Appendix C: Historic Resources

Appendix C1 Historic and Cultural Resources Correspondence

Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 Centre Street
9th Floor North
New York, NY 10007

Voice (212)-669-7700
Fax (212)-669-7960
http://nyc.gov/landmarks

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Project number: DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING / 21DCP059M
Project: SOHO/NOHO REZONING
Date Received: 10/7/2020

Comments: as indicated below. Properties that are individually LPC designated or in LPC historic districts require permits from the LPC Preservation department. Properties that are S/NR listed or S/NR eligible require consultation with SHPO if there are State or Federal permits or funding required as part of the action.

Gina Santucci 10/28/2020

SIGNATURE DATE
Gina Santucci, Environmental Review Coordinator

File Name: 35200_FSO_GS_10282020.docx

BBL	Address	LPC Designated	LPC Eligible	LPC Name	S/NR Listed	S/NR Eligible	S/NR Name
1001960002	402 BROADWAY	X		TRIBECA EAST HISTORIC DISTRICT		X	TRIBECA EAST HISTORIC DISTRICT CERTIFIED
1001960003	404 BROADWAY AKA 404-406 BROADWAY	X		TRIBECA EAST HISTORIC DISTRICT		X	TRIBECA EAST HISTORIC DISTRICT CERTIFIED
1001970021	246 CANAL STREET						
1001970024	244 CANAL STREET						
1001970025	242 CANAL STREET						
1001970026	240 CANAL STREET						
1001980027	234 CANAL STREET						
1002070005	204 CENTRE STREET				X		CHINATOWN AND LITTLE ITALY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1002070006	204 CENTRE STREET				X		CHINATOWN AND LITTLE ITALY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1002070007	204 CENTRE STREET				X		CHINATOWN AND LITTLE ITALY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1002070008	208 HESTER STREET						
1002070010	204 HESTER STREET						
1002070020	114 BAXTER STREET				X		CHINATOWN AND LITTLE ITALY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1002080001	247 CANAL STREET						
1002080004	123 LAFAYETTE STREET						
1002080013	3 HOWARD STREET						
1002080019	239 CANAL STREET						
1002080020	243 CANAL STREET						
1002090021	126 LAFAYETTE STREET						
1002090026	257 CANAL STREET AKA 257-259 CANAL STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION			
1002270001	381 CANAL STREET				X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1002270002	383 CANAL STREET				X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1002270006	391 CANAL STREET						SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1002270007	393 CANAL STREET						SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)

BBL	Address	LPC Designated	LPC Eligible	LPC Name	S/NR Listed	S/NR Eligible	S/NR Name
1002270020	43 GRAND STREET				X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1002270022	47 GRAND STREET				X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1002280111	323 WEST BROADWAY	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1002290004	345 CANAL STREET AKA 345-347 CANAL STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1002290005	349 CANAL STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1002290015	18 WOOSTER STREET AKA 18-20 WOOSTER STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1002300003	317 CANAL STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1002300004	319 CANAL STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1002300007	325 CANAL STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1002300008	327 CANAL STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1002300044	3 MERCER STREET AKA 1-3 MERCER STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1002320003	440 BROADWAY	x		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1002320010	454 BROADWAY	x		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1002340009	155 GRAND STREET						
1002340011	159 GRAND STREET						
1002350029	217 HESTER STREET				X		CHINATOWN AND LITTLE ITALY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1004720028	LAFAYETTE STREET AKA 154-156 GRAND STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION			
1004730005	470 BROADWAY	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1004730007	474 BROADWAY	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1004740014	53 MERCER STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1004740019	43 MERCER STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1004740026	90 GRAND STREET AKA 90-94 GRAND STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1004740032	481 BROADWAY AKA 54 MERCER STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1004747501	51 MERCER STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)

BBL	Address	LPC Designated	LPC Eligible	LPC Name	S/NR Listed	S/NR Eligible	S/NR Name
1004750001	337 WEST BROADWAY	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1004750003	341 WEST BROADWAY AKA 341-343 WEST BROADWAY	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1004750004	343 WEST BROADWAY	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1004750009	355 WEST BROADWAY	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1004750019	47 WOOSTER STREET AKA 47-49 WOOSTER STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1004750022	41 WOOSTER STREET AKA 39-41 WOOSTER STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1004750059	76 GRAND STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1004750061	72 GRAND STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1004760001	92 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS						
1004760056	30 THOMPSON STREET						
1004760073	356 WEST BROADWAY				X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1004820009	57 CROSBY STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION			
1004820026	220 LAFAYETTE STREET						
1004820027	218 LAFAYETTE STREET						
1004820028	216 LAFAYETTE STREET						
1004830008	506 BROADWAY	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1004830014	518 BROADWAY	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
48300291	54 CROSBY STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
48400031	96 SPRING STREET AKA 96-104 SPRING STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	x		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1004850024	89 MERCER STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1004850028	81 MERCER STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1004860017	83 GREENE STREET AKA 128-132 SPRING STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1004870018	395 WEST BROADWAY AKA 395-397 WEST BROADWAY	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1004870028	146 SPRING STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)

BBL	Address	LPC Designated	LPC Eligible	LPC Name	S/NR Listed	S/NR Eligible	S/NR Name
1004870029	144 SPRING STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1004880023	396 WEST BROADWAY AKA 396-398 WEST BROADWAY	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION	X		SOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
1004880030	382 WEST BROADWAY AKA 382-384 WEST BROADWAY	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION	X		SOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
1004960009	95 CROSBY STREET			SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION			
1004960018	62 PRINCE STREET AKA 264 LAFAYETTE STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION			
1004960040	75 SPRING STREET AKA 75-77 SPRING STREET AKA 75-77 CROSBY STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION		X	
1004970015	558 BROADWAY AKA 94-96 CROSBY STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	x		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1004980001	92 PRINCE STREET AKA 132-138 MERCER STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1004990006	102 GREENE STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1005000016	120 PRINCE STREET AKA 120-124 PRINCE STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1005000017	118 PRINCE STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1005010003	417 WEST BROADWAY	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1005010032	143 SPRING STREET AKA 93-95 WOOSTER STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1005020031	424 WEST BROADWAY	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1005027502	414 WEST BROADWAY AKA 414-416 WEST BROADWAY	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION	X		SOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
1005100033	281 LAFAYETTE STREET				X		CHINATOWN AND LITTLE ITALY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1005120017	589 BROADWAY AKA 160 MERCER STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1005130025	163 MERCER STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1005130033	149 MERCER STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1005130039	PRINCE STREET AKA 124-128 GREENE STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1005140001	134 WOOSTER STREET AKA 136 WOOSTER STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1005140004	140 WOOSTER STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1005140024	141 GREENE STREET	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)
1005150007	463 WEST BROADWAY	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT	X		SOHO CAST-IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)

BBL	Address	LPC Designated	LPC Eligible	LPC Name	S/NR Listed	S/NR Eligible	S/NR Name
1005160025	480 WEST BROADWAY	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION	X		SOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
1005160034	456 WEST BROADWAY	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION	X		SOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
1005160035	454 WEST BROADWAY	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION	X		SOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
1005160036	452 WEST BROADWAY	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION	x		SOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
1005160037	450 WEST BROADWAY	X		SOHO-CAST IRON HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION	x		SOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
1005220028	324 LAFAYETTE STREET AKA 324-328 LAFAYETTE STREET	X		NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT		X	NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT CERTIFIED
1005220041	301 MULBERRY STREET						
1005220043	315 LAFAYETTE STREET						
1005290035	53 BOND STREET						
1005300031	53 GREAT JONES STREET	X		NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION			
1005310003	686 BROADWAY	X		NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT		X	NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT CERTIFIED
1005310017	28 GREAT JONES (AKA 375-379 LAFAYETTE STREET)]	X		NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION			
1005310037	358 BOWERY				X		THE BOWERY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1005310041	352 BOWERY				X		THE BOWERY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1005310042	350 BOWERY				X		THE BOWERY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1005310052	32-34 GREAT JONES STREET AKA 375 LAFAYETTE STREET	X		NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION			
1005310056	30 GREAT JONES STREET AKA 375 LAFAYETTE STREET	X		NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION			
1005440005	403 LAFAYETTE STREET AKA 403-407 LAFAYETTE STREET	X		NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT			
1005440072	27 EAST 4 STREET	X		NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION			
1005450014	724 BROADWAY	X		NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT		X	NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT CERTIFIED
1005450048	410 LAFAYETTE STREET	X		NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT		X	NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT CERTIFIED

Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 Centre Street
9th Floor North
New York, NY 10007

Voice (212)-669-7700
Fax (212)-669-7960
http://nyc.gov/landmarks

ARCHAEOLOGY REVIEW

Project number: 21DCP059M (DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING)
Project: SOHO/NOHO REZONING
Date Received: 10/7/2020

Comments: as indicated below. Properties that are individually LPC designated or in LPC historic districts require permits from the LPC Preservation department. Properties that are S/NR listed or S/NR eligible require consultation with SHPO if there are State or Federal permits or funding required as part of the action.

This document only contains Archaeological review findings. If your request also requires Architecture review, the findings from that review will come in a separate document.

Properties with Archaeological significance:

LPC review of archaeological sensitivity models and historic maps indicates that there is potential for the recovery of remains from 19th Century occupation on the project site BBLs listed below. Accordingly, the Commission recommends that an archaeological documentary study be performed for these BBLs to clarify these initial findings and provide the threshold for the next level of review, if such review is necessary (see CEQR Technical Manual 2014).

1004750001	337 WEST BROADWAY
1004750003	341 WEST BROADWAY
1004750004	343 WEST BROADWAY
1004870028	146 SPRING STREET
1004870029	144 SPRING STREET
1004750009	355 WEST BROADWAY
1005130033	149 MERCER STREET
1005310042	350 BOWERY
1005310041	352 BOWERY
1002270001	381 CANAL STREET
1002270002	383 CANAL STREET
1002270020	43 GRAND STREET
1002270022	47 GRAND STREET
1002270006	391 CANAL STREET
1002270007	393 CANAL STREET
1002340011	159 GRAND STREET
1005310052	GREAT JONES STREET
1005310017	GREAT JONES STREET
1004820026	220 LAFAYETTE STREET

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1005130025	163 MERCER STREET
1004750019	47 WOOSTER STREET
1004750059	76 GRAND STREET
1004870018	395 WEST BROADWAY
1005150007	463 WEST BROADWAY
1005310037	358 BOWERY
1004850028	81 MERCER STREET
1004830029	54 CROSBY STREET
1005310003	686 BROADWAY
1004820009	57 CROSBY STREET

Properties with no Archaeological significance:
There are no further archeological concerns for the following BBLs:

1005027502	414 WEST BROADWAY
1004840003	96 SPRING STREET
1004740026	90 GRAND STREET
1005440005	403 LAFAYETTE STREET
1002290005	349 CANAL STREET
1002300007	325 CANAL STREET
1002300008	327 CANAL STREET
1002300003	317 CANAL STREET
1002300004	319 CANAL STREET
1005000016	120 PRINCE STREET
1005000017	118 PRINCE STREET
1005120017	589 BROADWAY
1004830014	518 BROADWAY
1004740032	481 BROADWAY
1004730007	474 BROADWAY
1004750022	41 WOOSTER STREET
1005010032	143 SPRING STREET
1004740019	43 MERCER STREET
1004970015	558 BROADWAY
1005130039	103 PRINCE STREET
1005140024	141 GREENE STREET
1004740014	53 MERCER STREET
1004830008	506 BROADWAY
1004860017	83 GREENE STREET
1002300044	3 MERCER STREET
1004990006	102 GREENE STREET
1002070006	204 CENTRE STREET
1002070007	204 CENTRE STREET
1002070008	208 HESTER STREET
1002070010	204 HESTER STREET
1002070005	204 CENTRE STREET
1001980027	234 CANAL STREET
1001970021	246 CANAL STREET

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1001970025	242 CANAL STREET
1001970026	240 CANAL STREET
1001970024	244 CANAL STREET
1001960002	402 BROADWAY
1001960003	404 BROADWAY
1002090021	126 LAFAYETTE STREET
1002090026	257 CANAL STREET
1005160034	456 WEST BROADWAY
1005160035	454 WEST BROADWAY
1002340009	155 GRAND STREET
1005310056	30 GREAT JONES STREET
1005220041	301 MULBERRY STREET
1005220043	315 LAFAYETTE STREET
1005220028	324 LAFAYETTE STREET
1004960040	75 SPRING STREET
1004720028	154 GRAND STREET
1002080019	239 CANAL STREET
1002080020	243 CANAL STREET
1002080013	3 HOWARD STREET
1004750061	72 GRAND STREET
1004980001	92 PRINCE STREET
1002280111	323 WEST BROADWAY
1005100033	281 LAFAYETTE STREET
1005290035	53 BOND STREET
1004820027	218 LAFAYETTE STREET
1004730005	470 BROADWAY
1002320010	454 BROADWAY
1002320003	440 BROADWAY
1002080001	247 CANAL STREET
1002290004	345 CANAL STREET
1005160037	450 WEST BROADWAY
1005160036	452 WEST BROADWAY
1005140001	134 WOOSTER STREET
1004820028	216 LAFAYETTE STREET
1004747501	51 MERCER STREET
1005300031	53 GREAT JONES STREET
1004850024	89 MERCER STREET
1005010003	417 WEST BROADWAY
1005140004	140 WOOSTER STREET
1005440072	27 EAST 4 STREET
1002290015	18 WOOSTER STREET
1004960009	95 CROSBY STREET
1004760056	30 THOMPSON STREET
1005450014	724 BROADWAY
1004960018	62 PRINCE STREET
1005450048	410 LAFAYETTE STREET
1002070020	114 BAXTER STREET
1002080004	123 LAFAYETTE STREET
1004760073	356 WEST BROADWAY
1005160025	480 WEST BROADWAY
1002350029	217 HESTER STREET

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1004880030	382 WEST BROADWAY
1004880023	396 WEST BROADWAY
1005020031	424 WEST BROADWAY
1004760001	92 AVENUE OF THE AMER
1000477501	120 BROADWAY



10/28/2020

SIGNATURE DATE

Amanda Sutphin, Director of Archaeology

File Name: 35200_FSO_ALS_10282020.docx

Landmarks Preservation Commission

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9th Floor North
New York, NY 10007

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ARCHAEOLOGY REVIEW

Final Sign-Off (Multiple Sites)

Project number: 21DCP059M (DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING)
Project: SOHO/NOHO REZONING
Date Received: 3/29/2021

Comments: as indicated below. Properties that are individually LPC designated or in LPC historic districts require permits from the LPC Preservation department. Properties that are S/NR listed or S/NR eligible require consultation with SHPO if there are State or Federal permits or funding required as part of the action.

This document only contains Archaeological review findings. If your request also requires Architecture review, the findings from that review will come in a separate document.

Comments: The LPC is in receipt of the, "Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study for the SoHo/ NoHo Neighborhood Plan," prepared by AKRF, Inc and dated March 2021. The LPC concurs that the following BBLs have the potential to contain potentially significant archaeological resources that may be impacted by this action and that they should be archaeologically tested to further assess this potential as per the 2020 CEQR Technical Guidelines.

227/6	**391 Canal Street**	**Moderate-High Sensitivity**
467/57	**32 Thomson**	**Moderate-High Sensitivity**
475/1	**337-339 West Broadway**	**Moderate-High Sensitivity**
475/3	**341 West Broadway**	**Moderate-High Sensitivity**
475/9	**355 West Broadway**	**Moderate-High Sensitivity**
475/19	**47-49 Wooster Street**	**Moderate-High Sensitivity**
475/59	**76 Grand Street**	**Moderate-High Sensitivity**
476/57	**32 Thomson Street**	**Moderate-High Sensitivity**
482/9	**57 Crosby Street**	**Moderate-High Sensitivity**
482/26	**220 Lafayette Street**	**Moderate-High Sensitivity**
483/29	**54 Crosby Street**	**Moderate-High Sensitivity**
485/28	**81 Mercer Street**	**Moderate-High Sensitivity**
487/18	**395-397 West Broadway**	**Moderate-High Sensitivity**
487/29	**146 Spring Street**	**Moderate-High Sensitivity**
487/28	**144 Spring Street**	**Moderate-High Sensitivity**

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513/33	**149 Mercer Street**	**Moderate-High Sensitivity**
515/7	**463 West Broadway**	**Moderate-High Sensitivity**
531/37	**358 Bowery/ 40-44 East 4th St**	**Moderate-High Sensitivity in undisturbed areas**
531/41	**352 Bowery**	**Moderate-High Sensitivity**
531/52	**32-34 Great Jones Street**	**Moderate-High Sensitivity**

There are no further concerns for:

227/1	**381 Canal Street**	**Not sensitive**
227/2	**383 Canal Street**	**Not sensitive**
227/7	**393-395 Canal Street**	**Not sensitive**
234/11	**159 Grand Street/ 157 Lafayette Street**	**Not sensitive**
475/4	**343 West Broadway**	**Not sensitive**
513/25	**163 Mercer Street**	**Not sensitive**
531/3	**686 Broadway**	**Not sensitive**
531/17	**28 Great Jones Street/ 375-379 Lafayette Street**	**Not sensitive**
531/42	**350 Bowery**	**Not sensitive**

Please submit a bound copy of the report to the LPC for the agency archives.



4/5/2021

SIGNATURE DATE
Amanda Sutphin, Director of Archaeology

File Name: 35200_FSO_ALS_04052021.docx

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ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Project number: DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING / 21DCP059M
Project: SOHO/NOHO REZONING
Date Received: 5/14/2021

Comments:

The LPC is in receipt of the revised Historic and Cultural Resource chapter dated 5/14/21. The document appears acceptable.



5/14/2021

SIGNATURE DATE
Gina Santucci, Environmental Review Coordinator

File Name: 2_35200_FSO_GS_05142021.docx

SoHo/NoHo Neighborhood Plan

BOUNDED BY ASTOR PLACE AND HOUSTON STREET TO THE NORTH; BOWERY, LAFAYETTE STREET, AND BAXTER STREET TO THE EAST; CANAL STREET TO THE SOUTH, AND SIXTH AVENUE, WEST BROADWAY, AND BROADWAY TO THE WEST

MANHATTAN, NEW YORK COUNTY, NEW YORK

Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study

Prepared for:

New York City Department of City Planning
120 Broadway, 30th Floor
New York, NY 10271

Prepared by:

AKRF, Inc.
440 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016
212-696-0670

MARCH 2021

Executive Summary

CEQR Number:	21DCP059M
LPC Project Unique Identification Number:	35200
Involved Agencies:	New York City Department of City Planning New York City Planning Commission
Phase of Survey:	Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study
Location Information	
Location:	Manhattan
Minor Civil Division:	06101
County:	New York County
Survey Area	
Length (Project Area):	Approximately 5,000 feet
Width (Project Area):	Approximately 2,250 feet
Area (Project Area):	Approximately 146 acres
Area (Phase 1A Study Area Combined):	Approximately 3 acres/131,850 square feet
USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map:	Brooklyn Quadrangle
Report Author:	Elizabeth D. Meade, PhD Registered Professional Archaeologist 16353
Date of Report:	March 2021

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Chapter 1: Introduction and Project Summary

A. INTRODUCTION

The New York City Department of City Planning (DCP), is proposing zoning map amendments and zoning text amendments (the Proposed Actions) to implement land use and zoning changes in the SoHo and NoHo neighborhoods of Manhattan, New York (see **Figure 1**). Known as the "SoHo/NoHo Neighborhood Plan," the Proposed Actions would better reflect existing neighborhood conditions, strengthen mixed-use, create opportunities for housing, including affordable housing, and celebrate the architectural character and creative legacy of the rezoning area. This proposal has been prepared in response to neighborhood-wide planning challenges brought by changing economic and demographic trends and informed by local and citywide stakeholders during the Envision SoHo/NoHo process, a public engagement initiative undertaken in 2019 by the Manhattan Borough President, the Council Member for City Council District 1, and DCP.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Proposed Actions would affect an approximately 56-block, 146-acre area (the Project Area) of the SoHo and NoHo neighborhoods (see **Figure 1**). The Project Area is generally bounded by Astor Place and Houston Street to the north; Bowery, Lafayette Street, and Baxter Street to the east; Canal Street to the south, and Sixth Avenue, West Broadway, and Broadway to the west (see **Figure 2**). The Reasonable Worst-Case Development Scenario (RWCDS) prepared for the Proposed Actions identifies 26 projected development sites—sites that are expected to be developed as a result of the zoning changes by 2031—and 58 potential development sites—sites which are considered less likely to be developed 2031. Development on some of these sites, due to their location within historic districts, would be subject to future review and approval by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC). The extent to which each development site would be developed subsequent to the proposed rezoning is not yet known and no plans for site-specific development are currently proposed. For the purposes of this Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study, it is assumed that property within the study area will be developed to the maximum vertical and horizontal extents permitted by the new contextual zoning.

The New York City Planning Commission (CPC) has determined that an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Proposed Actions will be prepared in conformance with City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) guidelines. DCP, acting on behalf of CPC, is serving as the lead agency for the environmental review. DCP will conduct a coordinated review of the Proposed Actions with involved and interested agencies, including the LPC, Board of Standards and Appeals (BSA), Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD), Department of Sanitation (DSNY), Department of Parks and Recreation (NYC Parks), Department of Transportation (DOT), Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Department of Cultural Affairs (DCLA), and the New York City School Construction Authority (SCA).

C. DEFINITION OF PHASE 1A STUDY AREA

Pursuant to CEQR, consultation was initiated with LPC regarding the potential archaeological sensitivity of the potential and projected development sites identified within the 146-acre Project

Area/Rezoning Area. In a comment letter dated October 28, 2020, LPC identified a total of 29 projected and potential sites that were determined to be potentially archaeologically significant (see **Table 1-1 and Figure 1**). LPC determined that these properties were potentially sensitive for archaeological resources associated with the neighborhood's 19th century occupation of these lots. Four development sites were added to the Project Area subsequent to the initial review by LPC. These include: Potential Development Site HHH (Block 529, Lot 69), Potential Development Site Q (Block 531, Lots 43 and 44); and Projected Development Site 20 (Block 476, Lot 57). Absent consultation with LPC regarding the potential archaeological sensitivity of these lots, a preliminary review of these properties was completed as part of this Phase 1A Study. That review concluded that Block 529, Lot 69 and Block 531, Lots 43 and 44 were fully disturbed as a result of the construction of buildings with basements in the 19th and 20th centuries. In addition to historical disturbance, Block 529, Lot 69 was recently renovated as part of an extensive subgrade basement expansion project (Westerman Construction 2021). Therefore, no further analysis was completed for those parcels. Block 476, Lot 57 was determined to require further research and is included in the Phase 1A study area.

Table 1-1
Properties Included in the Phase 1A Study Area

Block/Lot	Modern Address	Development Site	Previous Analysis/Historical Designation
227/1	381 Canal Street	Projected Development Site 7	SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (National Historic Landmark [NHL])
227/2	383 Canal Street	Projected Development Site 7	SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL)
227/6	391 Canal Street	Projected Development Site 6	SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL)
227/7	393 Canal Street	Projected Development Site 6	SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL)
227/20	43 Grand Street	Projected Development Site 5	SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL); Previously analyzed in AKRF 2008
227/22	47 Grand Street	Projected Development Site 5	SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL); Previously analyzed in AKRF 2008
234/11	159 Grand Street/ 157 Lafayette Street	Projected Development Site 4	
475/1	337-339 West Broadway	Potential Development Site CCC	SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL)
475/3	341 West Broadway	Potential Development Site CCC	SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL)
475/4	343 West Broadway	Potential Development Site CCC	SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL)
475/9	355 West Broadway	Potential Development Site TT	SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL)
475/19	47-49 Wooster Street	Potential Development Site G	SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL)
475/59	76 Grand Street	Potential Development Site D	SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL)
482/9	57 Crosby Street	Potential Development Site A	SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District Extension (LPC)
482/26	220 Lafayette Street	Potential Development Site GG	
483/29	54 Crosby Street	Potential Development Site CC	SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL)
485/28	81 Mercer Street	Projected Development Site 16	SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL)
487/18	395-397 West Broadway	Potential Development Site C	SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL)
487/28	146 Spring Street	Potential Development Site BBB	SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL)
487/29	144 Spring Street	Potential Development Site BBB	SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL)
513/25	163 Mercer Street	Potential Development Site X	SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL)
513/33	149 Mercer Street	Potential Development Site JJ	SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL)
515/7	463 West Broadway	Potential Development Site B	SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL)
531/3	686 Broadway	Potential Development Site BB	NoHo Historic District (NHL)
531/17	28 Great Jones Street/ 375-379 Lafayette Street	Projected Development Site 2	NoHo Historic District Extension (LPC)
531/37	358 Bowery/ 40-44 East 4th St	Projected Development Site 13	The Bowery Historic District (NHL)
531/41	352 Bowery	Projected Development Site 1	The Bowery Historic District (NHL)
531/42	350 Bowery	Projected Development Site 1	The Bowery Historic District (NHL)
531/52	32-34 Great Jones Street	Projected Development Site 2	NoHo Historic District Extension (LPC)
476/57*	32 Thomson Street	Projected Development Site 20	

Notes: *Not initially reviewed by LPC
Source: LPC comment letter dated October 28, 2020.

In addition, of the properties included within the study area for this Phase 1A Study, two—Block 227, Lots 20 and 22—were included within a previous Phase 1A Study completed by AKRF in 2008. That Phase 1A Study concluded that there was moderate to high sensitivity for the existence of subsurface historic period archaeological resources on those development sites. Phase 1B archaeological testing was recommended in the areas of archaeological sensitivity. In a comment letter dated, October 7, 2008, LPC concurred with the conclusions and recommendations of the report. However, subsequent to the report's preparation, the project was canceled and as such, the recommended testing was not completed. AKRF has reviewed the current conditions of these parcels and has determined that they have not changed significantly since the completion of the Phase 1A Study. As such, no further analysis of these parcels is recommended and the conclusions and recommendations of the 2008 study remain valid. These parcels are therefore excluded from the analytical sections of this Phase 1A and the conclusions of the previous report are summarized where appropriate. No other parcels in the study area appear to have been the subject of previous archaeological inquiry based on a review of reports included in archaeological report databases maintained by LPC and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP).

Combined, the properties included in **Table 1-1** make up the study area for this Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study. LPC determined that the remaining projected and potential development sites are not archaeologically significant, and therefore no further archaeological analysis is warranted for those sites.

Chapter 2: Research Goals and Methodology

A. RESEARCH GOALS

This Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study of the SoHo/NoHo Neighborhood Plan Phase 1A study area has been designed to satisfy the requirements of the LPC as issued in 2018 and follows the guidelines of the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC) as issued in 1994. The study documents the development history of the development sites within the Phase 1A study area and their potential to yield archaeological resources, including both precontact and historic cultural resources. In addition, this report documents the current conditions of the Project Area, as well as previous cultural resource investigations that have taken place in the vicinity.

This study has four major goals: (1) to determine the likelihood that the development sites within the Phase 1A study area were the site of past human occupation; (2) to determine the effect of subsequent development and landscape alteration on any potential archaeological resources that may have been located within the Project Area; (3) to make a determination of the Project Area's potential archaeological sensitivity; and (4) to make recommendations for further archaeological analysis, if necessary. The steps taken to fulfill these goals are explained in greater detail below.

The first goal of this study is to determine the likelihood that the development sites within the Phase 1A study area were inhabited during the precontact or historic periods, and identify any activities that may have taken place in the vicinity that would have resulted in the deposition of archaeological resources.

The second goal of this study is to determine the likelihood that archaeological resources could have survived intact within the Phase 1A study area after development and landscape alteration (e.g., grading and the construction/demolition of buildings, including basement excavation). A preliminary screen was completed to determine which of the historical lots within the Phase 1A study area were disturbed by basement excavation. A lot was considered entirely disturbed by basement excavation if the building with the basement was observed on current or historical maps to cover the entire footprint of the lot or featured an undeveloped yard areas that measured 10 feet or less in width. Potential disturbance associated with paving, utility installation, and other previous development-related impacts was also considered.

The third goal of this study is to make a determination of the development sites' archaeological sensitivity. As described by NYAC in their Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State:

> *An estimate of the archaeological sensitivity of a given area provides the archaeologist with a tool with which to design appropriate field procedures for the investigation of that area. These sensitivity projections are generally based upon the following factors: statements of locational preferences or tendencies for particular settlement systems, characteristics of the local environment which provide essential or desirable resources (e.g., proximity to perennial water sources, well-drained soils, floral and faunal resources, raw materials, and/or trade and transportation routes), the density of known archaeological and historical resources within the general area, and the extent*

> *of known disturbances which can potentially affect the integrity of sites and the recovery of material from them* (NYAC 1994: 2).

As stipulated by the NYAC standards, sensitivity assessments should be categorized as low, moderate, or high to reflect "the likelihood that cultural resources are present within the Project Area" (NYAC 1994: 10). For the purposes of this study, those terms are defined as follows:

- *Low*: Areas of low sensitivity are those where the original topography would suggest that Native American sites would not be present (i.e., locations at great distances from fresh and salt water resources); locations where no historic activity occurred before the installation of municipal water and sewer networks; or those locations determined to be sufficiently disturbed (e.g., by basement-related disturbance) so that archaeological resources are not likely to remain intact.
- *Moderate*: Areas with topographical features that would suggest Native American occupation, documented historic period activity, and with some disturbance, but not enough to eliminate the possibility that archaeological resources are intact within the Project Area.
- *High*: Areas with topographical features that would suggest Native American occupation, documented historic period activity, and minimal or no documented disturbance.

Finally, the fourth goal of this study is to make recommendations for additional archaeological investigations where necessary. According to the NYAC standards, Phase 1B testing is generally warranted for areas determined to have moderate sensitivity or higher. Archaeological testing is designed to determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources that could be impacted by a proposed project. Should they exist within the project corridor, such archaeological resources could provide new insight into the precontact and historic occupation of this part of Manhattan.

