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TOPIC-INTENSIVE STUDY

AVENUE V PUMPING STATION
DRY AND WET WEATHER FLOW FORCE MAINS
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

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DRY WEATHER AND WET WEATHER FLOW FORCE MAINS
BOROUGH OF BROOKLY, NEW YORK

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) has proposed the upgrading of the Avenue V Pumping Station and the rerouting of the existing force main which extends from the pumping station in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York. The proposed route, from the station at the corner of Avenue V and West 11th Street, will pass through the Gravesend, Bensonhurst, Bath Beach, and Fort Hamilton sections of Brooklyn, ending just west of the entrance ramp for the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge.

Historical Perspectives, Inc. completed a Phase 1A archaeological assessment on the subject parcel in December 1998, which has been reviewed and accepted by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYCLPC). The report concluded that the rerouting of the proposed force main would adversely impact potential historical archaeological resources relating to nineteen 19th-century residential properties, a 19th-century school, lumberyard and churchyard. The report recommended further research and study, including a topic-intensive analysis concerning the occupation of the project site properties, as well as further research to determine whether the churchyard was utilized as a cemetery (Historical Perspectives 1998). NYCLPC concurred with these recommendations.

This topic-intensive research was begun in the year 2000. During preparation of the Avenue V topic-intensive report, the area of the NYCDEP's proposed upgrade was expanded to include a wet weather flow force main along Bath Avenue from 17th Avenue to Bay 16th Street, and along Bay 16th Street to Shore Parkway, where it would link to the force main project site covered in the 1998 report.

Potential cultural resources in the wet weather flow force main addition to the project route were addressed in an archaeological assessment completed in May 2001, and revised as per NYCLPC's comments in September 2005, "Stage 1A Archaeological Assessment: Avenue V Pumping Station Wet Weather Force Main: Bay 16th Street and Bath Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, New York." It concludes that proposed force main construction would adversely impact potential historical archaeological resources relating to two 19th-century homelots, one of which was also used as a hotel. As with the 1998 report, the 2005 report also recommends a topic-intensive analysis concerning the occupation of the project site homelots.

Both the 1998 and 2005 project sites are part of the same project, and because of their close geographical, cultural, temporal and historical connection, the similarity of the additional research tasks recommended, and in the interest of the efficient use of resources, it was determined that the topic-intensive research for both the dry weather and wet weather force mains be done for the potentially sensitive properties, and the whole be submitted to NYCLPC as a single package. This work was completed in September 2005 and is contained in the Topic Intensive Study.

Based on extensive documentary research, including census records, directories, and informant interviews, the topic intensive report concludes that, of the 21 residential, 1 hotel,¹ 1 lumberyard, 1 school, and 1 churchyard properties from the two 1A assessments, 10½ former residential properties and the former hotel lot have the potential to provide significant archaeological data

¹ The Willomere House hotel and the A. V. B Voorhees residence occupied the same property.

regarding 19th-century lifeways in this section of southwestern Brooklyn. Subsurface investigations to determine the presence/lack of presence of archaeological resources is recommended in these areas should the proposed project have the potential to impact these sensitive area through in-ground construction. Although additional research has indicated that there is no evidence that the former AME Zion Church property was used as a cemetery, because this conclusion could not be proven, subsurface testing is also recommended for the church property should the proposed project have the potential to impact this sensitive area.

It is recommended that protocols describing the procedures by which the presence/absence of archaeological resources on the project site would be evaluated be prepared in consultation with NYCLPC and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.

I. INTRODUCTION

The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) proposes to upgrade and rehabilitate the Avenue V Pumping Station to meet combined sewer overflow (CSO) abatement requirements and pumping station capacity and flow conveyance requirements established by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and to comply with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Final CSO Policy. The pumping station serves the southeastern portion of the Owls Head Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) service area, and has a service area of approximately 2,900 acres.

The Avenue V Pumping Station is on Block 7140, at the corner of Avenue V and West 11th Street in the Bensonhurst section of the Borough of Brooklyn, New York. In addition, as part of the project, NYCDEP would construct two new force mains: a 42-inch diameter pipe to carry up to 35 mgd of dry weather sanitary sewage and a 48-inch diameter pipe to convey up to 45 mgd of combined wet weather sanitary and storm water sewage.

The dry weather flow force main would be routed to convey discharge from the Avenue V Pumping Station to the existing SE-133 Section 1, a box sewer constructed in the early 1970's but never used. The proposed route of the dry weather force main is approximately 18,500 feet and follows Avenue V to the intersection of Stillwell, Benson, and 27th Avenues. The proposed force main route would continue south along 27th Avenue, west along Cropsey Avenue, and south along Bay 40th Street, crossing the Shore Parkway Service Road. The proposed route would follow the northern grassy shoulder of the Shore Parkway in a westerly direction to Bay 20th Street. From there, the route would follow the alignment of a previously designed but not constructed gravity sewer past the entrance ramp to the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge and connect to the SE-133 Section 1 sewer. (Figure 1)

The wet weather flow force main would follow the same routing as the dry weather flow force main up to Bay 16th Street. At Bay 16th Street and the Shore Parkway, the proposed wet weather flow force main would turn northeast and run underground to Bath Avenue. At that point, the proposed wet weather force main would turn northwest under Bath Avenue and terminate at Regulator 9A under the intersection of Bath Avenue and 17th Avenue. (Figure 1)

A Phase IA Archaeological Assessment Report was completed in December 1998 to determine the presence, type, extent and significance of any cultural resources which may still be present on the proposed Avenue V Pumping Station and the dry weather flow force main site (Historical Perspectives 1998). A second archaeological assessment report, on the sections of the wet weather flow force main not covered in the 1998 report, was completed in May 2001, and revised in September 2005 based on NYCLPC's comments (Historical Perspectives 2005). Based on archival research, the two reports document the probability that the proposed parcels have hosted any buried precontact or historical cultural resources, and the likelihood that these resources may have survived the post-depositional disturbances which have accompanied subsequent site development.

Additional Subsurface Data

Also pursuant to NYCLPC's comments, additional subsurface data which may have become

available since the 1998 and 2001 reports were written was collected. Four subsurface investigation reports on the force main routes were identified and examined (Mueser Rutledge 1998a; 1998b; 2001; 2003), but did not provide any new information concerning the potentially sensitive locations identified in the archaeological assessments.

The 1998 report for the dry weather flow force main identified 22 properties and the 2005 report for the wet weather flow force main identified two properties along the project site force main routes which merited further research for historical period resources. Due to the size of the Avenue V force main project sites, they have been grouped by geographical area from east to west, and are identified by their designations from the 1890 map (Figures 1a-1c):

Properties Identified in the 1998 Report for the Dry Weather Flow Force Main:

27th Avenue from Stillwell Avenue to Cropsey Avenue

J. Carter property (dwelling constructed between 1873 and 1890)
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church of Gravesend (built 1869, occupied until after 1929)
Heirs of A. Voorhies property (dwelling built between 1873 and 1890)

Cropsey Avenue from 27th Avenue to Bay 40th Street

James Carter property (dwelling constructed between 1873 and 1890)
John Zimmerman property (dwelling constructed between 1873 and 1890)
Joseph Stryker property (dwelling constructed between 1868 and 1873)
Robert Euin property (dwelling constructed between 1873 and 1890)
B. McGetrick property (dwelling constructed between 1868 and 1873)
A. Saeger property (dwelling constructed between 1868 and 1873)
James McBride property (dwelling constructed between 1873 and 1890)
C. G. Gunther property (dwelling constructed between 1868 and 1873)
Public School No. 3 lot (school built between 1868 and 1873),

Shore Parkway from the line of Bay 40th Street to Bay 32nd Street

A. Voorhies property (dwelling built prior to 1852)
Mrs. Remsen property (dwelling built prior to 1852)
John Bateman property (dwelling built prior to 1852)
Mrs. William Bateman property (dwelling built prior to 1852)
John B. Denyse property (dwelling built prior to 1852)
Stephen Morris property (dwelling built prior to 1852)
James Cropsey Lumberyard lot (structures built prior to 1852)
H. W. Cropsey property (dwelling built prior to 1852)
Mrs. L. Hegeman property (dwelling built prior to 1852)
S. Fleet Speir property (dwelling built prior to 1852)

Properties Identified in the 2005 Report for the Wet Weather Flow Force Main:

Bay 16th Street North of Shore Parkway

A. V. B. Voorhees property (dwelling built prior to 1852)

A. Young property (dwelling built prior to 1873)

These areas were delineated on the “Map of Potential Archaeological Sensitivity” (Historical Perspectives 1998:Figures 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; 2005:Figure 10 and shown in this report on Figures 1a-1c). This conclusion was based on cartographic evidence which indicated historical occupation pre-dating 1852, and on cartographic, historical and construction data which shows that these areas experienced minimal or no subsequent construction disturbance.

The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYCLPC) agreed with the conclusions of the 1998 (Avenue V Site and Dry Weather Flow Force Main) report, and recommended the preparation of this topic intensive research report for 19th-century resources. In addition, to further evaluate potential historic-period sensitivity, the two properties identified in the 2005 (Wet Weather Flow Force Main) report were also included for research in this topic intensive report. The purpose of this scope of work is to establish the level of effort, research issues and potential significance of archaeological resources. It is a more intensive examination of the 24 potentially sensitive lots, and attempts to focus future archaeological investigation on those lots that have the greatest potential for providing data which will address both general and specific research topics.

II. METHODOLOGY

The utility of the documentary record for providing a greater understanding of the archaeological record and for the reconstruction of past lifeways, culture history and process, has been well established. The wealth of documentary material available from sites in urban settings, combined with archaeologically recovered data, can, with critical analysis, result in a much fuller picture of the past than either one of these sources can provide alone.

The focus of this topic intensive study is the 19th-century occupants of the Avenue V Site. This study concentrates on the examination of documentary data pertaining to the c.1850 to c.1890 home, hotel, church, school and business lots and their associated residents and owners identified in the Phase 1A Reports (Historical Perspectives 1998; 2005).

Several categories of documentary data were examined for this study. These were census records, business/residential directories and cartographic information. Unfortunately, because the Gravesend and New Utrecht sections of Kings County were not part of New York City until 1898, real estate tax records for the period of study are not available. Town records stored on microfilm in the New York City Municipal Archives do not include records for the townships of Gravesend and New Utrecht. Furthermore, because these two towns were also separate from the City of Brooklyn until 1896, business and residential directories also do not date from before this year, and as a result their relevance is somewhat tangential.

Census Records

Census information, examined at the New York Public Library, and online at Ancestry.com, was expected to reveal household membership, age, sex, place of birth and occupation. Each Federal decennial census was examined for the period 1830-1900. The New York State Census was researched for the years 1865, 1875 and 1892. When available, printed indices and searchable online indices were used to search for known last names which appeared on maps and in land ownership records. Details provided by the different censuses varied, depending on location. For the study area, through the 1880 enumeration, only the town names, New Utrecht and Gravesend, were provided to help relate the households to the study lots. Street names, without house numbers, were first recorded in the 1900 census. Appendix A contains the information retrieved from State and Federal Census records.

Business Directories

Directory information was accessed on microfilm at the New York Public Library. Directories from 1861, 1864-65, 1866, 1875-76, 1876-77, 1886-87, 1898, 1898-99 and 1901-02 were examined. Unfortunately, because the directories concentrate on Brooklyn, and New Utrecht and Gravesend were not part of Brooklyn until 1898, little relevant information was available before that date. The directory data are also contained in Appendix A.

Maps

Cartographic data collected for the Phase 1A reports at the Map Division of the New York Public Library and the Long Island Division of the Queens Borough Public Library, were reexamined for information concerning land ownership, occupation, changing lot division, usage and the disposition of structures. In addition, online map sources, such as David Rumsey were searched, and information from the 1849 Sidney map was added to the land use analysis (Sidney 1849).

Newspapers

Searchable online versions of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, *The New York Times*, and *The Occident* were utilized for information on the project site residents, structures and development.

Photographs

Historical photograph collections were researched on the digital sites of the New York Public Library (www.nypl.org) and the Brooklyn Public Library (www.brooklynpubliclibrary.org).

Informants and Other Sources

Additional sources, leads and lines of investigation, particularly in reference to the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church of Gravesend were sought. Also consulted were Ms. Joan Maynard of the Society for the Preservation of Weeksville and Bedford Stuyvesant History; Dr. Robert J. Swan, historian specializing in African American life in Brooklyn; Cynthia Sanford of the Brooklyn Historical Society; Brian Merlis, collector of historic Brooklyn photographs; and Clarence Taylor's book on Black Churches in Brooklyn. All were helpful but could not provide any definitive data on the church lot itself. Ms. Sanford was unable, due to on-going restoration at their headquarters, to retrieve any of the holdings from their exhibit on Black Churches in Brooklyn.

Contacts were made with the A.M.E. Zion Church administration (Northeastern Episcopal District headquarters in Connecticut; Rev. James D. Armstrong, AME Zion Historical Society and the editor of the AME Zion *Quarterly Review*, Charlotte, NC; and Rev. James McCoy at the First AME Zion Church in Brooklyn) in order to access church archives.

Promising potential sources of AME Zion Church records and cemetery data were contacted as well as revisited for the 2005 revision of the 2001 report. No additional or definitive information on the AME Zion Church of Gravesend was found. Contacts included the First AME Zion Church, Brooklyn; the Rev Dr. W. Robert Johnson III, Director of the Department of Records and Research at AME Zion Church headquarters (Charlotte, NC); Dr. Phyllis Galloway, Director, Heritage Hall, Livingstone College (Salisbury, NC), an archive and research center for the AME Zion Church; the Rev. Dr. James D. Armstrong, Editor, *AME Zion Quarterly Review* (Charlotte, NC); Juliette V. Ibelli, Reference Librarian, Brooklyn Historical Society Library; and Jennifer Scott of the Weeksville Society, currently researching a project on African-American cemeteries.

Information on former residents of the project site was also sought in the *National Encyclopaedia of American Biography* and on the internet.

III. PROPERTY HISTORIES

The Avenue V project site was formerly divided between the towns of Gravesend and New Utrecht. For a more comprehensive discussion of the history of these settlements, and the development of the project area, please refer to Section IV of the 1998 Phase 1A report, "Historical Period" (Historical Perspectives 1998:4-7), and the 2005 Phase 1A report (Historical Perspectives 2005: 12-17).

According to the conclusions reached in the Phase 1A reports, 24 former properties were included in the areas of potential historical archaeological sensitivity (22 were identified in the December 1998 report from the dry weather flow force main and 2 properties were identified in the September 2005 report for the wet weather flow force main). Because the period of sensitivity, c.1850 to 1890, precedes the imposition of block and lot numbers, potentially sensitive properties are identified by their owners as recorded in the 1890 atlas. (Figs. 1a-1c) In addition, due to the large size of the Avenue V project site, the 1998 Phase 1A report divided it into more manageable sections based on topographical data. Thus the potentially sensitive properties are divided into four groups:

27th Avenue from Stillwell Avenue to Cropsey Avenue

J. Carter property (dwelling constructed between 1873 and 1890)
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church of Gravesend (built 1869, occupied until after 1929)
Heirs of A. Voorhies property (dwelling built between 1873 and 1890)

Cropsey Avenue from 27th Avenue to Bay 40th Street

James Carter property (dwelling constructed between 1873 and 1890)
John Zimmerman property (dwelling constructed between 1873 and 1890)
Joseph Stryker property (dwelling constructed between 1868 and 1873)
Robert Euin property (dwelling constructed between 1873 and 1890)
B. McGetrick property (dwelling constructed between 1868 and 1873)
A. Saeger property (dwelling constructed between 1868 and 1873)
James McBride property (dwelling constructed between 1873 and 1890)
C. G. Gunther property (dwelling constructed between 1868 and 1873)
Public School No. 3 lot (school built between 1868 and 1873),

Shore Parkway from the line of Bay 40th Street to Bay 32nd Street

A. Voorhies property (dwelling built prior to 1852)
Mrs. Remsen property (dwelling built prior to 1852)
John Bateman property (dwelling built prior to 1852)
Mrs. William Bateman property (dwelling built prior to 1852)
John B. Denyse property (dwelling built prior to 1852)
Stephen Morris property (dwelling built prior to 1852)
James Cropsey Lumberyard lot (structures built prior to 1852)
H. W. Cropsey property (dwelling built prior to 1852)
Mrs. L. Hegeman property (dwelling built prior to 1852)
S. Fleet Speir property (dwelling built prior to 1852)

Bay 16th Street North of Shore Parkway

A. V. B. Voorhees property (dwelling built prior to 1852)

A. Young property (dwelling built prior to 1873)

Since the first recorded sewer lines were installed throughout the area in 1889, with the development of “Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea,” and the earliest detailed real estate map available dates to 1890, 1890 was considered the year after which the occupants of the dwellings and businesses on the project site lots no longer required some of the backlot outbuildings and below-ground water management systems (e.g., privies, wells, cisterns). Thus, the date of water and sewer line installation, in this case, c.1890, is normally utilized as a convenient cut-off date, except where evidence indicates otherwise. One of the goals of this report is to identify the occupants of the project site lots, and to present a detailed history of the properties’ uses through the end of the study period, c.1890 (Robinson 1890; Bensonhurst 1889).

However, the presence of municipal infrastructure does not necessarily mean that landowners, residents or other occupants had their buildings connected. Also, if the early municipal utilities were considered unreliable, many people may have kept their wells and privies as alternatives for times of emergency.

The earliest document located which can be used to infer residential occupation of the project site properties is the 1844-45 Hassler map, however, it is difficult to associate them with any particular property (Hassler 1844-45). The 1852 Conner map more clearly indicates the presence of dwellings and outbuildings.

27th Avenue from Stillwell Avenue to Cropsey Avenue (Figure 1a)

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church of Gravesend

The presence of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church of Gravesend was noted abutting the project site section of 27th Avenue. Before the consolidation of this part of Kings County with the cities of Brooklyn and New York at the end of the 19th century, many churches tended to have their own cemeteries, and these were often not, or poorly recorded on historical maps and documents.

This church was also known as the “Colored Church in Unionville,” perhaps to distinguish it from what was the white-controlled Methodist Episcopal Church at Unionville, called the Fisherman’s Church. According to Kings County historian Stiles, the AME Zion Church was established in 1868 with the assistance of the “kind-hearted and liberal” Thomas Bell of Parkville (in Flatbush), a white man who also donated \$650 to the construction of the chapel on Coney Island in the same year. Bell may have donated a sum for the purchase of the land, or the construction of a building, but the original property deed records the purchase of the property by the AME Zion Church of Gravesend from Jarvis P. and Sarah J. Prince in 1869 (Stiles 1884:182-183; Deed liber 919, p286).

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion denomination was founded in New York City by a group led by James Varick, Abraham Thompson and William Miller in 1796. The church left the white-led Methodist Episcopal Church due to discrimination. Organized as a national body in 1821, the

denomination added the name Zion to its name in 1848 to distinguish itself from other African Methodist groups.

The Gravesend church was built in 1869, and the 1890 map shows the sanctuary outside the project site, abutting the west side of 27th Avenue, between Bath and Harway Avenues. The rear of the church lot extended approximately 40' into the unbuilt 27th Avenue roadbed (Stiles 1884:265). Although the 1905 map tends to show the entire streetbed behind the 1-story woodframe church as part of the Carter property to the north (see following paragraph), the 1929 map confirms the church's ownership of the western part of the streetbed. It also labels the building "Zion Baptist Church (COLORED)" (Sanborn 1905:XII 35; 1929:XII 41). No resident caretaker is recorded, nor was a parsonage erected on the church lot. In the 1898-99 directory, the pastor of the congregation, J. J. Kearney, resided in the area known as Weeksville, in Brooklyn. Rev. J. M. Butler was pastor of the congregation prior to Kearney, from 1894 to 1898 (Dr. Robert J. Swan, personal communication, 3-2-01; Brooklyn directory 1896-97), and at the time of the congregation's 31st anniversary celebration in 1901, it was led by the Rev. C. H. Williams (Brooklyn Eagle 4/13/1901: 2). The church was demolished between 1929 and 1950 (Sanborn 1950:XII 41).

The location of the church, adjacent to the road (the "Beach lane") through the marshland or "West Meadow," between Gravesend village and Coney Island, was apparently quite close to the African-American community. One newspaper article even calls the church the "West Meadow A. M. E. Zion Church" (Brooklyn Eagle 12/3/1897: 5). A number of newspaper articles refer to the community, but as is often the case with newspapers, articles were usually limited to crime reports, giving the impression that the West Meadows was a dangerous place. "The West Meadow is settled almost entirely by negro families. A large part of the men work in Cropsey & Mitchell's lumber yard. All of them live in one story shanties, most of which seem ready to fall down from age" (Brooklyn Eagle 10/29/1896: 1). When the *Brooklyn Eagle* stated that "no respectable person dared pass along the tracks running through the Meadows," the paper received an angry rejoinder from George Simms, who identified himself as the "superintendent of the Sunday school and the local preacher" of the congregation. Simms complained that the community was plagued by outsiders, i.e., "roughs and tramps and other scoundrels" who commit their crimes in West Meadow, where "we seldom if ever see a policeman" (Brooklyn Eagle 8/31/1900: 5).

As is the case with low-lying land, high tides caused the area to flood, as in July 1899 and October 1900 when the subtitle read "Negro Settlement Surrounded by Water (Brooklyn Eagle 7/25/1899: 3). According to one flood account, the houses were surrounded, but not flooded, "for the reason that they are built on little knolls" (Brooklyn Eagle 10/10/1900: 8).

In addition, according to the official Borough of Brooklyn website, nearby Bath Beach is one of Kings County's oldest African-American communities. Well over 100 years old, the small community was established by grooms who worked at the racetracks that once operated in Gravesend.

Although maps and directories do not record the presence of a cemetery within the church property, the case of the 19th-century burial ground of an AME congregation in Flushing, Queens suggests that there is a possibility that burials occurred on the property, extending onto present 27th Avenue. In Flushing township, where there was no provision for public burial, all interments took place in

church or private family cemeteries. Even if a public cemetery had existed, and whites had permitted blacks to be buried there, most African-Americans would not have been able to afford to purchase a plot. Therefore, the property around the church was the only option for burial, and black burial grounds often became overcrowded.

Overcrowding and the relative poverty of African-Americans also contributed to a poor delineation of cemetery boundaries. When neighbors were agreeable or tolerant, and/or lot lines unclearly marked, interments may have taken place outside the church property. Since families could rarely afford stone markers, the locations of burials, especially at the periphery of the churchyard, often quickly passed from the collective memory of the congregation.

This was not quite the case in Gravesend township. The Gravesend public cemetery, or the old town burying-ground, dates back to at least 1687 (Stiles 1884:183). Provision for African-American burials had been made by the 19th century (Robert Snow, personal communication, 3/2001).

Also, due to the increasingly crowded conditions for both the living and the dead during the 19th century, municipal laws enacted in 1851 forbade burial below 85th Street in New York City and within the City of Brooklyn. Many Manhattan and Brooklyn burials were transferred to Cemetery of the Evergreens and Cypress Hills Cemetery in Kings County. It was not a coincidence that in the same year, 1851, the Citizens' Union Cemetery in Weeksville was organized, particularly, as Stiles writes, "as a burial place for the *colored*, upon whom society has put a ban, debarring them from political and social equality in life, and forbidding the commingling of their dust in death." Trustees came mostly from African-American churches, and Citizens' Union offered "reasonable" prices for burial plots, even free to the poor with only a charge for opening and closing the grave. However, in 1868 the land was appropriated for Eastern Parkway, and burial for African-Americans was shifted to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, where by c.1888, the AME Zion denomination had purchased plots for its members (Stiles 1870:633; Robert Snow, personal communication, 3-01). With the consolidation of all Kings County into the City of Brooklyn in 1894, municipal law forced the cessation of churchyard burials in Gravesend.

One obituary in the *Brooklyn Eagle* indicates that a parishioner of the AME Zion Church of Unionville was buried in Gravesend Cemetery, although the date, 1897, is subsequent to annexation (*Brooklyn Eagle* 1/21/1897: 5).

If the AME Zion congregation had made interments on its property, which seems unlikely, these burials would have been confined to the years between the congregation's land acquisition, 1869, and 1894, when such burials were forbidden by law. A search for more site-specific data was conducted at the time of the 2001 report, and promising lines of research were again pursued in 2005. No additional data regarding the possibility of burials at the Gravesend property was found. Inquiries for church archives were made to the AME Zion Church (Northeastern Episcopal District headquarters in Connecticut); the Rev. Dr. James D. Armstrong, AME Zion Historical Society and the editor of the *AME Zion Quarterly Review* (Charlotte, NC); the Rev. Dr. W. Robert Johnson III, Director of the Department of Records and Research at AME Zion Church headquarters (Charlotte, NC); Dr. Phyllis Galloway, Director, Heritage Hall, Livingstone College (Salisbury, NC), an archive and research center for the AME Zion Church.

Cynthia Sanford of the Brooklyn Historical Society was unable to search its archives fully in 2001, due to an ongoing restoration program at its headquarters. In 2005, Juliette V. Ibelle, Reference Librarian, Brooklyn Historical Society Library, was not able to provide additional data.

Requests for information and suggestions for additional avenues of research were also made to Ms. Joan Maynard of the Society for the Preservation of Weeksville and Bedford Stuyvesant History; Jennifer Scott of the Weeksville Society, currently researching a project on African-American cemeteries; Mr. Brian Merlis, collector of Brooklyn photographs; Dr. Diana Wall, archaeologist, CCNY; Dr. Roselle Henn, archaeologist; Dr. Sherrill Wilson of the African Burial Ground; and Dr. Warren Perry, whose dissertation focuses on Weeksville.

J. Carter Property

The J. Carter house stood on the west side of 27th Avenue, midway between Bath and Harway Avenues, with the rear of the building within 20 feet of 27th Avenue. It was built between 1873 and 1890 (Beers 1873:31). Although this 2-story woodframe dwelling was west of the 27th Avenue section of the project site, the 1905 Sanborn map shows numerous barns, sheds and coops (5 to 6 structures), associated with the Carter house, extending behind the dwelling into the project site, and behind the neighboring church to the south (Sanborn 1905:XII 35; 1929:XII 41). None of the census or directory information related to J. Carter could be definitively linked to this property, but instead places him on Harway Avenue (now Cropsey) and Bay 43rd Street (another property evaluated in this report – see below). It is probable that this J. Carter lot was rented to an unnamed tenant.

Heirs of A. Voorhies property

A 1-story woodframe dwelling, built between 1873 and 1890, stood on the east side of the 27th Avenue in the roadbed, approximately 95 feet north of Cropsey Avenue. The house was still present in 1905 (Sanborn 1905:XII 35; Beers 1873:31). In 1890 it was labelled “Heirs of A. Voorhies,” who owned additional lots both occupied and vacant to the east. Oriented toward the old Mill Road, north of and parallel to present Cropsey, the rear yard of the dwelling included the present intersection of Cropsey and 27th Avenues. None of the census or directory information related to the several A. Voorhies’s in Gravesend could be definitively linked to this property. Because other dwellings in the vicinity were also labelled A. Voorhies (including another evaluated in this report – see below), it is probable that this Heirs of A. Voorhies homelot was rented to an unnamed tenant.

Cropsey Avenue from 27th Avenue to Bay 40th Street (Figure 1a)

James Carter property

The James Carter property extended from Old Mill Road to Centre Place through present Cropsey Avenue. In 1890, a barn stood directly in the center of Cropsey Avenue (then Harway) abutting the east side of the Bay 43rd Street line. This corresponds to the data in the 1900 census and the 1899 directory which indicates his home there. Two structures stand south of the project site, and one to the north. The property was owned by the Stryker family into the mid-1870s, and the buildings were constructed sometime between 1873 and 1890 (Beers 1873: 32; Dripps 1877).

James Carter is recorded in the neighborhood, but not on the project site, in the 1870 and 1875 censuses. In 1870, the 25-year-old Irish-born laborer was sharing a house with his sister Bridget, 30, and her two children. A second household was also present in the dwelling, that of his brother[?] John Carter, 29, his wife, and baby. By 1875 only James Carter, Bridget and one of her children were still present, and the frame house was valued at \$800.

James Carter married between 1875 and 1880, and it seems likely that this is the period in which he first moved to the project site, with Irish-born wife Mary, 32, and son William, 3 months. His sister and nephew were no longer present. Carter was referred to alternately in censuses as a peddler and retail grocer, appearing in the 1899 directory as a grocer. In 1901 he was “haled into court to explain why he did not get licenses for his dirt trucks and carts,” which suggests peddling, possibly selling groceries from carts (Brooklyn Eagle 5/11/1901: 20).

With the completion of Harway Avenue (now Cropsey) through the Carter homelot in 1891, the project site sections of the property were removed from the Carter household’s use (Brooklyn Eagle 12/31/1890: 5). Data from the subsequent census, however, does provide relevant information regarding the Carter family during the period up to 1891.

