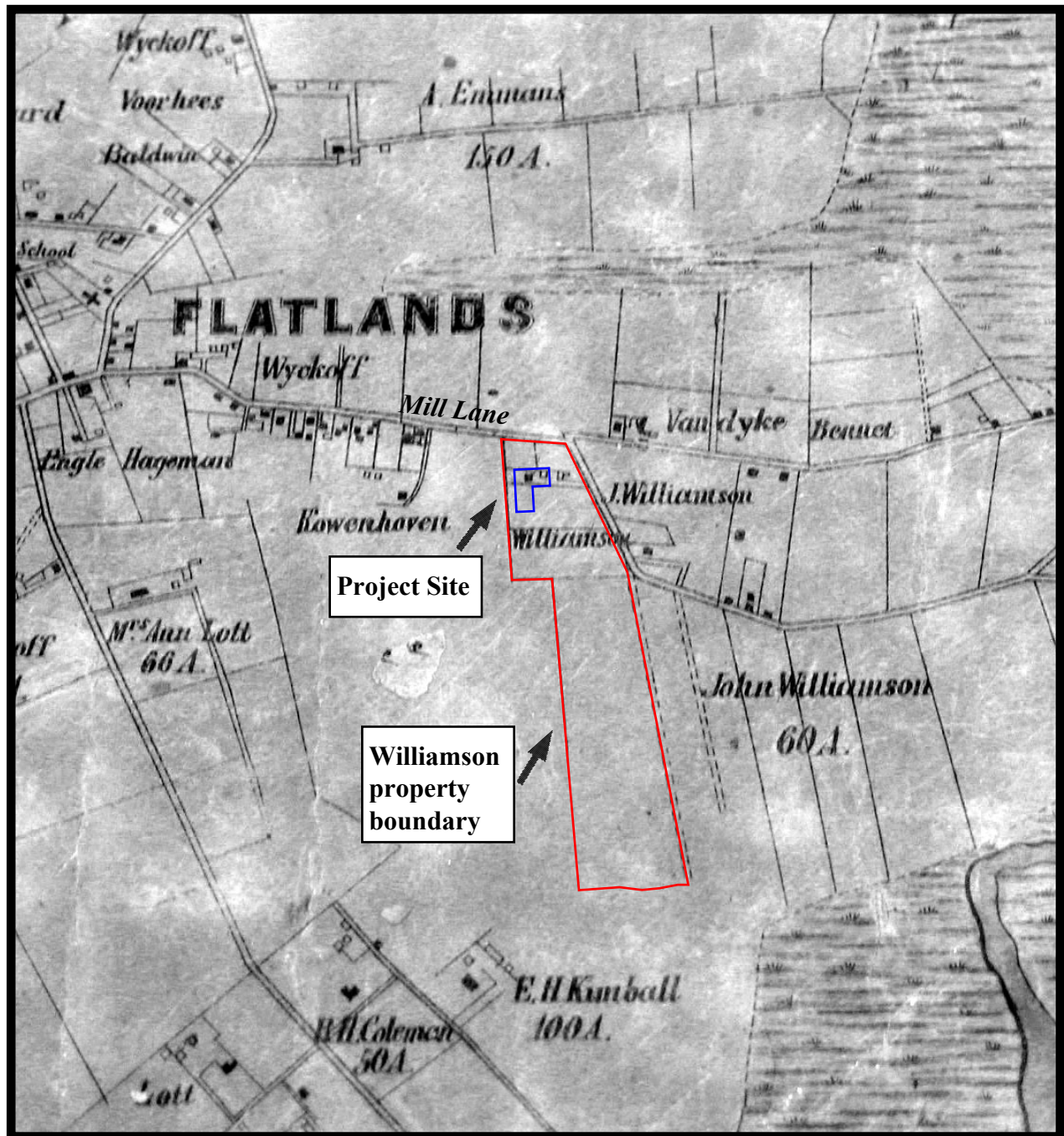


Figure 6: Project site on *Map of New-York Bay And Harbor And The Environs* (U.S.C.S. 1844).