B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To satisfy the four goals as outlined above, documentary research was completed to establish a chronology of the Phase 1A study area's development, landscape alteration, and to identify any individuals who may have owned the land or worked and/or resided there, and to determine if buildings were present there in the past. Data was gathered from various published and unpublished primary and secondary resources, such as historical maps, topographical analyses (both modern and historic), historic and current photographs (including aerial imagery), newspaper articles, local histories, and previously conducted archaeological surveys. These published and unpublished resources were consulted at various repositories (both physical and digital), including the Main Research Branch of the New York Public Library (including the Local History and Map Divisions); the Library of Congress; the New York Historical Society; the Manhattan Office of the City Register, Department of Finance (DOF); the New York City Department of Buildings (DOB); and the Municipal Archives, among others. File searches were conducted using LPC's archaeology report database. Information on previously identified archaeological sites and previous cultural resources assessments on file with OPRHP and the New York State Museum (NYSM) was accessed through the New York State Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS).[1] Online textual archives, such as Google Books and the Internet Archive Open Access Texts, were also accessed.

A general historical context was compiled for the study area in general that focused on its early colonial history, landscape modification, and early development as documented through the early 19th century (see **Chapter 5, "Historical Context and Early Land Ownership"**). A review of historical maps dating to the 19th and 20th centuries was then completed to document the development of each lot

[1] https://cris.parks.ny.gov

within the study area and to identify those lots that were fully disturbed by basement excavation (see **Chapter 6, "Urbanization and 19th and 20th Century Development"**). More intensive documentary research was completed for those lots that were determined to have not experienced basement disturbance across the entire footprint of each lot. Given the scale of the study area, this research was targeted to focus largely on the years between ca. 1820 and 1870, the period in which all of the lots appear to have been individually developed and during which residents may not have had access to municipal water and sewer networks, therefore increasing the likelihood that the lots would contain domestic shaft features (e.g., privies, cisterns, and wells) that would have been used for the purposes of water gathering and sanitation.

To document the occupants of the lots during this period, certain documentary records including historical deeds, directories, and census records were collected where possible. However, the ability to research certain document types—notably historical conveyance records and tax assessment records—was limited due to office closures associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. The research therefore relied heavily on historical directories, which were accessed through www.Fold3.com and other similar digital collections. Directories were also used to identify changes in street names and house numbering schemes. Where possible, this research was supplemented with digital collections of census records and historical conveyances, as well as tax assessment records previously collected from the New York City Municipal Archives prior to pandemic-related closures. Historical conveyance records were accessed through the New York Land Records collection from www.FamilySearch.com. Limited information from census records and wills was accessed through www.Ancestry.com. Census records were researched only where connections between specific entries and specific parcels of land could be ascertained with a high level of certainty. As such records predating the second enumeration of the1870 federal census are typically not associated (or are inconsistently associated) with specific street addresses or street names, it can be difficult to confirm which records correspond to which residence. As a result of changing block, lot, ward, and street numbers/names, only those records that were confirmed to be associated with a particular property based on cross-referencing various historical documents have been included in this study's appendices.

Finally, modern advancements in mapping technology and geographic information systems (GIS) were used to thoroughly analyze the development of the project corridor. This effort involved georeferencing historical maps of the Project Area that were published between the 18th and 20th centuries. The maps were aligned with the modern street grid so that analysis could be completed with respect to changes in the elevation/topography of the landscape; filling in or other modification of marshes and streams; and the extent to which the construction of both historic and modern structures (including residential and industrial/commercial buildings) affected the landscapes.

Chapter 3: Environmental Context and Assessment of Landscape Modification

A. CURRENT CONDITIONS

The 28 sites within the Phase 1A study area are developed with a wide range of residential or commercial/industrial buildings or are vacant. The current development conditions for each development site are described in **Table 3-1** and the site locations are depicted on **Figure 1**.

Table 3-1
Current Conditions of Study Area development sites

Block/ Lot	Address	Current Conditions[1]
227/1	381 Canal Street	Lot developed with four-story (with cellar) building and altered as a result of the widening of West Broadway
227/2	383 Canal Street	Lot developed with four-story (with cellar) building
227/6	391 Canal Street	Lot developed with one-story commercial building constructed in 1948
227/7	393 Canal Street	Lot developed with two-story (with cellar) building
234/11	159 Grand Street	Lot developed with 12-story (with cellar) hotel constructed in 2002
475/1	337-339 West Broadway	Lot developed with two- to four-story building (with crawl-space cellar)
475/3	341 West Broadway	Lot developed with two-story building
475/4[3]	343 West Broadway	Lot developed with two-story building
475/9	355 West Broadway	Lot developed with three-story building
475/19	47-49 Wooster Street	Lot developed with one-story commercial building
475/59	76 Grand Street	Lot developed with two-story building; presence of basement unconfirmed; undeveloped rear yard 5-7 feet wide to the north of the building
482/9	57 Crosby Street	Lot is currently a vacant, partially paved parking lot
482/26	220 Lafayette Street	Lot developed with a three-story (with basement) building with one-story (without basement) rear additions
483/29	54 Crosby Street	Lot developed with two-story commercial building with sidewalk vault suggesting presence of basement
485/28	81 Mercer Street	Vacant, paved lot
487/18	395 West Broadway	Lot developed with a one-story (with cellar) commercial building
487/29	146 Spring Street	Vacant paved lot enclosed with fence
487/28	144 Spring Street	Lot developed with three-story (with basement and attic) building with undeveloped rear yard more than 10 feet in width
513/25	163 Mercer Street	Lot developed with a two-story (with basement) building; what was historically the lot's rear yard is now included within Lot 7, which is not a development site.
513/33	149 Mercer Street	Lot is developed with a three-story (with basement and attic) building with a one-story (without basement) rear addition
515/7	463 West Broadway	Lot is developed with a one-story (without basement) commercial building with an approximately 10-foot-wide rear yard
531/3	686 Broadway	Lot is developed with a two-story (with basement and sub-cellar) constructed/altered between 1938 and 1999
531/17	28 Great Jones Street/ 375-379 Lafayette Street	Lot is a paved surface parking lot an unenclosed, multi-tier parking structure
531/37	358 Bowery	Lot is developed with one story buildings with a cellar
531/41	352 Bowery	Lot is developed with a three-story building with a cellar and a one-story rear addition without a basement
531/42	350 Bowery	Lot is developed with a three-story building with a cellar

Table 3-1 (cont'd)
Current Conditions of Study Area development sites

Block/ Lot	Address	Current Conditions[1]
531/52	32-34 Great Jones Street/ 375 Lafayette Street	Lot is a paved surface parking lot an unenclosed, multi-tier parking structure
476/57	32 Thompson Street	Lot is developed with an four-story building with a basement and has an undeveloped rear yard

Note:
[1] The existence of basements or cellars was confirmed through an examination of historical maps and DOB records; not all cellars/basements are identified on Sanborn maps. DOB defines a cellar as a story that is 50 percent or more below grade and a basement as a story that is 50 percent or more above grade.
[2] Buildings with undeveloped rear yards of less than 10 feet in width are determined to have been fully disturbed in association with the excavation of the adjacent basement.
[3] City records indicate that Lot 4 is now included within Lot 3.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The island of Manhattan is found within a geographic bedrock region known as the Manhattan Prong of the New England (Upland) Physiographic Province (Isachsen, et al. 2000). Bedrock in the vicinity of the Project Area is represented by the Manhattan Formation (Fisher, et al. 1970). This type of bedrock dates to the Middle Ordovician Period of the Paleozoic Era and was likely formed more than 435 million years before present (Isachsen, et al. 2000). The surface geology in this part of Manhattan is characterized by glacial till of variable texture and areas of filled swamp deposits (Cadwell 1989).

SOILS

The "Web Soil Survey" maintained by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) indicates that soils in the vicinity of the Project Area are associated with approximately five different soil complexes associated with densely developed urban land. These soil types are summarized below:

- **Urban Land-Flatbush Complex (UFA)**: well-drained soils typically found on summits with 0 to 3 percent slope and comprising gravelly sand beneath up to 20 inches of cemented material/pavement;
- **Urban Land-Laguardia Complex (ULA)**: well-drained soils typically found on summits with 0 to 3 percent slope and comprising gravelly sandy loam beneath up to 15 inches of cemented material/pavement;
- **Urban Land-Tidal Marsh Substratum (UmA)**: typically found on summits with 0 to 3 percent slope and comprising very gravelly sand formerly associated with tidal marshes beneath up to 20 inches of cemented material/pavement; and
- **Urban Land-Outwash Substratum (UoA, UoB)**: typically found on summits with 0 to 3 percent (UoA) or 3 to 8 percent (UoB) slopes and comprising gravelly sand beneath up to 20 inches of cemented material/pavement.

C. ASSESSMENT OF LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION

The landscape of southern Manhattan has changed dramatically since the island was first colonized by Europeans in the 17th century. The topography of the island prior to human occupation was formed through the advancement and retreat of glaciers, which left behind sandy hills and low-lying swamps in their wake (Schuberth 1968). There were four major glaciations that affected the region until

approximately 12,000 years ago when the Wisconsin period—the last glacial period—came to an end (ibid).

Prior to European colonization and subsequent landscape modification, the landscape of Manhattan fluctuated in the millennia that followed the end of the glacial period. Between 12,000 and 6,000 years before present, sea levels fluctuated followed by a rapid rise in sea levels, reaching their current state by approximately 3,000 years ago (Geoarcheological Research Associates 2014). This process "raised the base level of the small creeks draining Manhattan and…initiated a mosaic of estuarine and near shore environments in the brackish zone" eventually creating marshes along Manhattan's shores (ibid: 43). Early-20th-century geologist Louis P. Gratacap described the transformation of Manhattan's natural landscape as:

> *A manifold mound of drifted material, a surface formation of gravel, stones, sand and earth, sculptured by streams and interrupted by natural subsidences or dips in the underlying rocks, which the engineering requirements of the city encountered as the population steadily moved northward in its peaceful conquest of this wild and beautiful region* (Gratacap 1904: 5)

LISPENARD'S MEADOWS AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MODERN STREET GRID

A large portion of the Project Area south of the approximate line of what is now Spring Street was historically inundated marshland associated with a large swamp known as "Lispenard's Meadows." The limits of the swamp are depicted on many historical maps, including the 1865 Viele map depicting the topography of the island of Manhattan and Bernard Ratzer's 1776 map depicting New York in the mid-1760s (see **Figure 3**). The swamp was a stagnant pool "covered with stunted bushes [and] filled with swamp rubbish and the 'rotten growth of ages'" (Gratacap 1904: 23). The tidal swamp surrounded was drained by a small stream that connected the Hudson River with the Collect Pond, a large freshwater pond located to the south of the Project Area. A network of streams crossed through and drained the marshes, including one that ran in the vicinity of what is now West Broadway and another that was in the vicinity of what is now Canal Street (Harriot 1965).

The swamp was granted to Anthony Rutgers by King George II of England in 1731 and a formal Royal patent was issued two years later with the stipulation that the swamp be drained within one year (Stokes 1967). Conveyance records show that Rutgers began purchasing land in the Project Area as early as 1726 (AKRF 2008). As part of his quest to drain the swampland, Rutgers cut down a significant amount of the brush occupying the meadow. In 1733, he was granted permission by the City's Common Council to construct a drain not more than 20 feet wide between the Collect Pond, formerly located southeast of the Project Area, and the "Low Water Mark" in the Hudson River (Common Council of the City of New York [CCCNY] 1905 IV: 178). Rutgers agreed to fence in the drain to protect it from "the violence of the ice and storms" but asked for 50 feet of land (rather than the 20 offered by the council) on which to place "proper works and machines for the securing, amending, and repairing the…drain from time to time" (ibid IV: 466). Rutgers was granted the additional space for a rent of six shillings a year (ibid).

The purpose of the drain was to funnel the waters of the Collect Pond out into the River so that it would not remain in the stagnant swamp. This was a popular idea, as the swamp was "filled constantly with standing water" (Stokes 1967 III: 560). It was also thought that the swamp contributed to the poor health of nearby residents and laborers from nearby farms, many of whom fell ill as a result of the "miasmas" produced by the stagnant water (Gratacap 1904). Local farmers were also in favor of removing the swamp, as cattle were frequently trapped and drowned in its murky waters (ibid). After Rutgers' death in 1746, the property was transferred to his daughter, Elsie, and her husband, Leonard

Lispenard (Stokes 1967). Lispenard's residence was to the south of the swamp on the shores of the Hudson River, and it is because of his association with it that the swamp and the surrounding area became known as "Lispenard's Meadows." Lispenard died in 1790, at which time the land was inherited by his son, also named Anthony (ibid).

Following the filling of the marsh, the construction of the City's street grid beginning in the early 19th century contributed greatly to the large-scale transformation of Manhattan island as hills were cut down and the resulting sediments used to fill in low-lying areas (Koeppel 2015). During this transformation, one of the most significant modifications to the natural landscape was the filling of Lispenard's Meadows and the marshes that surrounded it, which occurred far later than the transformation of other areas within the neighborhood (ibid). It has been suggested that up to 40 feet of fill has been added in the former swamp to reclaim the land and create surfaces suitable for development (Harriot 1865). The streams along West Broadway and Canal Streets were originally diverted into open wooden box sewers during the initial filling episodes that were later converted into enclosed subsurface sewers (ibid).

RECONSTRUCTION OF 19TH CENTURY TOPOGRAPHY

As seen in **Table 3-2**, information regarding street corner elevations was collected from five historic and modern maps or data sets: the 1865 Viele map; the 1865 Harriot map; the 1885 Robinson atlas; the ca. 1937 Rock Data Map; the 1951 Sanborn map; and topographical information compiled by the United States Geographical Service (USGS) as part of a 2014 Lidar study. A discussion of the datums from which each of these elevations was recorded follows the table. Given the size of the Project Area, this analysis focuses on a smaller sample of streets near the perimeter of the Project Area sufficient to reveal generalized observations about landscape modification in the larger area.

Table 3-2
Selected Street Elevation Data Collected from Historical and Modern Maps

Intersection:	1865 Viele	1865 Harriot/ Burrell Maps	1885 Robinson	1937 Rock Data Map	1951 Sanborn	2013 LIDAR (MBD)	2013 LIDAR (NAVD88)
Canal Street and West Broadway	3.2	7.67	6.9	7.4	7	6.3	8
Canal Street and Broadway	16.89	10.5	10.30	10.1	11	10.3	12
Spring Street and West Broadway	20	12	12	13.8	14	12.3	14
Spring Street and Broadway	38	31	30.6	30.3	30	30.3	32
West Houston Street and West Broadway	28	28	23	24	24	22.3	24
West Houston and Broadway	34	41	40.8	40.8	41	40.3	42
Broadway and Great Jones Street	38	38.3	33.4	38.9	38	36.3	38
Bowery and Great Jones Street	39	40.6	41.9	41.7	41	36.3	38
Broadway and Astor Place	35	30.1	37	37	37	36.3	38
Bowery and Astor Place	39	39.2	39	39.2	40	38.3	40

Notes: The elevations on these maps are identified as "above high tide" with the exception of the 1937 Rock Data Map (which is relative to the Manhattan Borough Datum [MBD]) and 2013 LIDAR (which is relative to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 [NAVD88] and is also presented as converted to MBD for the sake of comparison). See below for a discussion of datum points. Furthermore, these maps and atlases may depict the city's legal grade at these intersections; which may have differed from the actual elevation.

A significant problem with the comparison of these data sets is the lack of an accurate, consistent datum across all maps. A datum is the point from which surface elevations are measured (where the elevation is considered to be 0). Elevations of the same ground surface, recorded at the same time, but taken relative to different datum points, will obviously differ despite the fact that they refer to the same location. As shown in **Table 3-2**, datums have historically been linked to tidal action, either mean sea level (representing the average of high and low tide) or the high water mark. Therefore, understanding the datum from which an elevation was measured is critically important to an analysis of historic

elevations and landscape change. However, given historic surveying techniques and inaccuracies that may exist in measuring tides and elevations, especially during the 19th century, as well as sea level rise, discrepancies may be encountered when comparing current and historic elevation data. Small differences in elevation between historical maps may therefore vary according to the datum that was used to calculate the elevation as well as the exact point where the elevation was measured, which likely also varied as some cartographers measured the center of intersections and others measured specific street corners. Furthermore, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has calculated that since 1850, the mean sea level near the Battery at the southern end of Manhattan has risen at a rate of approximately 0.11 inches per year, or almost one foot over the course of a century. Therefore, while the location of sea level should not contribute greatly to differences in elevation as depicted on historical maps, some variation may be the result in the change of sea level itself or in inaccurate ways of measuring sea level and high tide during the historic period.

Regardless of the potential datum discrepancies, the collected data in **Table 3-2** does appear to suggest that minimal landscape alteration has occurred throughout the Project Area since at least 1865. As no reliable topographical information documenting the ground surface elevations before 1865 could be located, the types of large-scale modifications to the landscape that appear to have occurred in the early 19th century as part of the reclamation of the swamp (see discussion of historical soil borings below) and the construction of the modern street grid are difficult to determine. However, minimal transformation appears to have occurred since the blocks were initially developed in the 19th century.

The 1937 Rock Data Map compiled by the Office of the Manhattan Borough President includes a number of soil borings advanced within the Project Area. Several of the borings appear to include information regarding the landfilling of the southern portion of the Project Area, in the vicinity of the former Lispenard's Meadows. A soil boring (Vol 1, Sheet 15, #56) located at the southeast corner of Grand and Thompson Streets identified a layer of coarse sand and peat over bog deposits approximately 36 feet below the ground surface between elevations of -26.4 and -40.4 feet MBD (-24.8 to -37.8 feet NAVD88). Another boring (Vol 1, Sheet 15, #100) located near the northeast corner of Wooster and Grand Streets identified a layer of "mud, trees, and vegetable matter" over fine blue clay more than 40 feet below the ground surface between elevations of -31.4 and -57.4 feet MBD (-29.8 to -55.8 feet NAVD88).

Chapter 4: Precontact Archaeological Resources

A. INTRODUCTION

In general, Native American habitation sites in the northeastern United States are most often located in coastal areas with access to marine resources, and near fresh water sources and areas of high elevation and level slopes not exceeding 10 to 12 percent (NYAC 1994). The potential presence of Native American activity near a project site is further indicated by the number of precontact archaeological sites that have been previously identified in the vicinity of a project site. Information regarding such previously identified archaeological sites was obtained from various locations including the site files of OPRHP and NYSM—accessed through the CRIS database,[1] and other published accounts.

B. PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED NATIVE AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Information regarding such previously identified archaeological sites was obtained from various locations including the site files of OPRHP and NYSM, accessed via CRIS[2] and published accounts such as R.P. Bolton's 1922 work, *Indian Paths in the Great Metropolis*. The Project Area is partially situated within a generalized area of archaeological sensitivity as mapped in CRIS. These sites are summarized in **Table 4-1**, below. Because these sites were discovered and/or reported by late 19th or early 20th century archaeologists (e.g., Parker 1920 and Bolton 1922), there is limited descriptive information available about what these sites contained.

Table 4-1
Precontact Archaeological Sites in the Vicinity of the Project Area

Site Name/ Number	Time Period	Approximate Distance from Project Area	Site Type
Shell Point/Werpoes **NYSM**: 4059	Precontact	Overlaps	Native American village and shell middens
Nechtanc **NYSM**: 4060	Precontact; Contact	1,000 feet	Native American village used as a retreat during 17th century wars with the Dutch
*Shepmoes**	Precontact	2,000 feet	Occupation site
*Sapohanikan**	Precontact	5,500 feet	Landing place and trading point

Note: *Not mapped in CRIS, included in Bolton (1922)
Sources: CRIS; Parker 1922, and Bolton 1922.

As described in **Table 4-1**, two Native American village sites have been identified within one mile of the Project Area. The first site, known as "Shell Point" or "Werpoes" (NYSM site #4059) was located north of City Hall Park and, as mapped in CRIS, extended into the southern portion of the Project Area. Bolton (1922) suggests that the village was more closely situated to the Collect Pond, in the vicinity of what is now Elm Street between Duane and Worth Streets, more than 1,000 feet south of the Project

[1] https://cris.parks.ny.gov.

[2] Accessible at: https://cris.parks.ny.gov

Area. The village was located on a hill known *Kalch Hoeck* adjacent to the Collect Pond, or *Kolch* (Bolton 1922; Bolton 1975). The name *Werpoes* is possibly derived from the word *Wapu*, meaning "a hare" and "Shell Point," likely refers to the many shell middens that covered the site (ibid).

The other village site, most commonly referred to as *Nechtanc*, meaning "sandy place" (Grumet 1981), is also known as *Rechtauck* or *Naghtogack* (Bolton 1922; Bolton 1975). According to Bolton's 1922 map of Native American trails, the village was located atop a large hill, later known as Jones' Hill, in the vicinity of the intersection of Jefferson, Henry, Clinton, and Madison Streets, more than 1,000 feet southeast of the Project Area (Bolton 1922). As shown on that map, the village was accessed by a Native American trail that ran approximately along the line of modern East Broadway before making a ninety degree turn and continuing to the south in the approximate location of modern Clinton Street.

Nechtanc's high elevation and close proximity to the river's varied resources would have made it an ideal location for a precontact village. Later in the Contact Period, its natural topography also made it an important refuge for the Lower Hudson River Delaware Indians from all over the New York City area. Brutal wars with the Dutch took place in the early 1640s, and forced many Native Americans to flee their homelands. Ultimately, *Nechtanc* was not a safe haven for them, and in 1643, the Dutch staged a nighttime attack on several Native American villages, including *Nechtanc*, at which time many Native Americans were killed in their sleep (Grumet 1981).

Another major habitation site, known as *Shepmoes*, was situated in the vicinity of East 14th Street between Second and Third Avenues (Bolton 1922). Either a village or "plantation," Bolton (1922) hypothesized that the location was named after a nearby brook and contained a group of lodges. As it lacked a source of fresh water and shelter, the residents of this site may have relied heavily on the adjacent marshland for resources (ibid). The site of Sapohanikan along the Hudson River waterfront near what is now Gansevoort Street was also poorly suited for long-term occupation given the absence of a fresh water source (ibid). Bolton suggests that this site served as a landing point and trading post rather than a habitation site, facilitating trade with indigenous groups residing in what is now New Jersey. Its name is reported to mean, "pipe-making place" (ibid: 59).

A series of Native American trails connected these villages with other Native American habitation and resource exploitation sites further north. A major Native American roadway—known as *Wickquasgeck*—ran along the approximate path of what was historically called the Bowery Road (now simply referred to as "Bowery") and a portion of modern Broadway to the north of the Project Area. Other roads connected to *Wickquasgeck* in the vicinity of modern Astor Place and Greenwich Avenue near the northern end of the Project Area. A large sandy hill known as *Aspetong* (also *Ispetong*) was situated near the juncture of these roads northeast of modern Washington Square Park (Bolton 1922).

Chapter 5: Historical Context and Early Land Ownership

A. COLONIAL OCCUPATION OF THE PROJECT AREA

In 1621, the States-General in the Netherlands chartered the Dutch West India Company (WIC) to consolidate Dutch activities in the Atlantic World (Burrows and Wallace 1999). Trade networks were established with both Europe and with the indigenous populations living in the region. Merchandise from around the world arrived in New Amsterdam destined for Europeans and Native Americans alike (Cantwell and Wall 2001). In 1626, the Dutch reportedly purchased the Island of Manhattan from the Munsee for the value of sixty guilders (Stokes 1967). On February 2, 1653, New Amsterdam's municipal charter was officially proclaimed, establishing a city government similar in form and function to that of Amsterdam in Holland (ibid). After the English conquest of New Amsterdam in 1664, the colony was renamed New York (ibid). After New Amsterdam was established in the early 17th century, the WIC created several large farms or plantations, known as *bouweries*, that were granted to individual settlers (Burrows and Wallace 1999). The Project Area was originally included within a large tobacco plantation granted to Wouter Van Twiller, the Dutch Director-General of the colony of New Netherland. Van Twiller was known for "scheming to acquire land for himself and his cronies under the company's patroonship plan" (ibid: 29). Van Twiller's tenure as Director-General ended in 1638 and he was replaced by William Kieft (ibid).

THE PRACTICE OF ENSLAVEMENT IN COLONIAL NEW YORK AND LAND GRANTS TO PERSONS OF AFRICAN DESCENT

Enslavement was a common practice in both the Dutch and British colonies. Small groups of enslaved persons of African, Portuguese, and Spanish descent were initially transported to New Amsterdam in small groups, including eleven enslaved men in 1621; three enslaved women in 1628; and fifty enslaved persons in 1630 (Harris 2003; Swan 2006). Many of the Dutch bouweries were operated using stolen labor, and Dutch governor Peter Minuit enslaved many individuals on his own property and on land owned by the colonial government (ibid). While enslaved individuals may have made up one third to one half of the population of the colony by the 1640s, following greater emigration by Europeans by the beginning of the 18th century, individuals of African descent made up approximately 14.4 percent of Manhattan's population (Swan 2006; Greene and Harrington 1981).

The contribution of forced or stolen labor to the economy reflected "Europeans' reliance upon and confidence in Africans, despite their belief that Africans were inferior" resulting in the Dutch allowing enslaved persons to "[exercise] rights and privileges that seem unusual from the perspective of nineteenth-century or even eighteenth century" systems of enslavement (Harris 2003: 20). In the vicinity of the Project Area, these rights included land ownership for free and enslaved Africans. Land grants within and near the Project Area were issued to persons of African descent between 1643 and 1662 (Statistical Research, Inc. 2009). The placement of communities of African descent to the north of the main Dutch settlement—then largely confined to the southern tip of Manhattan—served to create a "buffer" between the settlers of European descent and the local indigenous residents of Manhattan, with whom the Dutch were engaged in numerous violent conflicts throughout the 1640s (Tarrant-Reid 2012: 16). The first eleven enslaved men who were transported to the colony were—along with their wives but not their children—granted "half freedom" by the Dutch colonial government in 1644 (Harris

2003: 22). This partial emancipation included rights to additional land grants (Harris 2003: 22). The earliest landowners of African descent within the Project Area included Gracia D'Angola, Manuel Gerrit de Reus, Manuel Trumpeter, Jan Francisco, and "Jan Negro," all of whom were granted land within or near the Project Area by the Dutch colonial government (Stokes 1967; Harris 2003; Cheek and Roberts 2009). Largely due to these land grants, areas within the modern neighborhoods of SoHo, Greenwich Village, and the East Village became the site of one of the first "relatively independent community" of Africans and persons of African descent in New York (Harris 2003: 24). The formation of these communities was critical to the formation of "neo-African identities" in the New World (Statistical Research, Inc. 2009: 48).

Following the capture of the colony by British colonial forces in 1664, colonial control of enslaved persons grew increasingly strict. As a result, freedoms such as land ownership were revoked, leading to a reduction of the autonomy of communities made up of free and enslaved people of African descent in New York (Harris 2003: 26). As described later in this chapter, the former farms of free persons of African descent were later consolidated by farmers of European descent who amassed vast tracts of land that were managed using the stolen labor of enslaved persons. Enslavement would continue to be practiced in the area until a gradual period of manumission lead to the ultimate end of slavery in New York State in 1827 (Burrows and Wallace 1999).

COLONIAL LAND GRANTS WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

Throughout the early colonial period, the Dutch and British governments conveyed land to settlers in large parcels, which largely remained unimproved farmland through the early 19th century. Stokes' (1967) map of original farm grants indicates that the parcels within the study area were associated with the following early farm grants:

- The southern part of the Project Area, including the parcels on Block 227 and 475 were included within the previously discussed Lispenard's Meadows, the early history of which is discussed in **Chapter 3, "Environmental Context and Assessment of Landscape Modification."**
- Block 483, Lot 29 the eastern portion of Block 485, Lot 28, and the western portion of Block 482, Lot 9 were included within a land 1648 grant from Kieft to French Huguenot immigrant Toussaint Briel (Stokes 1967). The parcel was within a larger area known as "the Smith's Hill farm" (ibid).
- Block 482, Lot 26 and the eastern portion of Block 482, Lot 9 were included in "Bouwerie No. 8," which was one of the original farmsteads established by the Dutch government. It was occupied by Dr. Hans Kierstede ca. 1638 and was later granted by Kieft to "Jan Negro" in 1647.
- Block 234, Lot 11, was included within "Bouwerie No. 7," granted by Kieft to Thomas Sanders in 1637. This parcel later became known as the "Bayard Farm."
- Block 487, Lots 18 and 28 and the western portion of Block 485, Lot 28 were included within a farm granted by Kieft to Jan Francisco before ca. 1644.
- Block 515, Lot 7 was included within a parcel granted by Kieft to Gratia D'Angola in 1644.
- Block 515, Lots 25 and 33 were included within a parcel granted by Kieft to Pieter van Campen in 1647.
- Block 531, Lot 3 was included within a land grant made by Kieft to Manuel Trumpeter in 1643.
- Block 531, Lot 27 was included within a portion of Bouwerie No. 11 that was later granted to Manuel Gerritsen in 1643.
- Block 531, Lots 37, 41, and 52 were included within Bouwerie Nos. 4 and 5.

B. AGRICULTURAL USES IN THE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURIES

As described previously, Lispenard's Meadows remained inundated marshland through the early 19th century. Thirteen of the development sites within the study area for this Phase 1A Study were situated within the meadows, including the following blocks and lots: Block 227, Lots 1, 2, 6, and 7 (as well as Lots 20 and 22, which were previously studied); Block 476, Lot 57; and Block 475, Lots 1, 3, 4, 9, 19, and 59. These lots were first developed in the early 19th century after the marshes were filled and the blocks divided into lots for development.