The 1900 census records that James and Mary Carter could not read or write. Nevertheless, he seems to have been prosperous, since the records indicate that Carter owned his own home, and describe his occupation as “landlord,” possibly a reference to the numerous properties the 1890 atlas labels with his name in the vicinity. The 1900 census also records the family on Harway Avenue, with the addition of daughter Mary, 16 (born c.1884), who was attending school. Oddly, she did not appear in the 1892 census. Son William, then 21, worked as a teamster, and two boarders, also fellow-teamsters, resided in the house as well. An English-born servant, Kate Fasy [sp.?] completed the household.

John Zimmermann property

The John Zimmermann property stretched from Old Mill Road to Centre Place through the present Cropsey Avenue roadbed on the eastern half of the Bay 43rd Street intersection. The 1890 atlas records a dwelling along the Mill Road, within 60 feet of the project site on the north, and what appears to be a barn on Centre Place, 50 feet south of project site. These structures were put up between 1873 and 1890, most likely after the mid-1870s, when the land was sold off by the Stryker family (Beers 1873: 32; Dripps 1877).

Census records place barber John Zimmermann, 24 and wife Adelia, 23 in Gravesend in 1880 – they do not appear there in the 1875 enumeration, and probably moved to the project site in the late 1870s. Of German extraction, Zimmermann’s parents were born in Baden, and his wife, who had emigrated to the U. S. in 1859, was born in Bavaria. The 1890 atlas labels the dwelling John Zimmermann, and a newspaper article in the following year records a John Zimmerman of Gravesend Beach having been “taken” for “one month’s rent and \$12.50” by a crooked real estate agent (Brooklyn Eagle 8/7/1891: 4).

With the completion of Harway Avenue (now Cropsey) through the Zimmerman homelot in 1891, the property was cut roughly in half, but none of the buildings were directly affected. The project

site sections of the property, however were removed from the Zimmermann's use (Brooklyn Eagle 12/31/1890: 5). Data from the subsequent census, however does provide relevant information regarding the Zimmermann family during the period up to 1891.

By 1900 Adelia was a widow, living with her two sons and three daughters, ranging in age from 7 to 17. John Zimmerman died shortly after his appearance in the 1892 census, at about the age of 37. Eldest son Fred, born in 1883, worked as a plumber, while the rest of the children attended school. Adelia Zimmermann owned the dwelling, and is recorded as a "landlady." Only one boarder is listed in the household, James Redden, 47, an Irish-born barber. His occupation suggests that he was an employee, or may have continued John Zimmermann's "practice" with Adelia Zimmermann's sponsorship.

Joseph Stryker property

The Joseph Stryker property ran from Old Mill Road to Centre Place through present Cropsey Avenue, midway between Bay 43rd and 26th Avenue. The single building drawn there in 1890, abuts the north side of present Cropsey Avenue. Since the lot is oriented to Mill Road, the project site was the homelot's immediate backyard. The dwelling there is labelled "J. Stryker" in 1873, but no building is shown on the 1868 map (Beers 1873: 32; Dripps 1868). The 1890 atlas labels the homelot "Joseph Stryker," although real estate notices and other newspaper references record the owner of the property as Jacobus Stryker, and refer to his wife Gertrude.

The earliest record of Jacobus Stryker appears in the 1865 State census, which places Jacobus, 45, and his wife Gertrude, 39, in Gravesend. Although no house is shown on the J. Stryker property in 1868, it is probable that the map information is a few years out-of-date. The 1865 census does list the Strykers near the names of neighbors that appear on the 1873 map (Tobin, McGetrick, Callahan). On the other hand, the Strykers may have lived in another part of Gravesend. Although no children live in the household, the couple had two offspring. Jacobus Stryker's occupation was shoemaker, and the frame house they occupied was valued at \$800.

No change in the household occurs in 1870 census, although the value of the couple's real and personal estates had grown, with Jacobus owning \$1,000 in real estate and a personal estate of \$500. Gertrude Stryker also had real estate assets of \$500.

Stryker is noted as a resident of Gunthersville in 1891 (Brooklyn Eagle 2/5/1891: 2), and in the 1892 State census, the elderly Jacobus, 73, and Gertrude, 67, have an Irish-born servant, Bridget Treacy, 35.

With the completion of Harway Avenue (now Cropsey) through the J. Stryker homelot in 1891, the property was cut roughly in half, but none of the buildings were directly affected. The project site sections of the property, however, were removed from the Stryker's use (Brooklyn Eagle 12/31/1890: 5).

Jacobus Stryker died in c.1899, when widow Gertrude Stryker appears as his executrix (Brooklyn Eagle 12/20/1899: 16).

Robert Euin property

The Robert Euin property, ran from Old Mill Road to Centre Place through present Cropsey Avenue, about 20 feet east of 26th Avenue. One building abuts the north side of the present Cropsey Avenue roadbed, a barn stood in Cropsey Avenue along the south side, and a second barn abutted the south side of Cropsey. These buildings were constructed between 1873 and 1890 (Beers 1873:32).

A “contractor” named Robert Euin, is recorded on this property in the 1898-99 directory, and he first appears in Gravesend in the 1875 census, when the Euins were living in the same house as Jerry Callahan, 38, an Irish-born laborer with a wife and two young children. Laborer Robert Euen/Ewen and his wife Ann were both 50 years old, and born in Ireland. Their three sons, James, 16; John, 14; and Robert, 12; were all born in Ireland, as was their daughter Maggie, 6. Since both Callahan and Euen owned property, it is not clear which owned the house and which was the boarder, although the Callahan household was listed first. The frame structure was appraised at \$700.

It is possible that this is the project site dwelling, or the site of the J. Callahan house in the 1890 atlas, since an R. Callahan is listed nearby on the Mill Road outside the project site in 1873.

In 1880, the Euin family appears as the sole occupants of their dwelling. Eldest son James had left the household, while the two teenage sons, John and Robert, worked as teamsters. Twelve-year-old Maggie/Margaret attended school.

By 1890, son Robert, then about 28 years old, was recorded in a separate dwelling on the Mill Road, near Bay 44th Street, adjacent to J. Callahan. Newspaper articles from the 1890s record him as a club manager having brushes with the law for selling liquor without a license. His bartender was one Robert Callahan (Brooklyn Eagle 1/10/1897: 17; 1/22/1897: 4).

In 1892, Robert Sr.’s household had shrunk to Robert and his wife, son John, 30 and daughter Maggie, 23. There is a possible boarder, John McLaughlin, 23, but based on the format of the 1892 State census, it is difficult to determine whether he is in the same dwelling or not. Robert Sr., recorded at age 64, was for the only time listed as a “farmer.”

The extension of Harway Avenue, now Cropsey Avenue, in 1891, would have split the Euin property into two sections, although it would not have disturbed the buildings. The road extension would have effectively removed the project site from the Euin’s use (Brooklyn Eagle 12/31/1890: 5). Data from the subsequent census, however, does provide relevant information regarding the Euin family during the period up to 1891.

The 1900 census reports that Robert Euin, working as a teamster in 1900 at the age of 61¹, owned his own house, and both he and his wife were illiterate. Living with them was son John, then 42 and single, who continued to work as a teamster. An 1897 list of patronage jobs at Dyker Beach (in

¹Euen’s date of birth seems to fluctuate with each census. In 1875 he was 50; in 1880, 53; in 1892, 64; and in 1900, 61. Mrs. Euen does not seem to benefit as much from this fountain of youth, starting out at 50 in 1875, and listed as 66 in 1900, although her name appears as both Ann and Amy.

New Utrecht) includes a “J. Euen, team[ster]” of Gravesend Beach (Brooklyn Eagle 9/27/1897: 2). Margaret, listed as 28, and her husband Martin Smith, a carpenter of German parentage, also lived in the household.

B. McGetrick property

The B. McGetrick property ran from Old Mill Road to Centre Place through present Cropsey Avenue, in the east side of present 26th Avenue. Buildings stood at both Mill Road and Centre Place, a 2-story, basemented dwelling along Centre Place (60 feet south of project site – Sanborn 1905:XII 20), and a third building abutted the north side of Cropsey Avenue. The earliest of these structures dates to between 1868 and 1873, when a dwelling labelled “B. McGetrick” appears on the map (Beers 1873:32). The 1875 census valued the frame dwelling at \$800. No building appears there on the 1868 map (Dripps 1868).

Although no house is shown on the B. McGetrick property in 1868, it is probable that the map information is a few years out-of-date. The 1865 census does list Bartlett McGetrick, wife Mary, and daughters Margaret and Mary, living in a house valued at \$400, and records them near the names of neighbors that appear on the 1873 map (Tobin, Stryker, Callahan). On the other hand, the McGetricks may live in another part of Gravesend.

The family of laborer Bartlett McGetrick appears in Gravesend in the 1870 census, along with his wife and three children ranging in age from 3 to 9. A *Brooklyn Eagle* article refers to them as “pioneer residents of Gravesend Beach” (Brooklyn Eagle 1/15/1896: 7). Bartlett and Mary McGetrick were both born in Ireland, and Bartlett was listed as illiterate in the 1875 census. All the children, Margaret, Mary, John and Bartlett Jr. – added to the family in c.1870 – were born in Kings County. In addition to the McGetricks, two other households are recorded as residing in the house. Michael Gaffney, 28, from England, had married McGetrick’s eldest daughter Margaret, then only 16. The second was Laura Dolan, 43, with four children ages 11 to 16. Although Dolan was a Kings County native, the children were all born in New York City.

By 1880, McGetrick, then 65, was working as a hotelkeeper. Only sons John, 13, and Bartlett Jr., 10, both at school, and daughter Mary, 15, were listed in the house in the 1880 census. A 1896 newspaper article reports the elopement of daughter Mary with Charles Grundling, an electrician with the Atlantic Avenue Railroad company, who was described as the McGetrick’s “Star Boarder” and had been living there about one year. Apparently the two had fallen in love, married in secret on January 1, 1896, but had not informed Mary’s parents, hitting on the idea of letting them know through a newspaper article (Brooklyn Eagle 1/15/1896: 7). Since the two were still resident there in 1900, the marriage seems to have been accepted.

In 1891, the extension of Harway Avenue (now Cropsey) through the McGetrick homelot split the property into two sections, and removed the project corridor from domestic usage (Brooklyn Eagle 12/31/1890: 5). Two frame buildings lay north of the avenue, and in 1900 seem to have been occupied by now-widowed Mary McGetrick, her daughter and son-in-law, Mary and German immigrant Charles Grundling, listed as a railroad maintenance worker, and fireman Bartlett Jr. and his wife Maggie, also of German parentage. Entries for Bartlett O. McGetrick and widow Mary in the 1898 and 1902 directories place them there at Harway and Hubbard Avenues.

Eldest son John J. McGetrick, born in 1868, was recorded with his wife and young daughter at 2600 Harway Avenue in the 1898 and 1899 directories. A newspaper notice of 1895 reports the construction of a wagon shed on his property at the southwest corner of Harway and 26th Avenues – which corresponds to the southern part of the old McGetrick homelot. John was listed as a painter/sign maker.

A. Saeger property

The A. Saeger property fronted on Old Mill Road and extended southward through the present Cropsey Avenue roadbed, including the western half of the Cropsey and 26th Avenue intersection. What appears to be a dwelling abuts the north side of Cropsey Avenue, straddling the western side of 26th Avenue. It was labelled A. Saeger on the 1873 map, and not present in 1868 (Beers 1873:32; Dripps 1868). No name was associated with the house in 1890 (Robinson 1890).

No A. Saeger was recorded in Gravesend in the 1870 or 1875 censuses, or mentioned in the *Brooklyn Eagle*, and no Saeger could be linked with the project site property through directories or later census records.

James McBride property

The James McBride property hosted a 2-story house, with a barn and outbuilding (Sanborn 1905:XII 20). The entire homelot stood within the project site, on the south side of present Cropsey Avenue, in and extending westward from the 26th Avenue intersection. The structures were built between 1873 and 1890 (Beers 1873: 32), based on their first appearance in census records, this can be narrowed down with a fair amount of certainty to between 1875 and 1880.

Not mentioned in the 1875 state enumeration, the McBride household is recorded in Gravesend in the 1880 census, headed by James, a Scottish-born lace bleacher, age 47. He and wife Rebecca, born in England, had emigrated from England with their eldest son, Hugh, in 1865. Hugh, 18 in 1880, also worked as a lace bleacher. Six additional sons and a daughter ranging in age from 9 months to 14 years completed the household.

In 1891, son James, then 22, married Emma Hinman, daughter of Captain Thomas F. Hinman, also of Unionville. The reception at the Hinman's house included numerous residents of the project corridor, such as the McGetricks, Rennie Batemans, Wolffs, and Morrises (*Brooklyn Eagle* 1/15/1891: 1).

Not mentioned in the McBride-Hinman wedding announcement, it can be inferred that head-of-household James McBride had died by 1891, when he would have been about 58. The 1892 census records Rebecca McBride, 58, as family head, with unmarried sons Hugh, 31, a florist; George 27, and Louis, 22, both carpenters; and Alphonso, 19, and Matthew, 13, not yet employed. Due to the vagaries of the 1892 census, a seemingly unattached individual, William Mallory, a 77-year-old English-born flagman, may have been a boarder in the household.

With the completion of Harway Avenue (now Cropsey) through the McBride homelot in 1891, the project site sections of the property were removed from the McBride's use (Brooklyn Eagle 12/31/1890: 5), although the dwelling was unaffected.

The 1898-99 directory lists Rebecca as the widow of James, still living in the family residence. Son George, a carpenter, had left the household, and was living near Bay 44th Street. The 1900 census records Rebecca, then 65, as the home owner, along with four of her sons. Eldest son Hugh, 39, was working as an oyster opener, Alphonso, 26, had no occupation, and Matthew 20, was a day laborer. Lewis, 6, a grandson, was also resident, but since the sons in the household were neither married nor widowed, it is not clear whose son he was. Rebecca McBride also boarded a pair of brothers, Joseph, 22, and Abe Levy, 18, whose parents had been born in Germany. They worked as a candy maker and waiter, respectively.

C. G. Gunther property

The C. G. Gunther property extended from Old Mill Road to Gravesend Bay, between what was then Stryker and Hubbard Streets, now roughly centered on Bay 41st Street, and extending east and west of the intersection of present 41st and Cropsey Avenue. Two buildings appear just north of the project site in 1873, where there was vacant land in 1868 (Beers 1873:32; Dripps 1868). Gunther died in 1885, and his heirs divided the property into small lots. In 1890, the two buildings from 1873, apparently dwellings, are shown as standing on smaller lots outside the project site, and are labelled, from west to east, Augustus Wolf and Cath. Wolf. As discussed in the Historical Period section, Charles Godfrey Gunther was a fur merchant and Mayor of New York (1864-1866). He also owned the Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad.

There is no evidence that C. G. Gunther ever occupied this property. There is also no record of a Catherine Wolff in Gravesend. The 1898-99 directory, however, places Caroline Wolff, widow of August, at Harway (now Cropsey) Avenue, opposite Hubbard Street, which corresponds to the Augustus Wolf dwelling location. Augustus Wolff, born in Prussia, was a cashier and ticket taker on Gunther's Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad, 40 years old at the time of the 1870 census. As an employee of the railroad, this was a fitting location, on or adjacent to the railroad owner's property, and within a block of the main railroad car shop. Augustus and wife Caroline, also Prussian-born, by 1873 had three sons, August, Henry and Julius, and two daughters, Carrie and Tillie. Their frame house was valued at \$800 in 1875.

In July of 1878, Augustus Wolff, who was described as of "portly build," and "a kind-hearted man, always in good humor, polite and attentive to the patrons of the road," came up to the railroad office in Manhattan from his home in Guntherville, as he had for 18 to 20 years. He left a key in the office for his son Henry Wolff, who also worked for the railroad, and proceeded to Central Park, where he committed suicide. Wolff left an apologetic note to wife Caroline, and the cause seems to have been depression. George A. Gunther, manager of the railroad made a special point of dispelling rumors by informing the press that no financial dishonesty on Wolff's part was involved. Gunther also paid for the funeral expenses, "to show one last mark of respect to an honest employee" (Brooklyn Eagle 7/18/1879: 4).

The 1880 census records sons August, 21, working as an engineer, probably on the railroad, and Henry F., 18, as a railroad clerk. With the addition of William in c.1876, four younger children range in age from 4 to 14. Numbers gradually decline during the 1890s, with Henry, Julius, Tillie and William present in addition to the widow Caroline in 1892.

Henry F. Wolff purchased a nearby homelot on Hubbard Street, about 500 feet south of the Wolff homestead from the Gunthers in 1891, and married Estelle Stillwell in 1893. A number of project site residents attended the ceremony, including various Batemans, Rennie-Batemans, Voorheeses, and Wolffs (*Brooklyn Eagle* 5/9/1891: 12; 11/5/1893: 10). After Estelle Wolff died in 1895 (*Brooklyn Eagle* 6/5/1895: 4), Henry seems to have combined households with his mother.

With the completion of Harway Avenue (now Cropsey) through the Wolff homelot in 1891, the Wolff dwelling seems to have been removed. Domestic usage of the project site sections of the property also ceased (*Brooklyn Eagle* 12/31/1890: 5).

Three household members, Caroline, 66, widowed son Henry, 38 and daughter Matilda, 26 were recorded together in 1900, possibly on Henry's land outside the project corridor, but since mother Caroline was listed as head of household and owner of the property, it is probable that they were living on the truncated lot.

Public School No. 3

The Public School No. 3 lot included the southern 50 feet of the present Cropsey Avenue roadbed, at the southwest corner of Cropsey and Bay 41st Street. The school building abutted the southern side of Cropsey. The school was established between 1868 and 1873, when it first appears on maps (Beers 1873:32). In 1912 it is depicted as a 1-story woodframe structure with a brick foundation. By 1929 the same structure was still in use, known as Public School 81. The 1929 atlas shows only one small wing of the school extending into the projected modern Cropsey Avenue roadbed and therefore within the project site. Outside the project site, in what is now Bay 41st Street, a group of three woodframe structures at the rear of the school building includes one structure labelled "W.C." The watercloset building is approximately 25 feet long, apparently sufficient for the students and staff of the school. The 1929 atlas indicates that this location would have been outside the project site.

Shore Parkway from the line of Bay 40th Street to Bay 32nd Street (Figures 1a and 1b)

A. Voorhies property

The entire A. Voorhies property, with one dwelling, is within the project site. The homelot was in the line of 25th Avenue, although prior to the construction of 25th Avenue it fronted on the former Davis or Davies Street. The name A. Voorhies appears next to the dwelling at this site in both 1890 and 1873 (Beers 1873: 32), although the property was not shown as separate from the Robert Struthers estate in 1877 (Dripps 1877). An unlabelled building is there in both 1868 and 1852 (Dripps 1868; Conner 1852), and it corresponds to a plot of land, 30 by 74 feet, sold by David Davies to Charles Baker in 1844 (*Brooklyn Eagle* 7/9/1880: 3). Structures appear in the general vicinity on the 1844-45 Coast Survey, but it is difficult to associate them with any particular property (Hassler 1844-45).

Charles Baker purchased this small parcel in 1844 from David Davies, and Baker, a fisherman, born in France, appears there in the 1850 census, at the age of 36. His wife Mary, 32, was born in New Jersey, and a son Charles, 6, had been born in New York. The Baker household was unchanged in 1860, and although the separate Albert Voorhees family is also listed nearby in the 1860 census, it is Charles Baker who owns property, then valued at \$1,500, while Albert Voorhees was living in the Hinman household.

Charles Baker seems to have moved by the 1870s, and is noted outside the project site in 1873 and 1880, clustered with the other Albert Voorhees, F. Girardil/Girardot, C. Baker, A. Teeple, and James Stillwell (Beers 1873).

Numerous Voorheeses resided in southern Kings County during the 19th century, and several Albert Voorheeses lived in Gravesend during the same period. Fortunately, the project site Albert is married to a woman with the somewhat unusual name of Victorine. The couple appear in the censuses in conjunction with neighbors J. Bragaw, Robert Struthers, William Morris, and William Kenney, the residents of the properties near the A. Voorhees property in question.

As noted above, in 1860 they were enumerated in the household of Thomas J. Hinman, a young fisherman in Gravesend, and his wife and infant. Albert Voorhees, 24, listed as a "boatman" with Victorine, 18; and Catharine A, 6 months. This seems to predate their move to the project site.

Albert Voorhees, 33, a fisherman, was listed in the 1870 census with his wife Victorine, 28, and daughters Catharine, 10, and Ella [short for Elesvignia], 5. The Voorhees family was living in the household of William Morris, 60, and his son Daniel, 15. The same household is recorded in 1875. On the 1873 and 1877 maps William Morris was recorded on the opposite side of Davis Street. Morris, also a fisherman, is clearly the property owner, with \$1,500 in real estate assets, and the frame house was valued at \$1,000 in 1875. In both enumerations Victorine Voorhees was the only adult woman present, and is also the only member recorded as "Keeping House."

By 1880, however, the Morris and Voorheeses were split into separate households, and were listed in the 1880 census with only one household recorded in between them, which would conform to the layout of the 1873 and 1890 maps. On the other hand, the other residents listed around them, almost all fishermen, match names clustered along the Guntherville shore, outside the project corridor: another Albert Voorhees, F. Girardil/Girardot, C. Baker, A. Teeple, and James Stillwell. The expected neighbors, Struthers, Bateman, J. Bragaw (1873), and Kenney (1890), are grouped on a different census page. The 1892 census is similar, although it adds an elderly Catharine Voorhees, 75, to the household. The 1877, 1890 and 1899 maps show another Voorhees homelot outside the project site (near Bay 46th Street), labelled "Alb. Voorhees," "Victorine Voorhees" and "A & V Voorhies" respectively. It is not until after 1890 that a structure appears there, however.

The move was probably precipitated by the fact A. Voorhees property was in the line of 25th Avenue. According to a Brooklyn Eagle article dated 1893, the dwellings there were demolished "when the avenue on which the trolley runs [25th Avenue] was cut through it" (Brooklyn Eagle

9/10/1893: 9). It is possible that at the time of the 1892 State census, the residents of the A. Voorhees property had already moved outside the force main route.

The Albert and Victorine Voorhees household has been identified occupying a residence on the "Gravesend Bay Waterfront" in the 1900 census, at which time the family had taken in five boarders. The Albert Voorhies family listed in the 1898-99 directory, and a boarding advertisement in 1899, both reside on Bay 46th Street, which corresponds to the "other" property owned by Albert and Victorine Voorhees (Brooklyn Eagle 6/25/1899: 31).

Mrs. Remsen property

The large "Mrs. Remsen" property (1890) contained three 2½-story woodframe dwellings with brick foundations, which stood outside the project site. The earliest house lay approximately 35' south of the project site boundary, in the line of Bay 38th Street. In 1873 the property was owned by R. Struthers, and what appears to be the same (easternmost) dwelling is present, called Scotia Villa (Beers 1873: 32), valued at \$6,500 in the 1875 census. One building was present here in 1868 (Dripps 1868), and 1852, when the name Davies appears on the property (Conner 1852). David Davies was recorded as the owner of the surrounding properties, and divested himself of that real estate in c.1845 (Brooklyn Eagle 7/9/1880: 3). Although structures appear in the general vicinity on the 1844-45 Coast Survey, it is difficult to associate them with any particular property (Hassler 1844-45). The remaining two dwellings lie within 30 feet to the south of the project site, between Bay 38th and 37th Streets. A number of barns and other outbuildings associated with the three houses were in and within 30' of the project site (Sanborn 1905: XII 19).

David Davies is enumerated in Gravesend for the first time in the 1840 census, at the head of a household of 10. The household is composed of 2 adult males and 1 adult female, as well as seven children below the age of 20. It is not certain whether Davies would have been the eldest male, between 40 and 50, or the male between 30 and 40. The latter is more likely if the only adult female, between 20 and 30, is Davies' wife. With one family member involved in agriculture, and given Davies' extensive land holdings, it is likely that Davies was a farmer.

Davies is last noted on the property on the 1852 map (Conner 1852). Given that he sold off the neighboring properties by 1845 (Brooklyn Eagle 7/0/1880: 3), it is probable that the family left the area in c.1850. They do not appear in Gravesend in the 1850 census.

The Robert Struthers household, which occupied "Scotia Villa," settled in Gravesend some time between 1860 and before 1870, when the members first appear in the census there. Previously, the Struthers family, all born in Scotland, were living in Manhattan, where Robert, wife Euphemie, and their four sons were recorded in the 1860 census. By 1870 the three oldest sons had left the household, and Robert Struthers, 55, Euphemie, 50, and son Alexander, 20, were established in Scotia Villa in Gravesend. Robert Struthers occupation is listed as an upholsterer, and he owned real estate to the value of \$4,000, which probably refers to the house and surrounding property. The 1873 atlas records four acres of land north of the Cropsey Avenue, in addition to the land on which Scotia Villa sat (Beers 1873). Alexander worked as a clerk in a store, while Euphemie, with no servants listed, kept house.

By the time of the 1875 census, Robert and Euphémie Struthers, approximately 60 years old,² were living alone on the property. He was recorded as a “gentleman,” and the house appraised at \$6,500. In the same year a newspaper advertisement offered “Summer Seaside Board At Private Residence, ‘Scotia Villa,’” although the name to contact “on premises,” was a Mrs. T. M. Badger, who is not recorded in association with the Struthers in any of the censuses.

The advertisement may have been the first public sign of financial difficulties for the Struthers family. In 1880, Robert Struthers was sued for non-payment of a \$600 loan from Mary N. Townshend, the wife New York City lawyer John Townshend. Struthers had received a number of loans from the husband as early as 1878, and Townshend had even employed Struthers as an upholsterer to assist him in repaying the money he already owed. Townshend felt Struthers had overcharged him for the work, and when Struthers came to borrow more money, Townshend decided to charge dearly for his services, and the arrangement was made for Mrs. Townshend to lend \$600 for a fee of \$200, for which a mortgage on Struthers’ Unionville property was security (Brooklyn Eagle 6/5/1880: 4).

Struthers’ only defense was that the rate was usurious, but this was apparently not enough to save his property, which was slated for auction in August 1880 (Brooklyn Eagle 7/9/1880: 3).

It is likely that the property passed into the hands of William Remsen at the time of the 1880 auction. Remsen, who operated an express business from Gravesend,³ appears in the town by the 1865 census, and was a native of Queens County. Aside from early census data, Remsen was notable for his three marriages, of which the second ended in divorce. Widowed before 1865, according to the *New York Times*, Remsen apparently met Margaret Hay at a party in nearby Bath, in 1875, and proposed to her almost immediately. Despite his age (according to the 1870 census he was only 5 years older than she), his “somewhat weather-beaten” appearance, the fact that he had 5 children from his previous marriage,⁴ and various other misgivings on Margaret Hay’s part, the two were married. On arriving at his house, she found that it was considerably more “shabby” than the one he had indicated was his, and that he was generally less affluent than she had been led to believe. After living together for 3 months, Margaret Hay Remsen returned to her parents, and filed for divorce, alleging ill-treatment. In 1880, Remsen sued Mr. and Mrs. Hay for \$10,000, alleging that they had induced his wife to leave him, and in addition, when they moved her out of his home, Mrs. Hay “cleared his house of a great part of his furniture.” He also denied the accusation of maltreatment. A friend and neighbor named “Struggles” [Struthers?], testified on Remsen’s behalf. Unfortunately for us, the verdict was ordered sealed (New York Times 6/23/1880: 3; 6/24/1880: 3).

Remsen’s proximity to the Struthers household in the 1870 census, the mention of Mr. “Struggles” in his court case, all suggest that Remsen was present on or near the Struthers estate prior to 1890. The existence of multiple residences on the estate before 1890 also indicates this. Comparing the 1875 house valuations of Struthers’ (\$6,500) and Remsen’s (\$1,800) residences, it is plausible that

²Reported ages on the several censuses are not consistent. See Appendix A.

³A 1901 news article reports the business as headquartered at 15 Burling Slip in Manhattan, possibly the Manhattan end of the express business (Brooklyn Eagle 8/1/1901: 24).

⁴Remsen’s first wife was also named Margaret, and appears with him in the 1865 and 1870 censuses.

Remsen was occupying one of the smaller buildings on the estate, and Miss Hay may have believed that the big house was Remsen's own. Remsen's "express" business, presumably a package and message delivery service, is mentioned in Unionville as early as 1860 (Brooklyn Eagle 9/7/1860: 3), and its stables and store appear on Cropsey Avenue in the 1873 atlas, approximately 500 to 750 feet northwest of the Struthers/Remsen property. The 1875 census records a number of drivers and a stableman in residence with the widowed Remsen and his 4 children (Beers 1873). On the other hand, William Remsen simply does not appear in the 1880 census, nor is he listed in the 1892 enumeration.

By 1890, Remsen was definitely in residence on the property, he had married Agnes G. Remsen in 1883. The property is curiously labelled "Mrs. Remsen" as if she were a widow, but he is noted there in newspaper articles and business directories through 1902 (e.g., Brooklyn Eagle 4/27/1902: 32). The location given, Bay 37th Street near Cropsey, corresponds to the larger house on the estate, formerly occupied by the Struthers family.

