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HISTORICAL
PERSPECTIVES INC.



PHASE 1A ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Water Street Rezoning

Brooklyn, New York

01 DCP004K

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CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	i
I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	2
III. PRECONTACT PERIOD	4
IV. HISTORICAL PERIOD	8
V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	15
Homelot Histories	23
Research Questions.....	35
Conclusions – Historical Homelots	36
Recommendations – Historical Homelots	41
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
Figures	
Photographs	
Appendix A. New York State Museum and Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Site Files	
Appendix B. Soil Boring Logs	
Appendix C. Homelot Data	
Appendix D. Building History	

FIGURES

1. Study Site Location Map – Current U.S.G.S. Topographic Map
2. Study Site – Current Sanborn Atlas
3. Ratzer, Map of New York and Part of Long Island, 1767
4. Grumet, Map of Native Trails, Planting Areas and Habitation Sites
5. Taylor and Skinner, British Headquarters Map, 1782
6. Goerck, A Plan of Comfort and Joshua Sands' Place
7. Taylor and Roberts, A New and Accurate Plan of the City of New York, 1797
8. Guy, Brooklyn Snow Scene, 1820
9. Dripps, Map of the City of New-York extending Northward to 50th Street, 1852
10. Perris, Maps of the City of Brooklyn, 1855
11. Dripps, Map of New York and Vicinity, 1867
12. Hopkins, Atlas of the City of Brooklyn, 1880
13. Hyde, Atlas of Brooklyn, 1890
14. Hyde, Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, 1920
15. Photograph, Joshua Sands House, 1923
16. Map of Potential Archaeological Sensitivity

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A rezoning application, sponsored by Two Trees Management Company, seeks to rezone Block 36, Lots 1, 3, 39, 52, and 53, as well as the western 54 feet of Lot 14, and the western 4.5 feet of Lot 16. Block 36 is located in the Fulton Landing section of Brooklyn. If approved, the rezoning will allow a combination of both building conversion and new construction for residential, retail, and community facility uses.

As part of the development process, a Phase IA Archaeological Assessment was completed by Historical Perspectives, Inc., in order to determine the likelihood that precontact and historical archaeological resources were deposited on the site, and have remained undisturbed by subsequent historical and modern development. Background research included a review of primary and secondary sources to document past usage of the study site, i.e., cartographic analysis, examination of site file inventories of previously noted archaeological remains, informant interviews, and field visits.

The assessment concluded that the study site was only minimally sensitive for precontact archaeological resources, but had a *high potential* for a variety of historical resources. These potential resources and their locations are listed below and are also shown on the Map of Potential Archaeological Sensitivity. (Fig. 16)

Historical Landfill Dating to the Period 1782–1788

- Lot 3
- Lot 14

Regarding the historical landfill, since it is not clear from soil boring logs (Appendix B) how much of, or if any of the existing fill layers are related to 18th-century filling activities, it is recommended that a protocol be developed to test potential fill strata deeper than 6 feet below grade, where the potential fill strata may be disturbed by proposed construction activities.

Industrial Building – Metal Foundry

- Lot 14, existing foundry buildings, pre-1867-c.1939, Mitchell’s Puritan Iron Foundry

Because the Lot 14 buildings are standing structures, some recordation is recommended. The level of recordation will depend upon the review agency’s determination of its current research concerns.

Historical Homelot Features

- Lot 1
 - Former Lot 26, privies and cisterns 1786–c.1870 Sands Mansion/Graham House
 - Former Lot 25, privies and cisterns 1786–c.1870 Sands Mansion/19th-century homelot
 - Former Lot 24, privies and cisterns 1786–c.1870 Sands Mansion/19th-century homelot
 - Former Lot 23, privies and cisterns 1786–c.1870 Sands Mansion/19th-century homelot
- Lot 3
 - Former Lot 27, privies and cisterns c.1787–c.1806, Sands estate structure
 - Former Lot 28, privies and cisterns 1786–c.1822 Sands Mansion

Lot 49

Former Lot 15, privies and cisterns pre-1815–c.1870 homelot
 Former Lot 19, privies and cisterns ca.1822–c.1870 homelot
 Former Lot 16, privies and cisterns pre-1852–c.1870 homelot
 Former Lot 17, privies and cisterns pre-1852–c.1870 homelot
 Former Lot 18, privies and cisterns pre-1852–c.1870 homelot
 Former Lot 20, privies and cisterns 1786–c.1822 Sands Mansion
 Former Lot 20a, privies and cisterns 1786–c.1870 Sands Mansion/19th-century homelot

Lot 52

Former Lot 21, privies and cisterns 1786–c.1870 Sands Mansion/19th-century homelot

Lot 53

Former Lot 22, house foundations, privies and cisterns 1786–c.1945 Sands Mansion

Based on these conclusions, topic intensive research on the homelots was conducted, utilizing census, tax, and directory records, as well an exhaustive search of *Brooklyn Eagle* newspaper archives, presently available online from the Brooklyn Public Library. In addition, research questions regarding the potential homelot resources were developed. Based on the evaluation of this data, 10 of the 15 lots recommended for further testing were eliminated from additional study. The five former homelots recommended for subsurface testing are:

Lot 1

Former Lot 26, privies and cisterns 1786–c.1870 Sands Mansion/Graham House
 Former Lot 23, privies and cisterns 1786–c.1870 Sands Mansion/19th-century homelot

Lot 3

Former Lot 27, privies and cisterns c.1787–c.1806, Sands estate structure

Lot 52

Former Lot 21, privies and cisterns 1786–c.1870 Sands Mansion/19th-century homelot

Lot 53,

Former Lot 22, house foundations, privies and cisterns 1786–c.1945 Sands Mansion

I. INTRODUCTION

A rezoning application sponsored by Two Trees management Company seeks to rezone a part of Block 36 in the Fulton Landing (DUMBO¹) area of the Borough of Brooklyn. If approved, the rezoning would allow a combination of both building conversion and new construction for residential purposes with supporting ground floor retail and community facility uses.

The proposed rezoning parcel is the western 231 feet 9 inches of Block 36, which includes Lots 1, 3, 49, 52 and 53, as well as the western 54 feet of Lot 14, and the western 4.5 feet of Lot 16. It is bounded by Water Street on the north, Dock Street on the west, Front Street on the south and the remaining sections of Lots 14 and 16 on the east.

Under the proposed development scenario, there would be about 272,400 square feet of floor area, most of which will be new space. The new zoning would permit the renovation into residential space of an existing 4-story industrial structure at the eastern end of Lot 14, and the construction of a new building.

This report, a Phase 1A study, was conducted to assess the archaeological sensitivity of the proposed rezoning site, that is, to identify the potential for the presence of precontact and historical era archaeological resources on the subject parcel, and to determine whether these potential resources would be impacted by proposed construction.

An additional lot at 85 Water Street, approximately 200 feet northeast of the Block 36 lots, on the north side of Water Street will also be included in the rezoning parcel. The 4-story building at this location, Block 26 Lot 38, will be renovated and restored. Since no subsurface disturbance is proposed it is beyond the scope of this report.

In an attempt to identify known or potential buried cultural resources, a search of published literature, maps, photographs and archives was made at the Map and Local History Divisions of New York Public Library; construction records were examined at the Brooklyn Department of Buildings; and sewer records were accessed at the Brooklyn Department of Sewers. Archaeological sites inventoried by New York State Museum (NYSM) and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) were researched. A site visit and photographic record was also made (4/11/00). (See Photos 1-8)

Once the locations of potential archaeological sensitivity were identified, a topic-intensive study was performed concerning the historical homelots on the project site. Census records and city directories were examined at the New York Public Library on microfiche, microfilm and CD-ROM. The online archive of the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Brooklyn Public Library website), was also searched for pertinent information. This data is discussed in the Conclusions and Recommendations section of this report and presented in tabular form in Appendix C.

¹ Down Under the Manhattan Bridge Overpass.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The vicinity of the study area, on western Long Island, is physiographically part of the Atlantic Coastal Plain. Long Island is the top of a coastal plain ridge formation, covered with glacial drift, in reality an elevated sea bottom, demonstrating low topographic relief and extensive marshy tracts. Continental glaciation has affected the surficial geology of Long Island as the glacier has advanced and receded at least three times in the last million years (Eisenberg 1978:7). "The island is not much more than an enormous sand and gravel deposit. The Harbor Hill moraine forms the northern fluke of the island, and the older Ronkonkoma moraine forms the southern fluke. The rest of the island is largely covered with so-called outwash, sand and gravel carried southward by meltwater streams that washed off the ice and over the moraines" (Van Diver 1985:32). The project area is at the western terminus of the Harbor Hill Moraine, and for 3,000 years was part of a meandering creek system interrupted by small hummocks of gravel and sand.

Prior to the end of the 18th century, the shoreline of the East River passed through the northern half of the study lots. This shoreline is clearly delineated on numerous real estate maps, running through current Lots 3, 14 and 49. (e.g., Fig. 14) Although no topographic maps with exact elevations exist with which to compare present and pre-development conditions, maps predating the addition of fill, such as the British Headquarters Map of 1782 and the Ratzer survey of 1767 show a thin band of dry ground along Front Street. This band is less than 50 feet wide at its greatest point, the corner of Dock and Front Streets (Lot 3) and declining toward the eastern parts of the study parcel. North of this, the land slopes gently down to what appears to be a sandy or rocky beach, and terminates at the waters of the East River, under which the northern 50 to 80 feet of the study lots were submerged. (Figs. 3, 5)

By 1788, filling activities had extended the shoreline north of Water Street. Although Water Street may be a 'paper' street on the 1788 survey, a subject parcel building of that year stood along the south side of Water Street at the northwest corner of Lot 3, confirming that this location was no longer under water. (Fig. 6) The 1797 map supports the 1788 survey, clearly depicting the project site as dry land, and showing not one but two buildings along the south side of Water Street. (Fig. 7).

Soil borings, conducted on Lot 3 in 1966 support the early map data and the above interpretation. Borings 1 and 2, which would have been in locations the farthest from the water, have fill layers that are 2 to 3 feet above the water table. The remaining six soil borings show the bottom of the fill level to be between 1' 8" and 2" above the water table, and Boring 8 has water extending more than a foot up into the fill layer. Most show a layer of fine sand beneath the fill and borings 3 and 6 record a 2-foot thick "bog" level beneath the fill, suggesting the short term presence of saltwater grasses and other plants, which perhaps found an hospitable environment there during the years filling was in progress. (Appendix B)

At present, all of the study lots are either occupied by buildings, or are paved over. However, some of the early contours are still visible. Dock Street and the western end of the block still slopes strongly but gently downward toward the north. (Photo 4) According to building department records, elevations declined from 16.23 feet on Lot 1 at Front Street to 11.69 feet along the boundary with

Lot 3, about 111 feet to the north. The current U.S.G.S. topographic map also shows elevations declining toward the north, from below 20 feet (above mean high water) to 10 feet and below in the northwest corner of Lot 3.

III. PRECONTACT ERA

PRECONTACT CULTURE PERIODS

The precontact era on western Long Island can be divided into three time periods, based on precontact man's adaptations to changing environmental conditions. These are generally known as the Paleo-Indian (c.12,000 to c.10,000 years ago), the Archaic (c.10,000 to c.2,700 years ago) and the Woodland (c.2,700 to c.500 years ago). These precontact periods are followed by the proto-historic and historical European Contact period, (beginning c.500 years ago), which is distinguished from the precontact by the first Native American contacts with European trade goods, traders, trappers, fishermen, explorers and settlers. From these early contacts we derive much of our firsthand knowledge of Native American culture. In order to be able to assess the project site's potential for precontact exploitation, it is first necessary to review briefly these time periods and their associated settlement patterns.

Archaeologists generally believe that humans migrated from Siberia to Alaska across the Bering Land Bridge during the Late Pleistocene, more than 12,000 years ago. The **Paleo-Indian** period, c.12,000-10,000 B.P. (Before Present), encompasses the interval from the end of the Pleistocene glacial conditions in eastern North America to the appearance of more modern Holocene environments. A post glacial conifer cover, consisting mainly of spruce and pine, was gradually being augmented by the appearance of hardwoods, such as oak and hickory, trees which are much more useful to human beings than conifers, because of their superior food value. Another food source, oysters, occurred in great numbers on the southern Atlantic Shelf from c.12,000 B.P.

For subsistence, the Paleo-Indians also hunted the large Pleistocene herbivores, such as mammoth, mastodon, caribou and musk oxen. The diagnostic artifact of the Paleo-Indian period is the fluted projectile point, which was originally attached to a spear. Gravers, steep-edge scrapers, knives, drills and other unifacial tools were used as well. These nomadic people roamed widely in search of sustenance and their settlement pattern consisted of small, temporary camps, shellfish-processing stations and lithic reduction stations (Lenik 1989:31; Ritchie 1980:7).

The **Archaic Period**, c.10,000 to 2,700 B.P., is characterized by a series of adaptations to the newly-emerged, full Holocene environments. As the period progressed, the dwindling meltwater from the disappearing glaciers, and the resultant reduced flow of streams and rivers, promoted the formation of swamps and mudflats, congenial environments for migratory waterfowl, edible plants and shellfish. The new mixed hardwood forests of oak, hickory, chestnut, beech and elm attracted white-tailed deer, wild turkey, moose and beaver. The large herbivores of the Pleistocene were rapidly becoming extinct, and Archaic man became increasingly dependent on smaller game and the plants of the deciduous forest.

Tool kits were more generalized during the Archaic compared to the Paleo-Indian period, containing a wider array of plant processing equipment such as grinding stones, mortars and pestles. Animals were still hunted with spears or javelins, propelled by a spear throwing device called an atlatl. Notched stone sinkers provide the earliest evidence of net fishing (Lenik 1989:29,30). Toward the end of the Archaic, carved soapstone bowls were introduced.

In the coastal areas of New York have been found numerous, small "nearly always multi-component sites variously situated on tidal inlets, coves and bays, particularly at the heads of the latter, and on fresh-water ponds on Long Island." By the Late Archaic, these areas provided shellfish, small game, fish, salt hay and tuberous grasses making larger more permanent settlements possible. Semi-nomadic life is still indicated, but wandering occurred within well-defined territorial limits, with seasonal movements between camps near exploitable resources. A dietary shift to shellfish in coastal New York near the end of the Archaic suggests a scarcity of large game, and a change from the early Archaic inland adaptation of forest hunting. Coastal sites show a principal reliance upon shellfish, especially oysters, hard and soft shell clams and bay scallops, which were easily gathered all around Long Island (Ritchie 1980:142-143).

From approximately 2,700 B.P. until the arrival of the first Europeans, c. 500 B.P., Native Americans of the **Woodland Period** on western Long Island and in the surrounding area shared many cultural attributes. The period saw the advent of horticulture, and with it the appearance of large, permanent or semi-permanent villages. Plant processing tools became increasingly common, suggesting the extensive harvesting of wild plant foods. Maize cultivation may have begun as early as 800 years ago.

Replacing the spear and javelin, the bow and arrow were introduced at this time, as well as pottery vessels and pipe smoking. A semi-sedentary culture, the Woodland Indians moved seasonally between villages within palisaded enclosures and campsites, hunting deer, turkey, raccoon, muskrat, ducks and other game; and fishing with dugout boats, bone hooks, harpoons and nets with pebble sinkers. Their shellfish refuse heaps, called middens, sometimes reached immense proportions, covering as much as three acres (Ritchie 1980:80,267).

Following the earliest recorded visit of Europeans to the New York City area, the exploration of New York Bay by Giovanni da Verazzano in 1524, descriptions of Native Americans and their settlements were recorded, providing another source of data to buttress archaeological inferences about Indian lifeways in the **Contact Period**.

Daniel Denton, who lived in Jamaica and Hempstead on Long Island, published his observations of the local Indians in his *Description of New York* in 1670:

They live principally by hunting, fowling and fishing, their wives being the husbandmen, to till the land and plant the corn. The meat they live most upon is fish, fowl and venison . . . They build small moveable tents, which they remove two or three times a year, having their principal quarters where they plant their corn; their hunting quarters and their fishing quarters (Thompson 1843:I 80).

The cultivation of maize, a previously unnecessary supplement to an already rich diet, and an increasingly sedentary lifestyle, became more widespread during the Contact Period, probably due to trade relations with Europeans. Shell bead and wampum production was increased, and furs were collected by Native Americans for exchange. Although there are many ethnohistorical accounts of trade, there is little archaeological evidence of this in the region (Kraft 1991:213). Shellfish remained an important food source. Isaac Jogues who visited New Netherland in 1633-1634, observed the "great heaps" of oyster shells made by the "savages, who subsist in part by that fishery" (Jogues 1862:29).

Apparently, the larger villages developed into permanent settlements, whose populations expanded and contracted with the availability of various natural food resources, while agriculture provided a storable surplus to maintain a smaller population throughout the year. Part of the population still migrated between food sources, inhabiting smaller seasonal campsites. Unfortunately, this period of growth was interrupted by epidemics of European diseases against which the Indians had no natural immunity, resulting in the decimation of their populations.

At the time of European contact, the Native Americans who occupied western Long Island were Munsee-speaking Lenape (also called Delaware) Indians. According to documentary evidence compiled by various archaeologists, and organized by Robert S. Grumet, the project area was part of the territory of the Marechkawieck² group, whose sachem resided in the group's main settlement in Brooklyn Heights, near present Gallatin and Elm Places (about 4,500 south southeast of the study site). The research of archaeologist Reginald P. Bolton notes a minor Indian trail, now Fifth Avenue linking this village to the Narrows on the south. Bolton also suggests the presence of an Indian village on the elevated ground along present Gold Street, overlooking the East River and the marshes at Wallabout Bay, about 2,500 feet east of the project lots (Grumet 1981:26-28). (Fig. 4)

In 1643, when a war party of Mahicans attacked lower Hudson Delawaran villages, the Marechkawieck village on Manhattan, at present Corlaers Hook, was filled with several hundred refugees. Although promised protection by the Council of New Netherland, Governor General Kieft ordered a surprise attack on the refugees and village, massacring over 120 people, including Marechkawiecks. At the end of the "Governor Kieft War" in 1645, the sachem Seyseys sold the Dutch all of the Marechkawieck lands from Gowanus to Jamaica Bay. Seyseys moved to Westchester County, and many Marechkawieck on western Long Island fled eastward to Nassau County, while others went to southern Kings County to live among the Nayack and Canarsee (Grumet 1981:27-28).

Inventoried archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project site are scarce, not necessarily because Native Americans were not present in the general vicinity, but because the 19th- and 20th-century development of the Brooklyn shorefront has been so intense, destroying potential sites prior to archaeological surveys in the region. The nearest inventoried archaeological site recorded in the files of the New York State Museum is #3036 (ACP Kngs-2), a camp site, located about 1.7 miles southeast of the subject parcel, on the south side of Flatbush Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

As outlined in the precontact overview, an important consideration in the determination of a site's potential for hosting precontact cultural remains is the attractiveness of the subject parcel's environmental resources to precontact Americans. These factors include the presence of protected, dry, elevated land, a source of fresh water, and the proximity to a marsh environment, which would have provided a rich source of edible and useful plant and animal species. None of these are present on the study lots,³ which was, as discussed in the environmental setting chapter, an exposed beach

² Also called Reckeweck.

³ The East River does not contain fresh water, and it is not a river, but a tidal estuary.

area and partially inundated by tidal activity. Although it is probable that Native Americans visited the project lots for the same reasons European settlers later did – to embark on and disembark from watercraft – it is highly unlikely that any sort of camp, processing area or settlement would have been established on the project lots, or in their general vicinity. Although a shell midden would not be out of place along a shoreline, soil borings (Appendix B) conducted on Lot 3 show no evidence of such an archaeological feature on the study lots.

Based on this review of historical, archaeological and environmental data, the study site has a minimal potential for having hosted buried cultural remains from the precontact period.

III. HISTORICAL PERIOD

It was the policy of the Dutch West India Company in New Netherland to secure land titles from Native Americans prior to distribution or sale to European settlers. Accordingly, Governor-General Willem Kieft, in purchases dated 1638 and 1640, acquired the area that became the village of Brooklyn from the local Indians, most likely the Marechawieck group, which had a settlement of the same name in the vicinity. Once purchased by the West India Company, the land was granted or sold to European settlers. The earliest recorded grantee of the project site and its vicinity was Cornelis Dircksen Hooglandt, who acquired approximately 32 acres on both sides of present Fulton Street in 1643 (Mosscrop and Beers 1896). The previous year, Dircksen had opened the first ferry service to Manhattan from what is now, through the addition of landfill, Cadman Plaza West, about 250 feet west of the study lots.

A village grew around the ferry landing, opposite Manhattan, and this hamlet, which included the study parcel, was known in Dutch as "*het Veer*"⁴ or "the Ferry." The original Breuckelen⁵ settlement, named after a town near Amsterdam, was about a mile inland from the river. The Town of Breuckelen, including both settlements, was officially established in 1646, when the inhabitants were granted municipal privileges (Brodhead 1853:421-422; Stiles 1867:381n).

With the English capture of New Netherland in 1664, New Amsterdam became New York, and Breuckelen was corrupted to Brookland, and eventually, Brooklyn. The study parcel came into the possession of John Rapelje, who built a large stone house about 200 feet west of the project site, along the north side of Fulton Street, near its intersection with Front Street. The Ratzler Plan of 1766/67 shows Rapelje's house with a formal garden extending down to the East River (Cohen and Augustyn 1997:75). (Fig. 4)

The rich farms of Kings County and the growing numbers of consumers in Manhattan and Brooklyn soon made the area around the ferry landing a bustling marketplace. Cattle and other produce were brought there to be shipped across the river. Slaughterhouses were established nearby, where meat was prepared for the New York market. By the time of the American Revolution, a brewery and distillery had been added, and along with the various businesses, shops, inns and taverns, were private residences as well (Ment 1979:25-26).

Not only farm produce was transported to Manhattan. On August 29, 1776, after the Battle of Long Island, George Washington and the Continental Army escaped to Manhattan via the ferry landing. In retreat from the 20,000-man army of British and Hessians, the escape, under cover of darkness, saved the American army from a defeat which would have ended the American Revolution before it had barely begun (Landmarks 1975:2).

The army's escape, across John Rapelje's own property, must have caused him some chagrin. Rapelje remained loyal to the Crown, and at the end of the war, his property was confiscated and he and his family were forced to move to England. However, Rapelje had his revenge on generations

⁴Pronounced: ut FAIR

⁵Pronounced: BRUH-kuh-luh

of historians and historical archaeologists, because he apparently took many of Brooklyn's town records with him when he left (Stiles 1867 I:79, 312, 327n; 1884:86).

During the occupation, the location of the subject lots and dock made it the logical site for the British Quartermaster's Yard, but with the end of hostilities, Rapelje lands were seized, and the project area was purchased from the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates by brothers Comfort and Joshua Sands, in 1784. Comfort's share was later bought out by Joshua Sands. The Rapelje house was sold, and Joshua Sands built a mansion for himself along "the north side of Front Street, about 100 feet east of Dock Street (his coach house and stables being on the opposite side of Front Street." The building's location appears to have been evenly split between present Lots 1 and 53. At about 50 feet square, it was the largest residence in the village, "and was surrounded by a fine garden which extended to the river" (Stiles 1867 II:98; 1869 I:382). The house appears on the Goerck Plan of 1788, which provides details of its formal gardens, an additional building on the study site, at the corner of Dock and Water Streets. (Fig. 6) The Taylor and Roberts Map of 1797 gives the residence the prominence contemporary accounts suggest – it is one of only a handful of private residences actually drawn on this map, as opposed to being indicated by a small shaded rectangle. This map shows a 2-story, 5-bay, Georgian-style building, with a hip roof and two chimneys. (Fig. 7)

Sands was born in present Sands Point, along the north shore of Nassau County, in 1757. He began his professional life as a clerk, at the age of 15. However, in 1776 he was invited to take a position in the commissariat department of the Continental Army, and was made a captain. Among Sands' achievements was facilitating the retreat of Washington's army from Long Island. After the war he partnered with his brother, Comfort, in "mercantile pursuits," and achieved local notoriety when he established a cordage and rigging manufactory to supply his own ships. This became the basis for one of Brooklyn's important industries. An astute businessman, Sands saw his property's potential for development, but was somewhat premature. As early as 1787, he had the project area vicinity surveyed, streets laid out, and placed lots on the market, calling it the City of Olympia (Stiles 1867 I:381-382; II:97; Ment 1979:27). (Fig. 6)

An important man in both the community and nation, Sands was on the Board of Trustees for Brooklyn Village, represented the Southern District of New York from 1791-1797, served two terms in the United States Congress (1803-1805, 1825-1827), was a Kings County Judge, and Collector of Customs of the Port of New York, among other offices (Stiles 1867 II:97-98; Brooklyn Eagle 1884:9).

The Sands house is one of three buildings shown on the 1797 map within the boundaries of the study lots. A second building stood at the corner of Front and Dock Streets, on present Lot 1. This structure was built between 1788 and 1797. (Fig. 6, 7) Historian Stiles identifies this location as part of the Sands' garden, purchased by Augustus Graham in 1806. According to Stiles, Graham did not build on the property until after 1814 (Stiles 1867 II:99), and therefore the 1797 structure at the corner of Front and Dock Streets must be an earlier house that was razed, or an outbuilding connected with the Sands estate.

The third building within the study lots from the 1797 map, stood at the corner of Dock and Water Streets, now Lot 3, and was also present on the 1788 Goerck Plan. (Figs. 7) As late as c.1782, this area, in the northern half of the study block, was completely under water, while much of the southern

half was beach, inundated with high tide. (Fig. 5) Again, following Stiles, this was the part of the Sands estate purchased by Augustus Graham in 1806, which suggests that the structure was either an earlier dwelling or some sort of outbuilding connected with the Sands mansion.

The presence of this third structure, in a location that was partially submerged in 1782, also indicates the filling of the shoreline within the project lots had been completed by 1788. However, it is unclear whether Water Street can be considered an actual street at this time. According to historian Henry Stiles, Water Street between Washington and Main Streets, to the east of the project lots, was "an almost impassable slough," and was not raised until 1824 (Stiles 1869:220). On the other hand, the presence of an active "storehouse & dock" at the foot of Dock Street, and the ferry dock at the foot of Main Street, suggest that Water Street may have been in existence much earlier adjacent to the project lots than to the east. (Fig. 6)

In 1805, Sands sold some of his property at the foot of present Main Street (about 180 feet northeast of the project site) to the Corporation of the City of New York for a new ferry landing (Weld 1938:17). Main Street was known as New Ferry Road (as opposed to Old Ferry Road, which was Fulton Street), and led down to the East River shore, where a new ferry to Catherine Street in Manhattan had been established by William Furman and Theodosius Hunt in 1795. The ferry eventually passed from private hands to city ownership, and the ferry house and/or offices were located in several locations on the north side of Water Street, approximately where the east end of the Empire Stores now stands, about 80 feet north of the study parcel.

In 1820, the house, still the Joshua Sands residence, was depicted in Francis Guy's painting, "Brooklyn Snow Scene." The view in the painting extends from the Fulton Landing eastward along Front Street, encompassing some of Brooklyn's most fashionable residences. Sands is shown standing near the corner of Front and Dock Streets, conversing with his neighbor, Augustus Graham (Fig. 8, #14 and 21) (Stiles 1867 II:97-98; Brooklyn Eagle 1884:9). In 1806, some of Sands' estate had been sold by the Bank of New York as part of a mortgage foreclosure, and Graham had purchased the western end of the property in 1806, and his "substantial brick house" built on the study site at the corner of Dock and Front Streets in 1814 or 1815, is shown as a 2-story, 3-bay house, with a stoop and entrance along Front Street (Fig. 8, #15 and 20, Fig. 10). Graham's property extended north along Dock Street from Front Street to Water Street (Stiles 1867 II:99). The painting shows trees and no other buildings between the Graham and Sands houses.

Augustus Graham, was born Richard King in Devonshire, England in 1776. He immigrated to the United States, and in 1806 married Martha Cock, settling in Maryland, and becoming a naturalized citizen in 1808. The couple had two children. According to various sources, he either changed his name to Augustus Graham when he immigrated to America, or just prior to leaving Maryland for New York State.

Graham became associated with another immigrant, John Bell, a Scotsman who had come to the U.S. from Northern Ireland. Graham and Bell started a profitable stagecoach line, but according to Graham, decided to "unite their capital, adopt a kindred name and relation, and proceed further north

in quest of better fortunes." Bell became John Bell Graham, and Augustus left his wife and children in Maryland, while he and his 'brother' began a lumber business, a successful brewery and distillery in upstate New York, eventually moving the brewery to Brooklyn in 1815 (Stiles 1867 III:825,838-839n).

Having purchased the Dock Street frontage of the Sands property, Augustus Graham erected a house on the corner of Dock and Front Streets, within the study parcel, in 1814 or 1815, and he and John B. lived together, pretending to be brothers. They were later joined by a woman they said was their sister, Maria Graham Taylor, who served as their housekeeper. Only shortly before Augustus Graham's death in 1851 did it become popular knowledge that none was actually related. Although the circumstances strongly suggest a homosexual relationship, none of the three could be faulted in regard to character or virtue according to the morals of the time (Stiles 1867 III:825,838-839n).

In Brooklyn the 'Graham brothers' made their fortunes in distilling, operating a distillery at the foot of Fisher Street, near the Fulton Ferry. This they ran until 1822, when both sold their holdings and retired on their fortunes, devoting themselves to philanthropy. One of Augustus' concerns was unemployment, and to create jobs, he opened what was to become the Brooklyn White Lead Company in the same year. Needing his 'brother's' capital, the two ended up as business partners again.

Augustus Graham was among the founders of the Apprentices' Library, in 1824, an attempt to provide young workingmen a source of leisure activities aside from patronage of local taverns and gambling houses. In addition to books, the library offered non-alcoholic refreshments, lectures and other entertainment. Ironically, given the source of Graham's fortune in distilling and brewing, he became an early member of the temperance movement. Eventually the Apprentices Library was rechartered into the Brooklyn Institute, and later evolved into Brooklyn Public Library (Stiles 1867 III:825,838-839n).

In 1833 he helped found the First Unitarian Church of Brooklyn, which he attended regularly, but never joined. He helped establish the Brooklyn Hospital in 1846, remembering all of these institutions in his will when he died in 1851, leaving an estate of \$300,000. The bulk of the estate went to his daughter, who with her husband and two children came from Maryland to live with him in Brooklyn during his final illness (*Online Dictionary of Unitarian & Universalist Biography*). It is not clear what Graham's daughter's reaction was to her father's living arrangements.

By the mid-1820s, Front Street had become a leading financial center, with banks, fire insurance companies, and law firms as well as fine houses in the study area. On the project site, to the east of the Grahams' and Sands' mansions (former Lot 15, now part of Lot 49) lay the home of Adrian H[ubertus]. Van Bokkelen, a Dutch-born merchant. Circa 1815, Stiles describes the dwelling as "an old-fashioned 2-story house said to have belonged to the Rapelje family," separated from Sands by several vacant lots (Stiles 1869 II:99).

In contrast, given its proximity to the East River and the Catharine Street Ferry to New York City, at the foot of Main Street, Water Street was primarily industrial in its character. Despite the proximity of their own houses, a number of the residents of the Front Street lots had industrial establishments

in this area. Van Bokkelen kept tar sheds on the Water Street side of his property. Between 1822 and 1851, Augustus Graham moved his white lead⁶ manufactory to a building he erected on present Lot 3 of the study parcel, at the corner of Dock and Water Streets (Stiles 1867 II: 93, 99). Scotsman William Cunningham, a resident of what is now Lot 49 (former Lot 19) during the early 1820s, purchased the Grahams' old distillery and later built a new distillery one block to the east of the study lots (Fig. 8, #12), operating it until his death in 1849 (Stiles 1867 II:93; Brooklyn Eagle 12/6/1849:2).