The majority of the Project Area was included within a more than 175-acre farm owned by Nicholas Bayard, which was split into east and west halves when the line of modern Broadway was cut through the farm (Stokes 1967). The 1776 Ratzer map (see **Figure 3**) depicts the Bayard estate and suggests that the majority of the buildings on the farm were situated east of Broadway in the vicinity of what is now Broome Street. The "West Bayard Farm" was situated west of what is now Broadway, north of Lispenard's Meadows and extended along irregular boundaries to areas west of modern Sixth Avenue/Avenue of the Americas and north of modern Bleecker Street. The West Bayard Farm included most of the farms formerly granted to individuals of African descent by the WIC, which were previously consolidated by former owner Wolphert Webber (Stokes 1967). The Bayard family retained ownership of the farm throughout much of the 18th century, and it was formally divided into building lots in 1788 (ibid). Seven of the lots within the study area for this Phase 1A Study were located within the West Bayard Farm, including: Block 485, Lot 28; Block 487, Lot 18, 28, and 29; Block 515, Lot 17; Block 513, Lots 25 and 33. The "East Bayard Farm" was located to the east of Broadway and extended to the north to a point north of modern Prince Street; to the east to the line of the Bowery Road; and to the south to a point south of the modern line of Bayard Street. Four of the lots within the study area for this Phase 1A Study were located within the East Bayard Farm, including: Block 234, Lot 11; Block 482, Lots 9 and 6; and Block 483, Lot 29. The 1790 federal census confirms that the Bayard family enslaved five persons of African descent at the end of the 18th century.

The northern portion of the Project Area was included within what was historically known as the Elbert Herring Farm, which covered more than 100 acres in what are now the NoHo and Greenwich Village neighborhoods of Manhattan (Stokes 1967). The Herring (also spelled Haring or Haering) family owned the farm for decades, and Elbert Haring, who was born c. 1706, inherited the property and his widow, Elizabeth, assumed ownership after his death in 1773 (ibid). The Ratzer map indicates that the Herring home and mot buildings located on the farm were situated on the west side of the Bowery Road in the area bounded by modern Bond and Great Jones Streets. The farmland making up the Herring Farm included some of the historical parcels granted by the WIC to freed individuals of African descent that were later consolidated by Wouter Van Twiller (ibid). Five development sites within the study area for this Phase 1A Study were included within this farm, including: Block 531, Lots 3, 17, 37, 41, 42, and 52. The Haring family were also enslavers and their farm and household profited from the stolen labor of enslaved Africans (Judd 2005).

C. NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT

The map published by Bernard Ratzer in 1776 that depicts the island of Manhattan ca. 1766 shows that Lispenard's Meadows remained swampland, although Rutgers' drain/canal is visible (see **Figure 3**). Several maps, including the Ratzer map, suggest that the drain ran through the Project Area, and it was situated in close proximity to/between Block 227, Lots 20 and 22 and Block 475, Lot 1. The drain and the surrounding swampland continue to appear on maps through the end of the 18th century. The Taylor-Roberts plan of 1797 is the first to depict streets in the vicinity of the Project Area, although the map does not depict the Project Area in its entirety. The map shows that portions of the street grid to

the west and east of Broadway and north of the future line of Canal Street (which was still inundated at the time of the map's production) had been established, including precursors to Grand Street (then known as Meadow Street west of Broadway and Ann Street to the east), Broome (Orchard) Street, Spring Street (known as Olive Street east of Broadway), Prince Street, Mercer (Clermont) Street, Greene (Second or Union) Street, Wooster Street, West Broadway (then an extension of Chapel Street), and Crosby Street. The extent to which these streets were constructed (as opposed to simply planned) is unknown as extensive wetlands are still depicted in the area on the map. The streets in the vicinity of the Project Area were formally laid out by 1811, as depicted in Bridges' depiction of the *Commissioners' Plan*. The map reflects the change of the names of the streets bordering the Project Area. Around the same year that the Bridge plan was created, the heirs and devisees of Anthony Lispenard, who had died ca. 1806, divided the land into lots in order to sell it (Stokes 1967). The construction of streets intensified in the 1810s and 1820s, and the blocks and lots that were carved out by the streets were quickly developed.

MUNICIPAL DIVISION OF SPACE IN THE 19TH CENTURY

Manhattan was historically separated into a number of political and municipal divisions known as "Wards," which were further sub-divided as the city's population grew. The 1811 Bridges map shows that the Project Area was largely located within the Eighth Ward, with that portion that was situated south of Grand Street and east of Broadway located in the Sixth Ward. The ward boundaries were realigned before the publication of the 1824 Hooker map. While the majority of the Project Area remained in the Eighth Ward, that portion located east of Broadway between Canal and Houston Streets was designated as the Fourteenth Ward and the portion situated north of Houston Street was designated as the Fifteenth Ward. These boundaries remained consistent through the late 19th century and are reflected in census records (see **Appendix A-2**).

THE GROWTH OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Beginning in the 1820s and 1830s, the larger SoHo/NoHo neighborhood began to undergo a series of changes in its social and ethnic makeup that would continue for the rest of the 19th century. Prostitution grew substantially in New York City at the beginning of the 19th century (Burrows and Wallace 1999). Around that time, Laurens Street (now West Broadway) north of Canal Street became infamous for the large number of brothels lining both sides of the street (Gilfoyle 1992). Prostitution at the time was neither illegal nor secret, and the locations of brothels were widely known and in some cases publicized. Prominent citizens were associated with brothels, either for running or patronizing them. While it was by no means an ideal occupation, for impoverished women in the 19th century, prostitution offered them their "best chance of autonomy" (Burrows and Wallace 1999: 805).

Within the Project Area, prostitutes openly waited for customers at the corner of Grand and Thompson Streets "like a flock of sheep throughout the day" ("Citizen from Hoboken" 1888, quoted in Gilfoyle 1992: 215). Members of the Livingston and Lorillard families, who owned a significant amount of property within the Project Area at the time, were widely known to be associated with the prostitution industry (ibid). Tax assessment records from the 1820s show that R.M. Livingston owned the entire western side of what is now West Broadway between Broome and Grand Streets (modern Block 227), which served as the heart of what became known as "Rotten Row" (ibid). While Broadway was certainly the most popular place for courtesans to meet their customers, the blocks on either side were soon filled with prostitutes living alongside the working poor, all of whom were at the mercy of greedy landlords (ibid). Violence against prostitutes was common in the area in the 1820s and 1830s. In 1829, a prostitute was attacked at a brothel located at 21 Laurens Street, which is now within Block 227, Lot 28 and is near several development sites within the Phase 1A study area (Gilfoyle 1992).

THE PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

Disease was also a significant problem for the neighborhood's residents in the first half of the 19th century. In the 1830s, the area was particularly affected by outbreaks of disease, especially cholera. The *New York Medical Gazette and Journal of Health* reported in 1854 that the disease was most common in "houses [that] were filthy, small, and crowded…near filthy docks, slips, common sewers, and…made ground" (Reese 1854: 436). Localized endemics of disease were common in the neighborhood, likely the result of "the wretched and abandoned inmates" who lived there amidst deplorable conditions (ibid). Within a few days of each outbreak, as many as 200 people per block succumbed to the disease (ibid).

The most significant outbreak of cholera to affect the area occurred in 1832. A newspaper article published in the *Connecticut Courant* on July 17, 1832 referenced a single home on West Broadway near Canal Street where thirteen prostitutes fell ill with cholera, 10 of whom later died. Several days earlier on July 2, 1832, an editorial was published in the *Journal of Commerce* and re-published in Portsmouth, New Hampshire's *Portsmouth Journal and Rockingham Gazette* that suggested that the cholera was inflicted upon the women as punishment for their action, as "what lightning accomplishes in the natural world, the cholera does in the moral… it is a judgment of God on unrestrained licentiousness."

CHANGING ETHNIC MAKEUP AND POPULATION DENSITY

By the mid-19th century, the area also became inhabited by a greater number of individuals of African descent, many of whom were at one time enslaved. Slavery was abolished in New York by 1827, and many formerly enslaved persons of African descent from other parts of the country came to New York City for its potential to provide both a new start and employment (White 2002). The overall rise in population caused a housing shortage, and African-Americans—whose housing options were already limited by racist landlords, especially after the Civil War (Berlin and Harris 2005)—were often living in basement and cellar apartments in overcrowded tenements (White 2002). In the early 1820s, individuals of African descent were often employed in low-wage jobs (Berlin and Harris 2005). Living conditions in the neighborhoods making up the Project Area did not improve throughout the mid- to late-19th century.

Historical directories and census records confirm an increase in the number of persons of African descent living within the Project Area in the second half of the 19th century (see **Appendices A-1 and A-2**). Between 1860 and 1865, the population of the Eighth Ward decreased by 25 percent (LPC 1973). At the same time, the number of immigrants from Europe was also increasing. The Fourteenth Ward in particular was occupied by a large number of Irish and German immigrants in the second half of the century (Nolan 1865). Demographic shifts were observed in the Fifteenth Ward as well, where the neighborhood's population represented a mixture of European-Americans, African-Americans, and immigrants from Europe (Burrall 1865).

IMPROVEMENTS IN HEALTH AND HYGIENE IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY

Living conditions within much of the Project Area, particularly in the Eighth Ward, were notoriously poor in the 19th century. Much of the area remained developed with overcrowded tenements whose residents were offered little light or fresh air. The area was plagued with "drunken mothers, dirty, foul-smelling rooms, narrow attics, where scores are crowded in places fit only for single persons, drinking, fighting, idleness, all around them" (*New York Times* 1853: 2). Many of the buildings in the area were run as boarding houses, where multiple people would rent beds in single apartments (*New York Times* 1856). The eastern and northern portions of the Project Area featured somewhat better living conditions,

with a greater number of single-family houses and fewer incidents of violence and crime (Burrall 1865; Warner 1865).

Various reports published in the 1865 *Report of the Council of Hygiene and Public Health of the Citizens' Association of New York Upon the Sanitary Condition of the City* document the poor living conditions in the wards that made up the Project Area. While the Eighth Ward had sewers, they were usually clogged or poorly drained. The majority of the streets within the Project Area were developed with sewers by this time, and many privies/outhouses were connected to them (Nolan 1865; Burrell 1865; Warner 1865). Those streets that did not contain sewers by 1865, including Laurens Street between Broom and Grand Streets, were known for increased disease and lower quality of life for its residents (Keeney 1865). Furthermore, the ward was filled with "a great number of insalubrious quarters, and [was] the source of pestilential and infectious diseases" (ibid: 34). The report specifically mentions that West Broadway was among the worst in the ward and there were increased incidents of typhus and typhoid fever near its intersection with Grand Street.

Overcrowding and filth remained problems for the ward's residents, which was not helped by the common practice of allowing privies to overflow and garbage to be thrown into rear yards and alleys (ibid). In the adjacent Fifth Ward (situated south of Canal Street), the combination of the reclaimed swampland and insufficient sewer infrastructure was believed to have resulted in the development of an "inferior class of buildings" in the area that were "undesirable for a good class of population" (Harriot 1865: 23). The poor living conditions lead to generally poor health among the residents of the neighborhood, who likely could afford neither health care nor sanitary living conditions (ibid). Cholera and pulmonary diseases were a particular problem in the neighborhood, and was believed to be associated with the reclaimed swampland in the vicinity (ibid). Prostitution remained common throughout the area, and as a result, so did syphilitic diseases. However, prostitutes in the ward were no longer residing in communal to brothels, and many had begun to live in tenements alongside working families, "assuming the guise of regular people by day and following their vocation at night" (Keeney 1865: 37).

In addition, one-third of the Eighth Ward's population worked as laborers and most were immigrants. A large portion of the African-American women in the ward were employed as washerwomen who "work[ed] hard for all they have" (ibid). Few buildings in the ward featured only commercial or industrial uses, and most were 2- to 4-story mixed-use structures that doubled as both stores and residences. Many of those buildings were former single family homes that had been converted into tenements (ibid). The northern half of the Eight Ward, that portion situated north of West Houston Street was less populated and featured generally better living conditions (Warner 1865). However, the neighborhood contained a number of crowded tenement dwellings and prostitution and disease remained problematic even in that area (ibid). Access to clean water and sewers was better in newer tenements constructed in the Fourteenth Ward at the same time; however, crowded living conditions and a continued lack of indoor plumbing also contributed to disease there (Nolan 1865). The Fifteenth Ward was known for having fewer tenement buildings and more single-family homes (Burrall 1865).

As the century wore on, the ward began a slow transformation away from a residential slum into an industrial area. As part of the industrialization of the neighborhood, in 1868, Laurens Street (now West Broadway) was widened by 25 feet to the west (National Reporter System 1896). The name was changed from Laurens to South Fifth Avenue at that time in a failed attempt to mask the area's bad

reputation (Crapsey 1872).[1] Networks of streetcar lines were established in the area by the mid-19th century, and the 1867 Dripps maps depicts such lines along most of the streets within the Project Area, with Canal Street and the Bowery serving as major transportation arteries. An elevated railroad line was constructed along South Fifth Avenue (now West Broadway) in 1878 and a stop was situated at the intersection of Grand Street and South Fifth Avenue (ibid). The construction of the railroad had a negative effect on nearby businesses, which were forced to relocate to nearby side streets and also caused a drop in rental values. This resulted in the deterioration of the neighborhood to an even greater extent by "prevent[ing] the street from becoming one of the principle business streets" of New York City (ibid: 751). The ethnic makeup of the neighborhood remained variable at the time, and many of the buildings were occupied by families of both African and European descent (*New York Times* 1856, Crapsey 1896).

D. MUNICIPAL WATER AND SEWER NETWORKS IN THE VICINITY OF PROJECT AREA

Utilities were first installed in the vicinity of the southern portion of the Project Area in the late 18th and early 19th centuries as part of the effort to drain the swampland of Lispenard's Meadows. Between 1792 and 1803 a massive canal/sewer was constructed along the line of modern Canal Street (Stokes 1967). In the late 1790s, the Manhattan Company dug wells in Lispenard's Meadows to provide one of the first fresh water sources to other areas of New York City (Hubbard 1995). By 1819, a sewer connecting to the Canal Street sewer was constructed in Thompson Street within the Project Area. In 1820, the common council was petitioned to construct a sewer in Laurens Street (now West Broadway) between Broome and Canal Streets (Common Council of the City of New York [CCCNY] 1917 XI: 71). The next year, the council resolved to build the Laurens Street sewer at some point in the future when the road was regulated (CCCNY 1917 XI: 740). That same year, the council was again petitioned to build a sewer on Grand Street between Thompson and Wooster Streets, which would have resulted in potential sewer connections for the homes in the Project Area (CCCNY 1917 XI: 673). In 1823, Thomas and George Lovett petitioned the council for permission to lay drains from three lots in Wooster Street and Laurens Street to the Canal Street sewer (CCCNY 1917 XIII: 27). As tax assessment records show, some of the lots within this portion of the Project Area were not "finished" in the early 1820s, and it is likely that these sewers and drains were installed for the purposes of draining the swampland and they may not have been used for sanitary use upon the construction of the houses within the Project Area in the early to mid-1820s.

Endicott's 1842 *Map of the Croton Water Pipes with the Stop Cocks* shows that Croton water pipes were installed in nearly all of the streetbeds in the Project Area. However, many landlords did not have their properties connected to water lines to avoid connection and service fees (Burrows and Wallace 1999). Furthermore, the Common Council did not require all homes to be connected to a sewer until 1854 (ibid). There are indications that many homes within the vicinity of the Project Area were not connected to municipal water and sewer networks until after this time. A *New York Times* article reporting on the poor living conditions of the Eighth Ward, with emphasis on "Rotten Row," one block to the north, mentioned that "water should be introduced" to clean the homes and improve the way of life of the Ward's residents (*New York* Times 1853).

[1] The 1852 Dripps map and several directories from the early 1850s refer to the portion of Laurens Street between Grand and Canal Streets as "West Broadway Place," but this name does not appear to have been consistently used at that time and does not appear in subsequent maps and directories.

The annual report of the Croton Aqueduct Department for the year 1852 suggests that receiving basins and culverts for storm water and other drainage along Laurens Street 250 feet north of Canal Street were connected to the Canal Street sewer by 1852 (Croton Aqueduct Department 1853). A map of the "Assessment for building a sewer in Laurens Street from the sewer in Canal Street, to a point about 300' north,"[1] produced by Gardner A. Sage in 1853, shows that the buildings along Laurens Street as far north as number 25 were not connected to sewers until that time. The *Documents of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York* for 1854 show that the Laurens Street sewer had been constructed from Canal Street to a point 300 feet to the north, adjacent to several development sites included in this study area. Sage's 1853 sewer assessment map indicates that a sewer was already present in Grand Street but it does not provide information on which houses were connected to it. As described in the following chapter, some of the homes on the development sites included within this study were connected to municipal water networks and are assumed to have maintained indoor plumbing by the 1850s while others had outhouses into the 20th century.

By the mid-1860s, many of the tenement dwellings within the Project Area lacked indoor plumbing and continued to rely on outhouses; however by that time many were connected directly to sewer lines rather than privy pits in some, but not all locations (Burrall 1865; Keeney 1865; Nolan 1865; Warner 1865). In the Eight Ward, 19 of the Ward's 33 blocks were "in a bad sanitary condition," mostly due to a deficiency of water and sewer connections in streets without sewers (Keeney 1865: 36). Many of the tenement buildings in the southern half of the ward were note connected to water or sewer lines. Newly constructed buildings were more likely to be built with sewer and water connections while the older buildings were not.[2]

Therefore, the residents of the buildings within the Project Area would have relied on the use of domestic shaft features such as privies, cisterns, and wells for water gathering and sanitary purposes as late as the 1850s. In general, privies were located at a distance from both the house and the street, for the purposes of privacy and sanitation (Wheeler 2000). In New York City, privies have been found at depths of up to 13 feet (Cantwell and Wall 2001). For convenience, cisterns and wells would have been located closer to the home than privies. Cisterns are usually located up to 10 feet below the ground surface while wells would be dug to the water table (Cantwell and Wall 2001). However, given the small size of the rear yards of the lots within the Project Area, if shaft features were utilized, they may have been much closer to the houses on the lots.

E. THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD

During the late-19th century, residential structures in the SoHo area continued to be replaced by those used for commercial and industrial purposes. In the last few years of the 19th century, these changes began to affect the Project Area, and many of the buildings in the area were demolished and replaced with new residential and/or commercial/industrial structures. The increase in industry in the early 20th

[1] On file at the New-York Historical Society.

[2] Research completed for earlier projects completed prior to the COVID-19 pandemic examined City records pertaining to sewer and water connections for certain lots within the Project Area. The earliest water connection records on file at the DEP Manhattan office of the Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations for the property at 47-49 Grand Street (also known as 330-336 West Broadway) date to 1933 and the earliest records for 43-45 Grand Street date to 1946. According to an employee at DEP, the cards documenting the dates of sewer connections have been lost and only data from the last 25 years remain on file. As such, further research into such records are not expected to provide significant reliable information regarding the dates of utility connections in this area.

century was coupled with the decline of prostitution. Several factors brought about the end of the sex trade, including government legislation on both state and federal levels,[1] prohibition, and the improvement of overall working conditions for women (Gilfoyle 1992). In the 1960s, the SoHo neighborhood was again redefined with the influx of artists into the area (LPC 1973). Manufacturers and dry goods shops were quickly replaced with boutiques and galleries (Kilgannon 2008). Many of the lots within the Project Area, however, remained occupied by manufacturers or commercial or industrial institutions through the end of the 20th century.

[1] New York State formally banned prostitution in 1915, and in the 1910s and 1920s federal immigration reform resulted in fewer transient individuals soliciting or working as prostitutes (Gilfoyle 1992).

Chapter 6: Urbanization and 19th and 20th Century Development

A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter explores the site-specific development of each of the development sites within the study area following the period of extensive urban development that began in the early 19th century. At that time, landscape modification and the construction of new streets transformed former farmland and country estates into the modern urban fabric that continues to characterize the Project Area through the present. This chapter explores the history of each site throughout the early phase or urban development in the 19th century through redevelopment phases that occurred through the present. The bulk of the disturbance that has occurred within the Project area has occurred during this time, most notably as a result of the construction of buildings with basements. The individual historical lots (including previous street names and numbers) and the extent to which each parcel has been disturbed by basement or cellar excavation is summarized in **Table 6-1**.

Table 6-1
Properties Included in Phase 1A Study Area

Block/Lot	Modern Address	Historical Address(es)	Full Lot Basement Excavation
227/1	381 Canal Street	128 Canal (until 1857)	Yes
227/2	383 Canal Street	130 Canal (until 1857)	Yes
227/6	391 Canal Street	138 Canal (until 1857)	No
227/7	393 Canal Street	140-142 Canal (until 1857)	Yes
227/20	43 Grand Street	43-45 Grand Street	No
227/22	47 Grand Street	47-49 Grand Street 25-29 Laurens (ca. 1828-1870) 216-220 South Fifth (1871-1895)	No
234/11	159 Grand Street/ 157 Lafayette Street	159 Grand Street/ 147 Elm Street (ca. 1828-ca. 1905)	Yes
475/1	337-339 West Broadway	30-32 Laurens (ca. 1828-1870) 207-205 South Fifth (1871-1895)	No
475/3	341 West Broadway	34 Laurens (ca. 1828-1870) 203 South Fifth Avenue (1871-1895)	No
475/4	343 West Broadway	36 Laurens (ca. 1828 to 1870 201 South Fifth Avenue (1871-1895)	Yes
475/9	355 West Broadway	48 Laurens (ca. 1828 to 1870 189 South Fifth Avenue (1871-1895)	No
475/19	47-49 Wooster Street	47-49 Wooster Street	No
475/59	76 Grand Street	76 Grand Street	No
482/9	57 Crosby Street	57 Crosby Street	No
482/26	220 Lafayette Street	206 Elm Street (ca. 1828-ca. 1905)	No
483/29	54 Crosby Street	54 Crosby Street	Unconfirmed
485/28	81 Mercer Street	63 Mercer Street (ca. 1828-ca. 1875)	No
487/18	395-397 West Broadway	86-88 Laurens (ca. 1828-1870) 147-149 South Fifth (1871-1895) *Includes part of*: 136-140 Spring Street (ca. 1828-1848) 156-158 Spring Street (1848-present)	No
487/29	146 Spring Street	128 Spring Street (ca. 1828-1848) 87-91 Wooster Street	No
487/28	144 Spring Street	126 Spring Street (ca. 1828-1848)	No

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Properties Identified by LPC as Potentially Archaeologically Sensitive

Block/Lot	Modern Address	Historical Address(es)	Full Lot Basement Excavation
513/25	163 Mercer Street	135 Mercer Street (ca. 1828-ca. 1875)	Yes*
513/33	149 Mercer Street	121 Mercer Street (ca. 1828-ca. 1875)	No
515/7	463 West Broadway	144 Laurens (ca. 1828-1870) 93 South Fifth (1871-1895)	No
531/3	686 Broadway	686 Broadway	Yes
531/17	28 Great Jones Street/ 375-379 Lafayette Street	Lafayette Place not assigned house numbers until c. 1843 2-4 Lafayette Place (c. 1843-c. 1905) 24-28 Great Jones Street	Yes
531/37	358 Bowery/ 40-44 East 4th St	358-364 Bowery 390-394 Fourth Street (c. 1828-1867)	Unconfirmed
531/41	352 Bowery	352 Bowery	No
531/42	350 Bowery	350 Bowery	Yes
531/52	32-34 Great Jones Street	32-38 Great Jones Street	No
476/57*	32 Thompson Street	30-32 Thompson Street	No
Note: *Not initially reviewed by LPC.			

The development history of each lot is explained in detail in the sections that follow, which also include a summary of identified occupants before 1870 (see **Appendix A: "Summary of Limited Documentary Research"** for additional documentary research identifying known occupants). The following historical maps have been included as figures to support the discussion and analysis: the 1776 Ratzer map (see **Figure 3**); the 1836 Colton map (see **Figure 4**); the 1857-9 Perris atlas (see **Figure 5**); and the 1894-5 Sanborn map (see **Figure 6**).

B. 381-383 CANAL STREET (BLOCK 227, LOTS 1 AND 2)/PROJECTED DEVELOPMENT SITE 7

The sites located on Block 227, Lots 1 and 2 are situated at the northwest corner of Canal Street and West Broadway. Lot 1, located at 383 Canal Street (historically 128 Canal Street) is an irregularly-shaped lot as a result of the widening of West Broadway to the west in 1868, which eliminated the eastern half of the lot/building as well as a former parcel to the east. Lot 2 is located at 381 Canal Street (historically 130 Canal Street). The 1882 Holmes map of the former Lispenard estate indicates that all of the lots on the north side of Canal Street between West Broadway and Wooster Streets were included within a parcel of land that was granted to "J.R. Murray and others." Historical directories indicate that both lots were developed by 1827. The 1853 Perris atlas depicts a brick dwelling on each property and depicts several outbuildings in the rear yard of modern Lot 1, including the portion now located within the adjacent streetbed. The 1857 Perris atlas depicts Lot 2 in the same manner but indicates that the rear yard of Lot 1 had been redeveloped with a rear addition that covered the entire footprint of the northern (rear) half of the lot.

The 1885 Robinson atlas reflects the widening of West Broadway and depicts both Lots 1 and 2 as developed with brick buildings with small undeveloped rear yards to the north (rear). The 1894 Sanborn map, however, depicts both lots as fully developed with four-story brick buildings and appears to depict the buildings that remain on the site through the present. As seen on the map, the former rear yard of Lot 2 was developed with a small, approximately 6-foot-wide rear addition. The buildings continue to be depicted on the 1922 and 1951 Sanborn maps, which identify both as four-story brick stores with flats (apartments). DOB records indicate that the buildings were both constructed with cellars. As such, both lots appear to have been fully disturbed by basement excavation.

C. 391 CANAL STREET (BLOCK 227, LOT 6)/PART OF PROJECTED DEVELOPMENT SITE 6

Block 227, Lot 6 (391 Canal Street) is situated near the northeast corner of Canal and Thompson Streets and was historically known as 138 Canal Street. As mentioned previously, the 1882 Holmes map of the former Lispenard estate indicates that all of the lots on the north side of Canal Street between West Broadway and Wooster Streets were included within a parcel of land that was granted to "J.R. Murray and others." The parcel appears to have been developed before 1826, the first year that the addresses could be identified in historical directories. The 1853 Perris atlas depicts the property as developed with a brick dwelling with an undeveloped rear yard. The 1894 Sanborn map indicates that the building was a four-story dwelling with a two-story rear addition and indicates that it was in use as a warehouse. The 1922 Sanborn map depicts the same building and indicates that a small, one-story outbuilding had been constructed at the extreme northern end of the lot. Building records on file with DOB indicate that the building was identified as unsafe in 1928, and the 1930 Bromley atlas of Manhattan indicates that the building had been demolished and the lot was vacant at that time. DOB records indicate that the building currently on the lot was constructed in 1948, and the 1951 Sanborn depicts it as a one-story cinder block building without a basement and with an undeveloped rear yard.

THE OCCUPANTS OF BLOCK 227, LOT 6 BEFORE 1870

The first documented occupant of the building was a dry goods merchant named Henry P. Cropsey, who was identified as the occupant of what was then known as 138 Canal Street in an 1826 directory. It is unclear if Cropsey resided on the property or maintained a store there, directories from the early 1830s indicate that he maintained stores at 138 and 142 Canal Street and lived at 128 Canal Street. An 1830 directory identifies Elias Thomas, a looking glass store proprietor, as the resident of 138 Canal Street. The 1830 census—which associates street names with specific individuals but not street numbers—appears to indicate that Thomas also resided in the building. The census indicates that the Thomas home was occupied by fifteen individuals, all of whom were of European descent, including a number of children and adolescents.

Throughout the mid- to late-19th century, a wide variety of tenants appear to have lived in the home for periods of occupancy ranging between one to three years. Some appear to have operated stores in the building, including a hatter, a confectioner, a grocer, a liquor store, shoe stores and additional dry goods merchants. Others may have occupied residential units in the building, including people involved in the arts, including a painter, a comedian, a daguerreotypist (related to early photography), and George H. Derwort, a musician/music teacher who taught guitar lessons and sold sheet music from the property (*The New York Daily Herald* 1840). An 1843 directory identifies a woman named "Madame Delorme" as a resident of the building; possibly suggesting that the house was in use as a brothel and/or boarding house at the time. In the 1870s, a merchant named S. T. Taylor occupied the building and was responsible for publishing a German fashion magazine, *Die Modenwelt*, from the property (*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* 1871).

D. 393 CANAL STREET (BLOCK 227, LOT 7)/PART OF PROJECTED DEVELOPMENT SITE 6

Modern Block 227, Lot 7 comprises two historical lots 7 (393-395 Canal Street) at the northeast corner of Canal and Thompson Streets. The two parcels making up the modern lot were historically known as 140 and 142 Canal Street until the street was renumbered ca. 1857. Both parcels appear to have been developed before 1826, the first year that the addresses could be identified in historical directories.

The 1853 Perris atlas depicts the two historical lots (then known as 140 and 142 Canal Street) as developed with brick structures. By the publication of the 1857 Perris atlas, the lots had been combined and redeveloped with a large brick building that was occupied by the "People's Bank." As shown on the map, the building covered the footprint of the two historical lots in their entirety with the exception of a small (10- to 15-foot-square) undeveloped area in the northeastern corner of the parcel. Subsequent maps, including the 1885 Robinson and Pigeon atlas and the 1894 Sanborn map, indicate that a one-story addition had been constructed in the formerly undeveloped northeast corner. The 1922 and 1951 Sanborn maps indicate that the bank/office building was four stories and that it was constructed with a basement. The building appears to continue to be situated on the lot, however, its upper floors have been removed and its façade has been extensively altered. The parcel has been almost entirely disturbed by the construction of the former bank/office building and the excavation of its basement.