William S. and Agnes G. Remsen are listed in the 1900 census, and apparently resided there together until their deaths within a few months of each other in 1904. Newspaper accounts of the Remsens' public life included hosting a benefit soiree on the lawn, and in their "spacious," "old fashioned residence on Gravesend bay at Unionville," a reception at which assorted neighbors prominent in this study, such as the Batemans, Rennie Batemans, DeNyses, Wolffs, and Voorheeses were present (Brooklyn Eagle 8/21/1896).

The household in 1900 included Walter, 68, Agnes G., 60, and Lottie [Charlotte], 21, an adopted daughter, who seems to be Agnes Remsen's daughter by a previous marriage. Only one servant, a female is present. A separate household of four teamsters in their 20s also boarded at the Remsens. It is possible that they lived in the smaller separate dwelling on the estate. Three were born in Ireland, and the fourth, listed as the head-of-household was an African-American from Virginia.

John Bateman property

The John Bateman property, in 1890, was in the line of Bay 37th Street, with buildings on either side of the project site – a 2-story, basemented mansion approximately 10' to the south, with the project site directly behind the house. By 1905 the house had become the clubhouse of the New York Canoe Club (Sanborn 1905:XII 18). This building appears as J. Bateman on the 1873 map, and was present there in 1868 (Dripps 1868), and was labelled Hart in 1852 (Conner 1852), which corresponds to John I. Hart's purchase of the property there from James Cropsey in 1839 and from David Davies in c.1840 (Brooklyn Eagle 9/20/1866: 4; 7/9/1880: 3). Although structures appear in the general vicinity on the 1844-45 Coast Survey, it is difficult to associate them with any particular property (Hassler 1844-45).

John I. Hart was born in England in c.1787, and emigrated to New York City in c.1820⁵ with his wife Maria Hart. Hart was prominent in New York City's Conservative Jewish community during

⁵This is calculated from the birthdates of his son Benjamin in New York in 1821, and Solomon J. in England in 1820, as recorded in the 1860 census.

the 1840s, first appearing in Bath in the 1840 census. He is noted in an advertisement in the *New-York Evening Post* as the proprietor of an "Exchange Clothing Emporium," on December 2, 1831 (USGenWeb Misc. names, N.Y. City, 1831). Subsequent references call him "Esq.," but this is an honorific, since there is no evidence that he was a lawyer.

In 1830 the census records him residing in New York City, as the head of a household of 8. Hart, then 43, and Maria, 35, account for the 2 oldest male and female members. There are 3 males and 3 females between the ages of 0 and 15. A few can be identified by name. Daughter Julia is noted in connection with her marriage to Barnet Solomon in c.1839⁶ (Susser archive, www.jewisgen.org/JCR-UK/susser/thesis). Julia Hart Solomon is listed in the 1860 census in New York City, and would have been 5 in 1830. Benjamin J. and Solomon J. Hart, named in a property dispute among John I. Hart's heirs (Brooklyn Eagle 9/20/1866: 4), are also in separate New York City households in 1860. Solomon was 10, and Benjamin was 9 in 1830.

Hart was a member of the B'nai Jeshrun congregation on Elm Street, and he was appointed to a committee to examine the pupils in the "Talmud Torah and Hebrew Institute," established by B'nai Jeshrun in 1844 (Occident 1844). A group seceded from that congregation and organized Shaaray Tefilla, "with the Polish ritual," in 1846. Hart was the first president (jewishencyclopedia.com). The congregation erected a synagogue on Wooster Street in 1847, and at the beginning of the consecration ceremonies, Hart received the honor of unlocking the doors of the sanctuary (Occident 1847: Vol. 5, no. 5). In March 1847, plans were advanced for the establishment of a general boarding school for young men of the Jewish faith. An item in the Jewish publication, *The Occident*, written by Hart's own rabbi, noted that "[t]he originator of this contemplated nursery for religious training is John I. Hart, Esq., of Bath, Long Island; and his name is a sufficient guarantee that orthodox principles will be instilled into the docile mind" (Occident 1847: Vol. 4, no. 12). Since he is referred to as a resident of Bath, in 1847, it suggests that Hart had been living in both Manhattan and on Gravesend Bay since his first property purchase in Bath in 1839.

Not surprisingly, he appears in New Utrecht in the 1840 census, the head of a household of 6. John Hart, 53, is the male between 50 and 60, and Maria, 45, the woman between 40 and 50. Four children are remaining. An adult male (between 30 and 40) does not correspond to any of the household members in the 1830 census. It is possible that he is the spouse of one of Hart's daughters, or a servant. Lastly are three females between 15 and 30, which may have been Hart's daughters and an older domestic.

Although he is noted in Bath in 1848 and on the 1852 map, Hart, 60, is recorded in Manhattan in the 1850 census, with his wife Maria, 50 and two Irish-born servants. In 1860, the household is unchanged, except for a different pair of Irish servants, and that Hart was listed as 73 and Maria as 65. Hart was described as a retired merchant, owning real estate valued at \$6,000, and a personal estate of \$1,500.

Hart's property in Gravesend, which seems to correspond to part of the John Bateman property, was sold off at auction in 1866, following a legal dispute among his heirs, including Benjamin and

⁶The text says 1835, but given her birthdate of c.1825 in the 1860 census, this would have made her only 10 at the time of her marriage. A more likely date would be 1839, based on the birth of her first child, who was 21 in 1860.

Solomon Hart (Brooklyn Eagle 9/20/1866: 4), and an additional parcel of over 32,000 square feet was purchased by John Bateman from widow Maria Hart in 1869, for \$8,000 (Brooklyn Eagle 6/22/1869: 3).

This corresponds to a 1901 newspaper article which reports that Bateman was a Gravesend resident for the "past forty years," which would place the Batemans in Gravesend in the 1860s (Brooklyn Eagle 9/22/1901: 10); and is also in accord with the census records, which note John Bateman and his family in New York City in 1860, with \$7,000 in real estate assets, but living in Gravesend in 1870. John Bateman, then 46, was an English-born "metalroofer," who had emigrated from England in 1839. Apparently roofing was a lucrative business, since his total real estate holdings in 1870 were valued at \$60,000, and in 1875 his frame residence was appraised at \$6,000. Charlotte was also born in England, coming to the United States in 1837, and marrying John Bateman in 1855. All three sons, Henry, William, and Charles, ages 14 to 10, respectively, had been born in New York. Charlotte's mother, 76, also lived in the household, and owned \$9,000 worth of real estate in her own right. Two domestic servants, born in Ireland complete the household.

In the 1875 enumeration, the Bateman sons were teenagers, and the household staff was reduced to a single servant, Caroline Buckheart, 16. John Bateman is described as a "gentleman," rather than a metalroofer. Charlotte Bateman's mother had died since 1870.

By 1880, the sons were in their 20s, and the two eldest, Henry M., 24; and William G., 22; were metal roofers like their father, and the youngest, Charles P., 20, was a carriage maker. No servants were listed, with Charlotte Bateman described as keeping house, and Mary A. Rogers, a 35-year-old single niece noted as "at home."

All three sons had married and left the property by 1892 (Henry marrying in 1882, and William wedding neighbor Margaret Rennie before 1890), and the household underwent a substantial change, becoming host to a group of septuagenarian relatives. Based on varying census data, John and Charlotte Bateman were both approximately 70, and were joined by relatives Stephen Bateman, 76; and Elizabeth Bateman, 74, both born in England. Another possible relative was Jane H. Connolly, 74, this assumption based on her English birth, and age. A 36-year-old female servant rounds out the household. Because the 1892 census is unclear in separating households, 69-year-old Jane Guthrie, born in Scotland, and Willie Gilmore, 38, may also be members. Other members of a Gilmore family were relations of the Rennie Batemans who resided next door to the John Bateman family.

The New York Canoe Club leased at least part of the John Bateman property for its headquarters in 1895, and renovated the "old homestead" as a clubhouse, adding a "ladies' cottage for the entertainment of friends and members, which has been fitted up in superb style. A considerable fraction of the club make the house their home during the heated term" (Brooklyn Eagle 7/2/1899: 17; 9/22/1901: 10). "On the front of the building, facing the water, a broad veranda runs the entire length. A long hallway runs the full depth of the house and a dining room, reading room and billiard room occupy the remainder of the space on the first floor. Sleeping apartments and baths are found on the second floor of the building" (Brooklyn Eagle 9/22/1901: 10). The house was occupied by the club at least through 1912 (Hyde 1912).

John Bateman, 77, was still noted at the corner of Cropsey and Harway (1898) or the foot of Bay 37th Street as late as the 1901-02 directory. It is probable that on leasing to the Canoe Club, the Batemans removed themselves from the main house and occupied the smaller existing dwelling on the property (outside the project corridor) at the intersection of Cropsey and Harway, which is also at the foot of Bay 37th Street (Robinson 1890).

Another Bateman property was on Bay 35th Street, also outside the project site, where the family is recorded in 1900. None of the elderly household additions of 1892 were present 8 years later in the 1900 census. Eldest son Henry, then 44, also a metal roofer (sometimes "tinsmith"), was recorded as head of household and property owner. In addition to Carrie, his wife, 44; son Clarence, 13; and daughter, Estelle, 11; parents John and Charlotte were still living in the house, with John Bateman's profession recorded as "landlord." Interestingly, the census lists Henry Bateman's two younger brothers, William (see below) and Charles, as deceased. Charles had been a partner in the firm of W. E. Johnson & Co. at Bath Beach, which declared bankruptcy in 1895, and he died of pneumonia in 1897, in his home at Bath Beach – also outside the project corridor (Brooklyn Eagle 9/7/1895: 2; 11/8/1897). The final member of the household is an Irish-born servant.

Mrs. William Bateman property

The Mrs. William Bateman property abutted the west side of the line of Bay 37th Street, in 1890. The project site cuts across and between the former site of the 3-story mansion and an outbuilding, still present in 1905 (Sanborn 1905:XII 18). In 1873 the house was owned by J. Rennie, a building was present there in 1868 (Dripps 1868), and a dwelling with outbuilding is recorded in 1852 (Conner 1852). Although structures appear in the general vicinity on the 1844-45 Coast Survey, it is difficult to associate them with any particular property (Hassler 1844-45).

The James Rennie family is associated with Gravesend by the time of the 1860 census, when he is already an established [lace] bleacher, with a personal estate of \$500, and real estate valued at \$3,000 (the frame house on the property was valued at \$3,000 in 1865). Born in Scotland, Rennie, 55, was married to Ruth, 40, born in England, and the two had a daughter, Margaret, then 3 years old. The household was completed by a female servant and a male laborer Thomas Wells, both born in Ireland. As later censuses suggest, the laborer may have assisted in the lace bleaching work.

Both James and Ruth had children from previous marriages – Ruth Rennie is noted as having a total of 14 children – and these offspring appear in the household, sometimes employed as servants. In 1865, the household had mushroomed to 15 members. Margaret Rennie, who would have been 8, is not listed, but brother John Rennie, 22 is noted, and a widowed daughter, Brigget Rennie, 30 appears, with two sons. Three members of the Gilmore family, James, 13; Ellen, 11; and George, 8; all born in Pennsylvania, were listed for the first time. In the 1875 census they were labelled niece and nephews, and in the 1880 census Ellen was identified as a granddaughter, but in 1865 they were called boarders. Laborer Thomas Wells/Wills was still in the household. The remaining members of the Rennie household were two female servants, including Eliza Murphy, 28, a widow with 3 living children, Ruth, Susan and William. From the identification of other Murphy's in other censuses, Eliza Murphy appears to have been a sister or sister-in-law of James or Ruth Rennie.

By 1870, Rennie's personal estate had increased to \$7,000, with real estate holding at \$3,000, and the household reduced to 6 members. Daughter Margaret, 12, reappears. Three grandchildren from 1865, Ellen, James and George Gilmore (ages 17, 15 and 12, respectively), the offspring of an unidentified son or daughter, remained in the household. Surprisingly, Ellen worked as a domestic servant, James toiled as a lace bleacher, and the youngest boy attended school.

James Rennie was last mentioned in the 1875 state census at the age of 75. Daughter Margaret, at 17, reappears, with the three Gilmore relatives. Three servants complete the household, two of whom (bleacher and seamstress) probably also work in the bleachery.

Widow Ruth Rennie was listed as the family head in 1880. Both daughter Margaret and Ellen Gilmore were still present, both listed as "at home." Ellen was apparently relieved of her servant duties by a male and female servant, who doubled as a lace cleaner and seamstress, respectively. Apparently Ruth Rennie had maintained an interest in the lace bleaching business, since two boarders also worked as lace cleaners, and she is listed as such.

The location of the lace bleachery is not clear. It is not identifiable on maps of the project site, but the 1898-99 directory places it on Cropsey Avenue near Bay 37th Street, the same general location as the Rennie home. By that time, however, Ruth Rennie had died, and the business and dwelling had passed to daughter Margaret, now Margaret Bateman. Margaret had married next-door-neighbor John Bateman's son William, sometime between 1880, when he is still in his father's household, and possibly 1890, when the property is listed in her name. In any case, roofer William Bateman was not listed in the 1892 census. There Margaret Rennie Bateman, listed as a "lace cleaner," and widowed and childless at 35, shared her home with her relative (half-brother?) William Murphy, 34, who also worked as a lace cleaner, and his teenaged sons, George and Charles. A single female servant was in the household.

Mrs. M. Rennie Bateman is noted as hosting the "Delphi Reading Circle" of the Cropsey Avenue M. E. Church in her home in the project corridor in 1897 (Brooklyn Eagle 9/26/1897).

By the 1900 census there is no mention of the bleachery, and Margaret Bateman, 42, was listed as a "landlady." She did own other property in the neighborhood, and is recorded buying and selling parcels in 1888 and 1902 (Brooklyn Eagle 9/22/1888: 1; 9/6/1902: 9). George and Charles Murphy were still resident, in their 20s, identified as nephews to Margaret. Ellen Gilmore, 45, had also returned, also identified as a niece. A single black servant, Irene Reid, 16, was working in the household, an emigrant from England in 1899.

John B. Denyse property

The John B. Denyse property, was midway between the lines of Bay 37th and 35th (Cropseys Lane) Streets. The project site cuts across and between the site of a 2½-story dwelling and small outbuilding to the north. The same dwelling, labelled J. B. Denyse was depicted there in 1873 (Beers 1873: 32), and the building was present there in 1868 (Dripps 1868). A dwelling with outbuilding is recorded in the same location in 1852 (Conner 1852). Although structures appear in

the general vicinity on the 1844-45 Coast Survey, it is difficult to associate them with any particular property (Hassler 1844-45), but the name of the adjacent road, the former Denyse's Lane, suggests a long occupation of the property by the Denyse family.

The Densyses were present in southern Kings County by the 18th century, and several Denyse family members appear in Gravesend in the 1830 and 1840 censuses, but none can be definitively connected to the John B. Denyse property until John B. Denyse himself appears as head of household in the 1850 census. The 29-year-old John, a fisherman, owned \$1,200 in real estate, most likely the project site property, which he occupied with his wife Jane, and two young children. John B. Denyse and Stephen Morris (also on part of the project route) were among the leaders (the "Committee") organizing the "Annual Meeting of the Fishermen of the Town of Gravesend," in 1853, which was held at James Cozine's house (Brooklyn Eagle 1/20/1853: 3), and he was among several Gravesend fishermen (including Stephen Morris and Albert Voorhees) who were acquitted by a local judge of charges of fishing with illegal nets in 1888 (Brooklyn Eagle 10/17/1888: 6).

By the 1860 census, Denyse's family had mushroomed to ten, with three sons and a daughter between the ages of 12 and 8 months, widowed older brother, Jacques, 43 who was employed as a carpenter, and Jacques' three daughters ranging in age from 1 to 22. It is unclear why Jacques was living in his brother's household, since he had substantial real estate holdings, including a house in Guntherville, near the force main route. In 1865, only three of John B. Denyse's children were present: Joseph, at 17 was already working as a carpenter, while Jane, 14, and Washington I., 5 were at home. Jacques, 48, was without his daughters, and brother John J. Denyse, 12, was also present. An unrelated boarder completed the household. At the time, Denyse's frame house was valued at \$3,000.

The shoreline location was ideal for a fisherman, but apparently for no other occupation during this period. In addition to the family members, three single adult male fishermen, James Cozine, 50 (apparently not living in his residence of 1853), and Andrew and Israel Aumack also lived in the household, and others, e.g., Stephen Morris and Albert Voorhees, lived nearby.

At the time of the 1870 census, the Denyse household appears to have been prosperous, with most of their wealth in real estate. John B.'s personal estate was valued at \$1,500, while his real estate holdings had increased to \$5,000. In addition to the project site homelot, another parcel of land, adjacent to the project route schoolhouse, is also listed as his on the 1873 map (Beers 1873). Elder brother Jacques, now without his daughters, had a personal estate of \$1,000, and held land worth \$10,000, while even John B.'s eldest son Joseph, 22, a carpenter, owned property valued at \$500. In addition to his mother and four siblings, ages 3 to 21, there was a 16-year-old domestic servant, Ann.

A few changes take place by 1875. The household remains the same as in 1870, except with the departure of the domestic, and Joseph, 24, traded in his carpentry tools for a job as a railroad conductor. The value of the Denyse house, \$3,000 in 1865, had declined by half, to \$1,500. There is no evidence from contemporary maps to shed any light on the change.

Joseph Denyse, the eldest son, departed the household between 1875 and 1880, leaving four siblings with his parents and Uncle Jacques, of whom one, Ida, 12, was still in school at the time of the 1880 census. Brother John J., 38, was a [sign?] painter. Younger brother, Washington, 20, is recorded as a "fish naturalist," in 1880, a "naturalist" in 1892, and an "aquarium caterer" in 1900. Although the first two suggest some sort of scientific work, the fact that he was only 20 years old in 1880, and that his brother John J., the painter, was listed as an aquarium caterer in 1900 indicates something less than academic. In 1880, in addition to Hannah, a teenage African-American servant, the household also included boarders Benjamin and Jenny Wallace, a schoolteacher and his wife.

According to newspaper references, at the age of 69, in 1888, John B. Denyse was still active as a fisherman, although it is possible that he simply owned a number of boats and employed crews (Brooklyn Eagle 10/17/1888: 6).

The 1892 State census records John B., 73, fisherman, with wife Jane, 67, and four adult children. Jane A., 42, and Ida L., 24 were unmarried. Jacques Denyse was still present at age 75. The 1897 directory notes John B. on the project site, listing his occupation as "boatman," while John J. was a "collector," and his brother Washington I. an "aquarist."

Remarkably, John B and Jane Denyse still occupied the same home in 1900, at the ages of 81 and 75, after 54 years of marriage. Brother Jacques was presumably dead. Their four single children had remained in the household since the 1892 census, and in 1900 ranged in age from 31 to 51. Here sons Washington and John J. were given the interesting titles of "aquarium caterers." The daughters had no recorded outside occupation, but because the Denyses were also living without any servants (recorded), it seems likely that they are running the household for their 75-year-old mother.

John B. Denyse died shortly after the 1900 census, given notices soliciting claims against his estate which were published in 1901 (Brooklyn Eagle 8/9/1901: 13).

Stephen Morris property

The Stephen Morris property, in 1890 lay approximately 50 feet east of Bay 35th Street (Cropseys Lane). The project site cuts across and between the former site of the 1½-story dwelling (Sanborn 1905:XII 18), and the outbuildings to the north. S. Morris was also listed at the dwelling in 1873 (Beers 1873:32), and the buildings are present there in 1868 (Dripps 1868) and 1852 (Conner 1852). Although structures appear in the general vicinity on the 1844-45 Coast Survey, it is difficult to associate them with any particular property (Hassler 1844-45). The frame dwelling was appraised at \$800 in 1875.

The Stephen Morris household is recorded in Gravesend as early as the 1850 census, when the 33-year-old Morris, a fisherman, is listed with his wife Sarah A. and their four children, ages 1 to 8. William Berry, a laborer, also lived with them. Morris also reported owning \$1,200 worth of real estate, most likely including the project site property. Among the numerous fishermen living along Gravesend Bay during this period, Stephen Morris and John B. Denyse (also on part of the

project route) were among the leaders (the "Committee") organizing the "Annual Meeting of the Fishermen of the Town of Gravesend," in 1853 (Brooklyn Eagle 1/20/1853: 3). A newspaper article records Morris finding 2 dead bodies in the bay while lifting his fykes (fishing nets), in 1857 (Brooklyn Eagle 5/22/1857: 3), and he was among several Gravesend fishermen (including John B. Denyse, and Albert Voorhees) who were acquitted by a local judge of charges of fishing with illegal nets in 1888 (Brooklyn Eagle 10/17/1888: 6).

By 1860, eldest daughter Sarah J., who would have been 18, was no longer in the household. Two additional children had been born since 1850, and resident son James and 4 daughters ranged in age from 3 to 16. Laborer Berry was no longer present, but Jane Morris, 38, identified in 1865 as Stephen Morris' widowed sister, had joined the household. In 1865, son James, at 18, was working as a carpenter. The Morris dwelling was valued at \$1,200.

Stephen Morris' wife, Sarah Ann Morris died in 1865 (Brooklyn Eagle 11/1/1865). In the 1870 census, Jane Morris' name was placed in her position beneath Stephen's name, followed by three of Sarah and Stephen Morris' daughters, Josephine, 26; Emma, 17; and Jessie, 13. There is no change in the household through 1875, except that the appraised value declined from \$1,200 to \$800.

By 1880, Jane was listed as "wife", with two of Stephen Morris' adult daughters, Josephine and Jessie, at home as well as his grandson, Samuel, 10. As the only son of Stephen Morris, the father must be James, who was not in the 1880 household listing, but shows up again in 1900 as a widowed salesman.

The 1892 census records a household of only 3, Stephen 76, Jane, 69, and daughter Josephine then 48. At Stephen Morris' death in 1894 at the age of 78, after a 3-year illness, only his 5 children are mentioned as survivors, not wife Jane (Brooklyn Eagle 4/1/1894: 20), although Jane Morris was still present in the household.

After Stephen's death, Jane Morris, 78, a widow, became the head-of-household, and is recorded as owning the home in 1900. Three of Stephen and Sarah A. Morris' adult children, unmarried Josephine, James, and Jessie live with her, and their relationship to Jane is listed as "son" and "daughter." In addition to the widowed James and his daughter, Viola, Jessie, 43 had married a fisherman, and their two surviving children (of 6), ages 12 and 6, were also in the household.

James Cropsey Lumberyard

The James Cropsey Lumberyard in 1890 occupied the east and west sides of Bay 35th Street (Cropseys Lane). The project site includes part of the yard and lumber shed, office and storage facilities for lime and cement (Sanborn 1905:XII 18). The name G. W. Cropsey was present with multiple structures there in 1873 (Beers 1873:24), and also in 1868 (Dripps 1868), and 1852 (Conner 1852). It is possible that some of the structures on this property, labelled "G. W. Cropsey" or "G.W.C." in 1873 are residences in the vicinity of the lumberyard. Although buildings appear in the general vicinity on the 1844-45 Coast Survey, it is difficult to associate them with any particular property (Hassler 1844-45).

Discussion of the Cropsey family is complicated by the large number of Cropseys in Kings County, and the repetition of the family names James, Garrett and Harmon. The lumberyard founder, Garrett W. Cropsey (born 1809), a merchant, can be identified in New Utrecht township in the 1850 through 1880 censuses. However, his residence appears to have been on the property adjacent to the lumberyard on the west, and is discussed under the heading "H. W. Cropsey property." Garrett W. Cropsey had two sons, James Cropsey (1842-1893) and Harmon W. Cropsey (born 1850). By 1880, Garrett Cropsey, 70, was listed as a retired merchant, and references to the lumberyard subsequent to 1880 name the proprietors as Cropsey and Mitchell, first referring to elder son James, whose residence was outside the project site, on the north side of Cropsey Avenue. According to James Cropsey's obituary of 1893, he "was at one time in the lumber business, but retired."

Newspaper articles from 1895 and 1901 record the two partners in Cropsey & Mitchell as Lewis G. Mitchell, and Harmon W. Cropsey, who was married to Mitchell's sister Helen (Brooklyn Eagle 4/13/1895: 14; 11/22/1901: 2). Lewis Mitchell was recorded living at Harmon Cropsey's residence in 1892. The 1901-1902 directory also added James Cropsey (presumably Harmon's son, James L. Cropsey) to the lumber business.

According to the 1898-99 directory, William J. Cropsey (not recorded in the census records as a son or brother of either of the Cropseys involved in the lumber business), who resided in the Gramercy Park section of Manhattan, was also associated with the lumberyard.

If any of the buildings on the lumberyard property were residences, which does not seem to be the case, their occupants could not be identified, and therefore no further information could be recovered.

H. W. Cropsey property

The H. W. Cropsey property, in 1890, lay between Bay 35th and 34th Streets, adjacent to the G. W. Cropsey lumberyard, and was part of G. W. Cropsey property in 1873 (Beers 1873:24). The project site passes through the homelot along the south side of the 2½-story dwelling (Sanborn 1905: XII 18). The house was valued at \$5,000 in 1875, recorded there in 1873, and a building appears in that location in 1868 (Dripps 1868), and also 1852, labelled Cropsey (Conner 1852). Although structures appear in the general vicinity on the 1844-45 Coast Survey, it is difficult to associate them with any particular property (Hassler 1844-45).

Harmon W. Cropsey can be linked to this property through business directories, which identify his residence on Cropsey Avenue at the foot of Bay 35th Street, in 1898 and 1901-02. Harmon seems to have succeeded his father Garrett W. as the owner at Garrett's death sometime between 1880 and 1890.

Garrett W. Cropsey, 41, can be identified in New Utrecht township in the 1850 census, where he is listed as a merchant, owning \$6,000 in real estate. "Merchant" most likely refers to the family lumber business. The family included his wife Jane, son James, 7, and daughter Mary, 4. Interestingly, Isabella Cropsey, 18, was identified as "black," but her relationship to the family is

unclear. She does not appear in subsequent censuses. Completing the household were two adult males, one of whom is a clerk. Their relationship to the family is also unstated.

The 1860 enumeration records the addition of Harmon W. Cropsey, who was born in c. 1850. The Cropsey's were reduced to a nuclear family of five in this and the 1870 census. After 1870 and before 1875, James, born in c. 1842, left the household, his occupation recorded as "farmer." At his death in 1893 it was noted that he had farmed "for a few years" in New Jersey, but returned to Unionville, and retired from the lumber business, as described above (Brooklyn Eagle 9/3/1893: 9). The 1875 and 1880 censuses record only Garrett W., wife Jane, son Harmon W., and a female servant. In 1875 she was Irish-born Margaret Coffee, and in 1880, a 12-year-old black servant girl, named Martha Francis.

Before 1890, Garrett W. Cropsey, then in his 70s, had died, and maps and directories show Harmon W. Cropsey as the owner of the family home adjacent to the lumberyard, and older brother James W. Cropsey established in a house on the north side of Cropsey Avenue, on a parcel also formerly owned by his father (Dripps 1877; Robinson 1890).

Harmon Cropsey had a greater involvement in the lumber business than his older brother. Newspaper accounts from the 1890s note him as one of two partners in the business, then called Cropsey & Mitchell. Lewis G. Mitchell was the son of wealthy dairyman George L. Mitchell of East Orange, New Jersey, and the brother of Helen B. Mitchell, who had married in Harmon Cropsey in c.1882 (Brooklyn Eagle 11/22/1901: 2). The 1892 census records Harmon, head-of-household, 42; wife Helen, 33; and son, James L., 10. Lewis Mitchell, 30; was also living with the Cropseys. Both adult men are identified as merchants. Two servants, Maggie Bell, 28; and John Brokaw, a laborer of African-American background complete the household.

The 1900 census gives a picture of the Harmon Cropsey household. Lewis Mitchell does not appear as a member, and in the same year was identified along with Harmon W. Cropsey as one of the largest landowners in Gravesend Beach (Brooklyn Eagle 1/09/1900: 3). Wife Helen Mitchell Cropsey was also not present. She had died between 1892 and 1896, and by 1900 Harmon Cropsey was remarried for 4 years to Leah Cropsey, 25, a woman 24 years his junior. Leah had already given birth to two children, one of whom, Edward, 3, was still living. Son James L., from the first marriage was then 18, and attending school. There were 3 servants in the household, two women of Irish background, and black servant John Brokaw, 37, still present from the 1892 enumeration. Both son James, and Harmon Cropsey were noted on the H. W. Cropsey property through the time of the 1901-1902 directory, and were also connected with the lumber business.

Mrs. L. Hegeman property

The Mrs. L. Hegeman property, in 1890, lay east of, and in the line of Bay 34th Street. The project site passes through the backyard and abuts the north side of the 2½- and 1-story mansion, named "Woodwilde" (Sanborn 1905:XII 18). It was owned by Robert Speir Jr. in 1873 (Beers 1873:24), and a building was present there in 1868 (Dripps 1868) and 1852 (Conner 1852). Although structures appear in the general vicinity on the 1844-45 Coast Survey, it is difficult to associate them with any particular property (Hassler 1844-45).

The Peter A. Hegeman and Robert Speir Jr. families were neighbors at 160 and 162 Montague Street, respectively, in Brooklyn Heights, as of 1880. The two families appear to have used their properties in New Utrecht as vacation/summer residences. They are documented living in New Utrecht township, but only appear in the Brooklyn census records. Mrs. L. Hegeman was Robert Speir's daughter Lavinia, who had married Peter A. Hegeman between 1870 and 1880.