Brooklyn's commercial and industrial expansion had been encouraged by the introduction of steam ferry service to Manhattan by Robert Fulton's company in 1814. Passenger and freight service, no longer dependent on the wind, became much more reliable in succeeding years. In 1834, the combined forces of urban and industrial development made the existing village government obsolete, and Brooklyn was granted a municipal charter, becoming a city in its own right (Ment 1979:30, 35-36).

During the late 1830s, Water Street near the Old Ferry Road (renamed Fulton Street in 1814) was occupied by small businesses, including ship's carpenters, a chandlery, smiths, coopers, a paint shop and a cloth factory. The earliest iron foundry in Brooklyn, later the Union Foundry, was established in 1824 on the south side of Water Street, west of Dock Street, about 150 feet west of the subject lots. By the 1850s, Alexander Birkbeck had expanded this business into a large industrial complex. (Fig. 9) In 1871, the business was purchased by James Mitchell, and was renamed the Puritan Iron Foundry. Not only was the business renamed, it was also moved to 56-62 Water Street, or present Lot 14 in the study site (Sanborn 1887) Listed among the prominent men of the city in 1883, Mitchell, a Scottish immigrant, employed 70 men, and the plant was considered "one of the best establishments of its kind in Brooklyn" (Edward 1883:206).

Other industries were also established on the study lots. After Graham's death in 1851, the buildings of his white lead factory, on what are now study Lots 3 and 14, were occupied by the Gutta Percha⁷ Manufacturing Company (Fig. 9), and by 1867, a sugar refinery had replaced the gutta-percha factory. (Fig. 11)

A fire in 1869 destroyed a large number of small enterprises, and subsequently the massive, unified Empire Stores, constructed in stages from 1870 to 1885, replaced the burnt-out shops (50 feet north of the study parcel). This row of 4- and 5-story warehouses accommodated an assortment of trade goods, including coffee beans, sugar and molasses (Landmarks 1975:4-5). (Fig. 13)

The southern or Front Street side of the study lots remained residential, however, but the population gradually grew as dwellings were constructed in the garden spaces between the mansions. Joshua Sands seems to have been in additional financial straits, and between 1820 and 1822 ownership of the Sands house passed to John B. Cazeaux, Esq., who converted the mansion into two separate dwellings (Stiles 1869 I:120).⁸ Apparently, Sands continued to reside there, in the eastern part of the house (25 Front Street), until his death in 1835 (See Appendix C).

⁶White lead was an important component of paints.

⁷ Gutta-percha is a substance resembling rubber derived from the latex of several Malaysian trees.

⁸ Stiles reports the date of the division and demolition as 1824, but residents of the dwellings that replaced the western part of the mansion are recorded in directories as early as 1822. (Appendix C)

By 1852, however, the western part of the mansion, basically half of the original Sands house, had been demolished. The area between the remaining half of the Sands house (25 Front Street) and the Graham house (17 Front Street) was filled with three, 3-story brick dwellings (then 19, 21 and 23 Front Street). (Fig. 10) Adding to the residential density was Harrison's Alley, later Harrison Court, which appears to be a public street, giving access to the interior of the block from Front Street. In existence before 1852, the alley, abutting the east side of present Lot 52, and now part of Lot 49, allowed the creation of four additional homelots in the center of the block. (Fig. 14)

By that time there was a general change in the neighborhood, as the private homes became multiple family residences, occupied by the families of businessmen, prosperous craftsmen and skilled workers. Property owners moved out and became landlords. The Grahams were among the first to leave, in c.1850, last mentioned as resident on the study lots in 1849. In that year the *Brooklyn Eagle* reports Augustus Graham among the victims of a "nest of burglars" (*Brooklyn Eagle* 7/27/1849). What were once the Cunningham and Van Bokkelen residences on Lot 49 (former Lots 15 and 19) were put up for sale in 1847, and later replaced by three 3-story brick houses, built in 1856 purposely as multi-family rentals (*Brooklyn Eagle* 8/19/1856). By the 1860s, advertisements from private families for boarders at the other Front Street project site addresses appear frequently (E.g., *Ibid.*: 6/25/1862; 5/31/1865; 6/10/1867).

By the 1870s, the prosperous middle class renters of the project area had been replaced by relatively transient renters and boarders. According to the 1880 United States census, the 12 dwellings on the project site housed 225 people, in 45 separate households. A majority of these were Irish immigrant and first-generation Irish-American laborers and workers, probably attracted by the opportunities of the busy waterfront nearby. Columns which mention the residents of Front Street in the *Brooklyn Eagle* during the last decades of the 19th century, tend to support the most unflattering ethnic stereotypes of the Irish, but it also must be noted that the articles tend to be from the equivalent of the modern "police blotter," with criminal behavior or a tragic accident one of the few ways the poor could expect to gain notice in the press.

Numerous arrests for drunk and disorderly conduct (*Brooklyn Eagle* 9/17/1874:4; 4/23/1889:2; 6/26/1885:6; 2/16/1887:6; 8/19/1889), assault/shooting (*Ibid.* 8/15/1881:4; 5/7/1884:4; 4/5/1884:2) wife beating (*Ibid.* 1/15/1872; 9/9/1884; 7/31/1886), robbery (*Ibid.* 9/29/1884), and also victims of theft/robbery (*Ibid.* 11/12/1863: 2; 12/23/1863; 5/31/1865; 11/16/1866:3; 4/24/1871:9; 4/28/1871:4; 8/24/1871:3; 4/10/1880; 8/23/1885:8) are recorded. An interesting incident occurred in 1870 at what was then Lot 25 (now part of Lot 1). In what sounds like the classic case of the embarrassed 'john' being caught in a house of prostitution, a merchant from New York City was robbed at the house of Mrs. Gillespie, but was afraid to report the crime to the police (*Brooklyn Eagle* 10/3/1870:3). Another local, Catharine Whelan, resident in the former Sands mansion (former Lot 22), was nabbed by the police for prostitution at a "disorderly den" in which "orgies" were being conducted (*Ibid.* 7/25/1879:4).

With the decrease in public safety, and the development of tenements owned by absentee landlords, the housing stock declined, with 4 Harrison Court (former Lot 20a, now part of Lot 49), then owned by Thomas McGinley, being particularly cited as unsafe with an "insecure" cellar wall, and as a structure dangerous to firefighters in case of conflagration (*Brooklyn Eagle* 11/25/1885:4; 10/19/1885:6).

The opening of John A. Roebling's monumental Brooklyn Bridge in 1883 made a significant impact upon both New York City and Brooklyn, hastening their ultimate union. However to the Fulton Ferry district, the impact was basically negative. The ever-increasing populations of both cities kept the East River ferries going into the 20th century, but the ferries, which were the lifeblood of the Fulton Landing area, slowly dwindled away, as the great bridge took away their traffic. The bridge also bypassed the waterfront district, and new commercial and business development took place further inland (Ment 1979:59-60). The final blow to the commercial district was the termination of ferry service to Manhattan in the 1920s (Landmarks 1975:6).

The next ethnic group which infiltrated the area around the project site was Italian immigrants. They first appeared in numbers in the 1880s, living in an uneasy and often violent relationship with their Irish neighbors, with whom they competed for unskilled jobs. Some, mostly unmarried men, occupied boarding houses, having the same brushes with the law, and suffering the same predations from their neighbors as their predecessors in the area (Brooklyn Eagle 8/6/1878:4; 4/23/1886; 10/18/1886:6; 2/27/1887:1; 5/26/1888:6; 11/12/1888:4; 3/17/1896:1; 11/28/1900:2; 7/23/1902).

The *Brooklyn Eagle* referred to the Front Street neighborhood as the "crowded Italian area." Health conditions were also poor, and the paper attributed a typhus outbreak there in 1893 to the "many Italians of the lower order, who do not know how to keep themselves and their surroundings clean" (Brooklyn Eagle 2/13/1893:10). Two cases of typhus were identified at the unsafe building at 4 Harrison Court. The surviving part of the Sands mansion (former Lot 22), was ignominiously converted into a typhus quarantine house, where 75 Italian immigrants were kept locked up (Brooklyn Eagle 2/14/1893; 2/15/1893).

The remaining section of the Sands house, and the adjacent three brick houses to the west of it remained tenements through 1904, by which time the easternmost of the three dwellings (then 29 Front Street) was converted into a "MISSION SCHOOL," more correctly the Missione Dello Spirito Sancto, a Roman Catholic church-run school and lecture hall (Sanborn 1904:4; Brooklyn Eagle 5/19/1894:10). The three brick buildings were demolished by 1939, as were the dwellings along Harrison Court (Sanborn 1939:5).

The remaining section of the former Sands mansion was the last domestic building to survive on the study lots. It survived as 31 Front Street (Lot 53) until after 1945 (Brooklyn Historical Society Scrapbooks LII:75; Sanborn 1950:5). (Fig. 15) According to a newspaper article of that year, the Sands house was "an architectural gem in the midst of drab squalor" (*Brooklyn Daily Eagle* 7/1/1945).

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Precontact Conclusions and Recommendations

Overwhelming evidence exists that Native Americans exploited the natural resources of Long Island and the vicinity of the study area for thousands of year before the arrival of Europeans. Settlement pattern data of the precontact culture periods show a strong correlation between habitation/processing sites and a fresh water source, the confluence of two water courses, proximity to a major waterway, a marsh resource, and/or well-drained, elevated land.

A review of documentary and cartographic evidence collected for this report confirms that at most, one of these criteria – proximity to a major waterway – was met in the subject parcel. There was no fresh water source, marsh, or second waterway present in the vicinity, and the location was not elevated, but an exposed shoreline, mostly dry and daily-inundated beach. Furthermore, there were much more favored locations in the general vicinity. Approximately 2,500 feet to the east was an elevated location adjacent to the marshes and streams of Wallabout Bay, and not surprisingly, archaeologist Reginald Bolton suggests the existence of an Indian settlement there.

Based on this appraisal, the project site is considered to have a low precontact archaeological potential. It is possible that precontact man may have been familiar with the vicinity of the project area, but its poor location with regard to valued resources, and the presence of more favored locations in the general vicinity, meant that it was more of a place to pass through, than a location for settlement or other types of occupation. Although Indians may have crossed and recrossed the site in the course of seasonal migration or hunting and gathering expeditions, it is unlikely that such use would provide the archaeologist with anything more than a few stray, out-of-context artifacts. Therefore, due to the minimal precontact potential, further research and study concerning precontact archaeological resources is NOT RECOMMENDED.

Historical Potential – Historical Landfill

As discussed in the body of this report, cartographic evidence, viz., the 1782 British Headquarters Map and Goerck's 1788 survey, provide a tightly-bracketed date range for the period during which landfill occurred, extending the Brooklyn shoreline from the center of present Block 36 to north of Water Street.

Landfill as a method of expanding the city horizontally has been employed in the New York City area from the 17th century onward. A number of archaeological studies of this phenomenon have been made on the Manhattan side of the East River (e.g., 175 Water Street, Hanover Square and Schermerhorn Row), but few investigations have taken place on the Brooklyn side. A notable study was conducted by Historical Perspectives, Inc. in 1982 at the Empire Stores (60 feet north of the present project site). It would prove fruitful for a number of research questions if data from both sides of the river could be analyzed and compared, especially if evidence of cribbing or similar constructions could be recovered, as has been done in Manhattan. As mentioned above, archaeological data from the study lots would be particularly valuable because of the tightly-bracketed date range, 1782–1788, during which the filling activity took place.

Potential 18th-century landfill is confined to the northern 60 feet of Lot 3, and the northern 80 feet of Lot 14, the location of the pre-fill shoreline. (Fig. 13) Potentially sensitive locations are indicated on Figure 16. As noted in Chapter III of this report, soil borings on Lot 3 indicate approximately 15 feet of fill over most of the lot, and the fill layer generally extends down to two feet above the water table. (Appendix B) No soil borings are available for Lot 14. Based on cartographic evidence and building records, deep subsurface disturbance on these two lots has been minimal. It is generally no more than 3 or 4 feet below the current surface, with the exception of two small basements recorded on these two lots, and neither of these has foundations that extend beyond 8 feet below current street level.

Historical Landfill – Recommendations

Since it is not clear from soil boring logs how much of, or if any of these fill layers are related to 18th-century filling operations, it is recommended that a protocol be developed to test potential fill strata deeper than 6 feet below grade, where they may be disturbed by proposed construction activities.

Historical Potential – Industrial

Lot 3 (Former Lots 27, 28 and 29)

The earliest industrial plant on the study lots was Augustus Graham's Brooklyn White Lead company.

Although founded in 1822, the first location was not on the project site, and there is no evidence of the year it first appeared on Lot 3 (old Lot 27), since the 1852 and 1855 maps do not label the structures. Old Lot 28 and 29 were occupied by other industrial buildings, including a gutta-percha manufactory. These were all replaced by 1867, when all of Lot 3 (old Lots 27, 28 and 29) was covered by a sugar refinery.

These industrial works, sugar, white lead (paint manufacturing), and gutta percha (a rubberlike latex), would be expected to have a very low archaeological visibility, and be unlikely to have left any manufacture-specific architectural remains or features. For example, although the white lead factory may have had furnace remains, it is unlikely that these would be distinguishable from those used in other industries, such as soap manufacture, or even metal works. Because of the scarcity of land in urban areas, the organization of the apparatus is usually on multiple floors, with the apparatus contained above grade on several floors or platforms. When a plant would close, the evidence of technology would be removed, so consequently, archaeological visibility/potential would be based on the presence of building footprints and dimensions, as delineated by the foundations (Louis Berger 1993:45). Because this information is readily available from surviving maps and atlases, the evidence from an archaeological investigation, fragmentary at best, is unlikely to provide new or significant data.

Furthermore, recorded subsurface disturbance on Lot 3 is a minimum of 4 feet below current street grade in all areas of the lot, most recently from the existing 1966 warehouse building. This 1966 construction would have severely impacted the remaining foundations from the earlier sugar refinery, which in turn would have destroyed existing foundations from the white lead and gutta-percha factories.

Lot 14

Lot 14 was occupied by a copper and brass foundry in 1852, which is later described as a smelting works, and by the 1870s, it hosts Mitchell's Puritan Iron Foundry. The building remained an iron works through 1939, and is still standing at present. Of the two buildings that were part of the foundry, the easternmost, a 4-story structure, will remain on the site, renovated for residential use.

The archaeological visibility of these metal-working industries is based on the apparatus that the buildings contain, and the special constraints that this apparatus places upon the structure which contains it. This is especially true of the furnace, which might require below-grade furnace foundations and flues. There may also be ramps and stairs for the movement of bulk fuel, heavy raw materials and finished products. Some of these constraints may be visible in the foundations. Although slag and other waste products may be present, given the lack of any open space on the lot, this is unlikely.

Because neither structure has been associated with a foundry for over 50 years, it is obvious that all technology has been removed from the buildings, and from the predecessor buildings that were demolished. The construction of the existing structure with foundations approximately 4 feet deep or greater over the entire lot, would have effectively eliminated the earlier foundations, and thus any archaeological potential of the earlier industrial establishments.

Recommendations – Industrial

In regard to the existing buildings on Lot 14, however, since their foundations and above ground structures are still intact, they may have the potential to contain information important for research questions regarding our understanding of metal-working plants, and in particular the management of intense heat and the movement of bulk materials in an urban setting where space was constrained. Further historical investigation and some recordation is recommended. The level of recordation will depend on the review agency's determination of how such resources fit in with their current research concerns.

Historical Potential – Historical Homelots

Reclaimed from the East River tides during the 1780s, documents record at least two buildings on the project lots prior to 1788, i.e., the Sands mansion, built on Lots 1 and 53 in 1786, and a second, unidentified building on Lot 3. These earliest structures were soon joined by additional dwellings and businesses during the 19th century, as the study lots, in what was then the commercial, business and social hub of Brooklyn, underwent intensive land use until the decline of the neighborhood economy during the 20th century.

Dwellings, along with their associated outbuildings and yards, have the potential to contain archaeological resources which may furnish information about past lifeways, urban/suburban residential settlement patterns, socioeconomic status, class distinctions, ethnicity and consumer choice issues.

Such archaeological resources could be preserved in and around building foundations, as well as in privies, cisterns and wells, which in the days before the construction of municipal services – namely sewers and a public water supply – were an inevitable part of daily life. Before these services were provided by the municipality, these shafts, in addition to their official functions, were convenient repositories for refuse, providing a valuable time capsule of stratified deposits for the modern archaeologist. Truncated portions of these 'shaft features' are often encountered on homelots 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 foundations and fill layers.

Privies, due to their olfactory charms, tend to be located along the rear lot lines of urban homesteads. On larger suburban and rural lots, this positioning usually depends on whether the distance from the building was practical, and they are normally found within 100 feet of the rear of the dwelling. On the other hand, sometimes the desire for convenience triumphs over any aversion to locating privies near a dwelling or workplace. In fact, privies have been found within 12 feet of the building whose inhabitants they serve.

Since water was and is an important part of cooking, housekeeping, and personal hygiene, cisterns and wells tend to be closer to one of the entrances of the dwelling, normally at the rear of the building.

Unless subsequent construction and regrading has destroyed these buried remains, the lots of the project parcel can be expected to yield artifacts dating from the late 18th century and up to the period in which municipal water and sewer lines came into general use, c. 1870.

Disturbance – Historical Homelots

Although the project lots have a high potential for having hosted buried historical remains, due to subsequent building activities (described in greater detail in the Building History section of this report) which have penetrated at least four feet below the present surface in many areas of the study lots, some areas have been eliminated from further archaeological consideration. The areas which still retain historical archaeological sensitivity are shown on the map of Potential Archaeological Sensitivity. (Fig. 16) The historical occupation/use and time period for each homelot in the study site is described below.

Lot 1 (Former Lot 26)

The earliest recorded building on old Lot 26 appeared before 1797, and the Augustus Graham house was built on the same location in 1814 or 1815, standing there until c. 1887. Subsequent construction on the homelot had no recorded basements or foundations greater than 4 feet below street grade, which would have permitted the survival of deeply-buried privies, cisterns and wells. Therefore, the rear yard (northern 60 feet) of old Lot 26 is considered sensitive for privies, cisterns and wells related to the domestic occupation of the Graham house from c. 1814 to c. 1870.

In addition, because old Lot 26 was part of the Sands estate, and contained a building related to that occupation, and because of its proximity to the 1786 Sands mansion, the rear yard is also considered sensitive for domestic shaft features related to the Sands mansion, for the years 1786 to 1806, the year the lot was purchased by Augustus Graham.

Lot 1 (Former Lot 25)

The first recorded building on old Lot 25 was one of three identical dwellings on old Lots 23, 24 and 25, constructed prior to 1822, when the Brooklyn Directory of that year lists a resident on former Lot 25. Subsequent construction on the homelot had no recorded basements or foundations greater than 4 feet below street grade, which would have permitted the survival of deeply-buried privies, cisterns and wells. Therefore, the rear yard (northern 60 feet) of old Lot 25 is considered sensitive for privies, cisterns and wells related to the domestic occupation of the lot from c. 1822 to c. 1870.

In addition, because old Lot 25 was part of the Sands estate, and because of its proximity to the 1786 Sands mansion, the rear yard is also considered sensitive for domestic shaft features related to the Sands mansion, for the years 1786 to c.1822, the year the estate was subdivided into separate homelots.

Lot 1 (Former Lot 24)

The first recorded building on old Lot 24 was the western edge (approximately 7 feet) of the Sands mansion, built in 1786. When the old Lot 24 section was demolished, it was replaced by a brick house, one of three identical dwellings on old Lots 23, 24 and 25, constructed prior to 1822, when the Brooklyn Directory of that year lists a resident on there. Subsequent construction on the lot has, in general, caused no recorded subsurface disturbance greater than 4 feet below street grade, except on the site of the Sands house foundation, where a basement and oil tanks were buried from 7 to 8 feet below the present surface.

Between this disturbance and that caused by the basement of the 19th-century dwelling, the foundations of the Sands house would have been destroyed. However, the shallow disturbance on the remainder of the lot would have permitted the survival of deeply-buried privies, cisterns and wells. As a result, the rear yard or northern 60 feet of old Lot 24 is considered sensitive for shaft features related to two separate domestic occupations, first the Sands house, 1786 to c.1822 and the later dwelling from c.1822 to c.1870.

Lot 1 (Former Lot 23)

The first recorded building on old Lot 23 was the Sands mansion, built in 1786, which extended along Front Street from Lot 22 to Lot 24 through Lot 23. When the western half of the mansion on old Lots 23 and 24 was demolished in c.1822, a brick house, one of three identical dwellings on old Lots 23, 24 and 25, was built. The Brooklyn Directory of 1822 lists a resident there that year. Subsequent construction on the lot has, in general, caused no recorded subsurface disturbance greater than 4 feet below street grade, except on the site of the Sands house foundation, where a basement and oil tanks were buried from 7 to 8 feet below the present surface. Between this disturbance and that caused by the basement of the 19th-century dwelling, the foundations of the Sands house would have been destroyed. However, the shallow disturbance on the remainder of the lot would have permitted the survival of deeply-buried privies, cisterns and wells. As a result, the rear yard or northern 60 feet of the lot is considered sensitive for shaft features from two separate domestic occupations, first the Sands house, 1786 to c.1822 and the later dwelling from c.1822 to c.1870.

Lot 3 (Former Lot 27)

The first recorded building on this lot was a Sands estate structure that appears at the corner of Dock and Water Streets on maps in 1788 and 1797. Given the number of slaves kept by Sands during this period, which was as many as 20 in the census of 1800 (Appendix C) it is possible that the building was some sort of slave dwelling. The property was purchased by Augustus Graham in 1806, and by 1821 the structure had been removed for Graham's white lead factory. Subsequent construction on the lot has had no recorded basements or foundations greater than 4 feet below street grade, which would have permitted the survival of deeply-buried privies, cisterns and wells. Because neither the nature, length of occupation, nor the function of the building is known, only the rear yard within 40 feet of the structure (the northern 70 feet of old Lot 27) is considered sensitive for shaft features related to the buildings' occupation from c.1788 to c.1806.

Lot 3 (Former Lot 28)

Part of the Sands estate until its subdivision in c.1822, the southern 20 feet of this lot lay within 80

feet of the rear of the Sands mansion, and as a result, may have been used as the site of shaft features related to that building. Subsequent to the Sands' occupation, there is no record of basements or foundations on this section of the lot which would have caused disturbance greater than 4 feet below street grade. This would have permitted the survival of deeply-buried privies, cisterns and wells. Therefore, the southern 20 feet of old Lot 28 is considered sensitive for shaft features related to the domestic occupation of the Sands house from 1786 to c.1822.

Lot 14

Only one domestic building was constructed on this lot, appearing on the 1852 and 1855 maps. However, only the western 1.75 feet of the homelot is included in the study parcel. Although subsequent construction on the homelot had no recorded basements or foundations greater than 4 feet below street grade, which would have permitted the survival of shaft features, it is highly unlikely that such archaeological resources could be recovered on the narrow sliver of property within the study site. Provided no additional sections of this homelot are added to the study parcel, no further research, testing or excavation is advised on this section of Lot 14.

Lot 16 (Former Lot 14b)

One domestic building was constructed on this lot, prior to 1852. However, only the western 4.4 feet of the homelot is included in the study parcel. There has been no subsequent construction on the lot following the dwellings' demolition. This would have permitted the survival of shaft features, as well as house foundations. However, it is highly unlikely that such archaeological resources could be recovered on the narrow sliver of property within the study site. Provided no additional sections of this lot are added to the study parcel, no further research, testing or excavation is advised on this section of old Lot 14b.

Lot 16 (Former Lot 31)

One storage building covered the entire lot by 1852, and its successor warehouse from c.1867-1880 is still standing today. Such a warehouse is expected to have low archaeological visibility, and no shaft features, especially since only the western 4.4 feet of the lot are included in the study parcel. No further research, testing or excavation is advised on this section of old Lot 31.

Lot 49 (Former Lot 15)

A frame dwelling was constructed on this lot prior to 1815, when Stiles notes the wood frame Van Bokkelen residence on old Lot 15. It was replaced with the eastern half of three brick dwellings in 1856. The center dwelling of the three stood astride the old Lot 15/Lot 19 lot line. Subsequent construction on the homelots has no recorded basements and foundations greater than 4 feet below grade. This would have permitted the survival of deeply-buried privies, cisterns and wells in the rear yards of these buildings. Therefore, the rear yard (northern 30 feet) of old Lot 15 is considered sensitive for privies, cisterns and wells related to the domestic occupation of the lot from pre-1815 to c.1870.

Lot 49 (Former Lot 19)

A frame dwelling was constructed on this lot in c.1822, when a Brooklyn directory records the address as the residence of Leffert Lefferts Jr. (See Appendix C) It was replaced with the western half of three brick dwellings in 1856. The center dwelling of the three stood astride the old Lot

15/Lot 19 lot line. Subsequent construction on the homelots has no recorded basements and foundations greater than 4 feet below grade. This would have permitted the survival of deeply-buried privies, cisterns and wells in the rear yards of these buildings. Therefore, the rear yard (northern 30 feet) of old Lot 19 is considered sensitive for privies, cisterns and wells related to the domestic occupation of the lot from c.1822 to c.1870.

Lot 49 (Former Lots 16, 17 and 18)

A single brick dwelling was constructed on each of these lots between 1820 and 1852. Subsequent construction on the homelots has no recorded basements or foundations greater than 4 feet below street grade. This would have permitted the survival of deeply-buried privies, cisterns and wells in the rear yards of these buildings. Therefore, the eastern 18 feet of these three lots is considered sensitive for shaft features, cisterns and wells related to the domestic occupation of the lot from before 1852 to c.1870.

There is certain evidence for the presence of a well somewhere on these lots. A real estate advertisement of 1847 records a well in this area, however the precise location is not given. It is described as "55 feet deep and nearly 8 feet in diameter, with brick curbs set into cement" (Brooklyn Eagle 11/5/1847:3).

Lot 49 (Former Lot 20/Harrison Court)

Part of the Sands estate until its subdivision in c.1822, the northern 70 feet of this lot lay within 80 feet of the Sands mansion, and as a result, may have been used as the site of privies, cisterns or wells related to that building. Subsequent to Sands' occupation, there is no record of basements or foundations on this section of the lot which would have caused disturbance greater than 4 feet below street grade. This would have permitted the survival of shaft features. Therefore, the northern 70 feet of old Lot 20/Harrison Court is considered sensitive for shaft features related to the domestic occupation of the Sands house 1786 to c.1822.

Lot 49 (Former Lot 20a)

A single frame dwelling was built on this lot between 1820 and 1852. Subsequent construction on the lot has no recorded basements or foundations which would have caused disturbance greater than 4 feet below street grade. This would have permitted the survival of shaft features in the side yards of this dwelling. Therefore, the northern 18 feet of old Lot 20a is considered sensitive for shaft features related to the domestic occupation from prior to 1852 to c.1870.

In addition, because old Lot 20a was part of the Sands estate, and because of its proximity to the 1786 Sands mansion, the rear yard is also considered sensitive for domestic shaft features related to the Sands mansion, for the years 1786 to c.1822, the year the estate was subdivided into separate homelots.

Lot 52 (Former Lot 21)

The first recorded building on Lot 52 was a dwelling constructed there between 1820 and before 1845. Subsequent construction on the lot had no recorded basements or foundations which would have caused disturbance greater than 4 feet below street grade. This would have permitted the

survival of shaft features associated with the dwelling. Therefore, the rear yard or northern 35 feet of Lot 52 (old Lot 21) is considered sensitive for shaft features related to the domestic occupation from prior to 1845 to c.1870.

In addition, because Lot 52 was part of the Sands estate, and because of its proximity to the 1786 Sands mansion, the rear yard is also considered sensitive for domestic shaft features related to the Sands mansion, for the years 1786 to c.1822, the year the estate was subdivided into separate homelots.

Lot 53 (Former Lot 22)

The first recorded building on Lot 53 (old Lot 22) was the Sands mansion, built in 1786, which occupied the western 25 feet of the lot and extended into old Lots 24 and Lot 23. When the western half of the mansion on old Lots 23 and 24 was demolished in c.1822, the Lot 53 section survived on the reduced lot until c.1945. Subsequent construction on the lot has been limited in area, and in general, has caused no recorded disturbance greater than four feet below street grade, except possibly at the location of a buried tank in the center of the lot. In some locations there has been no recorded disturbance since the demolition of the mansion.

This shallow and limited disturbance would have permitted the survival of the Sands mansion foundations, which, because there was a basement, were deeply buried. Surviving house foundations from the Sands mansion would provide important comparative data on house building technology and cultural influence on building practices. According to David Ment, the former Director of Research for Brooklyn Rediscovery, there are few or no English-style 18th-century frame houses or parts of 18th-century frame houses surviving in Brooklyn. Although there are some Dutch-style farm houses from this period, as well as a few frame houses on Brooklyn Heights from the early 19th century, the survival of part of the Sands house foundations would make it a significant and unique archaeological resource for Brooklyn (David Ment, personal communication, 2000).

This shallow and limited disturbance would also have permitted the survival of deeply-buried privies, cisterns and wells. As a result, all of Lot 53 (old Lot 22) is considered sensitive for house foundations and shaft features from the Sands mansion, built in 1786 and occupied beyond the end of the study period, c. 1870.

Homelot Histories

According to the conclusions reached in this report, fifteen former lots have been included in the areas potentially sensitive for domestic archaeological remains from historical homelots. The lot divisions are based on those found on the Hopkins 1880 map, Figure 12. The lots are:

Lot 1

Former Lot 26, privies and cisterns 1786–c.1870 Sands Mansion/Graham House
 Former Lot 25, privies and cisterns 1786–c.1870 Sands Mansion/19th-century homelot
 Former Lot 24, privies and cisterns 1786–c.1870 Sands Mansion/19th-century homelot
 Former Lot 23, privies and cisterns 1786–c.1870 Sands Mansion/19th-century homelot

Lot 3

Former Lot 27, privies and cisterns c.1787–c.1806, Sands estate structure
 Former Lot 28, privies and cisterns 1786–c.1822 Sands Mansion

Lot 49

Former Lot 15, privies and cisterns pre-1815–c.1870 homelot
 Former Lot 19, privies and cisterns ca.1822–c.1870 homelot
 Former Lot 16, privies and cisterns pre-1852–c.1870 homelot
 Former Lot 17, privies and cisterns pre-1852–c.1870 homelot
 Former Lot 18, privies and cisterns pre-1852–c.1870 homelot
 Former Lot 20, privies and cisterns 1786–c.1822 Sands Mansion
 Former Lot 20a, privies and cisterns 1786–c.1870 Sands Mansion/19th-century homelot

Lot 52

Former Lot 21, privies and cisterns 1786–c.1870 Sands Mansion/19th-century homelot

Lot 53

Former Lot 22, house foundations, privies and cisterns 1786–c.1945 Sands Mansion

For these potentially sensitive homelots, a topic-intensive analysis concerning their occupation and occupants was completed, focussing on the period 1786 to c. 1870. The study of directories, census, real estate and tax record, as well as additional map resources, can provide important data for the interpretation and understanding of the occupants of these lots, and enable archaeologists to formulate research questions associated with work- and life-ways, ethnicity, diet and consumer behavior. This documentary research also serves to eliminate, narrow or better define the areas of historical sensitivity. This data, in tabular form is found in Appendix C. A discussion of the homelot histories and recommendations for further action regarding each of the potentially sensitive lots is given below. Because a majority of the potentially sensitive lots have potential resources related to the domestic occupation of the Sands mansion homelot, in the interest of clarity, the Sands family will be discussed in detail under the heading of Lot 53 (former Lot 22), the lot which held the longest-surviving section of the Sands mansion, and saw their longest occupation.