E. 159 GRAND STREET (BLOCK 234, LOT 11)/POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE 4

Modern Block 234, Lot 11 is an L-shaped parcel with frontages on Grand Street (159 Grand Street) and Lafayette Street (157 Lafayette Street, known as 147 Lafayette Street in the 19th century), which were historically separate properties. Historical directories and maps indicate that the parcels included in modern Lot 11 were developed for residential and commercial uses by the 1820. The lots were redeveloped during the 19th and 20th centuries. The 1922 Sanborn map depicts the property at 159 Grand Street as developed with two two-story (with basement) buildings separated by a narrow courtyard while the property at 157 Lafayette street was occupied by a gas station that included a small, one-story structure. DOB records indicate that the parcels were redeveloped with a twelve-story (with cellar) hotel that was constructed in 2002. The entire lot is therefore presumed to have been disturbed by excavation associated with the hotel and its cellar/foundation.

F. 337-339 WEST BROADWAY (BLOCK 475, LOT 1)/PART OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE CCC

Block 475, Lot 1 is situated at the northeast corner of West Broadway and Grand Streets and is a complex of three buildings on two historical lots known as 337 to 339 West Broadway and 54 to 58 Grand Street. As a result of changes to street names and numbering systems, the buildings on this lot were known as 30 to 32 Laurens Street between at least 1828 and ca. 1870 and as 205 to 207 South Fifth Avenue until 1895, when the current numbering scheme was adopted and the name of the thoroughfare changed to West Broadway. An earlier numbering scheme appears to have placed 30 and 32 Laurens Street in the vicinity of Prince Street before 1828, however the numbers of the houses on Lot 1 before that time could not be confirmed. Given the frequent changes in street numbers, it was difficult to identify the earliest occupants of these properties. The existing building on Lot 1 was constructed ca. 1885 and the façade of the portion at 337 West Broadway was replaced in 1964 (LPC 1973).

337 WEST BROADWAY (30 LAURENS STREET/207 SOUTH FIFTH AVENUE)

The 1853 and 1859 Perris maps depict two buildings on the parcel: a wood frame building at 30 Laurens Street/56 Grand Street[1] that occupied the western half of the historical lot and an industrial/commercial wood frame building with an undeveloped rear yard at 58 Grand Street. These buildings appear to be

[1] At this time, the property known as 54 Grand Street was located at the northwest corner of the intersection; subsequent renumbered resulted in this parcel becoming known as 54 Grand Street in the late 19th century.

depicted on the 1867 Dripps and 1879 Bromley maps, although the 1885 Robinson atlas shows the lots as undeveloped. By the publication of the 1894 Sanborn map, the parcels were developed with a two-story brick building on the western half at 207 South Fifth Avenue/54 Grand Street. To the east at 56 to 58 Grand Street, was a two story dwelling with commercial uses and a narrow undeveloped rear yard with a small wood frame outbuilding. The map indicates that the two buildings were interconnected with each other and with the brick building to the north at 205 South Fifth Avenue (now 339 West Broadway) These buildings are depicted in the same manner on the 1922 and 1951 Sanborn maps and appear to be the same buildings that occupy the southern portion of Lot 1 to this day.

THE OCCUPANTS OF 337 WEST BROADWAY BEFORE 1870

Given the ambiguity of the street numbering scheme prior to 1828, the earliest occupants of the property now known as 337 West Broadway could not be identified. A carman named Patrick Dowd who lived at 30 Laurens Street was identified in an 1845 directory. A small number of tenants associated with the address were identified in subsequent directories, suggesting a high rate of turnover. The residents were largely associated with skilled and unskilled working class professions, including laborer, mason/bricklayer, shoemaker, dressmaker, and tailor, and washerwoman. By the 1870s, the building was a "dive" where criminal activity occurred frequently and eighteen people, including both men and women of African and European descent, were arrested in a single police raid in February 1870 (*The World* 1870). Several months later, a woman was arrested at the address after she hit another woman on the head with a pitcher (*New York Herald* 1870).

339 WEST BROADWAY (32 LAURENS STREET/205 SOUTH FIFTH AVENUE)

The 1853 and 1859 Perris atlases depict a brick structure covering the entire property at 32 Laurens Street that may be the same structure that occupies the site in the present day. The 1894 Sanborn map indicates that the building was four stories tall and that it was connected to the building to the south at what is now 337 West Broadway. The 1922 and 1951 Sanborn maps depict the building in the same manner.

THE OCCUPANTS OF 339 WEST BROADWAY BEFORE 1870

As with the neighboring building, the earliest occupants of 339 West Broadway (historically 32 Laurens Street) could not be identified. The address was first identified in an 1837 directory, which indicates that a laborer named George Rehl and a shoemaker named Alexander Webber occupied at 32 Laurens Street. Other tenants identified in historical directories through 1870 include working class individuals with professions including mariner, shoemaker, laborer, smith, and mason. A baker named William Conway or Conaway was listed at the address between 1854 and 1856, making him one of the only occupants to be documented in directories for more than a single year. Another long-term resident was an Irish immigrant named John Conn, who was identified as a laborer and resident of the property in an 1853 directory and who died in his home there in 1861 (*New York Herald* 1861).

Not all residents were recorded in directories, such as James Owens, who was of African descent, who was arrested in 1843 and accused of robbery (*New York Aurora* 1843a). Owens could not be identified in directories in association with 32 Laurens Street and may have been a boarder or short-time tenant; however, the newspaper reporting his arrest was rife with racial slurs and derogatory racialized stereotypes, which are indicative of racial tensions in the neighborhood/larger city at the time (ibid). In 1860, a butcher named Martin Wolfe operated a shop at 32 Laurens Street, but he was also not connected to that address in historical directories (*Commercial Advertiser* 1860).

G. 341 WEST BROADWAY (BLOCK 475, LOT 3)/PART OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE CCC

The property at 341 West Broadway (Block 475, part of Lot 3) was historically known as 34 Laurens Street between at least 1828 and 1870 and as 203 South Fifth Avenue between 1871 and 1895. The parcels historically known as Lots 3 and 4 (341 and 343 West Broadway) were recently combined as Lot 3, the southern portion of which includes historical Lot 3.

A two-story brick house was located at 34 Laurens Street before 1839 (*Commercial Advertiser* 1839a). The 1853 Perris atlas depicts a small wood frame dwelling with an undeveloped rear yard and a narrow alley along its northern side on this parcel. By the publication of the 1859 Perris atlas, the property was redeveloped with a larger brick structure with an undeveloped rear yard, which continues to be depicted on the 1885 Robinson atlas. The 1894 Sanborn map indicates that the northern half of the rear yard had been developed with a one-story wood frame attachment to the four-story brick building. By the publication of the 1899 Bromley atlas, the building had been demolished and the lot was vacant. The 1922 Sanborn map depicts the property a largely vacant lot used for the storage of packing boxes that contained a shed at the western end. The 1940s tax photograph on file with the New York City Municipal Archives depicts the property as a scrap metal yard separated from the street by a wood fence/façade. The 1951 Sanborn map depicts the lots as developed with a one-story brick building that was in use as a glass warehouse. The building, which was constructed in 1926, was connected to the adjacent building to the north on Lot 4 (LPC 1973). DOB records indicate that it was originally constructed as a restaurant and that the two buildings were connected and in use as a warehouse by at least 1947.

THE OCCUPANTS OF 341 WEST BROADWAY BEFORE 1870

A large number of residents appear to have resided at 34 Laurens Street during the mid- to late-19th century with a high rate of turnover among occupants. These residents appear to have been of lower socio-economic status and newspaper accounts suggest that some may have been the type of people that contributed to the reputation of "Rotten Row." Directories published between 1843 and 1870 identify a number of residents with professions such as laborer, mariner, tailor, boot/shoemaker, finisher, and liquor merchant. While some resided at the property for two to three years or more, most appear to have been short-term residents.

In 1849, resident Michael Murphy, who was of Irish descent, was one of two men arrested for being in possession of stolen satin cloth in the Five Points neighborhood of Manhattan, and additional stolen goods were found in his home at 34 Laurens Street (*New York Daily* Herald 1849). In 1859, resident James Burns was arrested for beating his wife, Anna, to death with a stick at their home amid neighbors' reports of the couples' alcohol abuse and verbal disputes (*New York Daily Herald* 1859). The same year, a German immigrant named Andrew Wolf died at 34 Laurens Street from a combination of exposure to extreme cold and hunger in a rented attic room where he lived after being abandoned by his wife (*Commercial Advertiser* 1859a; *New York Daily Tribune* 1859). The property was also the site of an "old established liquor store" by the late 1860s (*New York Daily Herald* 1867). In 1870, resident Patrick Conway survived a suicide attempt during a fit of alcohol withdrawal by stabbing himself in the chest with a pen knife (*New York Times* 1870).

H. 343 WEST BROADWAY (BLOCK 475, LOT 4)/PART OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE R

The property at 343 West Broadway (Block 475, formerly Lot 4, now part of Lot 3) was historically known as 36 Laurens Street between at least 1828 and 1870 and as 201 South Fifth Avenue between

1871 and 1895. The 1853 Perris atlas depicts a small wood frame house with an undeveloped rear yard on the property. The 1859 Perris atlas indicates that the property had been redeveloped with an industrial structure that covered the entire footprint of the lot. The 1895 Sanborn map depicts the building as a five-story brick structure and the 1922 Sanborn map continues to depict the same building and indicates that it had a basement. The 1951 Sanborn map identifies the building as a glass warehouse and suggests that it was connected to the buildings to the south at 341 West Broadway as described above. The building appears to continue to occupy Lot 4, however the upper floors have been removed and it is now two stories in height. The entire footprint of the lot appears to have been disturbed by basement excavation.

I. 355 WEST BROADWAY (BLOCK 475, LOT 9)/POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE TT

The property now known as 355 West Broadway (Block 475, Lot 9) is located on the east side of the street between Broome and Grand Streets. The parcel was known as 48 Laurens Street between ca. 1828 and 1870 and as 189 South Fifth Avenue between 1871 and 1895. The parcel was developed by 1828, when a carpenter's shop operated by "N. George" and trunk maker's shop were located in a rear yard stable at 48 Laurens Street (*Saratoga Sentinel* 1828). The 1853 Perris atlas continues to depict both front and read buildings on the lot, separated by a central courtyard. The front (western) building was a wood frame dwelling with a narrow alley or passageway under its southern side that provided access the rear building, which was occupied by an industrial/commercial uses. The map indicates that a small wood frame structure connected the two buildings on the southern half of the lot. The 1859 Perris atlas depicts the front and rear buildings, but does not depict the central connecting structure. These buildings continue to be depicted on historical maps through the publication of the 1885 Robinson atlas. The 1891 Bromley atlas reflects the redevelopment of the lot with a brick building that covered the entire footprint of the lot. The 1894 Sanborn map identifies the building as a three-story brick structure with a one-story rear addition, both of which were occupied by industrial/commercial uses. The building continues to be depicted on the 1922 and 1951 Sanborn maps, both of which indicate that the front, three-story, portion of the building was constructed with a basement while the rear addition was not. DOB records, which do not identify the presence of a basement or cellar for any portion of the building, indicate that the building was altered in the second half of the 20th century.

THE OCCUPANTS OF 355 WEST BROADWAY BEFORE 1870

As mentioned previously, a livery stable operator named Nathaniel George is the first known occupant of the property, and he both lived and worked at 48 Laurens Street between 1828 and at least 1850. The 1830 federal census identifies Nathaniel George as a resident of Laurens Street in the Eight Ward of Manhattan. The 1850 census, which does not identify street names or addresses, indicates that Nathaniel George was born in New Hampshire and owned $5,000 in real estate. He lived with his wife, Jane, their five children, and four boarders, three of worked as drivers and a hostler and who may have been employed in George's stables. During their tenure, the George family shared the home with a number of other residents and commercial occupants, the latter of which were largely associated with the horse/stable industry. In 1829, a resident named John E. Rich died and had his funeral at 48 Laurens Street, possibly in the front building (*Commercial Advertiser* 1829). One of the later residents, Patrick Crosby, lived at 48 Laurens Street and operated an oyster bar at 43 Grand Street, another development site within the Project Area (AKRF 2008).

J. 47 WOOSTER STREET (BLOCK 475, LOT 19)/POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE G

The development site at 47 Wooster Street (Block 475, Lot 19) comprises two historical lots formerly known as 47 and 49 Wooster Street. The street numbers along Wooster Street have remained consistent since at least 1828. Historical directories indicate that both properties were developed by the late 1820s.

HISTORICAL LOT AT 47 WOOSTER STREET

The 1828 fire that damaged a building at 48 Laurens Street (see above) also resulted in the destruction of a rear dwelling at 47 Wooster Street—then occupied by J. Vanderbeck (*New York Enquirer* 1828). In 1832, the house was described as two stories in height and with a footprint of 24 by 73 feet (*New York American* 1832). The 1853 and 1859 Perris atlases depicts a brick dwelling at the front (eastern end) of the parcel with an outbuilding—possibly an outhouse/privy—along its rear lot line within an otherwise undeveloped rear yard. By the publication of the 1885 Robinson map, a large brick rear dwelling was constructed on the parcel. The 1894 Sanborn map depicts both the front and rear buildings as three stories, with a narrow alley along the southern side of the front building providing access to the rear yard. These buildings continued to be depicted on the lot through the publication of the 1922 Sanborn atlas, which suggests that the central courtyard separating the front building (which had a basement) from the rear dwelling was developed with small additions. DOB records indicate that the buildings on the lot were demolished and replaced with a new building at both 47 and 49 Wooster Streets in 1944. The 1951 Sanborn map depicts the new, one-story machine shop on the double-lot. The property continues to occupy Lot 19 through the present.

THE OCCUPANTS OF 47 WOOSTER STREET BEFORE 1870

As described previously, John Vanderbeck or Vanderbeak is the first documented resident of 47 Wooster Street and he resided there as early as 1828. Historical directories indicate that a large number of residents occupied front and/or rear buildings on the parcel for short periods of time between 1828 and 1870. In 1838, a "Miss Campbell" opened a school at 47 Wooster Street (*The New Yorker* 1838). In 1842, a "shades and reading room" was opened by E. Barnett at 47 Wooster Street, which appears to have operated as a bar/restaurant and inn (*New York Atlas* 1842). "Les Freres Sage," including French immigrant Etienne Sage and his brothers, operated a wine store at 47 Wooster Street for several years in the late 1850s (*Courrier des Etats-Unis* 1857). Directories suggest that a number of French immigrants lived or worked in the building in the 1850s through the 1870s.

HISTORICAL LOT AT 49 WOOSTER STREET

The previously discussed 1828 fire resulted in the destruction of a rear dwellings at 49 and 51 Wooster Street, which were then occupied by A.A. Zabriskie and others (*New York Enquirer* 1828). In 1829, the house at 49 Wooster Street was described as a two-story building measuring 18 by 36 feet (*New York Evening Post* 1829a). In 1842, the house appears to have been expanded to a length of 73 feet with a front basement, kitchen vault, an attic, and a landscaped, "Corinthian-style" piazza in the rear yard (*New York Evening* Post 1842: 3).

The 1853 and 1859 Perris atlases depicts a brick dwelling at the front (eastern end) of the parcel with an outbuilding—possibly an outhouse/privy—along its rear lot line within an otherwise undeveloped rear yard. The latter map indicates that the house had a wooden porch along its rear (western) façade. By the publication of the 1885 Robinson map, a brick rear had been constructed in the lot's rear yard. The 1894 Sanborn map indicates that the front building was two stories tall, and that it had been connected to the one-story rear addition by two one-story wood frame additions in what was previously the rear yard. The building is shown in a similar manner on the 1922 Sanborn map, which indicates that

the front building and the one-story addition immediately to the rear were both constructed with basements. These buildings were demolished in 1944, when the lot was combined with the parcel at 47 Wooster Street and developed with the existing building on Lot 19.

THE OCCUPANTS OF 49 WOOSTER STREET BEFORE 1870

One of the first documented occupants of the building was Alexander C. Geslain, a military goods merchant who is listed at 49 Wooster Street in directories between 1829 and at least 1842. Geslain was still living at the house in March 1843, when his 12-year-old son, Victor Augustus Geslain, passed away in the home (*New York Daily Herald* 1843). The house was later occupied by Jane and Francis Stewart, whose 17-year-old daughter Mary Jane also died in the house in March 1844 (*New York Daily Herald* 1844). Directories from the 1850s through 1870 indicate that a number of widows or unmarried women operated a boardinghouse at 49 Wooster Street.

K. 76 GRAND STREET (BLOCK 475, LOT 59)/POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE D

Historical directories indicate that the property at 76 Grand Street was developed by 1826 and that its street number has not changed since that time. The property was owned by the Betts family for two centuries, between the early 18th century and 1927 (*New York Herald Tribune* 1927; New York county Liber 3601, Page 474). The 1853 Perris atlas indicates that the lot was developed with at least four buildings, including a wood frame house at the front (southern end) of the lot; two wood frame rear dwellings at the rear (northern end) of the lot; and a wood frame outbuilding in the central courtyard. The 1859 Perris map depicts similar conditions on the lot, but depicts only one rear dwelling. The 1885 Robinson-Pidgeon atlas continues to depict the front and rear wood frame dwellings divided by an undeveloped central courtyard. The same buildings continue to be depicted on the 1894 Sanborn map, which indicates that a number of one- and two-story brick and wood frame additions had been added to the lot's front dwelling, occupying much of the former central courtyard. The map indicates that both the front and rear buildings were three stories in height.

The buildings continue to appear on maps through the publication of the 1911 Bromley map, which suggests that the rear building was accessed via a narrow alley on the eastern side of the lot. The 1916 Bromley atlas depicts only a small, wood frame building at the southern end of the lot and depicts the remainder of the parcel as undeveloped. A similar building is depicted on the 1922 Sanborn map, which indicates that the property was used for the storage of packing boxes. As described previously, the property was sold out of the Betts family in 1927 and it appears to have been redeveloped after that time. The 1951 Sanborn map depicts a one-story (without basement) building across most of the lot with the exception of a small alley at the northern end. This building appears to be the same building that occupies the lot in the present day. The building was two stories in height by 1955 and was damaged by a fire that occurred that year (*New York Times* 1955). Rose Cohen, who purchased the property from the Betts family in 1927, owned the lot through 1971, when she sold it to the 76 Grand Street Corporation (New York County Conveyance Reel 204, Page 1769). Public records indicate that the property has been sold two times since then, meaning that the lot has only had five owners since the early 18th century.

THE OCCUPANTS OF 76 GRAND STREET BEFORE 1870

The first documented occupant of 76 Grand Street was Mary Burgess (or Burgys), a widow, who was listed at the address in historical directories between 1826 and 1829. In the decades that followed, the parcel was occupied by a wide variety of tenants in both the front and rear buildings, most of whom worked skilled or unskilled working class professions and who resided at this address for a short period

of time. Among the long-term residents were John Moore, who operated a grocery store and restaurant (porterhouse) at the address between at least 1836 and 1846 and Alexis Guilleman, a baker who resided at 76 Grand Street between at least 1857 and 1863. At times, boarding houses and liquor stores also operated on the property.

L. 57 CROSBY STREET (BLOCK 482, LOT 9)/POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE A

Though currently a vacant lot, the property at 57 Crosby Street was historically developed for residential and commercial/industrial use. The 1869 Holmes map shows that Block 483, Lot 29 is one of several lots in the Bayard East F arm that were sold to Moses Sherwood in 1787 (New York Liber 44, Page 508). The lot may have been developed as early as 1819 and directories do not suggest that the street name or number changed over time. The property contained both front and rear dwellings and a "vault in the yard" by 1839 (*Commercial Advertiser* 1839b). The house was connected to the Croton water network before 1856 (*New York Herald* 1856).

The 1853 and 1857 Perris maps depict three buildings on the lot: a wood frame dwelling at the front (western end) of the lot; a wood frame rear dwelling at the eastern end of the lot, which was accessed by a narrow alley at the north of the front dwelling; and a wood frame outhouse in the otherwise undeveloped center courtyard. The two-story front dwelling on the lot was reported to have been destroyed by a fire that occurred in 1879 (*New York Herald* 1879). In 1891, the *New York* Times reported that a new warehouse was being constructed at 57 Crosby Street, which involved excavation that undermined and damaged an adjacent tenement building leaving twenty-four families temporarily homeless. Front and rear wood frame buildings continue to be depicted on the 1894 Sanborn map, which identifies the front and rear dwellings as two-story buildings. Two outbuildings are depicted in the central courtyard, although it is unclear if the larger of the two was the same structure seen on previous maps. The front and rear dwellings are depicted on the 1899 Bromley atlas. By the publication of the 1911 Bromley atlas, the buildings on the lot had been demolished and replaced with a small wood frame structure at the front of the property. The 1922 Sanborn map depicts a slightly larger, L-shaped wood frame building in this location, in addition to a one-story structure in the property's read yard. The map identifies the parcel as a storage yard associated with the New York Edison Company (now Consolidated Edison [ConEd]). These buildings were demolished by the publication of the 1951 Sanborn map, which continues to identify the vacant parcel as a store yard owned by "Consolidated Edison Co. of New York." Public financial records indicate that the lot was sold by ConEd in 1971, and the parcel remains an undeveloped, private lot.

THE OCCUPANTS OF 57 CROSBY STREET BEFORE 1870

The first documented occupant of 57 Crosby Street was William F. Hill, who died in his house at 57 Crosby Street in 1819 (*New York Daily Advertiser* 1819). Subsequent tenants included a cooper (barrel maker) named John Power, who is listed as a resident of the building in historical directories published between 1828 and 1835. Many short-term residents occupied the front and rear dwellings in the decades that followed. While most worked skilled and unskilled working class jobs such as laborer, shoemaker, waiter, stone cutter, and carter, several individuals with professions associated with the arts and education also lived at the address, including a painter, a French language teacher, a musician, and an actor. Famed harp maker Rocco Bruno is reported to have maintained a shop at 57 Crosby Street at some point in the 19th century (*New York Tribune* 1899). In the 1860s and 1870s, a restaurant and saloon appears to have been in operation on the property, and a number of the occupants of the front and rear dwellings—many of whom are identified as individuals of African descent in historical directories—were employed as waiters.

There were many violent or deadly incidents at the address in the second half of the in the 19th century, and newspaper accounts document the criminal activity of many of the residents of 57 Crosby Street. He may not have been related to subsequent residents with a similar last name, including William Powers, who was a tenant of Frank McDonald, a grocer, at 57 Crosby Street and who was arrested for slashing McDonald with a knife during an altercation in 1855 (*New York Daily Times* 1855). A clash between siblings/residents Charles Stryker and Mary Cromwell occurred there in 1874, during which Mary cut Charles's head with a broken bottle (*New York Times* 1874a). In 1880, a resident named Antonio Priore, a tailor of Italian descent, was accused of having married a young girl under the age of 15 after reportedly threatening to kill her if she did not agree to his marriage proposal (*New York Herald* 1880). In 1886, a man was found in the alley leading to the rear dwelling of 57 Crosby Street soaked in blood with a gash to the head deep enough to expose brain tissue the following what was believed to have been an altercation over a card game (*New York Herald* 1886). By the late 1880s, the house was owned by a woman from Massachusetts and it was occupied by a number of boarders, many of whom were of Italian descent (*New York Tribune* 1888). During this period, the building was the site of a double suicide of a husband and wife who were impoverished Russian immigrants and who ingested rat poison to escape starvation and poverty in 1888 (ibid).

M. 220 LAFAYETTE STREET (BLOCK 482, LOT 26)/POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE GG

The property known as 220 Lafayette Street was historically known as 206 Elm Street until Lafayette Street was reconfigured and extended in the first decade of the 20th century. The 1869 Holmes map shows that Block 483, Lot 29 is one of several lots in the Bayard East Farm along the eastern side of Block 482 that were sold to Ann Livingston Bayard in 1797 (New York Liber 88, Page 428). Historical directories indicate that the property was developed by 1828. The 1853 and 1859 Perris maps depict the property as developed with a brick dwelling at the front (eastern end) of the lot and a narrow outbuilding at the rear (western) lot line that was accessed via a narrow alley along the southern side of the lot that connected to the undeveloped central courtyard between the two buildings. The front dwelling continues to be depicted on the 1885 Robinson atlas, which indicates that the outbuilding had been demolished by that time. The 1894 Sanborn map depicts the front dwelling as a three-story brick building and indicates that at least four one-story wood frame buildings were located in the rear yard. The buildings appear in the same manner on the 1922 Sanborn map, which indicates that the front dwelling was constructed with a basement. By the publication of the 1950 Sanborn map, the outbuildings in the rear yard had been replaced with one-story (without basement) rear additions that covered the full width of the rear yard. These alterations may have been associated with the conversion of the building into a funeral home in 1938 (*New York* Times 1938). The building remains on the lot through the present, although it has been partially expanded to the south to cover the former alley to the south of the building.

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 206 ELM STREET BEFORE 1870

The first documented residents of the property were Donald McLean, a revenue officer, and Joseph Post, a shipmaster, who were listed as occupants of 206 Elm Street in an 1828 historical directory. Directories indicate that the property was occupied by many short-term residents in the first half of the 19th century, many of whom worked in maritime trades (including ship master and ship carpenter), as type founders (a maker of metal types used in the printing process), or other jobs including teacher, mason, and carter. An accountant named Joseph Jacobson was a long-term tenant who was recorded at 206 Elm Street in historical directories published between at least 1833 and 1842. A type founder named Abraham Riggs was also recorded as a resident for a number of years between 1835 and 1846. Later tenants included Charles Abel, a liquor store proprietor, who lived in the house as early as 1856, and

his wife, Harriet A. Abel, who lived in the house as late as 1861 following Charles' death. Harriet Abel was recorded as a resident of the Fourteenth Ward in the 1860 census, presumably while residing at 206 Elm Street. The census indicates that Abel owned $15,000 in real estate. She shared her immediate home with her daughter, Mary, a three-year-old child named Virginia Bogarth, who may have been a relative, and an Irish domestic servant named Mary Brennan. Abel's household as recorded in the census was one of eleven households occupied by a total of 35 people on the same property; indicating that Abel rented space to a large number of tenants in what may have been the front and rear dwellings.

The house was occupied in the 1860s and 1870s by a prominent Fourteenth Ward politician, James E. "Jimmy" Hayes, who was stabbed by a man who believed that Hayes, a widow, was involved in an adulterous affair with his wife (*New York Tribune* 1877). Hayes, a Democrat, was part of the Tammany political machine and was an associate of William "Boss" Tweed, who helped him get elected to various offices in the New York City Council and the New York State Assembly (*New York Times* 1897). Historical directories indicate that Hayes and his sons occupied 206 Elm Street starting in 1864 and that he shared the home with many tenants. The second enumeration of the 1870 census, the first to consistently list street addresses, indicates that Hayes shared the house at 206 Elm Street with his wife, Eliza, their five children, and a young Irish woman named Bridget Diggins, who may have been a domestic servant. The first enumeration of the census taken the same year, which was superseded by the second enumeration due to its inaccuracy, indicated that James Hays lived with only his wife and two Irish domestic servants. It also indicates that the family was quite wealthy, with James Hayes' real estate holdings valued at $500,000 and his personal estate at $10,000.

N. 54 CROSBY STREET (BLOCK 483, LOT 29)/PART OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE CC

The 1869 Holmes map shows that Block 483, Lot 29 is one of several lots in the Bayard East farm along the eastern side of Block 483 that were sold to Moses Sherwood in 1787 (New York Liber 44, Page 508). Historical directories indicate that the property at 54 Crosby Street was developed with front and rear dwellings by 1818, although the current street numbering scheme could not be confirmed until 1828 and possible earlier street numbers are unknown. The 1853 and 1857 Perris atlases depicts only a single brick dwelling at the front (eastern end) of the lot and depict the remainder of the lot's rear yard as undeveloped. In 1866, the upper portion of a house on the property was destroyed after sparks originating from a massive blaze at nearby Old Saint Patrick's Cathedral fell onto its roof (*Detroit Free Press* 1866). The conditions on the lot appear consistent through the publication of the 1885 Robinson atlas, although in 1881, the rear wall of the house was remove and the foundation "sunk" (*Real Estate Record and Builder's Guide* 1881). The 1891 Bromley atlas depicts a brick building constructed at the rear of the lot, separated from the front dwelling by a central courtyard. Both buildings are depicted on the 1894 Sanborn map, which indicates that the front building was two stories and the rear building five stories.

Early 20th century maps and atlases depict the lot in a conflicting manner. The 1911 Bromley atlas suggests that the buildings on the property had been demolished and replaced with a small, wood frame building at the front/eastern end of the lot. The property is shown in an identical manner on the 1922 Sanborn map, which indicates that it was used for the storage of packing boxes. However, Bromley atlases published in 1916, 1921, 1925, and 1930 depict a larger one-story wood frame building at the front of the lot in addition to the five-story brick rear dwelling. When the property was sold in 1928, it was described as being developed with a one-story front building and a five-story rear building (*New York Herald Tribune* 1928). DOB records indicate that a demolition permit was issued for a building on the property in 1901 and several "unsafe building" violations were issued in the 1920s and 1930s; however, the 1940s tax photograph on file with DOF appears to continue to depict the packing box

storage building on the property.[1] The 1951 Sanborn map indicates that the property was redeveloped with a one-story machine shop and the lot was still developed with a one-story "shed" as of the 1970s (LPC 1973). The existing building was present on the lot by the 1980s, as shown in NYCDOF tax photographs. However, as there are no DOB records confirming the construction of a new building, it is possible that the building was altered to include a second story. No DOB records or historical maps confirm if any basement disturbance has occurred on the property in association with the current structure or historical buildings on the lot.

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 54 CROSBY STREET BEFORE 1870

As described previously, the earliest uses of the address "54 Crosby Street" appeared in historical directories from 1818 and 1819. The residential occupant recorded in 1818 was John Wait Junior, a chocolate manufacturer, while a butcher named James Chivvis was recorded at the address the following year. In 1825, the front and rear dwellings were occupied (respectively) by Frances Watson, a widow, and Eleanor Huntington, a tailoress. Other short-term tenants, many of whom were masons, were recorded at the address in directories published in the 1820s and 1830s.