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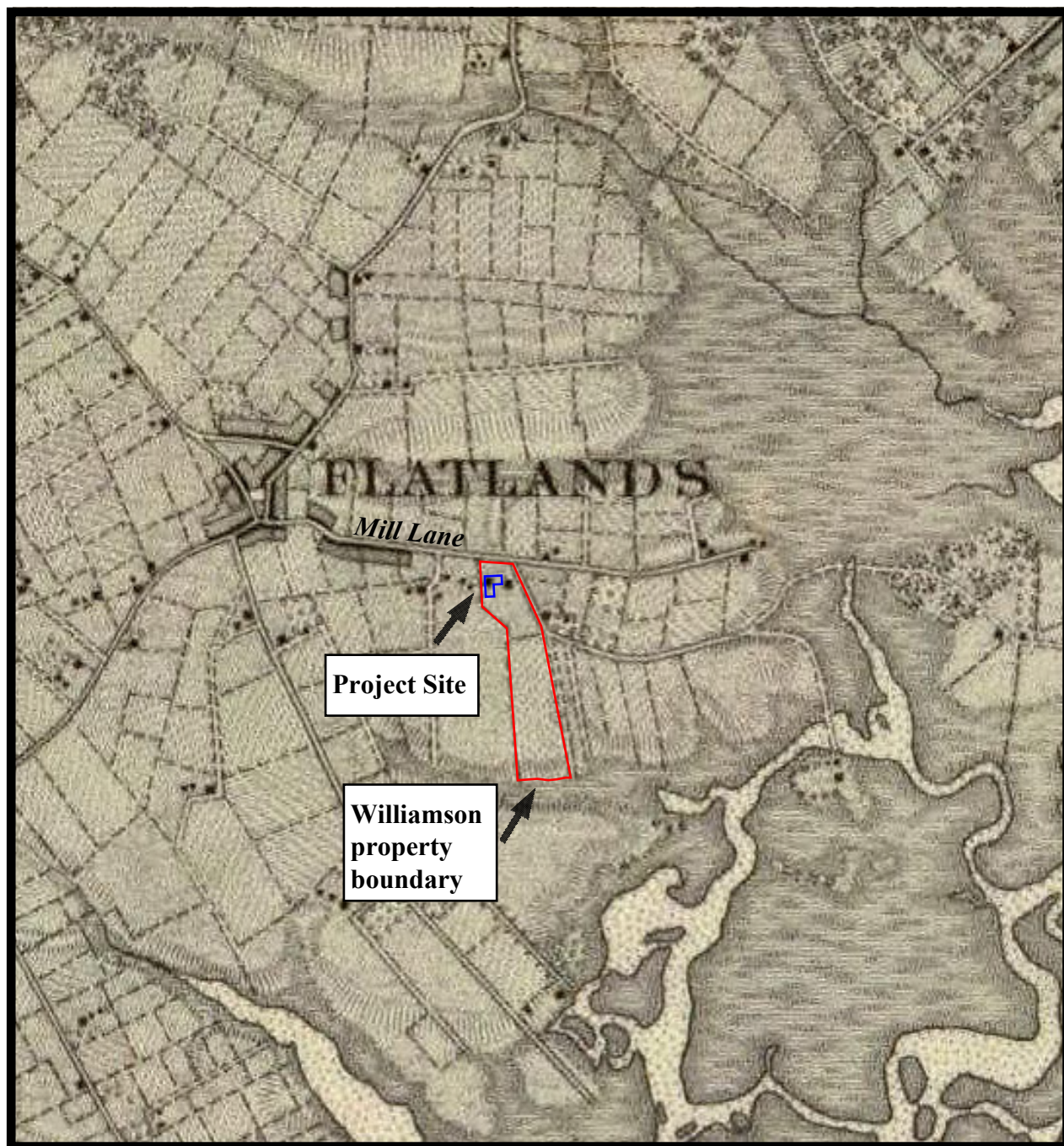


Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study
 2101-2115 Utica Avenue, Block 7875, Lot 27
 Brooklyn, Kings County, New York



Figure 7: Project site on Map of Kings and Part of Queens Counties, Long Island, N.Y. (Conner 1852).

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Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study
 2101-2115 Utica Avenue, Block 7875, Lot 27
 Brooklyn, Kings County, New York