Lot 1 (Former Lot 26)

This lot was part of the Sands estate homelot from 1786 until it was sold to Augustus Graham in 1806. For details of the Sands occupation, see under the heading Lot 53 (former Lot 22), below.

Devonshire-born Augustus Graham (1776–1851) purchased this part of the Sands estate in 1806, building his substantial house there in 1815 or 1816, and moving in his 'brother,' Scotch-Irish John Bell Graham (1784–1853). Both were wealthy men, with their fortunes mainly derived from brewing and distilling. It has been suggested that a homosexual relationship existed between the two. Eventually the two retired and devoted themselves to philanthropy in 1822. They were joined by a widowed 'sister,' Maria (or Isabella) Graham Taylor, who functioned as their housekeeper until her death in 1829. According to the 1820 census, the household had 6 members, of which three (1 male and 2 females) may have been servants in addition to Mrs. Taylor.

In the 1830 directory, a man named Richard M. White is listed as resident at the Graham house along with Augustus Graham, and White is listed as a head of household in the 1830 census. Of nine household members, the two oldest males fit the ages of the two Grahams (Augustus, 54 and John B., 46). White must be the male in his 30s, and the presence of a boy and girl under 10 years of age suggests that White was accompanied by his family. White may have been Graham's son-in-law, but this is only speculation.

John Bell Graham is listed on the homelot in the 1835 directory, but in 1840, he is recorded as living at Monroe Place, outside the project site. Another seemingly unrelated man, Robert Shernell is a resident of the house with Augustus Graham. No occupation is given for Shernell, and he is not present subsequently. Augustus Graham is recorded in the house through 1849, and it appears that he moved prior to 1851, possibly because of the deterioration of the neighborhood. When he died that same year, he left an estate worth \$300,000. John B. Graham died two years later at another house at 37 Sands Street, also outside the project site. It is not clear whether this was their joint household at the time. John B. did not leave as great an estate as Augustus, but apparently had given much of his wealth away to charitable causes before his death.

The Grahams were succeeded in the house by the family of James W. Emery, a clothier in New York City, originally from Maine. The 43-year-old Emery appears in the 1850 census, with his New Hampshire-born wife Frances, 36, and 6-year-old adopted daughter (Brooklyn Marriages, 1871, freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~blkyn). Two unrelated women appear to be household servants. The Emery family was only resident for three years, when the *Brooklyn Eagle* records the sale of the property for \$7,250 in 1853. By 1860, advertisements for boarders appear in the *Eagle* (6/13/1860).

By 1865 the house seems to be a combination of office space, with the offices of the Atlantic, later the Brooklyn Ice Company (4/29/1865; 5/3/1865), but still listed in the tax records as being a dwelling. L. P. Williams, who owned the property from 1866 to 1882, was not a resident, and the house appears to have been demolished before the time of the 1880 census.

Lot 1 (Former Lot 25)

This lot was part of the Sands estate homelot from 1786 until the estate was sold and divided in c.1822. For details of the Sands occupation, see under the heading Lot 53 (former Lot 22), below.

With the construction of a dwelling on this lot in c.1822, the first listed occupants are Selden Gates and Maximilian Isnard. Gates' occupation is not listed, and he is not recorded there after 1824. Isnard worked in a chemical laboratory at 44 Water Street, and directories place him on the old Lot 25 homelot from 1822 to 1826.

A 14-year gap in the data yawns between Isnard's last listing and the appearance of William Wilson, scrivener, in 1840. He is followed by Seth Crosby's in 1845. None was found in the censuses.

The first resident of old Lot 25 to appear in the census is in 1850, when Seth B. Spauldin, a 49-year-old, New York-born sailor is enumerated with his wife and 9 children, ages ranging from 1 month to 18 years. Spauldin seems to be well off, with a personal estate of \$12,000. Two other adults live with the family, Caroline Benson, 49, possibly a servant or relative, and Jason Nearing, 28, a lawyer, possibly a relative or boarder.

Spauldin does not appear in the documents subsequently. In 1855, the directory lists Gerard Stevens, esq., deputy county clerk as resident on the homelot.

In 1860 the *Brooklyn Eagle* advertised the sale of the three houses on former Lots 25, 24 and 23, by the executors of A.P. Hamlin and J. Wyckoff, neither of whom was resident there. In 1865, the *Eagle* printed ads for renters for two unfurnished parlors in the dwelling (*Brooklyn Eagle* 5/23/1865). The tax assessments on the property record an absentee landlord, E. Miller, through 1869.

By the 1870s, with the conversion to rental apartments, there is a great turnover in residents. Those listed in the census cannot be found in the directories, and vice versa. Notable is Ellen Gillespie, a possible madam, who appears twice in the *Brooklyn Eagle*, in 1870, when a New Yorker is robbed in her "house," and again in 1871 (*Brooklyn Eagle* 10/3/1870:3; 4/28/1871). In the 1880 census, the dwelling was occupied by three households, containing 16 people, mainly of Irish origin or extraction.

Lot 1 (Former Lot 24)

This lot was part of the Sands estate homelot from 1786, and contained a section of the Sands Mansion until the estate and house was sold and divided in c.1822. For details of the Sands occupation, see under the heading Lot 53 (former Lot 22), below.

Following the construction of a dwelling on this lot in c.1822, the first recorded residents were two single women, Martha Birdsall, the widow of Samuel Birdsall, and Mrs. Elizabeth Van Nostrand. Both were present in 1823 and 1824. A large gap exists in the data until 1845, when George Mabee, a druggist, is recorded for one year.

According to the 1850 census, two households occupy the dwelling. The family of John Leslie, 32, an Irish immigrant with his wife, and five children. Leslie's occupation was not legible. A 20-year-old woman, Anna Wagon lives with the family. It is not clear whether she is a servant or boarder. Also on the homelot was the Massachusetts family headed by Steven Little, 53, who had "no occupation." He and wife Sarah, 52, had a grown daughter, Margaret, 24, and son, Martin A., 28, who was a merchant. Two unrelated, adult Irish immigrants were also in the household. One was possibly a servant, the man, with no occupation was probably a boarder.

In 1860 the *Brooklyn Eagle* advertised the sale of the three houses on former Lots 25, 24 and 23, by the executors of A.P. Hamlin and J. Wyckoff, neither of whom was resident there. The tax assessments on the property record an absentee landlord, E. Miller, from 1866 through 1869. The Leslies and Littles were not present in the 1860 directory.

The 1860 census enumerates three households in former Lot 24 dwelling, of which most of the inhabitants are natives of Maine. Henry Heath, a 40-year-old sea captain, and his wife Rebecca, are childless, but have four boarders in their household, two of whom are Maine-born shipwrights. The second household is that of clerk/salesman Seneca Heath, 37, probably Henry's brother, his wife, and two sons, ages 10 and 7. All were born in Maine. Lastly is Maine native George Silsby, a 23-year-old sailmaker, his Georgian wife Nettie and son Frederick, 10 months old, also born in Maine. Each of the heads-of-household also has a personal estate listed, \$200, \$300 and \$100, respectively. Silsby also owns \$1,500 in real estate.

By 1870, with the conversion to rental apartments, there is a great turnover in residents. Heath and Silsby are not listed in directories after 1860, and those listed in the census cannot be found in the directories, and vice versa. In the 1880 census, the dwelling was occupied by four households, containing 21 people, mainly of Irish origin or extraction.

Lot 1 (Former Lot 23)

This lot was part of the Sands estate homelot from 1786, and contained a section of the Sands Mansion until the estate and house was sold and divided in c.1822. For details of the Sands occupation, see under the heading Lot 53 (former Lot 22), below.

The first recorded resident following the break up of the Sands estate and the construction of a dwelling on old Lot 23 was Andrew Tombs, a shipmaster, who is recorded there in directories from 1822 to 1824. A succession of residents follows Tombs, including the widow of George Allen in 1826, and D. Stansbury in 1829.

John M. Hicks, a grocer, is first mentioned on the homelot in the 1835 directory. By 1840 he was joined by the Johnson family, headed by the recently widowed Ann Johnson, whose husband William L. was still listed in the directory, and son William M. Johnson. The two households are enumerated in the 1840 census, with 7 members in the Hicks family, and 8 in the Johnson family. With three adult males, and two adult females, three members of the Johnson household were "in commerce." The household also included one "colored female."

By 1845, the Johnsons and Hicks were no longer present, replaced by Cortland Babcock, and he in turn was no longer listed there in 1849, when Thomas W. Titus first appears. Titus, a merchant, is enumerated on former Lot 23 in the 1850 census. Titus, 45, and wife Elizabeth, 44, had seven children ranging in age from 14 to 22. Four of the five sons, James, John, Lewis and Henry were working as clerks, while the youngest, Alfred, 14, was at school. An elderly Dutchwoman, and two young Irish women in the household appear to be servants.

Titus is not listed in former Lot 23 in the subsequent directories and censuses. In 1860 the *Brooklyn Eagle* advertised the sale of the three houses on former Lots 25, 24 and 23, by the executors of A.P.

Hamlin and J. Wyckoff, neither of whom was resident there. The tax assessments on the property record an absentee landlord, E. Miller, through 1869.

By the 1860s and 1870s, with the conversion to multiple rental apartments, there is a great turnover in residents. In 1865 the *Brooklyn Eagle* ran several ads for boarders for private families at the address. Those listed in the census cannot be found in the directories, and vice versa. In the 1880 census, the dwelling was occupied by five households, containing 24 people, of Irish, German and Scottish origin or extraction.

Lot 3 (Former Lot 27)

This lot was part of the Sands estate homelot from 1786 until it was sold to Augustus Graham in 1806. For details of the Sands occupation, see under the heading Lot 53 (former Lot 22), below.

The first recorded building on this lot was a Sands estate structure that appears at the corner of Dock and Water Streets on maps in 1788 and 1797. By 1821 it had been removed for a white lead factory, and possibly razed as early as 1806, when this part of the property passed into the hands of Augustus Graham.

Although neither the nature, length of occupation, nor the function of the building is known, there is a strong possibility that this building served as slave quarters for Sands' enslaved Africans. In the 1790 census there were 6 slaves present in the household, and by 1800 20 are recorded. It is unlikely that the 20 slaves as well as the 17 free persons listed that year all lived in the mansion. Following the alienation of that part of the property from the Sands family, the number of slaves drops to 1 in 1810.

Lot 3 (Former Lot 28)

This lot was part of the Sands estate homelot from 1786 until the estate was sold and divided in c.1822. For details of the Sands occupation, see under the heading Lot 53 (former Lot 22), below.

Lot 49 (Former Lot 20)

This lot was part of the Sands estate homelot from 1786 until the estate was sold and divided in c.1822. At that time it became a public street, Harrison's Alley, later Harrison Court. There were no subsequent domestic occupations during the study period. For details of the Sands occupation, see under the heading Lot 53 (former Lot 22), below.

Lot 49 (Former Lot 20a)

This lot was part of the Sands estate homelot from 1786 until the estate was sold and divided in c.1822. For details of the Sands occupation, see under the heading Lot 53 (former Lot 22), below.

Although a building was constructed on Lot 20a along Harrison Court before 1852, the first identified record of an occupant is the 1860 census, when two households occupy the dwelling. One of the two is appropriately named John Harris, a 37-year-old English native. Harris, an engineer, had a personal estate of \$500. He and his wife Sarah, 26, had three daughters.

The second household on the homelot was that of Patrick Hines. Although listed as a laborer in the 1860 census, the directory of the following year describes him as an engineer. Born in Ireland, at 34 he had a personal estate of \$50. With wife Mary he had a son and two daughters.

Both Hines and Harris appear in the 1861 directory, however, after 1861, there seems to be a great turnover in residents, and none can be identified until 1870, when Catherine Boyle has a street accident and is noted as living on Lot 20a (*Brooklyn Eagle* 8/17/1870). She does not appear in subsequent records. Owners of the building during the period, Stephen Cambreling and later Henry Babcock, do not live there either.

In 1871, a stevedore, John Brennan is recorded on Lot 20a, and he and his family were still present in 1880. At that time the Irish-born Brennan was 45, with wife Ellan, and adult son Thomas. Both father and son were listed as laborers. A second household was also in residence. Widower and Irish immigrant Danial O'Donnall, 50, lived there with his four daughters. O'Donnall was a laborer, while daughter Bridget, 22, was a bookfolder; Kate, 16, a flowermaker, and Maggie, 13, kept house.

Lot 52 (Former Lot 21)

This lot was part of the Sands estate homelot from 1786 until the estate was sold and divided in c.1822. For details of the Sands occupation, see under the heading Lot 53 (former Lot 22), below.

The earliest evidence for a dwelling on old Lot 21 was the listing of James Corkrey, clerk, as a resident there in 1845. There is no listing for the location in earlier directories. Corkrey is not present in 1850, when James E. Doolittle, a printer, is on the homelot. He appears in the 1850 census as a 24-year-old painter, with his wife and three young children.

Three other households also occupy the dwelling. First listed is Augustine Travers, a merchant. At 28 he has a personal estate of \$2,500. With wife Catharine he has three sons, ages 2, 4, and 6. A clerk resides with them, as does the 18-year-old Mary Keltis, an Irish immigrant. No occupation is listed for her.

John Roxby's occupation is brass founder. He and his wife were English immigrants, and at 30 they had two children. Also living with them was John Roxby's father, also named John.

The fourth household on the homelot from the 1850 census was English immigrant Matthew Booth a tailor, his wife Elizabeth, from Ireland, and their 4-year-old son William.

None of the 1850 residents can be identified there in subsequent directories. A heartrending report in the 1858 *Brooklyn Eagle* describes a destitute family supposedly resident on old Lot 21 (27 Front Street), with a father in a sickbed, mother dying from cancer and 8 children. This cannot be confirmed from other data, however.

The 1860 census records three different families at the dwelling, seemingly even more prosperous than the 1850 tenants. The real estate tax records suggest that by this time (since he was owner in 1868) the property was owned by George M. Patchen, formerly resident on old Lot 22, the surviving part of the Sands mansion, adjacent on the west. Patchen was last listed on old Lot 22 in an 1862 directory, but this must be out of date, since the 1860 census puts him here, on former Lot 21.

Enumerated as a "gentleman," Patchen at 64, owned \$100,000 worth of real estate, and a personal estate of \$15,000. His wife, Mary Elvira, 42, who seems to have inherited old Lot 22 from her father, Daniel Abbott, owned \$20,000 of real estate in her own right. Although the Patchens are childless, two of Mary Elvira's sisters still lived with them, Emily, 35, unmarried, and Antonette, 33, married to grocer, Henry Warton or Martin. He had a personal estate of \$1,000. Completing the household were two female servants.

Sharing the building with the Patchens were two other households, that of Thomas L. Clark, 52, an English-born "dining saloon" operator (restauranteur), his wife Angelina, two grown sons working as clerks, and an adult daughter, Elizabeth, 20. Clark had a personal estate of \$1,000.

The third household was that of Henry and Francis Jenkins, and their 5-month-old daughter Fanny. Jenkins was a coffee and spice dealer. Jenkins and Clark both appear as residents of the homelot in the 1861 directory, but Patchen only appears as the non-resident property owner subsequently, through 1882.

By 1870, there seems to be a constant turnover in residents, and they reflect the declining economic status of the area. Those listed in the later censuses cannot be found in the directories, and vice versa. In the 1880 census, the dwelling was occupied by five households, including a group of boarders, for a total of 21 people, mainly of Irish and Scottish origin or extraction.

Lot 53 (Former Lot 22)

Brothers Comfort and Joshua Sands (1757-1835), of Sands Point in present Nassau County, Long Island, purchased the former Rapelje estate in 1784. Joshua Sands bought his brother's share and built a mansion for himself straddling the lot lines of present Lots 1 and 53. It was the largest and grandest residence in the village.

Beginning as a clerk, he rose rapidly in the commissariat department of the Continental Army, and achieved the rank of captain. Operating as a merchant with his brother Comfort he established a cordage and rigging manufactory to supply his own ships. He also held various offices at the local, state and national level, culminating in two terms in the United States House of Representatives.

Joshua Sands married Ann Ayscough in 1780, before moving to Brooklyn, and between 1781 and 1801, the couple produced 13 children, 8 girls and 5 boys. The household appears in each census from 1790 to 1830. In 1790 he is recorded in a household of 17, four free men, including himself and 2 sons, and 7 free women, including his wife Ann and four daughters. This would suggest 3 servants. There were also six slaves, presumably enslaved Africans.

The 1800 census records 20 slaves, and 4 non-white free persons, in addition to 13 free white household members, by 1810, the number of slaves dropped to 1, and 1 free non-white person. No slaves were recorded in 1820.

In 1806, Sands seems to have encountered economic difficulties, and some of his estate was sold by the Bank of New York as part of a mortgage foreclosure, and Augustus Graham had purchased the western end of the property (Lot 1, former Lot 26) in 1806. By 1822 much of the rest of the estate was sold, and the mansion itself was divided into two dwellings, with the Sands family occupying the eastern portion, on Lot 53 (former Lot 22).

Sands resided there until his death in 1835, and last appeared in the census in 1830. He and wife Ann, in their 70s and 60s, respectively, reside in a much reduced household of eight members. Since the 1830 census does not name specific family members, it is unclear how many were Sands' children, and how many were servants.

Following Joshua Sands' death, the Lot 52 (former Lot 22) homelot passed into the hands of the Abbott and Patchen families. By 1840, directories record both George M. Patchen and Daniel Abbott as resident there. The 1840 census records a household of 11 members, including two "free colored" people, one male and one female.

Abbott owned a tavern and livery stable, and appears as the head of household in all the censuses. George M. Patchen, although only nine years younger than Abbott seems to have married Abbott's eldest daughter, Mary Elvira. The Patchens were among the colonial settlers of Brooklyn, and George M. seems to have inherited a large amount of real estate (valued at \$100,000 in 1850) from his father, Ralph Patchen whose farm was in Brooklyn Heights (Stiles 1867 II:382n). By 1850, Abbott, 63 and Patchen, 54, are listed as having no occupation, and seem to be living on their investments. Abbott's wife Amy, 62, George and [Mary] Elvira Patchen, and her three adult sisters are in residence, as well as two female servants, one Irish, and the other mulatto.

The first available real estate tax records list the lot owner as George M.'s wife, Mary E[lvira]. Patchen in 1866. This suggests that she inherited the house from her parents, and the Abbotts, probably deceased, do not appear in directories by 1861. In 1862, George M. Patchen moved his household to the neighboring house on Lot 52 (former Lot 21), which the tax records state that *he* owned.

The next recorded resident of the homelot was Isaac Davis, a roofer. Davis is first listed there in directories in 1863, and the 1870 census lists him, 30, with his wife and three young children. Both Davis and his wife Sarah were born in England. A brother, Louis Davis, 33, also lives with the family. By the 1860s, advertisements appear in the *Brooklyn Eagle* for furnished apartments to let on Lot 53, and the 1870 census lists two other families in the 3-story building. Two German families, that of Morris Hirsch, with his wife, elderly parents and two small children, and a young couple, Louis and Sophia Scheinder. Both heads of households are cigarmakers.

By the 1870s, with the conversion to rental apartments, there is a great turnover in residents. Those listed in the census cannot be found in the directories, and vice versa. In the 1880 census, the house was occupied by eight households, containing 29 people, all except two of Irish origin.

Lot 49 (Former Lot 15)

This lot was part of the Sands estate homelot from 1786 until the estate was sold and divided. Based on Stiles report of a house on this site by 1815, and already "old fashioned," former Lot 15 seems to have been separated from the rest of the Sands estate earlier than its final division in c.1822.

Stiles reports the house as the residence of Adrian H[ubertus]. Van Bokkelen. Van Bokkelen (1786-1846) was a merchant, born in Brielle, Holland, and immigrated with his parents to the United States in 1804. He married Deborah Morris (1790-1882) in 1813, and moved to Brooklyn by 1815.

Between 1814 and 1834 the couple produced 11 recorded children, 9 sons and 2 daughters. In 1820, Van Bokkelen appears in the census with a household of twelve people, including a female slave and a "free colored male." Of the remaining ten household members, only 6 can be accounted for by the Van Bokkelen's parents and children themselves, indicating four servants or relatives present.

The Van Bokkelen's are recorded on the homelot in the subsequent directories, as well as the 1830 census. In 1830 there are 14 "free white" household members, which would account for the 9 living children and their parents, leaving 2 adult males (20-30) and an adult female (30-40) as servants.

In 1830, Van Bokkelen moved to New Bern, North Carolina, and resided there until his death in 1846. Interestingly, his two youngest sons, William Augustus Muhlenberg (1834-1927) and George Augustus (1831-1860), were both born in Brooklyn, suggesting that he, or at least wife Deborah Van Bokkelen, did not sever all ties with that city until after 1834.

Thomas Appleby is the next recorded resident of the homelot, in the 1835 directory. He is no longer present in 1840, when merchant William Dixon and carpenter John Keeley are the occupants at that address.

Dixon and Keeley both are listed in the 1840 census as separate households in the same building. Dixon is head of a household of four members, wife, young son, and possibly an older female relative or servant. Keeley is a man in his 50s, apparently with a wife, and a household of 5 other women.

The Dixons and Keeleys are not recorded in subsequent directories. The turnover in residents may be explained by the demolition of the Van Bokkelen house in 1856, and the construction of three brick buildings on former Lots 19 and 15, the center dwelling straddling the lot line. By the 1860 census three German families are the tenants in the easternmost house. Henry Brown, 46, a prosperous grocer, was born in Hanover, and had a personal estate of \$2,000, and real estate value at \$3,000. He and his wife had one child, Doretta, 6. There seem to be two unrelated teenagers living with the Browns, both from Hanover as well.

Peter Spitey, 40, a Prussian-born capmaker occupies another apartment with his wife, 7 children and Irish servant girl. Spitey had a personal estate of \$500, and two eldest sons worked as clerks.

Sylvester Brett and his wife were also Prussian immigrants, and at the age of 42 he had a personal estate of \$300. He supported wife Henrietta and 6 children, and an Irish-born female servant.

After 1860 there seems to be a constant turnover in residents. Those listed in the census cannot be found in the directories, and vice versa. According to the real estate tax records, the houses were owned by Stephen Cambreling during the 1860s, and Henry C. Babcock in the 1870s, but neither was resident on the project site. In the 1880 census, the house was occupied by three households, containing 19 people, of predominantly Irish origin.

Lot 49 (Former Lots 15 and 19)

Following the demolition of the two early 19th-century houses on old Lots 15 and 19. Three brick houses were built on the two lots, the center dwelling straddling the lot line (1856).

According to the real estate tax records, the houses were owned by Stephen Cambreling during the 1860s, and Henry C. Babcock in the 1870s, but neither was resident on the project site.

The first residents that could be identified for this particular dwelling are from the 1880 census, beyond the end of the period of study. At that time the building contained 18 people, mainly of Irish origin and extraction, in 3 households.

Lot 49 (Former Lot 19)

Old Lot 19 was part of the Joshua Sands estate, and it may have been within Sands' formal garden, which surrounded the 1786 mansion, approximately 51 feet to the west. (Fig. 6)

A Brooklyn directory identifies Leffert Lefferts Jr. at the old Lot 19 address in 1822, although the house is not depicted on maps until 1852. Lefferts is also enumerated in the 1820 census, as head of a household of 12 people, 3 men and 9 women.

By 1823 the house was the dwelling of William Cunningham, a distiller, and George D. Cunningham his son. Stiles describes William Cunningham as "a tall, powerfully built, 'canny' old Scotchman, a man of very positive opinions, and unblemished reputation." Cunningham became wealthy in distilling, and had purchased the Graham brothers distillery when they retired in 1822. He subsequently built a new distillery at the corner of Front and Washington Streets, outside the project site. With his wife Eliza, he had 2 sons, George D. and William, and 2 daughters (Stiles 1869 II:93n; Brooklyn Eagle 11/26/1849).

Cunningham does not appear on the homelot in the 1830 census, and the next identifiable resident is a Mrs. Tremper, a widow listed in the 1835 directory. She is followed by Walter Carpenter, a shipmaster, who occupies the homelot in 1840. The 1840 census records a household of 6 members, 4 men and 2 women.

The 1845 directory records Martin Smith and Henry Cropsey living on the homelot. Cropsey's occupation is given as "boarding house." The 1850 directory records the widow Mary Colgan there, and no Cropsey.

The 1850 census lists two households in the dwelling, the large family of George McCay, 41, an English-born tailor. With his wife Ellen, he had 9 children, ranging in age from 2 months to 15 years. The second household was that of John Harris, 54. Harris, a native of England, lived alone and had no listed occupation. He seems to have been living the life of a 'gentleman,' with a personal estate valued at \$24,000.

The McCays and Harris are not recorded in subsequent directories. The turnover in residents may be explained by the demolition of the old Lot 19 house in 1856, and the construction of three brick buildings on former Lots 19 and 15, the center dwelling straddling the lot line. b

According to the real estate tax records, the houses were owned by Stephen Cambreling during the 1860s, and Henry C. Babcock in the 1870s, but neither was resident on the project site. No residents could be associated with this homelot until the 1880 census, when the house was occupied by 27 people, mainly of Irish origin and extraction, in 5 or 6 households.

Lot 49 (Former Lots 16, 17 and 18)

It is notable that there was a well somewhere on these three former lots. A real estate advertisement of 1847 recorded a well in this area, however the precise location is not given. It was described as "55 feet deep and nearly 8 feet in diameter, with brick curbs set into cement" (Brooklyn Eagle 11/5/1847:3).

The first dwellings constructed in these lots on the east side Harrison Court were built before 1852. Directory entries from 1850 record nothing about Harrison Court, but do mention three residents in dwellings at the rear of old Lot 19. Since these lots lie at the rear of old Lot 19, and there was only one dwelling on that lot, they must refer to old Lots 16, 17 and 18.

The 1850 census supports this interpretation, moving in homelot order along Front Street and then proceeding to the rear of the old Lot 19, listing two separate houses with names which correspond to the 1850 directory:

Former Lot 16

In what seems to be old Lot 16, the 1850 census records four households sharing one dwelling, beginning with English-born George Barber, a 25-year-old machinist, with his wife and two small children.

Conrad Burnchere, 41, was a coppersmith, born in Germany, living with his German-born wife Catherine and two young daughters, attending school.

The third household was Lawrence, 30 and Mary McCabe, 40. Both Irish immigrants, Lawrence McCabe is listed as a laborer.

Completing the dwelling's 1850 inhabitants was the family of Conrad Herwhig, a 24-year-old coppersmith and German immigrant. He lived with his German-born wife Gertrude, 24, and their 1-year-old son, Charles.

None of these people appears in the subsequent directories or censuses. The 1860 census enumerates two families on old Lot 16, the Dremetsbees and the Gills. Ferdinand Dremetsbee, 30, was a Prussian-born furrier, with the large personal estate of \$3,000. The rest of the family, his wife and 3 children were New York natives. The last member of the household was Catherine Gleson or Glenn, 22, who as a fur sewer, was probably one of Dremetsbee's employees.

The second family on the homelot was headed by Daniel Gill, 30. As a hide cutter, Gill had a related occupation to Dremetsbee. Born in Ireland, he had accumulated a personal estate of \$500. He shared the home with his wife and sister-in-law, as well as 2 Irish immigrant boarders, one a bricklayer and the other a laborer.

According to the real estate tax records, the houses were owned by Stephen Cambreling during the 1860s, and Henry C. Babcock in the 1870s, but neither was resident on the project site. No residents could be associated with this homelot until the 1880 census, when the dwelling was run as a boarding house. It was occupied by 15 people, all of Irish origin and extraction.

Former Lot 17

On what seems to be old Lot 17, the 1850 census enumerates three families in the dwelling. First is the Lacey Cowper family. Cowper, a 41-year-old English immigrant saddle tree maker, lived there with his wife and four children, ranging in age from 4 months to 8 years.

The second household was that of Irish immigrant John Major, 36. Laborer Major lived with his wife and their 4 daughters.

The third household was that of George Dolphin, who also appears in the 1850 directory. Dolphin, 28, was a brass fosset maker, born in England. The household included his wife Jane, and 3 young children. An additional married couple also shared the household, Henry and Catharine Roxby. The Roxby's connection with the Dolphins was no doubt based on their English origin and Henry's and George's shared profession.

These families do not appear in the subsequent directories, and the next resident that appears on the homelot is James A. Heath, a printer, who is recorded in the 1860 census and directory. The Heath family consists of James, 33, his wife and their 6 children, ranging in age from 1 to 10 years. James Heath has a personal estate valued at \$400.

The second household on the lot is that of Robert S. Grant, a 44-year-old chronometer maker. Born in Ireland like his wife Martha, Grant has a personal estate worth \$600. Their five children include Ann, 16, who attends a store; John, 15, an apprentice watchmaker; and Hamilton, 14, an apprentice wood engraver.

According to the real estate tax records, the houses were owned by Stephen Cambreling during the 1860s, and Henry C. Babcock in the 1870s, but neither was resident on the project site, and the Grants and Heaths do not appear there after 1860.

No other residents were found until after the end of the study period, c. 1870. The 1871 Brooklyn directory records the widowed Ann Seery at the address, and she appears there in the 1880 census as well. However she is not present before those dates. In 1880 old Lot 17 hosts 2 households with 13 people, including boarders, mostly of Irish origin and extraction.

Former Lot 18

Although built before 1852, no residents of this dwelling could be identified before James Smith in 1860. Smith, a bartender, was recorded at this location in the 1860 directory, and his family is described in the 1860 census. At 45, Smith had a personal estate of \$100, living with his wife Phoebe, and six children. Of his two eldest sons, Samuel, 20, worked as a salesman, and Alfred, 16, as a waiter.

According to the real estate tax records, the houses were owned by Stephen Cambreling during the 1860s, and Henry C. Babcock in the 1870s, but neither was resident on the project site. No residents could be associated with this homelot again until the 1880 census, when the house was occupied by 10 people, of Irish origin and extraction, in 2 households.

Research Questions

Once water and sewer service was provided by the municipal authorities by c. 1870, privies, wells and cisterns, no longer required for their original purposes, would be quickly filled with refuse and abandoned, providing valuable time capsules of stratified deposits for the modern archaeologist. These shaft features frequently provide the best domestic remains recovered on sites, including animal bone, seeds, glass, metal, stone, ceramics, and sometimes leather, cloth, wood and even paper. By analyzing such artifacts, archaeologists can learn much about the diet, activities and customs of the former inhabitants, and attempt to combine this "consumer choice" data with what the documentary record tells us about their ethnicity, socioeconomic status, gender, environment, etc.

Consumer Choice

Examination of artifacts as indicators of socioeconomic status or ethnicity is an area of inquiry that has long been applied in archaeological research. In historical archaeology, however, where documentary records provide an additional source of data, such issues have become a standard practice and research goal. Many factors have been seen to influence consumer choice, and over the last decade, historical archaeologists, using both the archaeological and documentary record, have sought to go beyond mere comparisons of relative wealth and poverty, to examine the factors that initiate consumer choice. In *Consumer Choice in Historical Archaeology*, Suzanne Spencer-Wood has collected studies of consumer behavior in a variety of settings. For example, in their study of 19th-century households in Wilmington, Delaware, Charles LeeDecker et al., linked consumer behavior with household income strategy, composition and developmental stage (LeeDecker et al. 1987:235-240), and LuAnn De Cunzo's study of 19th-century privy deposits from Paterson, New Jersey viewed consumer behavior as an adaptive strategy in a changing environment - an area undergoing urbanization and industrialization. Documentary and archaeological evidence from Paterson suggest that households of unlike socioeconomic status displayed different settlement patterns as well as varying income and consumption strategies (De Cunzo 1987:290-291).