Unlike many of the other buildings in the study area, 54 Crosby Street appears to have been occupied by a single family for several decades between at least 1829 and 1855. The 1829 directory identifies a mason named James Harriot as an occupant of 54 Crosby Street, while the remaining directories identify only John A. Harriot, also a mason. John A. Harriot acquired the lot from Elizabeth Sherwood, the widow of Moses Sherwood, in 1829 (New York County Liber 402, Page 140). Harriot could not be identified with certainty in the 1830 census, but in 1835, John Henry Harriot, the young son of John A. and Rebecca A. Harriot, died in the house (*The Evening Post* 1835). The 1840 census indicates that the household of John A. Harriot was located in the 14th Ward of Manhattan and included eight residents of European descent. Rebecca Harriot also died at 54 Crosby Street in 1845 (*Commercial Advertiser* 1845). The 1850 census, the first to include information for more than just the designated "head" of the household, continues to identify the family in the 14th Ward. It identifies John A. Harriot (also spelled Hariot) as a mason originally born in New Jersey who owned $11,000 in real estate. He lived with what may have been his second wife, Frances L. Harriot, his son, James, who also worked as a mason, their other children, George and Hannah M. Harriot. All of the members of the Harriot family are identified as being of European descent and all but John were born in New York. The family also lived with a young Irish woman named Mary Linener, who may have been a domestic servant.

Between at least 1855 and 1858, 54 Crosby Street was occupied by a music teacher named Benjamin Edward Woolf (also spelled Wolf). Woolf taught music lessons at 54 Crosby Street and accepted students of the piano, melodeon (a type of accordion or organ), and violin (*The Jewish Messenger* 1858). In the decades that followed, however, the house appears to have been converted into a boarding house occupied by a large number of tenants. In 1868, the furniture from a "ladies' boarding house" at 54 Crosby Street was sold at auction (*New York Daily Herald* 1868). In 1874, the houses at 52 and 54 Crosby Street were in use as boarding houses "in a filthy and unhealthy condition…[where] hundreds of Italian lodgers sleep on the floors there every night, huddled up in blankets," resulting in their eviction by the board of health (*New York Times* 1874b: 5). In 1890, resident Mary Jane Condon was stabbed by her husband, John, as a result of a quarrel in which Mary Jane refused to "go out for beet" (*New York Herald* 1890).

[1] http://nycma.lunaimaging.com/luna/servlet/s/a1i41l

O. 81 MERCER STREET (BLOCK 485, LOT 28)/PROJECTED DEVELOPMENT SITE 16

The house at 81 Mercer Street was known as 63 Mercer Street between at least 1828 and c. 1875 and was constructed by at least 1822 according to historical directories. The house on the property was two stories tall in the 1820s (*New York Evening Post* 1829b). The 1853 Perris map depicts the property as divided into two separate lots: a rectangular parcel at the front (eastern end) of the property, developed with a wood frame house with an undeveloped rear yard, and a rear lot developed with a small wood frame building on the southern lot line that was surrounded to the north, east, and west by an undeveloped rear yard. The rear lot included a narrow alley along the southern side of the front lot. The 1857 Perris map appears to depict the two parcels as consolidated into a single lot that was part of a larger property that extended between 57 and 63 Mercer Street (now 73 to 79 Mercer Street). The lots to the south (57 to 61 Mercer Street) were developed with a large brick building that housed the laundry facilities and stables of the Saint Nicholas Hotel, which itself occupied much of the block to the east. The 1857 map continues to depict the rear building on what is now Lot 28, but indicates that the former alley to the east was developed with a narrow extension of the laundry facility. The hotel's auxiliary property also housed a gas works at the rear of the laundry building and worker accommodations on the upper floors (*New York Times* 1869). An explosion in 1869 caused a fire that resulted in $15,000 in property damage (ibid).

The lot at 61 Mercer Street appears to have been redeveloped in the years after the fire. By the publication of the 1885 Robinson map, the property had been redeveloped with two structures: a wood frame building at the front of the lot and a brick building at the rear lot line, separated by a central courtyard. The 1894 Sanborn map depicts similar buildings, but suggests that the two-story wood frame building at the front of the parcel was occupied by a packing box factory. These buildings continue to be depicted through the publication of the 1916 Bromley atlas. The 1922 Sanborn map indicates that these buildings had been demolished and replaced with a smaller, one-story structure along the southern side of the lot, the remainder of which was used for the storage of packing boxes. The 1951 Sanborn map depicts the property in a similar manner. DOB records indicate that the one-story building was used initially as office space and was later converted into a restaurant in the late 1960s. The building was determined to be unsafe in 1977 and was demolished thereafter.

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 81 (63) MERCER STREET BEFORE 1870

The earliest occupant of 63 Mercer Street was F. Brunel, who was listed as departing 63 Mercer Street in a "directory of removals" published in in 1822, though an 1821 directory does not list anyone by that name at the address (*New York Spectator* 1822). Few residents of the parcel were documented in historical directories published before 1870, possibly due to high turnover among tenants or the property's conversion from residential use when it became part of the hotel's auxiliary lot in the late 1850s. An 1827 directory identified a laborer named Thomas Dickson and a basket maker named Harry Anderson as residents of the property.

Subsequent occupants from the 1840s or 1850s included a number of single women or widows, some of whom worked as washerwomen, including Lucy Bates in 1843; Mary Allen in 1845; and Flora Colen in 1850. The directories indicate that the residents of the building included people of both African and European descent. One long-term tenant was John E. Hector, a porter of African descent who was recorded as a resident of the building in directories published between at least 1850 and 1854. The residents of household appear to have been identified in the 1850 census. At that time, eight residents occupied the building in three separate households. One of those included (John) Edward Hector, a porter, and his wife, Julia, both of whom were born in Massachusetts. Another was made up of Soloman

Grendwan, a German bookmaker who was the only resident of the building that year who was of European descent. The final household included William Green, a blind man with no listed occupation who was born in North Carolina, who lived with a 17-year-old woman named Margaret Green, who may have been his daughter and who was born in New York. They shared their home with two seemingly unrelated teenage women, Sarah J. Davis (born in New York) and Mary Jackson (who was from Virginia) as well as a two-year-old child named Pauline Thompson. The property may not have been the site of a permanent residence after the hotel occupied the property until the gas explosion in 1869.

P. 395 WEST BROADWAY (BLOCK 487, LOT 18)/POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE C

The property now known as 395 West Broadway (Block 487, Lot 18) is an irregularly-shaped lot that incorporates all or portions of four historical lots: 395 West Broadway (formerly known as 86 Laurens Street until 1870 and as 149 South Fifth Avenue between 1871 and 1895); 397 West Broadway (formerly known as 88 Laurens Street until 1870 and as 147 South Fifth Avenue between 1871 and 1895); and the rear lots of 156-158 Spring Street, which were known as 138-140 Spring Street before the present street numbering system was adopted in 1848. An approximately 10-foot-wide portion of the rear yards of 156 and 158 Spring Street is included within modern Lot 18.

These lots were included within a portion of the Bayard West Farm that was sold to The lots at 156 and 158 Spring Street were developed with residential buildings ca. 1819, though historical directories suggest they may have been built and occupied as early as 1818 (LPC 1973). The lots lining the northern side of the block between 146 and 162 Spring Street appear to have been developed with identical row houses by George Wragg (144 and 146 Spring Street are development sites that are discussed below) (ibid). Both houses continue to stand on the northern portions of each parcel. The 1853 and 1857 Perris atlases depict each of these lots as developed with a brick dwelling along Spring Street with an undeveloped rear yard. The buildings continue to appear in the same manner through the publication of the 1885 Robinson map, which indicates that a rear structure had been constructed along the rear lot line of 156 Spring Street, leaving a small courtyard between the front and rear buildings. The 1894 Sanborn map does not depict the rear structure in the same manner, depicting only small wood frame outbuildings in the rear yards of both buildings in otherwise undeveloped rear yards. The 1922 Sanborn map continues to depict the same conditions on both lots, with only small outbuildings situated in the rear yards and the 1934 Bromley atlas depicts the rear yards of both lots as entirely undeveloped. By the publication of the 1951 Sanborn map, the rear lot line had been realigned and the rear 10 feet of both parcels had been incorporated into the lot to the south at 393-395 West Broadway. This portion of 156-158 Spring Street was by that time developed with a one-story metal workshop that extended to the south and the Sanborn map indicates that the building was not constructed with a basement.

The lots at 395-397 West Broadway are depicted as irregularly-shaped lots developed with wood frame industrial buildings on the 1853 and 1857 Perris atlases. The 1894 Sanborn map suggests that the two parcels were part of a single tax lot with a shared rear yard between the identically-sized two-story industrial building at number 393 and the two-story brick dwelling at 395. The rear yard was developed with several small one-story wood frame outbuildings. The 1922 Sanborn map continues to depict similar conditions, and indicates that the two structures were both constructed with basements and that the rear yard was used for the storage of packing boxes. LPC records indicate that the existing one-story building that fronts directly onto West Broadway was constructed in 1937 and DOB records indicate that the building was constructed with a cellar. The 1951 Sanborn map depicts this building as connecting to the previously-discussed metal workshop that was constructed in the rear yard (extending into the historical lots to the north). The Sanborn map does not confirm the presence of a basement in

either building and it is unclear if the cellar of the structure at 395-397 West Broadway extends into the former workshop area to the rear. The former rear yards of these properties may therefore not have been disturbed by basement excavation.

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 156 (138) SPRING STREET BEFORE 1870

Though the house appears to have been constructed ca. 1818, the first documented resident of 136 (formerly 138) Spring Street was a widow named Eliza Cunningham who was recorded as a resident in a directory published in 1828. There were several long-term tenants of the house in the 1830s and 1840s who appear to have shared the home with short-term boarders. The individuals who lived on the property for a period of at least several years included a painter named James E. Forbes between at least 1830 and 1836 and a widow named Margaret A. Howard between at least 1839 and 1850. The 1850 census shows that the house was divided into three households and occupied by nineteen residents, including Ann E. Rice, who lived with her seven children; Margaret Howard, who lived with her son and five boarders; and Benjamin C. Payne, who lived with his wife, Susan, their daughter, and a boarder. The 1860 census appears to indicate that the house was owned by Henry Jaegells, a German immigrant who maintained a fancy goods store on the property and owned $3,000 in real estate. His household also included his wife, Adelaide, their two children, and four boarders. An additional five households occupied by eighteen tenants, most of whom lived in small family units, were recorded for the property in that census year. By 1870, the house was occupied by the family of Wendel Michler, a German immigrant who ran a saloon at 156 Spring Street for many years. Michler lived with his wife, Eliza, who was also German, and their three children, all of whom were born in New York.

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 158 (140) SPRING STREET BEFORE 1870

The first documented occupant of 158 Spring Street (then known as 140) was a mason named Thomas Bates, who was listed at the address in an 1818 directory. One of the long-term residents of the building was Nicholas van Heynigen (also spelled Vanheynigen), a native of Holland who operated a shoe store on the property beginning in 1830. Van Heynigen died in 1867 and his will devised the property at 158 Spring Street to his son, Samuel, and his nephew, Lambert van Heynigen on the condition that they rent the building for "the best price" until his other sons turned 21 years of age (New York County Wills Liber 174, Page 418). Despite his death in 1867, Nicholas van Heynigen continued to be listed in historical directories through at least 1870. Directories confirm that he and his family shared the home with a large number of boarders and tenants during their decades of ownership. The 1850 census is the first to identify individual residents rather than just those designated as the "head of household" suggests that van Heynigen shared his dwelling unit with two of his children, Catherine and Samuel. Another unit in the building was occupied by a boarding house run by Simon Kohler. The census identifies Kohler as a police officer and indicates that he lived with his wife, Jane M. Kohler, their four children, and twelve boarders. All but two of the boarders worked as show makers and may have been employed by van Heynigen. The 1860 census identifies only the van Heynigen family and a small number of boarders as the occupants of the property, suggesting that the building was no longer in operation as a boarding house. The 1870 census identified eight members of the family residing in the house, along with an additional eighteen tenants living in six separate households.

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 395-397 WEST BROADWAY BEFORE 1870

Directories identified a small number of individuals associated with the addresses 86 and 88 Laurens Street before 1870. Many of these individuals seem to have worked at the site and lived elsewhere. Many of the occupants of 86 Laurens Street (now 395 West Broadway) were bakers, including James and William Gilfillan, who are listed at the address in directories published between at least 1832 and 1850 and Etienne Gaillard who appears in directories published between at least 1862 and 1868. The

adjacent building at 88 Laurens Street was occupied by a variety of individuals who worked in metal-working trades, including John Price, a saw filer who was associated with the property between at least 1847 and 1854. The 1850 census appears to identify the residents of both properties (including William Gilfillen and John Price) and suggests that both may have been used as boarding houses, as 86 Laurens Street was divided into three households occupied by fifteen people; and 88 Laurens Street was divided into four households occupied by nineteen people.

Q. 144 SPRING STREET (BLOCK 487, LOT 29)/POTENTIAL PART OF DEVELOPMENT SITE BBB

As described previously, the houses along the southern side of Spring Street were developed by George Wragg ca. 1818 and was known as 126 Spring Street until 1848. The parcel was developed with a mixed use building with both residential space and a commercial storefront (*New York Daily Advertiser* 1828). The house at 144 Spring Street, situated on the block's northeast corner, was developed with a brick dwelling with an undeveloped rear yard as seen on the 1853 and 1857 Perris maps. A wood frame shed was constructed at the rear lot line before the publication of the 1885 Robinson atlas. The 1894 Sanborn map suggests that this rear dwelling was a more substantial building that was known as 87 Wooster Street. The map also indicates that the map at the front of the house was a three-story building and that a small wood frame addition had been constructed to the south in what remained of the rear yard. An identical wood frame addition appears in the same location behind many of the identical houses to the west. The 1922 Sanborn map depicts the property in a similar manner, although it indicates that the front house was three stories (with an attic) and that the former rear yard was entirely redeveloped with a one-story addition. The rear building is identified as a one-story (without a basement) store occupied by a junk shop. The 1934 Bromley atlas depicts the property in the same condition. By the publication of the 1951 Sanborn map, all of the buildings on the lot had been demolished and the property was vacant, and it remains so through the present day.

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 144 SPRING STREET BEFORE 1870

The earliest identified residential occupant of the property now known as 144 Spring Street was Gilman Davis, who maintained a porter house restaurant on Water Street in Lower Manhattan. Throughout the 1830s, 1840s, and 1850s, a variety of short-term tenants lived or worked on the property. In 1855, the building was reported to have been in use as an "Italian boarding house" and it was damaged in a fire that year (*New York Evening Times* 1855).

A number of these occupants worked in the field of health or medicine, including physician Elisha W. Cleveland, who maintained an office in the building between at least 1834 and 1854; Jacob Catlin, a druggist who was associated with the building between at least 1850 and 1853; Alvan H. Turner, a physician and druggist who had an office at 144 Spring Street and lived at 91 Wooster Street (the corner property's alternate address) between at least 1855 and 1867; and Stephen G. Cook, a physician who lived at 144 Spring Street between at least 1867 and 1870. Dr. Turner, who was also the "Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of Eastern New York" died in the home in 1867 (*The Brooklyn Union* 1867: 4). The 1860 Census shows that Turner, who was born in Connecticut, lived in the house with his wife, Sarah, their children, and two boarders. In another household on the property lived the family of Elisha and Emily Doolittle, who also lived with their children and several boarders.

R. 146 SPRING STREET (BLOCK 487, LOT 28)/POTENTIAL PART OF DEVELOPMENT SITE BBB

The house at 146 Spring Street was known as 128 Spring Street until 1848 and was developed by George Wragg ca. 1818. The 1853 and 1857 Perris maps depict the property as developed with a brick

dwelling with an undeveloped rear yard. The 1894 Sanborn map depicts a wood frame rear addition at the house's southeast corner similar to that seen at 144 Spring Street to the east. No changes to the building are evident on the 1922 and 1951 Sanborn maps, both of which identify the house as a three-story building with a basement and an attic.

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 146 SPRING STREET BEFORE 1870

The first documented resident of 146 (then 128) Spring Street was Julius Chapin, a chairmaker who was recorded as a resident of the house in an 1827 directory. Directories indicate that a large number of residents occupied the property for short periods throughout the first half of the 19th century. Many of the residents appeared to work in the dressmaking industry, including Eliza Tracy, who was recorded as a resident of the building between 1833 and 1841, and Mary Ann Koethen, who was identified as a resident between 1845 and 1847. Known as "Mrs. Koethen's Dressmaking Establishment," the store advertised a new product known as "the circular skit, combining comfort with elegance" as a means of replacing the bustle (*New York Daily Herald* 1845). Other long-term tenants included a shoemaker named John Dunham, who lived at the addresses between at least 1837 and 1841 and shoemakers William and Charlotte Ensko who lived there between at least 1857 and 1864. The 1850 census recorded at least four separate households in the building. Two of the households were occupied by single women with no listed occupations, including Frederica Bower, a German immigrant, and Mary Halsey, who was born in New Jersey. Another was occupied by Morris DeCamp, a police captain, who lived with his wife, Ann, and their children, all of whom were born in New Jersey. The final household included an Irish tailor named Atkinson White, who lived with his English wife, Mary A. White, and their two daughters, both of whom were born in New York.

S. 163 MERCER STREET (BLOCK 513, LOT 25)/POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE X

The lot now known as 163 Mercer Street was historically known as 135 Mercer Street until ca. 1875. The parcel was included within what was historically known as the farm of John Dyckman, and was later owned by his wife and is referred to on the 1788 Goerck map of the Bayard farm (as reproduced in the 1881 Spielmann and Brush atlas) as the "Widow Dyckman Farm." The property was developed before 1827, the year that the first occupant could be identified in a historical directory. The 1853 Perris atlas depicts the property as divided into front and rear lots, each developed with a wood frame structure. The 1859 Perris map suggests that the property was redeveloped with a larger brick building at the front (eastern end) of the lot, which featured an undeveloped rear yard. A portion of what was historically the rear yard of this lot is now included within Block 513, Lot 7 to the west, which is not a development site. LPC records indicate that the building currently on the development site was constructed in 1867; however, the 1894 Sanborn map depicts a building similar to that seen on the 1859 Perris map. The Sanborn also indicates that the rear yard had been developed with an addition that covered all but a small (approximately 3-foot-wide) area near the rear lot line. The 1922 Sanborn map indicates that both the four-story building and the one-story rear addition were constructed with basements, and as such, the footprint of the modern lot has been entirely disturbed as a result of basement excavation. Because that portion of the historical rear yard that is now included in the adjacent Lot 7 is not a development site, the archaeological sensitivity of that area was not assessed.

T. 149 MERCER STREET (BLOCK 513, LOT 33)/POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE JJ

The lot now known as 149 Mercer Street was historically known as 121 Mercer Street until ca. 1875. The 1868 Holmes map indicates that the lot was within a 40-lot portion of the Bayard West Farm that

was granted by Nicholas Bayard to James Saidler in 1789 (New York County Liber 52, Page 65; Liber 71, Page 66). The existing building on the lot was developed for residential use by Robert Schuyler in 1826 (LPC 1977). In 1830, the house was described as a "3 story basement house…fronting upon the extensive garden above Prince street; the situation, one of the finest in the upper part of the city…finished in the most expensive manner, with marble mantels, grates, bells, &c, mahogany doors in the principal story" (*Commercial Advertiser* 1830:4). The upper stories of the house were destroyed by an 1839 fire (*New York Evening Herald* 1839). It appears to have been repaired following the fire and prior to an 1849 sale, the house was described as an "elegant residence" (*Evening Post* 1849: 2). This residence is depicted on the 1853 and 1857 Perris maps as a brick dwelling with a small brick rear addition and an undeveloped rear yard.

By the publication of the 1885 Robinson atlas, a brick extension had been constructed to the rear of the house that covered the entire footprint of the lot. The 1894 Sanborn map indicates that the front house was three stories while the rear addition was one story. These building continue to occupy the property through the present day. The building was the scene of multiple fires during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. One of the fires is believed to have been intentionally set by firemen stationed across the street as part of a planned robbery of rolls of silk at the Dorothy Waist Company, which occupied the top floor of 149 Mercer Street in 1915 (*Evening World* 1915). The 1922 and 1951 Sanborn maps indicate that the rear addition to the house was not constructed with a basement.

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 121 MERCER STREET BEFORE 1870

The first documented resident of 121 Mercer Street was William D. Henderson, an attorney who lived there between 1827 and 1829. In 1828, the family residing at 121 Mercer Street, presumably the Hendersons, placed an advertisement in local newspapers seeking a domestic servant/cook and noting that "Irish women need not apply" (*Evening Post* 1828:3). Subsequent residents included Harriet Day, the widow of Benjamin Ludlow Day, who resided there between at least 1833 and 1867; and Henry Ogden, a cashier who lived there between at least 1837 and 1842.

By the 1840s, the house was occupied by a series of woman and was in use as a "lady boarding house" by the 1850s (*New York Daily Herald* 1854: 3). The property was the site of a known brothel operated by "Mother Coleman" in the late 1850s, who was witnessed entertaining police officers with corned beef and Croton water at her establishment in 1859 (*National Police Gazette* 1859). It remained a "disreputable house kept by Mary Ann Sickles" in 1865, when a resident of the home, Annie Brawley, was accused of having stolen $600 in gold pieces from one of the visitors to the home (*The World* 1865: 5). The "boarding house" run by Henry Dersh (also spelled Dausch) at 149 Mercer Street is believed to have been destroyed by an arsonist in 1867 (*New York Herald* 1867). Later residents included a larger number of short-term, working-class individuals.

U. 463 WEST BROADWAY (BLOCK 515, LOT 7)/POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE B

The building at 463 West Broadway was historically known as 144 Laurens Street until 1870 and as 93 South Fifth Avenue between 1871 and 1895. The 1868 Holmes indicates that the lot was within a multi-acre portion of the Bayard farm that was granted to Elias Smith in 1789 (New York Liber 46, Page 495). Historical directories suggest that the building was developed for residential and commercial use by the early 1830s. The 1853 and 1859 Perris atlases depict the lot as developed with a small brick structure at the front of the lot and an outbuilding at the extreme rear lot line that was accessed via an alley to the south of the house on the property. By the publication of the 1894 Sanborn map, a number of additional small wood frame outbuildings had been constructed in the rear and site yards. The map also indicates that the house and older outbuilding were both two stories in height. The front building

continues to be depicted on the 1905 Sanborn map, which identifies it as a two-story bakery with a basement and attic. That map indicates that the rear outbuildings had been altered or replaced. The buildings are also evident on the 1911 Bromley atlas.

The 1916 Bromley atlas reflects the demolition of all on-site buildings at 463 West Broadway. The 1922 Sanborn map depicts a small shed on the site that used for the storage of packing boxes, which DOB records suggests was constructed in 1916. The existing building on the property was constructed by Solomon and Jacob Bergman in 1935 (LPC 1977). It is depicted as a one-story packing box factory on the 1951 Sanborn map. Maps and DOB records indicate that the building was not constructed with a basement. DOB records indicate that the building was initially constructed as a trucking terminal/garage and is now in use as a restaurant.

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 144 LAURENS STREET BEFORE 1870

The first documented occupant of the parcel was a baker named William R. Forsyth who was recorded as an occupant of 144 Laurens Street in historical directories published between 1831 and 1838. The building appears to have been in use as a bakery throughout much of the 19th century. Later occupants included a baker named Henry R. Hoffmire from 1841to 1842. In the 1840s, the building at 144 Laurens Street was known as "Temperance House" and was a gathering place for members of local fire company 11 (*Spectator* 1843). The longest 19th century occupant of the property was Christian Henry Kobbe (also spelled Cobb), who operated a bakery there between at least 1848 and 1873. The Kobbe family were identified as residents of the 144 Laurens Street in the Eighth Ward in the first and second enumerations of the 1870 census. The censuses show that the Kobbe family included C.H. and Margaret Kobbe, both of whom were German immigrants, their four children, and a number of boarders, many of whom were bakers and were likely employees of the on-site bakery. The census indicates that Christian Kobbe owned $80,000 in real estate. New York State probate records indicate that he died in 1873.

V. 686 BROADWAY (BLOCK 531, LOT 3)/POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE BB

The parcel at 686 Broadway has been assigned that street number since before 1828. The 1854 and 1859 Perris atlases depicts the lot as developed with a brick double house with wood frame bay windows along the rear façade and an open rear yard with a wood frame rear dwelling along the rear lot line. The property to the south at 684 Broadway was developed in an identical manner. An alley now known as Great Jones Alley extended to the east of the lot. The 1867 Dripps map suggests that an addition was constructed across the rear yard to connect the front and rear buildings. By the publication of the 1885 Robinson map, the lot had been redeveloped with a stone building that covered the entire footprint of the lot. The 1894 Sanborn map identifies this building as a five-story brick structure and the 1904 and 1921 Sanborn maps indicate that it was constructed with both a basement and a sub-cellar. DOB records indicate that a demolition permit for this building was issued in 1938. The 1940s tax photographs in the collection of the DOF depict a two-story building on Lot 3 and the 1951 Sanborn map depicts it as a vacant parcel. LPC (1999) suggests that the existing building retains the lower portions of the structure built in 1938 and that it was altered extensively in 1951 and again in 1993 (LPC 1999). The entire footprint of the lot therefore appears to have been extensively disturbed by the excavation of basement and sub-cellar levels.

W. 28 GREAT JONES STREET (BLOCK 531, LOT 17)/PROJECTED DEVELOPMENT SITE 2

Block 531, Lot 17 is situated at the northeastern corner of Great Jones and Lafayette Streets and occupies the western half of a large surface parking lot that extends to the east onto Lots 56 (which is not included within the study area for this study) and Lot 52 (discussed below). Though larger than a standard city lot, Lot 17 was historically a single large property prior to the construction of the existing parking lot. Holmes' 1869 copy of David Haring's 1784 map of the former Herring farm depicts modern Lot 17 as a 77.7 by 119.5-foot parcel—nearly identical to its modern measurements—with a small northern extension measuring approximately 27 by 5 feet that occupied the rear portion of what is now Lot 19. The lot was located in an area that historical directories indicate was not developed or assigned house numbers until after 1842.

The property was developed with the Saint Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church shortly after the church's trustees bought the land from Effingham H. and Ann Warner in 1835 (New York County Liber 360, Page 288). Warner was a local banker and served as one of the church's first elders (Chorley 1935). The church was established by a number of wealthy residents who moved to the area now occupied by the Greenwich Village and NoHo neighborhoods in the 1820s and 1830s (St. Bartholomew's Church 1949). The first church was of the "Roman temple style [and] was built and crowned with a lofty spire" (ibid: 7). Its first rector was Rev. Charles V. Kelly, who oversaw services at a facility known as "Military Hall," located at 193 Bowery, during the construction of the church, which was consecrated in the fall of 1836 (Young 1960). In its early years, the church utilized a system of cisterns to gather rainwater to act as the building's water supply and a cistern in the basement was constructed to aid with fire prevention (Chorley 1935).

The church is depicted as occupying almost the entire footprint of Lot 17 on the 1854 and 1859 Perris atlases and the 1867 Dripps map. In 1872, as a result of demographic shifts that saw many of its congregants moving uptown, Saint Bartholomew's Church began the construction of its current church on Madison Avenue between East 43rd and 44th Streets (*New York Daily Herald* 1872; Young 1960). The church was later moved to its current location on Park Avenue and East 51st Street in 1917 (Dunlap 2004). The church formally sold its former church and surrounding property to Barnet Solomon on July 1, 1872 (New York County Liber 1237, Page 35).

The former church continues to be depicted on the 1879 Bromley atlas. That year, Solomon defaulted on his mortgage and the church was sold at public auction, first to the Home Insurance Company on January 4, 1879 (New York County Liber 1472, Page 483) and then to John C. Drumgoole on January 17, 1879 (New York County Liber 1472, Page 480). Father Drumgoole (1816-1888) was a Catholic priest who dedicated his life to the care of orphaned or impoverished children in New York City and was the founder of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin (Saltus and Tisne 1923). In 1880, Father Drumgoole formerly transferred Lot 17 to the "Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children" (*Real Estate Record and Builder's Guide* 1880; New York County Liber 1522, Page 315). A statue of Father Drumgoole originally stood on the grounds of the mission on Lot 17 before being relocated to the mission's facility at Mount Loretto in Staten Island in 1920, where it still stands (Saltus and Tisne 1923). The 1885 Robinson atlas depicts the Mission in brick building with a larger footprint than that of the former church.

The 1895 Sanborn map depicts the Mission as a three- to nine-story brick building that occupied nearly all of Lot 17 with the exception of a small undeveloped rear yard area. The building was connected to the adjacent building to the north (then known as 6 Lafayette Place), which was in use as a convent and a chapel. The 1904 Sanborn map identifies the building as eight stories with a basement and a sub-

cellar and indicates that a one-story addition had been constructed in the formerly undeveloped rear yard area. The buildings appear in the same configuration on the 1921 Sanborn map, which identifies them as vacant. DOB records indicate that the buildings were demolished in 1929. The 1934 Bromley and 1951 Sanborn maps depict the parcel as a gas station with brick structures lining portions of the lot's north and eastern sides.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE USE OF THE CHURCH PROPERTY FOR HUMAN BURIALS

Burial grounds on church properties were not outlawed in this portion of Manhattan until 1838, and as such, it would have been legal for the church to have maintained a burial ground or burial vaults on its property. However, there is no indication that the church maintained a burial ground or burial vaults on its grounds (Meade 2020) The church experienced some financial difficulty in its early years and given the debt incurred by the construction of the sanctuary and a subsequent city-wide financial panic, the church may therefore have lacked sufficient funds to construct a burial ground in its early years (Chorley 1935). By the time the church had emerged from debt in 1843, burials would have been illegal in this portion of Manhattan (ibid; New York County Liber 551, Page 427).