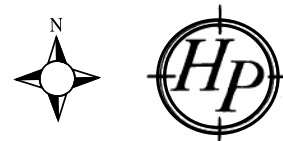
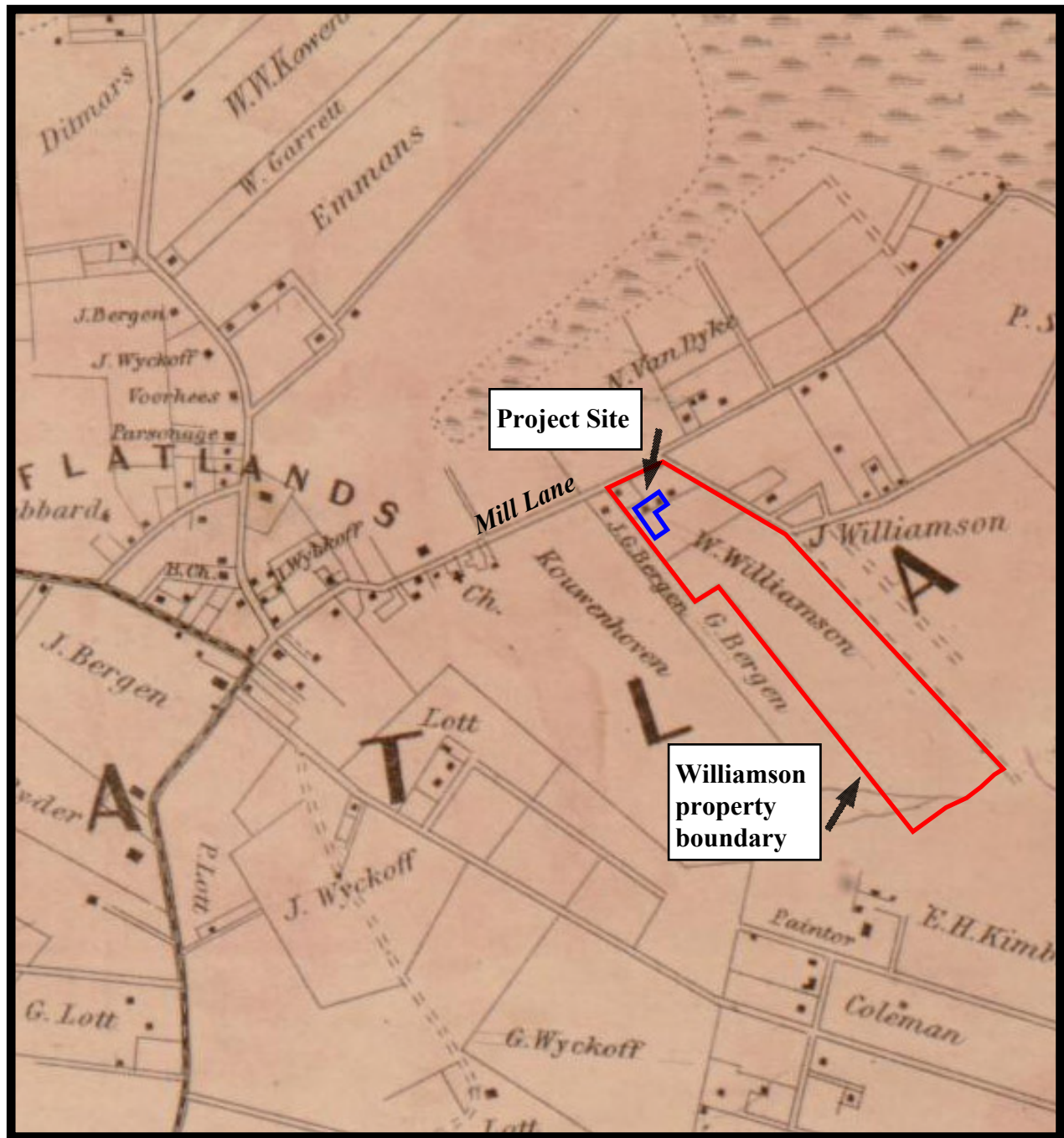


Figure 8: Project site on *Coast Chart No. 20 New York Bay And Harbor, New York* (U.S.C.S. 1866).

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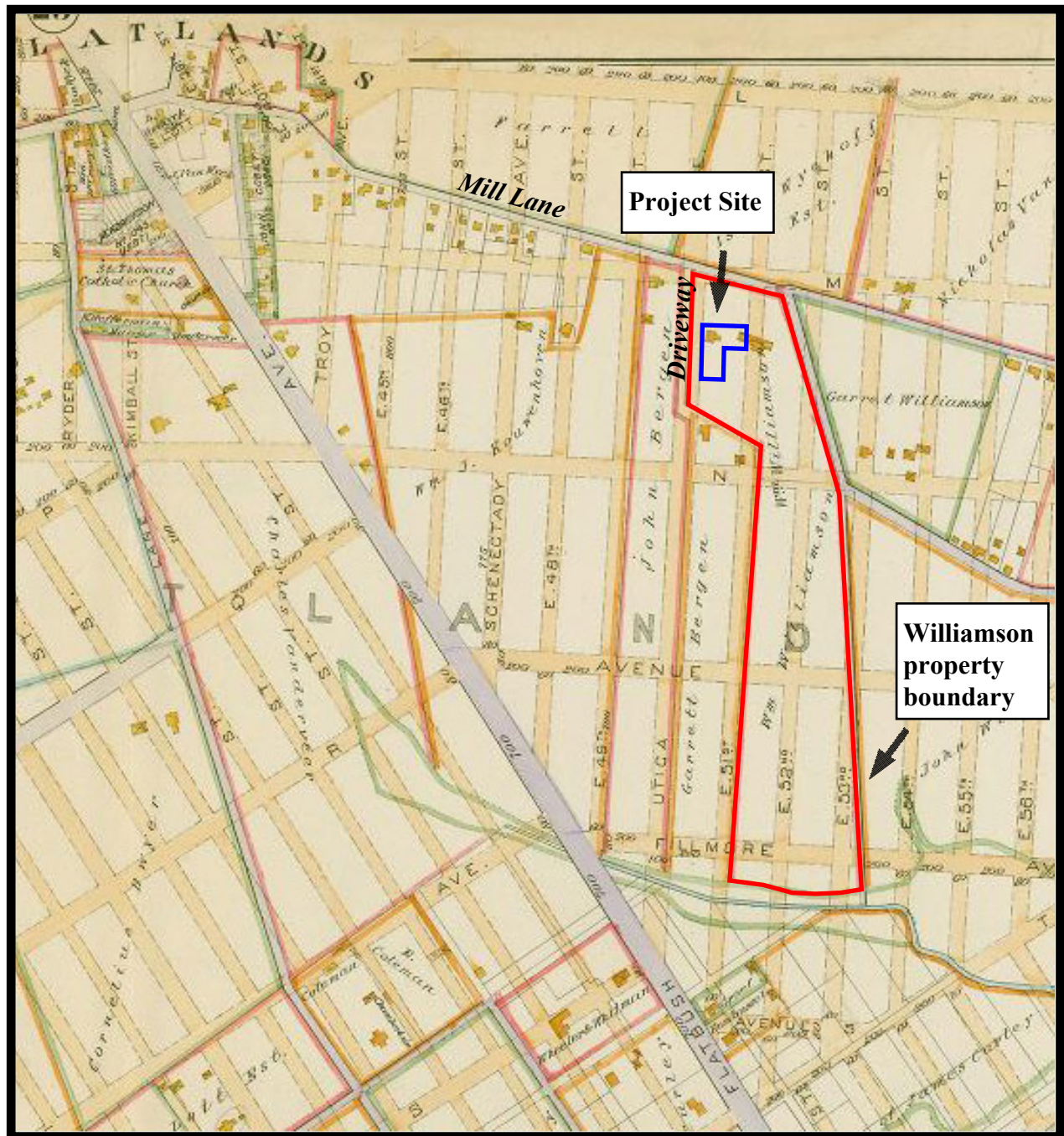


Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study
 2101-2115 Utica Avenue, Block 7875, Lot 27
 Brooklyn, Kings County, New York



Figure 9: Project site on *Map of Kings County: with parts of Westchester, Queens, New York & Richmond: showing farm lines, soundings, &c.* (Dripps 1872).

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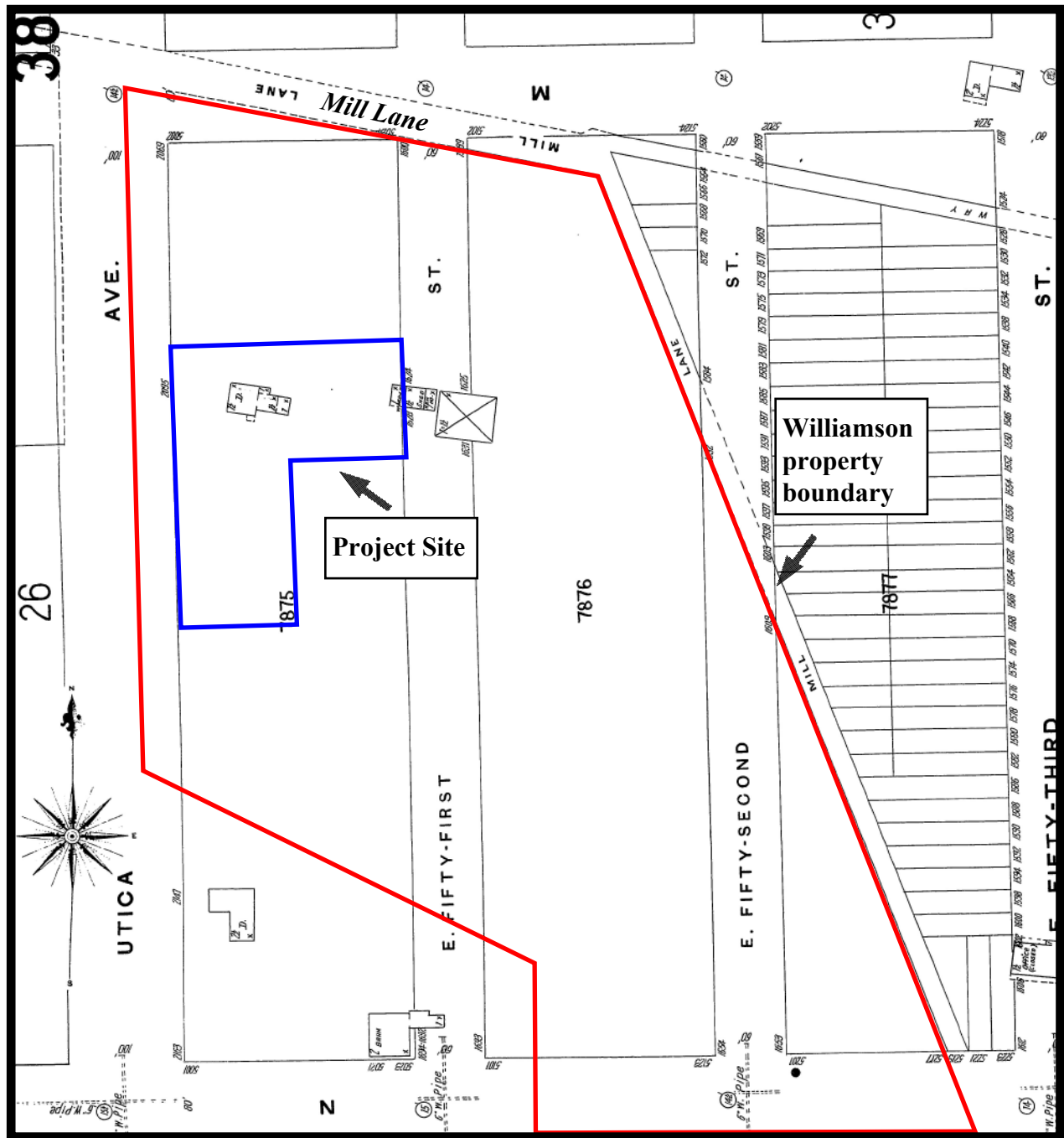


Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study
 2101-2115 Utica Avenue, Block 7875, Lot 27
 Brooklyn, Kings County, New York



Figure 10: Project site on *Robinson's Atlas of Kings County, New York* (Robinson 1890).

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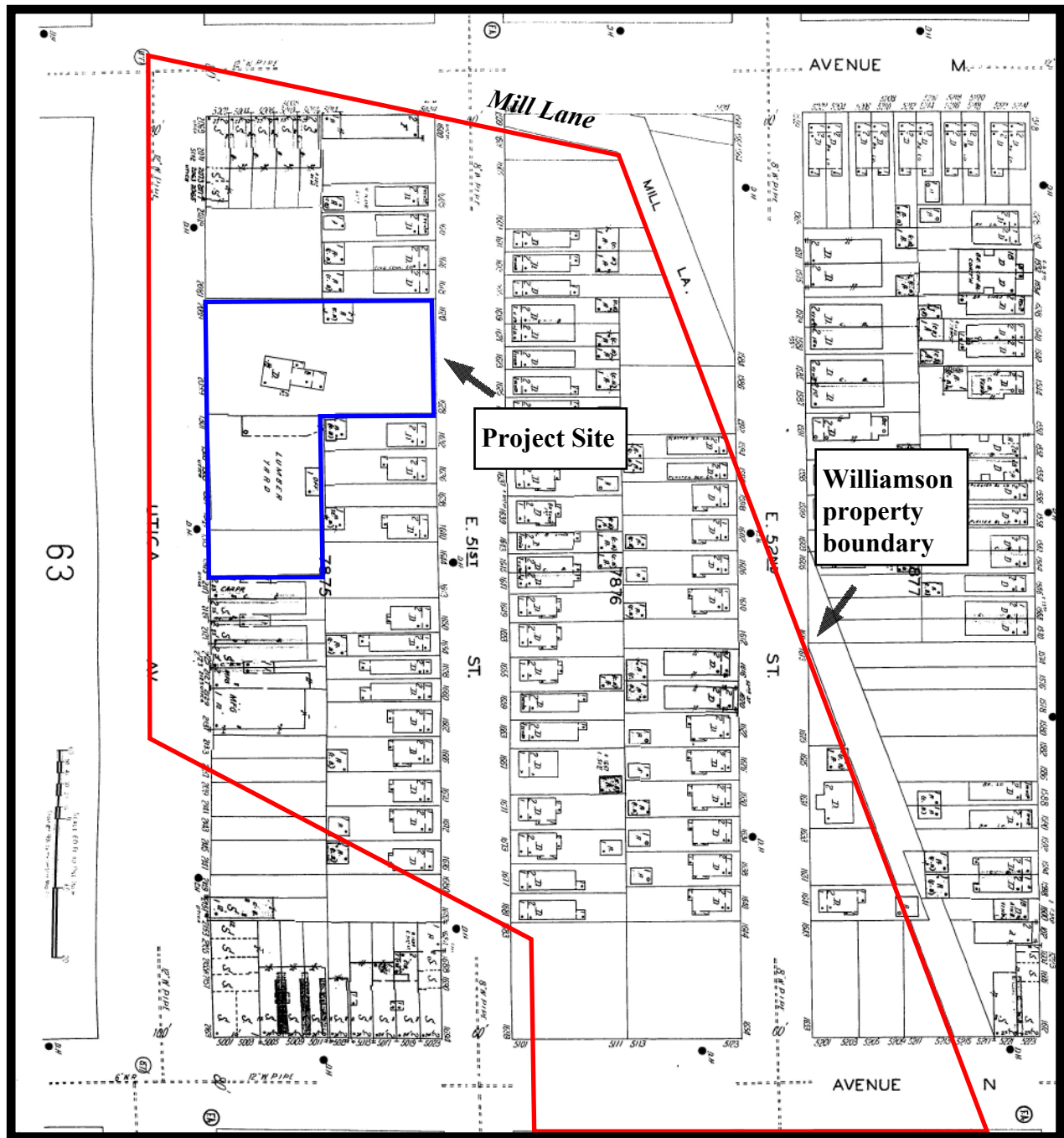


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 Brooklyn, Kings County, New York



Figure 11: Project site on *Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn, New York* (Sanborn 1907).