In light of the abovementioned studies, several related lines of inquiry are directly pertinent to the homelots on the Water Street Rezoning project site. One of these is consumer behavior, which is strongly influenced by socioeconomic status, occupation, household composition and ethnicity.

1. Socioeconomic Status

The study performed by LeeDecker et al. has indicated that the examination of the head of household's occupation alone has limited utility in reliably determining socioeconomic status, since a number of other factors - household composition, size, developmental stage/family life cycle (e.g., childless couple, nuclear family, "empty nest," widow), income strategy as well as external forces influence consumer behavior (LeeDecker et al. 1987:236-237). Therefore, archaeological evidence from the homelots may provide information on how socioeconomic status has influenced consumer choice behavior.

2. Brooklyn Development 1786 -1870

The project block and lots were near the center of the rapid expansion of Brooklyn at the turn of the 19th century. Beginning with the Sands Estate in the Village of Brooklyn in the 1780s, Brooklyn grew industrially and commercially as municipal limits grew to eventually encompass all of Kings County. The increasingly urbanized settlement juxtaposed businesses, industries and residences. It is during this period that the city began to have difficulties generic to urban settlement. By the 1820s, residences crowded the streets, and alleys, such as Harrison Court, were created to increase the blocks population density. While and because the neighborhood was becoming more densely populated, the neighborhood's socio-economic status declined, and the ever-increasing, wage-earning population developed strategies for boarding, mobility, rent sharing, etc. (Morgan 1983:n.p.). Would this physical expansion, increasing crowdedness, declining socioeconomic status, and personal adaptations to urbanization be reflected in the physical remains of the project site lots?

3. Northern Plantations

Based on the census enumeration of enslaved Africans on the Sands estate – 6 slaves in 1790, 20 in 1800, and 1 in 1810, and a structure on the estate (Lot 3 – former Lot 27) suggestive of a slave quarter, the strong potential for archaeological remains from this period must be investigated in light of current research developments.

Although the study of enslaved Africans is a well-developed field in historical archaeology, until fairly recently, these studies have been concentrated below the Mason-Dixon line, completely ignoring the thousands of slaves held in the so-called “Free” states of the north. It is worthy of note that at the end of the 18th century, New York State had the largest population of enslaved Africans of any state outside the South.

This was the topic of a symposium at the most recent Society for Historical Archaeology conference in January of 2003, organized by Cheryl LaRoche. Papers focused not only on enslaved agricultural workers in the North, but the numerous specialized jobs that enslaved laborers would have had to undertake for the smooth operation of the plantation, such as blacksmith, mason, carpenter and shoemaker. Mainly producing provisions for other plantations in the Caribbean, the plantations included examples in the New York metropolitan area, such as Van Cortlandt Manor, in the Bronx, and Beverwyck in Morris County, New Jersey (Bankoff and Winter 2003; Catts and Silber 2003).

Although the Sands property was not an agricultural plantation, the large number of slaves held in 1800 suggests that Sands was using forced labor in his “mercantile interests.” He is noted for having begun his own cordage and rigging factories. Research concerns that can be addressed with potential remains from the Sands estate include whether or not the slaves occupied discrete residences (e.g., the structure on former Lot 27), consumer choice in diet, clothing and personal effects, ethnic origin, and potential for social contact beyond the plantation.

Conclusions – Historical Homelots

This report identified fifteen lots as having potential archaeological sensitivity relating to historical homelots. The following discussions are brief summaries as well as evaluations of the archaeological research potential and significance of each area of sensitivity for the study period, 1786 through 1870.

Lot 1 (Former Lot 26)

Although it is possible that sections of former lot 26 could have been used for shaft features from the Sands mansion, the distance from the site of the mansion suggests that this would not have been an extremely high possibility.

On the other hand, historical document record the presence of the wealthy Augustus Graham and his household on the homelot during a 34-year period, from c.1815 to c.1849. Succeeded by the Emery family in 1850 and finally by businesses and boarders, in the 1860s, the occupants of the site are an excellent example of declining socioeconomic status and increasing density relating to Brooklyn's economic development. Archaeological study of the potentially sensitive area of former Lot 26 could be valuable source of potential archaeological data for examining these issues.

Lot 1 (Former Lot 25)

This lot was part of the Sands estate homelot from 1786 until c.1822. Although it is possible that sections of former lot 25 could have been used for shaft features from the Sands mansion, the distance from the site of the mansion suggests that this would not have been an extremely high possibility.

Secondly, lack of documentary, especially census data and the swift change of resident families, beginning with the Isnards and Gateses for approximately 4 years, William Wilson in 1840, Seth Crosby in 1845, Seth Spauldin in 1850, Gerard Stevens in 1855, would make it difficult to examine family developmental stages, changing socioeconomic status, and Brooklyn community development, since each of these involves change or development through time. Accordingly, former Lot 25 is not considered eligible for further archaeological investigation for historical homelot remains.

Lot 1 (Former Lot 24)

This lot was part of the Sands estate homelot, and hosted western edge of the family mansion from 1786 until c.1822. It was occupied by the Sands family for approximately 36 years. It is probable that sections of former lot 24 were used for shaft features from the Sands mansion.

On the other hand, lack of documentary, especially census data, and the swift change of resident families, beginning with Birdsall and Van Nostrand for approximately 2 years, 1823–1824, no record until George Mabee in 1845, the Leslies and Littles in 1850, would make it difficult to examine family developmental stages, changing socioeconomic status, and Brooklyn community development, since each of these involves change or development through time. Accordingly, despite the presence of potential Sands occupation shaft features, former Lot 24 is not considered eligible for further archaeological investigation for historical homelot remains.

Lot 1 (Former Lot 23)

This lot was part of the Sands estate homelot, and hosted part of the family mansion from 1786 until c.1822. It was occupied by the Sands family for approximately 36 years. It is probable that sections of former lot 23 were used for shaft features from the Sands mansion.

The swift change of resident families, however, beginning with the Tombses for approximately 2 years, 1822–1824, Goerge Allen in 1826, D. Stansbury in 1829, is not a promising source of documentary data. On the other hand, since there are no large data gaps, with the Hicks and Johnson families from at least

1835 to 1840, Babcock in 1845, Titus from 1849 to the 1850s, it would be possible to examine changing socioeconomic status and Brooklyn community development. Also, given the strong potential for Sands occupation shaft features, archaeological study of the potentially sensitive area of former Lot 23 could be a valuable source of potential archaeological data for examining these issues.

Lot 3 (Former Lot 27)

Although the definite nature of the late 18th-century structure on this lot is unknown, as an outbuilding on the Sands estate, on which there were as many as 20 enslaved Africans, there is a strong probability that this building functioned as a slave quarter, until 1806.

If this is so, archaeological study of the potentially sensitive area of former Lot 27 could provide valuable artifacts relating to the functioning of a "Northern Plantation," and examining research issues regarding enslaved Africans in the North. If it is not a slave quarter, even as a component of the slave-holding Sands family's estate, it would provide much-needed data on such plantations as well as early Brooklyn community development during the late 18th century.

Lot 3 (Former Lot 28)

This lot was part of the Sands estate homelot from 1786 until c.1822. Although it is possible that sections of former Lot 20 could have been used for shaft features from the Sands mansion, the distance from the former site of the mansion suggests that this would not have been an extremely high possibility. Accordingly, former Lot 28 is not considered eligible for further archaeological investigation for historical homelot remains.

Lot 49 (Former Lot 20)

This lot was part of the Sands estate homelot from 1786 until c.1822, when it became a public alley. Although it is possible that sections of former Lot 20 could have been used for shaft features from the Sands mansion, the distance from the former site of the mansion suggests that this would not have been an extremely high possibility. Accordingly, Lot 20 is not considered eligible for further archaeological investigation for historical homelot remains.

Lot 49 (Former Lot 20a)

This lot was part of the Sands estate homelot from 1786 until c.1822. Although it is possible that sections of former Lot 20a could have been used for shaft features from the Sands mansion, the distance from the former site of the mansion suggests that this would not have been an extremely high possibility.

Secondly, documentary records for Lot 20a have an extremely short time depth. Given the study period of 1786 to 1870, the first residents to be identified are not recorded until 1860. This lack of documentary data would make it difficult to examine family developmental stages, changing socioeconomic status, and Brooklyn community development, since each of these involves change or development through time. Accordingly, former Lot 20a is not considered eligible for further archaeological investigation for historical homelot remains.

Lot 52 (Former Lot 21)

This lot was part of the Sands estate homelot from 1786 until c.1822. It was occupied by the Sands family for approximately 36 years. It is probable that sections of former Lot 21 were used for shaft features from the Sands mansion.

The swift change of resident families, however, beginning with James Corkery in 1845, the Doolittle, Travers, Roxby and Booth families in 1850, the Patchens, Clarks and Jenkins in 1860, is not a promising source of documentary data. On the other hand, since there are no large data gaps, and none of the other lots selected for further study reflect the same level of multi-family residential development, it would be possible to examine changing socioeconomic status and Brooklyn community development strategies.

Also, given the strong potential for Sands occupation shaft features, archaeological study of the potentially sensitive area of former Lot 21 could be valuable source of potential archaeological data for examining these issues.

Lot 53 (Former Lot 22)

This lot was the location of the longest surviving section of the Sands mansion, occupied by the Sands family for approximately 49 years (1786-c.1835).

The Sands were followed by the well-to-do Abbott and Patchen family who occupied the building for approximately 20 years (1840-c.1860), followed by the Davis, Hirsch and Scheinder families, renters, who live in the building beyond the end of the study period, 1870.

The occupants of old Lot 22 are well-documented, and are an excellent example of declining socioeconomic status and adaptations to increasing density relating to Brooklyn's economic development. Archaeological study of the potentially sensitive area of former Lot 22 could be valuable source of potential archaeological data for examining these issues. Also, archaeological data relating to the Sands family estate, would also necessarily provide needed information about the estate and its slaves.

In addition to addressing the research questions described above, the surviving house foundations from the Sands mansion would provide important comparative data on house building technology and cultural influence on building practices. Few or no English-style 18th-century frame houses or parts of 18th-century frame houses have survived in Brooklyn.

Lot 49 (Former Lot 15)

Historical documents record the presence of the wealthy Van Bokkelen family on the homelot during a period of approximately 15 years, from c.1815 to c.1830. The lack of documentation and the swift change of resident families succeeding them however, beginning with renters Thomas Appleby in 1835, the Dixon and Keeley families in 1840, a 20-year data gap, and the short appearance of the Browns, Spiteys and Bretts in 1860, not to mention the complete lack of data concerning the second dwelling on the lot (shared with former Lot 19), would make it difficult to examine family developmental stages, changing socioeconomic status, and Brooklyn community development, since each of these involves change or development through time. Accordingly, former Lot 15 is not considered eligible for further archaeological investigation for historical homelot remains.

Lot 49 (Former Lot 19)

Documents identify a succession of residents in the former Lot 19 dwelling. None are of long term occupation, however. After two years, 1820–1822, the Lefferts family is followed by the Cunninghams in 1823, Tremper in 1835, Carpenter in 1840, the Smith and Cropsey families in 1845, with Cropsey running a boarding house, the Widow Colgan, and the McCay and Harris families in 1850. No residents during the study period were identified after 1850, and none on the second dwelling shared with former Lot 15.

This lack of documentary evidence (1850–1870) and the swift change of resident families, would make it difficult to examine family developmental stages, changing socioeconomic status, and Brooklyn community development, since each of these involves change or development through time. Accordingly, former Lot 19 is not considered eligible for further archaeological investigation for historical homelot remains.

Lot 49 (Former Lot 16)

A well is recorded somewhere on former Lot 16, 17 or 18 in current Lot 49. A real estate advertisement of 1847 recorded a well in this area, but the precise location is not given, and it could be anywhere on the three lots. It was described as “55 feet deep and nearly 8 feet in diameter, with brick curbs set into cement” (Brooklyn Eagle 11/5/1847:3).

The earliest information on former Lot 16 dates from 1850, and the connection between the data and the homelot itself is extremely speculative – residents dwelling in the rear of former Lot 19. Four households can be identified in 1850, and no residents are recorded again until the Dremetsbees and the Gills in 1860, and no additional residents during the study period, ending in c.1870.

This lack of documentary evidence and the swift change of resident families, would make it difficult to examine family developmental stages, changing socioeconomic status, and Brooklyn community development, since each of these involves change or development through time. Accordingly, former Lot 16 is not considered eligible for further archaeological investigation for historical homelot remains.

Lot 49 (Former Lot 17)

A well is recorded somewhere on former Lot 16, 17 or 18 in current Lot 49. A real estate advertisement of 1847 recorded a well in this area, but the precise location is not given, and it could be anywhere on the three lots. It was described as “55 feet deep and nearly 8 feet in diameter, with brick curbs set into cement” (Brooklyn Eagle 11/5/1847:3).

The earliest information on former Lot 17 dates from 1850, and the connection between the data and the homelot itself is extremely speculative – residents dwelling in the rear of former Lot 19. Three households can be identified in 1850, and no residents are recorded again until the Heaths and Grants in 1860, and no additional residents during the study period, ending in c.1870.

This lack of documentary evidence and the swift change of resident families, would make it difficult to examine family developmental stages, changing socioeconomic status, and Brooklyn community development, since each of these involves change or development through time. Accordingly, former Lot 17 is not considered eligible for further archaeological investigation for historical homelot remains.

Lot 49 (Former Lot 18)

A well is recorded on somewhere on former Lots 16, 17 or 18 in current Lot 49. A real estate advertisement of 1847 recorded a well in this area, but the precise location is not given, and it could be anywhere on the three lots. It was described as “55 feet deep and nearly 8 feet in diameter, with brick curbs set into cement” (Brooklyn Eagle 11/5/1847:3).

The earliest information on former Lot 18 dates from 1860, with the identification of the James Smith household there that year. No subsequent residents could be identified until after the end of the study period, c.1870.

This lack of documentary evidence would make it difficult to examine family developmental stages, changing socioeconomic status, and Brooklyn community development, since each of these involves change or development through time. Accordingly, former Lot 18 is not considered eligible for further archaeological investigation for historical homelot remains.

Recommendations – Historical Homelots

Potential historical archaeological deposits in the former backlots of a limited portion of the Water Street Rezoning site should help to expand the current body of archaeological data relating to Brooklyn’s development, and may provide information linking community growth, consumer choice, and household adaptations with socioeconomic status. The long-term domestic use of these sections of the project site, dating as early as 1786, and in some cases, the extended occupation by members of the same families, suggests that any intact shaft features recovered archaeologically will yield information on the community as well as the individuals researched for this report.

As discussed above, given the large numbers of slaves owned by the Sands family, there is also a strong potential for recovering artifacts and features which would prove valuable tools to answering many questions regarding slavery on “Northern Plantations,” a research area long neglected.

Of the original fifteen lots designated potentially archaeologically sensitive for historical homelot remains, the individual homelot data collected for this report indicates that five lots have strong potential to address both general and specific research questions. These project site lots are as follows (for locations, see Fig. 16):

Lot 1

Former Lot 26, privies and cisterns 1786–c.1870 Sands Mansion/Graham House
Former Lot 23, privies and cisterns 1786–c.1870 Sands Mansion/19th-century homelot

Lot 3

Former Lot 27, privies and cisterns c.1787–c.1806, Sands estate structure

Lot 52

Former Lot 21, privies and cisterns 1786–c.1870 Sands Mansion/19th-century homelot

Lot 53,

Former Lot 22, house foundations, privies and cisterns 1786–c.1945 Sands Mansion

According to the CEQR Manual, in order "to mitigate an action's significant adverse impact on potential archaeological resources, the action can be redesigned so that it does not disturb the resources" (CEQR 1993:3F-13). For project designers, this avoidance alternative would mean that no construction involving subsurface excavation or disturbance would occur in the areas recommended for testing, including regrading.

If avoidance is not possible, then it is our recommendation that a testing protocol be developed under the supervision of the review agency. Most likely, this will involve machine-aided subsurface testing to be performed on the remaining potentially sensitive sections of the project site, in order to locate any 18th-through 19th-century shaft and other features associated with these lots. If the features have survived, then hand excavation to determine the nature, extent, and significance of the existing deposits should be performed.

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1915

1939

1950

1969

1997

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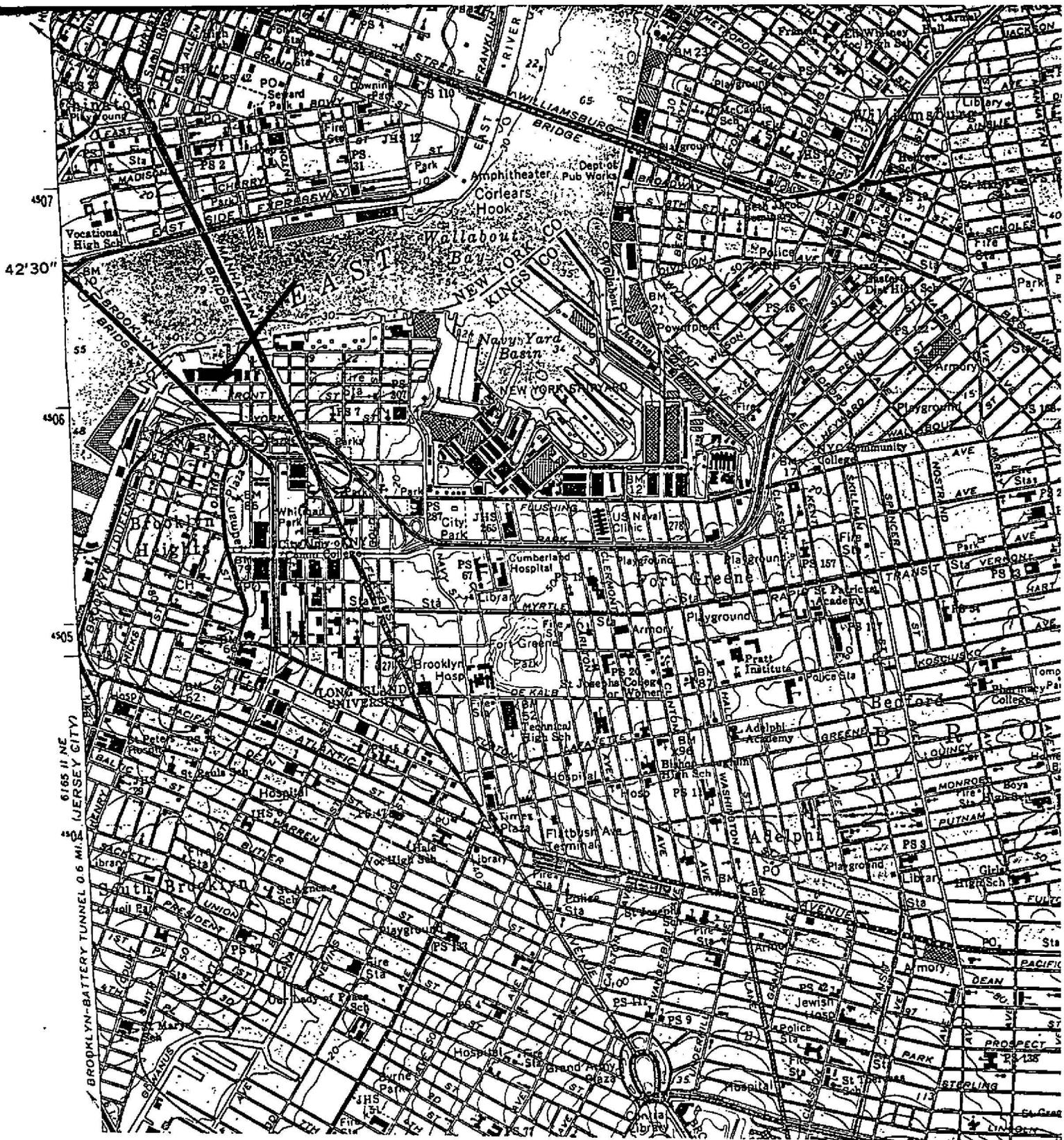


Figure 1. Study Site Location Map – U.S.G.S. Topographic Map
Brooklyn Quadrangle, 1979

Scale: 1 inch = c.2,000 feet
Arrow indicates study lots

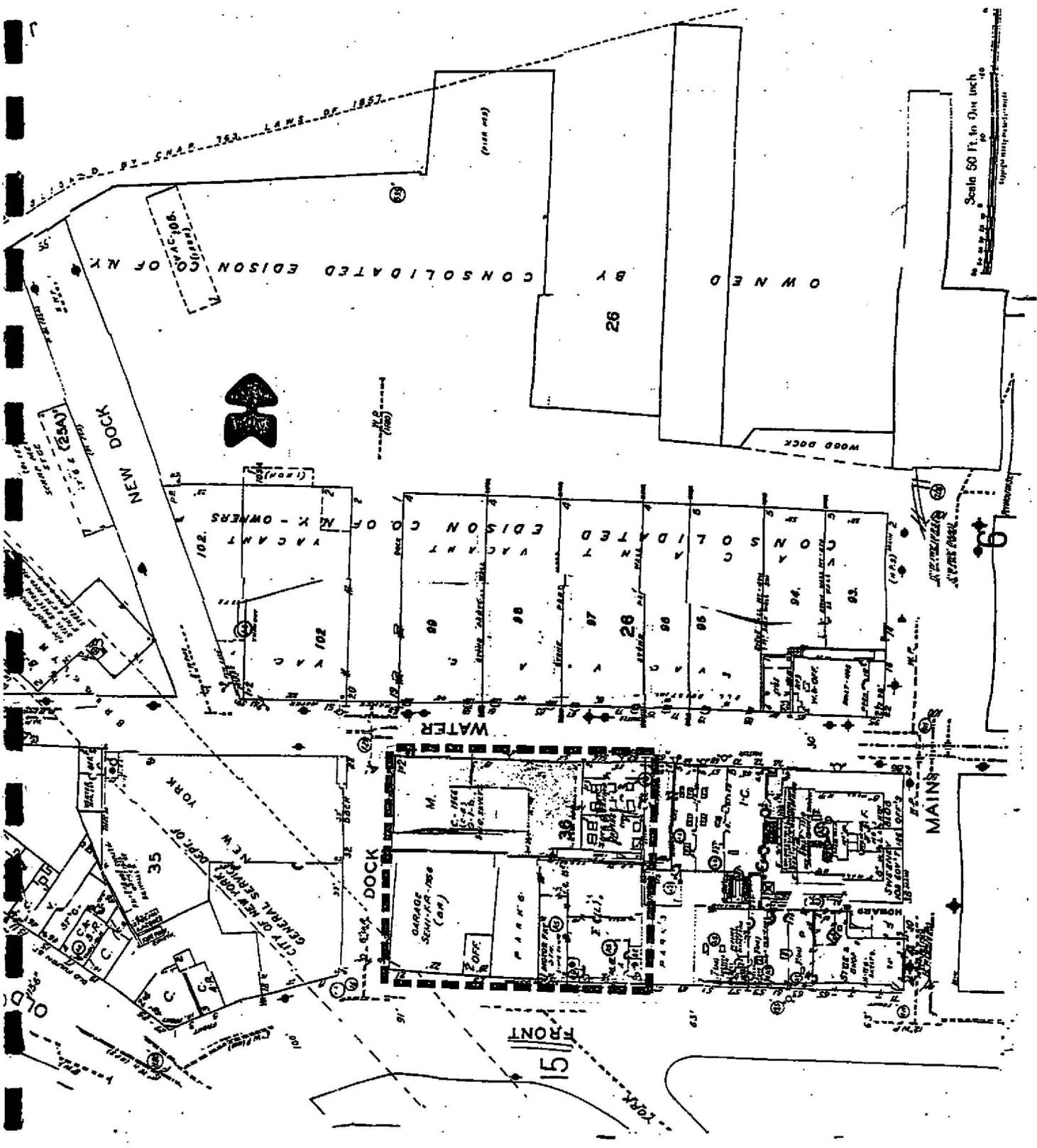
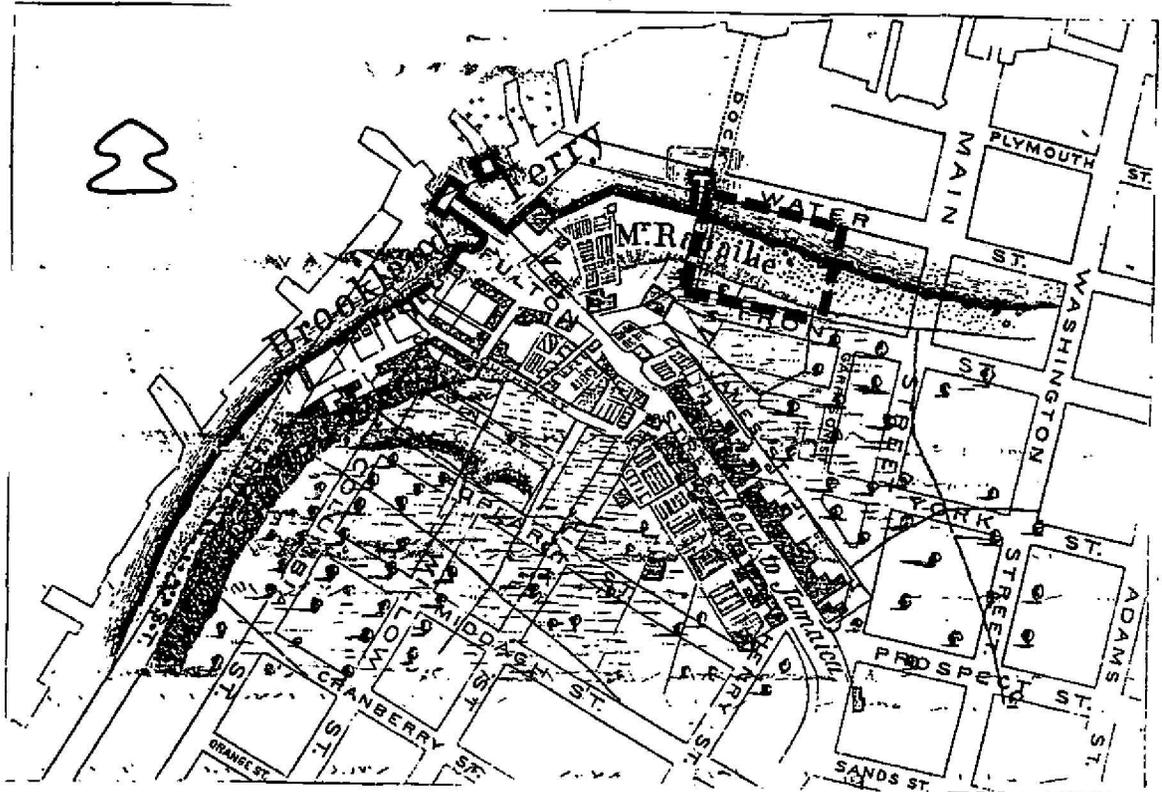


Figure 2. Study Site – Sanborn, Atlas of Brooklyn, 1997

--- Study site boundaries



• Figure 4 Ratzer, Map of New York and a Part of Long Island, 1767
Redrawn by Stiles (1867:311), 1 inch = 400 feet

— — — Study site boundaries



Figure 5. Taylor and Skinner, British Headquarters Map, 1782

Arrow indicates approximate location of study site



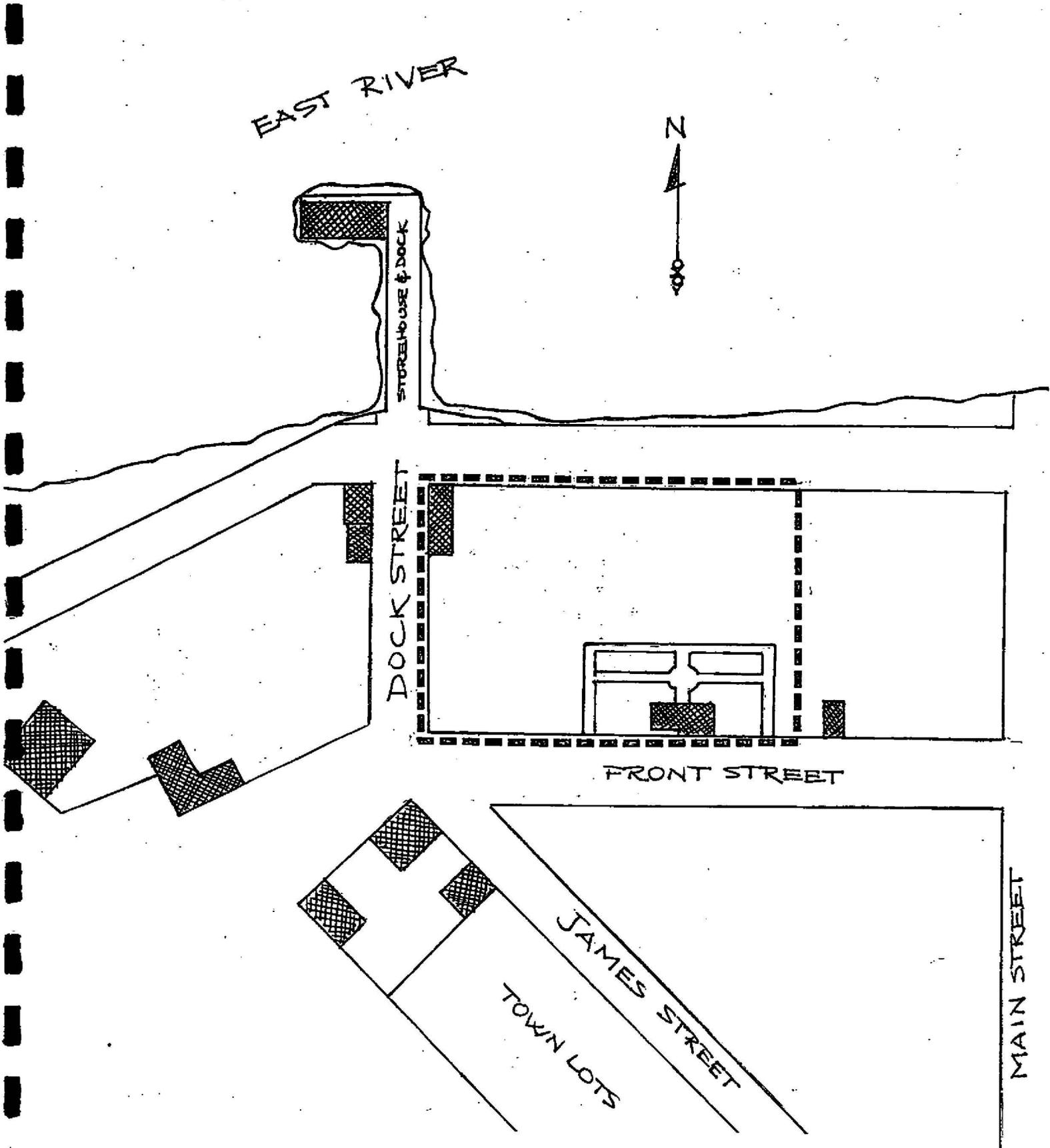


Figure 6. Goerck, A Plan of Comfort and Joshua Sands Place at Brooklyn, Survey & Planned in the year 1788