Robert Speir Jr., was a prosperous resident of New York City, son of Scottish immigrant Robert Speir Sr., of Glasgow, "a leading merchant in wool, tobacco and seal skins" (Brooklyn Eagle 4/6/1888: 6). Robert Jr. married into Brooklyn high society, wedding Hannah S. Fleet in c. 1834. Hannah was the daughter of Samuel Fleet, who had made his large fortune raising and selling grain and produce during the War of 1812. Fleet had moved to Brooklyn in 1818, and built the famous Fleet Mansion at Fulton and Gold Streets (Stiles 1869: 164,165). The Speirs made their home on Elm Place, opposite the Fleet Mansion, but as the neighborhood became increasingly commercialized, moved to 162 Montague Street in Brooklyn Heights (Brooklyn Eagle 7/6/1890). The 1850 census records them in Brooklyn's first ward: Robert Speir, 40; Hannah, 36; and children Robert F., Samuel F., Louisa and Livinia E., ranging in age from 16 to 4, respectively. Two teen-aged Irish born maids completed the household. Speir's occupation was listed as "bakery" in 1850, and he was noted as a merchant who "retired with a competency in 1856" (Brooklyn Eagle 12/19/1895: 1). In the 1870 enumeration he was recorded as a retired merchant.

The precise year in which Robert Speir Jr. first occupied his summer property at Bath is not clear, but he was present prior to 1852, when he and James Cropsey widened a private lane (present Cropsey Avenue) that ran through their properties (Brooklyn Eagle 5/16/1888: 1). This date corresponds with the 1852 Conner map which records a residence there. He was still present on the estate in 1879 (Brooklyn Eagle 7/26/1879: 2), and in 1884 when he was noted there in Bergen's history of New Utrecht (Bergen 1884: 267).

Hannah Fleet Speir died by 1868, the year her will was "proved" (Brooklyn Eagle 12/19/1868). A newspaper report of the survivors of a steamboat fire on Lake George in 1856 records husband Robert, son Samuel F., and father Samuel Fleet, but not Hannah. The Speirs do not appear in the 1860 census, but by 1870, the household in Brooklyn records Robert, 62; Samuel F., 32, a physician, and his wife Frances Hegeman Speir, 23; and Lavinia, 21; but no Hannah. In addition to family members are 5 Irish-born or Irish-American domestic servants, 4 of which are of one family, the Walshes.

By 1880, the Speir household on Montague Street had expanded to include son Robert F., 45, also a physician; and Samuel F. and Frances' two children, Clarence F, 9; and Genevieve A., 6, who were both attending school. Six servants replaced the 5 from 1870. Four were Irish-born, there was a Swedish cook, and an African-American male servant from Virginia.

When Robert Speir Jr. was in residence at Bath Beach, the Brooklyn house was not completely closed for the summer, since physician Samuel F. Speir continued to see patients, commuting back and forth from the shore daily. Because Robert Speir Jr. was retired and did not have the same commitments, it is likely that he and some of the Montague Street servants would have spent the

summer in the house in Bath Beach. It is also possible that before Robert Speir Jr.'s death, there would have been some overlap in household servants between his summer residence and his son Samuel's summer home next door at Bath.

Robert Jr., 74 in 1880, died of apoplexy in 1888 at his home on Montague Street. He was described as a large property owner in Brooklyn, with houses on Myrtle Avenue and Montague Street, and a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church for nearly 50 years. At the auction of Robert Speir Jr.'s property by his executors in June 1892, 20 lots in Bensonhurst between 23rd Avenue and Bay 32nd Street (near, but outside the project corridor) were sold off, but no mention was made of the shorefront property and his mansion there (Brooklyn Eagle 4/6/1888: 6; 6/15/1892: 3).

Speir's death would have precipitated the transfer of the New Utrecht property to his daughter Lavinia, and son-in-law Peter A. Hegeman. The 1890 atlas recorded the owner of the New Utrecht property as Mrs. L. Hegeman. Lavinia Speir Hegeman, daughter of Robert Speir Jr., was the wife of Montague Street neighbor, Peter A. Hegeman, whose occupation is variously described as "broker" and "real estate." Peter Hegeman may not have been listed as owner, since the property could have been part of Lavinia's inheritance. In their Brooklyn home at 160 Montague Street, he was able to offer Lavinia Speir a household staff equivalent to that which she had left at 162. The 1880 census records Peter and Lavinia Hegeman, both 30, and their three children, Laura, Florence, and Abraham, ages 9 months to 7 years, respectively. Although Lavinia is listed as "keeping house," she had no small assistance in this task from five Irish servants: a cook, two nurses, and two coachmen.

Still in possession of the Bath Beach mansion in the 1890s, the Hegemans do not appear as often in the newspapers as Lavinia's more famous brother, Samuel F. Speir (see below), although Peter Hegeman was noted as a member of the New Utrecht Rod and Gun Club, competing in an 1895 "club shoot" (Brooklyn Eagle 3/8/1895: 4).

At the time of the 1900 census they had left Montague street and moved a few block north, where they were renting a house on Monroe Place. Peter and Lavinia⁷ and their three single adult children, Abraham, 26, working as a clerk, Florence, 24, and Laura, 20, were served by two female domestics.

S. Fleet Speir property

The S. Fleet Speir property stretched from Bay 34th Street to just west of 23rd Avenue. The project site passes through the homelot and the site of the 2-story dwelling present in 1890. In 1873, the house was occupied by S[amuel]. Fleet Speir (Beers 1873: 24), and his name is also attached to the property in 1877 (Dripps 1877). One building was drawn on the property in 1852 (Conner 1852). Although structures appear in the general vicinity on the 1844-45 Coast Survey, it is difficult to associate them with any particular property (Hassler 1844-45).

⁷The enumerator of Brooklyn's first ward in 1900 did an extremely poor job. Hegeman is spelled Hegman, Lavinia as Lavanie, Laura is rendered Momor, Florence as Vlonace, and Abraham as Adrian. Peter A is not even attempted and is left as P. A.

It is not clear how long before 1873 S. Fleet Speir was resident on the project site property, nor who the previous owner was, if any. It seems logical to assume that he had purchased the project site property adjacent to his father's about the time he was married, in 1869.

S. Fleet Speir (1838-1895) was born into the upper crust of Brooklyn society, the son of Robert Speir, a wealthy merchant of New York City, and Hannah Fleet Speir. Hannah was the daughter of Samuel Fleet who had made his large fortune raising and selling grain and produce during the War of 1812. Fleet had moved to Brooklyn in 1818, and built the famous Fleet Mansion at Fulton and Gold Streets (Stiles 1869: 164,165). The Speirs made their home on Elm Place, opposite the Fleet Mansion, but as the neighborhood became increasingly commercialized, moved to 162 Montague Street in Brooklyn Heights (Brooklyn Eagle 7/6/1890).

Both S. Fleet and his elder brother Robert were physicians, although Samuel was apparently the more eminent of the two.⁸ Samuel received his education at the (Brooklyn) "Polytechnic institute" and from a private tutor, and then graduated from the "medical department of the University of New York" with highest honors in 1860 (Brooklyn Eagle 12/19/1895: 1). He then travelled throughout Europe, visiting hospitals and clinics, and one of his important contributions to medicine was to bring back to the United States the use of plaster of Paris splints. In 1862, Speir travelled to the front lines of the Civil War to instruct surgeons in the methods of applying the plaster splints, which permitted less dangerous and painful transportation of the wounded. Speir also won the Merritt H. Cash prize of the New York State Medical Society with his essay on the artery constrictor, a tool for stopping hemorrhages, which he had invented (Brooklyn Eagle 3/2/1871: 2).

S. Fleet Speir settled down in Brooklyn for good in 1869, marrying Frances S. Hegeman, daughter of Peter Hegeman of New York. Frances' brother Peter Hegeman was the Speirs' neighbor on Montague Street, living next door at number 160, and also the later inhabitant of father Robert Speir Jr.'s summer residence at Bath, adjacent to S. Fleet's mansion.

S. Fleet Speir indulged in all the activities associated with the wealth and position. As early as 1868 he is noted as a member of the Atlantic Club, participating in the annual regatta in Gravesend Bay, which is the first reference linking him to the project site vicinity (Brooklyn Eagle 6/15/1868: 2). He became well-known as a breeder of setters, and president of the Robins Island Club, a hunting preserve of "1,000 acres, entirely devoted to the raising of dogs and birds, and [the clubhouse] fitted throughout with every convenience for the members and their guests." Speir maintained "a very large kennel at Bath, L.I., [and] continues to breed his celebrated St. Elmo strain and has now some of his Gorden stock ready for the [club] trials" (Brooklyn Eagle 11/25/1888: 7). He was involved in various charitable and cultural endeavors as well.

An 1879 description of the Speir "villa" noted that the "doctor's villa is one of the most beautiful on the Island, and he spends many a happy hour here away from his extensive practice. He has some of the finest dogs in the country, which carry away many of the prizes from the shows" (Brooklyn Eagle 7/26/1879: 2). His obituary noted that "[h]is home in Bensonhurst, overlooking

⁸Samuel merited his own entry in the *National Encyclopaedia of American Biography* (National 1967: IV 173).

Gravesend bay, was one of the garden spots of that vicinity, the doctor giving much attention to the cultivation of every variety of domestic and exotic plants and rare shrubs. As is characteristics [sic] of a real lover of humanity, he had great fondness for the brute creation and was proud of his splendid herd of Alderney cattle and his kennel of valuable hunting dogs" (Brooklyn Eagle 12/19/1895: 1).

His main residence was in Brooklyn, where Speir shared the home of his father Robert Jr., who had been widowed before 1870. The household on Montague Street in 1870 consisted of Robert Speir Jr., 62; daughter Lavinia, 21; Samuel F., 32; and his wife Frances, 23; and five Irish domestic servants, four of whom, the Walshes, were of one family. By 1880, Lavinia had moved out, Samuel's brother Robert had moved back, and Samuel's children Clarence, 9, and Genevieve, 6, had been added. The Speir family was cared for by six servants, with no continuity from 1870: a Swedish-born cook, an Irish laundress, "waitress," chambermaid and "doortender," and an African-American male servant. The necessity for a doortender may be due to the fact that S. Fleet saw patients at 162 Montague. According to the 1890-91 directory, his office hours there lasted "'til 1." The house next door, 164 Montague Street, was also owned by the Speirs, who used it as a private sanitarium (Brooklyn Eagle 10/3/1887).

Samuel himself seems to have commuted regularly from Montague Street to Bath Beach and back each day during the summer. According to a brief 1888 interview, he reportedly said, "I have occasion during the Summer season to pass through the [Prospect] park twice daily in going to and coming from my Summer place at Bath" (Brooklyn Eagle 6/28/1888: 5).

While Samuel and father Robert Speir were neighbors in Bath, it is possible that the Montague Street staff was divided between them, but there is no evidence of this. This may not have been possible if Samuel commuted between his office and summer home daily. It is likely that the summer residence, with its larger grounds, greenhouses, kennels and other structures, would have required additional, specialized staff, such as a gardener, to run and maintain. The occupants of the Bath mansion would have been Samuel F. and Frances Speir, joined by their children Clarence and Genevieve during the 1870s.

On Samuel Fleet Speir's death at his Montague Street home on December 19, 1895, he was mourned as "Brooklyn's Most Eminent Physician and Surgeon." Widow Frances Speir was an invalid, and had been living in a sanitarium in Flushing, Queens, since October. It was noted that she had been suffering from "symptoms of melancholia" for the previous two years, and in August 1895 had attempted suicide at the Bensonhurst mansion (Brooklyn Eagle 3/24/1893: 5; 1/31/1896: 7). It is possible that her depression was related to her son Clarence's sudden death in c.1893, while on a hunting trip with his father (Brooklyn Eagle 12/19/1895: 1).

Following Samuel Fleet Speir's funeral at the Second Presbyterian Church on Clinton Street, he was buried in Greenwood Cemetery (Brooklyn Eagle 12/21/1895: 1), widow Frances, still at the sanitarium, was declared incompetent at the request of daughter Genevieve, and with the general concurrence of her brother, Peter A. Hegeman. It was noted that she owned real estate valued at \$66,000 outright, and a personal estate of \$119,000. In addition, she also had a quarter share in other real estate holdings, of which her share was valued at \$303,000 (Brooklyn Eagle 1/31/1896:

7). Frances Speir, 85, was still living in the sanitarium in 1900, where she is noted in the census. In settling Samuel F.'s estate, lawyers found it necessary to issue 25 summonses in New Utrecht and Gravesend, where Speir "had an extensive practice," but apparently was unsuccessful in collecting fees (Brooklyn Eagle 12/22/1896: 9).

In October 1895, the sale of the "Bensonhurst" property was announced for unpaid state taxes, with the sale date set as December 16, 5 days before Samuel F. Speir's death. This must have been taken care of, since it remained within the Speir/Hegeman family at least until 1897 (Brooklyn Eagle 10/24/1895: 14). At first the empty S. Fleet Speir estate was let to private families, with Henry Campbell and family in occupation during the summer of 1896 (Brooklyn Eagle 8/05/1896). An advertisement placed by Peter A. Hegeman appeared in the *Brooklyn Eagle* in May 1897: To let: "elegant residence late Dr. S. Fleet Speir on Gravesend Bay, Bensonhurst, L. I.; three acres of ground; 200 feet magnificent waterfront; mansion 40 feet square with wing; 15 rooms, furnished; modern improvements; laundry separate building . . . also smaller cottage adjoining, for rent or lease" (Brooklyn Eagle 5/1/1897: 8).

The estate was scheduled to be auctioned in April 1898 (Brooklyn Eagle 3/28/1898: 14), but it is not clear this occurred. In 1900, the Brooklyn Yacht Club leased the property, noting that someone had recently offered \$100,000 to purchase it, but had been refused by the owner. The newspaper described the estate in glowing, if not completely accurate terms: "There is a water frontage of 300 feet with depth enough to permit anchorage of the largest yachts, a fine dock and every feature to make the place desirable as a yacht club quarters . . . There are two buildings on the place, one about 40 feet by 60, a two story and attic structure with cupola and wide piazzas on all sides; the other about 30 by 35 feet . . . People who are familiar with the property know that the houses are located amid fine trees and that magnificent gardens surround them" (Brooklyn Eagle 3/11/1900: 9).

Bay 16th Street North of Shore Parkway (Figure 1c)

A. V. B. Voorhees property

In 1890, the A. V. B. Voorhees property extended approximately 260 feet west from Bay 17th Street, and from Cropsey Avenue south to the shore of Gravesend Bay. The project site corridor, now part of Bay 16th Street, passed through the Voorhees homelot, west of the residence, and through/between the former locations of three structures of the Willomere House hotel complex.

Newspaper articles report that John I. [or J.] Voorhees, father of A. V. B. Voorhees claimed he was born in a house on the homelot in 1799, and lived there in a later house built on the same site, until 1890. An obituary noted his death there at the age of 95 in 1893 (Brooklyn Eagle 5/18/1890: 9; 6/21/1893: 2). The nativity narrative does not jibe with the results of genealogical research on the Voorhees family, which records John J. Voorhees (1799-1893) born in Gravesend, not New Utrecht. It was his wife, Phebe Van Brunt (born 1805), daughter of Major Albert Van Brunt, who was born in New Utrecht, where they married in 1830, and settled. Voorhees' move to New Utrecht may have been encouraged by the fact that Major Van Brunt, who had died 5 years previous to the marriage, had five daughters and no sons (Descendents of WGVK; Brooklyn Eagle 2/1/1891: 18).

The house itself, which appears under Voorhees' name on the 1849 and 1852 maps, lay in or adjacent to the project corridor (Hassler 1844-45; Sidney 1849; Conner 1852; Walling 1859). The 1873 atlas shows the J. I. Voorhees house directly in the path of Bay 16th Street, but a building with the same footprint is shown on more-detailed later maps to the east of the future street. It appears to be the same woodframe building east of the project corridor on the 1890 map, identified as the Voorhees residence (Beers 1873; Robinson 1890).

South and slightly west of the dwelling was another structure in 1873, with its yard area, and possibly the building itself falling within the proposed installation corridor. By 1890 this unidentified structure had been replaced by a large frame building and two outbuildings. This complex was named Willomere House, a beachfront hotel, with, in addition to other outbuildings, two large bathing houses near the beachfront. The west wing of the hotel, with a kitchen, extended into the project site, the eastern portion of Bay 16th Street. Also partially in the path of Bay 16th Street, on its western side, were the Willomere's "helps quarters." Adjacent to this was the hotel laundry, part of which was also in the western part of Bay 16th Street (Robinson 1890; Sanborn 1895).

John J. Voorhees seems to have inherited the project site property, building a new house, after living in the Van Brunt home (outside the project site, on Kings Highway), where son A. V. B. Voorhees had been born, at least through c.1831 (Brooklyn Eagle 2/1/1891: 18). As noted earlier, he is recorded there on the 1849 map, and as a head-of-household in the 1850 census. According to Voorhees, his main occupation was as a fisherman, doing odd jobs as a carpenter during inclement weather. Censuses record his occupation as either carpenter or farmer. His fortunes changed dramatically with his marriage in 1830, when wife Phebe brought with her a dowry of \$10,000. "This sum the prudent young fisherman and carpenter proceeded to loan out in varying amounts to his needy neighbors, taking as security mortgages on their lands and dwellings." He gradually found himself owning large parts of Bath Beach, land in other parts of Kings County, and in New York City, and invested in the Union Ferry Company (Brooklyn Eagle 5/18/1890: 9). By the time of the 1850 census, he was listed as a farmer owning \$5,000 worth of real estate, with wife Phoebe, 42; son Albert Van Brunt (A. V. B.), 19; daughter Ida J., 12, and an Irish domestic. In 1860 he had a personal estate valued at \$26,000.

Between 1860 and 1865 Albert V. B. Voorhees (1831-1912) had married, and he and wife Joanna at first lived with his parents, but after 1865 started their own separate household outside the project corridor, in New Utrecht township. Along with the parents and the young married couple, the 1865 census records Ida J., 25, and four servants.

Following A. V. B.'s departure, the household gradually shrank. In 1870, John J. Voorhees, wife Phebe, 65; and daughter Ida, 35, lived with two domestic servants. Phebe Van Brunt Voorhees died between 1870 and 1875, and the 1875 and 1880 censuses record only John J., Ida, and one Irish-born domestic. The *Eagle* states that by 1890, only father and daughter occupied the house, with Ida supposedly seeing to all his needs. There was a rumor that Ida, 45, had a suitor, but deferred to her father's wishes that she stay home and take care of him. Despite his being "one of the richest men on Long Island," and estimated as worth between 2 and 3 million dollars, he supposedly kept no servants, and lived in a "plain" manner (Brooklyn Eagle 5/18/1890: 9).

Voorhees may have lived in a plain manner, but his house was appraised at \$5,000 in 1865, and \$10,000 in 1875, making it one of the most valuable in the area.

The Willomere House hotel opened on the homelot by c.1890, but was owned and run by son Albert V. B. Voorhees. The 1890 map labels the beachfront property (1740 Cropsey Avenue), "A. V. B. Voorhees WILLOMERE HOUSE." A directory records A. V. B.'s eldest son as a practicing physician on the property but he resided with his father, outside the project site, at 1649 Cropsey, at Bay 14th Street (Robinson 1890). Another son, the lawyer/magistrate/judge A. V. B. Voorhees Jr., was at that address through 1910, and that presumably was the location on Cropsey Avenue at which the family is found in the 1900 census.

According to the *Brooklyn Eagle*, John I. Voorhees continued in residence on the grounds of the Willomere House until his death in 1893. The paper reported a "very plain three story frame building situated in the corner of the grounds which give such a delightful frontage to the Willomere Hotel. Near the house is a small fenced off garden in which the old gentleman [John I.] cultivates a few vegetables, and which in Summer time is radiant with old fashioned flowers. All around are ancient apple and cherry trees, and leading up to the back door is a graveled path hemmed in by hedges of box" (Brooklyn Eagle 5/18/1890: 9).

Following John I.'s death, an 1899 article concerning a fire at the Willomere notes that the old house he occupied had been converted into a boarding house "a few years ago." The property and hotel were still owned by A. V. B. Voorhees (Brooklyn Eagle 2/8/1899: 7), noted as one of largest property owners of Bath Beach (Ibid. 12/31/1899: 26).

A. Young Property

Almost the entire two city blocks north of what is now Cropsey Avenue, between 17th Avenue and Bay 17th Street, including the wet weather force main project site outside the Voorhees parcel, is shown on maps as belonging to A[rchibald]. Young by 1873 (Beers 1873; Dripps 1877; McElroy 1889; Robinson 1890).

The property was depicted as empty in 1868 (Dripps 1868), but by 1873, Young's residence appears, approximately 60 feet square, in the project site, in the path of present Bay 16th Street. By 1890, the home was depicted as much enlarged and supported by several outbuildings.

The 1895 Sanborn atlas shows a well directly north of the Young house, and farther north by about 30 feet, the map labels one of the small woodframe outbuildings as an ice house, and the other is unidentified, possibly a privy (Sanborn 1895).

Newspaper reports identify Archibald Young as an owner of land in, and resident of, the project site by the end of the 1850s, and he and his family are recorded in New Utrecht township in the 1860 census. Although no structures are shown on the Young property north of Cropsey Avenue on the 1868 map, it is probable that the map is several years out-of-date, and the Young mansion was built earlier (Brooklyn Eagle 7/29/1888: 14; 9/3/1893: 9).

Born in Putnam County, New York, Young began his business career establishing a St. Louis branch house of a New York clothing manufacturer. He returned to New York City, becoming a partner in the firm. One of his partners, Connecticut businessman Moses Wanser, already lived at Bath Beach, and Young moved there, boarding with Wanser, who seems to have lived along Gravesend Bay on the west side of 17th Avenue, outside the project site since 1846. By 1851, Young had bought out the other partners, and his business ventures made him quite wealthy. He married Mary Wanser, daughter of his former partner, in 1851, and decided to build a house at Bath Beach, but was unable to get any of the “old Dutch farmers” to part with any land at any price. Eventually, a financial panic in the late 1850s encouraged some of the local farmers to sell, and he had soon amassed over 75 acres. He built his mansion at that time (late 1850s), on an 8-acre plot, and divided the rest into building lots, and laid out streets, making a great deal of money. He is credited as the first to sell land for building purposes in Bath Beach, and was often referred to as the “Father of Bath Beach.” (Brooklyn Eagle 7/29/1888: 14; 9/3/1893: 9; 4/19/1896: 15).

Young, 44, described as a merchant, appears in New Utrecht in the 1860 census with his wife and daughter, both named Mary Anne, 25 and 7, respectively. There were one male and two female domestics and a male gardener, all born in Ireland. Young was noted as owning \$6,000 in real estate. This corresponds to the value of his house, as recorded in 1865. By that year the family had expanded to four children, Mary, Archibald Jr., Emmely, and Charles, ranging in age from 12 years to 3 months. John Chassel, 50, born in Vermont, was noted as a boarder. The household was served by 4 domestics and a gardener. Young retired from the clothing business in 1863, to look after his real estate interests, continuing to invest in Bath Beach property (Brooklyn Eagle 9/3/1893: 9; 4/19/1896: 15).

The family does not appear in the 1870 census. In 1875, the value of the Young house, had risen to \$20,000, by far the most costly of all the residences in the project site. It is probable that the jump in value from \$6,000 to \$20,000 was a result of the mansion’s enlargement, visible on the 1890 map. According to one report, he named his residence the “Howling Wilderness” (Brooklyn Eagle 2/1/1891). A fifth child, Matilda, had been added to the family since the 1865 census, and the household staff had been replaced, then consisting of a cook, “waitress,” and a gardener.

In 1880, Archibald Young, at 63 had no listed occupation. Son, Archibald, 19, worked as a clerk; and Emily and Matilda, ages 17 and 12, were both at school. A “granddaughter,” Cornelia Wanzer,⁹ 10, was residing in the household. An 81-year-old aunt of Mrs. Young, a female boarder, and two female Irish servants completed the household. Eldest daughter Mary Anne, 27, had left home with her marriage in c.1877, and Archibald Jr. would get married in c.1884, establishing his own household also.

In 1890, the name of wife Mary Anne Young, then 55, was associated with the May Villa on Young property along the Gravesend Bay shore, but outside the project site. This was not a separate

⁹Wanzer or Wanser was Mary A. Young’s maiden name. It is possible that “grand-niece” was intended.

residence, but vacation hotel owned by the Youngs. Advertisements for May Villa appear in the *Brooklyn Eagle* in 1881, with “Mis Byerly, Arch. Young” as proprietors (Brooklyn Eagle 9/04/1881: 5) Archibald Young Sr. would have been 73 and was still recorded at the project site property.

Tragically, in July of 1895, son Archibald Young Jr., only 35, was killed in a swimming accident at Bath Beach, after diving into shallow water and striking his head. He left a wife and 2 children in a household on Bay 14th Street, outside the project site (Brooklyn Eagle 7/11/1895: 2). His father outlived him only by about three months, dying at the age of 79 (Brooklyn Eagle 10/24/1895: 7).

The proposed construction of New Utrecht Avenue, present Bay 16th Street, threatened the Young mansion, which stood within the present streetbed. By 1892, Young and other landowners were fighting the opening of local streets through their properties, and Young was successful for a number of years (Brooklyn Eagle 8/3/1892: 2), but the street was eventually constructed, and rather than tear down the building, Young’s widow had the mansion moved off the project site in 1898. The building was described as “a realized dream in the Dutch colonial style . . . The combined and harmonious efforts of nature and Mr. Young have produced grounds which are not surpassed in Bath Beach” (Brooklyn Eagle 6/25/1899: 15).

IV. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Churchyard Remains

None of the research conducted for this project indicates the presence of a graveyard, or that any interments were made there during the congregation's existence. However, there remains a possibility that such activity did take place, and the project site section of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church of Gravesend property must be considered a potential source of archaeological data.

Analyses of African-American skeletal populations can reflect the dynamic and harsh socioeconomic conditions under which they lived. Demographic patterns could provide direct information on the degree of stress, prevalence of disease, and quality of life within the African-American population of Gravesend. High infant mortality rates, low average ages near death, and low life expectancies are traditional indicators of unmet health needs, unfavorable social factors (including economic conditions, nutrition, sanitation, access to medical care and sanitation) (Crist et al. 1997:28).

Not only could human remains from potential burials provide important archaeological data, but the grave shafts, refilled not only with soil, but also with artifacts once lying on the 19th-century churchyard surface, and purposely added to the shaft and/or backfill soil at the interment. At the African Burial Ground site in Manhattan, these included fragments of brick, nails, glass, ceramic, animal bone, shell, seeds and tobacco pipes. The artifacts can provide valuable insights into environmental conditions and land use in the burial ground property, as well as indicators of burial practice and customs (Harris et al. 1993:40).

Residential and Institutional Shaft Features

Once water service and sewer service was provided by c.1889 with the development of Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea, 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 and institutional 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 patrons, 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

Examinations of artifacts as indicators of socioeconomic status or ethnicity is an area of inquiry that has long been applied in archaeological research. However, in historical archaeology, 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, and considering the documentary record of many of the project site properties as discussed in the previous section, a two-pronged approach to looking at consumer behavior has been selected for further investigation. Documentary records on the project site homelots indicate a fertile field for the study of the effect of socioeconomic status on consumer behavior based on family developmental stages, as well as the possibility of interclass comparisons within a single community.

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, income strategy, as well as external forces influence consumer behavior (LeeDecker et al. 1987:236-237). The concept of developmental stage/family life cycle refers to the successive phases which a family naturally experiences through time, e.g., childless couple, nuclear family, "empty nest," widowhood. Because directory and census record research on the owners and occupants of the Avenue V project site has provided information on household size, age, occupation, the number of working household members, the presence/absence of boarders and ethnic background, archaeological evidence from these homelots should provide information on how socioeconomic status has influenced consumer choice behavior.

Lifecycle

For example, the Rennie/Bateman homelot represents a domestic occupation by the same family for approximately 40 years (c.1860-c.1900), 30 of which fall within our study period. The family went through several developmental stages, beginning as nuclear family with servants; widowhood with an extended family, boarders and servants; death of the matriarch and her replacement by the household of the eldest married daughter; and finally her widowhood with an extended family and no boarders. Since the death of the Rennie male head-of-household may have reduced the family income, the Rennie/Bateman household may provide archaeological evidence of subtle adaptive economic strategies.

Social Class

In addition to the individual life cycle changes exhibited on many of the project site homelots,

census and directory research has revealed differences in socioeconomic class *between* the homelots. As noted above (in DeCunzo 1987:290-291), 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. For example, members of households of lower economic and social standing would have consumed cheaper cuts of meat, and used different ceramics and glassware than the members of more affluent households. Variation in economic strategy is already evident in the documentary record on the Avenue V study site, and allows the division of the households into at least two distinct groups.