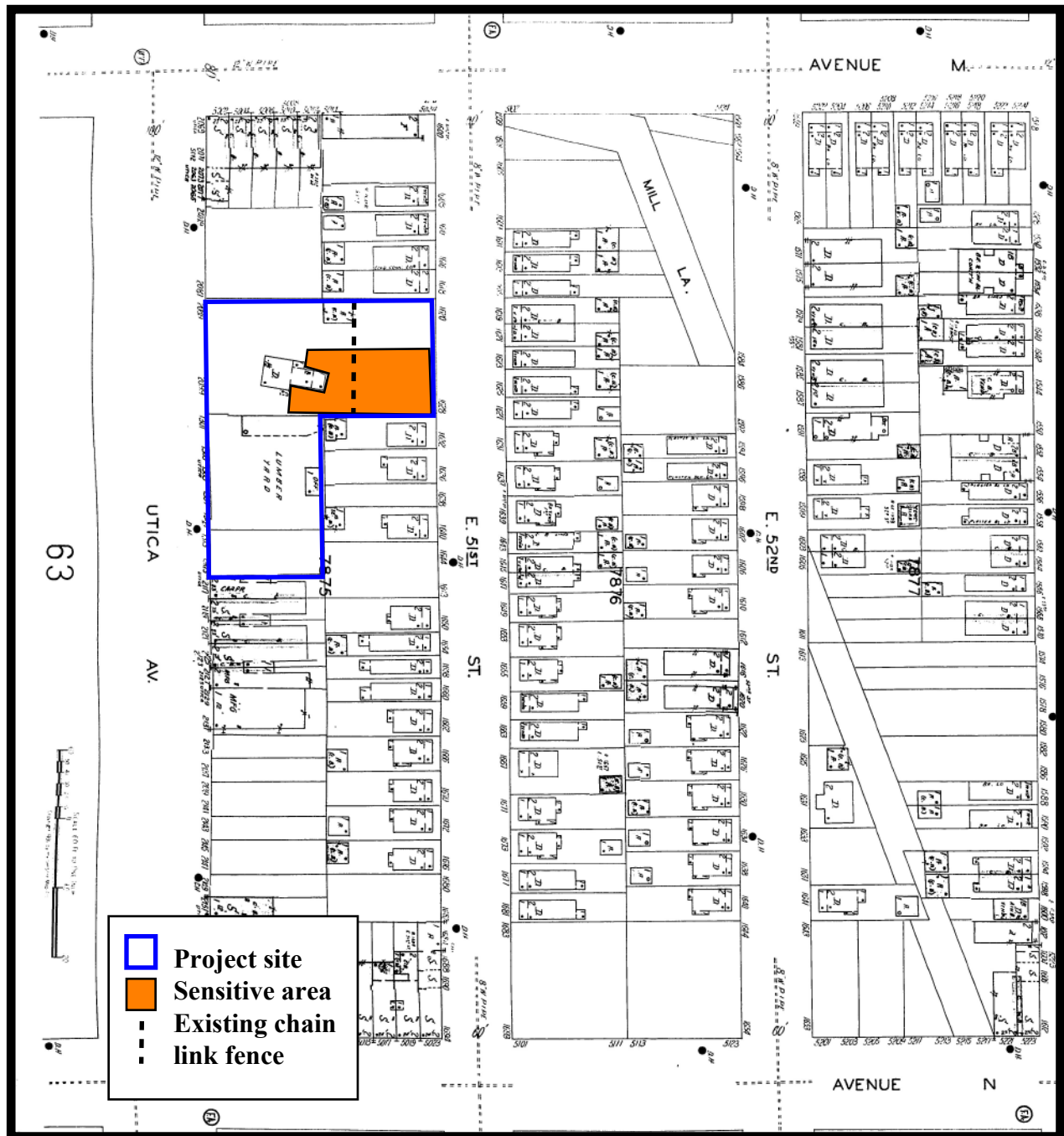
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 Brooklyn, Kings County, New York

Figure 12: Project site on *Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn, New York* (Sanborn 1950).

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Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study
 2101-2115 Utica Avenue, Block 7875, Lot 27
 Brooklyn, Kings County, New York

Figure 13: Historical archaeological sensitivity on *Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn, New York* (Sanborn 1950).



Photograph 1: View of historic Lots 27 and 28, showing two-story brick building on right and covered work and storage area on left. View looking northeast from Utica Avenue.



Photograph 2: View of work and storage area on historic Lot 28, with concrete floor and subgrade utilities. View looking east from Utica Avenue.



Photograph 3: View of historic Lots 29-33, showing area used by the lumber business for storage. View looking east from Utica Avenue.



Photograph 4: Detail of large frame storage structure along the rear of historic Lots 29-33, with asphalt and gravel paved area in foreground. View looking northeast from interior of lot.