--- Study site boundaries

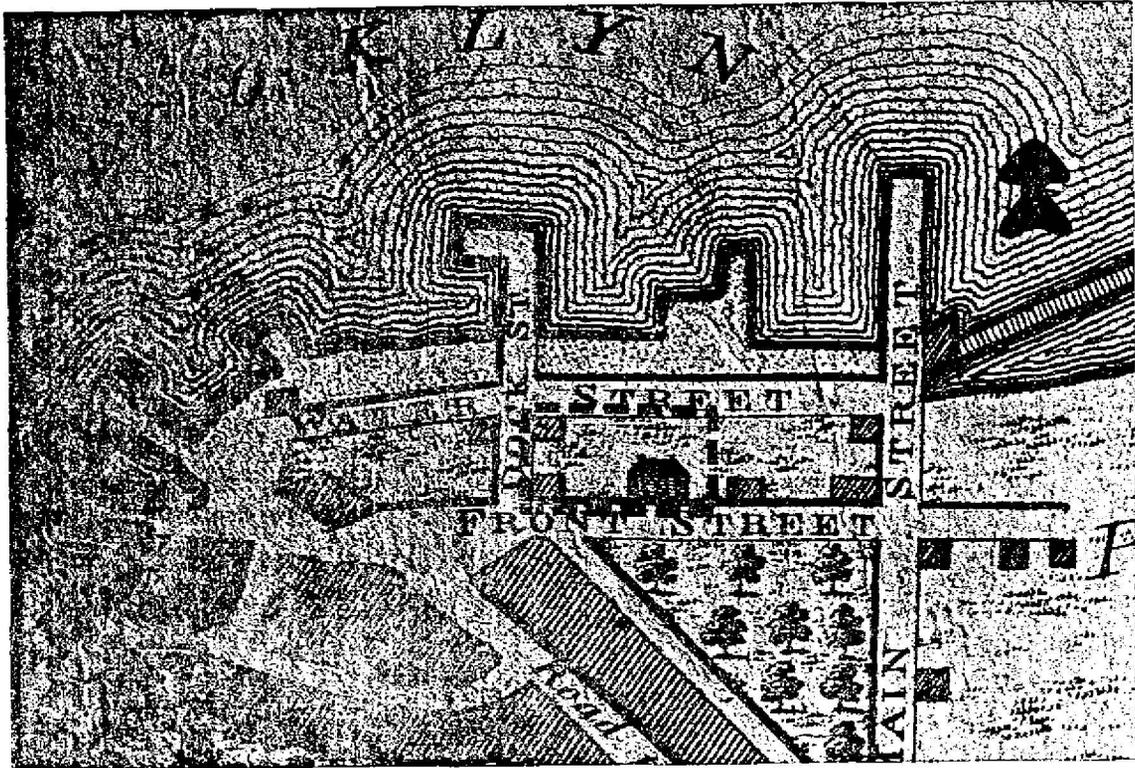
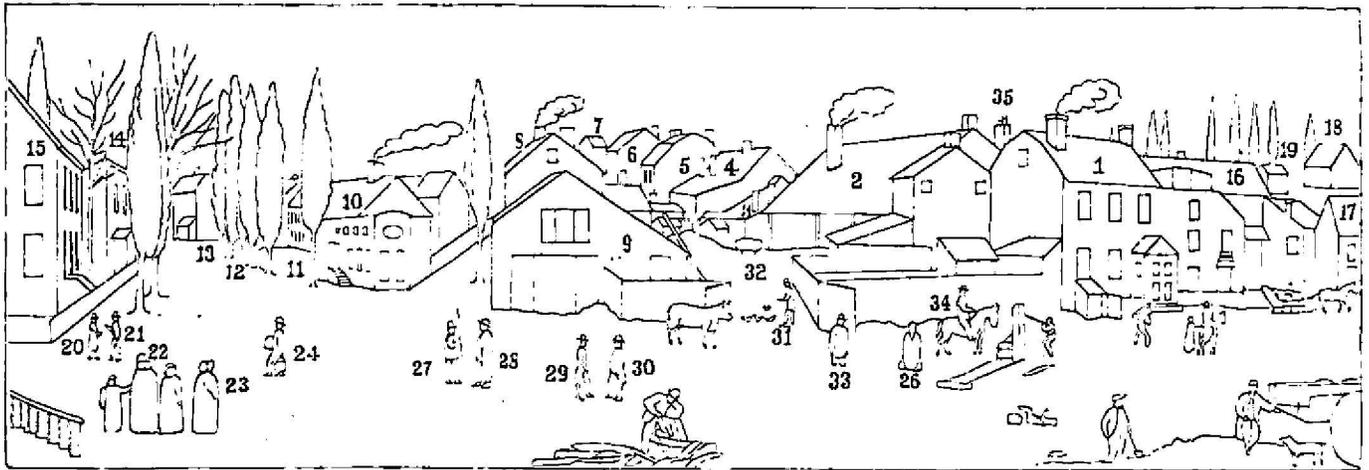
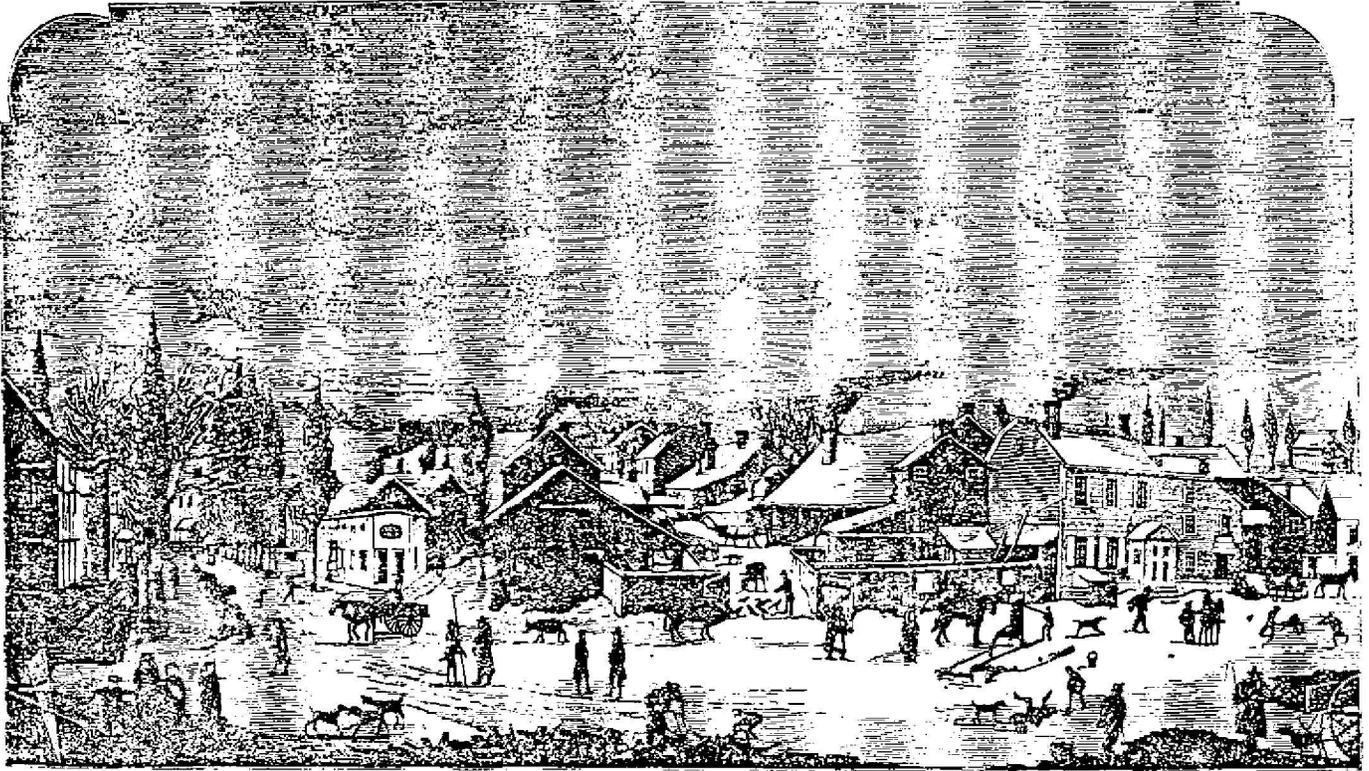


Figure 7. Taylor and Roberts, A New and Accurate Plan of the City of New York, 1797

--- Study site boundaries



KEY TO GUY'S BROOKLYN SNOW SCENE.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Dwelling and store of Thos. W. Birdsall (still living, 1882). | 11. Mrs. Chester's "Coffee Room." | 23. Mrs. Gay (the artist's wife). |
| 2. House of Abiel Titus — see page 52. | 12. Robert Cunningham's. | 24. Jacob Patchen. |
| 3. Edward Coope's blacksmith shop. | 13. Jacob Hicks's woodyard, corner Main street. | 25. Mrs. Burnett. |
| 4. Geo. Fricke's carriage shop. | 14. Joshua Sand's residence. | 26. Benjamin Meeker, talking with |
| 5. Diana Rapelle's house. | 15. Augustus Graham's residence, corner Dock street. | 27. Judge John Garrison. |
| 6. Mrs. Middagh's house. | 16. Burdet Stryker's house and butcher shop. | 28. Thos. W. Birdsall. |
| 7. St. Ann's Church, corner of Sands and Washington streets. | 17. Selah Smith's tavern. | 29. Jacob Hicks. |
| 8. Residence of Edward Coope. | 18. Morrison's, on the heights. | 30. Abiel Titus. |
| 9. Abiel Titus's barn and slaughter house. | 19. Dr. Ball's house, opposite Morrison's. | 31. Mrs. Gilbert Titus. |
| 10. Benjamin Meeker's house and shop. | 20. Augustus Graham, conversing with | 32. Abiel Titus's negro servant "Jeff." |
| | 21. Joshua Sands. | 33. James (son of Abiel) Titus, on horseback. |
| | 22. Mrs. Harmer and daughters. | 34. Samuel Foeter (negro). |
| | | 35. Samuel Foeter (negro). |

Figure 8. Guy, Brooklyn Snow Scene with Key 1820

14. Joshua Sands' residence; 15. Augustus Graham's residence (Stiles (1867))

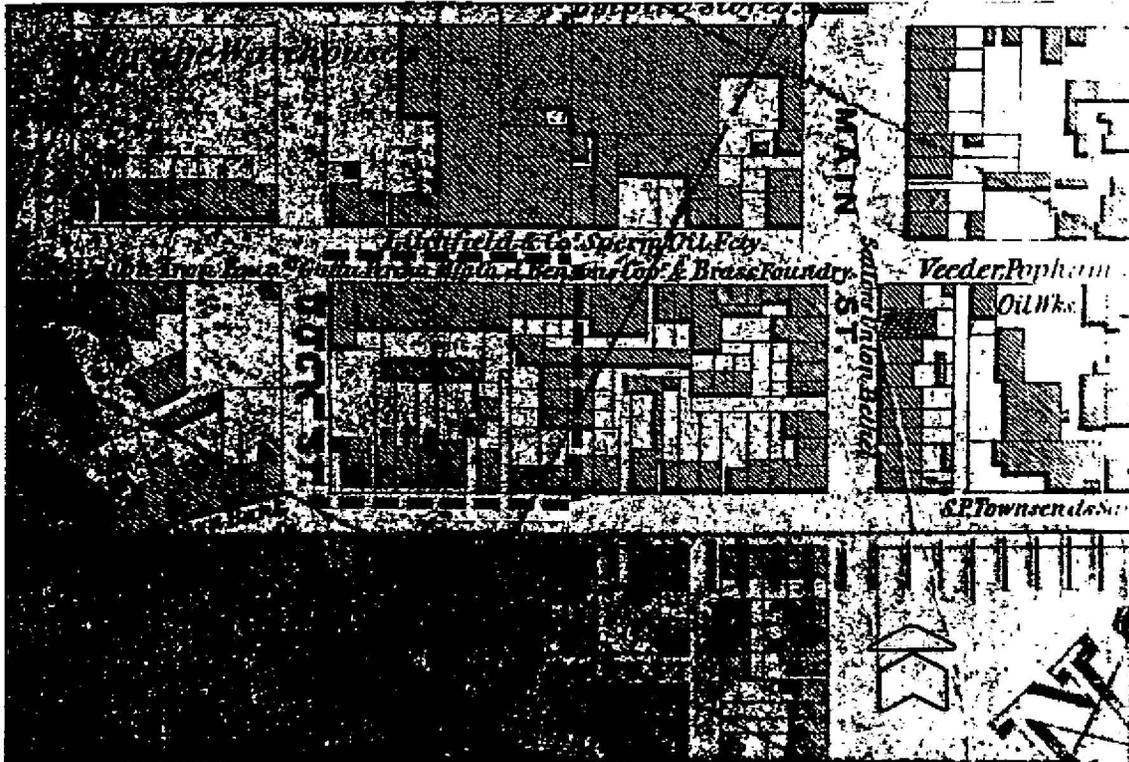


Figure 9. Dripps, Map of the City of New-York extending Northward to 50th Street, 1852

--- ■ Study site boundaries

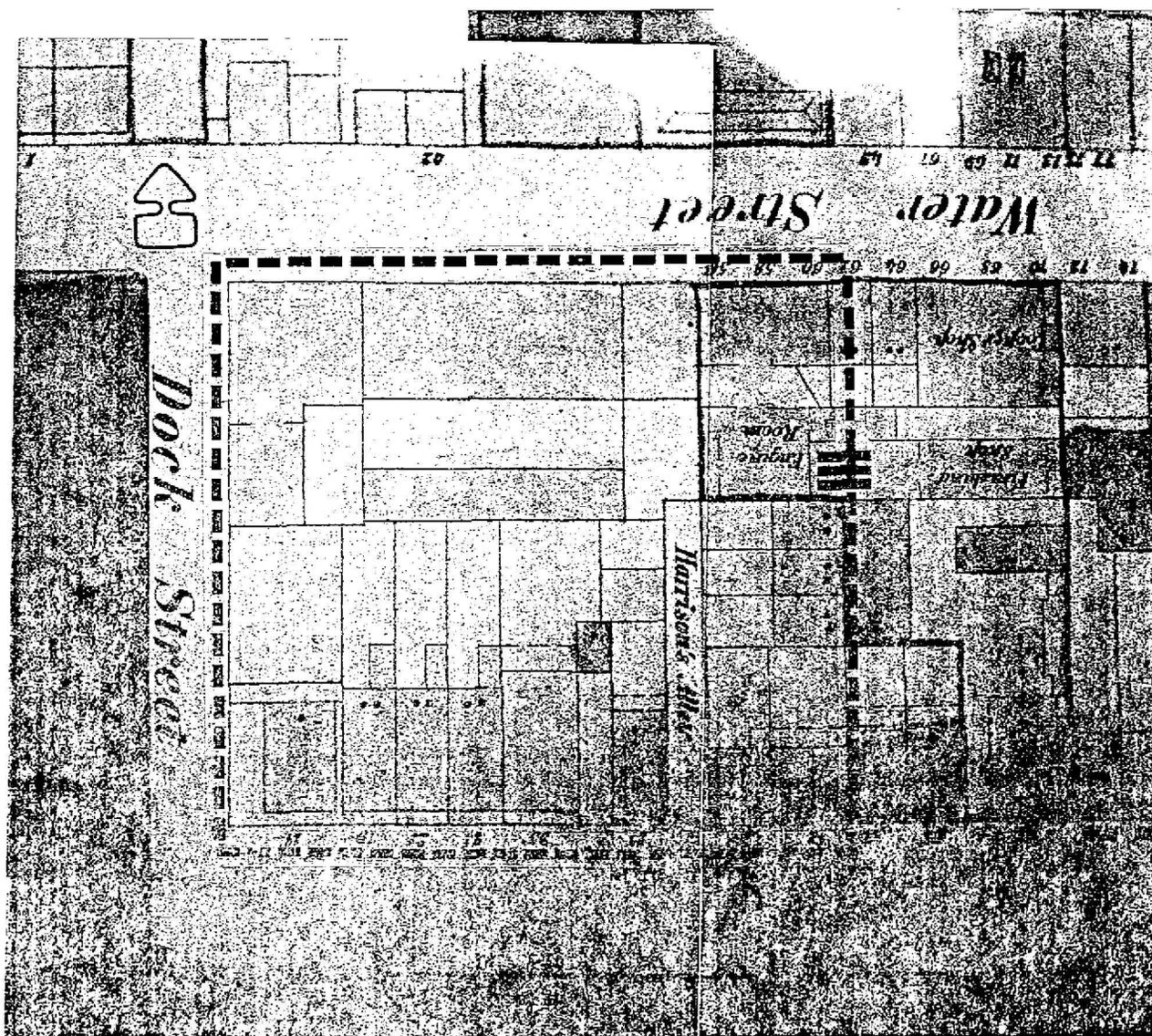


Figure 10. Perris, Maps of the City of Brooklyn, 1855
Vol. 1, Sheet 5. Original scale: 1cm = 25 feet

--- Study site boundaries

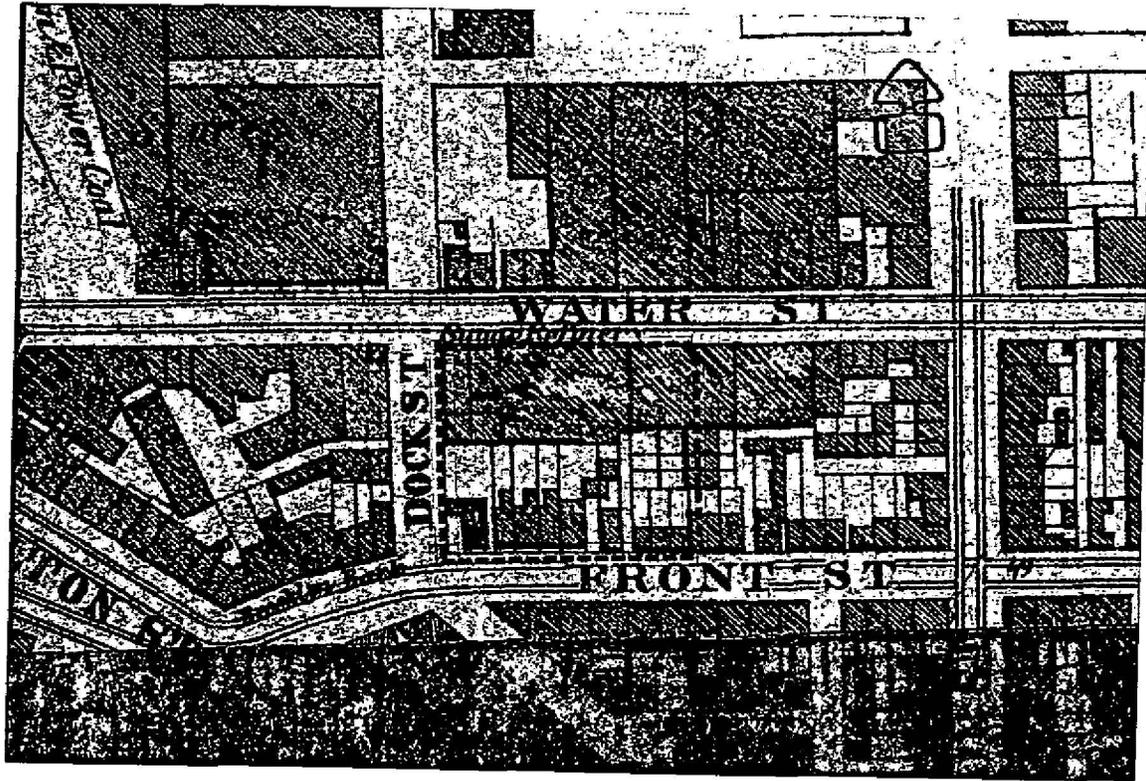


Figure 11. Dripps, Map of New York and Vicinity, 1867
Sheet 2 of 20.

----- Study site boundaries

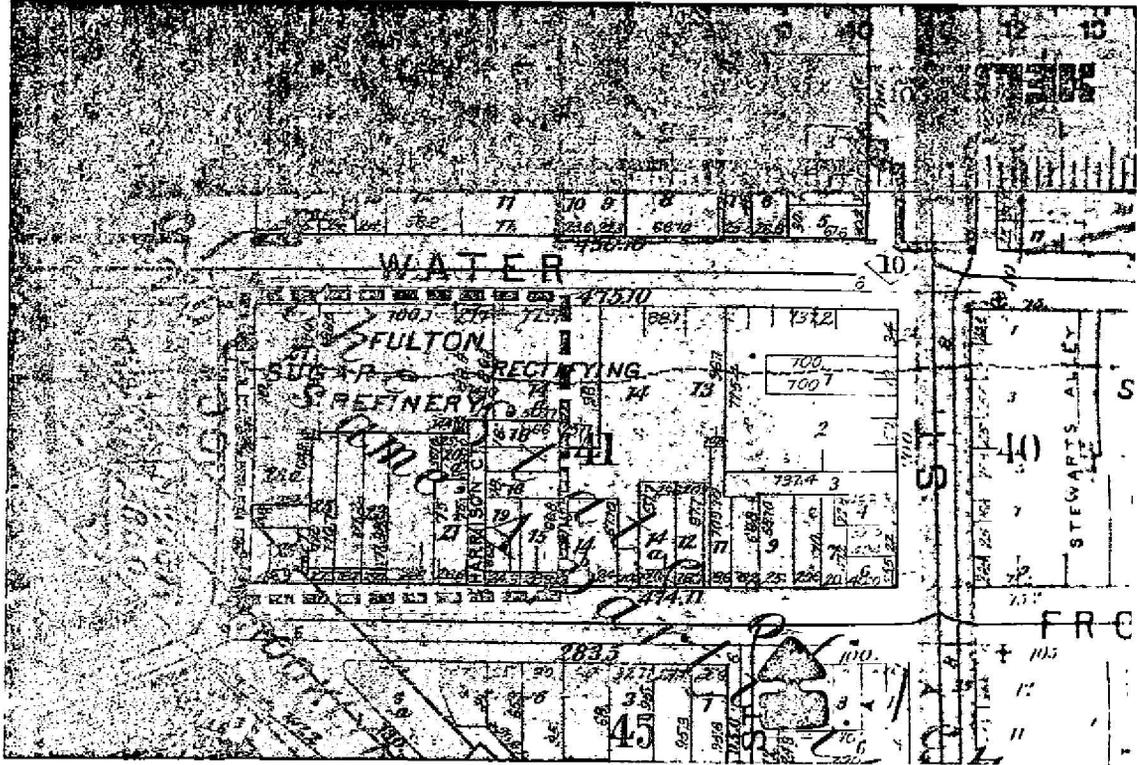


Figure 12. Hopkins, Atlas of the City of Brooklyn, 1880
Vol. 5, Plate B, Original scale: 1 inch = 140 feet

■ Study site boundaries

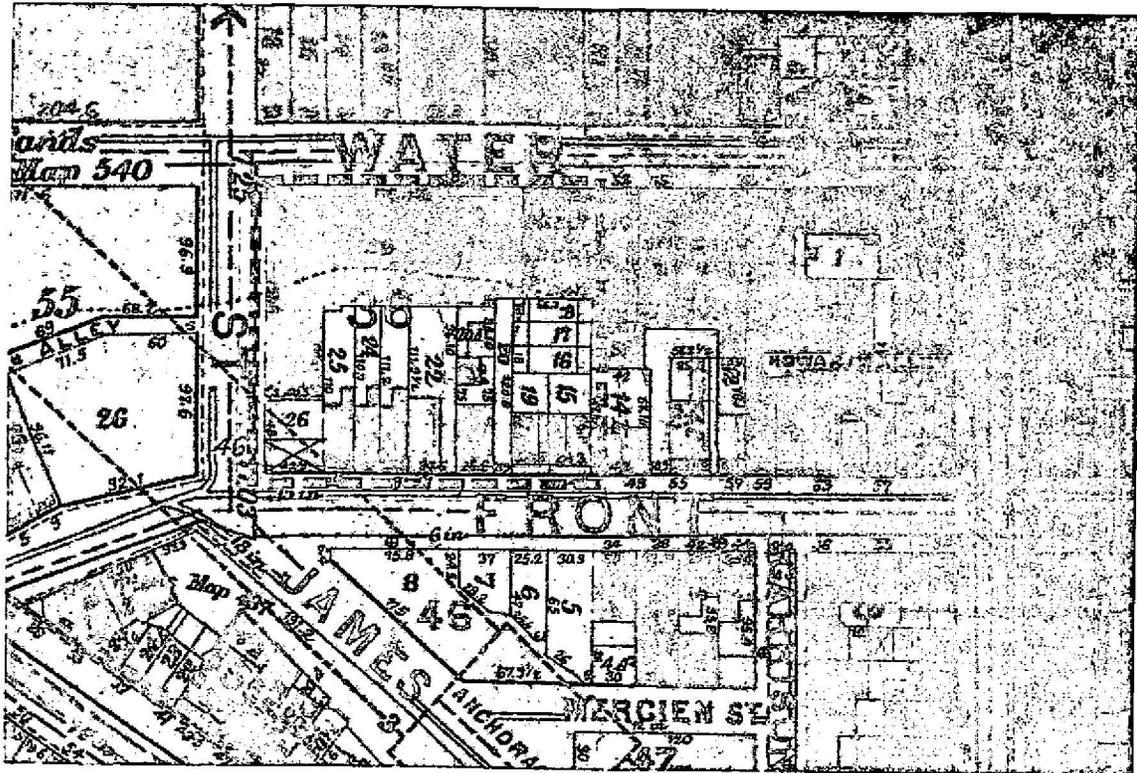


Figure 13. Hyde, Atlas of Brooklyn, 1890
Vol. 1, Plate 1, Original scale: 1 inch = 160 feet

--- Study site boundaries

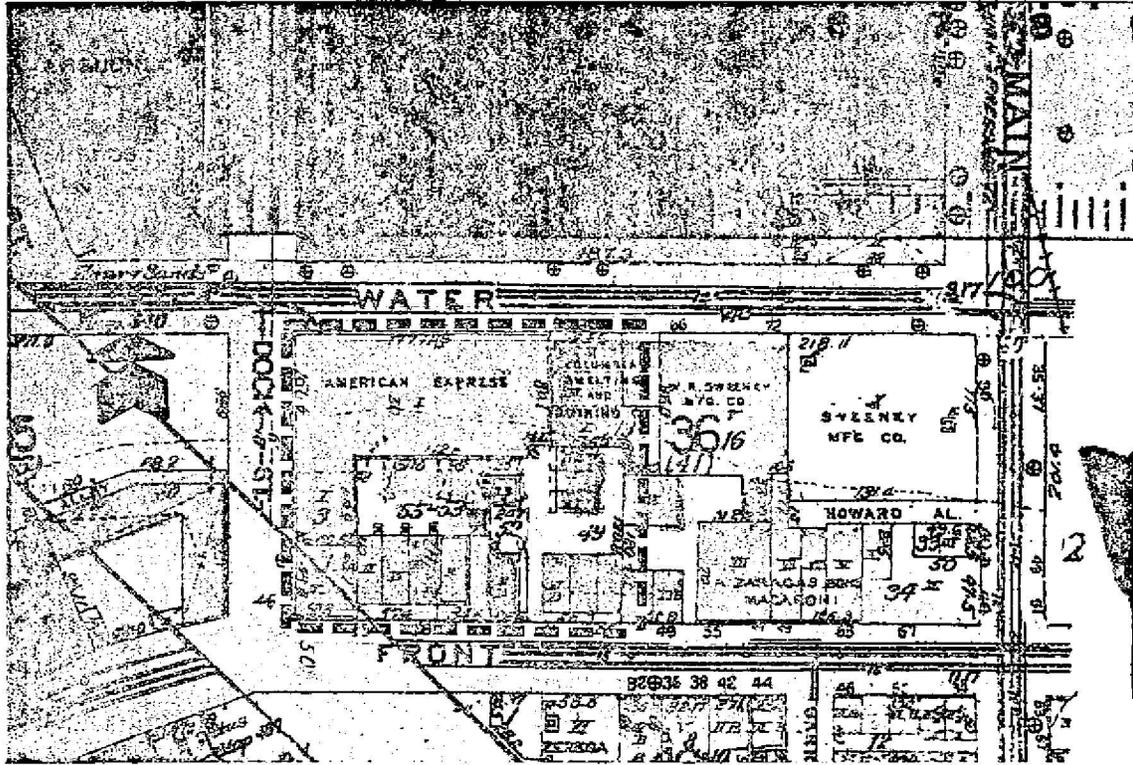


Figure 14. Hyde, Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, 1920
Vol. 1, Plate 1

--- Study site boundaries



Figure 15. Photograph: Joshua Sands House 1923
(Photographic n.d.:177C2)

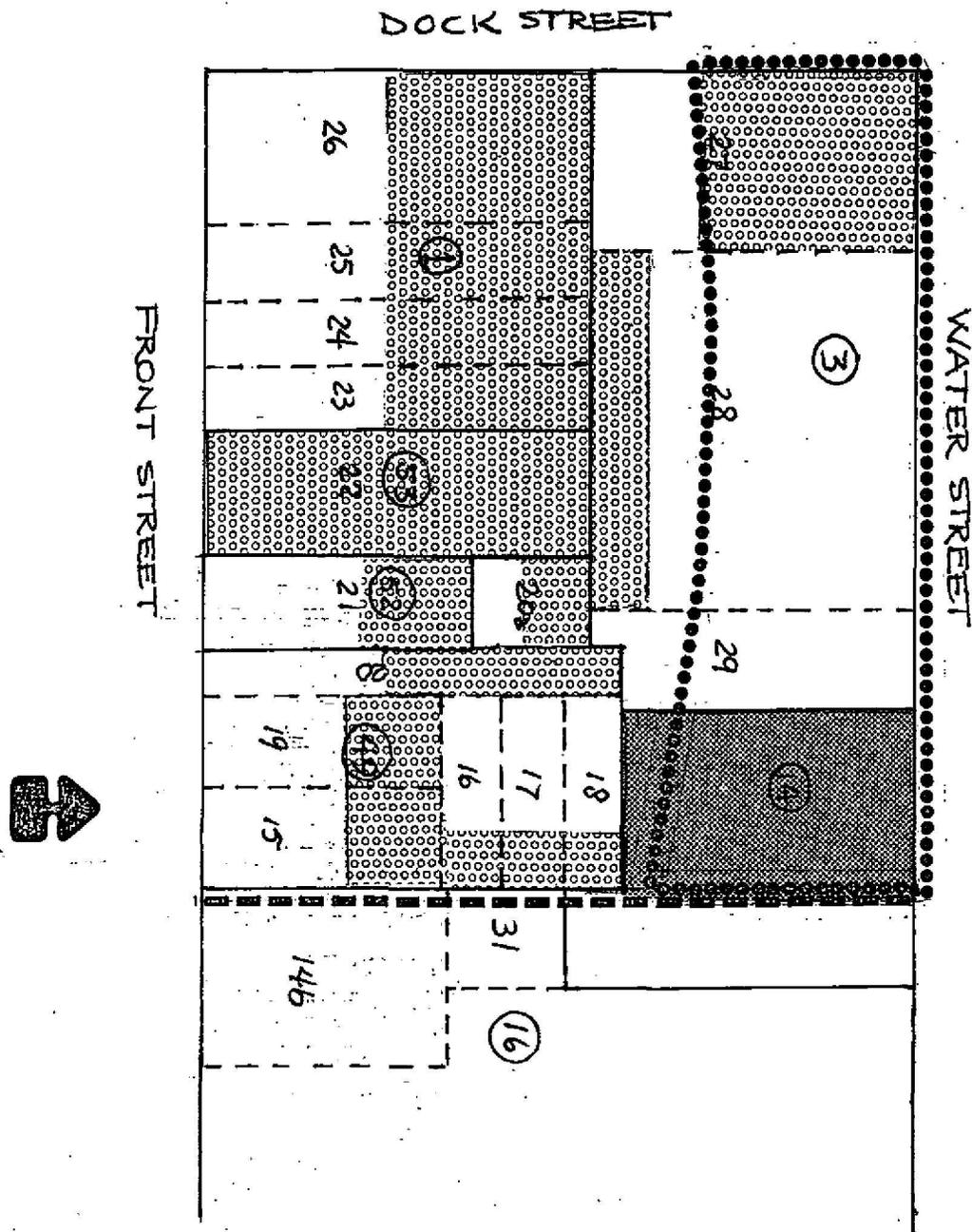


Figure 16. Map of Potential Archaeological Sensitivity (Scale: 1cm = 20 feet)

-  - Areas of potential sensitivity for historical homelots
-  - Area of potential sensitivity for historical landfill
-  - Area of potential sensitivity for metal foundry
-  - Eastern boundary of study site

Lots recommended for further testing for historical homelots:
 Lot 1 (Former Lots 26, and 23); Lot 52; Lot 53
 Lot 3 (Former Lot 27)



Photo 1: View toward southwest from north side of Water Street. Lot 3 at far right at the corner of Water and Dock Streets. Two- and four-story building at center are on Lot 14.