Many references were located in association with the sale or rental of the church's pews, but similar references to the sale of burial places were not found. None of the property records associated with the former church refer to the use of the church grounds as a burial place or to the removal of any remains from the property. Furthermore, no primary or secondary sources—including historical newspapers and three separate histories of the church (Chorley 1935, St. Bartholomew's Church 1949, Young 1960)—could be located that would indicate if burials took place or were removed from the property. Chorley (1935) reproduces some of the church's early financial records, not of which appear to involve transactions associated with burial or the sale of burial plots. The work also lists the responsibilities of the church's sexton, which appear to have involved church maintenance and the collection of various fees but did not include activities associated with burials or burial ground maintenance (Chorley 1935: 50).

Therefore, there is no evidence to suggest that human burials took place on the church grounds at any point in its history.

X. 32-34 GREAT JONES STREET (BLOCK 531, LOT 52)/PROJECTED DEVELOPMENT SITE 2

The parcel now located on Lot 52 of Block 531 was historically divided into four parcels. The parcels have been known as 32 to 38 Great Jones Street since at least 1828. The 1852 Dripps map depicts several front and rear buildings on these four lots. Historical directories suggest that the houses were developed by the late 1840s. The lots appear to have been redeveloped by the publication of the 1853 and 1857 Perris atlases, which depict each of the four historical lots as developed with a brick dwelling with an undeveloped rear yard with the exception of 38 Great Jones Street, which included a rear dwelling behind the building on the 1853 map. The four houses appear to have been constructed at the same time and were bought and sold as a group multiple times in the 19th century (*Evening Post* 1854; *New York Herald* 1863). No changes to any of the four lots are depicted on any historical maps through the publication of the 1951 Sanborn map, which indicates that each of the four buildings was four stories with a basement. NYCDOF tax photographs from the 1940s depict the structures as identical. DOB records indicate that a demolition permit was issued in 1961, and the lots appear to have been converted to a parking lot after that time.

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 32 GREAT JONES STREET BEFORE 1870

The property at 32 Great Jones Street was historically slightly smaller than the lots to the east due to the irregular lot line along its northern (rear) border. It is unclear if the house was consistently used for residential occupation and few residents associated with the address could be identified in historical directories. Orlando B. Potter, a lawyer, was recorded as a resident of 32 Great Jones Street in directories published between at least 1859 and 1865. Born in Massachusetts in 1823, he studied law at Harvard and Cambridge before relocating to New York City in 1853 (Potter 1888). He established Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. and served as the president of that business while he lived on Great Jones Street (ibid; LPC 1996). While living at 32 Great Jones Street in 1863, Potter developed a banking plan that was adopted by the United States government (Potter 1888). He was later elected to the House of Representatives and also invested in real estate development, building the Potter Building at 35-38 Park Row, which is now a New York City Landmark (LPC 1996). The 1860 census indicates that he owned $100,000 in real estate and that he shared the home with his wife and children and two domestic servants.

Following Potter's occupation of the building, it was used as a Bible House and was purchased by the American Bible Union in 1868 (*American Baptist* 1868). The religious institution occupied the ground floor of the building while the upper floors served as a "fashionable boarding house" operated by "Mrs. Wells" (*New York Times* 1877:5).

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 34 GREAT JONES STREET BEFORE 1870

The first documented occupant of 34 Great Jones Street was a builder named John L. Burnett, who was recorded at the address in a historical directory published in 1847. Subsequent tenants included three cabinet makers, including: Augustus S. Noe, who lived at the address in 1848; William Brymer between at least 1849 and 1852; and George Smith in 1853. Brymer used the property as his business address but an 1852 directory indicates that he resided next door at 36 Great Jones Street.

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 36 GREAT JONES STREET BEFORE 1870

The first documented tenant was a coachman named Edward Cain, who was recorded as a resident of the rear building of 36 Great Jones Street in an 1845 directory. The building was also the site of a cabinet shop operated by S.S. Cheever in 1847 (*Commercial Advertiser* 1847). A number of residents of 36 Great Jones Street were identified in historical directories. Many of the individuals identified in directories at either the front and rear buildings at the address were identified in the 1850 federal census, although the census states that they resided in at least four separate dwellings, making it difficult to identify the residents of this specific lot. The property may therefore have been used as a boarding house with a large number of short term tenants over the years.

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 38 GREAT JONES STREET BEFORE 1870

As with the properties to the west, it was difficult to identify the historical occupants of the house at 38 Great Jones Street before 1870. The address was first identified in an 1836 historical directory, which indicated that a laborer named Thomas Scanlon resided there. The longest-term resident that could be identified was William Meinell, a merchant who resided at the house between at least 1842 and 1853. He was also recorded as a resident of 36 Great Jones in 1841 and at 358 Bowery in the previous decade (see below). Meinell was recorded as the sole resident of his home in the 1850 census, at which time he was 75 years old and no longer working. The house was identified as having "all the modern improvements" (i.e., indoor plumbing) by 1857 (*New York Herald* 1857). The house appears to have been used as a boarding house in the second half of the 19th century.

Y. 358 BOWERY (BLOCK 531, LOT 37)/PROJECTED DEVELOPMENT SITE 13

Modern Block 531, Lot 37 represents six historical lots formerly located at 40 to 42 East 4th Street and 358 to 364 Bowery. Of these, the two corner parcels at 362 and 364 Bowery were fully developed with brick structures that had basements as seen on the 1904, 1921, and 1951 Sanborn maps. DOB records also indicate that the parcel at the western end of the modern lot (historically 40 to 42 East 4th Street) was developed with a one-story building with a cellar in 1947; however, it is unknown if the cellar underlies the entire building or just a smaller area. Two historical lots within modern Lot 37, 358 and 360 Bowery, formerly had undeveloped rear yards that may not have been fully disturbed by the excavation of basements associated with the existing buildings on the lots. These parcels are discussed in greater detail below.

HISTORICAL LOT AT 358 BOWERY

The property at 358 Bowery has been identified by that house number since at least 1831. The 1854 and 1859 Perris atlases depict a narrow brick structure at the front (eastern end) of the lot with an undeveloped yard to the rear. The 1904 Sanborn map continues to depict the building, which it identifies as a five-story (with basement) lodging house. The map also depicts a small one-story rear addition in the otherwise undeveloped backyard. No changes are depicted to the property on the 1921 Sanborn map. The 1940s tax photographs from the NYCDOF indicate that the building was known as the "Gotham Hotel." The 1951 Sanborn map indicates that an outhouse had been constructed in the rear yard. DOB records indicate that the building was altered and consolidated with the building to the north (at 360 to 364 Bowery) in 1954. Because the building to the north was constructed in 1947, while the 19th century building at 358 Bowery was still standing, it is unknown if the buildings were constructed at the basement level and therefore the rear yard of 358 Bowery may be undisturbed.

THE OCCUPANTS OF 358 BOWERY BEFORE 1870

The first documented occupant of 358 Bowery was a hatter named Henry Storms, who was recorded at that address in a historical directory published in 1831. William Meinell, who resided at 36 and 38 Great Jones Street between 1841 and 1853 (see above) occupied 358 Bowery between 1834 and 1838, at which time he worked as a stationer. In 1845, the building was the site of the "Adams and Brown" jewelry shop (*New York Herald* 1845). Later occupants also included a butcher, a bookseller/printer, a thread/needle salesmen, a teacher, a piano seller, and a watchmaker. The 1850 census appears to identify two households within the building: the first included the family of a German jeweler named William Federlein and the second included the family of a French woman named Ann Dauphin. Dauphin's occupation is not listed in the census, but she appears in historical directories as "Madame Dauphin," a lace mender.

HISTORICAL LOT AT 360 BOWERY

The property at 360 Bowery was developed by 1833. The 1854 and 1859 Perris atlases depict a brick structure with an undeveloped rear yard on the lot. By the publication of the 1895 Sanborn map, a one-story addition had been constructed in the former rear yard behind the three-story building. No changes to the building are depicted on the 1904 or 1921 Sanborn maps, which identify the front building as a three-story structure and the rear addition as a one-story building, neither of which was developed with a basement. DOB records indicate that the parcel at 360 to 364 Bowery/40 to 44 East 4th Street was developed with a new one-story building with a cellar in 1947. This appears to refer to the one-story garage that appears at 40 to 42 East 4th Street on the 1951 Sanborn map. The 1951 Sanborn map depicts a filling station covering several parcels at the street corner, including 360 Bowery but does not clearly

depict a building on the parcel. DOB records suggest that the existing building/structure was present on the site by 1954.

THE OCCUPANTS OF 360 BOWERY BEFORE 1870

The earliest known occupants of the property included William and John Blackett, who manufactured brushes and hardware on the premises in 1833. Subsequent occupants included a hairdresser, a feed salesman, a drygoods merchant, dressmakers, and cabinetmakers. The 1850 census appears to identify three separate households within the building. Mary McDonald, an Irish woman who directories indicate ran a dry goods shop on the site, shared one of the households with her son, William. The other households were inhabited by members of the McIvey and Loff families and their boarders. All of the residents in 1850 were born in either Ireland or New York.

HISTORICAL LOT AT 40 EAST 4TH STREET

The portion of Lot 57 that is known as 40 East 4th Street was historically known as 390 Fourth Street until 1867. The 1854 and 1859 Perris atlases depict the lot as developed with a brick structure with a rear addition on its eastern side and an undeveloped rear yard. The 1895, 1904, and 1921 Sanborn maps indicate that a wood frame rear addition had been added to the western side of the building, which is identified as a three-story building with a basement. As described above, the lot was redeveloped with a one-story garage with a cellar in 1947. The 1951 Sanborn map depicts this building, which continues to occupy the site through the present day.

THE OCCUPANTS OF 40 EAST 4TH/390 FOURTH STREET BEFORE 1870

The first documented occupant of 390 Fourth Street was a widow named Elizabeth H. Dowdall, who was recorded at the address in an 1834 directory. Subsequent residents/occupants included individuals employed in professions such as merchant and clerk. The 1850 census appears to indicate that a merchant named Gilbert Allen lived in the house with his wife, Eliza, and three other women, including two women of African descent. By 1856, the house was in use as a boardinghouse, but the majority of the documented tenants

HISTORICAL LOT AT 42 EAST 4TH STREET

The portion of Lot 57 that is known as 42 East 4th Street was historically known as 392 Fourth Street until 1867. The 1854 and 1859 Perris atlases depict the property as an irregularly shaped parcel developed with a narrow brick dwelling with a small undeveloped rear yard. The 1895 Sanborn map may indicate that the lot was redeveloped or that the older building was expanded slightly to the east. The 1904 and 1921 Sanborn maps indicates that the building was three stories with a basement and that it was at that time occupied by a laundry facility. By 1947, the property was consolidated with the lot to the west and developed with a one-story garage as discussed previously.

THE OCCUPANTS OF 42 EAST 4TH/392 FOURTH STREET BEFORE 1870

The first documented occupants of 392 Fourth Street were a shipcarpenter named Samuel Wood, Jr., and a mason named Ebenezer Rand, who were recorded at the address in a historical directory published in 1830. Subsequent occupants included several merchant and physicians. The 1850 census appears to identify James Stephenson as the occupant of the house. Stephenson and his wife, Grace, were Irish immigrants who lived with their three daughters and an Irish physician named Dr. McCurdy. Directories indicate that a widow and dressmaker named Mary A. Townsend occupied the property as early as 1855 until after 1870.

Z. 352 BOWERY (BLOCK 531, LOT 41)/PROJECTED DEVELOPMENT SITE 1

The property now known as 352 Bowery was historically divided into two parcels known as 352 and 352½ Bowery and those street numbers appear to have been in use since at least 1828. Historical directories suggest that the two historical lots were developed by c. 1832. The 1854 and 1859 Perris atlases depict the two historical lots as separate parcels, each developed with a wood frame dwelling with a rear addition and an undeveloped rear yard. The existing building was constructed on Lot 42 before the publication of the 1885 Robinson atlas. The 1894 Sanborn map depicts it as a three-story building with a one-story rear addition that was connected to the building to the south (350 Bowery) on its upper floors. No changes to the building are depicted on the 1904, 1921, and 1951 Sanborn maps, which indicate that the three-story building was constructed with a basement, but that the one-story rear addition was not. The historical rear yard may therefore not have been disturbed as a result of basement excavation.

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF LOT 41 BEFORE 1870

The first documented occupant of 352 Bowery was Richard Ball, a cigar maker who was recorded at that address in a historical directory published in 1833 (he was listed at 350 Bowery the previous year). The following year, the address what the site of "Lawton's Kitchen Range and Grate Setting Establishment" (*Working Man's Advocate* 1834). In the early 1840s, it was the site of one of several branches of J. Soria's "cheap dying establishment" that operated at the address (*New York Aurora* 1843b). In later years, it was the site of other industrial or commercial enterprises, including a brass founder, fancy or dry goods stores, a tobacconist, a soap boiler, and jewelers/watchmakers. Many of the residents documented in historical directories both lived and worked on the site. One resident who maintained a store at 352 Bowery—a watchmaker/jeweler named John Wilcox—was arrested in 1847 and charged with arson for attempting to destroy the building (*New York Journal of Commerce* 1847). The fire destroyed the building and damaged other nearby structures (ibid). The 1850 federal census appears to identify the family of a German jeweler named Herman Timme as the occupants of 352½ Bowery. Timme lived with his wife, Eliza, who was from England, and seven other individuals who might have been boarders. Herman Timme was arrested in 1852 for selling stolen goods from the property in 1852, though he proclaimed his innocence (*Weekly Journal of* Commerce 1852). Eliza Timme was recorded as a resident of the resident of the property in historical directories published through at least 1865, but the family could not be located in the 1860 census.

The first documented resident of 352½ Bowery was Mary Ann William, a milliner who lived at that address in 1836. As with the property to the south, the lot was occupied by a combination of commercial and residential uses, and was the site of a stocking manufacturing facility and a clothing store. The 1850 census suggests that the house, presumably redeveloped by then, was occupied by a German clothier named Jacob Cohen, who lived with his wife, Rosalia, and two boarders.

AA. 350 BOWERY (BLOCK 531, LOT 42)/PROJECTED DEVELOPMENT SITE 1

Similar to the lot at 352 Bowery, the property now known as 352 Bowery was historically divided into two parcels known as 350 and 350½ Bowery. Historical directories suggest that the two historical lots were developed by c. 1832. The 1854 and 1859 Perris atlases depict the two historical lots as separate parcels, but suggests that the wood frame buildings built at the front (eastern ends) of the lots were interconnected. The southern half of the lot (house no. 350) had an undeveloped rear yard while the northern half (350½) had a number of outbuildings occupying the majority of the rear yard. The existing

building was constructed on Lot 42 before the publication of the 1885 Robinson atlas. The 1894 Sanborn map depicts it as a three-story structure that occupied the entire footprint of the lot and that was connected to the building to the north (352) on its upper floors. No changes to the building are depicted on the 1904, 1921, and 1951 Sanborn maps, which indicate that the building was constructed with a basement. The entire footprint of the lot is therefore determined to have been disturbed as a result of basement excavation.

BB. 32 THOMPSON STREET (BLOCK 476, LOT 57)/PROJECTED DEVELOPMENT SITE 20

Historical directories indicate that the property at 32 Thompson Street may have been developed by ca. 1826. However, it is unclear if the street numbering scheme is consistent with the modern street numbers as implemented in 1831 because directories indicate that house numbers were not yet assigned to that stretch of the street in 1830. Modern Lot 57 initially included all of a narrower historical lot known as 32 Thomson Street as well as a portion of the historical lot to the south, which was known as 30 Thompson Street. The 1853 and 1857 Perris atlases depict 30 and 32 Thompson Street as developed with identical wood frame dwellings at the front (western end) of each lot. An outbuilding, possibly an outhouse, was depicted at the extreme rear lot line behind the house at number 32. A larger rear dwelling was located to the rear of the house at number 30, covering the southern portion of the modern rear yard of 32 Thompson Street. The building at 32 Thompson Street was destroyed by a fire in 1859 that started in a chair factory that was operating in a rear building on the property (*Commercial Advertiser* 1859b).

By the publication of the 1885 Robinson map, the parcels lots had been realigned and redeveloped with the existing structure now known as 32 Thompson Street.[1] The 1904 Sanborn map depicts the four-story (with basement) building and indicates that a small, one-story outbuilding was constructed in its rear yard, which was otherwise undeveloped. The building appears in the same manner on the 1921 and 1951 Sanborn maps.

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 30 AND 32 THOMPSON STREET BEFORE 1870

Several individuals associated with the address 32 Thompson Street were identified in historical directories published before 1831; however, as the street numbering scheme at that time has not yet been confirmed, it is unknown if they actually lived or worked on modern Lot 57. Directories published after 1831 identify a large number of occupants of the building, the large majority of whom were associated with the address for a short period of time. Long term tenants included Morris Fleming, a shoemaker who occupied 32 Thompson Street between 1833 and 1841 and Morris Rosenberg, a tailor who lived and worked on the property between 1850 and 1869. The Rosenberg household at 32 Thompson Street appears to have been located in the 1850 census. Rosenberg and his wife, Aneka, were German immigrants, and they lived with their young child and another member of the Rosenberg family. Five additional households occupied by fifteen individuals were living in the house at the same time

The earliest confirmed occupants of 30 Thompson Street worked on the property but did not live there. The early industrial uses of the lot related to carpentry and building. Subsequent occupants included a mixture of commercial/industrial tenants and a small number of residents for both the front and rear buildings. While many of these occupants were tailors, a number worked a variety of other jobs,

[1] An identical building was constructed to the south at 30 Thompson Street, but that building has since been replaced with the existing structure on Lot 56.

including tailor, physician, vest maker, carver, cooper, cigar maker, smith, shoemaker, and laborer. No residential occupants associated with this building could be identified in the 1850 census, though residents of adjacent buildings may have been identified as described above.

Chapter 7: Conclusions and Recommendations

A. CONCLUSIONS

As part of the background research for this Phase 1A Study, various primary and secondary resources were analyzed, including historical maps and atlases, historic photographs and lithographs, newspaper articles, and local histories. The information provided by these sources was analyzed to reach the following conclusions.

PRECONTACT SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

The precontact sensitivity of project sites in New York City is generally evaluated by a site's proximity to level slopes of less than 10 to 12 percent, water courses, well-drained soils, and previously identified precontact archaeological sites (NYAC 1994). As described in **Chapter 4, "Precontact Archaeological Resources,"** Native American activity has been documented within one mile of the Project Area and the area is known to have been the location of precontact activity. It is highly likely that Native Americans utilized the marshes in the vicinity of the Project Area as an important source of plant and animal food resources and it is likely that habitation sites were present in the area. Marine life and wild game would have been abundant in this area during the precontact period. However, Native American archaeological sites are typically found at shallow depths, within the top 5 feet of the original ground surface.

Given the extent of development and landscape modification within the Project Area during the 19th and 20th centuries, it does not appear likely that precontact archaeological resources would have survived intact throughout much of the Project Area. For those areas that were dry land prior to landscape modification efforts that occurred in the 19th century, subsequent development efforts, including the dramatic industrial transformation of the neighborhood would likely have destroyed Native American archaeological sites.

HISTORIC SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

The Project Area's historical occupation dates back to the start of the colonization of Manhattan in the 17th century. By the 1640s, the area was largely settled by free persons of African descent who were granted tracts of land by the Dutch West India Company. These parcels were later consolidated into large agricultural tracts acquired and maintained by families of European descent and operated using the stolen labor of enslaved persons of African descent in the 18th and early 19th centuries. By the early 19th century, major landscape transformation and road construction efforts transformed the area and the urban development of the newly formed blocks and lots proceeded quickly throughout what are now the SoHo and NoHo neighborhoods. Most of the development sites included in the Phase 1A study area were subdivided and developed in the first several decades of the 19th century and many were redeveloped one or more times between the initial development and the present.

Table 7-1 includes a matrix of the sensitivity determinations for the development sites included within the study as previously defined; these sensitivity characterizations are depicted in **Figure 7**. Nearly all of those portions of the Project Area that were on dry land (rather than marsh/swamp) before landscape modification activities in the 19th century were included within historic farmsteads. Undisturbed

portions of the development sites (e.g., those that were not excavated as a result of the construction of buildings with basements) could potentially contain intact archaeological resources associated with 17th and 18th century occupation of the Project Area. Given the rapid pace and wide ranging impacts of 19th and 20th century urban development, the likelihood of the survival of such resources surviving within the Project Area remains low. However, those sites that were not disturbed as a result of the excavation of buildings with basements are considered to have moderate to high sensitivity for historic period archaeological resources associated largely with the occupation of these sites in the first half of the 19th century. These features are expected to include domestic shaft features that would have been used for the purposes of water gathering and sanitation, such as privies, cisterns, and wells.

Table 7-1
Determinations of Archaeological Sensitivity

Block/Lot	Modern Address	Sensitivity Determination	Notes
227/1	381 Canal Street	Not sensitive	
227/2	383 Canal Street	Not sensitive	
227/6	391 Canal Street	Moderate-High Sensitivity	
227/7	393-395 Canal Street	Not sensitive	
234/11	159 Grand Street/ 157 Lafayette Street	Not sensitive	
475/1	337-339 West Broadway	Moderate-High Sensitivity	
475/3	341 West Broadway	Moderate-High Sensitivity	
475/4	343 West Broadway	Not sensitive	
475/9	355 West Broadway	Moderate-High Sensitivity	
475/19	47-49 Wooster Street	Moderate-High Sensitivity	
475/59	76 Grand Street	Moderate-High Sensitivity	
476/57	32 Thomson Street	Moderate-High Sensitivity	
482/9	57 Crosby Street	Moderate-High Sensitivity	
482/26	220 Lafayette Street	Moderate-High Sensitivity	
483/29	54 Crosby Street	Moderate-High Sensitivity	
485/28	81 Mercer Street	Moderate-High Sensitivity	
487/18	395-397 West Broadway	Moderate-High Sensitivity	
487/29	146 Spring Street	Moderate-High Sensitivity	
487/28	144 Spring Street	Moderate-High Sensitivity	
513/25	163 Mercer Street	Not sensitive	
513/33	149 Mercer Street	Moderate-High Sensitivity	
515/7	463 West Broadway	Moderate-High Sensitivity	
531/3	686 Broadway	Not sensitive	
531/17	28 Great Jones Street/ 375-379 Lafayette Street	Not sensitive	No evidence of the existence of a cemetery on church property
531/37	358 Bowery/ 40-44 East 4th St	Moderate-High Sensitivity in undisturbed areas	Historical lots at 362-364 Bowery considered disturbed
531/41	352 Bowery	Moderate-High Sensitivity	
531/42	350 Bowery	Not sensitive	
531/52	32-34 Great Jones Street	Moderate-High Sensitivity	

Notes: See **Figure 7**.

The sites that were determined to have archaeological sensitivity associated with historic period occupation were initially developed with residential structures before the mid- to late-19th century, when municipal water and sewer networks were more readily accessible in the streets surrounding and within the Project Area. Shaft features such as privies, cisterns, and wells were typically filled with

household refuse after they were no longer needed for the purpose for which they were originally constructed. These features can therefore be of high archaeological research value. Shaft features were typically constructed of brick or stone and extended to significant depths, often to 10 to 15 feet below the project site or more. As such, these types of features frequently survive disturbance episodes, even if the upper portions are truncated during development.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase 1B Archaeological Testing is recommended for all properties that were identified as archaeologically sensitive as shown in **Table 7-1** and depicted on **Figure 7**. In the event that shaft features are found, additional documentary research that could not be accessed during the preparation of this Phase 1A Study (e.g., conveyance records and historical tax assessments) will be necessary to more fully understand the residents of the development sites. This additional research will supplement and refine the information included in this Phase 1A Study regarding the owners and occupants of the Sites during the time period in which the shaft features may have been used and filled. Prior to the start of the Phase 1B Archaeological Investigation, a Work Plan must be submitted to and approved by LPC and all work must be completed in consultation with LPC and in compliance with the *Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City* as issued by LPC in 2018.

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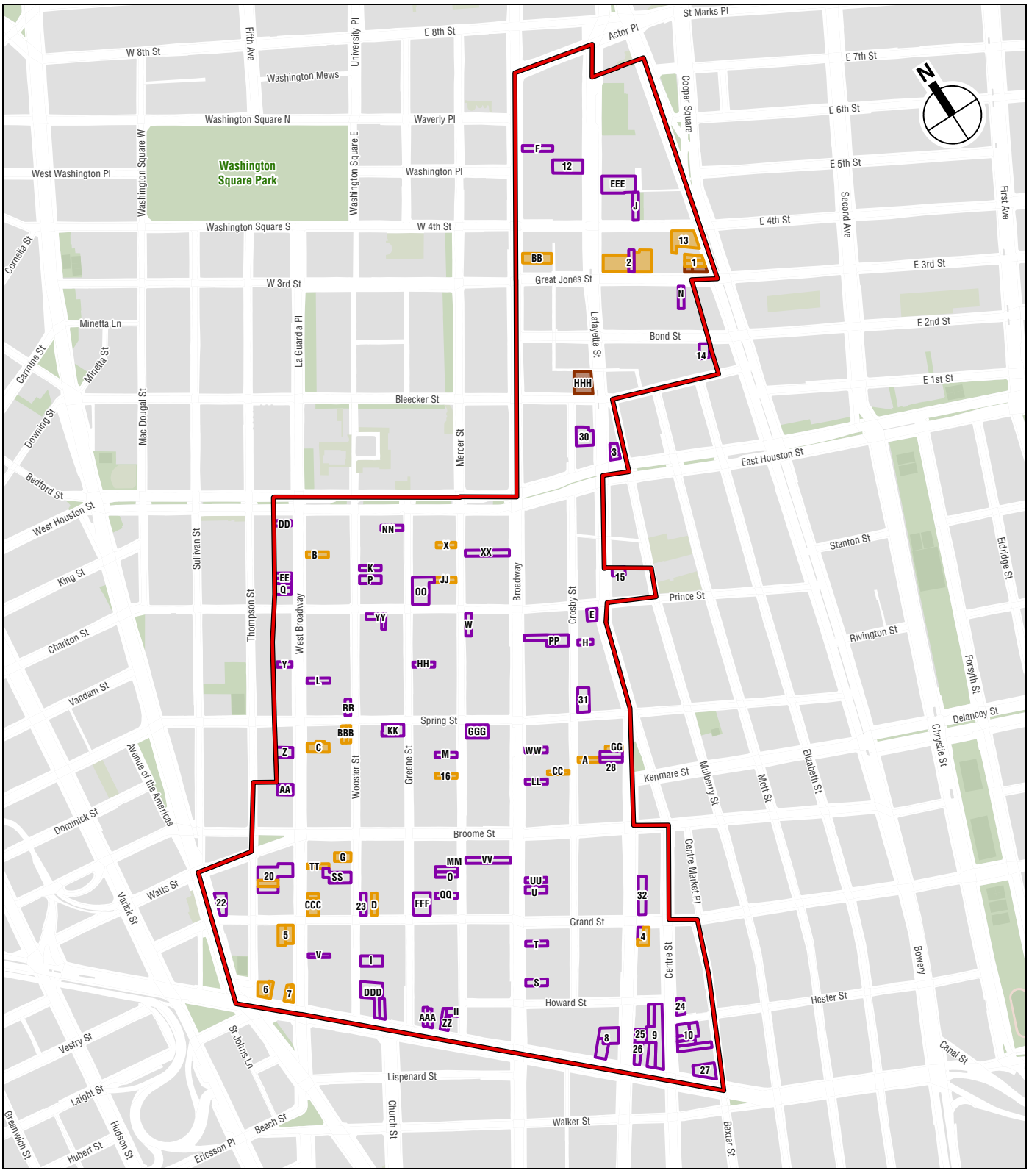
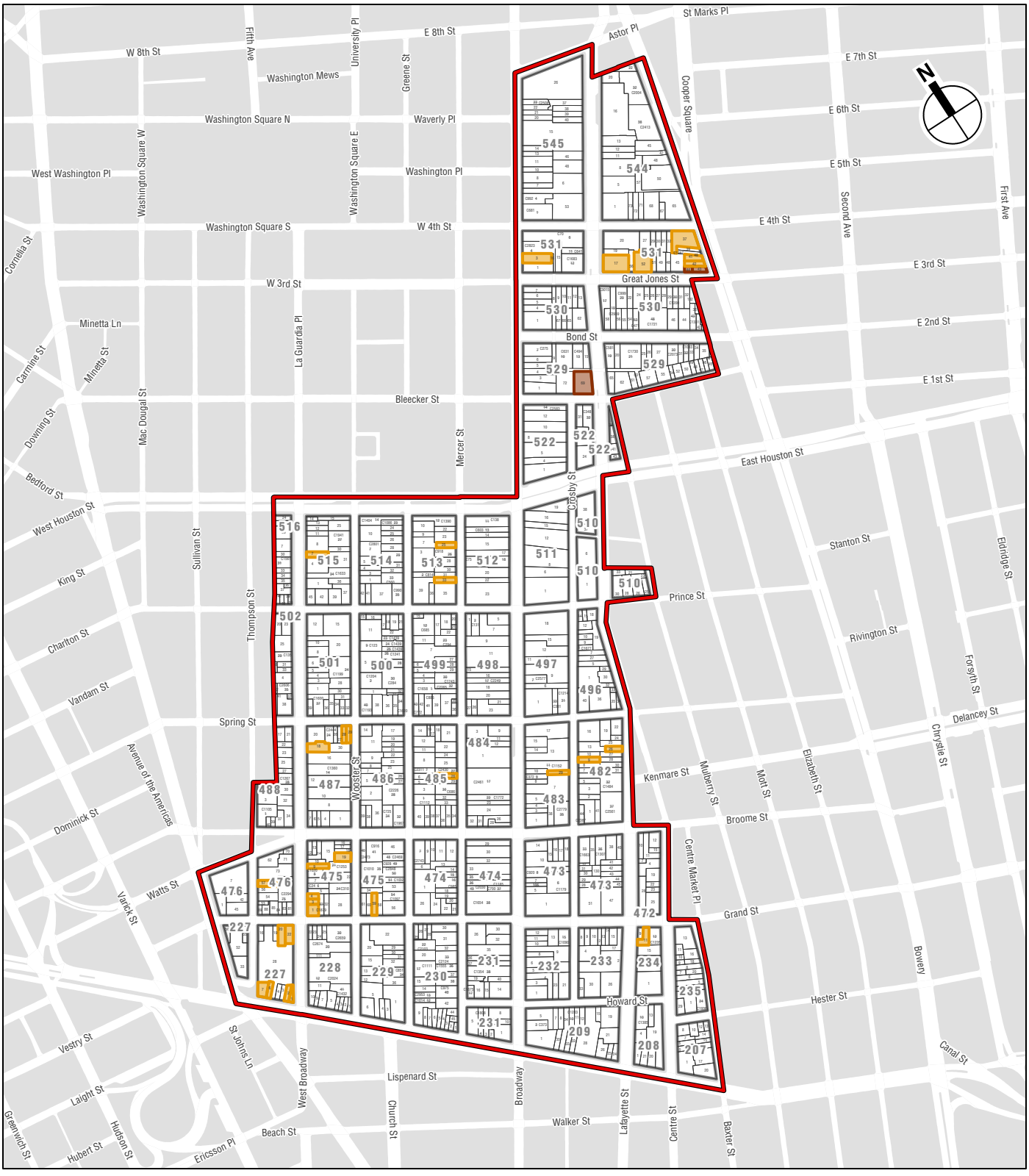