The first group, is composed of wealthy or at least comfortable residents of the project sites, such as the Remsens, Denyses, Cropseys, Batemans, Speirs and Hegemans. This group occupied large residences along the shore, with access to the bay, and employed servants. Many of these families, some of whom were descendents of the colonial settlers of the area, ran or owned businesses in the community. Documentary sources suggest that when the head-of-household died, and even while he was alive, there were several strategies of coping with the decline in income, including eliminating servants, and taking in boarders. However, many of the boarders seem to be employees or possibly even co-workers in the family business, and sometimes even double as servants.

If sufficient documentary and archaeological data can be recovered, it may also be possible to further divide this group into yearround residents and summer residents, given that the Hegemans and Speirs – wealthy Brooklynites, , and the Harts – Jewish New Yorkers, were only present on the project site for part of the year, presumably during the summer. Their homes were vacation residences, occupied by family members and servants, and possibly caretakers during the off-season. The archaeological visibility of their regular but intermittent occupation may be distinctly different from that of yearround residents. Since they maintained homes elsewhere, their occupation of the project site was a luxury, most likely eliminated in a time of personal financial disaster. The properties of the vacationers would most likely pass to another family of similar wealth, maintaining at least the economic status of the project site occupants through time. While some of the yearround residents may have been equal in wealth to the summer residents, the permanent occupants of the project site may have displayed a different attitude toward their properties, since these were their primary residences.

The second group, is also comprised of yearround residents, however, they occupied the smaller inland dwellings/properties. This group, which includes the McBrides and the McGetricks, generally did not own their own businesses, but appear to be wage earners. Not only do they appear to be less wealthy than the first two groups, but they had one or no servants, and generally supplemented their income with boarders. Like the second group, the boarders were often of an occupation similar to that of the head-of-household.

An important advantage of the Avenue V project site is that ethnicity, which has been acknowledged as an important factor influencing socioeconomic status, is held fairly constant. On those properties for which household data could be assembled, with the exception of two families of German background and scattered people of different ethnicities, the owners and their families, boarders and servants were either from England, Scotland, Ireland or were natives of the New York area. Recovery of domestic artifacts from these homelots would provide valuable comparative

material for evaluating the differences in consumer choice behavior and economic strategy among these apparent socioeconomic groupings.

Schoolhouse Remains – Public School No. 3

In other cities and states, archaeological data excavated from schoolyard sites similar to that of former Public School No. 3, which operated on the southwest corner of Cropsey and Bay 41st Street from c.1870 until after 1929, have included architectural artifacts, ceramics and school equipment (slate boards, slate pencils, pen nibs, inkwells and toys). Field reports indicate that material was excavated from inside and outside structure foundations, around schoolyards and from privies. These features yielded low artifact counts, but this is perhaps due to the methods of excavation employed (test units, rather than block excavation), or that only small amounts of cultural material were ever brought onto the schoolyard site. Ceramics and glassware tended to be extremely fragmentary, and other classes of artifacts, such as kaolin smoking pipes, appeared in predictable quantities. In the case of privies, particularly relevant to the present project site, three of the studies report at least one cleaning of the outhouse vaults (Kearns and Kirkorian 1988:1-2,8-11; Bankoff and Winter 1987:17).

Many of the schoolyard studies also used the archaeological data recovered to address hypotheses about settlement theory, socioeconomic status and gender-differentiated activities, suggesting possible research questions which could be applied to the possible surviving cultural resources from the Avenue V site.

Hotel Remains

Hotel remains tend to reflect the archaeologically visible activities which occurred within the establishment, generally confined to eating, drinking and personal hygiene. A series of excavated 19th-century hotel sites in Jamaica, Queens, yielded artifacts from backlot midden and trash pits, believed to be related to the mid-19th-century Jamaica Hotel and the succeeding Remsen Pavilion Hotel. These were characterized as primarily “food waste and kitchen related artifacts.” Also recovered from one trash pit were glass lamp globe fragments (Klein 1983:175-177). Because a great part of a 19th-century hotel’s activities involved food preparation and consumption, this would be expected from trash pits and shaft features from the Willomere House hotel on the A. V. B. Voorhees property, established by 1873 and operating through the end of the study period, 1890.

Although much documentary evidence exists concerning hotels of the 19th and 20th centuries, much could be learned from examining the ceramics, glass and faunal remains from this establishment. Given the hotel’s location in the affluent resort of Bath Beach, and the presence of the “helps’ quarters” within the project site corridor, remains from both the guests and the employees could provide valuable data on socioeconomic differences between workers and the patrons of this beachfront hotel.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase 1A reports identified 24 properties as having potential historical archaeological sensitivity. 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, c.1850 to c.1890.

Individual Property Summaries

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church of Gravesend property

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, was built in 1869 on the west side of 27th Avenue, between Bath and Harway Avenues. It was demolished between 1929 and 1950. Although the sanctuary was not within the project site, the rear portions of the church lot extended approximately 40' into the present 27th Avenue roadbed.

There is no evidence that anyone was ever resident on the property, however (as discussed in more detail in Section III. Property Histories), due to the low probability that the churchyard was employed as a burial ground, and given the possibility that churchyard boundaries may have been indistinct, further archaeological testing is advisable. See the recommendations section of this chapter for details.

Public School No. 3

The Public School No. 3 lot included the southern 50' of the present Cropsey Avenue roadbed, at the southwest corner of Cropsey and Bay 41st Street. The school was in operation from c.1870 until after 1929.

Although the project site section of the modern Cropsey Avenue roadbed was still employed as a schoolyard in 1929, there were no structures there. Behind (east of) the school, outside the project site, a large, c.25-foot-long structure containing water closets can be identified. These water closets, linked to a sewer or a cesspool, would have replaced the earlier privies/shaft features, which are so valuable to archaeologists. However, the water closet location would have been the prime location for privies – along the rear lot line, behind the structure they were serving. It is unlikely that such facilities would have been placed in the school yard along a main street to the side of the structure. The placement of the later water closets confirms this view.

Based on this assessment, it is unlikely that shaft features related to school usage will be present on the project site section of the P.S. 3 property, and due to the minimal artifact recoveries expected from schoolyard sites, the property would not be useful in addressing schoolyard study research concerns.

27th Avenue from Stillwell Avenue to Cropsey Avenue (Figure 1a)

J. Carter Property

The J. Carter house stood on the west side of 27th Avenue, midway between Bath and Harway Avenues. The dwelling and accompanying outbuildings were erected between 1873 and 1890, on a

property extending behind the neighboring Zion AME Church lot.

The only name associated with the property was J. Carter, who cannot be identified as residing on the site. Based on the lack of documentation of the residents, the J. Carter Property is not considered eligible for further investigation for historical period cultural remains.

Heirs of A. Voorhies property

A 1-story woodframe dwelling, built between 1873 and 1890, and present beyond 1905, stood on the east side of the 27th Avenue in the roadbed, approximately 95 feet north of Cropsey Avenue.

None of the census or directory information related to the several A. Voorhies's in Gravesend could be definitively linked to this property. Based on the lack of documentation, the Heirs of A. Voorhies Property is not considered eligible for further investigation for historical period cultural remains.

Cropsey Avenue from 27th Avenue to Bay 40th Street (Figure 1a)

James Carter property

The James Carter property, ran from Old Mill Road to Centre Place through present Cropsey Avenue. Buildings were constructed on the homelot between 1873 and 1890, and occupied through the end of the study period.

Carter's household underwent a transformation from nuclear family in 1880, to family with a working 21-year-old son, his co-workers as boarders and a servant by 1900. Although archaeological study of this homelot may provide comparative data for the study of consumer choice of the second or less affluent group discussed earlier, most of the changes in household developmental stage would have occurred after 1890, beyond the closing date of our study period. Based on the research questions discussed earlier, it is questionable whether further study of this property would provide relevant archaeological data.

John Zimmermann property

The John Zimmermann property ran from Old Mill Road to Centre Place through the present Cropsey Avenue roadbed on the eastern half of the Bay 43rd Street intersection. A dwelling and other structures were put up between 1873 and 1890.

The John Zimmerman household underwent a transformation from the married couple stage in 1880, adding children beginning in 1883, and to widowhood with the death of the head of household sometime after 1893. The widow Zimmerman appears to have survived by taking in a boarder who may have continued John Zimmerman's barbershop "practice." Although archaeological study of this homelot may provide comparative data for the study of consumer choice of the second, or less affluent group discussed earlier, most of the changes in household developmental stage beyond the nuclear family level would have occurred after 1890, beyond the closing date of our study period. Based on the research questions discussed earlier, it is questionable whether further study of this property would provide relevant archaeological data.

Joseph Stryker property

The Joseph [Jacobus] Stryker property ran from Old Mill Road to Centre Place through present Cropsey Avenue, midway between Bay 43rd and 26th Avenue. The single building drawn there in 1890, abuts the north side of present Cropsey Avenue. The dwelling was built before 1868 and is recorded on maps in 1873.

Shoemaker Jacobus Stryker and his wife Gertrude were recorded on the property in the census from 1865 through 1892. The household is unique since only the married couple is present until a servant was hired by the elderly Strykers near the end of the study period (c.1890). With the completion of Cropsey Avenue at the beginning of 1891, there is a certain date at which the couple no longer utilized this section of the project site.

Archaeological study of this homelot may provide comparative data for the study of consumer choice in the second, or less affluent group discussed earlier, and could also provide archaeological data related to changes in household developmental stage based upon advancing age. In this case the identities of the members of the household is held constant throughout an approximately 25-year period.

Robert Euin property

The Robert Euin property, ran from Old Mill Road to Centre Place through present Cropsey Avenue, about 20 feet east of 26th Avenue. Structures were erected on the lot between 1873 and 1890.

By 1875 the Robert Euin household had reached the nuclear family stage, and in subsequent years underwent a gradual transformation toward an "empty nest," with three children already out of the house, and two grown working sons in residence by 1880, and finally in 1892, two adult children and a possible boarder. The family began the study period sharing a residence with the Callahans, becoming the sole residents of the dwelling by 1880, and at the same time Robert Euin seems to advance somewhat in his occupation, beginning as laborer, then contractor and finally teamster in 1900.

Archaeological study of this homelot may provide comparative data for the study of consumer choices in the second, or less affluent group discussed earlier, and could also provide archaeological data related to changes in household developmental stage beyond the nuclear family level.

B. McGetrick property

The B. McGetrick property occupied the area from Old Mill Road to Centre Place through present Cropsey Avenue, in the east side of present 26th Avenue. The earliest of these structures, labelled "B. McGetrick" dates to c.1868.

During the study period, the McGetricks were a growing nuclear family in 1865 and 1870. By 1875 the household had reached its greatest size, with a married daughter and son-in-law, and another family of unknown connection. The McGetrick children had begun to leave the household, by 1880, and adult children with occupations were present in 1892. The end of the study period (c.1890), roughly corresponds to the opening of present Cropsey Avenue, 1891, at which time the

project site was removed from domestic use. The elder Bartlett McGetrick also undergoes career advancement during the study period, beginning as a laborer, and ending up as a hotelkeeper by 1880.

Archaeological study of this homelot may provide comparative data for the study of consumer choices in the second, or less affluent group, and given the McGetrick family history and the c.35-year time depth of their occupation, the property could also provide archaeological data related to changes in household developmental stage beyond the nuclear family level.

A. Saeger property

The A. Saeger property fronted on Old Mill Road and extended southward through the present Cropsey Avenue roadbed, including the western half of the Cropsey and 26th Avenue intersection. A dwelling labelled A. Saeger appears for the first time on the 1873 map.

No Saeger could be linked with the project site property through directories or later census records. Based on the lack of documentation, the A. Saeger property is not considered eligible for further investigation for historical period cultural remains.

James McBride property

The James McBride property occupied the south side of present Cropsey Avenue, in, and extending westward from, the intersection with 26th Avenue. The structures were built between 1873 and 1890, most likely the period between 1875 and 1880.

The household of lace bleacher James McBride appears as a large nuclear family in 1880, including an employed adult son. During the succeeding 10 years, four of the seven minor children reached their majorities, and began to leave the household. Before 1892, James McBride died, and his widow became head-of-household, supplementing the income earned by three adult sons with a possible boarders. The end of the study period (c.1890), roughly corresponds with the opening of present Cropsey Avenue, 1891, at which time the project site was removed from domestic use.

Archaeological study of this homelot may provide comparative data for the study of consumer choices in the second, or less affluent group, and given the McBride family history and the greater than 10-year time depth of their occupation, the property could also provide archaeological data related to changes in household developmental stage beyond the nuclear family level.

C. G. Gunther property

The C. G. Gunther property extended from Old Mill Road to Gravesend Bay, between what was then Stryker and Hubbard Streets, now roughly centered on Bay 41st Street, and extending east and west of the intersection of present 41st and Cropsey Avenue. Buildings appear just north of the project site in 1873, where there was vacant land in 1868. In 1890 they are labelled from west to east, Augustus Wolf and Cath. Wolf.

There is also no record of a Catherine Wolff in Gravesend. Based on the lack of documentation, the Catherine Wolff section of the C. G. Gunther property is not considered eligible for further investigation for historical period cultural remains.

Augustus Wolff, however, appears in census records by 1870, and in the succeeding decades the Wolff nuclear family weathered Augustus' suicide in 1879, and the assumption of family responsibilities by the two eldest sons. The end of the study period (c.1890), roughly corresponds to the opening of present Cropsey Avenue, 1891, at which time the project site was removed from domestic use.

Archaeological study of this homelot may provide comparative data for the study of consumer choices in the second, or less affluent group, and given the Wolf family history and the c.20-year time depth of their occupation, the property could also provide archaeological data related to changes in household developmental stage beyond the nuclear family level. However, with the prospect of inaccuracies in the drawing of the southern line of the Augustus Wolf homelot on the 1873 atlas, which in subsequent maps lies outside the project corridor, it is possible that this section of the study site was not part of the Wolf homelot at all. Given this added uncertainty to the somewhat speculative presence of potential shaft features, time and resources for testing would be better spent on other properties of the project site.

Shore Parkway from the line of Bay 40th Street to Bay 32nd Street (Figures 1a and 1b)

A. Voorhies property

The A. Voorhies homelot is approximately in the line of 25th Avenue. A building appears on the property by 1852. The name A. Voorhies appears next to the dwelling at this site in both 1890 and 1873.

Fisherman Albert Voorhees and wife Victorine occupied this property sometime after another fisherman, Charles Baker owned the lot and lived there in the 1850s. Unfortunately, although Albert and Victorine Voorhees and their household can be documented in Gravesend, the fact that at times they shared a dwelling with other families, and they owned more than one property means that it is uncertain where they resided.

Based on the lack of secure documentation, the A. Voorhies property is not considered eligible for further investigation for historical period cultural remains.

Mrs. Remsen property

The large "Mrs. Remsen" property contained three dwellings in 1890, with the earliest, R. Struthers' Scotia Villa, in the line of Bay 38th Street. The property was occupied by the family of David Davies, a farmer, by c.1840.

Following the initial residence by the 10 members of the Davies family, the land passed to Robert Struthers, an upholsterer, beginning in the 1860s. This period saw the Struthers' only son reaching adulthood and entering the job market. By 1875, young Struthers had left the household, and his elderly parents entered the "empty nest" stage, apparently with a decline in income. A strategy of taking in boarders did not solve the problem, and Struthers' debts led to the property's sale at auction in 1880.

Archaeological study of the eastern third of the property adjacent to the Struthers residence may provide comparative data for the study of consumer choices in the first, affluent group of residents. Given the Struthers' well-documented family history and the c.20-year time depth of their occupation, the property could also provide archaeological data related to changes in household developmental stage, and declining income.

The remaining two dwellings on the Mrs. Remsen property lie within 30 feet to the south of the project site, between Bay 38th and 37th Streets. They and their outbuildings first appeared between 1873 and 1890.

No name has been associated with the central structure on the Remsen property, and if it was occupied, presumably it was occupied by a tenant. Based on the lack of household documentation, the central section of the Mrs. Remsen property is not considered eligible for further investigation for historical period cultural remains.

The westernmost part of the Mrs. Remsen property, was occupied by the Walter and Agnes Remsen household, whose nuclear family, with a servant and four boarding teamsters was in place by 1890. Remsen, who ran an express delivery business nearby, lived in the vicinity by 1865, and he may have been the purchaser of the Struthers property in 1880, but no evidence definitely links him with the project site location until 1890. Since the study period ends in c.1890, based on the late period of occupation, the western third of the Mrs. Remsen property is not considered eligible for further investigation for historical period cultural remains.

John Bateman property

The John Bateman property, was in the line of Bay 37th Street, with buildings appearing by 1852. At that date the property was labelled Hart, and in 1873 as J. Bateman.

Ag +

A follower of Conservative branch of Judaism, John I. Hart purchased the property and moved to Gravesend from New York City with his family prior to 1840, and seems to have used the property as a vacation home, while still maintaining residence in New York City. He is one of the earliest vacation residents of project site vicinity. From the 1840s to 1860s, Harts family gradually shrank as his children grew and married, until only he and wife Maria were left with servants in 1860.

Hart's heirs sold the property in the late 1860s, and were replaced by the John Bateman household. John Bateman seems to have been the wealthiest of the yearround residents of the project area, owning \$60,000 in real estate by 1870. The household appears as an extended family in 1870, with Bateman's mother-in-law in residence, as well as 2 two servants. The next stage in family development is seen in 1880, with the adult sons joining their father's metal roofing business. The servants are not listed, and seem to be replaced by a niece. A third stage is evident, as the eldest son marries by 1882, produces children in the 1880s, and leaves the household near the end of the study period, c. 1890.

Archaeological study of this Hart and Bateman homelot may provide comparative data for the study of consumer choices in the first, affluent group of residents. The Harts represent one of the earliest vacation families to arrive in the area, and with c.15 years of occupation, could provide

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archaeological data relating to household developmental stages. In addition, artifacts associated with their occupation of the site may provide data on consumer choice strategies of affluent and religiously observant Jewish New Yorkers. Given the Bateman's well-documented family history and the c.25-year time depth of their occupation, the property could also provide archaeological data related to changes in household developmental stage.

Mrs. William Bateman property

The Mrs. William Bateman property, abutted the west side of the line of Bay 37th Street. A dwelling and outbuilding is recorded by 1852, labelled J. Rennie in 1873.

Data on the James Rennie household can be found by 1860, when they are a nuclear family with servants. The family ran a lace bleaching business. The censuses of 1865 and 1870 show a peak and decline in household size, with combinations of boarders, servants, bleachery workers and extended family members. Widow Ruth Rennie assumed the head-of-household and -business position by 1880, continued the strategy of boarding of bleachery workers in the family lace bleaching business. With the passing of both parents, daughter Margaret Rennie married neighbor William Bateman, and already widowed by the end of the study period (c.1890), generally maintained her parents' economic strategy of running the bleachery, with the assistance of her extended family.

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Archaeological study of this homelot may provide comparative data for the study of consumer choices in the first, affluent group of residents. Part of the Rennie/Bateman family economic strategy throughout their occupation of the property seems to have been boarding laborers and relatives who were employed in their lace bleaching business. Given the Rennie/Bateman family's well-documented history and the greater than 30-year time depth of their occupation, the property could also provide archaeological data related to changes in household developmental stage.

John B. Denyse property

The John B. Denyse property, was midway between the lines of Bay 37th and 35th (Cropseys Lane) Streets. A dwelling and outbuilding is present by 1852, labelled J. B. Denyse in 1873.

The John B. Denyse household can be identified in Gravesend in the 1850 census, although the Denyse family dates back to the 18th century in the area. Beginning as a nuclear family with two young children, by 1860 the extended family boasted four children, the family of John B.'s brother Jacques, as well as three boarders, all fishermen, the same occupation as John B. Denyse. In the 1870s and 1880s, the adult children, then with jobs, began to leave the household, and a servant appears for the first time in 1870. By that time John and his brother Jacques had amassed large fortunes in real estate. At the end of the study period, c. 1890, four single, adult children remain in the household with their elderly parents.

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Archaeological study of this homelot may provide comparative data for the study of consumer choices in the first, affluent group of residents. Given the Denyse family's well-documented history and the greater than 40-year time depth of their occupation, the property could also provide archaeological data related to changes in household developmental stage.

Stephen Morris property

The Stephen Morris property lay approximately 50 feet east of Bay 35th Street (Cropseys Lane). Buildings are present on the lot by 1852, and S. Morris was listed there in 1873 and 1890.

Fisherman Stephen Morris' household is recorded in Gravesend as early as 1850 census, when the young nuclear family appears with a live-in laborer, possibly associated with Morris' work as a fisherman. To 1860, additional children were added, and the eldest left the household, and a relative, sister Jane Morris appeared in the census list. At the death of Morris' wife in 1865, Jane Morris replaces her as female head-of-household.¹⁰ Various grandchildren and adult children with and without spouses enter and leave the elderly couple's household, and by the end of the study period (c.1890), the "empty nest" is reduced to Stephen, Jane and a spinster daughter.

Archaeological study of this homelot may provide comparative data for the study of consumer choices in the first, affluent group of residents. Given the Morris family history and the c.40-year time depth of their occupation, the property could also provide archaeological data related to changes in household developmental stage beyond the nuclear family level.

At 1

James Cropsey Lumberyard

The James Cropsey Lumberyard occupied the east and west sides of Bay 35th Street (Cropseys Lane). The name G. W. Cropsey was associated with the structures there in 1873, 1868 and 1852.

Founder Garrett W. Cropsey, can be identified in New Utrecht township in the 1850 through 1880 censuses. His residence was in the project site, west of the lumberyard. (See H. W. Cropsey property, below) He had retired by 1880, and the lumberyard passed to his eldest son, James Cropsey, whose residence was outside the project site. James Cropsey retired from the lumber business, and younger brother Harmon W. Cropsey. partnered with brother-in-law Lewis G. Mitchell ran the lumberyard by the 1880s. After the end of the study period (c.1890) another relative, William J. Cropsey of Manhattan, joined in the business.

No residences have been identified in the lumberyard area. Even if any dwellings were present, the names of the residents could not be identified, and no further documentary could be recovered. However, the buildings in the lumberyard, can be identified. The 1905 atlas clearly shows a lumber shed, an office, and storage facilities for lime and cement. Although it is likely that traces of the lumberyard structures may remain on the project site, remains from a commercial lumberyard are of questionable archaeological, technological or architectural significance. As a result, this property is not considered eligible for further investigation for historical period cultural remains.

H.W. Cropsey property

The H.W. Cropsey property lay between Bay 35th and 34th Streets. A building labelled Cropsey appeared at this location by 1852, G. W. Cropsey in 1873, and H. W. Cropsey in 1890.

Lumber merchant Garrett W. Cropsey's household appears as a young nuclear family in the 1850 census, with what appears to be a servant and boarders. As the family expands to 3 children in the

¹⁰ After Stephen Morris' death in 1894 (beyond the end of the study period), she is listed as head-of-household in the 1900 census.

1860s and 1870s, the servant and boarders were discontinued, only to return after 1875, when all the adult children except for Harmon W. Cropsey, had left the household. With the death of Garrett before 1890, Harmon's own nuclear family took over lumber business and family homestead. He had already embarked on the first of two marriages before the end of the study period (c. 1890) and added his own son to the extended family.

Archaeological study of this homelot may provide comparative data for the study of consumer choices in the first, affluent group of residents. Increasing affluence based on the family lumberyard seems to have changed the Cropsey's early domestic strategy of boarders and a single domestic. Given the Cropsey family's well-documented history and the c.40-year time depth of their occupation, the property could also provide archaeological data related to changes in household developmental stage.

Given the Cropsey property's prime shoreline position, however, and based on the proposed location of the Avenue V sewage forcemain, which would pass south of the Cropsey residence, running between it and the shoreline, it seems highly unlikely that the Cropseys would have placed shaft features such as privies between their beachfront residence and Gravesend Bay. It would be far more likely that such facilities would have been built to the east, west or north of the house, outside the Avenue V project corridor, where a small outbuilding appears in 1890. Therefore, given a probability of encountering shaft features in the project corridor section that is lower than that of the other residential properties, the H. W. Cropsey property is not considered eligible for further archaeological investigation.

Mrs. L. Hegeman property

The Mrs. L. Hegeman property, was east of, and in the line of Bay 34th Street. A building is present there by 1852, labelled Robert Speir in 1873.

The Mrs. L. Hegeman property was earlier occupied by Robert Speir Jr., and used as a vacation residence. He was present there by 1852, although his official residence for the census was always in the City of Brooklyn. The censuses from 1850 to 1880 record a nuclear family with a growing corps of servants. After 1868, Speir was a widower living in an extended family with his grown sons and their families and as many as six servants in Brooklyn Heights. Until son S. Fleet Speir acquired the neighboring property in Bath Beach in the early 1870s, the vacation household presumably included his other adult son, his wife, and some of their six servants.

After his death in 1888, the property passed to daughter Lavinia and her husband, Peter Hegeman. The Hegeman's were also wealthy vacationers in New Utrecht. They maintained a similarly affluent household in Brooklyn Heights, consisting of their nuclear family, which included three young children, and five servants. It can be assumed that some or most of the servants accompanied the family to New Utrecht. The Hegemans continued their ownership through the end of the study period (c.1890).

Archaeological study of this homelot may provide comparative data for the study of consumer choices in the first, affluent group of residents. Although census records only note the Speir and Hegeman's households in Brooklyn Heights, cartographic and newspaper evidence clearly place the

Robert Speir and Mrs. L. Hegeman households on the project site property as summer vacation residents. Although the precise number and identities of the servants is unclear, the staff of the Brooklyn Heights mansion gives a clear picture of the sort of lifestyle which the Speir/Hegemans would have transplanted to Bath Beach. Of the affluent group of residents, they are among the few who maintained a separate (Brooklyn) city residence apart from the project site for almost the entire study period, from c.1852 through c.1890, and could provide important archaeological data to compare with that of homelots from full-time residents. Since the family was affluent throughout the approximately 40 years of their residence, i.e., wealth remained a constant, archaeological evidence from the Robert Speir/Hegeman household could also provide valuable data on adaptations to changing household composition, beginning with a nuclear family, through the death of Mrs. Speir, the adulthood of the children and their departure, and finally the replacement of Robert Speir as head of household by his daughter and her nuclear family.

Ay +

S. Fleet Speir property

The S. Fleet Speir property stretched from Bay 34th Street to just west of 23rd Avenue. One building was drawn on the property in 1852, which by 1873 was labelled S. Fleet Speir.

Although S. Fleet Speir lived in his father's home in Brooklyn Heights, he maintained a separate household in New Utrecht, which by 1880 would have been composed of his wife and two young children, as well as an unspecified number of servants, probably part of the corps of six servants which manned his father's house.

Cartographic and newspaper evidence clearly record S. F. Speir's occupation of the project site property, although census records only note him at his official residence, his father's mansion in Brooklyn Heights. Household members would have included his wife and two children, who spent the summers in Bath Beach while Dr. S. F. Speir travelled regularly back and forth to his patients in Brooklyn. Newspaper-recorded evidence of Speirs' philanthropies, hobbies and other activities is rich. The precise number of servants in the household is unclear, but would be likely be similar in number to those enjoyed in Brooklyn Heights.

Unfortunately, given the Speir property's prime shoreline position, and based on the proposed location of the Avenue V sewage force main, which would pass south of the S. F. Speir residence, running between it and the shoreline, it seems highly unlikely that the Speirs would have placed shaft features such as privies between their vacation residence and Gravesend Bay. It would be far more likely that such facilities would be have been built to the east, west or north of the house, outside the Avenue V project corridor. Therefore, given a probability of encountering shaft features in the project corridor section that is lower than that of the other residential properties, the S. F. Speir property is not considered eligible for further archaeological investigation.

Bay 16th Street North of Shore Parkway (Figure 1c)

A. V. B. Voorhees property

The A. V. B. Voorhees property extended from Bay 17th Street, west across the project site, now part of Bay 16th Street, south of Cropsey Avenue. The project site includes the location of a

dwelling and outbuildings erected by 1849, and part of the Willomere House hotel complex.

The property was associated with the John J. Voorhees household from possibly as early as 1830 (the date of his marriage), securely before 1849, and through his death at age 95, in 1893, beyond the end of the study period (c.1890). A farmer/carpenter, Voorhees established his nuclear family on the project site, gradually amassing a large fortune in real estate. At his death he was said to be one of the wealthiest men on Long Island. His household expanded to its greatest size in the 1860s, with adult children, servants and laborers in residence. As adult children began to leave, and Voorhees was widowed, the household declined to just Voorhees and his unmarried spinster daughter, and from 1 to 3 servants at the end of the study period.

Archaeological study of this homelot may provide comparative data for the study of consumer choices in the first, affluent group of residents. Given the Voorhees family's well-documented history and the greater than 40-year time depth of their occupation, the property could also provide archaeological data related to changes in household developmental stage.

Willomere House, a beachfront hotel, and its outbuildings were added to the property before c.1890, managed by John J. Voorhees' son A. V. B. Voorhees, and continued in operation beyond the close of the study period. Because the Bay 16th Street project corridor traverses what was once the area between the main hotel building and the supporting outbuildings, including passing through a section of the staff quarters, this part of the project site has a high probability of hosting shaft features which could furnish archaeological evidence regarding socioeconomic status and consumer choice issues of the staff and guests of Willomere House.