Photograph 5: Detail of metal storage containers on historic Lots 29-33. View looking northeast from interior of lot.



Photograph 6: View of historic Lot 34 fronting Utica Avenue, in approximate location of former Williamson house, showing used car lot covered with gravel and asphalt. View looking northeast from interior of lot.



Photograph 7: View of historic Lot 34 near center of lot, showing portable sales trailer for used car lot. View looking northwest from interior of lot.



Photograph 8: View of historic Lot 34 fronting East 51st Street, showing vacant, fenced area. View looking east from interior of lot.

MRS. WILL WILLIAMSON HOUSE - 1922

Located on the east side of Utica Avenue between Avenues M and N, this house was built about 1860.



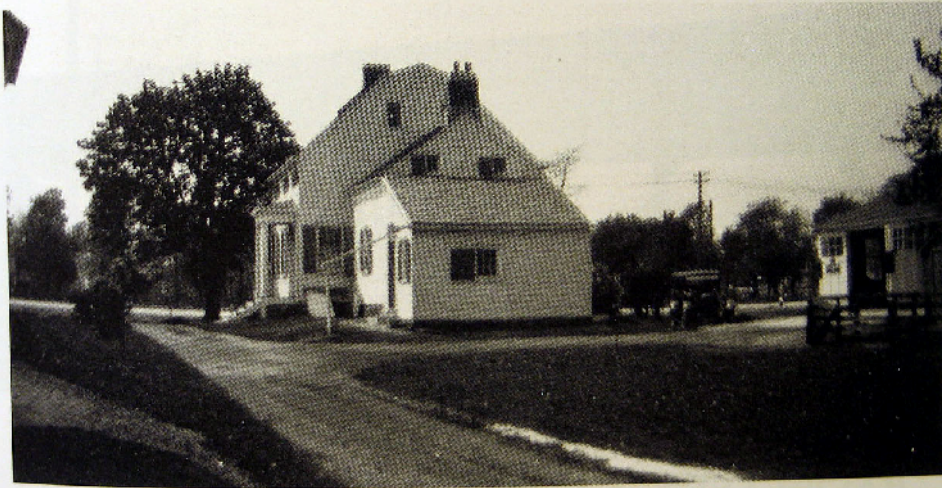
Photograph 9: View of former Williamson house as reproduced in *Brooklyn's Flatlands: Beyond the Field* (Rosenzweig and Merlis 2002:100). Original source: Eugene L. Armbruster Photograph Collection.



WILL WILLIAMSON HOUSE - 1922

Located about 250 feet south of Avenue M, east of Utica Avenue on the east side of Utica Avenue. The building down Utica Avenue in the distance is on the southeast corner of Avenue N. The houses on the left are on East 51st Street.

Photograph 10: View of former Williamson house as reproduced in *Brooklyn's Flatlands: Beyond the Field* (Rosenzweig and Merlis 2002:101). Original source: Eugene L. Armbruster Photograph Collection.



MRS. WILL WILLIAMSON HOUSE - 1923

Built about 1860, it was located on the east side of Utica Avenue between Avenues M and N. This view is looking west toward Utica Avenue.

Photograph 11: View of former Williamson house as reproduced in *Brooklyn's Flatlands: Beyond the Field* (Rosenzweig and Merlis 2002:101). Original source: Eugene L. Armbruster Photograph Collection.



Photograph 12: Tax photograph of historic Lot 34 showing former Williamson house in 1937. Source: New York City Municipal Archives, Section 23, Volume 10, H-2357.

Appendix A: Summary Occupation Tables

Modern Lot 27 (Historic Lots 27-34)

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Tax	Census
1823	David and Cummer Neefus	Nicholas Williamson [40 acres including APE]		
1830				Nicholas Williamson household: 1 white male 30-40, 1 white female under 5, 1 white female 5-10, 1 white female 20-30, 1 free colored male 55-100
1840				Nicholas Williamson household: 1 white male 5-10, 1 white male 30-40, 1 white female 10-15, 1 white female 15-20, 1 white female 30-40, 1 free colored male 10-24, 2 people engaged in agriculture
1849			Johanna Williamson, 30 acres, 4 acres meadow, value real estate \$2700	
1850			Johanna Williamson, 30 acres, 4 acres meadow, value real estate \$3040	Johanna Williamson, 45; Elizabeth M. Williamson, 21; William Williamson, 15 [note: family is listed living next to Williamson daughter Eleanor Brown and family in center of Flatlands]
1851			Johanna Williamson, 30 acres, 4 acres meadow, value real estate \$3480	
1855				Joanna Williamson, 60, widow, owns land; William Williamson, 20, son; Robert Blake, 30, Servant from Ireland, cannot read and write; William Spader, 23, Boarder; James Collins, 18, Servant from Ireland; House is frame, value \$1000
1856	Eleanor (nee Williamson) and John Brown	William N. Williamson [40 acres including APE]		
1859			William N. Williamson, 30 acres, 4 acres meadow, value real estate \$3950	
1860				Joanna Williamson, 56, Farmer; William Williamson, 30, Farmer
1861			William N. Williamson, 30 acres, 4 acres meadow, value real estate \$3950	