SOHO/NOHO NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Project Location

Figure 1



SOHO/NOHO NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Tax Map

Figure 2



3.25.21

Data source: NYC Department of City Planning

1776 Ratzer Map (Depicts 1767)

SOHO/NOHO NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Figure 3

3.25.21



Data source: NYC Department of City Planning

Project Area / Rezoning Area

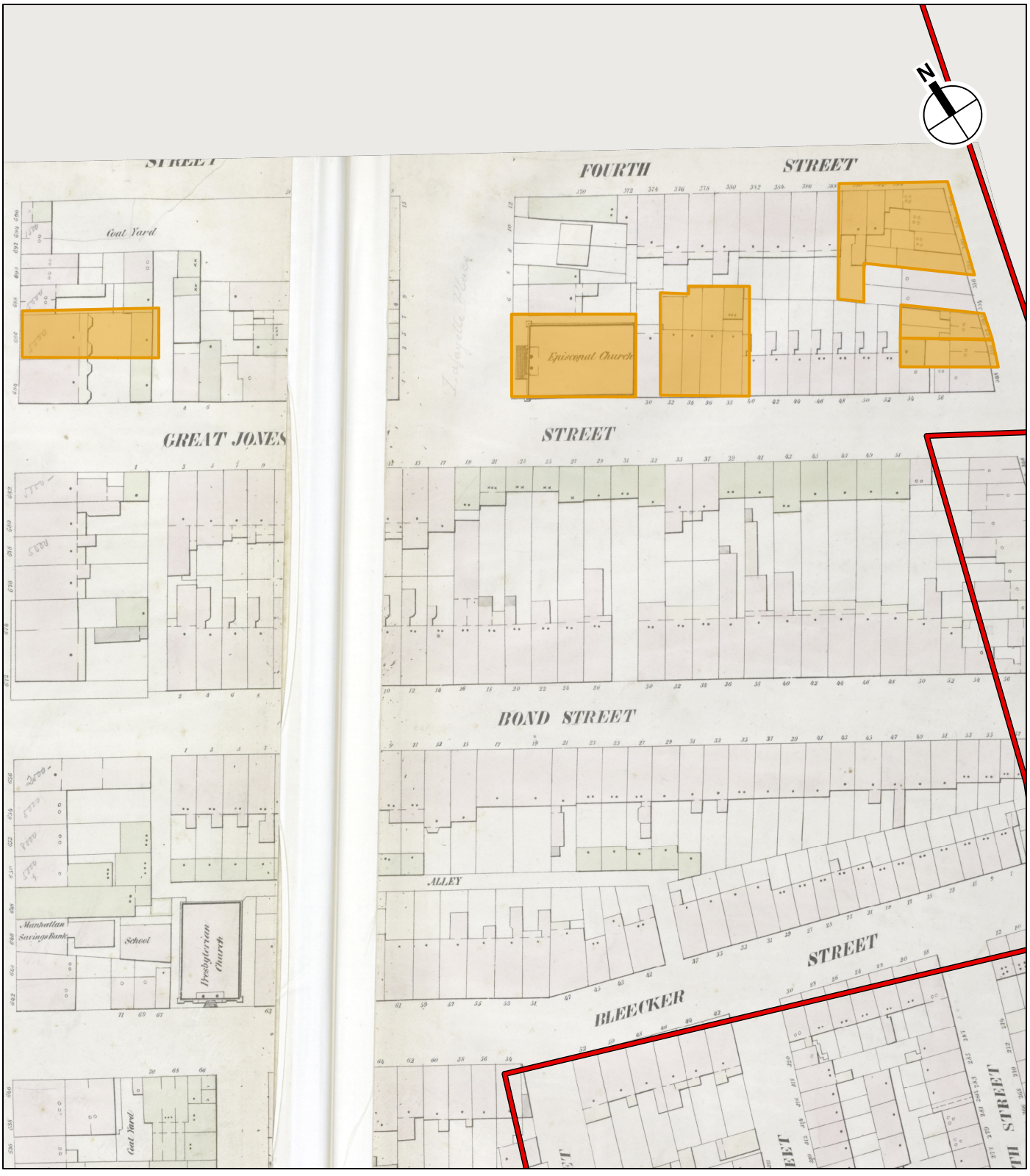
0 500 FEET

1836 Colton Map

SOHO/NOHO NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Figure 4

3.26.21



Data source: NYC Department of City Planning

Project Area / Rezoning Area

Phase 1A Study Area

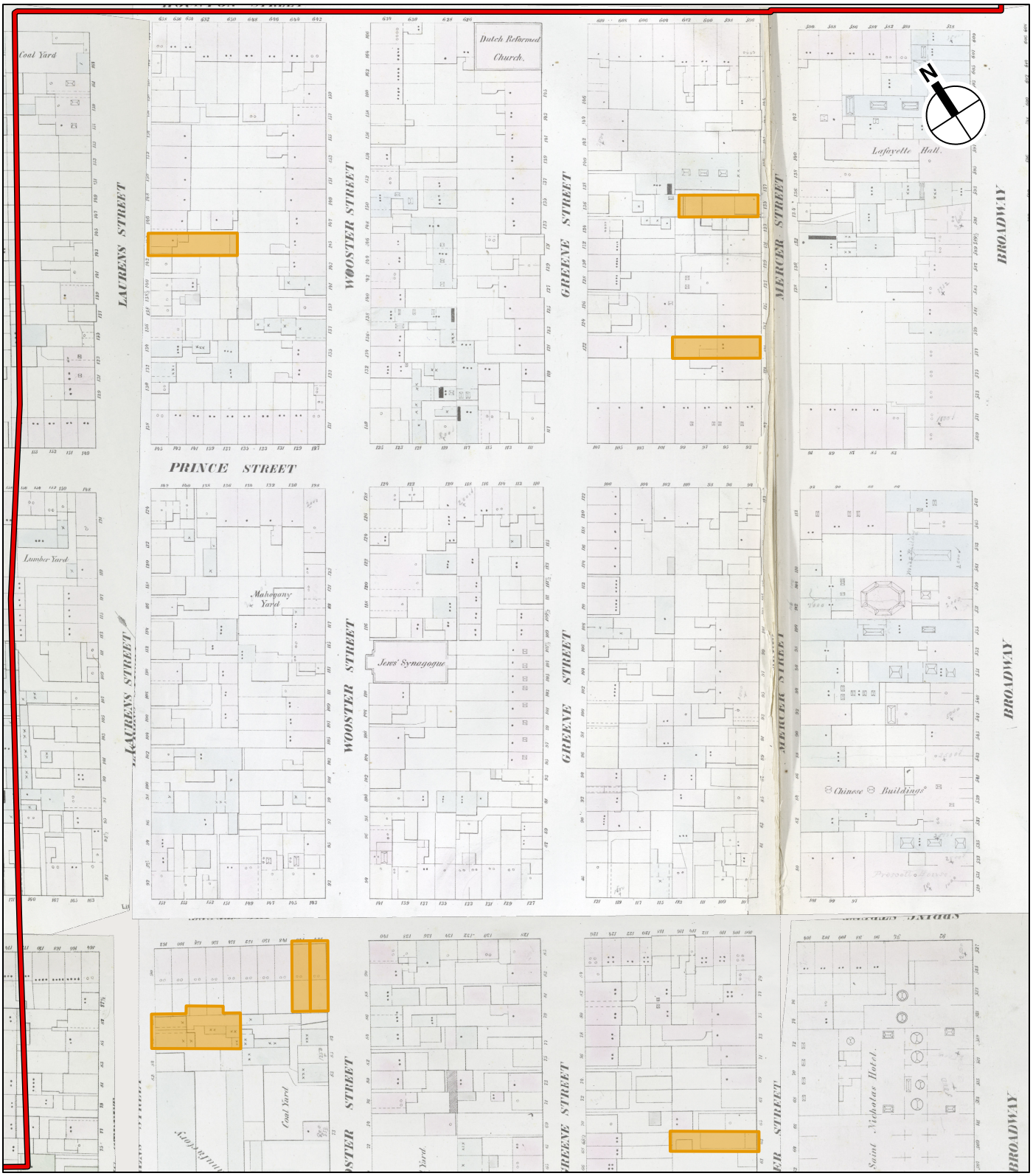
0 100 FEET

Note: Locations are approximate.

1853-1854 Perris Atlas

SOHO/NOHO NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Figure 5a



Note: Locations are approximate.

1853-1854 Perris Atlas

SOHO/NOHO NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Figure 5b



3.26.21

Data source: NYC Department of City Planning

Project Area / Rezoning Area

Phase 1A Study Area

0 100 FEET

Note: Locations are approximate.

1853-1854 Perris Atlas

SOHO/NOHO NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Figure 5c

3.26.21



Data source: NYC Department of City Planning

Project Area / Rezoning Area

Phase 1A Study Area

0 100 FEET

Note: Locations are approximate.

1853-1854 Perris Atlas

SOHO/NOHO NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Figure 5d

3.26.21



Project Area / Rezoning Area

Phase 1A Study Area

0 100 FEET

Note: Locations are approximate.

1894-1895 Sanborn Map

SOHO/NOHO NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Figure 6a



Project Area / Rezoning Area

Phase 1A Study Area

0 100 FEET

Note: Locations are approximate.

1894-1895 Sanborn Map



Note: Locations are approximate.

1894-1895 Sanborn Map

SOHO/NOHO NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Figure 6c



Note: Locations are approximate.

1894-1895 Sanborn Map

SOHO/NOHO NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Figure 6d



Areas of Archaeological Sensitivity

SOHO/NOHO NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Figure 7

Appendix A:
Summary of Limited Documentary Research

Appendix A-1: Summary of Historical Directory Research

Year	Last Name/Company Name	First Name	Occupation	Business or Primary Address	Home Address	Race (if indicated)	Block	Lot
1826	Cropsey	Henry P.	Dry goods	138 Canal			227	6
1827	Brown	Katherine	widow of Robert	138 Canal			227	6
1828	Cropsey	Henry P.	Dry goods	138 Canal			227	6
1832	Cropsey	Henry P.	Dry goods	142 & 130 Canal	128 Canal		227	6
1833	McIntyre & McCully		hatters	138 Canal			227	6
1834	Eyre	George	confectioner	138 Canal			227	6
1834	Phillips	Moses S.	comedian	138 Canal			227	6
1835	Eyre	George	confectioner	138 Canal			227	6
1836	Lucy	James	painter	138 Canal			227	6
1837	Arnold	Francis	saddler	138 Canal			227	6
1839	Anderson	Ebenezer	dry goods	138 Canal			227	6
1840	Anderson	Ebenezer	dry goods	138 Canal			227	6
1841	Best	Charles	clerk	138 Canal			227	6
1841	Derwort	Geo. H.	prof. music	138 Canal			227	6
1842	Derwort	Geo. H.	prof. music	138 Canal			227	6
1843	Derwort	Geo. H.	musician	138 Canal			227	6
1843	Anderson	Ebenezer	dry goods	138 Canal			227	6
1843	Delorme	Madame		138 Canal			227	6
1845	Barnum	George	grocer	138 Canal			227	6
1846	Clowes & Barnum		Grocers	138 Canal			227	6
1848	Christopher	James	liquors	106 Vesey	138 Canal		227	6
1849	Clark	Alexander	Boots and shoes	138 Canal			227	6
1850	Clark	Alexander	Boots and shoes	138 Canal			227	6
1853	Clark	Alexander	shoes	138 Canal	H'rl'm		227	6
1853	Usener	Charles F.	optician & daguerreotypist	138 Canal			227	6
1853	Merit	John H.	upholsterer	138 Canal			227	6
1854	M'Giviran	Dennis	laborer	138 Canal			227	6
1854	Dorr	S.A.	ladies furnishing goods	138 Canal			227	6
1855	Simonin	Anthony	sausages	138 Canal			227	6
1859	Wright	James	barber	392 Canal	391 Canal		227	6
1860	Wright	James	barber	392 Canal	391 Canal		227	6
1862	Wright	James	barber		391 Canal		227	6

Year	Last Name/Company Name	First Name	Occupation	Business or Primary Address	Home Address	Race (if indicated)	Block	Lot
1863	Rodgers	Robert T. & Co.	fancygds	391 Canal	Hoboken		227	6
1863	Schaffner	Sophia	hair		391 Canal		227	6
1864	Ostrander	Hiram	agent	391 Canal	41 W. 38th		227	6
1865	Ostrander	Hiram	agent	391 Canal	41 W. 38th		227	6
1866	Stiebel	Isaac	fancygds	391 Canal			227	6
1866	Schaffner	Sophia	hair	391 Canal	6 Wooster		227	6
1867	Myers	Sallie	fancygds	785 B'way & 391 Canal	834 B'way		227	6
1868	Taylor	S.T.	Magazine: Moedenwelt (Die)	391 Canal			227	6
1868	Ostrander	Hiram		391 Canal	NJ		227	6
1868	Bianchini	Eliza	hairwork	391 Canal			227	6
1869	Furman	Samuel H.	gents furng	132 Hudson & 391 Canal	52 N. Moore		227	6
1869	Brengel	John N.	photographs	391 Canal	356 Eighth		227	6
1869	Taylor	John C.	publisher	391 Canal			227	6
1870	Coley	Ann	milliner	391 Canal	B'klyn		227	6
1870	Coley & Young		milliners	391 Canal			227	6
1870	Young	Elizabeth	milliner	391 Canal	Hoboken		227	6
1870	Taylor	Samuel T.	imp.	391 Canal	6 Clinton pl.		227	6
1837	Rehl	George	laborer	32 Laurens			475	1
1837	Webber	Alexander	shoemaker	32 Laurens			475	1
1838	Ventress	Moses S.	mariner	32 Laurens			475	1
1849	Pearl	Joseph	Exchange office	32 Laurens			475	1
1852	Brady	Philip	shoemaker	32 Laurens			475	1
1853	Conn	John	laborer	32 Laurens			475	1
1854	Conaway	William	Baker	32 Laurens			475	1
1856	Conway	William	baker	32 Laurens			475	1
1863	Schatz	William	smith		32 Laurens		475	1
1868	Luby	Thomas	laborer		32 Laurens		475	1
1868	Kennedy	James	laborer		32 Laurens		475	1
1870	Fenton	William	mason		r. 32 Laurens		475	1
1870	Shaffer	Charles	baker		r. 32 Laurens		475	1
1870	O'Hara	John	laborer	32 Laurens			475	1
1870	Dwyer	Thomas F.	shoemkr		32 Laurens		475	1
1845	Dowd	Patrick	Carman	30 Laurens			475	1
1845	M'Namarre	Daniel	laborer	30 Laurens			475	1
1845	Bigelow	Thomas	mason	30 Laurens			475	1
1858	Walsh	Luke	tailor		30 Laurens		475	1
1867	Black	Ann	dressmkr		30 Laurens		475	1
1869	Fenton	William	bricklayer		30 Laurens		475	1
1869	Dwyer	Thomas F.	shoemkr		30 Laurens		475	1
1869	Eber	Hannah	wid. Washing		30 Laurens		475	1
1843	Spinler	Henry	laborer	34 Laurens			475	3
1844	Lynch	Alexander	mariner	34 Laurens			475	3

Year	Last Name/Company Name	First Name	Occupation	Business or Primary Address	Home Address	Race (if indicated)	Block	Lot
1844	Hofert	John	tailor	34 Laurens			475	3
1845	Spinler	Henry	laborer	34 Laurens			475	3
1853	Horlein	Geo. H.	bootmkr	34 Laurens	34 Laurens		475	3
1854	Mullins	James	laborer	34 Laurens			475	3
1854	Howes	Christian	laborer		34 Laurens		475	3
1854	Horlein	Geo. H.	bootmkr	34 Laurens	34 Laurens		475	3
1855	Roe	Thomas	laborer		34 Laurens		475	3
1855	Weindorf	John	shoemaker	34 Laurens			475	3
1857	Weindorf	John	bootmaker	34 Laurens			475	3
1863	Ferguson	Bernard	tailor		34 Laurens		475	3
1863	Riley	John	finisher		34 Laurens		475	3
1866	Ferguson	Bernard	tailor		34 Laurens		475	3
1868	Ryan	Lawrence	liquors	34 Laurens			475	3
1870	Hughes	Thomas	shoemkr		34 Laurens		475	3
1828	George	Nathaniel	livery stables	48 Laurens			475	9
1829	George	Nathaniel	livery stables	48 Laurens			475	9
1830	George	Nathaniel	livery stables	48 Laurens			475	9
1831	George	Nathaniel	livery stables	48 Laurens			475	9
1832	George	Nathaniel	livery stables	48 Laurens			475	9
1835	O'Donnell	William		48 Laurens			475	9
1836	George	Nathaniel	livery stables	48 Laurens & 45 Wooster			475	9
1836	Reed	Henry	morocco dresser	48 Laurens			475	9
1837	George	Nathaniel	livery stables	48 Laurens & 45 Wooster			475	9
1838	George	Nathaniel	livery stables	48 Laurens & 45 Wooster			475	9
1840	Rogers	Robert	Stables	48 Laurens			475	9
1841	Rogers	Robert	Stables	48 Laurens			475	9
1842	Rogers	Robert	Stables	48 Laurens			475	9
1842	Chase	Amos G.	stables	48 Laurens			475	9
1843	Gery	Lewis	cabman	48 Laurens			475	9
1843	Gilm	James	painter	48 Laurens			475	9
1845	Rogers	Robert	Stables	48 Laurens			475	9
1847	George	Nath'l	liverystable	48 Laurens	48 Laurens		475	9
1850	George	Nath'l	liverystable	48 Laurens	48 Laurens		475	9
1853	Gerding	Henry	tailor		48 Laurens		475	9
1853	Suhrbier	Johannes	tailor	48 Laurens			475	9
1853	McCarten	Anne	seamstress		r. 48 Laurens		475	9
1853	Shields	Hugh	stables	48 Laurens			475	9
1858	Shields	Hugh	carman		48 Laurens		475	9
1859	Shields	Hugh	stables	48 Laurens			475	9
1864	Shields	Hugh	coaches	48 Laurens			475	9
1864	Lewis	Daniel	usa		48 Laurens		475	9
1867	Shields	Hugh	coachman		48 Laurens		475	9

Year	Last Name/Company Name	First Name	Occupation	Business or Primary Address	Home Address	Race (if indicated)	Block	Lot
1868	Packenham	Edward M.	clerk		48 Laurens		475	9
1868	Crosby	Patrick	waiter		48 Laurens		475	9
1868	Convers & Flassilard		ice cream	48 Laurens			475	9
1869	McDermott	Ann	wid. Charles		48 Laurens		475	9
1869	Duval	John	waiter		48 Laurens	African descent	475	9
1869	Robb	David	Boots and shoes	48 Laurens			475	9
1869	Griffin	Thomas	laborer		r. 48 Laurens		475	9
1870	Robb	David	Boots	48 Laurens			475	9
1870	Benjamin	Henry	clothing	48 Laurens			475	9
1870	Crosby	Patrick	oysters	43 Grand	48 Laurens		475	9
1829	Geslain	Alexander C.	military goods	49 Wooster			475	19
1831	Geslain	Alexander C.	military goods	49 Wooster			475	19
1833	Geslain	Alexander C.	military goods	49 Wooster			475	19
1842	Geslain	Alexander C.	military goods	49 Wooster			475	19
1843	Stewart	Francis		49 Wooster			475	19
1844	Walsh	Michael	editor	49 Wooster			475	19
1848	Micheletti	Emeline	widow of Pasquale	49 Wooster			475	19
1853	Duval	Margaret	boarding	49 Wooster			475	19
1856	Roberts	Mary	boarding		49 Wooster		475	19
1868	Collins	Ann	bdgh.	49 Wooster			475	19
1869	Webber	George	exchange	49 Wooster		African descent	475	19
1870	Ryan	Mary E.	wid. Thomas, bdgh.	49 Wooster			475	19
1827	Nichols	William B.	mason	47 Wooster			475	19
1828	Devoe	Henry A.	ship-carpenter	rear 47 Wooster			475	19
1828	Vanderbeak	John	carpenter	47 Wooster			475	19
1828	Wardell	Maria	widow of Esek	47 Wooster			475	19
1830	Hudson	Henry	waiter	47 Wooster			475	19
1830	Ewing	James	porter	47 Wooster			475	19
1831	Taylor	William	upholsterer	47 Wooster			475	19
1833	Marsh	William R.	engraver	1 Cortlandt	47 Wooster		475	19
1833	Bennett	Thomas	shoemaker	3 Wall	47 Wooster		475	19
1834	Williams	Michael	lithographer	47 Wooster			475	19
1834	Solis	Charity		47 Wooster			475	19
1837	Valentine	Catherine J.		47 Wooster			475	19
1841	Barnett	Edward		47 Wooster			475	19
1844	Fairclough	Henry	bookbinder	47 Wooster			475	19
1844	Graham	George	builder	41 Elm	47 Wooster		475	19
1846	Feely	John	engraver & die sinker	47 Wooster			475	19
1847	Barnett	Benjamin	comedian	47 Wooster			475	19
1849	Eastwood	Rebecca		47 Wooster			475	19
1850	Egan	Mary A.	widow of James	47 Wooster			475	19
1856	Abler	Bernard	cabinet maker		47 Wooster		475	19

Year	Last Name/Company Name	First Name	Occupation	Business or Primary Address	Home Address	Race (if indicated)	Block	Lot
1856	Finley	John	wheelwright	46 Wooster	47 Wooster		475	19
1858	Sage	Etienne	distiller/cordial	47 Wooster			475	19
1858	Leo	Augusta	operator		47 Wooster		475	19
1859	Escude	Louis	liquors	47 Wooster			475	19
1860	Fortier	Francois	boot crimper	47 Wooster			475	19
1860	Escude	Louis	wines		47 Wooster		475	19
1861	Fortier	Francois	cramper		47 Wooster		475	19
1861	Escude	Louis	wines		47 Wooster		475	19
1863	Elkner	Frederick	segarmkr		47 Wooster		475	19
1863	Blanc	Samuel	saloon		47 Wooster		475	19
1864	Sambianet	Francis	liquors	47 Wooster			475	19
1864	Wicht	Henry	tailor	47 Wooster			475	19
1865	Wicht	Henry	tailor		r. 47 Wooster		475	19
1867	Pequet	Peter	gasfitter		47 Wooster		475	19
1867	Becker	Charles	saloon	47 Wooster			475	19
1868	Dumas	Francois	tailor		47 Wooster		475	19
1868	Luckhardt	William	cabinetmkr		47 Wooster		475	19
1870	Becker	Charles	saloon	47 Wooster			475	19
1826	Burgys	Mary	widow of William	76 Grand			475	59
1828	Burgess	Mary	widow of William	76 Grand			475	59
1829	Burgess	Mary	widow of William	76 Grand			475	59
1831	Hull	Daniel	shoemaker	76 Grand			475	59
1831	Cantwell	Ellen	widow of John J.	76 Grand			475	59
1831	Farman	Walter	brassfounder	76 Grand			475	59
1833	Goss	Michael	porter	76 Grand			475	59
1836	Moore	John	grocer	76 Grand			475	59
1837	Moore	John	grocer	76 Grand			475	59
1838	Moore	John	grocer	76 Grand			475	59
1840	Moore	John	porterhouse	76 Grand			475	59
1842	Moore	John	porterhouse	76 Grand			475	59
1842	Grudy	James	laborer	76 Grand			475	59
1845	Carroll	Patrick	tailor	76 Grand			475	59
1846	Moore	John	carman	76 Grand			475	59
1847	Mack	Mary H.	widow of Patrick	76 Grand			475	59
1849	Banta	Sarah	Boarding House	76 Grand			475	59
1850	Aubert & Soyer		Confectioners	76 Grand			475	59
1851	Matrieu	M.	porterhouse	76 Grand			475	59
1851	Mathew	Babey	liquors	76 Grand			475	59
1853	Walter	Philip	baker	76 Grand			475	59
1855	Lander	John	clerk		76 Grand		475	59
1856	Sarbeck	Catherine	wid. John		r. 76 Grand		475	59
1856	Stuermann	Charles	shoemaker	r. 76 Grand			475	59

Year	Last Name/Company Name	First Name	Occupation	Business or Primary Address	Home Address	Race (if indicated)	Block	Lot
1857	Guillemin	Alexis	baker	76 Grand			475	59
1858	Guillemin	Alexis	baker	76 Grand			475	59
1858	Green	Harriet A.	wid. Charles		r. 76 Grand		475	59
1858	Piser	Elias	jeweler	350 Canal	76 Grand		475	59
1858	Collins	Nicholas	cooper		76 Grand		475	59
1858	Peisar	Elias	jeweler	350 Canal	76 Grand		475	59
1859	Duval	Caroline	gentleman's furnishing store	76 Grand			475	59
1859	Guillemin	Alexis	baker	76 Grand			475	59
1859	Ledreff	Julius	baker		76 Grand		475	59
1859	Colin	Nicholas	cooper		76 Grand		475	59
1860	Guillemin	Alexis	fringes		76 Grand		475	59
1860	Tamisier	Francis	flowers	76 Grand	r. 46 Grand		475	59
1861	Clements	Josephine	wid. Francis		r. 76 Grand		475	59
1861	Sullivan	Bridget	wid. Jas., washing		76 Grand		475	59
1862	Guillemin	Alexis	baker	76 Grand			475	59
1862	Thiebaut	Charles	porter		r. 76 Grand		475	59
1862	Clemmance	Josephine	wid. Francis, washing		r. 76 Grand	African descent	475	59
1863	Scharling	Henry	tailor		r. 76 Grand		475	59
1863	Guillemin	Alexis	baker		76 Grand		475	59
1863	Laverriere	Francis			r. 76 Grand		475	59
1864	Thomson	Michael	u.s.a.		r. 76 Grand		475	59
1864	Leclerc	Isidore	shoemkr		76 Grand		475	59
1865	Thomson	Michael	u.s.a.		r. 76 Grand		475	59
1865	Stockmar	Alex C.	machinist	39 Greene	76 Grand		475	59
1866	Stockmar	Alexander & Co.	machinists	39 Greene	76 Grand		475	59
1866	Warner	Abigail	wid. Levi		r. 76 Grand		475	59
1867	Demart	Louis	porter		r. 76 Grand		475	59
1867	Hamilton	Mary	widow, washing		r. 76 Grand		475	59
1868	Shelden	Nathan	fish		r. 76 Grand		475	59
1868	Hahns	James	waiter		r. 76 Grand		475	59
1868	Herckner	Emil P.G.	machinist		r. 76 Grand		475	59
1868	Rezoagli	Jos.	exchange	485 Broome	76 Grand		475	59
1868	Moore	Francis	laborer		r. 76 Grand		475	59
1869	Kroehle	Jacob	baker	76 Grand			475	59
1870	Thompson	William	cook		r. 76 Grand		475	59
1870	Bedford	James	stone		r. 76 Grand		475	59
1870	Green	Lot	waiter		76 Grand	African descent	475	59
1870	Johnson	William	seaman		76 Grand		475	59
1870	Williams	Jane	sewing		76 Grand	African descent	475	59
1819	Hill	William F.	letter cutter	Crosby n. Broome			482	9
1828	Power	John		57 Crosby			482	9
1829	O'Conner	Peter	painter	57 Crosby			482	9