A. Young Property

The project site on Bay 16th Street passes through the A. Young property, north of Cropsey Avenue between 17th Avenue and Bay 17th Street. A dwelling appears partially within the project site between 1868 and 1873, although newspaper accounts place the Young household there before 1860. The property was occupied by members of the Archibald Young family until the end of the study period. Several outbuildings and a well related to the dwelling also fall within the project site.

Beginning as a nuclear family with one child, wealthy merchant Archibald Young and his young wife proceeded to add three additional children through 1880. The domestic staff fluctuates between 3 and 5 during this period, and the oldest children reach adulthood and begin to leave the household. With retirement, Young's fortune continues to increase through real estate speculation on Bath Beach properties, and other investment ventures. The Young mansion was also expanded and embellished at this time. Appraised at \$20,000 it was the most valuable dwelling in the project site. The household gradually shrinks to only Young, his wife, and servants at the end of the study period (c.1890).

Archaeological study of this homelot may provide comparative data for the study of consumer choices in the first, affluent group of residents. Gradual decline in household size at the same time

as increasing household wealth clearly manifested itself in mansion expansion, and would have been archaeologically visible in other household consumption patterns. Given the Young family's well-documented history and the greater than 30-year time depth of their occupation, the property could also provide archaeological data related to changes in household developmental stage.

Ag 1

Conclusions

Potential historical archaeological deposits in the former backlots of a limited portion of the Avenue V site should provide information linking consumer choice and household adaptations with socioeconomic status. The long-term domestic use of these sections of the project site, some dating to before 1850, 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 individuals researched for this report.

Of the original 24 properties considered potentially sensitive for archaeology from historical period occupations, the data collected for this Phase 1B report indicates that thirteen locations have strong potential to address both general and specific research questions. These include both the former property of the AME Zion Church of Gravesend, and the Willomere House Hotel. Based on documentary evidence and physical location in regard to the force main corridor as discussed in the previous section, out of 21 residential properties, 10½ properties with the greatest archaeological potential have been selected for further study (one is considered sensitive for Willomere House hotel remains). These project properties are as follows (for locations, see Figures 2a-2e):

Potential Churchyard Resources

AME Zion Church of Gravesend Property

Hotel Resources

Willomere House hotel on A. V. B. Voorhees property

Residential Resources (Group 1 – Affluent residents)

Mrs. Remsen Property (eastern third R. Struthers)
John Bateman Property
Mrs. William Bateman Property
John B. Denyse Property
Stephen Morris Property
Mrs. L. Hegeman Property
A. V. B. Voorhees property (Willomere House hotel location)
A. Young Property

(Group 2 – Less affluent residents)

J. Stryker Property
Robert Euin Property
B. McGetrick Property
James McBride Property

Recommendations

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). This can occur through changing the footprint of the project, or changing the method of construction, in order to avoid sensitive locations. For the Avenue V project, construction will involve cut and cover excavation, and most recently, microtunneling has been incorporated into the design as an alternative to open cut excavation for the affected inland streets. Microtunneling is a process by which an access shaft or jacking pit is excavated to the proposed pipe depth, and through which a microtunneling machine gains access and drills a hole along the alignment of approximately the same diameter as the pipe to be installed. Excavated material is removed and the pipe sections are inserted through these openings. In terms of archaeological resources, microtunneling has the potential for avoiding sensitive areas if the microtunneling were to occur at a greater depth below the surface than that of the anticipated buried resources in areas of potential archaeological sensitivity.

However, if avoidance is not feasible, further archaeological evaluation, in the form of subsurface testing, is required to determine whether archaeological resources may be present on the project site and would be impacted by subsurface construction. Therefore, it is recommended that when project engineering is completed, that the proposed horizontal and vertical impacts of the proposed work be compared to the areas of archaeological sensitivity. For sensitive areas that would be affected by the proposed project, protocols for the further subsurface investigation of these areas would be developed. These protocols would be developed and implemented in consultation with NYCLPC and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) prior to any subsurface work in the sensitive areas. It is expected that the protocols would consist of the following components:

- Establish subsurface investigation procedures for installation segments flagged for non-human burial sensitivity. The processes by which the presence of archaeological resources on the project site would be identified and described, e.g. testing or archaeological monitoring, and the procedures by which the archaeological team and construction/project management team would coordinate the archaeological investigations and project construction, would be described.
- Evaluate the potential for the presence of human remains should the proposed project have the potential to impact the sensitive area of the former African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. Given the available data on the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church of Gravesend discussed earlier, the potential for encountering graveyard remains within the Avenue V project corridor is fairly low, but has not been completely negated. Should the proposed project have the potential to impact this sensitive area, specific testing protocols, concerning potential human burials, would be prepared and developed in coordination with NYCLPC and OPRHP. It is expected that the development of the testing protocols for human remains would also include outreach, in coordination with the project team, to potential descendents of the AME Zion Church, to determine the appropriate and sensitive procedures to follow should human remains be encountered.

- Preparation of an Unanticipated Discovery Plan. In order to establish the commitment of the project team to the appropriate action in the event of the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources and to create an understanding of the procedures for cultural resource identification and processing so that project construction schedules are not adversely affected, an Unanticipated Discovery Plan would be prepared in consultation with NYCLPC and OPRHP. It would include the agencies, representatives, and officials who must be contacted should unanticipated cultural resources be encountered; outline specific time-tables for archaeologists to evaluate any potential finds, and procedures by which construction would be halted and resumed in the event of an unanticipated discovery.
- Health and Safety Plan. A Health and Safety Plan would be prepared for the subsurface investigations that would comply with all applicable OSHA standards including maintaining safe working conditions for all employees and worksite visitors. In addition, the excavation of human remains requires certain health and safety precautions that may not be commonly practiced on other types of archaeological projects. Laboratory processing and storage of human remains and associated artifacts also requires specific plans to reduce or avoid exposure to potentially unhealthy biological organisms and chemicals. The Health and Safety Plan would include detailed information on the most common health risks associated archaeological work and handling human remains and list methods to reduce or eliminate exposure to such hazards.

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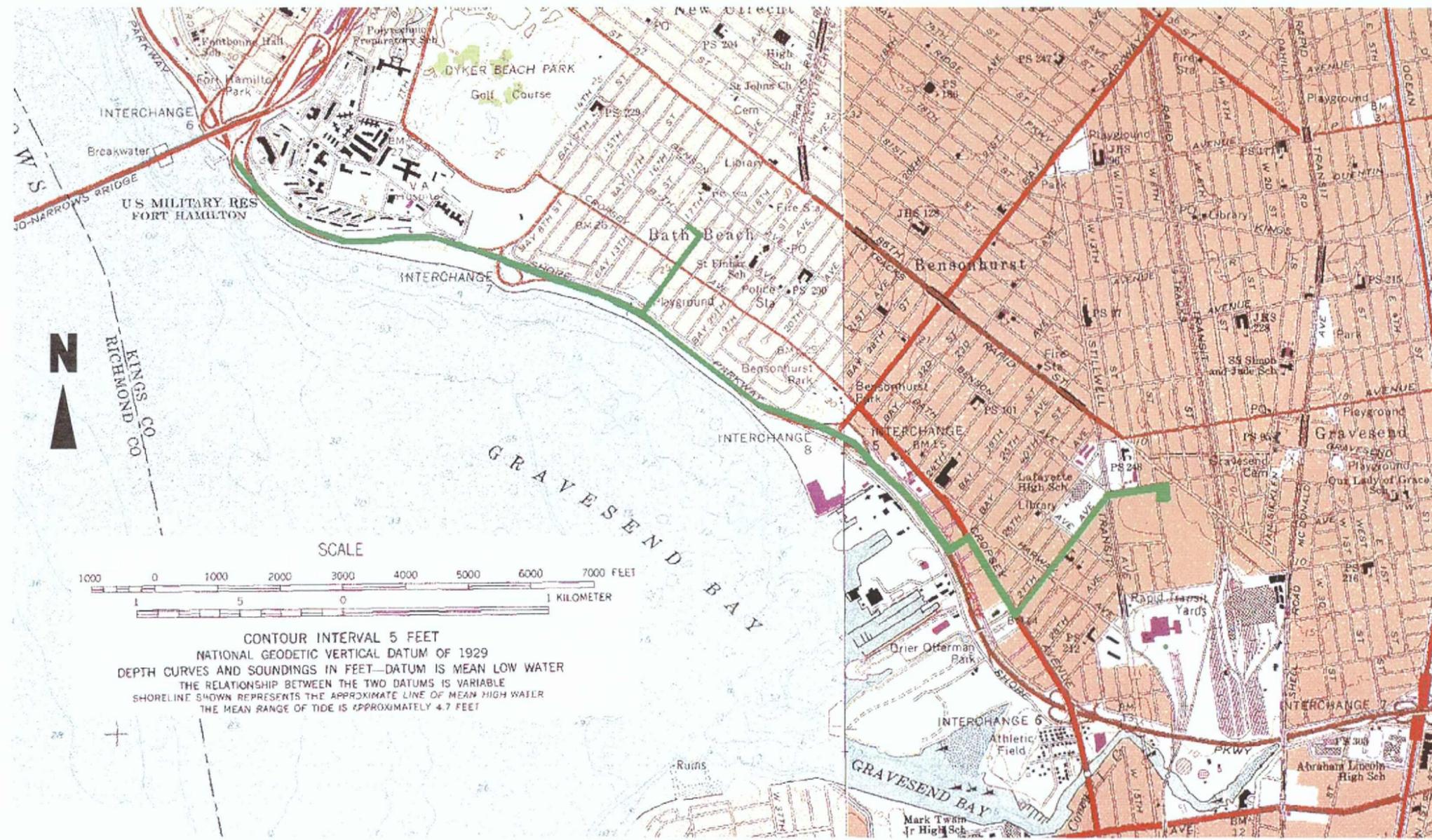


Figure 1. Project Site Location – U.S.G.S. Topographic Map, The Narrows, N.Y.–N.J. (1981) and Coney Island, N.Y.–N.J. (1979) Quadrangles

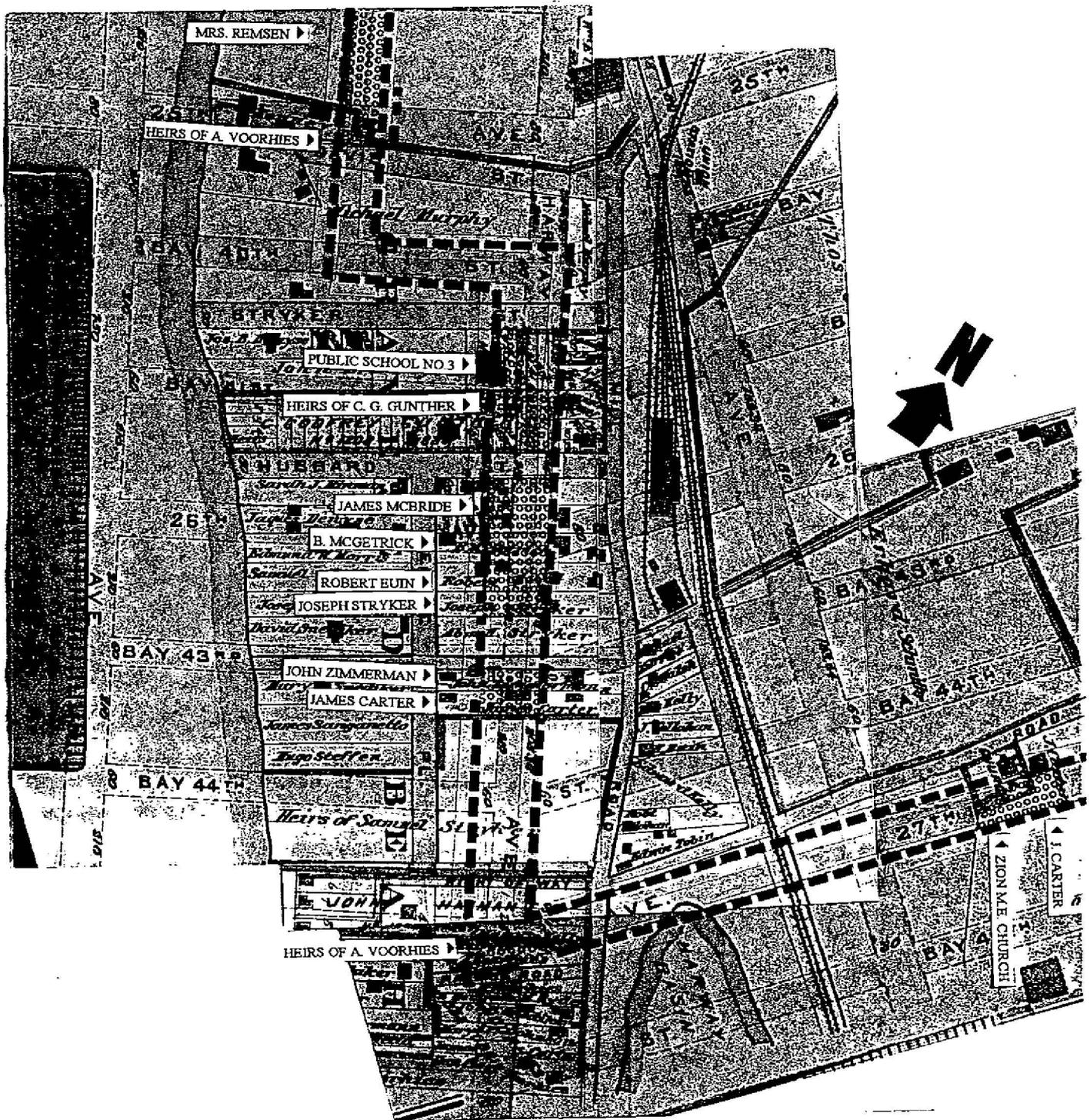


Figure 1a. Robinson, Atlas of Kings County, 1890
 27th Avenue to 25th Avenue

- — — — — Project site boundaries
- ▨ Areas of Potential Archaeological Sensitivity

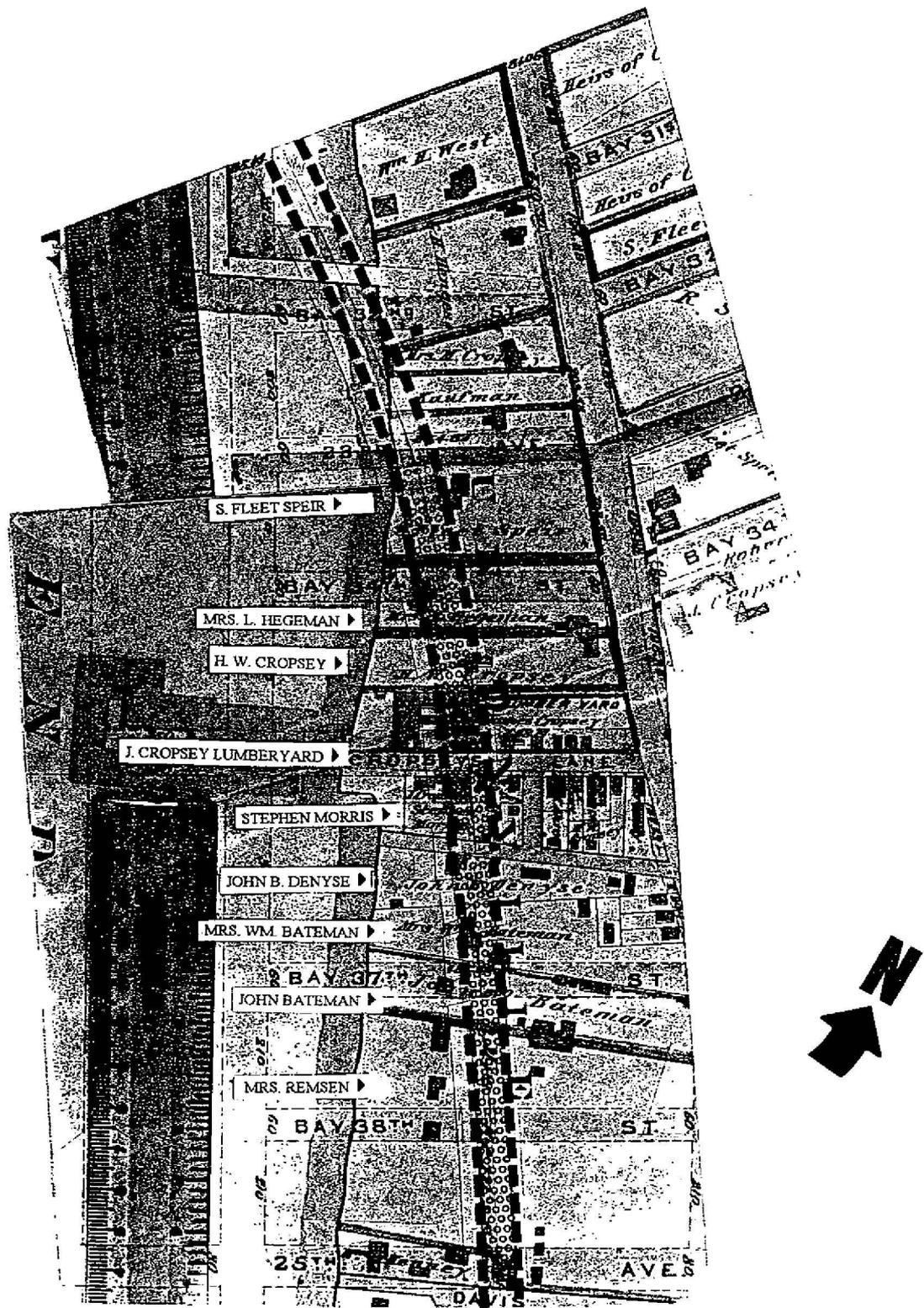


Figure 1b. Robinson, Atlas of Kings County, 1890
 25th Avenue to 23rd Avenue

- — — — — Project site boundaries
- ▨ Areas of Potential Archaeological Sensitivity



Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet

Figure 1c. Robinson, Atlas of Kings County, 1890
18th Avenue to Bay 14th Street

- -- Project site boundaries
- Areas of Potential Archaeological Sensitivity

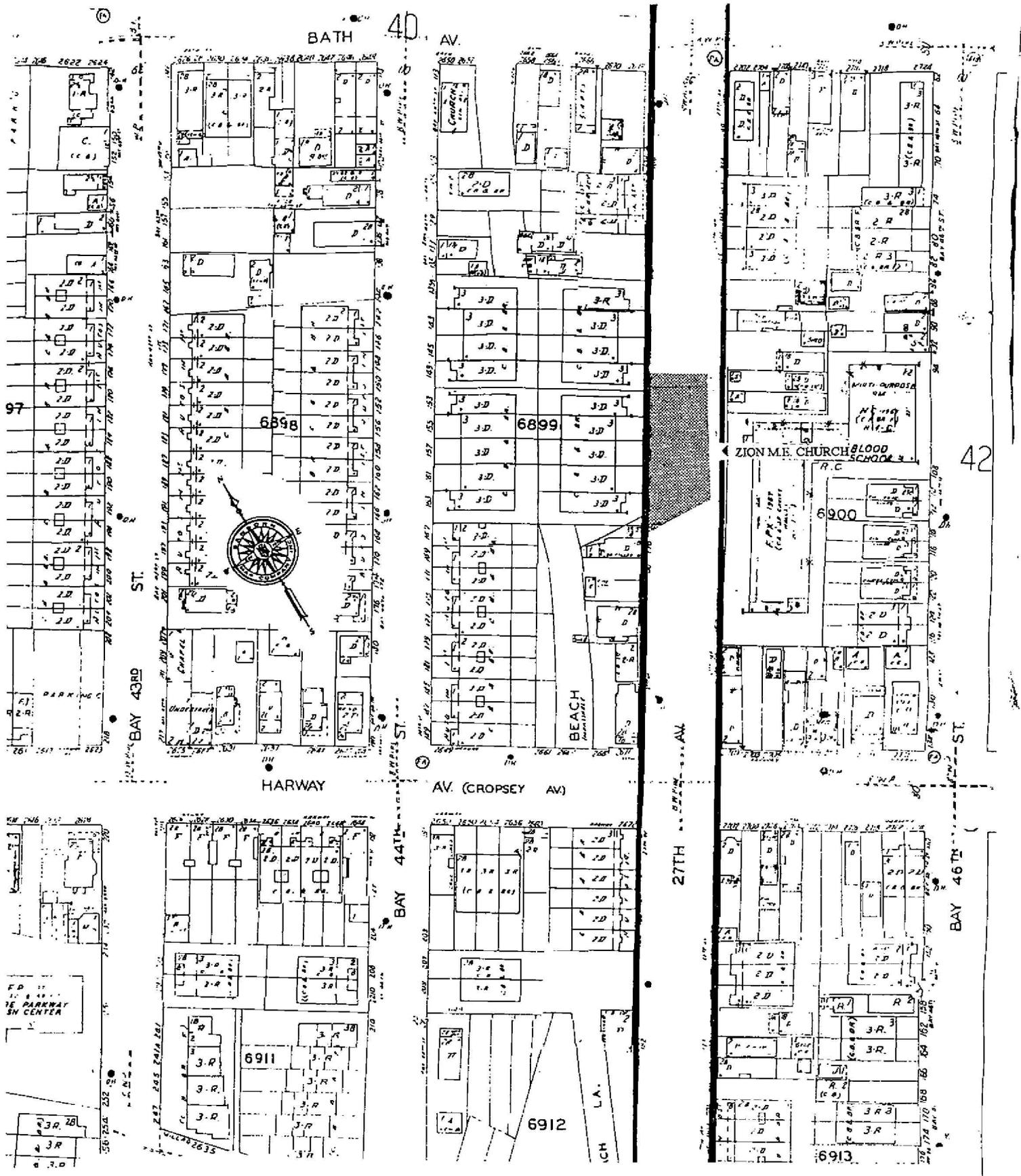


Figure 2a. Areas of Final Archaeological Sensitivity – Current Sanborn Insurance Map
 27th Avenue from Bath Avenue to South of Harway Avenue
 (HEAVY OUTLINE INDICATES PROJECT SITE BOUNDARIES)

 – Areas of Final Archaeological Sensitivity

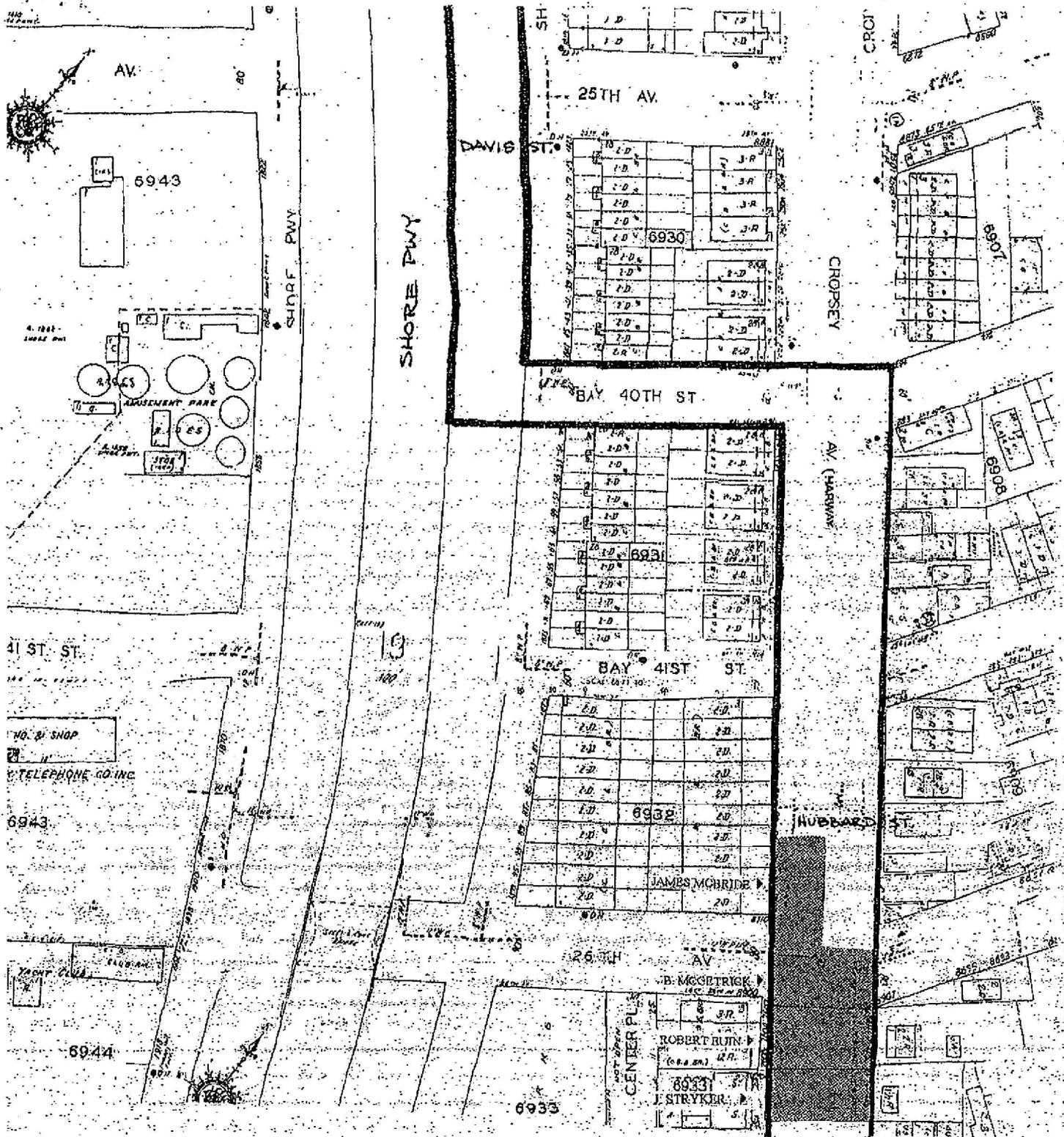


Figure 2b. Areas of Final Archaeological Sensitivity - Current Sanborn Insurance Map
 Cropsey Avenue from 26th Avenue to Bay 40th Street, Bay 40th Street to the north
 shoulder of Shore Parkway; Shore Parkway to the line of 25th Avenue
 (HEAVY OUTLINE INDICATES PROJECT SITE BOUNDARIES)

▨ - Areas of Final Archaeological Sensitivity

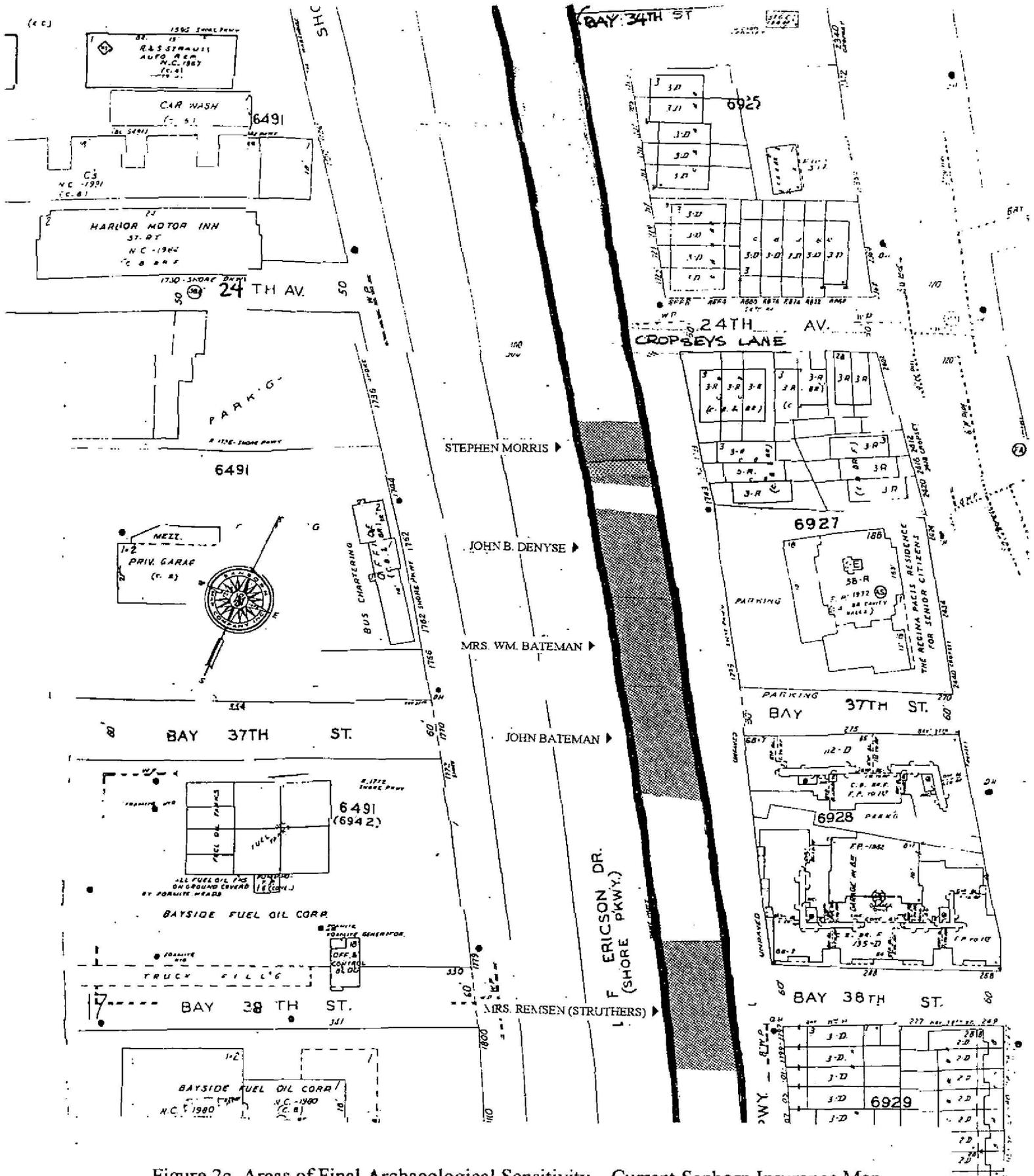


Figure 2c. Areas of Final Archaeological Sensitivity – Current Sanborn Insurance Map Shore Parkway from the line of Bay 38th Street to Bay 34th Street (HEAVY OUTLINE INDICATES PROJECT SITE BOUNDARIES)