Photo 2: View south from Water Street. Entrance to westernmost building on Lot 14, formerly an iron foundry. Note stoop required to reach raised ground floor.

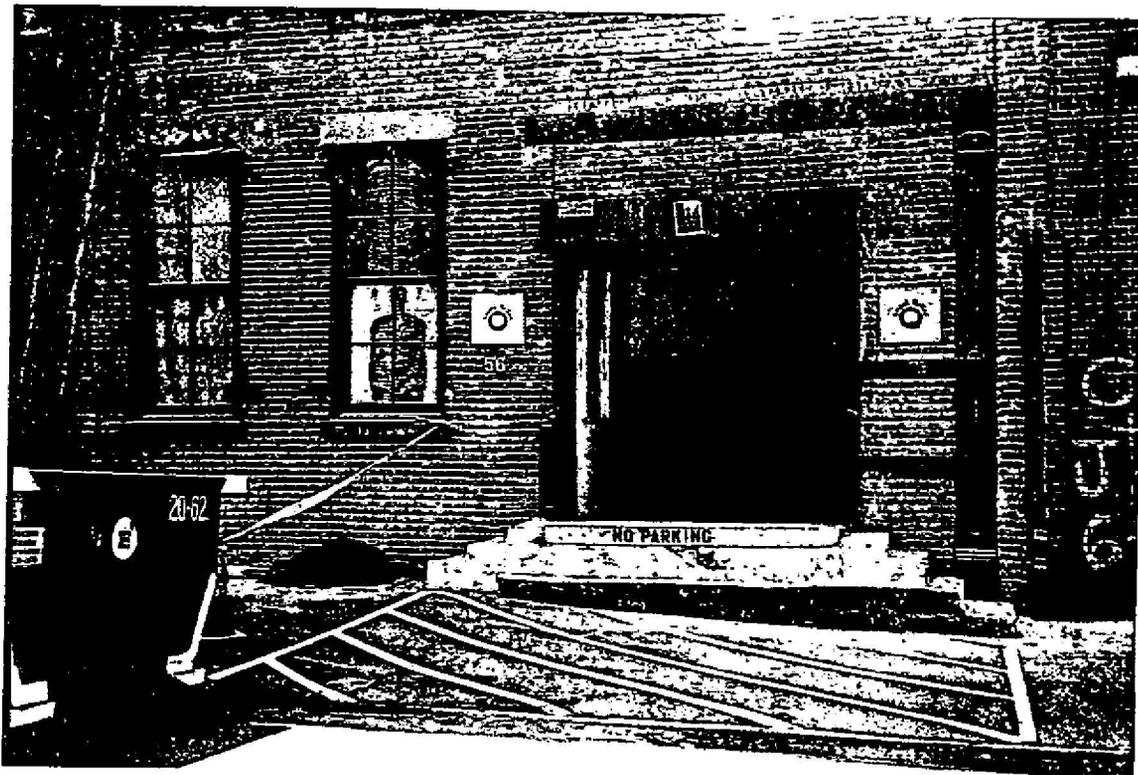




Photo 3. Looking southwest from north side of Water Street toward building on Lot 3. Dock Street at far right. Brooklyn Bridge is overhead.

Photo 4: View southeast along Dock Street, from the intersection of Dock and Water Streets. Lot 3 building in foreground, Lot 1 building at right. Front Street at far right.

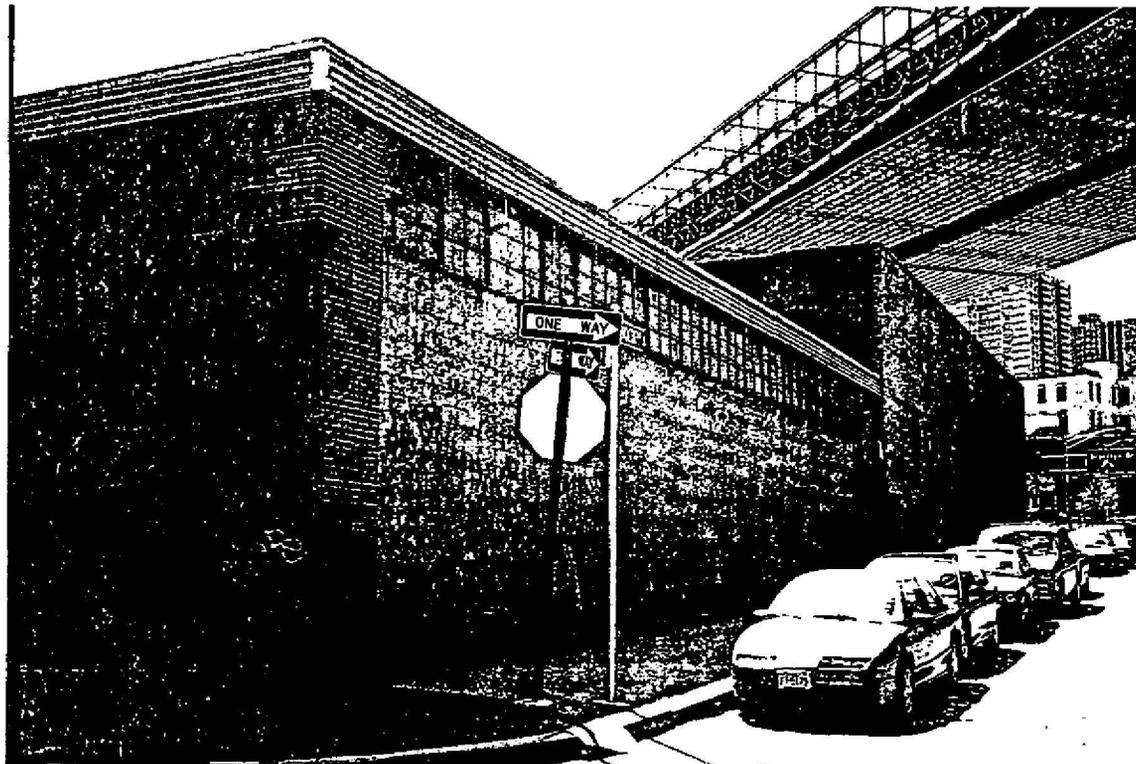




Photo 5: Looking toward the northeast along Front Street, from the intersection of Front and Dock Streets. Lot 1, the Jordano building in the foreground, Nova Clutch building on Lots 52 and 49 at far right.

Photo 6: View north from the south side of Front Street, toward Lot 53. Sands mansion stood on this open lot and where Jordano building (left) stands. Nova Clutch building on Lot 52 at right. At rear is the low Lot 3 building, and beyond, the Empire Stores.

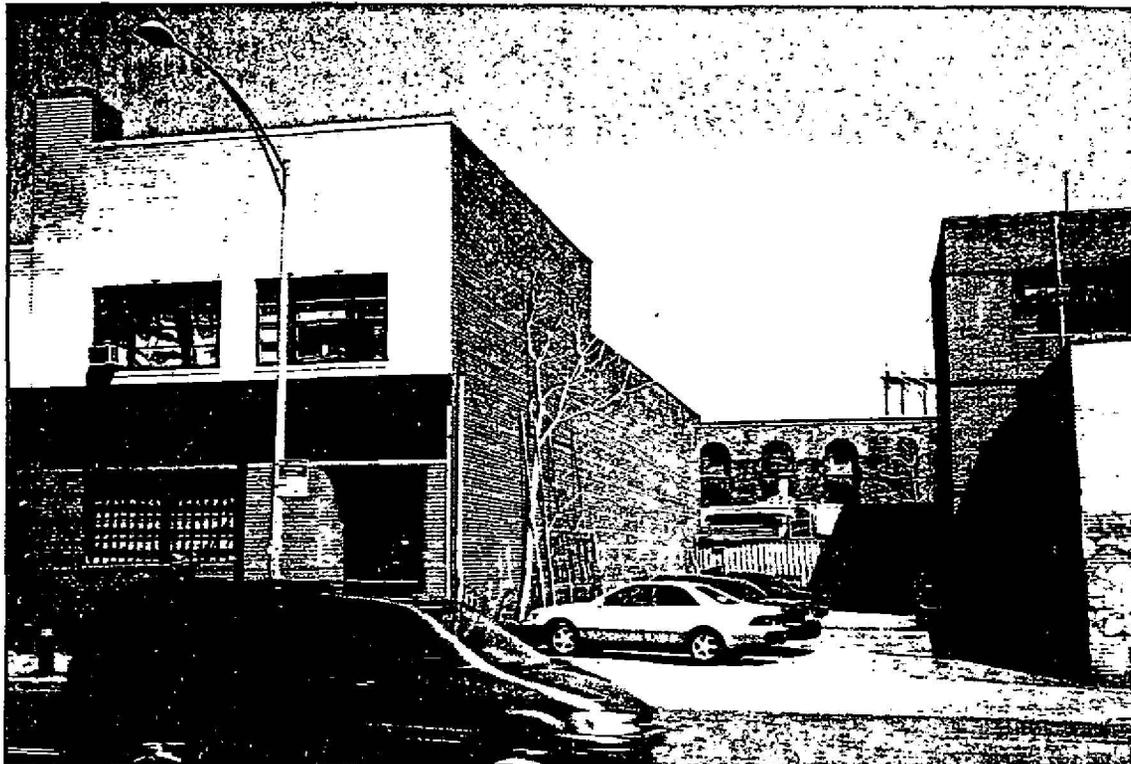




Photo 7: View north on Lot 53 toward location of buried tank, approximately 20 feet from the rear of the lot. Half the Sands house stood on this lot until after 1945.

Photo 8: Looking north from the south side of Front Street, toward the Nova Clutch building on Lots 52 (1-story section) and 49 (3-story section).



Appendix A
New York State Museum and Office of Parks,
Recreation and Historic Preservation Site Files.



Brooklyn Waterman.

Page No. 1
11/90

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FILE SEARCH
NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM
CULTURAL EDUCATION CENTER
ALBANY, NEW YORK

NYSM SITE #	OTHER SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	SITE TYPE	SOURCE OF DATA	15' QD NAME	7.5 QUAD NAME	REPORTER NAME	PROJECT NAME OR #
6	ACP KNGS-2	NO INFO	NO INFO	CAMP SITE	DESCRIBED AS CAMP OF STONES "	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Parker	No INFO
60	ACP NYRK (w NUMBERS)	NO INFO	NO INFO	village	-	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Parker	No INFO

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK

518 474-0479

UNIQUE SITE NO. A047-01-0179
QUAD. Brooklyn
SERIES U.S.G.S. 7 1/2'
NEG. NO. _____

REPORTED BY: Ralph S. Salecki, Ph.D.

YOUR ADDRESS: _____ TELEPHONE: _____

ORGANIZATION (if any): Columbia University

DATE: 1/5/81



1. SITE NAME: Rock remnant

2. COUNTY: Kings TOWN/CITY: Brooklyn VILLAGE: _____

3. LOCATION: In Fulton St. opposite Everitt St. at soldier
beam # 2

4. PRESENT OWNER: _____

5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: _____

6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

- STANDING RUINS
- SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE
- UNDER CULTIVATION
- NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE
- CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS
- WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE
- EROSION
- UNDERWATER
- OTHER _____

7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

- SURFACE HUNTING BY WHOM _____ DATE _____
- TESTING BY WHOM _____ DATE _____
- EXCAVATION BY WHOM Salecki DATE 1978-79
- NONE

PRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: Columbia University

8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: historic, 17th Century

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK
518 474-0479

UNIQUE SITE NO. B047-01-01A2
QUAD. Brooklyn
SERIES J.U.S.G.S. 7 1/2'
NEG. NO. _____

REPORTED BY: Ralph Salecki

YOUR ADDRESS: _____ TELEPHONE: _____

ORGANIZATION (if any): _____

DATE: 3/28/77 & 1/5/81



1. SITE NAME: Corporation's House

2. COUNTY: Kings TOWN/CITY: Brooklyn VILLAGE: _____

3. LOCATION: Dulton St - presumably marked by Waxman Building & adjacent parking lot - opposite

4. PRESENT OWNER: Elizabeth St.

5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: _____

6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

- STANDING RUINS
- SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE
- UNDER CULTIVATION
- NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE
- CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS
- WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE
- EROSION
- OTHER _____
- UNDERWATER

7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

- SURFACE HUNTING BY WHOM _____ DATE _____
- TESTING BY WHOM _____ DATE _____
- EXCAVATION BY WHOM Salecki DATE 1978-1979
- NONE

PRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: Columbia

8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: Historia Tavern foundation - 1750-181

9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE:

Solucki, Ralph S. (Jan. 5, 1981) Stage II Archaeological Survey, The Archaeology and History of Lower Fulton and Tomalemon Streets, Brooklyn, New York W-152 Red Hawk Water Pollution Control Project Contract 1A.

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:

11. REMARKS:

12. MAP LOCATION

7 1/2 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: Brooklyn

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: _____

U.S.G.S. COORDINATES: _____

D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known) _____

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP

SOURCE OF MAP:

13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)

9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE:

Stiles 1884: The Civil, Political, Professional + Ecclesiastical History
Commercial + Industrial Record of the County of Kings + the City
of Brooklyn, New York, from 1863 to 1884

2 Vols. W.W. Munsell Co.

Salecki, Ralph S. (Jan. 5, 1981) Stage II Archaeological Survey, The Archaeology and
History of Lower Fulton and Joralemon Streets, Brooklyn, New York. WP-15:
Red Hook Water Pollution Control Project Contract 1A.

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:

11. REMARKS: Stage I Arch. Survey Fulton St., Atlantic Ave, Furman St.,
Joralemon St., Main + Plymouth St. - Contract 1A Red Hook
Water Pollution Control Project

12. MAP LOCATION

7 1/2 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: Brooklyn

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: _____

U.S.G.S. COORDINATES: _____

D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known) _____

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP

See U.S.G.S. Topo.

SOURCE OF MAP:

13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier A047-01-0074

Project Identifier Empire Stores Monitoring Date 3/2/84
Your Name Betsy W. Kearns Phone () _____
Address Cecilia Kirkerian
Zip _____

Organization (if any) Historical Perspectives

1. Site Identifier(s) Empire Stores (within the Fulton Ferry Historic District)
2. County Kings One of following: City Brooklyn
Township _____
Incorporated Village _____
Unincorporated Village or Hamlet _____

3. Present Owner New York State
Address _____
Zip _____

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):
Structure/site
Superstructure: complete partial collapsed not evident
Foundation: above below (ground level) not evident
 Structural subdivisions apparent Only surface traces visible
 Buried traces detected
List construction materials (be as specific as possible):

Grounds man-made land in the East River
 Under cultivation Sustaining erosion Woodland Upland
 Never cultivated Previously cultivated Floodplain Pastureland
Soil Drainage: excellent good fair poor
Slope: flat gentle moderate steep
Distance to nearest water from structure (approx.) _____
Elevation: _____

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):
Surface--date(s) _____
 Site Map (Submit with form*)
 Collection
Subsurface--date(s) August/September 1982
Testing: shovel coring other backhoe trenching unit size _____
no. of units 7 (Submit plan of units with form*)
Excavation: unit size 3x3' no. of units 3
(Submit plan of units with form*)

* Submission should be 8 1/2"x11", if feasible

Investigator Betsy W. Kearns & Cecilia Kirkerian
Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):
1982 Empire Stores Report on Archaeological Monitoring for the Two Trees Management Company, Kings County (Brooklyn)

6. Site inventory:

- a. date constructed or occupation period ca. 1810
- b. previous owners, if known
- c. modifications, if known

(append additional sheets, if necessary)

7. Site documentation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

a. Historic map references

- 1) Name _____ Date _____ Source _____
Present location of original, if known _____
- 2) Name _____ Date _____ Source _____
Present location of original, if known _____

b. Representation in existing photography

- 1) Photo date _____ Where located _____
- 2) Photo date _____ Where located _____

c. Primary and secondary source documentation (reference fully)

See Archaeological report cited in "5."

d. Persons with memory of site:

- 1) Name _____ Address _____
- 2) Name _____ Address _____

8. List of material remains other than those used in construction (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):

If prehistoric materials are evident, check here and fill out prehistoric site form. _____

9. Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8 1/2"x11" if feasible. See Plot on U.S.G.S. Topo. Sheets

USGS 7 1/2 Minute Series Quad. Name Brooklyn

For Office Use Only--UTM Coordinates _____

10. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey): Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.

Appendix B

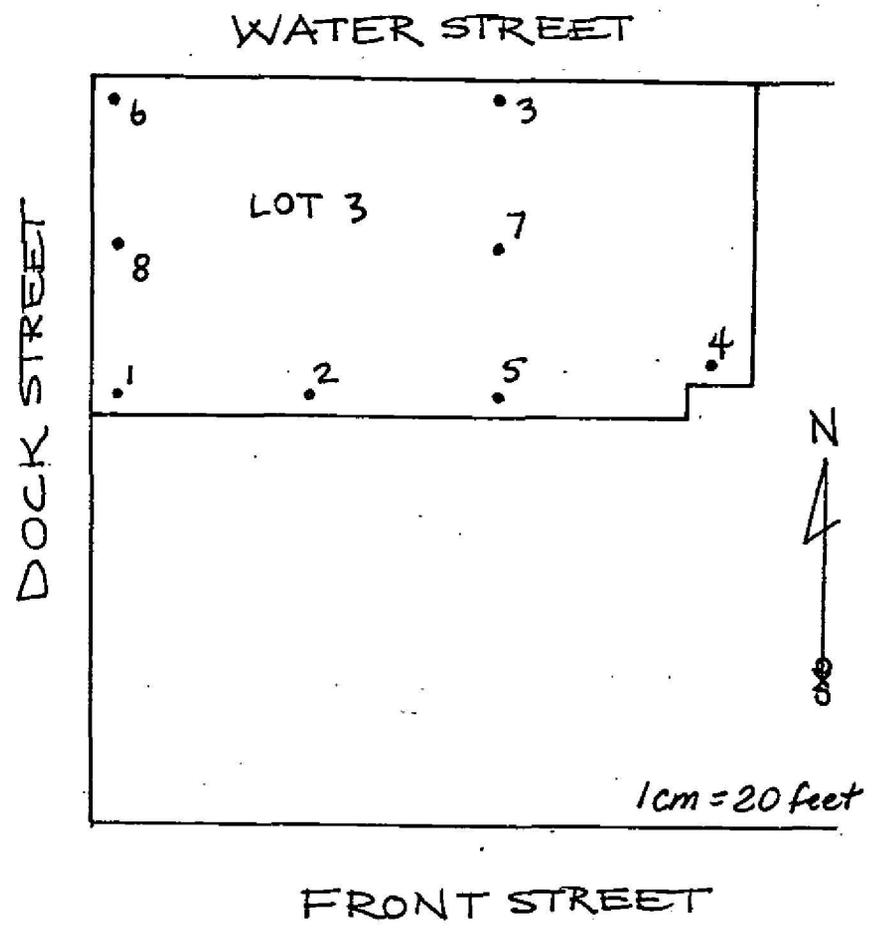
Soil Boring Logs

Soil Borings from Block 36 Lot 3, Corner of Dock and Water Streets
Sweeney & Gray Co., Inc.
for the
Manhattan Mill and Dying Co., 56 Water Street
Alteration 116/1966
(Curb is elevation datum)

1	2	3	4
Surf. El. +4'	Surf. El. +4'	Surf. El. +4'	Surf. El. +3'
Misc. earth, stone and bldg material, fill 0 to -11'	Misc. earth, stone, bldg material, fill 0 to -15'	Misc. earth, stone, bldg material, fill 0 to -15'	Misc. earth, stone, bldg material, fill 0 to -9'
Loose clay and gravel -11' to -20' Water at -14'	Loose fine sand -15' to -25' Water at -17'	Loose fine sand -15' to -29' Water at -16'	Loose fine sand -9' to -20' Water at -11'8"
Loose fine sand -20' to -29'			

5	6	7	8
Surf. El. +2'	Surf. El. +2'	Surf. El. +2'	
Misc. earth, stone, bldg material, fill 0 to -15'	Misc. earth, stone, bldg material, fill 0 to -15'	Misc. earth, stone, bldg material, fill 0 to -15'	Misc. earth, stone, bldg material, fill 0 to -15' Water at -13'10"
Bog -15' to -17'	Clay -15' to -17' Water at -15'2"	Loose fine sand -15' to -25' Water at -16' 8"	Loose fine sand -15' to -25'
Loose fine sand -17' to -27' Water at -17' 9"	Bog -17' to -19'		
	Loose fine sand -19' to -29'		

Soil Boring Location Map
Block 36 Lot 3, Corner of Dock and Water Streets
Sweeney & Gray Co., Inc.
for the
Manhattan Mill and Dying Co., 56 Water Street
Alteration 116/1966



APPENDIX C: Homelot Data

Abbreviations: BD – Brooklyn Directory; BE – *Brooklyn Eagle*; H – Hearn's Brooklyn Directory; L – Lain's Brooklyn Directory; S – Spooner's Brooklyn Directory; ===== denotes separate household in same building

Homelots are designated by the old lot number. Street addresses are given with approximate dates as they vary through time.

Old Lot 26 (Graham property – corner of Front and Dock)

13 Front (1820-1826)

Part of the Joshua Sands' property, purchased by Augustus Graham in 1806. Graham built a "substantial brick house" there in 1814 or 1815 (Stiles 1867 II:99).

1820 census

Augustus Graham

Free White Males 26-45...2; 45+...1

Free White Females 26-45...3

Members in manufacture ...2

1822 S Graham, Augustus, 13 Front

1823 BD Graham, Augustus, 13 Front
Graham, John B., 13 Front

1824 BD Graham, Augustus, 13 Front
Graham, John B., 13 Front

1825 BD Graham Augustus, 15 Front

1826 BD Graham Augustus, 15 Front
1826 BD Graham, John B., 15 Front

17 Front (1829-1870)

1829 BD Graham, Augustus, 17 Front
Graham, John B., 17 Front

1830 BD Graham Augustus, 17 Front
1830 BD White Richard M., 17 Front

1830 census

Richard M. White

Free white males: 5-10...1; 20-30...1; 30-40...1; 40-50...1; 50-60...1

Free white females: 0-5...1; 20-30...3

1835 BD Graham, John, white lead works, 17 Front

1840 BD Graham Augustus, 17 Front
1840 BD Shernell Robert, 17 Front

1845 BD Graham, Augustus, white lead manu., h. 17 Front

1849 BE Augustus Graham, 17 Front (7/27)

1850 H Emery, James W., clothier NY h. 17 Front

1850 Census

James Emery, 43 clothier, b. ME

Frances M., 36, b. NH

Clara J. Tuckerman, 6, b. NH, attends school

Mary Jimmerson, 45, b. Ire

Elizabeth Bradley, 16, b. NY

1853 BE Sale of property – 17 Front, house, cor. Dock, \$7,250

1860 BE Ads for borders, 17 Front corner Dock (6/13)

1865 BE Brooklyn Ice Co, 17 Front (5/3)

1865 BE Atlantic Ice Co, 17 Front, (4/29)

1866-69 Tax assessment 2 ½- story dwelling, on Lot 26a
owner L. P. Williams – valuation 1866-68: \$6,500

1871 BE Mrs. Lerney of 17 Front, burgled (4/24)

1878-82 Tax assessment 4-story dwelling, 45' x 40' (facing Dock Street), on Lots 26a
owner L. P. Williams – valuation \$5,000

1880 Census – no listing

*Old Lot 25**17 and 19 Front (1822-1824)*

- 1822 S Gates, Selden, h. 19 Front
 1822 S Isnard Max' [imillia]n, laboratory 44 Water h. 17 Front???
- 1823 BD Gates Selden, 19 Front St
 1823 BD Isnard Max'n, laboratory 44 Water h. 17 Front???
- 1824 BD Gates Selden 19 Front
 1824 BD Cady Henry W, gun & locksmith, 17 Front???
 1824 BD Isnard Max'n, h. 17 Front???

19 Front (1825-1870)

- 1825 BD Isnard Max'n, h. 19 Front
 chemical laboratory 44 Water
- 1826 BD Isnard Max'n, h. 19 Front
- 1840 BD Wilson, William, scrivener, 19 Front
- 1845 BD Crosby, Seth, 19 Front

1850 Census

- Seth B. Spauldin, 49, sailor, pers. est. \$12,000, b. NY
 Elizabeth, 39, b. NY
 Elizabeth, 18, b. NY
 Virginia, 16, b. NY
 Philip, 15, b. NY, attends school
 Mary, 14, b. NY, attends school
 Seth, 12, b. NY, attends school
 Harriet, 8, b. NY, attends school
 Charlotte, 6, b. NY
 Silvia, 4, b. NY
 Ellen, 1 mo., b. NY
- Caroline Benson, 49, b. NY
 Jason Nearing, 28, lawyer, b. NY

- 1855 BE Gerard Stevens, esq., deputy co. clerk. (1/3)
- 1860 BE Sale of real estate by executors – includes Nos. 19, 21, and 23 Front Street
 Executors of A. P. Hamlin (Saml Hamlin & Henry DeWitt) and J. Wyckoff, dec. (H. W. Sargent)
- 1865 BE To let, 2 unfurnished parlors 19 Front (5/23)
- 1866-69 Tax assessment 3-story dwellings, 18.5' x 42', on Lots 23-25, 23, 21, 19 Front Street
 owner E. Miller – valuation (3 houses, 3 lots) 1866-68: \$10,800
- 1869 BE John T. Slane, 19 Front (2/6)
- 1870 BE Mrs. Gillespie, man robbed at her house, man too embarrassed to report, 19 Front

25 Front Street (1870+)

1871 Lains Molloy, Michael, coffee, h. 25 Front
BE Ellen Gillespie, 25 Front (4/28)

1873 BE Emanuel Simons and wife (wife murdered), cigar makers, upstairs at 25 Front,
son, 6 (1/15)

1878-82 Tax assessment 3-story dwellings, 18.5'x42', on Lots 23-25; 29, 27, 25 Front Street
owner Asa P. Rand, Exr. - valuation (3 houses, 3 lots) 1878-82: \$12,000

1880 Census 25 Front

Sweet, Annie, 48, widow, oil paper, b. Eng.

Joe, 33, son, single, tinsmith, b.Eng.

James, 18, son, single, tinsmith, b. NY

=====
(new household, same address)

Cusic or Cusie, John, 54, married, laborer, b. Ire.

Mary, 46, wife, keeps house, b. Ire.

Luke, 20, son, single, clerk in store, b.Eng.

John, 16, son, single, clerk in store, b.Eng.

Tarance?, 6, son, at home, b.NY

Collins, William, 17, boarder, single, laborer, b.NY, parents b. Ire.

Shaw, William, 16, boarder, single, laborer, b.NY, parents b. Ire.

=====
McCome/McCoine, Frank, 40, married, laborer, b. Ire

Mary, 36, wife, keeps house, b. Ire.

Kate, 7, daughter, b. NY

Mary 10, daughter, b NY

Albert, 8, son, b.NY

James, 1, son, b.NY

1884 BE Henry Lewis (stable broken into at 25 Front?) (9/29)

1886 BE Polly Molloy, 16 at 25 Front (6/18)

William Malloy, beating wife Elizabeth, 25 Front (7/31)

1890 BE Cornelius Killain, 25 Front (10/16)

1902 BE John Pallato, Antonio Fasso & Joseph Buone, all 14; of 25 Front (7/23)

*Old Lot 24**21 Front (1823-1870)*

1823 BD Birdsall, widow of Samuel, 21 Front
 1823 BD Van Nostrand, Mrs Elizabeth, 21 Front

1824 BD Birdsall Martha widow, 21 Front
 1824 BD Van Nostrand Mrs. Elizabeth, 21 Front

1845 H Mabee, George, druggist NY, h. 21 Front St

1850 census

John W. Leslie, 32, illeg., b. Ire
 Jane M., 29, b. NY
 Maria C., 12, b. Ire, attends school
 Thomas K., 10, b. NY, attends school
 Harriet, 8, b. NY
 Jane K., 2, b. NY
 Joseph W., 2 mos., b. NY
 Anna R. Wagon, 20, b. NY

Steven Little, 53, no occ., b. MA
 Sarah, 52, b. MA
 Martin A., 28, merchant, b. MA
 Margaret, 24, b. MA
 Maria C. Clark, 21, b. Ire
 George Paster/Pastir, 56, no occ., b. Ire.

1860 BE Sale of real estate by executors – includes Nos. 19, 21, and 23 Front Street
 Executors of A. P. Hamlin (Saml Hamlin & Henry DeWitt) and J. Wyckoff, dec. (H. W. Sargent)

1860 BD Heath, Henry R., seaman, h. 21 Front
 Heath, Seneca W., clerk, h. 21 Front

1860 Census

Henry Heath, 40, sea captain, pers. est. \$200, b. at sea,
 Rebecca, 38, b. ME
 Washington Merritt, 40, shipwright, b. ME
 George Cornish, 35, shipwright, b. ME
 Alfred Wilkins, 26, carriagemaker, b. Eng.
 Emma J. Norton, 24, works with dentist, b. NY

Seneca Heath, 37, salesman, pers. est. \$300, b. ME
 Jane, 31, b. ME
 Josephine, 10, b. ME, attending school
 Edward, 7 b. ME, attending school

George Silsby, 23, sailmaker, real est. \$1,500, pers. est. \$100, b. ME
 Nettie, 20, b. GA
 Frederick, 10 mos., b. ME

1866-69 Tax assessment 3-story dwellings, 18.5'x42', on Lots 23-25, 23, 21, 19 Front Street
 owner E. Miller – valuation (3 houses, 3 lots) 1866-68: \$10,800

27 Front Street (1870+)

1871 BE Daniel Gallagher, 28, married, died suddenly, 27 Front (8/19)
Catherine Slattery, Mrs. 27 Front (8/24)

1878-82 Tax assessment 3-story dwellings, 18.5'x42', on Lots 23-25; 29, 27, 25 Front Street
owner Asa P. Rand, Exr. - valuation (3 houses, 3 lots) 1878-82: \$12,000

1880 Census 27 Front

McCarthy, George, 33, married, laborer (3mos unemployed), b. Ire.
Alicia, 27, wife, keeps house, b. NY, parents b. Ire.
Mary, 4, daughter, b. NY
John, 2, son, b. NY
Joseph, 2 mos., b. NY

McAvoy, no name listed!, 55, married, iron molder, b. Ire.
Margaret, 54, wife, keeps house, illiterate, b. Ire.
Peter, 18, son, single, laborer, b. NY, parents b. Ire.
Maggie, 12, daughter, b. NY, parents b. Ire.