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Tax	Census
1862			William N. Williamson, 30 acres, 4 acres meadow, value real estate \$3950	
1863			William N. Williamson, 30 acres, 4 acres meadow, value real estate \$4345	
1864			William N. Williamson, 30 acres, 4 acres meadow, value real estate \$3950	
1865			William N. Williamson, 30 acres, 4 acres meadow, value real estate \$3950	
1868			William N. Williamson, 30 acres, 4 acres meadow, value real estate \$4800	
1869			William N. Williamson, 30 acres, 4 acres meadow, value real estate \$5040	
1870			William N. Williamson, 30 acres, 4 acres meadow, value real estate \$5040	Joanna Williamson, 65, Farmer; William N. Williamson, 35, Farmer; Aletta Williamson, 35, Keeping House; Ellen E. Williamson, 3, At Home; Althia Williamson, 1, At Home; R. Rudolph, 40, Farm Laborer from Sweden
1872- 1873			William N. Williamson, 30 acres, 4 acres meadow, value real estate \$5040	
1874			William N. Williamson, 30 acres, 4 acres meadow, value real estate \$5550	
1877			William N. Williamson, 30 acres, 4 acres meadow, value real estate \$5550	
1878- 1879			William N. Williamson, 30 acres, 4 acres meadow, value real estate \$5800	
1880			William N. Williamson, 30 acres, 4 acres meadow, value real estate \$5800	William N. Williamson, 45, Farmer; Aletta Williamson, 45, Keeping House; Elizabeth W. Williamson, 13, At School; Ella G. Williamson, 11, At School; Anna Bergen Williamson, 2; John Waldran, 50, Farm Laborer from Ireland, cannot read or write

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Tax	Census
1881			William N. Williamson, 30 acres, 4 acres meadow, value real estate \$5800	
1884			William N. Williamson, 29.25 acres, 4 acres meadow, value real estate \$5700; 2 acres land, 0 acres meadow, value real estate \$300	
1886			William N. Williamson, 29.25 acres, 4 acres meadow, value real estate \$5700	
1887			William N. Williamson, 29.25 acres, 4 acres meadow, value real estate \$5700	
1888-1890			William N. Williamson, 29.25 acres, 4 acres meadow, value real estate \$6000	
1891			William N. Williamson, 29.25 acres, 4 acres meadow, value real estate \$7450	
1892			William N. Williamson, 29.25 acres, 4 acres meadow, value real estate \$10,375	
1900				William N. Williamson, 65, Landlord; Aletta Williamson, 65; Anna Williamson, 21; Phebe Williamson, 18
1910				2095 Utica Avenue: William N Williamson, 75, Own Income; Aletta Williamson, 74
1920				2095 Utica Avenue: William N Williamson, 84, Retired Farmer; Lawrence W. Bennett, 27, Garage Mechanic; Edith E. Bennett, 29; Lawrence D. Bennett, 4
1922	William N. Williamson	Clio Realty [29.5 acres including Lots 27-33]		
1922	Clio Realty	Edmund G. Burke [Lots 27-33]		
1922	Edmund G. Burke, Inc.	Gartano Perrone [Lot 30]		
1924	Edmund G. Burke, Inc.	Rosario Randazzo [Lot 31]		

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Tax	Census
1925	Gartano Perrone	Edward Comaskey [Lot 30]		
1925	Edward Comaskey	Hiram S. Robinson [Lot 30]		
1925	Michael A. DePeno	Hiram S. Robinson [Lot 31]		
1927	Edmund G. Burke, Inc.	Hiram S. Robinson [Lots 32-33]		
1930				2095 Utica Avenue: Lawrence W. Bennett, 38, Automobile Mechanic; Edith E. Bennett, 39; Lawrence D. Bennett, 15
1930	Edmund G. Burke, Inc.	Radkle Construction Co., Inc. [Lot 28]		
1930	Radkle Construction Co., Inc.	Flora W. Harrison [Lot 28]		
1933	Flora W. Harrison	Edythe Marcus [Lot 28]		
1936	Fulton Park Realty Corp.	Harriet A. Rundle [Lots 29-33]		
1939	Harriet A. Rundle	Kate Rosenblatt [Lots 29-33]		
1946	Kate Rosenblatt	Dabes Realty Co., Inc. [Lots 29-33]		
1947	Attia R. Bennett and Phebe L. Buffet, devisees of William N. Williamson	Lawrence W. Bennett [2/3 interest in Lot 34]		
1947	Edythe Marcus	Dabes Realty Co., Inc. [Lot 28]		
1950	Louis and James Hagapis	Dabes Realty Co., Inc. [Lot 27]		
1951	Lawrence W. Bennett	Edith E. Bennett [Lot 34]		
1952	Edith E. Bennett	Dabes Realty Co., Inc. [Lot 34]		