■ – Areas of Final Archaeological Sensitivity

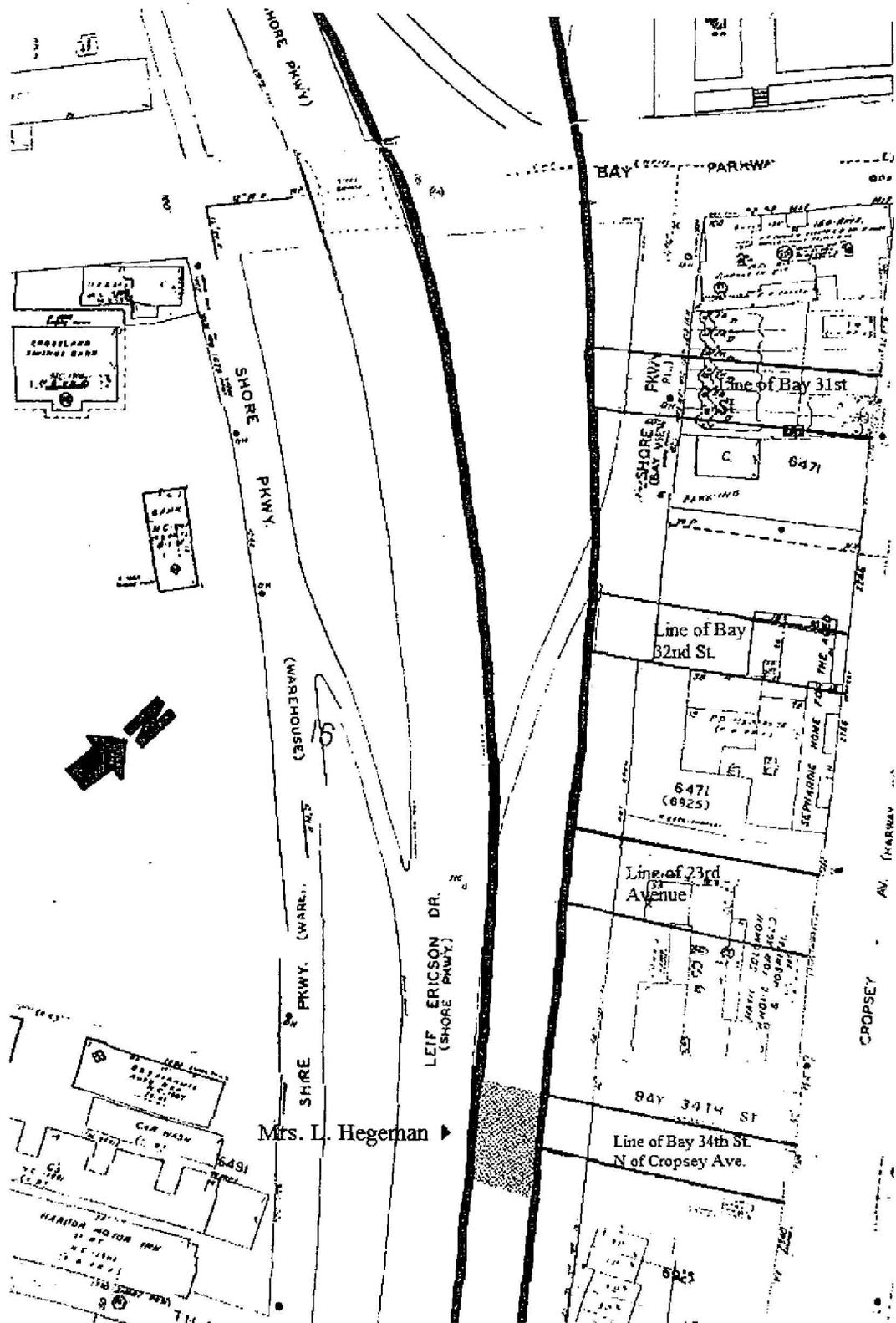
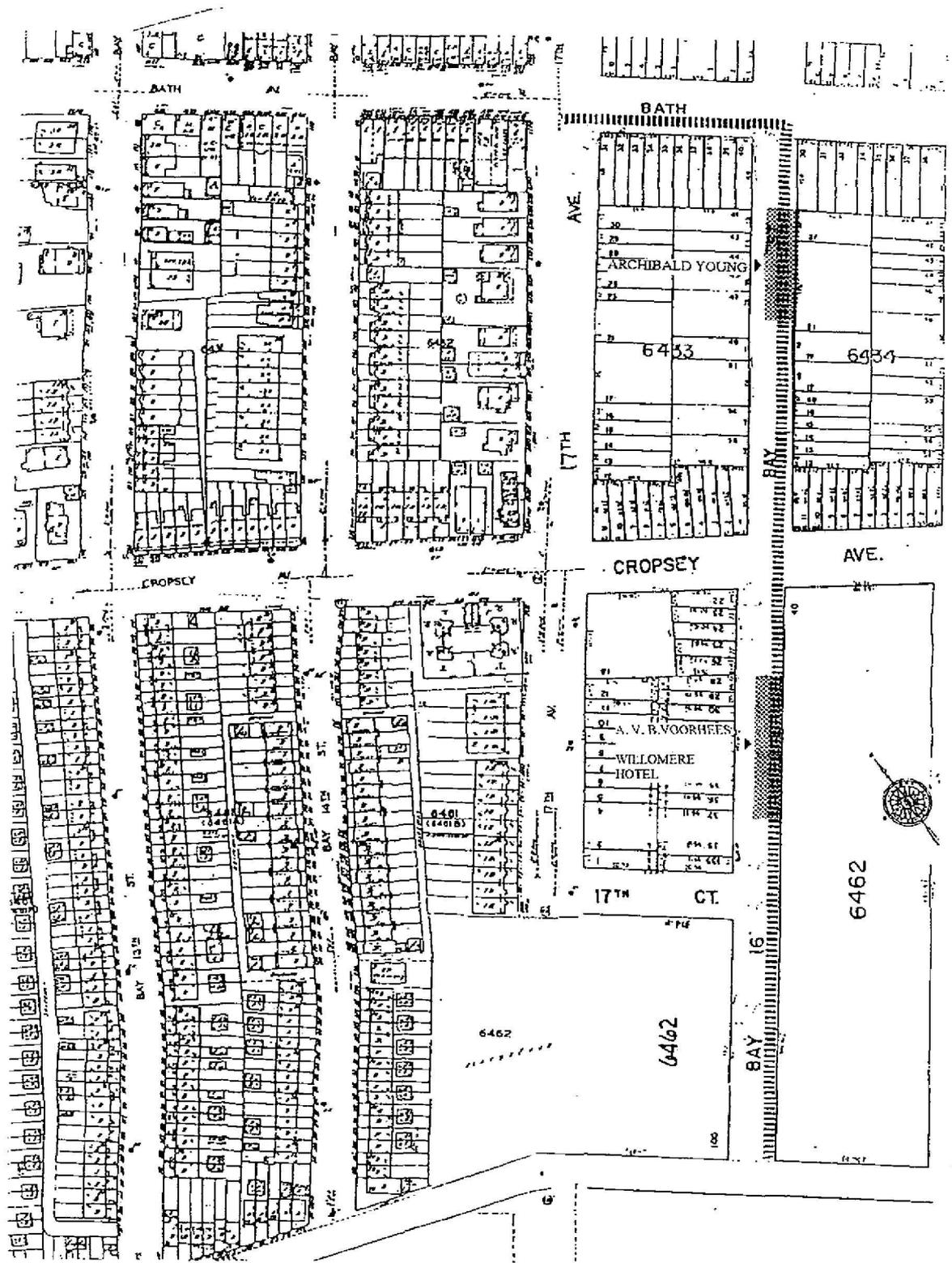


Figure 2d. Areas of Final Archaeological Sensitivity – Current Sanborn Insurance Map Shore Parkway from Bay 34th Street to Bay Parkway (HEAVY OUTLINE INDICATES PROJECT SITE BOUNDARIES)

■ – Areas of Final Archaeological Sensitivity



Project Site 

Figure 2e. Areas of Final Archaeological Sensitivity – Current Sanborn Insurance Map Shore Parkway to Bath Avenue

 – Areas of Final Archaeological Sensitivity

APPENDIX A

Census, Directory and Cartographic Data Organized by Property

Key to abbreviations: b. = born, business; dw. = dwelling; h. = home; ill. = illiterate; imm. = immigrated; nat. cit. = naturalized citizen; pers. est. = value of personal estate; real est. = value of real estate; unemp.=unemployed; ? = unreadable or uncertain

Birthplaces are New York state unless specified.

Maps and atlases: 1844-45=Hassler; 1852= Conner; 1868= Dripps; 1873 = Beers; 1890= Robinson; 1899=Hyde; 1905=Sanborn; 1912=Hyde; 1929=Sanborn

BE = *Brooklyn Eagle*

WGVK = Descendents of Wolphert Gerretse Van Kouwenhoven
(www.conovergenealogy.com/conover-p/index.htm)

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church of Gravesend

(Gravesend township)

1873 atlas: church present

1890 atlas: "Zion M. E. Church"

1898/99 directory: Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church, Gravesend Beach,
J.J. Kearney, minister. J.J. Kearney h 668 Herkimer (Weeksville)

1905 atlas: "Zion Baptist Church (COLORED)"

The Public School No. 3

(Gravesend township)

1873: "School"

1890 atlas: "Public School No. 3"

1912: 1-story school building with brick foundation

1929 atlas: "Public School No. 81," 1-story wood frame building, with W.C. structure along
rear lot line, outside project site.

27th Avenue from Stillwell Avenue to Cropsey Avenue

J. Carter property (dwelling constructed between 1873 and 1890)

(Gravesend township)

1873 atlas: no building present

1890 atlas: J. Carter dw.

Census and directory entries for "J" Carter could not be linked to this homelot.

Heirs of A. Voorhies property (dwelling constructed between 1873 and 1890)

(Gravesend township)

1873 atlas: no building present

1890 atlas: Heirs of A. Voorhies dw.

Census and directory entries for "A" Voorhies could not be linked to this homelot.

Cropsey Avenue from 27th Avenue to Bay 40th Street

James Carter property (dwelling constructed between 1873 and 1890)
(Gravesend township)

1870 census (Gravesend)

Carter, James, 25, laborer, b. Ireland
Bridget, 30, keeps house, b. Ireland
Dean Willie, 12
John, 4
separate household, same house
Carter, John, 29, laborer, b. Ireland
Margaret, 26, keeps house, b. Ireland
Thomas, 2 mos.

1875 State census (Gravesend)

Carter, James, 31, peddler, b. Ireland, frame house valued at \$800
Brigit, 33, b. Ireland
John, 9?, nephew, b. Kings Co.

1880 census (Gravesend)

Carter, James, 36, retail grocer, b. Ireland
Mary, 32, keeps house, b. Ireland;
William, 11 months

1890 atlas: James Carter dw.

1892 State census (Gravesend)

Carter, James, 46, peddler, b. Ireland
Mary, 45, b. Ireland
William, 11

1898-99 directory: Carter, James, grocer, h Harway n Bay 43

1900 census Harway Avenue:

Carter, James, b. 1848, 52, married 25 yrs, landlord, b. Ireland, imm. 1869, nat. cit.,
illit, owns home
Mary, b. 1850, 50, 3 children 2 living, b. Ireland, imm. 1869, illit.
William, son, b. 1879, 21, teamster
Mary, daughter, b. 1884, 16, at school
Woods, Frank, boarder, b. 1870, 30, teamster, b. Poland Germany, imm. 1889, nat. cit.
Watson, William, boarder, b. 1874, 26, teamster, illit.
Fasy?, Kate, servant, b. 1876, 24, b. England, imm. 1890

John Zimmermann property (dwelling constructed between 1873 and 1890)
(Gravesend township)

1880 census:

Zimmermann, John, 24, barber, Parents b. Baden
Adelia 23, keeps house, b. Bavaria

1890 atlas: John Zimmermann. dw.

1891 BE John Zimmerman, Gravesend Beach, 8/7/1891 p. 4

1892 State census (Gravesend)

Zimmerman, John, 36, barber
[page damaged]_delia, 36, wife, b. Germany
Ferdinand? A., 9
_delia A., 7, daughter
_E., 5, daughter
_, 3 daughter

1900 census:

Zimmerman, Odelia?, female, b.1858, 42, widowed, landlady, b.Germany, imm.1859,
owns home.
Fred, son, b.1883, 17, plumber
Odeales, Oderler?, daughter, b.1885, at school
Julia? daughter, b.1887, at school
Carry, daughter, b.1889, at school
Alois, son, b.1893, at school
Redden, James, boarder, b.1852, 47, barber, b.Ireland, imm.1865, nat cit.

J. Stryker property (dwelling constructed between 1868? and 1873)
(Gravesend township)

1865 census (Gravesend)

Stryker, Jacobus, 45, shoemaker, frame house valued at \$800
Gertrude, 39, b. Richmond Co., 2 children

1870 census (Gravesend)

Stryker, Jacobus, 49, shoemaker, real estate \$1,000, pers. estate \$500
Gertrude, 43, keeping house, real estate \$500

1873 atlas: J. Stryker dw.

1880 census (Gravesend)

Stryker, Jacobus, 60, shoemaker
Gertrude, 50, keeping house

1890 atlas: Joseph Stryker dw.

1891 BE Jacobus Stryker residing at Gunthersville (2/5/1891: 2)

1892 State census (Gravesend)
Stryker, Jacobus, 73, shoemaker
Gertrude, 67, keeping house
??Treacy, Bridget, 35, b. Ireland

1897 directory: Stryker, Gertrude, wid. Jacobus, h. Harway Av. c Stillwell
1899 BE Gertrude Stryker conveys part of homelot along Mill Road to Robert Euin (5/19/1899: 12)
1899 BE Gertrude Stryker, executrix for the late Jacobus or James Stryker (12/20/1899: 16)
1900 census: no listing found

Robert Euin property (dwelling constructed between 1873 and 1890)
(Gravesend township)

1873 atlas: R. Euin not present, R. Callahan present outside project site

1875 State census (Gravesend)
Calahan, Jerry, 38, laborer, b. Ireland, frame house valued at \$700
Mary, 24, b. Ireland
Mary E., 5, b. Kings Co.
Dennis, 1, b. Kings Co.
separate household in house
Ewen, Robert, 50, laborer, b. Ireland
Ann, 50, b. Ireland
James, 16, b. Ireland
John, 14, b. Ireland
Robert, 12, b. Ireland
Maggie, 6, b. Ireland

1880 census (Gravesend)
Euin, Robert, 53, laborer, b. Ireland
Ann, 54, keeps house, b. Ireland
John, 20, teamster, b. Ireland
Robert, 18 Teamster, b. Ireland
Margaret J., 12, at school, b. Ireland

1890 atlas: Robert Euin dw.

1892 State census Gravesend
Euin, Robert, 64, farmer, b. Ireland
Ann, 66, b. Ireland
John, 30, b. Ireland
Maggie J., 23, b. Ireland
McLaughlin, John, 23

1898-99 directory: Euin, Robert, contractor, h Harway n 26th Av.

1900 census (Harway Avenue)

Euin, Robert, b.1838, 61, married 38 yrs, teamster, b.Ireland, imm.1864,
illit. owns home

Amy, wife, 66, 6 children, 5 living, b.Ireland, imm.1864, illit.

John, son, b.1857, 42, single, teamster, b.Ireland, imm.1864

Smith, Martin, son-in-law, 35, carpenter, parents b.Germany

Smith, Maggie J., daughter, 28

B. McGetrick property (dwelling constructed between 1868? and 1873)
(Gravesend township)

1865 State census (Gravesend)

McGetrick, Bartlett, 40, laborer, b. Ireland, frame house valued at \$400

Mary, 30, b. Ireland, 3 children, non-cit

Margaret, 5

Mary, 1 ½

1870 census (Gravesend)

McGetrick, Bartlett, 45, laborer, b. Ireland, real est. \$800

Mary, 30, b. Ireland

Margaret, 9

Mary, 6

John, 3

1873 atlas: B. McGetrick dw.

1875 State Census (Gravesend)

Magetrick, Bartlett, 53, laborer, b. Ireland, illit., frame house, value \$800

Mary, 50, b. Ireland

Mary, 11, b. Kings Co.

John, 8, b. Kings Co.

Bartlett, 7, b. Kings Co.

separate household, same house

Gaffeny, Michael, 28, b. Albany, England

Margaret, 16, wife, b. Kings Co.

separate household, same house

Dolan, Laura, 43, b. Kings Co.

Thomas, 16, b. NYC

Mary, 14, b. NYC

Maggie, 12, b. NYC

William, 11, b. NYC

1880 census (Gravesend)

McGetrick, Bartlett, 65, Hotel Keeper, b.Ireland, illit.

Mary 50, keeps house, b.Ireland, illit.

Mary 15, at school?

John 13, at school;

Bartlett 10, at school

1890 atlas: B.McGetrick dw.

1892 State Census (Gravesend)

McGetrick, Bartlett, 70, hotel keeper, b. Ireland
Mary, 50, b. Ireland
Mary J., 26
John 24, painter
Bartlett Jr., 22

1896 BE Mary McGetrick marries Charles Grundling (1/15/1896: 7)

1898 directory: Bartlett McGetrick, fireman, h. Harway Ave and Hubbard Ave

1898-99 directory: McGetrick, John, signs, 2600 Harway

1900 census (Harway Avenue)

McGetrick, Mary, b.1839?, 61?, marr. 3yrs., 8 children, 4 living, b.Ireland, imm.1856,
owns home

Mary, daughter, b.1864, 35, married 4 years, 1 child

Bartlett, son, b.1870, 29, married 1 year, fire department

Grundling, Charles, son-in-law, 30, married 4 yrs, railroad maintenance, b.Germany
imm.1883, nat. cit.

McGetrick, Maggie, daughter-in-law, 20, parents b.Germany

Separate house and household Harway Avenue

McGetreck, John, b.1868, 32, 4 years married, painter, parents b.Ireland,
owns home, mortgaged.

Mary L?, wife, b.1871, 28, 1 child

Alice, daughter, b.1897, 2]

1901-2 directory: Bartlett O. McGetrick, fireman, h Harway and Hubbard

Mary McGetrick, widow of Bartlett McGetrick Sr., h Harway and Hubbard

A. Saeger property (dwelling constructed between 1868 and 1873)
(Gravesend township)

1870 census (Brooklyn)

Amandus Saeger, 42, b.Prussia

Hermine, 34

4 children aged 4 mos. to 4 years

1873 atlas: A Saeger

1875-76 directory: Amandus Saeger, tobacco (b 453 Atlantic Ave)

1876-77 directory: Amandus Saeger birds (b 453 Atlantic Ave)

1890 atlas: dw, no name

James McBride property (dwelling constructed between 1873 and 1890)
(Gravesend township)

1880 census (Gravesend)

McBride, James: 47, lace bleacher, born Scotland, parents born Scot. and Ire.
Rebecca, wife, 45, keeps house, b. England
Hugh, son, 19, lace bleacher, b. England
George, son, 14, at school
William, son, 13, at school
James, son, 11, at school
Lewis, son, 9
Alphonso, son, 6
Mary, son, 4
Matthew, son, 9 months

1890 atlas: James McBride, dw.

1891 BE James McBride (son) marries Emma Hinman,

"Mrs. [Rebecca] McBride" i.e., widow present (1/15/1891: 1)

1892 State census (Gravesend)

McBride, Rebecca, 58, b. England
Hugh, 31, florist, b. England
George, 27, carpenter
Louis, 22, carpenter
Alphonso, 19
Matthew, 13
?Mallory, William, 77, flagman, b. England?

1898-99 directory: McBride, Rebecca, wid. James, h Hubbard n Harway

1900 census (Hubbard Street)

McBride, Rebecca, b.1835, 65, widowed, 10 children, 7 living, b.England, imm.1865,
owns home
Hugh, son, 39, oyster opener, b. England, father b.Scotland, imm.1865, nat. cit
Matthew, son, 20, day laborer
Alphonso, son, b.1873, 16, no occupation
Lewis, grandson, b.1893, 6
Levy, Joseph, boarder, b.1878, 22, parents b. Germany, candymaker
Levy, Abe, boarder, b.1881, 19, parents b. Germany, waiter

C. G. Gunther property (dwelling constructed between 1868 and 1873)
(Gravesend township)

1861 directory: CG Gunther, furs, b. 46 Maiden Lane, NYC

1868 map: lots empty

1870 census (Gravesend)

Wolff, Augustus, 40, conductor on railroad, b.Prussia, nat. cit.
Caroline, 36, keeps house, b.Prussia
Augustus, 10, at school

Henry, 8
Julius, 4
Clara, 2

1873 atlas: two bldgs. – C.G. Gunther, owner

1875 State census (Gravesend)

Wolff, Augustus, 44, clerk rr office, b. Germany, frame house valued at \$800
Caroline, 40, b. Germany
Augustus, 16, b. Kings Co.
Henry, 13, b. Kings Co.
Julius, 10, b. Kings Co.
Carrie, 7, b. Kings Co.
Antilia?, 2, b. Kings Co.

1875-76 directory: C.G. Gunther, furs, business 502 and 504 B'way

1876-77 directory: C.G. Gunther, furs, h 184 5th Ave, NYC

1879 BE: Augustus Wolff commits suicide

1880 census (Gravesend)

Wolff, Caroline, 45, keeps house, b. Prussia
August, 21, son, engineer
Henry F., son, 18, railroad clerk
Julius, son, 14, at school
Carrie W., daughter, 12, at school
Tillie E., daughter, 7, at school
Willie, son, 4

1886-87 directory: C.G. Gunther, furs, 184 5th Ave, NYC

1890 atlas: Lots: Heirs of C . G. Gunther – Augustus Wolf, Catherine Wolf adjacent

1892 State census (Gravesend)

Wolff, Caroline, 58, b. Germany
Henry F., 31, storekeeper
Julius C., 27, engineer
Tillie E., 20, dressmaker
William, 17

1898-99 directory: Wolff, Caroline, wid August, h Harway Av opp. Hubbard

1900 census (Harway Avenue)

Wolff, Caroline, b.1834, 66, widowed, b.Germany, imm.1855, owns home
Henry F., son, 38, parents b.Germany, grocer, widowed
Matilda, daughter, 26

Shore Parkway from the line of Bay 40th Street to Bay 32nd Street

A. Voorhies property (dwelling built prior to 1852)

(Gravesend township)

1850 census (Gravesend)

Baker, Charles, 30, fisherman, b. France
Mary, 32, b. NJ
Charles, 6

1860 census (Gravesend)

Hinman, Thomas J., 19, fisherman
Sarah I., 18
Mary L., 5/12
Voorhees, Albert, 24, boatman
Victorine, 18
Catharine A., 6/12

1870 census (Gravesend)

Morris, William, 60, fisherman, real estate \$1,500
Daniel, 15, attend school
Voohees, Albert, 33, fisherman
Victorina, 28, keeping house,
Catharine, 10, attend school
Elesviginia, 5

1873 atlas: A. Voorhies dw.

1875 State census (Gravesend)

Morris, William, 65, fisherman, frame house valued at \$1,000
Daniel, 20
Voorhies, Albert Jr., 37, fisherman
Victoria, 32
Katie, 16
Ella, 11

1880 census (Gravesend)

Voorhees, Albert, 44, fisherman, 3 mos unemp.
Victorina, 39, wife, keeps house
Catherine A., 20, daught, at home
Ella V, 15, daught, at school

1890 atlas: A. Voorhies dw.

1892 State census (Gravesend)

Voorhees, Catharine, 75
Albert, 56, merchant
Victorine, 51
Catharine A., 32

1900 census

Voorhees, Albert, 64, married 43 yrs., fish dealer, owns mortgaged house
Victorine, 58, married 43 yrs., 3 children, 2 living
Catherine A., 40, daughter, bookkeeper
Davis, Thomas W., 42, boarder, salesman, b. Virginia, 6 mos. unemployed
Acker, John D., 57, boarder, married 32 yrs., ___pt County ___??
Acker, Mary, 50, boarder, married 32 yrs.,
Gordon, Atwell boarder, painter, 3 mos. unemployed
Smith, Rose boarder, 34, dressmaker, b. England, non cit., imm. 1871, 5 mos. unemployed
Colston, Alice, 35, black, servant, b. Virginia, illit.

Mrs. Remsen property (structures built on the lot prior to 1852)
(Gravesend township)

1840 census (Gravesend)

Davies, David
Free White Males 0-5 . . . 1; 5-10 . . . 1; 30-40 . . . 1; 40-50 . . . 1
Free White Females 0-5 . . . 1; 5-10 . . . 2; 15-20 . . . 2; 20-30 . . . 1
1 member employed in agriculture

1870 census (Gravesend)

Struthers ("Strutters"), Robert, 55, upholsterer, real est. \$4,000, b. Scotland, nat. cit.
Cawphenia, 53, keeps house, b. Scotland
Alexander, 20, clerk in store, b. Scotland

1873 atlas: R. Struthers "Scotia Villa"

1875 State census (Gravesend)

Struthers, Robert, 65, gentleman, b. Scotland, frame house, value \$6,500
Euphemas, 65, b. Scotland

1880 census (Gravesend)

Struthers, Robert, 60, upholsterer, b. Scotland
Euphemia, 60, keeps house, b. Scotland

1890 atlas: Mrs. Remsen dw.

1898-99 directory: Remsen, William S., express, Bay 19th c Bath, h Bay 37 n Cropsey

1899 atlas: Agnes G. Remsen, greenhouse in path of force main, 1 larger house on west, [none in center] and one to east in present 38th Street roadbed,

1900 census (Gravesend Bay waterfront)

Remson, Walter, b.1832, 68, married 17yrs, expressman, owns home
Agnes G., wife, b.1840, 60, no children, b.Scotland, imm.1859
Lottie, adopted daughter, 21, parents b.Scotland
Tailon, Sarah, servant, 27, b.Scotland, imm.1899
Sep. household renting:

Roshkell, Tom, head, black, 22, b.VA, teamster, rents, illit.
Thompson, Robert, boarder, 28, b.Ireland, imm. 1891, nat. cit, teamster, illit
Hagan, James E., boarder, 22, parents b. Ireland, teamster
Henese, William, boarder, 21, parents b. Ireland, teamster

John Bateman property (structures built on the lot prior to 1852)
(Gravesend township)

1830 census (New York City)

Hart, John I.
Free White Males 5-10 . . . 1; 10-15 . . . 2; 40-50 . . . 1
Free White Females 0-5 . . . 1; 5-10 . . . 1; 10-15 . . . 1; 30-40 . . . 1

1840 census (Gravesend)

Hart, John
Free White Males 30-40 . . . 1; 50-60 . . . 1
Free White Females 15-20 . . . 2; 20-30 . . . 1; 30-40 . . . 1
1 person employed in agriculture

1850 Census (New York City)

Hart, John, 60, no occupation, b. England
Maria, 50, b. England
Downey, Catherine, 35, b. Ireland
Campbell, Eliza, 20, b. Ireland

1852 map: John I. Hart dw.

1860 Census (New York City)

Hart, John J., 73, retired merchant, b. England, real estate \$6,000, personal estate \$1,500
Maria, 65, b. England
Nelson, Bridget, 27, domestic, b. Ireland
Connelly, Ann, 25, domestic, b. Ireland

1860 Census (New York City)

One of three families in dwelling:
Bateman, John, 35, tin roofer, real estate \$7,000, b. England
Eliza M, 35, b. England
Henry M., 5
William George, 3
Charles P., 7/12
Bornum, Ellin, 45, domestic, b. England

1868 map: dw

1870 census (Gravesend)

Bateman, John, 46, metalroofer, real est. \$60,000, b. England, nat. cit.
Charlotte, wife, 46, keeps house, b. England

Henry, son, 14, at home
William G., 12, at home
Charles F., 10, at home
Mallery, Elizabeth, [mother-in-law?], 76, at home, real est. \$9,000, b. England
Johnston, Margaret, domestic servant, 40, b. Ireland
Seandler or Scandler, Mary, domestic servant, 21, b. Ireland

1873 map: J. Bateman dw.