McClar/McClay/McClan, Harry, 50, widowed, tinsmith, b. Ire.
Otto, John, 33, boarder, single, laborer, b. Germany

McGunaneas/McGuinness, first name not listed!, 50, married, stonemason, b. Ire.
Mary, 31, wife, keeps house, b. Mass, parents b. Ire.
John, 12, son, b. NY
Elizabeth, 9, daughter, b. NY
Sarah, 8, daughter, at home, illiterate, b. NY
James, 6, son, b. Mass
Daniel, 3, son, b. NY
Florance, 5 mos., daughter, b. NY

Cove/Core, Thomas, 40, married, laborer, b. Ire.
Eliza, 35, wife, keeps house, b. Ire.

1884 BE Charles Kalabendy, assaulted wife Ellen at h. 27 Front (9/9)
John Day, 27 (business wagon and horse stolen) (9/29)

1885 BE John Filan, 27 Front (6/26)
Kate Chasm, Mrs. 27 Front (8/23)

1886 BE Thomas McIntyre, 23, laborer, 27 Front (8/11)
Michael McGregor, mugger, 27 Front (9/30)

1888 BE Francesca Cherillo &
Rose Lammini of 27 Front (11/12)
Biajo Achuzzi, 27 Front (5/26)
James Lawson, ships carpenter, dies of consumption, 1st floor apt. 27 Front
wife (cancer) and Alexander, 11; Mamie, 13, Yates 8 - family removed

1889 BE Lewis, Lewis, 27 Front (4/24)

*Old Lot 23**23 Front (1822 - 1870)*

1822 S Toombes ____, shipmaster, 23 Front
 1823 BD Tombs Andrew, shipmaster, 23 Front
 1824 BD Tombs Andrew, shipmaster, 23 Front
 1826 BD Allen Mrs. widow of George, 23 Front
 1829 BD Stansbury D, 23 Front
 1835 BD Hicks John M, grocer, h. 23 Front
 1840 BD Hicks John M, merchant, 23 Front
 1840 BD Johnson Wm. L merchant, 23 Front
 1840 BD Johnson Wm. M., 23 Front
 1840 BD Johnson, Ann, widow, 23 Front

1840 census

Hicks, John M.

Free White Males: 0-5... 1; 10-15...2; 30-40...1

Free White Females: 0-5...1; 20-30...1; 30-40...1

1 member in commerce

Johnson, Ann

Free White Males: 20-30...2; 30-40...1

Free White Females: 10-15...1; 15-20...1; 30-40...1; 50-60...1

Free Colored Females: 10-24... 1

3 members in commerce

1845 H Babcock, Cortland, 23 Front St

1849 BE Thomas W. Titus at 23 Front (3/14)

1850 census

Thomas W. Titus, 45, merchant, b. NY

Elizabeth K., 44, b. NY

Anna C., 22, b. NY

James B. Titus, 21, clerk, b. NY

John, 20, clerk, b. NY

Lewis, 18, clerk, b. NY

Elizabeth T., 17, b. NY

Henry B., 16, clerk, b. NY

Alfred S., 14, b. NY, attends school

Maria Gravor, 65, b. Holland, illiterate

Rosamonnah Grady, 25, b. Ire

Bridget Kelly, 17, b. Ire

1859 BE Alanson Weed, of 23 Front - missing person (8/25)

1859 BE George Bradshaw, youth assaults

Margaretta Paren, old lady - both live at 23 Front

1860 BE Sale of real estate by executors – includes Nos. 19, 21, and 23 Front Street
Executors of A. P. Hamlin (Sami Hamlin & Henry DeWitt) and J. Wyckoff, dec. (H. W. Sargent)

1863 BE Sale of all carpets and oil cloths in 23 Front. (4/25)

1865 BE Private family to take in boarders (23 Front – 5/31)
Burglary, Samuel Keller and wife return to home – 23 Front St. from their shop (1/30)

1866-69 Tax assessment 3-story dwellings, 18.5'x42', on Lots 23-25, 23, 21, 19 Front Street
owner E. Miller – valuation (3 houses, 3 lots) 1866-68: \$10,800

29 Front (1870+)

1871 L. James McLaughlin, laborer, 29 Front (1880 in 31 Front)
Kelly, James, laborer, h. 29 Front

1878-82 Tax assessment 3-story dwellings, 18.5'x42', on Lots 23-25; 29, 27, 25 Front Street
owner Asa P. Rand, Exr. – valuation (3 houses, 3 lots) 1878-82: \$12,000

1880 BE *Mary Murray, 2nd floor, 29 Front (4/10)*

1880 Census *29 Front*

Davis, John, 50, married, laborer, b. Germany
Ella, 43, wife, keeps house, illiterate, b. Ire.
Lizzie, 21, daughter, single, packing fruit, b. NY
John, 15, son, clerk in store, b. NY
Nellie, 13, daughter, at home, [maimed, crippled, bedridden or otherwise disabled], b. NY
Bridget, 10, daughter, illiterate, b. NY
Anthony, 6, son, illiterate, b. NY
Joseph, 4, son, b. NY

Otto, John, 20, single, carpenter, b. Germany

Bulger, James, 34, married, truckman, b. Ire.
Bridget, 34, wife, keeps house, b. Ire.
Winfred, 10, daughter, at home, b. NY

Lowry, David, 50, married, engineer, b. Scotland
Ella, 46, wife, keeps house, b. Scotland
Frank, 14, son, clerk in store, b. NY

Grant, Robert, 23, boarder, single, molder, b. Scotland

Fells, John, 33, married, laborer, illiterate, b. Germany
Ella, 33, wife, keeps house, b. Ire.
Rosa, 6, daughter, illiterate, b. NY
Mary, 4, daughter, b. NY
Ella, 3, daughter, b. NY

Barran, Cathrin, 32, wife, illiterate, b. England, parents b. Ire.
Frank, 9, son, illiterate, b. NY, parents b. England & Ire.
Kate, 9 mos., daughter, b. NY, parents b. England & Ire.

1884 BE *Joseph Davis, 13, 29 Front (4/5)*

1886 BE Mrs. Catharine Hawley at 29 Front (6/18)

1887 BE Thomas Calahan, 24, 29 Front (2/16)

1888 BE Martha S, Schmidt, 18 – smallpox case – 29 Front (5/3)

1895 BE Missione Dello Spirito Sancto 29 Front (5/19)

1899 BE Agostino Barone, asst section foreman, street cleaning commission, \$900/year. 29 Front (8/31)

1901 BE Italian Mission Settlement House, school; 29 Front (10/19)

Old Lot 22 (remaining section of Sands House)

1790 Census

Joshua Sands (in Kings County, Township of Brooklyn)

Free White Males 16 and older: 2

Free White Males under 16: 2

Free white Females: 7

All other Free Persons: 0

Slaves: 6

1800 Census

Joshua Sands

Free White Males: 0-10....2; 10-16...1; 16-26...1; 26-45...2

Free White Females: 0-10....1; 10-16...1; 16-26...1; 45+.....4

All other free persons except Indians: 4

Slaves: 20

Sands genealogy website:

Sands, Joshua, 1757-1835, married Ann Ayscough, 1780

Ann, 1761-1851, wife

Ann Moore, 1781-1833, daughter

Richard Ayscough, 1783-1818, son

Grace, 1784-1793, daughter

Eliza, b. 1786, daughter

William Malcolm, 1788-1866, son

Sarah Ann, 1790-1860, daughter

Matilda Caroline, b. 1792

Joshua Rattoon, b.1795, son

Grace Augusta, b.1797, daughter

Samuel Bayard Malcolm, 1799-1835, son

Helena, b.1799, died in childhood, daughter

Harriet Ayscough, b. 1803, daughter

John Cornwell, b.1801, son

1810 Census

Joshua Sands

Free White Males: 10-16...2; 16-26...1; 26-45...1; 45+.....1

Free White Females: 0-10....1; 10-16...1; 16-26...3; 45+.....1

All other free persons except Indians: 1

Slaves: 1

5 Front Street (1820-1824)

1820 Census

Joshua Sands

Free white males: 45+ . . . 1;

Free white females 16-26...3; 26-45...1; 45+...1

Member in manufacture...1

Circa 1820/1822, the Sands house passed into the hands of John B. Cazeaux, Esq., who converted the mansion into two dwellings (Stiles 1869 I:120). Circa 1822, the westernmost of the two, basically half of the original Sands house, was demolished.

1822 BD Sands, Joshua, esq., 5 Front

1823 BD Sands, Joshua, 5 Front

1824 BD Sands, Joshua, 31 Front

1825 BD Sands, Joshua, 21 Front
Trenchard, widow of Edward, 21 Front

1826 BD Sands, Joshua, 21 Front
Trenchard, widow of Edward, 21 Front

1829 BD Sands Joshua, 25 Front

1830 BD Sands Joshua, 25 Front

1830 Census

Joshua Sands

Free white males: 30-40...1; 70-80...1

Free white females: 5-10...1; 10-15...1; 30-40...3; 60-70...1

1835 BD Sands Joshua, 25 Front

1840 BD Patchen Geo, 25 Front

1840 BD Abbot, Daniel, 25 Front & 76 Water

1840 census

Daniel Abbott

Free White Males: 40-50...1; 50-60...1; 60-70...1

Free White Females: 15-20...3; 20-30...3; 40-50...1

Free Colored Males: 24-36...1

Free Colored Females: 0-10...1

3 members in agriculture

1845 H Abbot Daniel, livery stable, h. 25 Front

1845 H Patchen George, 25 Front St

1850 BE George M. Patchen - home 23? Front - settles claims against dec. Ralph Patchen (multiple 8/16 etc.)

1850 BE George M. Patchen, 25 Front (12/19)

1850 BD Abbot, Daniel, 25 Front

1850 census

Daniel Abbott, 63, no occupation, b. NY

Amy, 62, b. NY

George M. Patchen, 54, no occupation, real est. \$100,000, b. NY

Elvira, 35, b. NY

Sarah Abbott, 32, b. NY

Emily, 29, b. NY

Antinett, 26, b. NY

Rachel Anderson, 18, mulatto, b. NY

Ann McDonald, 23, b. Ire., illiterate

1854 BE George M Patchen, 25 Front (6/16)

1855 BD Parchin, George M., h. 25 Front

1861 L Patchen, George M., h. 25 Front

1862 L Patchen, George M, h. 25 Front

1863 BE [Isaac] Davis, roofer, 25 Front (3/10)

1865 BE Charles J: Fisher, 25 Front (3/17)

1866-69 Tax assessment 3-story dwelling, 30'x 50', with basement, on Lot 22, 25 Front Street
owner Mary E. Patchen - valuation 1866-68: \$4,000

1867 BE 6/10 and 6/12 furnished apartments to let

1869 BE Isaac Davis, roofer, 25 Front (3/23)

1870 Census

Davis, Isaac, 30, roofer, b. Eng

Sarah, 31, b. Eng

William, 6, b. NY

Thomas, 4, b. NY

Libbie, 1, b. NY

Davis, Louis, 33, salesman, b. NY

Hirsch, Morris, 35, cigarmaker, b. Bavaria

Lotta, 30, b. Bav.

Clara, 5, b. NY

Jacob, 2, b. NY

Samuel, 70, b. Bav.

Hester, 65, keeps house, b. Bav.

Scheinder, Louis, 18, cigarmaker, b. Bavaria

Sophia, 25, domestic servant, b. Prussia

31 Front Street (1870)

1873 BE *Mary Clure, 45 found dead 31 Front (5/7)*

1878-82 Tax assessment dwelling, 30'x 50', on Lot 22; 31/33 Front Street
owner Mary E. Patchen - valuation 1878: \$5,000; 1879-82: \$4,500

1880 Census 31 Front

Philips, Mike, 69, single, sailmaker, b. England

Wilson, Henry, 30, single, piano polisher, b. NY

McLoughlin, John, 90, married, at home, illiterate, b. Ire.

Margret, 78, wife, keeps house, illiterate, b. Ire.

Tom, 38, son, married?, laborer, b. NY

James, 25, son, single, laborer, b. NY

Maggie, 2, daughter?, b. NY. parents b. Ire.

Anderson, Adee?, 48, married, laborer, b. Ire.

Elan/Ellen?, 53, wife, keeps house, b. Ire.

Stone, James, 50/58, widowed, laborer, b. Ire.

Howard, 20, son, single, illiterate, b. NY, parents b. Ire.

Mary, 19, daughter, single, keeps house, b. NY, parents b. Ire.

Georgehanna, 11, daughter, illiterate, attends school, b. NY, parents b. Ire.

George, 14, boarder?, attends school, b NY, parents b. Ire.

Kelly, John, 55, married, laborer, b. Ire.

Winnie, 50, wife, keeps house, b. Ire

Patrick, 22, son, single, laborer, b. Ire.

John, 20, son, single, engineer, b. Ire.

Delia, 18, daughter, single, at hom, b. Ire.

Mike, 16, son, single, laborer, illiterate, b. Ire.

Thomas, 13, son, attends school, b. NY

Mary, 11, daughter, attends school, b. NY

Powers, Cathrin, 52, widowed, keeps house, illiterate, b. Ire.

Schern?, Patrick, 25, lodger, single, laborer, b. Ire.

Connelly, John, 30, lodger, single, laborer, b. Ire.

Morran, Maggie, 40, widowed, keeps house, b. Ire.

Joseph, 28, son, single, brushmaker, b.NY. parents b. Ire.

Julia, 14, daughter, single, "P Box Maker," b. NY. parents b. Ire.

Sullivan, Daniel/David, 46, boarder, single, blacksmith, b. Ire.

1881 BE Alexander Anderson, 49 31 Front Street (7/27)

1884 BE Michael Bold, 31 Front (5/7)

1885 BE — Vasata, 31 Front (8/18)

1886 BE James Rossa, laborer, 31 Front (5/22)

Nicholas Rossa, 31 Front (11/18)

1889 BE James Murray, 35 and wife 31 Front (4/23)

1890 BE Fritz Beach, 45, 31 Front (4/28)

1893 BE 2/14, 2/15: 75 prisoners quarantined – typhus

Affento Angeletto, 31 Front – typhus case (31 Front)

1896 BE Benedict Cisk, street sweeper, 31 Front (7/21)

1899 BE Francis Gotto, 26, laborer, 31 Front St.

*Old Lot 21**27 Front Street (1840 to 1870)*

1840 BD no listing for 27 Front

1845 H Corkrey, James, clerk, 27 Front

1850 H Doolittle James E, printer r.? 27 Front

1850 census

Augustine Travers, 28, merchant, pers. est. \$2,500, b. NY

Catharine N., 31, b. NY

Francis, 4 (son), b. NY

Augustin, 2, b. NY

Vincent, 6, b. NY

Gilbert Butler, 24, clerk, b. NY

Mary Keltis, 18, b. Ire

James Doolittle, 24, painter, b. CT

Sarah J., 23, b. NH

Sarah E., 5, b. NY

George F., 3, b. NY

Maria L., 9 mos., b. NY

John Roxby, 30, brass founder, b. Eng.

Emma, 30, b. Eng.

Eliza, 1, b. NY

Henry, 6 mos., b. NY

John, 55, b. Eng.

Matthew Booth, 59, tailor, b. Eng.

Elizabeth, 41, b. Ire.

William, 4, b. NY

1858 BE father in sickbed, mother cancer, 8 children, destitute at 27 Front

1860 Census:

Thomas L. Clark, 52, dining saloon, \$1000 pers est, b Eng.

Angelina, 52, b. NY

Thomas L., 24, clerk, b NY

Alfred T, 22, clerk, b. NY

Elizabeth L., 20, b.Eng.

Henry Jenkins, 23, coffee and spice dealer, b. NY

Francis, 24, b Eng.

Fanny, 5 mos., b NY

George M. Patchen, 64, gentleman, real est. \$100,000 pers. est \$15,000, b. NY

Mary Elvira, 42, real est. \$20,000

Emily Abbott, 35

Antonette Warton/Martin?, 33

Henry Warton/Martin?, 33, grocer, pers. est. \$1,000

Creily Doherty, 43, servant, b. Ire

Amanda Parker, 19, servant, b. NJ

1861 L Clark, Thomas L. h. 27 Front
Jenkins, Henry, h. 27 Front

1866-69 Tax assessment 3-story dwelling, 21'x44', with basement, on Lots 21, 27 Front Street
owner George M. Patchen - valuation 1866-68: \$4,000

33-39 Front Street (1870+)

1874 BE Patrick Broderick 33 Front (9/26)

1878-1882 Tax assessment 261'x44', on Lot 21; 35/37 Front Street
owner George N. Patchen - valuation 1878: \$4,500; 1879-1882: \$4,000

1880 Census "old 27 Front"

Tuopir/Juspir?, James, 37, married, clerk in store, b.NY parents b. Scotland

Jennie, 32, wife, keeps house, b.NY

Archibald, 9, son, attends school, can't write, b. NY

James, 7, son, at home, illiterate, b. NY

Lehannan?, 5, son, b. NY

Turpir?, Charles, 7 mos., son, b. NY

Sanford, 7 mos., son, b. NY

Shades, Cathrin, 24, married, keeps house, b. NY. parents b. NJ

Little/Littee, John, 43, married, laborer, b. Ire

Annie, 37, wife, keeps house, b. Ire.

Mary, 3, daughter, b.NY

Hunter, Elizabeth, 50, widowed, keeps house, b. Ire.

Florance, 29, daughter, divorced?, b. NY. parents b. Ire.

Dowing/Downing, George, 35, lodger, single, laborer, b. Ire.

Lishman/Tishman, Thomas, 40, boarder, single, laborer, b. Scotland

Clark, Daniel, 28, boarder, single, laborer, b. Eng.

Lopes, Edward, 4, boarder, b. NY, father b. Cuba

Brunlay, Jennie, 29, married, b. Ire.

Borrero, Louis, 27, married, cigarmaker, b. Cuba

Margret, 2, wife, keeps house, b. NY, parents b. Ire.

Louis, 1 mo., son, b. NY

1888 BE "Italian boarding house" 33 Front (6/26)

*Old Lot 20a**4 Harrison Court*

1860 Census

John Harris, 37 engineer, pers. est., \$500, b. Eng
 Sarah M., 26, b. NY
 Eleanor A., 9, b. NY, attending school
 Anne E., 6, b. NY
 Cecilia, 1, b. NY

Patrick Hines, 34, laborer, pers. est. \$50, b. Ire
 Mary, 39, b. NY, attending school[?]
 Margaret, 8, b. NY, attending school
 Andrew, 9, b. NY, attending school
 Ann, 5, b. Eng.

1861 L Harris, John, engineer, h 4 Harris Ct
 Hines, Patrick, engineer, h 4 Harris Ct

1866-69 Tax assessment 3-story dwellings with basements on Lots 15-20a (8 lots, 7 houses)
 owner Stephen Cambrelling - valuation 1866-68: \$12,000

1870 BE Street accident - Catherine Boyle resident of 4 Harrison Ct. (8/17)

1871 L Brennan, John, stevedore, h Harris Court

1878-82 Tax assessment 3-story dwellings with basements on Lots 15-20a; 43/45, 41, 39 Front
 owner Henry C. Babcock - valuation 1878-82: \$15,000

1880 Census 4 Harrison Ct.

Brennan, John, 45, married, laborer, illiterate, b. Ire.
 Ellan, 46, wife, keeps house, illiterate, b. Ire.
 Thomas, 25, son, single, laborer, 3 mos unemployed, b. NY

O'Donnall, Danial, 50, widowed, laborer, b. Ire.
 Bridget, 22, daughter, single, bookfolder, b. NY, parents b. Ire.
 Annie, 18, daughter, single, b. NY
 Kate, 16, daughter, flowermaker, b. NY
 Maggie, 13, daughter, keeps house, b. NY
 Bella, 8, daughter, illiterate, b. NY

1885 BE Unsafe building cited - owner of 4 Harrison Ct. Thomas McGinley (10/19)
 Bldg. cited - too dangerous for fireman (11/25)

1893 BE 2 cases typhus, 4 Harris Ct

Old Lot 15

1815 (Stiles 1869 II:99) Adrian H. Van Bokkelin, merchant

29 Front Street (c. 1820-1829)

1820 census

A. H. Van Bocklin

Free white males: 0-10 . . . 4; 18-26...1; 26-45...1

Free white females: 0-10 . . . 1; 10-16...1; 26-45...2

Free Colored males ...1

Slaves female ...1

1825 BD Van Bokkelen, h. 29 Front

1826 BD Van Bokkelen, merchant, 29 Front

31 Front Street (c. 1829-1870)

1829 BD Van Bokkelen, merchant h. 31 Front

1830 BD Van Bokkelen, merchant, 31 Front

1830 census

A. H. Van Bocklin

Free white males: 0-5 ...1; 5-10...4; 10-15 ... 2; 20-30...2; 40-50...1

Free white females 0-5...1; 10-15...1; 30-40 ... 2

Van Bokkelen, Adrian Hubertus, 1786-1846

Deborah Morris, 1790-1882, wife

David Morris Libertus, 1814-1851, son

Jacobus Hogerworth, 1816-1889, son

Dederika Yzendoorn, 1817-1865, daughter

Adrian Hubertus, 1819-1896, son

John Abraham, 1821-1862, son

William Kumbel, 1821-1901, son

Jacob Lorillard, 1823-1872, son

Elizabeth Morris, 1825-1908, daughter

Spencer du Cotton, 1828-1897, son

George Augustus, 1831-1860, son

William Augustus Muhlenberg, 1834-1927, son

Van Bokkelen moves to New Bern, North Carolina, 1835, dies there 1846.

(Source: "Ancestors of James Boyd VanBokkelen,"

www.apocalypse.org/~jbvb/genealogy/jbvb_tree/jbvb.html

1835 BD Appleby, Thomas, 31 Front

1840 BD Dixon Wm, merchant 31 Front

1840 BD Keeley John, carpenter 31 Front

1840 census

Dixon, William

Free White Males: 0-5 ... 1; 20-30 ... 1

Free White Females: 20-30 ... 1; 30-40 ... 1

Members in commerce: 1

Kealey, John

Free White Males: 50-60 . . . 1

Free White Females: 10-15 . . . 1; 15-20 . . . 2; 20-30 . . . 2; 50-60 . . . 1

Members in manufacture and trade: 1

1845 H Golden, Jacob, carpenter, 31 Front

1850 H Campbell, James, tobacconist, 31 Front

Crook, George, fishing tackle mfg., h. 31 Front

1860 BE Sylvester Brett, 21 Front (typo, should read 31 Front)

1860 BD Brett, Sylvester, salesman, h. 31 Front

1860 Census

Henry Brown, 46, grocer, real est. \$3,000, pers. est. \$2,000, b. Hanover

Mary L. H., 36, b. Hanover, illiterate

Frederick Buerman, 19, b. Hanover

Herman Teitgen, 16, clerk, b. Hanover

Doretta Brown, 6, b. NY, attends school

Peter Spitey, 40, capmaker, pers. est. \$500, b. Prussia

Marianna, 40, b. Hanover

Samuel, 17, clerk, b. MA

John, 16, clerk, b. MA

George, 13, attends store, b. MA

Augustus, 10, b. ME, attends school

Pauline, 8, b. ME, attends school

Hannah, 4, b. ME

Abraham, 6, b. ME, attends school

Margaret Murphy, 22, servant, b. Ire, illiterate

Sylvester Brett, 42, clerk, pers. est. \$300, b. Prussia

Henrietta, 34, b. Prussia

Sarah, 10, b. NY, attends school

Maurice, 8, b. NY, attends school

Isaac, 7, b. NY, attends school

Samuel, 5, b. NY, attends school

Teresa, 2, b. NY

Fanny, 5 mos., b. NY

Honora Heileuse?, 26, servant, b. Ire., illiterate

1863 BE Mrs. Dixon, 31 Front (11/12)

Part of 43 Front & 45 Front (1870+)

1866-69 Tax assessment 3-story dwellings with basements on Lots 15-20a (8 lots, 7 houses)

owner Stephen Cambrelling - valuation 1866-68: \$12,000

1878-82 Tax assessment 3-story dwellings with basements on Lots 15-20a; 43/45, 41, 39 Front

owner Henry C. Babcock - valuation 1878-82: \$15,000

1880 Census 43 Front

Smith, George, 55, married, at home, 5mos unemployed, b. Ire.

Rachel, 53, wife, keeps house, b. Ire.

George, 30, son, single, laborer, b. Ire.
 William, 25, son, single, liquor dealer?, b. Ire.
 James, 23, son, single, bar tender, b. Ire.
 Hugh, 21, son, single, plumber, b. Ire.
 John, 20, son, single, drug clerk, b. Ire.
 Rachel, 17, daughter, single, drug clerk, b. Ire.
 Henry, 16, son, at school, b. Ire.

Hunter, Maggie, 44, boarder, single, b. Ire.
 Bartin/Barton, Oliver, 36, married, clerk in store, b. Ire.
 Annie, 32, wife, keeps house, b. Ire.
 Annie, 1, daughter, b. NY
 Block, Lepold, 24, boarder, single, butcher, b. Paris
 Morecaney, John, 30, lodger, single, oysterman, b. Ire.
 Simpson, Mr., 50, lodger, widowed, laborer, b. England

Toney/Torey, David, 45, married, ship joiner, b. Mass.
 Cathrin, 47, wife, keeps house, b. Ire.
 Lacy, William, 21, lodger, single, lithographer, b. Mass.

45 Front Street and part of 43 Front (1870+)

1866-69 Tax assessment 3-story dwellings with basements on Lots 15-20a (8 lots, 7 houses)
 owner Stephen Cambrelling - valuation 1866-68: \$12,000

1878-82 Tax assessment 3-story dwellings with basements on Lots 15-20a; 43/45, 41, 39 Front
 owner Henry C. Babcock - valuation 1878-82: \$15,000

1880 Census

Mulldoon, John, 40, married, truck driver, b. Ire.
 Elizabeth, 35, wife, keeps house, can't write, b. Ire.
 Minnie/Annie, 13, daughter, at school, b. NY
 Francis, 6, son, at school, b. NY
 Lizzie, 4, daughter, b. NY
 John, 2, son, b. NY

Oneal, James, 35, married, truck driver, b. Ire.
 Jane, 30, wife, keeps house, illiterate, b. Ire.
 Tarance, 10, son, at school, b. NY
 Kate, 5, daughter, b. NY
 Mary, 3, daughter, b. NY
 James, 1, son, b. NY

Oneal, John, 20, boarder, single, laborer, b. Ire.

Rubick, John, 33, married, shoemaker, b. Bavaria
 Sophia, 24, wife, keepshouse, b. germany
 Barbra, 5, b. NY

Gally, Mary, 43, widow, "Doctress", b. Ire.
 James, 23, son, single, printer, b. NY, parents b. Ire.

*Old Lot 19**29 Front Street (to 1870)*

1820 census

Lefferts, Leffert, Jr.

Free White Males: 0-10 . . . 1; 18-26 . . . 1; 26-45 . . . 1

Free White Females: 0-10 . . . 2; 16-26 . . . 2; 26-45 . . . 1; 45+ . . . 4

1822 S Lefferts Leffert jun, 29 Front

1823 BD Cunningham George D, 29 Front

1823 BD Cunningham William, distiller, 29 Front

1824 BD Cunningham William, distiller 29 Front

1824 BD Cunningham, George D, 29 Front

1835 BD Tremper Mrs. widow, 29 Front

1840 BD Carpenter Walter, shipmaster 29 Front

1840 census

Carpenter, Walter

Free White Males: 0-5 . . . 2; 20-30 . . . 1; 50-60 . . . 1

Free White Females: 15-20 . . . 1; 40-50 . . . 1

Navigation of the ocean: 1

1845 H Cropsey Henry, boarding house, 29 Front St

1845 H Smith, Martin, 29 Front St.

1845 BD Cropsey, 29 Front

Smith, 29 Front

1850 H Colgan Mary widow, 29 Front

1850 census 29 Front

George McKay, 41, tailor, b. Eng

Ellen, 39, b. Scot.

John, 15, b. NY, attends school

George, 13, b. NY, attends school

Ellen, 11, b. NY, attends school

Mary, 8, b. NY, attends school

Isabella, 8, b. NY, attends school

James, 6, b. NY

Clara, 4, b. NY

William, 2, b. NY

David A., 2 mos., b. NY

 John Harris, 54, no occupation, pers. est. \$24,000, b. Eng.
41 Front Street (1870+) also part 43 Front – see Lot 15
 1866-69 Tax assessment 3-story dwellings with basements on Lots 15-20a (8 lots, 7 houses)
 owner Stephen Cambrelling – valuation 1866-68: \$12,000

1878-82 Tax assessment 3-story dwellings with basements on Lots 15-20a; 43/45, 41, 39 Front
owner Henry C. Babcock - valuation 1878-82: \$15,000

1880 Census - 41 Front

Graham, John, 33, married, court officer, b. Ire.
Cary, 29, wife, keeps house, b. NJ, parents b. Scotland
James, 6, son, attends school, b. NY
John, 4, son, b. NY

McCann, George, 33, married, painter, b. Ire.
Mary, 32, wife, keeps house, b. Ire.
Hanna, 10, daughter, attends school, b. NJ
John, 4, son, b. NJ
Mary, 3, daughter, b. NJ
Rennald, 1, son, b. NJ

Lawson, Henry, 39, married, sailor, illiterate, b. Ire.
Bella, 13, daughter, at school, b. NY. parents b. Ire.
Elizabeth, 10, daughter, at school, b. NY
Emma, 8, daughter, at school, b. NY
Maggie, 7, daughter, at school, b. NY
Anthonie, 5, son, b. NY
Graham, Esiballa, 60, grandmother, widowed, keeps house, illiterate, b. Ire.
Maggie, 27, boarder, single, Fur sewer, b. NY. parents b. Ire.
Mary, 20, boarder, single, at home, b. NY

Davis Gus, 27, married, "Spedial"? maker, b. NY. parents b. England
Fannie, 24, wife, keeps house, b. Ire., parents b. England

Daulton, James, 34, married, laborer, b. Ire.
Cathrin, 30, wife, keeps house, b. Ire.
Mary, 8, daughter, illiterate, b. NY
Francis, 5, son, illiterate, b. NY
Annie, 3, daughter, b. NY
John, 1 mo., son, b. NY

Repeated:

Graham, Bella, 60, grandmother, widowed, keeps house, illiterate, b. Ire.
Maggie, 35, boarder, single, Fur maker, b. NY. parents b. Ire.
Mary, 25, boarder, single, at home, [invalid], b. NY

*Old Lot 16**1 Harrison Court /Rear 29 Front?*

1850 H Barber George, engineer r. 29 Front
 1850 H Burnchere Conrad, coppersmith r. 29 Front

1850 census rear of 29 front
 George Barber, 25, machinist, b. Eng.
 Jane, 24, b. Eng., illiterate
 Emma, 3, b. Eng.
 Frances, 8 mos., b. NY

Conrad Burnchere, 41, coppersmith, b. Germany
 Catherine, 37, b. Germany
 Catherine, 7, b. NY, attends school
 Louisa, 5, b. NY, attends school

Lawrence McCabe, 30, laborer, b. Ire
 Mary, 40, b. Ire

Conrad Herwhig, 24, coppersmith, b. Germany
 Gertrude, 24, b. Germany
 Charles, 1, b. NY

1860 Census
 Ferdinand Dremetsbee, 30, furrier, pers. est. \$3,000, b. Prussia
 Caroline, 24, b. NY
 Augustus, 1, b. NY
 Catherine Gleson/Glenn, 22, fur sewer, b. NY, illiterate
 Mary E., 5, b. NY
 John, 16, b. NY

Daniel Gill, 30, hide cutter, pers. est. \$500, b. Ire, illiterate
 Hannah, 25, b. Ire, illiterate
 Rose, 32, b. Ire., illiterate
 Michael McGinley, 26, bricklayer, b. Ire.
 Robin Loughery, 30, laborer, b. Ire.