1875 State census (Gravesend)

Bateman, John, 50, gentleman, b. England, frame house valued at \$6,000
Charlotte, 50, b. England
Henry, 19, b. NYC
William, 17, b. NYC
Charles, 15, b. NYC
Buckheart, Caroline, 16, servant, b. NYC

1880 census (Gravesend)

Bateman, John 58, metalroofer, b.England
Charlotte, wife, 58, keeps house, b.England
Henry M., son, 24, metalroofer
William G., son, 22, metalroofer
Charles P., son, 20, carriage maker
Rogers, Mary A., niece, 35, at home

1892 State census (Gravesend)

Bateman, John, 68, gentleman, b. England
Charlotte M., 72, b. England
Stephen, 76, b. b. England
Elizabeth R., 74, b. England
Connolly, Jane H., 74, b. England
Oliver, Annie L., 36, servant
Guthrie, Jane, 69, b. Scotland
Gilmore, Willie, 38

1898 directory: John Bateman, h Cropsey Ave n Bay 37th

1898-99 directory: Bateman, John, roofer, h Cropsey Av c Harway

“ Harry M., roofer, “

1899 BE New York Canoe Club (7/2/1899: 17)

1899 atlas: John Bateman dw.

1900 census (Bay 35th Street)

Bateman, Henry, b.1855, 44, married 18 years, parents b. England, tinsmith, owns home
Carrie, wife, 44, 3 children, 2 living
Clarence, son, 13, at school
Estelle, daughter, 11, at school
John, father, b.1824, 75, married 45 yrs, b. England, imm.1839, nat. cit, landlord

Charlotte, mother, b.1818, 81, 3 children, 1 living, b. England, imm. 1837
Ford, Mary, servant, 1852, 48, b.Ireland, imm.1867

1901-02 directory: John Bateman, h foot of Bay 37th

1905: New York Canoe Club,

1912: Same bldg, 2 ½ story, brick foundation, dimensions about 63x63.

Mrs. William [Margaret R.?] Bateman property (structures built on the lot prior to 1852)
(Gravesend township)

1852: Dwelling with outbuilding

1860 census (Gravesend)

Rennie, James, 55, bleacher, \$3,000 real estate, personal estate \$500, b.Scotland

Ruth, 40, b. England

Margaret, 3

Duffy, Julia, 40, servant, b. Ireland

Wells, Thomas, 28, laborer, b. Ireland

1865 State census (Gravesend)

Rennie, James, 63, bleacher, b.Scotland, twice married, frame house valued at \$3,000

Ruth, 48, wife, b. England, twice married, 14 children

Brigget, 30, daughter, b. Ireland, widowed

Miriam?, 6, son?, b. NYC

Elija, 4

John, 22, brother, b. NYC

[Gilmore?] James R., 13, boarder, b. PA

Gilmore, Ellen, 11, boarder, b. PA

George, 8, boarder, b. PA

Wills, Thomas, 34, servant, laborer, b. Scotland, non-cit.

Haly, Mary, 23, servant, b. England

Murphy, Eliza, 28, servant, b. NYC, 5 children, widowed

Ruth, 8, grandchild, b. NYC

Susan, 5, grandchild, b. NYC

William, 1 11/12, grandchild, b. Kings

1868: Bldg present

1870 census (Gravesend)

Rennie, James, 66, lace bleacher, real estate \$3,000, pers. estate \$7,000, b. Scotland, nat. cit.

Ruth, 50, keeps house, b. England

Margaret, 12, at school

Gilmore, Ellen, 17, domestic servant

James, 15, lace bleacher

George, 12, at school

1873: J. Rennie

1875 State census (Gravesend)

Raney, James, 75, curtain bleacher, b. Scotland, frame house valued at \$7,000, nat. cit.
Ruth, 51, b. England
Maggie, 17, b. Kings Co.
Gillmore, Ellen, 21, niece, b. NYC
James, 24, nephew, workman, b. NYC
George, 19, nephew, b. NYC
McCall, John, 22, servant, bleacher, b. England
Stevenson, John, 20, servant, b. ??
Fergin, Carrie, 17, servant, seamstress, b. Baltimore

1880 census (Gravesend)

Rennie, Ruth, 60, married, Lace cleaner
Margaret M., 22, daught, at home
Gilmore, Ellen, 26, g-daughter, at home
Marlin, George, 23, boarder, lace cleaner
O'Neil, Thomas, 31, boarder, lace cleaner
Maloney, Wm, 22, servant, lace cleaner
McGetry, June, 60, servant, widow, seamstress

1890: Mrs. William Bateman dw.

1892 State census (Gravesend)

Bateman, Maggie R., 35, lace finisher
Murphy, William, 34, lace cleaner, b. Ireland
George, 17
Charles 15
Eaton, Lizzie, 19, servant

1898-99 directory: Bateman, Rennie, lace bleachery, Cropsey Ave. n Bay 37th

1899: Margaret R. Bateman [nee Rennie]

1900 census (Bay 35th Street)

Bateman, Maggie [Rennie!], b.1857, 42, widowed, no children, parents b. Ireland and England, Landlady, owns house
Murphy, George, nephew, 24, parents born Ireland and England, clerk
Charlie, nephew, 22, parents born Ireland and England
Galmour, Ella, niece, 45, parents born Scotland
Reid, Irene, servant, black, 16, b.England, imm.1899

1912: 2½-story house with basement, brick foundation, about 63' x 63'

John B. Denyse property (structures built on the lot prior to 1852)
(Gravesend township)

1850 census (Gravesend)

Denyse, John B, 29, fisherman, \$1,200 real estate
Jane, 25
Joseph, 3
Jane A., 2

1852: Dw with outbuilding

1860 census (Gravesend)

Denyse, J. B., 40, fisherman
Jane, 35
Joseph, 12
Jane Ann, 10
John, 6
Washington, 8 months
Jacques, 43, carpenter
Cornelia, 20
Jane, 22
Mary, 1
Cozine, James, 50, fisherman
Aumack?, Andrew, 28, fisherman
Aumack?, Israel, 25, fisherman

1865 State census (Gravesend)

Denyse, J. B., 45, fisherman, frame house valued at \$3,000
Jane, 40, 4 children
J. Barker, 17, carpenter
Jane A., 14
Was. I., 5
Jacques, 48, boarder, carpenter, widowed, 1 child
Poast, Charley, 25, boarder, Sec. BBRC, b. Queens
Denyse, John J., 12, brother

1868: Bldg pres.

1870 census (Gravesend)

Denyse John B., 51, fisherman, real estate \$5,000, pers. est. \$1,500
Jane, 44, keeps house
Joseph, 22, carpenter, real est. \$500
June A, 21, without occupation
John, 17, at home
Worthing J, 9
Ida, 3
Snyder or Snyder, Ann, 16, domestic servant
Denyse, Jacques, 54, carpenter, real est. \$10,000, pers. est. \$1,000

1873: J. B. Denyse dwelling

1875 State census (Gravesend)

Denyse, John B., 55, fisherman, b. Kings Co., frame house valued at \$1,500
Ruth [?], 50, b. Kings Co.
Joseph, 24, BRRC conductor, b. Kings Co.
John, 21, b. Kings Co.
Jane, 18
Washington, 14
Ida Louisa, 8
Jacques, 57, brother, carpenter, b. Kings Co.

1880 census (Gravesend)

Denyse, John B., 61, fisherman
Jane, 54, keeps house
Jane A., 27, at home
John J., painter [signs?], 3 mos unemp.
Washington E., 20, fish naturalist, 3 mos unemp
Ida L., 12, at school
Johnson, Hannah, Black, 15, servant
Denyse, Jacques, brother, 64, widowed, carpenter
Wallace, Benjamin, 39, boarder, school teacher
Wallace, Jenny, 28, boarder

1892 State census (Gravesend)

Denyse, John B., 73, fisherman
Jane B., 67
James A. [Joseph?], 42
John S., 41, painter
Washington I., 32, naturalist
Ida L., 24
Jacques, 75, carpenter

1899: John B. Denyse

1900 census (Denyse Lane)

Denyse, John, b. 1818, 81, 54 yrs married, fisherman, owns home
Jane, wife, b. 1824, 75, 7 children, 5 living,
Jennie, daughter, 51
John J., son, 48, "aquarium caterer"
Washington J., son, 39, "aquarium caterer"
Ida L., daughter, 31

1901-1902 directory: John J. Denyse, [Elk]? h foot Denyse Lane

1901 BE John B. Denyse dies, August 1901

1912: 2 ½ story frame dwelling with brick foundation.

Stephen Morris property (structures built on the lot prior to 1852)

(Gravesend township).

1850 census (Gravesend)

Morris, Stephen, 33, fisherman, \$1,200 real estate
Sarah A., 31
Sarah J., 8
Josephine, 6
James, 3
Georgiana, 1
Berry, William, 31, laborer

1852: dw

1860 census (Gravesend)

Morris, Stephen, 43, fisherman
Sarah 40
Josephine, 16
James, 14
Georgianna, 11
Emma, 7
Jessie, 3
Jane, 38

1865 State census (Gravesend)

Morris, Stephen, 48, fisherman, frame house valued at \$1,200
Sarah 45, 7 children
Josephine, 20
James, 18, carpenter
Georgianna, 16
Emma, 12
Jessie, 8, F
Jane, 40, sister, widowed

1865 BE Sarah Ann Morris dies, 1 November 1865

1868: Bldgs

1870 census (Gravesend)

Morris, Stephen, fisherman, 53
Jane 47,
Josephine, 26,
Emma 17,
Jessie, 13

1873: S. Morris dw

1875 State census (Gravesend)

Morris, Stephen, 58, fisherman, frame house valued at \$800

Jane, 52, b. Schenectady
Josephine, 28
Emma, 22
Jessie, 19

1880 census (Gravesend)

Morris, Stephen, 63, fisherman
Jane 55, keeps house;
Josephine 36, at home;
Jessie L. 23; at home
Samuel S., 10, grandson, at school

1892 State census (Gravesend)

Morris, Stephen, 76, fisherman
Jane?, 69
Josephine, 48

1898 directory: Morris, Stephen, fish, h. Harway and 27th Aves

1899: Stephen Morris

1900 census (Denyse Lane)

Morris, Jane, b. 1821, 78, widowed, owns home
Josephine, daughter, 56, single
James, son, 53, widowed, salesman
Viola K., granddaughter, 5, at school
Marvin, Haven?, son-in-law, 47, 17 yrs married, fisherman
Jessie, daughter, 43, 6 children, 2 living
Josephine, granddaughter, 12, at school
Alfred S., grandson, 6, at school

James Cropsey Lumberyard lot (structures built on the lot prior to 1852)
(Gravesend/New Utrecht townships)

1852: G.W. Cropsey – multiple bldgs

1868: G.W. Cropsey – multiple bldgs

1873: G.W. Cropsey Lumberyard

1890: Lumber Yard, James Cropsey

1898-99 directory: Cropsey William J (of Cropsey and Mitchell at Cropsey c Bay 35th): h 58 Irving
Place, NYC

1905: Cropsey & Mitchell Lumberyard

H. W. Cropsey property (structures built on the lot prior to 1852)
(New Utrecht township)

1850 census (New Utrecht)

Cropsey, Garrett W., 41, merchant, \$6,000 real estate
Jane, 29, b. NJ

James, 7
Mary C., 4
Cropsey, Isabella, black, 18
Aymar, George, 45
Armick, Stephen, 30, clerk, b. NJ

1852 and 1868: bldg "Cropsey"

1860 census (New Utrecht)
Cropsey, G.W., 50, merchant, p. 774
Jane E., 38
James, 17
Mary Jane, 14
Harmon W., 10

1870 census (New Utrecht)
Cropsey, Garrett, 61
Jane, 48, keeps house
James, 27 farmer
Mary, 24
Harmon, 19

1873: G.W. Cropsey property – dw

1875 State census (New Utrecht)
Cropsey, Garret W., 65, farmer, b. Kings Co., frame house valued at \$5,000
Jane E., 55, b. NJ
Harman W., 25, b. Kings Co.
Coffee, Margaret, 15, servant, b. Ireland

1880 census (New Utrecht)
Cropsey, Garrett W. 70, retired merchant
Jane E., 58, wife, keeps house, b. NJ
Harmon W., 29, son, at home
Francis, Martha, black, 12, servant

1890 atlas: H. W. Cropsey, dw.

1892 State census (New Utrecht)
Mitchell, Lewis G., 30, merchant
Cropsey, Harmon W., 42, merchant
James L., 10
Helen, 33
Bell, Maggie, 28
Brokaw, John, 31, laborer

1898 directory: Harmon W. Cropsey, lumber, h. Cropsey Ave n Bay 35th

1899: Cropsey dwelling, with "CARRIAGE HOUSE" on Harway Ave.

1900 census (Cropsey Avenue)

Harmon Cropsey, b.1850, 49, married 4yrs, lumber merchant, owns home

Leah, wife, 25, 2 children, 1 living, b.NJ

Edward, son, 3

James L., son, b.18??, [previous marriage?], b.NJ, at school

Brokaw, John, servant, black, b.1862, 37, b. NJ

Maguire, Mary, servant, b.1866, 33, parents b. Ireland

O'Grady, Mary, servant, b.1878, 21, b. Ireland, imm.1896

1901-1902 directory: Harmon Cropsey, lumber, h Foot Bay 35th

James Cropsey, lumber, h foot Bay 35th

1905: 2½-sty dwelling with basement

1912: 2 ½ story frame dwelling with brick foundation, about 87 feet long

Mrs. L. Hegeman property (structures built on the lot prior to 1852)
(New Utrecht township)

1850 census (Brooklyn 1st Ward)

Spear, Robert, 40, bakery

Hannah, 36

Robert, 16

Samuel, 14

Louisa, 12

Levinia E., 4

Riley, Elizabeth, 18, b. Ireland

Clark, Catherine, 19, b. Ireland

1852&1868: Bldg.

1860 census not listed

1870 census (Brooklyn 1st Ward)

Speir, Robert, 62, retired merchant,

Samuel F., 32, physician

Frances H., 23

Lavinia E., 21

Walsh, Thomas, 21, domestic servant, b. Ireland

Margaret, 23, domestic servant, b. Ireland

Margaret, 65, domestic servant, b. Ireland

Mary, 20, domestic servant

McLaughlin, Bridget, 40, domestic servant, b. Ireland, illit.

1873: Robert Speir

1880 census (Brooklyn 162 Montague Street)

Speir, Robert Jr., 74,

Robert F., son, 45, physician, single
S. Fleet, son, 39, physician
F. Hegeman, 31, daughter-in-law
Clarence F., grandson, 9, school
Genevieve A., granddaughter, 6, school
Sundburg, Maria, 55, servant, widowed, cook, b. Sweden
O'Neill, Mary, 41, servant, laundress, b. Ireland
Doyle, Kate, 28, servant, waitress, b. Ireland
Leby, Maggie, 30, servant, chambermaid, b. Ireland
Ryan, Mary, 32, servant, doortender, b. Ireland
Ray, John, black, 32, servant, b. VA

1880 census (Brooklyn 160 Montague Street)

Hegeman, Peter, 30 real estate
 Lavenia, 30, wife, keeps house
 Abraham W., 7, son
 Florence, 6, daughter
 Laura, 9 months, daughter
Brady, Mary, 36, servant, cook, widowed, b. Ireland
Kelly, Eliza, 35, servant, nurse, b. Ireland
 Mary, 21, servant, nurse, b. Ireland
Conroy, Annie, 21, servant, chambermaid, b. Ireland
Conroy, James, 40?, servant, coachman, b. Ireland

1898: Mrs. L Hegeman

1900 census (Brooklyn Monroe Place)

Hegman, P. A., 50, married 27 yrs., renting house
 Lavanie, 52, married 27 yrs., 3 children, 3 living
 Adrian A [Abraham W], 26, clerk
 Vlonace E. [Florence], 24
 Mormor [Laura], 20
Morelane, Ellen, 21, b. NJ, parents b. Ireland, servant
Darcy, Maggie, 28, b. Ireland, imm. 1889, non cit.

1905: "Woodwilde," 1 and 2 ½ -story mansion

1912: 2½ story woodframe bldg w brick foundation, 1 and 1 ½ story sections, c. 87.5 feet long from E to W.

S. Fleet Speir property (structures built on the lot prior to 1852)
(New Utrecht township)

1850 census (Brooklyn 1st Ward)

Spear, Robert, 40, bakery
 Hannah, 36
 Robert, 16
 Samuel, 14

Louisa, 12
Levinia E., 4
Riley, Elizabeth, 18, b. Ireland
Clark, Catherine, 19, b. Ireland

1852: One bldg.
1860 census – not found

1870 census (Brooklyn 1st Ward)
Speir, Robert, 62, retired merchant,
 Samuel F., 32, physician
 Frances H., 23
 Lavinia E., 21
Walsh, Thomas, 21, domestic servant, b. Ireland
 Margaret, 23, domestic servant, b. Ireland
 Margaret, 65, domestic servant, b. Ireland
 Mary, 20, domestic servant
McLaughlin, Bridget, 40, domestic servant, b. Ireland, illit.

1873: S. Fleet Speir dw; H. Cropsey dw
1875-76 directory: SF Speir, physician, h 162 Montague
1876-77 directory: SF Speir, physician, h 162 Montague
1877 S. F. Speir, owner

1880 census (Brooklyn 162 Montague Street)
Speir, Robert Jr., 74
 Robert F., son, 45, physician, single
 S. Fleet, son, 39, physician
 F. Hegeman, 31, daughter-in-law
 Clarence F., grandson, 9, school
 Genevieve A., granddaughter, 6, school
Sundburg, Maria, 55, servant, widowed, cook, b. Sweden
O'Neill, Mary, 41, servant, laundress, b. Ireland
Doyle, Kate, 28, servant, waitress, b. Ireland
Leby, Maggie, 30, servant, chambermaid, b. Ireland
Ryan, Mary, 32, servant, doortender, b. Ireland
Ray, John, black, 32, servant, b. VA

1886-87 directory: S.F. Speir, physician, h 162 Montague
1890-91 directory: Speir, S. Fleet, physician, 162 Montague, office hours until 1.
1895 BE S. Fleet Speir dies (12/19/1895: 1)
1896 BE Property rented by Henry Campbell (8/05/1896: 4)
1898: Estate of S. Fleet Speir

1900 census (Flushing, Queens)
Speir, Frances A., 85, patient, Sanford Hall

Albert Van Brunt Voorhees property (structures built on the lot prior to 1852)
(New Utrecht township)

1830 WGVK: John J. Voorhees (b. Gravesend 1799) marries Phebe Van Brunt of New Utrecht
1849: John I. Voorhees

1850 census (New Utrecht)

Voorhees, John, 52, farmer, real est. \$5,000
Phebe, 42
Albert V. B., 19, farmer
Ida J., 12
Jones, Ann, 50, b. Ireland

1852: Voorhies

1860 census (New Utrecht)

Voorhies, John J., 60, farmer, real est. \$6,000, pers. est. \$26,000
Pheobe, 55
Albert, 29, farmer
Ida, 23
Hurle, Ann, 50, servant, b. Ireland
Michael, 17, laborer, b. Ireland
Lee, John, 40, laborer, b. Ireland

1865 State census (New Utrecht)

Voorhies, John I., 65, carpenter, frame house valued at \$5,000
Phebe, 48, 4 children
Albert V. B., 33, married, farmer
Ida J., 28
Joanna, 25, daughter-in-law
Riley, Mary, 33, servant, b. Ireland
Doyle, John, 45, servant, laborer, b. Ireland, non-cit.
Johnson, John, 11, black, servant

1870 census (New Utrecht)

Voorhies, John J., 70, farmer
Phiebee, 65, keeps house
Ida J., 35
Hulbert, Catherine, 40, domestic, b. Ireland
Cummings, Palanil?, 40?

1873: J. I. Voorhees

1875 State census (New Utrecht)

Voorhees, John I., 76, retired farmer, b. Kings Co.
Ida J., 33, b. Kings Co.
Colbert, Catherine, 53, servant, b. Ireland

1877 atlas: J. J. Voorheis, owner

1880 census (New Utrecht)

Voorhees, John I., 80, widowed, no occupation

Ida J., 35, keeping house

McGloughlin, Bessie, 20, servant

1890 BE

John I. Voorhees, 93

daughter [Ida J.] Voorhees[, 55]

no servants (5/18/1890 p.9)

1890 atlas: A.V.B. Voorhees, Willomere House

1892 State census (New Utrecht)

Voorhees, John I., 95

Ida, 55

McLaughlin, Mary, 35, cook, b. Ireland, non cit.

Werner, George, 42, coachman, b. Ireland, non cit.

Anna, 30, servant, b. Ireland, non cit.

1893 BE John I. Voorhees, 95 dies 6/20 (6/21/1893: 2)

1896-97 directory: J.A. Voorhees, physician, 1740 Cropsey Av, h Cropsey cor Bay 14th

Albert V B Voorhees, h 1649 Cropsey Av

Albert V B Voorhees Jr., lawyer, 11 Wall St., h Cropsey cor Bay 14th

1898 directory: Albert Von Brunt Voorhees, Junior, lawyer, 1649 Cropsey

1899 BE: Willomere Hotel, property of A. V. B. Voorhees (2/8/1899 p.7)

1910 directory: Albert V. B. Voorhees, Jr., judge, 1649 Cropsey

Archibald Young Property (structures built on the lot prior to 1873)

(New Utrecht township)

1860 census (New Utrecht)

Young, Archibald, 44, merchant, real est. \$6,000

Mary Anne, 25

Mary Anne, 7, at school

Mahoney, Sarah, 45, servant, b. Ireland

Ann, 20, servant, b. Ireland

Matthew, 25, gardener, b. Ireland

Grant, Robert, 28, servant, b. Ireland

1865 State census (New Utrecht)

Young, Archibald, 47, b. Putnam, frame house valued at \$6,000

Mary A., 30, b. NYC, 5 children

Archibald, 4

Emmaly, 2 4/12

Charles, 3/12
Chassel?, John, 50, boarder, b. VT
Lunn, Ellen, 57, servant, widow, b. Ireland
Castello, Rosa, 18, servant, b. NYC
Joice, Catharine, 23, servant, b. Ireland
McClane, Mary J., 20, servant, b. MD
Agnew, Andrew, 38, servant, gardener, b. Ireland, non-cit.

1870 census (New Utrecht) not listed

1873 atlas: A. Young dw.

1875 State census (New Utrecht)

Young, Archibald, 58, b. Putnam Co., frame house valued at \$20,000
Mary A., 40, b. NYC
Mary A., 22, b. Kings Co.
Archibald, 14, b. Kings Co.
Emmaly, 12, b. Kings Co.
Matilda, V. W., 7, b. Kings Co.
Schubart, Charles, 29, gardener, b. Germany
Patterson, Ann, 25, cook, b. Ireland
Doland, Delia, 23, waitress, b. Ireland

1877 atlas: Archibald Young, owner

1880 census (New Utrecht)

Young, Archibald, 63, no occupation. listed
Mary A, 45, wife, keeping house, father b. CT, mother b. Germany
Archibald, 19, son, clerk, mother b. CT
Emily, 17, daughter, at school, mother b. CT
Matilda, 12, daughter, at school, mother b. CT
Callaman, Dalia, 27, servant, b. Ireland
Lucas, Margaret, 20, servant, b. Ireland
Whittemore, Ann, 81, aunt, b. VT, Father b. MA, mother b. VT
Lamb, Clara, 40, boarder, parents b. MA
Wanger, Cornelia, 10, granddaughter, at school, born in NY

1890 atlas: A. Young residence

1892 State census (New Utrecht)

Young, Archibald L., 76
Mary, 64, school teacher
Gunther, Mary, 38
Mary, 13
Godfrey, 13

1894 directory: Young, Archibald, laundry, h Cropsey av n Bay 17th

Young, Archibald, real estate, h Cropsey av n Bay 17th

1896 directory: Young, Archibald, h Cropsey av n 17th av

APPENDIX B

Correspondence Re: Zion AME Church of Gravesend

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES INC.



P.O. Box 3037 Westport, Connecticut 06880-9998

November 28, 2005

Department of Records & Research
AME Zion Church
P.O. Box 3283
Charlotte, NC 28232
Fax: 704.332.3851

Dear Rev. Dr. W. Robert Johnson III:

I am conducting a research project concerning the site of a former congregation of the AME Zion Church – the AME Zion Church of Gravesend – which was established in 1868, and was active until at least the 1930s. The church location is now occupied by a section of 27th Avenue (between Harway and Bath Avenues) in the Gravesend section of Brooklyn, NY.

The Department of Environmental Protection plans to excavate the roadbed in this area for the installation of new sewer lines, and one of the goals of my research is to determine whether there may have been burials on the church property, so that appropriate and respectful action may be taken.

Nothing that I have found indicates that there was a cemetery there, I have been unable to locate records from the former congregation, however. Any information or possible suggestions for research would be much appreciated. I can be contacted directly by phone and fax (718.428.3925) or e-mail (ripschae@yahoo.com). Thank you.

Richard Schaefer, Ph.D.
Project Director
Historical Perspectives, Inc.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES INC.



P.O. Box 3037 Westport, Connecticut 06880-9998

November 28, 2005

Dr. James David Armstrong
Editor, *AME Zion Quarterly Review*
Fax: 704.333.1769

Dear Dr. Armstrong:

I am conducting a research project concerning the site of a former congregation of the AME Zion Church – the AME Zion Church of Gravesend – which was established in 1868, and was active until at least the 1930s. The church location is now occupied by a section of 27th Avenue (between Harway and Bath Avenues) in the Gravesend section of Brooklyn, NY.

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Richard Schaefer, Ph.D.
Project Director
Historical Perspectives, Inc.



March 21, 2001

Ms. Joan Maynard
Society for the Preservation of Weeksville and Bedford Stuyvesant History
1698 Bergen Street
Brooklyn, NY 11213

Via facsimile

Re: A.M.E. Zion Church in Gravesend

Dear Ms. Maynard,

Our firm is currently under contract to evaluate the archaeological sensitivity of a proposed sewer/storm corridor along the south shore of Brooklyn. The proposed impact will cross the rear yard area of what was once an A.M.E. Zion church established in 1869 on the east side of Beach Lane (between present Harway and Bath Avenues), its building and property extending onto what is now 27th Avenue. It has also been referred to as the "Colored Church in Unionville."

Through historical directories we have identified two of the associated ministers, one of which, J. J. Kearney (1898-99), resided in Weeksville. The Weeksville Historical Society forwarded me to Dr. Robert J. Swan, who has been very helpful but we still do not have any definitive data on the church lot itself. Cynthia Sanford of the Brooklyn Historical Society has been unable, due to the on-going restoration at their headquarters, to retrieve any of the holdings from their exhibit on Black Churches in Brooklyn. We have also reviewed Clarence Taylor's book on Black Churches in Brooklyn but it did not include our Gravesend congregation. Research to locate A.M.E. Zion archives (both in North Carolina, district headquarters in Connecticut, and in Brooklyn) has not been fruitful. Standard conveyance records have, also, not been instructive. Brian Merlis, collector of historic Brooklyn photographs, was also contacted but he does not have a view of this structure.

If any other resources should come to mind, we would deeply appreciate the assistance. My personal phone number is 718-429-3925. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Richard Schaefer, Ph.D.
Project Director, Historical Perspectives, Inc.



March 27, 2001

Rev. James McCoy
First African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
54 MacDonough Street
Brooklyn, NY 11216

Via facsimile

Re: A.M.E. Zion Church of Gravesend

Dear Rev. McCoy,

My firm is currently under contract to evaluate the archaeological sensitivity of a proposed sewer/storm corridor along the south shore of Brooklyn. The proposed impact will cross the rear yard area of what was once an A.M.E. Zion church, established in 1869 on the east side of Beach Lane (between present Harway and Bath Avenues), its building and property extending into what is now 27th Avenue. The official name from the first deed was the AME Zion Church of Gravesend, but it was also referred to as the "Colored Church in Unionville." The sanctuary was apparently demolished some time between 1930 and 1950.

My research to locate A.M.E. Zion archives has led to inquiries at district headquarters in Connecticut, and to Rev. James David Armstrong in Charlotte, North Carolina, who referred me to you.

Through historical directories we have identified two of the associated ministers, Rev. J. M. Butler, who served from 1894 to 1898, and J. J. Kearney from 1898 to 1899. The Weeksville Historical Society forwarded me to Dr. Robert J. Swan, who has been very helpful, but we still do not have any definitive data on the church lot itself. Cynthia Sanford of the Brooklyn Historical Society has been unable, due to the on-going restoration at their headquarters, to retrieve any of the holdings from their exhibit on Black Churches in Brooklyn. We have also reviewed Clarence Taylor's book on Black Churches in Brooklyn but it did not include the Gravesend congregation. Standard conveyance records have, also, not been instructive. Brian Merlis, collector of historic Brooklyn photographs, was also contacted but he does not have a view of this structure.

If church archives are available, or any other resources should come to mind, we would deeply appreciate the assistance. My personal phone number is 718-429-3925. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Richard Schaefer, Ph.D.
Project Director, Historical Perspectives, Inc.