1866-69 Tax assessment 3-story dwellings with basements on Lots 15-20a (8 lots, 7 houses)
 owner Stephen Cambrelling - valuation 1866-68: \$12,000

1878-82 Tax assessment 3-story dwellings with basements on Lots 15-20a; 43/45, 41, 39 Front
 owner Henry C. Babcock - valuation 1878-82: \$15,000

1880 Census 1 Harrison Ct.
 Husley, Eliza, 36, widow, keeps house, b. Ire.
 Eliza, 13, daughter, at home, b. NY. parents b. Ire.
 Cathrin, 10, daughter, at home, illiterate, b. NY
 Michale, 8, son, illiterate, b. NY
 Mary, 5, daughter, b. NY
 Felemonia, 4, daughter, b. NY
 Ranking, Robert, 36, boarder, single, laborer (3 mos. unemployed), b. Ire.
 Clifford, Edward, 45, boarder, single, stonemason, b. Ire.
 O'Callaghan, Frank, 26, boarder, single, clerk in store, b. Ire.

Coughlin, Bernard, 28, boarder, single, sailor 4 mos. unemployed, b. Ire.
Fitzpatrick, John, 27, boarder, single, laborer, b. Ire.
Devlin, Thomas, 27, boarder, single, laborer, b. Ire.
Garson, John, 40, boarder, single, coachman?, b. Ire.
McMannis, John, 33, boarder, single, porter in store, b. Ire.
Garrell, William, 18, boarder, single, clerk in store, b. NY, parents b. Ire.

1889 BE Lena Hanson, 1 Harrison Ct., drunk and assault (8/19)

*Old Lot 17**2 Harrison Court*

1850 H Dolphen George, brass fosset maker r. 29 Front

1850 census rear of 29 Front

Lacey, Cowper, 41, saddle tree maker, b. Eng.

Emily, 42, b. Eng.

John C., 8, b. Eng., attends school

Mary L., 4, b. NY, attends school

Ellen, 2, b. NY

Henry, 4 mos., b. NY

Major, John, 36, laborer, b. Ire.

Margaret, 33, b. Ire.

Catherine, 14, b. Ire.

Mary, 12, b. Ire.

Margaret, 10, b. Ire.

Ann, 5, b. Ire.

Dolphin, George, 28, brass fosset maker, b. Eng.

Jane, 26, b. Eng.

John, 7, b. Eng., attends school

Jane E., 5, b. NY

William H., 1, b. NY

Roxby, Henry, 28, brass fosset maker, b. Eng.

Catharine, 22, b. Eng.

1860 BD Heath, James A., printer, h. 2 Harr. Alley

1860 Census

Robert S. Grant, 44, chronometer maker, pers. est. \$600, b. Ire.

Martha, 40, b. Ire.

Ann, 16, attends store, b. Ire.

John D., 15, apprentice watchmaker, b. Ire.

Hamilton, 14, apprentice wood engraver, b. Ire.

Martha, 7, b. NY

Alinda, 5, b. NY, attending school

James A. Heath, 33, bookmaker?, pers. est. \$400, b. NY

Ellen M., 32, b. NY

Agnes, 10, b. NY, attending school

Albert, 9, b. NY, attending school

Frank M., b. NY, attending school

John, 5, b. NJ

Hiram, 3, b. NY

Amanda M., 1, b. NY

1866-69 Tax assessment 3-story dwellings with basements on Lots 15-20a (8 lots, 7 houses)
owner Stephen Cambrelling - valuation 1866-68: \$12,000

1871 L Seery, Ann, wid., h. 2 Harris Ct

1874 BE Frederick Reycraft dies suddenly at 2 Harrison Ct. (drink main cause, 1/9)

1878-82 Tax assessment 3-story dwellings with basements on Lots 15-20a; 43/45, 41, 39 Front
owner Henry C. Babcock – valuation 1878-82: \$15,000

1880 Census – 2 Harrison Ct.

Perry, John, 30, married, laborer, b. England

Lizzie, 20, wife, keeps house, b. NY, parents b. Ire.

Edward, 1mo, son, b.NY

Seery (Seeby?), Annie, 66, grandmother, widowed, illiterate, b. Ire.

Mary, 35, daughter, married, keeps house, b. Ire.

Burner?, Ellen, 42, servant, widowed, illiterate, b. Canada

Koegar/Koegal, John, 52, boarder, single, laborer, b. NY, parents b. Ire.

Harrigan, Frank, 52, boarder, widowed, laborer, b. ??, parents b. Ire.

Dean, Walter, 30, married, truck driver, b.NY, parents b.Ire.

Mary, 25, wife, keeps house, b.NY, parents b. Ire

Stela, 6, daughter, illiterate, b.NY

Rebaca, 2, daughter, b. NY

William, 7 mos, son, b.NY

Old Lot 18

3 Harrison Court

1860 BD Smith, James, barkeeper, h. 3 Harrisons AL

1860 Census

James Smith, 45, bartender, pers. est. \$100, b. NY, illiterate

Phoebe, 44, b. NY, illiterate

Samuel, 20, salesman, b. NY

Alfred, 16, waiter, b. NY

Albert, 12, b. NY

Daniel, 8, b. NY

Irving, 5, b. NY

Emma, 3, b. NY

1866-69 Tax assessment 3-story dwellings with basements on Lots 15-20a (8 lots, 7 houses)
owner Stephen Cambrelling – valuation 1866-68: \$12,000

1878-82 Tax assessment 3-story dwellings with basements on Lots 15-20a; 43/45, 41, 39 Front
owner Henry C. Babcock – valuation 1878-82: \$15,000

1880 Census 3 Harrison Ct

Connell, Patrick, 53, married, laborer, b. Ire.

Mary, 32, wife, keeps house, illiterate, b. NY, father b.Penna.

Lizzie, 6 daughter, illiterate, b. NY

John, 4, son, b. NY

James, 2, son, b. NY

Peater, 6 mos, b.NY

Peron, James, 26, married, engineer, b.Ire.

Margret, 25, wife, keeps house, b. Ire.

Lizzie, 1, daughter, b.NY

John, 1 mo., son, b. NY

APPENDIX D: Building Histories

The study site includes Lots 1, 3, 49, 52 and 53, as well as the western 54 feet of Lot 14, and the western 4 feet of Lot 16. These lots were originally part of the much larger Joshua Sands estate, and as the estate was sold off, it was divided into building lots. By the mid-20th century, most of the 18th- and 19th-century structures had been removed, and the smaller lots were combined into the present configuration. For the purposes of this discussion, the earlier lot numbers, prefaced by the words "*old*" or "*former*," will be used to distinguish between the different buildings and areas within the present lots.

Lot 1 (21-29 Front Street)

Lot 1 is located at the corner of Front and Dock Streets, the southwest corner of Block 36. The lot dimensions are 111' 2 2" along Dock Street, with a frontage of 99' 7" along Front Street. It was formerly divided into Lots 23, 24, 25 and 26.

Former Lot 26 (northeast corner of Dock and Front Streets)

Old Lot 26 had a 42-foot frontage on Front Street and an 111-foot frontage on Dock Street. Part of the Joshua Sands estate, it lay 32 feet west of the Sands mansion, built in 1786. The lot was empty in 1788, but a structure is recorded there in 1797. It is not clear whether this is a dwelling, or a building of the Sands estate. (Figs. 6, 7) The property was purchased by Augustus Graham in 1806, actually extending all the way to Water Street (See discussion under Lot 3) and he built a 2-story brick house in the front (south) 50 feet of the lot. This dwelling is present on maps until between 1886 and 1890 (Robinson 1886; Hyde 1890). During the 1850s and 60s a narrow frame addition was added to the rear of the house, spanning the width of the lot. (Fig. 10).

The open yard to the rear of the house is depicted as free of structures until about 1880, when it appears to have been detached from the homelot, and hosts a 1-story brick wing of the Fulton Sugar refinery which is mainly on present Lot 3 to the south. (Fig. 12)

By 1887, the Graham house was removed, and a woodframe shed or stable, along Front Street appears in the same location by 1890 (Sanborn 1887). (Fig. 13) The stable and the entire sugar refinery were demolished prior to 1904, when old Lot 26 stands empty (Sanborn 1904:5).

Between 1904 and 1915, the American Express Company built a woodframe structure covering all of former Lot 26, as well as neighboring Lot 3. Old Lot 26 was occupied by a 1-story section of the structure, housing a store and offices (Sanborn 1915:5). (Fig. 14) By 1939, this building had also been razed, and former Lot 26 was vacant until the present building was erected in 1955.

Former Lot 25

Former Lot 25 was 42 feet east of Dock Street, with a 21-foot frontage on Front Street. The lot extended 110 feet north of Front Street. Part of the Joshua Sands estate, it lay 11 feet west of the Sands mansion, built in 1786. No structures are recorded on the lot, which was part of the

formal gardens surrounding the Sands residence. After the Sands mansion was split into two dwellings in 1822, the western section of the mansion was demolished. The open space between the Sands house remnant and the Graham house on old Lot 26 was divided into three lots, of which old Lot 25 is the westernmost. By 1822, each of the three lots was occupied by an identical brick house, probably constructed at the same time (Dripps 1852; Perris 1855).

Later maps show the old Lot 25 house as a 3-story brick building with a basement, and a small ell without a basement at the rear, occupying the southern half of the lot (Sanborn 1904:5). No structures are recorded in the rear yard until between 1904 and 1915, when a 1-story shed appears at the rear lotline. The house remained on the lot until after 1920, but by 1939 had been demolished, and the lot was empty until 1955 (Hyde 1920; Sanborn 1939).

Former Lot 24

Former Lot 24 was 63 feet east of Dock Street, with an 18-foot frontage on Front Street. The lot extended 111 feet north of Front Street. Part of the Joshua Sands estate, the western end of the Sands mansion, built in c.1784, extended onto the eastern 7 feet of old Lot 24. The remainder of the old lot was part of the formal gardens surrounding the Sands residence. After the Sands mansion was split into two dwellings in 1822, the western section, including the old Lot 24 part, was demolished. The open space between the Sands house remnant and the Graham house on old Lot 26 was divided into three lots, with old Lot 24 at the center. By 1822, each of the three lots was occupied by an identical brick house, probably constructed at the same time (Dripps 1852; Perris 1855).

Later maps show the old Lot 24 house as a 3-story brick building with a basement, and a small ell without a basement at the rear, occupying the southern half of the lot (Sanborn 1904:5). A 1-story woodframe shed appears at the rear lotline from 1904 to 1920 (Sanborn 1904; 1915; Hyde 1920). The house and shed remained on the lot until after 1920, but by 1939 had been demolished, and the lot was empty until 1955 (Sanborn 1939).

Former Lot 23

Former Lot 23 was 81.5 feet east of Dock Street, with an 18-foot frontage on Front Street. The lot extended 112 feet north of Front Street. Part of the Joshua Sands estate, the front half of the lot was under the western half of the Sands mansion, built in 1786. The remainder of the lot was part of the formal gardens surrounding the Sands residence. After the Sands mansion was split into two dwellings in 1822, the western section, on old Lot 23 was demolished. The open space between the Sands house remnant and the Graham house on old Lot 26 was divided into three lots, of which old Lot 23 was the easternmost. By 1822, each of the three lots was occupied by an identical brick house, probably constructed at the same time (Dripps 1852; Perris 1855).

Later maps show the old Lot 23 house as a 3-story brick building with a basement, and a small ell without a basement at the rear, occupying the southern half of the lot, along Front Street (Sanborn 1904:5). A 1-story woodframe shed appears at the rear lotline from 1904 to 1920 (Sanborn 1904; 1915; Hyde 1920). The house and shed remained on the lot until after 1920, but by 1939 had been demolished, and the lot was empty until 1955 (Sanborn 1939).

Current Lot 1 (Former Lots 23-26)

According to the building plans, the present structure, the Jordano building (a parking garage), was erected in 1955, and covers the entire lot. The 2- and 1-story building was to be used as a garage and for storage. The second story was an office called the "mezzanine." A cellar is beneath the 2-story section only and is located in the southeast corner of the building, with approximately 25 feet on the Front Street frontage and extending about 38 feet northward from Front Street (this is the southern part of former Lot 23). The cellar foundations are 8' 3" deep with additional 1' 4" footings. There are also two 550-gallon gas tanks abutting the west side of the cellar (set back 8' from the street) that are sunk 6' 6" below grade level. Building foundations are 4' deep under the rest of the structure, resting on piles, which are around the perimeter of the building. The remainder of the area below the ground floor is labelled "unexcavated." It should be noted that the building records show that street grade elevations decline along Dock Street, with elevations at the front of the lot of 16' 23," while the elevation at the rear of the lot (111' 2 2" to the north) is 11' 69." This suggests the addition of fill in the northerly sections of the lot. (New Building 2114/1955; Sanborn 1997:5).

Lot 3 (38-52 Water Street)

This slightly irregularly-shaped rectangular lot lies at the southeast corner of the intersection of Dock and Water Streets, with a frontage of approximately 178 feet along the south side of Water Street, and 89 feet along the east side of Dock Street. It was formerly divided into as many as three lots, old Lots 27, 28 and 29. (Fig. 12)

Former Lot 27

Old Lot 27 was at the corner of Dock and Water Streets, with a 50-foot frontage on Water Street, and a 70-foot frontage on Dock Street. Part of the Joshua Sands estate, it lay about 50 feet northwest of the Sands mansion, built in 1786. A structure appears at the Dock and Water Street corner on this lot on both the 1788 and 1797 maps. It is not clear whether this is a dwelling, or a building of the Sands estate. (Figs. 6, 7) The property was purchased by Augustus Graham in 1806, and Graham built his house on old Lot 26 to the south.

Sometime between 1821 and 1851, Graham split old Lot 27 from his homelot, and built his white lead factory there. Early map depictions of the lot show an L-shaped, brick building, with only the southeastern quarter of the lot unbuilt. (Fig. 10)

By 1867, the old Lot 27 building was replaced by a sugar refinery, which combined and covered old Lots 27, 28 and 29, as well as the northern half of old Lot 26. The 1887 map records a 4-story brick wing on the site of old Lot 27 (Sanborn 1887). No basement is recorded.

Former Lot 28

Old Lot 28 was 50 feet east of the intersection of Dock and Water Streets, with a 100-foot frontage on Water Street, and extending 89 feet south of Water Street. Part of the Joshua Sands estate, it lay 50 feet north of the Sands mansion. No buildings were recorded there on 18th-

century maps, and by 1852, the entire northern half of the lot was occupied by a brick factory building. The southern quarter of the lot is also covered by a brick building abutting the southern lot line. An open area, about 22 feet wide separates the two buildings. (Figs. 9, 10)

By 1867 a sugar refinery was constructed, replacing the earlier buildings, and occupying old Lots 27, 28 and 29, as well as the northern half of old Lot 26. The 1887 map records a 2-, 3-, 4- and 5-story section on the site of old Lot 28 (Sanborn 1887). No basement is recorded.

Former Lot 29

Old Lot 29 is an L-shaped lot 150 feet east of the Water/Dock Street intersection, with a 28-foot frontage on Water Street, extending from 80 to 89 feet south of Water Street. Part of the Joshua Sands estate, it lay about 50 feet northeast of the Sands mansion. No buildings were recorded there on 18th-century maps, and by 1852, the northern 40 feet of the lot were occupied by a brick building. (Figs. 9, 10)

By 1867 a sugar refinery was constructed, replacing the earlier building on Lot 29, and occupying old Lots 27, 28 and 29, as well as the northern half of old Lot 26. The 1887 map records a 6-story section of the factory covering the entire site of old Lot 29 (Sanborn 1887). No basement is recorded.

Current Lot 3 (Former Lots 27, 28 and 29)

The sugar refinery was demolished by 1904, and replaced with a 1-story, woodframe American Express building by 1915. Between 1920 and 1939, the American Express building was razed, and the lot remained empty until 1966 (Sanborn 1904:5; Hyde 1920:1). A public parking lot is mentioned in building records by 1948, and a woodframe attendant's shed, which rested "on ground," was constructed in 1964 (Certificate of Occupancy 121369/1948; Alt. 2312/1964).

At present, the entire lot is occupied by a 1-story concrete block structure, built in 1966 (Sanborn 1997:5), and originally described as a food storage warehouse. A floor map of this building shows a basement at the center of the Water Street frontage. The basement begins 72.8 feet east of the Dock/Water Street intersection, and extends 20 feet east along Water Street. It extends 24 feet southward into the lot. Foundation depths are recorded at 8 feet below street level for the cellar, while the remainder of the building has foundations only 4 feet below the present street level (NB 809/1966; Sprinkler 809/1966; Alteration 116/1966).

Lot 14 (56-62 Water Street)

This lot is adjacent to Lot 3 to the west, and lies 178 feet east of the intersection of Dock and Water Streets. It has a frontage along Water Street of approximately 78 feet, and from there extends approximately 80 feet south of Water Street. A small 17 by 18-foot section of the lot protrudes from the southeastern corner of this rectangle (Sanborn 1997:5). Part of the Sands estate, Lot 14 is about 75 feet northeast of the site of the Sands mansion, built in 1786. No 18th-century buildings are recorded on the lot.

According to the 1852 map the lot was occupied by J. Benson's copper and brass foundry. The 1855 map shows a group of interconnected brick buildings, including a cooper shop, a finishing shop, and an engine room along the north and south ends of the lot, with a series of contiguous, 15-foot-wide, open yards between the buildings. At the center of the Water Street frontage are two dwellings as well, only one of which fall within the study site, and then only its western half. (Fig. 10)

By 1867, these structures had been removed, and replaced by an iron foundry and smelting business. The foundry, was headquartered in a pair of interconnected buildings, with 1-, 2-, 3- and 4-story sections, and covered the entire lot. No basements are recorded (Sanborn 1887). At present, these two buildings still stand on Lot 14. Building records for both structures are misfiled at the buildings department under Lot 3. They are described in more detail below.

A 4-story building occupies the eastern 25 feet of the lot, with dimensions of 85 by 25 feet, leaving a narrow alley along the length of the rear of the building, about 13 feet wide. An alteration from 1964 describes the building's function as the storage and cleaning of spices. Originally the building only had 4 stories along the Water Street frontage, with 2- and 1-story sections in the rear. According to the maps, the remainder of the building was expanded to 4 stories between 1920 and 1939 (Sanborn 1939; Hyde 1920). Building files record the foundation is on a concrete slab, and there is no cellar. (Alt. 432-1964). Although no records corroborate the following statement, it must be assumed that foundations were a standard 4 feet below street level. Under current plans, this structure will be retained and renovated.

On the western portion of the lot, the old iron smelting building also appears to have survived. At present it is a 1-, 2- and 3-story building, with the 2-story section along Water Street, and the 1-story section at the rear of the lot. The structure covers the western 43 feet of Lot 14 with a frontage of approximately 43 feet along the south side of Water Street. The application records show that this building was no longer a foundry in the 1960s, but used as factory and for spice storage. The floor map of this building shows a first floor, a mezzanine and a cellar used for storage. The cellar runs along the entire Water Street frontage, and extends 14.5 feet south of Water Street. It is partially aboveground, with a stoop approximately 3 feet high required to enter the ground floor from the street. (Photo 2) The foundation depths of the cellar are 8 feet below sidewalk level, and the remainder of the building has foundations 3 feet deep (Alt. 433/1964).

Lot 53 (33 Front Street)

No building records were available for this lot. Lot 53, formerly Lot 22, lies 100 east of Dock Street, with a 34.5-foot frontage on Front Street, and extending approximately 112 feet north of Front Street. Part of the Joshua Sands estate, Lot 53 was the location of the eastern half of the Sands mansion, which occupied the southern 50 feet of the lot along Front Street. Built in 1786, the mansion was 2-story (plus an attic), wood frame building, approximately 50 feet square. One atlas records a brick or stone foundation (Hyde 1920).

In ca.1822, the mansion was divided into two separate dwellings, and the western half (approximately 25 feet) of the building, which was on Lot 1 (specifically on old Lots 23 and 24) was torn down before 1852. The remaining Lot 53 section survived on the lot until after 1945

(Brooklyn Historical Society Scrapbooks LII:75; Sanborn 1950:5). Photographs from the 1920s show an altered 3-story building, with a flat roof and cornice on the Front Street façade. They also show a basement, with windows at sidewalk level (Photographic n.d.:177C2).

Along the eastern side of the lot was an open alley or passage, approximately 9 feet wide, leading to a small stable abutting the rear of the house. The wood frame stable appears on maps from 1852 to 1915 (Sanborn 1915). (Fig. 10) The 1920 map indicates that the stable was then built of brick (Hyde 1920). By 1887, a 1-story wood frame addition was built on the back of the stable, along the eastern lot line. In 1904 this is labelled "storage." A second 1-story, wood frame shed also appears in the northwest corner of the lot by 1887 (Sanborn 1887; 1904). By 1915, the entire alley is taken up by a wooden shed (Sanborn 1915).

Between 1945 and 1950, all the structures on Lot 53, including the Sands house, were demolished (Sanborn 1950), and the lot has remained empty since the demolition. Beginning by 1969, maps record use of the lot as a parking lot (Sanborn 1969). During a site visit on 4/11/00, a buried, capped tank was noted at mid-lot, about 20 feet north of an unmapped, 1-story concrete block structure that cuts through the rear of the lot. (Photo 7)

Lot 52 (35 Front Street)

Lot 52 (former Lot 21), has a 27-foot frontage on Front Street, beginning 134 feet east of Dock Street. The lot extends 75 feet north of Front Street. Part of the Sands estate, Lot 52 was approximately 10 feet east of the Sands mansion, built in 1786, and the lot was part of the formal gardens surrounding the house. (Fig. 6) Given the listing of an occupant at this location in 1845, there was a dwelling present by this date. Maps show a structure on the south 40 feet of the lot by 1852, and the 1855 map depicts a brick dwelling with a wooden porch at the back. (Fig. 10) On certain maps the stable from neighboring Lot 53 to the west appears to encroach a few feet on Lot 52, but otherwise, the rearyard appears to have been empty of buildings during the life of the dwelling (Sanborn 1887). The 1904 map shows the same house to have three stories and a basement (Sanborn 1904).

Between 1920 and 1939, the house was demolished, and replaced by a 1- and 3-story wing of the brick Nova Clutch building, where automotive supplies are presently manufactured (Sanborn 1939). (Photo 8) The 3-story section occupies the rear (north) 20 feet of the lot. No building records were available for this structure, but during the site visit (4/11/00) it was determined that there was no basement.

Lot 49 (41-45 Front Street)

Lot 49 is an irregularly-shaped lot, its main section having a 66.3-foot frontage along Front Street, beginning 161 feet east of Dock Street, and extending 120 feet north of Front Street. A small section of the lot (former Lot 20a) juts out westward behind (north of) present Lot 52, and 25 feet wide from east to west, and 37 feet from north to south. Lot 49 was formerly divided into 7 lots, old Lots 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 20a. Lot 20 was actually a public alley, known as Harrison Court, and gave access to the rear lots (16, 17, 18 and 20a) from Front Street. (Fig. 10)

Former Lot 15

Old Lot 15 is 172 feet east of Dock Street, with a 28-foot frontage on Front Street. It extends 67 feet north of Front Street. Part of the Joshua Sands estate, it may have been within Sands' formal garden, which surrounded the 1786 mansion, approximately 75 feet to the west. (Fig. 6)

A building appears on old Lot 15 before 1852, and according to Stiles, an old fashioned wood frame house stood there in 1815. In 1855 it is shown along the front (southern) half of the lot. (Figs. 9, 10) These houses were replaced with brick dwellings in 1856 (Brooklyn Eagle 8/19/1856: 3). The three brick houses were constructed on old Lots 15 and 19, with the central building divided between the lots. Apparently, the lot lines were never altered to accommodate the three dwellings. (Figs. 11, 12) The houses had 3 stories and basements, and extended further north to the rear of the lot than their predecessors, leaving an open yard in the rear about 27 feet deep, measured from north to south (Sanborn 1904). (Fig. 13)

Between 1920 and 1939, the houses were demolished and replaced by the 3-story wing of the brick Nova Clutch building, where automotive supplies are presently manufactured (Sanborn 1939). (Photo 8) The 3-story section occupies all of old Lots 15 and 19. No building records were available for this structure, but during the site visit (4/11/00) it was determined that the building had no basement.

Former Lot 19

Old Lot 19 is 148 feet east of Dock Street, with a 24-foot frontage on Front Street. It extends 67 feet north of Front Street. Part of the Joshua Sands estate, it may have been within Sands' formal garden, which surrounded the 1786 mansion, approximately 51 feet to the west. (Fig. 6)

Buildings appear on the lot before 1852, and the Brooklyn directory identifies an inhabitant at that address by 1822. In 1855 the house is identified as a wood frame dwelling, along the front (southern) half of the lot. (Figs. 9, 10) The house were replaced with the western half of three brick dwellings in 1856 (Brooklyn Eagle 8/19/1856: 3). The three brick houses were constructed on old Lots 15 and 19, with the central building divided between the lots. Apparently, the lot lines were never altered to accommodate the three dwellings. (Figs. 11, 12) The houses had 3 stories and basements, and extended further north to the rear of the lot than their predecessors, leaving an open yard in the rear about 27 feet deep, measured from north to south (Sanborn 1904). (Fig. 13)

Between 1920 and 1939, the houses were demolished and replaced by the 3-story wing of the brick Nova Clutch building, where automotive supplies are presently manufactured (Sanborn 1939). (Photo 8) The 3-story section occupies all of old Lots 15 and 19. No building records were available for this structure, but during the site visit (4/11/00) it was determined that the building had no basement.

Former Lot 16
 Former Lot 17
 Former Lot 18

These three identical 18' by 66' lots fronted on the eastern side of Harrison Court, later old Lot 20. Each had an 18-foot frontage on the court, and extended 66 feet eastward, behind old Lots 15 and 19. Lot 16, the southernmost lot, was 67 feet north of Front Street. Part of the Joshua Sands estate, these lots were approximately 50 feet east northeast of the Sands mansion, built in 1786. They may also have been part of the formal gardens surrounding the house. (Fig. 6)

A dwelling was constructed on each of the lots before 1852, and the three seemingly identical houses are depicted as brick buildings in 1855. (Fig. 9, 10) Their placement within the lots seems to vary on some of the maps, but by the 1880s the atlases seem to agree that the houses were at about the centers of each of the lots, preserving a narrow front yard along Harrison Court, and a somewhat larger (possibly as much as 18 feet) rear yard to the east of the dwellings. (Fig. 13) No changes to the lots are visible through 1920, except for the addition of three small sheds in the rear lots of each of the houses before 1904 (Sanborn 1904).

Between 1920 and 1939, the houses were demolished and replaced by the 3-story wing of the brick Nova Clutch building, where automotive supplies are presently manufactured (Sanborn 1939). (Photo 8) The 3-story section occupies all of old Lots 16, 17 and 18. No building records were available for this structure, but during the site visit (4/11/00) it was determined that the building had no basement.

Former Lot 20 (Harrison Court)

As described earlier, Harrison Court was a public alley running 121 feet north/south from Front Street to the interior of Block 36, ending at present Lot 3. It was approximately 14 feet wide, with its western side 134 feet east of Dock Street. Part of the Joshua Sands estate, it was most likely within the Sands' formal garden, which surrounded the 1786 mansion, approximately 37 feet to the west. (Fig. 6)

Harrison Court/old Lot 20 was in existence from prior to 1852 through 1920. (Figs. 9, 14) Maps indicate no buried utility lines in this small street. Between 1920 and 1939 the street was absorbed into present Lot 49, and covered by the 3-story wing of the brick Nova Clutch building, where automotive supplies are presently manufactured (Sanborn 1939). (Photo 8) The 3-story section occupies all of Harrison Court/old Lot 20. No building records were available for this structure, but during the site visit (4/11/00) it was determined that the building had no basement.

Former Lot 20a

Old Lot 20a was on the west side of Harrison Court, behind (north of) present Lot 52. It begins 75 feet north of Front Street, and extends approximately 36 feet to present Lot 3. The lot is 134 feet east of Dock Street, and stretches 35 feet eastward to Harrison Court. Part of the Joshua Sands estate, it was within Sands' formal garden, which surrounded the 1786 mansion, approximately 20 feet to the southwest. (Fig. 6)

A building appears on old Lot 20a before 1852, and the 1855 map identifies it as a wood frame dwelling, on the southern half of the lot, leaving an open yard on the north side of the lot. (Figs. 9, 10) Later maps indicate a 2-story house with a basement and a brick foundation. (Fig. 14)

Old Lot 20a appears unchanged through 1920. (Fig. 14) Between 1920 and 1939 the house was demolished and replaced by the 3-story wing of the brick Nova Clutch building, where automotive supplies are presently manufactured (Sanborn 1939). (Photo 8) The 3-story section occupies all of old Lot 20a. No building records were available for this structure, but during the site visit (4/11/00) it was determined that the building had no basement.

Lot 16 (47-57 Front Street)

Only the western 4.5 feet of Lot 16 are included in the study site. This area was formerly divided between old Lot 31 on the north, and old Lot 14b on the south. (Fig. 14)

Former Lot 14b

Old Lot 14b was 200 feet east of Dock Street, with a 42-foot frontage on Front Street, and extended 68 feet north of Front Street. Part of the Joshua Sands estate, it was probably outside Sands' formal garden, which surrounded the 1786 mansion, approximately 100 feet to the west. (Fig. 6)

Two buildings appear on Lot 14b by 1852, identified in 1855 as a pair of brick dwellings, covering the southernmost c.40 feet of the lot. Only the westernmost 4.5 feet of the westernmost house and rearyard fall within the study site. Later maps show the house to have three stories and a basement. The 1915 atlas records a 1-story shed along the rear (northern) lot line, outside the study site (Sanborn 1915). No further alterations are recorded on the lot, until the demolition of the houses between 1939 and 1950 (Sanborn 1939; 1950). The site has been used subsequently as a parking lot.

Former Lot 31

Old Lot 31 was 200 feet east of Dock Street, and 68 feet north of Front Street. The lot was 37 feet from east to west, extending 37 feet from present Lot 49. From south to north, the lot extends 36 feet north of old Lot 14b. Part of the Joshua Sands estate, it was probably outside Sands' formal garden, which surrounded the 1786 mansion, approximately 100 feet to the west. (Fig. 6)

An industrial building covered the lot by 1852, but it is unclear what business or craft was being practiced there. Some of the maps divide the building into three structures, but after 1867 maps simply show a 4-story brick building covering the whole lot, suggesting that a new structure had been erected between 1867 and 1880 (Bromley and Robinson 1880). (Fig. 11) No basement is recorded. The brick building is labelled "coffee storage," obviously associating the structure with the other coffee processing buildings which were outside the project site but also on present Lot 16 (Sanborn 1887). This building is still extant. (Photo 1)