Year	Last Name/Company Name	First Name	Occupation	Business or Primary Address	Home Address	Race (if indicated)	Block	Lot
1829	Donaldson	William		57 Crosby			482	9
1829	Hughes	Michael	cartman	57 Crosby			482	9
1830	Zellers	John	shoemakers	rear 57 Crosby			482	9
1830	Hughes	Michael	carter	57 Crosby			482	9
1830	Power	John	cooper	57 Crosby			482	9
1832	Prentiss	Seaver N.	machinist	57 Crosby			482	9
1832	Hughes	Michael	carter	57 Crosby			482	9
1833	Bates	Armenia	widow of William	57 Crosby			482	9
1833	Scholes	John	typecaster	57 Crosby			482	9
1835	Hagan	David	waiter	rear 57 Crosby			482	9
1835	Miles	Edward B.		rear 57 Crosby			482	9
1835	Hughes	Michael	carter	57 Crosby			482	9
1835	Power	John		57 Crosby			482	9
1835	Taylor	Joseph	baker	57 Crosby			482	9
1835	Colvin	John		57 Crosby			482	9
1836	Hughes	Michael	carter	57 Crosby			482	9
1836	Colvin	John		57 Crosby			482	9
1837	Hughes	Michael	carter	57 Crosby			482	9
1837	Miles	Edward B.		rear 57 Crosby			482	9
1840	Updike	Lewis J.	stables	6 Howard	57 Crosby		482	9
1840	Costigan	William	stonecutter	57 Crosby			482	9
1841	Updike	Lewis J.	stables	203 Centre	57 Crosby		482	9
1842	Updike	Lewis J.	grocer	203 Centre	57 Crosby		482	9
1842	Platt	Christopher	hay & feed	152 Elizabeth	57 Crosby		482	9
1842	Finnigan	James	stables	rear 57 Crosby			482	9
1843	Updike	Lewis J.	grocer	57 Crosby			482	9
1844	Dunham	James	locksmith	57 Crosby			482	9
1844	Schloo	George H.	grocer	37 Thomson and 57 Crosby			482	9
1844	Daly	Michael	painter	r. 57 Crosby			482	9
1845	Mahan	Hugh	waiter	rear 57 Crosby			482	9
1845	Dunham	James	locksmith	57 Crosby			482	9
1845	Evans	Joseph	locksmith	57 Crosby			482	9
1846	Daly	Michael	painter	r. 57 Crosby			482	9
1847	Daily (sic)	Michael	painter	r. 57 Crosby			482	9
1851	Wagner	Philip	musician	57 Crosby			482	9
1852	Wagner	Philip	musician	57 Crosby			482	9
1853	Wagner	Philip	musician	57 Crosby			482	9
1853	Johnstone	Anthony	carver	57 Crosby			482	9
1853	Landowne	John	trunkmaker	r. 57 Crosby			482	9
1853	Damas	Claude	teacher of French	r. 57 Crosby			482	9
1853	Barnett	Benjamin	actor	57 Crosby			482	9
1853	Power	Edward	cabinetmaker		r. 57 Crosby		482	9

Year	Last Name/Company Name	First Name	Occupation	Business or Primary Address	Home Address	Race (if indicated)	Block	Lot
1854	Devine	Martin	grocer	57 Crosby			482	9
1855	McDonnell	Tully	grocer	57 Crosby			482	9
1856	Hines	John	grocer	57 Crosby			482	9
1861	Malbrook	Margaret	grocer		57 Crosby		482	9
1863	Pelsang	Martin	shoemkr		57 Crosby		482	9
1863	Cunningham	Henry	actor		57 Crosby		482	9
1864	Pelsang	Martin	shoemkr		57 Crosby		482	9
1864	Water	Patrick H.	carpenter		57 Crosby		482	9
1866	Mullen	Thomas	liquors	57 Crosby			482	9
1866	Perry	Abraham	waiter		r. 57 Crosby	African descent	482	9
1866	Nathan	Nathaniel	waiter		57 Crosby		482	9
1866	Wallace	Ann	wid. David		57 Crosby		482	9
1867	Sawyer	Lucius M.	waiter		57 Crosby	African descent	482	9
1868	Gilmore	William	waiter		r. 57 Crosby	African descent	482	9
1868	Hollan	Michael	laborer		r. 57 Crosby	African descent	482	9
1868	Griffin	Alfred W.	laborer		57 Crosby	African descent	482	9
1869	Lucas	John	saloon		57 Crosby	African descent	482	9
1870	Stryker	Theodore	laborer		57 Crosby	African descent	482	9
1870	Ferguson	Abram	laborer		57 Crosby	African descent	482	9
1870	Guilles	William	whitewasher		57 Crosby	African descent	482	9
1870	Marc	I.	oysters	57 Crosby			482	9
1870	Scudder	William W.	waiter		57 Crosby	African descent	482	9
1828	M'Lean	Donald	revenue officer	206 Elm			482	26
1828	Post	Joseph	shipmaster	206 Elm			482	26
1830	Woolcott	Harris	shipcarpenter	206 Elm			482	26
1831	Horn	Joseph	smith	114 Elm	206 Elm		482	26
1832	Riggs	Abraham	typefounder	206 Elm			482	26
1833	Riggs	Abraham	typefounder	206 Elm			482	26
1833	Jacobson	Joseph	accountant	206 Elm			482	26
1834	Jacobson	Joseph	accountant	206 Elm			482	26
1835	Covert	Gilbert	typefounder	206 Elm			482	26
1835	Riggs	Abraham	typefounder	206 Elm			482	26
1835	Secor	John	carter	206 Elm			482	26
1837	Riggs	Abraham	typefounder	74 Fulton	206 Elm		482	26
1840	Riggs	Abraham	typefounder	29 Ann	206 Elm		482	26
1840	Depew	Cornelius	mason	206 Elm			482	26
1841	Degraw	Hamilton J.	tailor	61 Nassau	206 Elm		482	26
1842	Jacobson	Richard S.	teacher	206 Elm			482	26
1846	Riggs	Abraham	typefounder	68 Ann	206 Elm		482	26
1856	Abel	Charles A.	liquors	496 Broadway	206 Elm		482	26
1861	Abel	Harriet A.	wid. Charles A.		206 Elm		482	26
1864	Hayes	James	councilman		206 Elm		482	26

Year	Last Name/Company Name	First Name	Occupation	Business or Primary Address	Home Address	Race (if indicated)	Block	Lot
1866	Barnes	Patrick	warden		206 Elm		482	26
1867	Vogel	Lewis	steward		206 Elm		482	26
1867	Evans	Edward	laborer		206 Elm		482	26
1867	Kelly	Patrick	coachman		206 Elm		482	26
1867	Hughes	John	machinist		206 Elm		482	26
1867	Dwyer	John	coachmkr		206 Elm		482	26
1867	Rooney	John	baker		206 Elm		482	26
1868	Hayes	James	superviser & Supt.	7 City Hall and 237 B'way	206 Elm		482	26
1818	Wait, Jun.	John	chocolate manuf.	128 Elm	54 Crosby		483	29
1819	Chivvis	James	butcher	48 Wash mark	54 Crosby		483	29
1825	Huntington	Eleanor	tailoress	rear 54 Crosby			483	29
1825	Watson	Frances	widow	54 Crosby			483	29
1826	Bennett	John W.	mason	54 Crosby			483	29
1829	Harriot	James	mason	54 Crosby			483	29
1830	Harriot	John A.	mason	54 Crosby			483	29
1831	Harriot	John A.	mason	54 Crosby			483	29
1832	Murphy	David	mason	rear 54 Crosby			483	29
1832	Harriot	John A.	mason	54 Crosby			483	29
1833	Harriot	John A.	mason	54 Crosby			483	29
1834	Harriot	John A.	mason	54 Crosby			483	29
1835	Harriot	John A.	mason	54 Crosby			483	29
1836	Harriot	John A.	mason	54 Crosby			483	29
1841	Harriot	John A.	mason	54 Crosby			483	29
1842	Harriot	John A.	mason	54 Crosby			483	29
1847	Harriot	John A.	mason	54 Crosby			483	29
1849	Harriot	John A.	mason	54 Crosby			483	29
1853	Harriot	John A.	mason	7 Grand	54 Crosby		483	29
1855	Wolf	Edward	prof. music		54 Crosby		483	29
1856	Wolf	Edward	prof. music		54 Crosby		483	29
1858	Woolf	Edward	prof. music		54 Crosby		483	29
1859	Springmeyer	John H.	cabinet	552 B'way & Third av. N E. 76th	54 Crosby		483	29
1864	Small	Arthur	printer		54 Crosby		483	29
1864	Delany	David	painter		54 Crosby		483	29
1868	Mabie	John			54 Crosby		483	29
1868	Wilson	Martin	clerk		54 Crosby		483	29
1869	Loiseau	Francis	jeweler	54 Crosby			483	29
1870	Borgwardt	William	saloon	54 Crosby			483	29
1822	Brunel	F.		63 Mercer (Removal from)			485	28
1827	Dickson	Thomas	laborer	63 Mercer			485	28
1827	Anderson	Henry	basket maker	63 Mercer			485	28
1843	Bates	Lucy	washing	63 Mercer		African descent	485	28
1844	Cromell	John	steward	63 Mercer		African descent	485	28

Year	Last Name/Company Name	First Name	Occupation	Business or Primary Address	Home Address	Race (if indicated)	Block	Lot
1845	Allen	Mary		63 Mercer			485	28
1850	Colen	Flora	washerwoman	rear 63 Mercer			485	28
1850	Hector	John E.	porter	63 Mercer		African descent	485	28
1850	Green	William		63 Mercer		African descent	485	28
1852	Schoonberger	John	shoemaker	63 Mercer			485	28
1853	Hector	John E.	porter	63 Mercer		African descent	485	28
1853	Jehle	K.	bootmaker	63 Mercer			485	28
1854	Jehle	K.	bootmaker	63 Mercer			485	28
1854	Hector	John E.	porter	63 Mercer		African descent	485	28
1828	Miller	Abraham	saw-filer	88 Laurens	60 Thompson		487	18
1834	Osburn	Joseph H.		88 Laurens			487	18
1834	Miller	Andrew	silverplater	88 Laurens			487	18
1835	Bradford	Richard	bookbinder	88 Laurens			487	18
1835	Foster	William	glasscutter	88 Laurens			487	18
1837	Burnell	Benjamin	painter	88 Laurens			487	18
1837	Harrison	Sussannah	widow of John C.	88 Laurens			487	18
1837	Bradford	Richard	binder	88 Laurens			487	18
1840	Collings	John	confectioner	88 Laurens			487	18
1841	Bodly	Elizabeth	widow of Thomas	88 Laurens			487	18
1841	Mudford	Charles	tailor	88 Laurens			487	18
1846	Fowler	Charles	bookbinder	88 Laurens			487	18
1847	Price	John	sawfiler	88 Laurens	88 Laurens		487	18
1848	Price	John	sawfiler	88 Laurens	88 Laurens		487	18
1850	Price	John	sawfiler	88 Laurens			487	18
1850	Taylor	William	weaver	88 Laurens			487	18
1853	Price	John	sawfiler	88 Laurens			487	18
1854	Price	John	sawfiler	88 Laurens			487	18
1854	Taylor	William	bookbinding	88 Laurens			487	18
1855	Tully	Mary			r. 88 Laurens		487	18
1859	Steinthal	Charles	jeweler		88 Laurens		487	18
1861	Kelly	John	saloon		88 Laurens		487	18
1863	Calvert	John	bartender		88 Laurens		487	18
1864	Lubby	Charles	waiter	88 Laurens		African descent	487	18
1866	Price	John	smith	88 Laurens			487	18
1869	Vincent	William H.	printer		88 Laurens		487	18
1832	Gilfillan	James	baker	86 Laurens			487	18
1834	Gilfillan	James	baker	86 Laurens			487	18
1836	Gilfillan	James	baker	86 Laurens			487	18
1840	Gilfillan	James	baker	86 Laurens			487	18
1842	Gilfillan	James	baker	86 Laurens			487	18
1842	Gilfillan	William	baker	86 Laurens			487	18
1843	Rowley	Maria	widow of Orin	86 Laurens			487	18

Year	Last Name/Company Name	First Name	Occupation	Business or Primary Address	Home Address	Race (if indicated)	Block	Lot
1844	Conk	Peter	mariner	86 Laurens			487	18
1845	Betts	Walter	painter	86 Laurens			487	18
1849	Gilfillan	William	baker	86 Laurens	86 Laurens		487	18
1853	Colomb	Peter	baker	86 Laurens			487	18
1853	Martin	John	carver		86 Laurens		487	18
1859	Cantel	Lewis	baker	86 Laurens			487	18
1862	Gaillard	Etienne	baker	86 Laurens			487	18
1862	Kane	John J.	carpenter	86 Laurens	335 W. 16th		487	18
1863	Leon	Roland			86 Laurens		487	18
1867	Thompson	Alexander	wheels	86 Laurens	107 Sullivan		487	18
1868	Kremp	Louis	baker		86 Laurens		487	18
1868	Gaillard	Etienne	baker	86 Laurens			487	18
1869	Kick	Theophile	baker	86 Laurens			487	18
1827	Cunningham	widow Eliza		138 Spring			487	18
1828	Williamson	Dow D.	accountant	138 Spring			487	18
1830	Forbes	James E.	painter	138 Spring			487	18
1831	Forbes	James E.	painter	138 Spring			487	18
1832	Forbes	James E.	painter	138 Spring			487	18
1833	Houston	Sarah	milliner	138 Spring			487	18
1833	Wilson	Charles F.	composition maker	138 Spring			487	18
1834	Forbes	Mary	widow of James E., milliner	138 Spring			487	18
1835	Wilson	Fred C.	compositonmaker	95 Canal	138 Spring		487	18
1835	Forbes	Mary	widow of James E., milliner	138 Spring			487	18
1836	Forbes	Mary	widow of James E., milliner	138 Spring			487	18
1836	Leach	Jesse	zinc manuf.	121 Sullivan	138 Spring		487	18
1837	Wilson	Fred C.	compos. Manuf.	95 Canal	138 Spring		487	18
1838	Linen	John	portrait painter	138 Spring			487	18
1839	Howard	Margaret	widow of Abraham	138 Spring			487	18
1840	Howard	Margaret	widow of Abraham	138 Spring			487	18
1841	Moody	John P.	shoemaker	138 Spring			487	18
1841	Howard	Margaret	widow of Abraham	138 Spring			487	18
1842	Kipp	Henry	drygoods	162.5 Bowery	138 Spring		487	18
1842	Howard	Margaret	widow, boarding	138 Spring			487	18
1842	Burke	Walter	tailor	138 Spring			487	18
1844	Rourk	Mary	widow, fruitstore	138 Spring			487	18
1845	Howard	Margaret	widow, boarding	138 Spring			487	18
1846	McBride	Catherine		138 Spring			487	18
1846	Howard	Margaret	widow, boarding	138 Spring			487	18
1847	M'Bride	John	fancystore	138 Spring			487	18
1848	Rice	Ann E.	widow Michael, fancyfoods	156 Spring			487	18
1848	Howard	Margaret	widow, boarding	156 Spring			487	18
1849	Rice	Ann Eliza	fancy goods	156 Spring			487	18

Year	Last Name/Company Name	First Name	Occupation	Business or Primary Address	Home Address	Race (if indicated)	Block	Lot
1850	Howard	Margaret A.	widow, boarding	156 Spring			487	18
1853	Rice	Ann E.	widow Michael, fancyfoods	156 Spring			487	18
1853	Allen	John T.	salesman		156 Spring		487	18
1855	Jagels	J.H.	fancy goods	156 Spring			487	18
1855	Mare [sic]	William	framemaker	74 Wooster	156 Spring		487	18
1856	Mara	Thomas F.	carpenter	113 Spring	156 Spring		487	18
1856	Mara	William	carpenter	r. 113 Spring	156 Spring		487	18
1859	Jagels	John H.	fancy goods	156 Spring			487	18
1864	Jenkins	Henry	milliner	156 spring			487	18
1865	Mischler	Wendel	tailor	156 Spring			487	18
1866	Mischler	Wendel	tailor	156 Spring			487	18
1866	Cowan	James	clerk		156 Spring		487	18
1868	Simon	Theobald	carver		156 Spring		487	18
1868	Mueller	George	tailor	151 Spring	156 Spring		487	18
1869	Mischler	Wendel	liquors	156 Spring			487	18
1870	Mischler	Wendel	saloon	156 Spring			487	18
1818	Bates	Thomas	mason	140 Spring			487	18
1828	Clark	Gideon F.	drygoods	64 Canal	140 Spring		487	18
1830	Vanheynigen	Nicholas	shoestore	140 Spring			487	18
1831	Moore	Richard	shoemaker	140 Spring			487	18
1832	Vanheynigen	Nicholas	shoestore	140 Spring			487	18
1832	Vanheynigen	Nicholas	shoestore	140 Spring			487	18
1832	Gage	Luke	turner	140 Spring			487	18
1832	Moore	Richard	shoemaker	140 Spring			487	18
1833	Vanheynigen	Nicholas	shoestore	140 Spring			487	18
1833	Woglom	widow of Abraham		140 Spring			487	18
1834	Vanheynigen	Nicholas	shoestore	140 Spring			487	18
1834	Vanhoevenbergh	Jacob	painter	140 Spring			487	18
1834	Thompson	William	carver	140 Spring			487	18
1835	Vanheynigen	Nicholas	shoestore	140 Spring			487	18
1835	Vanhoevenbergh	Jacob	painter	140 Spring			487	18
1841	Vanheynigen	Nicholas	shoes	140 Spring			487	18
1841	M'Gregor	John	grocer	140 Spring			487	18
1841	Green	Charles	broker	140 Spring			487	18
1842	Greene	Charles	broker	140 Spring			487	18
1847	Vanheynigen	Nicholas	boots	140 Spring	140 Spring		487	18
1849	Kohler	Samuel	boarding	158 Spring			487	18
1850	Kohler	Samuel	boarding	158 Spring			487	18
1853	Vanheynigen	Nich.	shoes	158 Spring	158 Spring		487	18
1855	Vanheynigen	Nich.	ladies' shoemaker	158 Spring			487	18
1855	Rogers	Joseph	police		158 Spring		487	18

Year	Last Name/Company Name	First Name	Occupation	Business or Primary Address	Home Address	Race (if indicated)	Block	Lot
1856	Sutherland	John	printer	158 Spring			487	18
1856	Sutherland	Lydia	boarding	158 Spring			487	18
1857	Reine	David H	printer	158 Spring			487	18
1864	Vinder	Adam	trunks	158 Spring			487	18
1864	Vanheynigen	Nich.	shoes	158 Spring			487	18
1866	Zoll	Joesph	plumber	158 Spring	Bklyn		487	18
1868	Cella	Anthony	liquors	158 Spring	28 Clarkson		487	18
1868	A. Cella & Co.		wines	158 Spring			487	18
1870	Vanheynigen	Samuel	shoes	158 Spring			487	18
1870	Cella	Anthony	liquors	158 Spring	28 Clarkson		487	18
1870	A. Cella & Co.		wines	158 Spring			487	18
1827	Chapin	Julius	chairmaker	128 Spring			487	28
1828	Price	Nathaniel	shoemaker	128 Spring			487	28
1830	Baright	Augustin	merchant	128 Spring			487	28
1832	Messerve	Jacob	hotel	301 Broadway	128 Spring		487	28
1833	Nodine	John	carpenter	128 Spring			487	28
1833	Tracy	Eliza	dressmaker	128 Spring			487	28
1834	Stemnar	Adam		128 Spring			487	28
1834	Kettell	Thomas P.	bookstore	128 Spring			487	28
1834	Nodine	John	carpenter	128 Spring			487	28
1835	Tracy	Eliza	dressmaker	128 Spring			487	28
1837	Tracy	Eliza	dressmaker	128 Spring			487	28
1837	Dunham	John	shoemaker	128 Spring	114 Wooster		487	28
1837	Bradley	John	por & min. painter	128 Spring			487	28
1837	Weldon	Samuel J.	MD	128 Spring			487	28
1838	Nodine	John	carpenter	128 Spring			487	28
1838	Dunham	John	shoemaker	128 Spring	114 Wooster		487	28
1839	Bradley	John	por & min. painter	128 Spring			487	28
1840	Bradley	John	por & min. painter	128 Spring			487	28
1840	Tracy	Eliza	dressmaker	128 Spring			487	28
1841	Dunham	John	shoemaker	128 Spring	114 Wooster		487	28
1841	Bradley	John	por & min. painter	128 Spring			487	28
1841	Tracy	Eliza	widow of Isaac	128 Spring			487	28
1844	Corrie	William	tinsmith	128 Spring			487	28
1845	Rennert	John C.	refectory	90 Wooster	128 Spring		487	28
1845	Wright	Andrew	saddler	128 Spring			487	28
1845	Trimble	Alanson S.	butcher, foreman	446 Broadway	128 Spring		487	28
1846	Southweld	Francis	Boot & shooe tree and last makers	128 Spring			487	28
1846	Koethen	Mary Ann	dressmaker	128 Spring			487	28
1846	Koethen	Ludwig F.	music teacher	128 Spring			487	28
1847	Murray	John L.	tailor	128 Spring	120 Prince		487	28

Year	Last Name/Company Name	First Name	Occupation	Business or Primary Address	Home Address	Race (if indicated)	Block	Lot
1847	Koethen	Mary Ann	widow, Ludwig F.	128 Spring			487	28
1847	Keeler	William	butcher	128 Spring	97 Wooster		487	28
1847	Keeler & Chapman	butchers		128 Spring			487	28
1850	Reeve	Eliza A.	widow	146 Spring			487	28
1852	Lyon	Joseph	confectioner	146 Spring			487	28
1853	Fincke	Conrad	retail grocer	146 Spring			487	28
1853	Lyon	Joseph	confectioner	146 Spring			487	28
1853	Decamp	Morris	asst. capt. Police		146 Spring		487	28
1857	Enske	William	shoes	146 Spring			487	28
1858	Ensko	William		146 Spring			487	28
1860	Ensko	Charlotte	boots and shoes	146 Spring			487	28
1860	Ensko	Charlotte	wid. William, shoes	146 Spring			487	28
1862	Hamel	(refused)			146 Spring		487	28
1863	Hersch	Philip	jeweler		146 Spring		487	28
1863	Ensko	Charlotte	wid. William, shoes	146 Spring			487	28
1863	Hirth	Julius	jeweler		146 Spring		487	28
1864	Ensko	Charlotte	wid. William, shoes	146 Spring			487	28
1864	Ensko	Charles	shoes	146 Spring			487	28
1868	Benjamin	Abraham G.	cabinetmkr		146 Spring		487	28
1868	Moore	Albert	shores	128 Spring	146 Spring		487	28
1869	Benjamin	Abraham	jeweler		146 Spring		487	28
1869	Moore	Albert			146 Spring		487	28
1870	Meiling	C.	saloon	146 Spring			487	28
1827	Davis	Gilman	porter house	125 Water	126 Spring		487	29
1828	Houston	George		422 Broadway	126 Spring		487	29
1828	Smith	widow Hannah		126 Spring			487	29
1832	Williams	Richard	tailor	126 Spring			487	29
1833	Farrell	Philip		126 Spring			487	29
1834	Shiers	Nicholas	merchant	270 Grand	126 Spring		487	29
1834	Cleaveland	Elisha W.	physician	126 Spring			487	29
1835	Ayers	Albert	painter	126 Spring			487	29
1836	Cox	William A.	cupper & leecher	126 Spring			487	29
1836	Wetmore	William J.	MD	126 Spring c. Wooster			487	29
1836	Berrien Jr	Richard P.	painter	126 Spring			487	29
1838	Cox	William A.	cupper & leecher	126 Spring			487	29
1840	Berrien Jr	Richard P.	painter	126 Spring			487	29
1840	Cleaveland	Elisha W.	physician	126 Spring c. Wooster			487	29
1841	Harris	Deborah	widow of Peter	126 Spring			487	29
1842	Ayers	Albert	painter	126 Spring	153 Laurens		487	29
1846	Madden	Ellen	millinery	126 Spring			487	29
1846	Dewstoe	Clemence	upholsterer	126 Spring			487	29
1847	Mack	Thomas C.	shoe maker	126 Spring			487	29

Year	Last Name/Company Name	First Name	Occupation	Business or Primary Address	Home Address	Race (if indicated)	Block	Lot
1850	Cleaveland	Elisha W.	physician	144 Spring			487	29
1850	Catlin	Jacob	drugs	144 Spring			487	29
1850	Rogers	Platt	drygoods	551 B'way	144 Spring		487	29
1852	Cleaveland	Elisha W.	physician	144 Spring			487	29
1853	Cleaveland	Elisha W.	physician	144 Spring			487	29
1853	Catlin	Jacob	druggist	144 Spring	144 Spring		487	29
1854	Cleaveland	Elisha W.	physician	144 Spring			487	29
1855	Turner	Alvan H.	drugs, physician	144 Spring	91 Wooster		487	29
1858	Turner	Alvan H.	druggist	144 Spring			487	29
1862	Turner	Alvan H.	drugs	144 Spring	91 Wooster		487	29
1863	Turner	Alvan H.	drugs	91 Wooster	91 Wooster		487	29
1867	Cook	Stephen G.	physician		144 Spring		487	29
1870	Cook	Stephen G.	drugs	144 Spring			487	29
1831	Forsyth	William	baker	144 Laurens			515	7
1834	Monell	James M.	carpenter	144 Laurens			515	7
1835	Forsyth	William R.	baker	144 Laurens			515	7
1837	Forsyth	William R.	baker	144 Laurens			515	7
1838	Forsyth	William R.	baker	144 Laurens			515	7
1839	Forsyth	William R.	baker	144 Laurens			515	7
1840	Lockwood	Abigail	milliner	144 Laurens			515	7
1841	Hoffmire	Henry R.	baker	144 Laurens			515	7
1842	Hoffmire	Henry R.	baker	144 Laurens			515	7
1848	Cobb	Henry	baker	144 Laurens			515	7
1853	Kobbe	Christian H.	baker	144 Laurens			515	7
1853	Kobbe	Dh. Henry	baker	144 Laurens			515	7
1854	Kobbe	Christian H.	baker	144 Laurens			515	7
1855	Kobbe	Christian H.	baker	144 Laurens			515	7
1856	Kobbe	Christian H.	baker	144 Laurens			515	7
1859	Kobbe	Christian H.	baker	144 Laurens			515	7
1864	Kobbe	Christian H.	baker	144 Laurens			515	7
1866	Kobbe	Christian H.	baker	144 Laurens			515	7
1867	Kobbe	Christian H.	baker	144 Laurens			515	7
1869	Kobbe	Christian H.	baker	144 Laurens			515	7
1872	Kobbe	Christian H.	baker	93 S 5th av			515	7
1872	Kobbe	Christian B.	clerk	93 S 5th av			515	7
1873	Kobbe	Christian H.	baker	93 S 5th av			515	7
1874	Kobbe	Christian H.	baker	93 S 5th av			515	7
1827	Henderson	Wm. D.	att.	12 Nassau c. Pine	121 Mercer		531	33
1828	Henderson	William D.	attorney	34 Wall	121 Mercer		531	33
1829	Henderson	William D.	attorney	49 Wall	121 Mercer		531	33
1833	Day	Harriet	widow of Ludlow	121 Mercer			531	33
1834	Day	Harriet	widow of Benjamin	121 Mercer			531	33

Year	Last Name/Company Name	First Name	Occupation	Business or Primary Address	Home Address	Race (if indicated)	Block	Lot
1835	Day	Harriot	widow of Benjamin L.	121 Mercer			531	33
1836	Day	Harriot	widow of Benjamin L.	121 Mercer			531	33
1837	Ogden	Henry	cashier C.H.	121 Mercer			531	33
1840	Ogden	Henry		121 Mercer			531	33
1841	Ogden	Henry		48 Wall	121 Mercer		531	33
1842	Ogden	Henry		2 Wall	121 Mercer		531	33
1845	Benson	Ann Maria		121 Mercer			531	33
1855	Roberts	Mary E.	Boarding House	121 Mercer			531	33
1856	Roberts	Mary E.	Boarding House	121 Mercer			531	33
1857	Roberts	Mary E.	Boarding House	121 Mercer			531	33
1866	Dausche	Henry	bdgh	121 Mercer			531	33
1867	Soren	George C.	liquors	121 Mercer			531	33
1868	Blummel	William	bdgh	121 Mercer			531	33
1869	Coles	Richard	waiter		121 Mercer	African descent	531	33
1869	Spicer	Joshua	driver		121 Mercer	African descent	531	33
1869	Payne	Lewis	cook		121 Mercer	African descent	531	33
1831	Storms	Henry	Hatter		358 Bowery		531	37
1833	Totten	John C.	bookseller & printer	358 Bowery			531	37
1834	Meinell	William	stationer	358 Bowery			531	37
1835	Mackie	Lucy	wife of Patrick	358 Bowery			531	37
1837	Meinell	William	stationer	358 Bowery			531	37
1838	Meinell	William	stationer	358 Bowery			531	37
1839	Meinell	William	stationer	358 Bowery			531	37
1840	Meinell	William	stationer	358 Bowery			531	37
1840	Moore	Thomas	butcher	358 Bowery			531	37
1841	Douglass	Henry	thread & needles	358 Bowery			531	37
1842	Douglass	Henry	thread & needles	358 Bowery			531	37
1844	Weidner	Maria	widow of Lewis, teacher	358 Bowery			531	37
1844	Adams	William B.	watchmaker	358 Bowery			531	37
1845	M'Intire	Henry	spindlemaker	358 Bowery			531	37
1850	Federlein	William J.	watchmaker	358 Bowery			531	37
1850	Dauphin	Madame	lacemender	358 Bowery			531	37
1851	Dauphin	Madame	lacemender	358 Bowery			531	37
1851	Federlein	William J.	watchmaker	358 Bowery and 361 Av 8	358 Bowery		531	37
1858	Kaufmann	Gottlieb	segars	128 William & 358 Bowery	358 Bowery		531	37
1858	Kaufmann	Leopold	imp.	128 William & 358 Bowery	358 Bowery		531	37
1862	McDonald	John & Co.	pianos	358 Bowery & 108 E. 25th	128 Third		531	37
1865	Stengel	Frederick	saloon	358 Bowery			531	37
1867	Alexander	Lewis P.	trimmings	358 Bowery			531	37
1869	Grouse	Robert	upholsterer	358 Bowery	225 First Av		531	37
1833	Blackett	John	hardware & brush-m	360 Bowery			531	37
1833	J & W Blackett		brushmakers				531	37

Year	Last Name/Company Name	First Name	Occupation	Business or Primary Address	Home Address	Race (if indicated)	Block	Lot
1833	Blackett	John	brushmaker	360 Bowery			531	37
1835	Morris	David H	hairdresser	360 Bowery			531	37
1836	Griffen	Edmund	feed	53 Whitehall	360 Bowery		531	37
1837	Griffen	Edmund	feed	121 Broad	360 Bowery		531	37
1840	M'Donald	Samuel	drygoods	360 Bowery			531	37
1842	M'Donald	Samuel	drygoods	360 Bowery			531	37
1844	Taylor	Mary Ann	dressmaker	360 Bowery			531	37
1844	M'Donald	Samuel	drygoods	360 Bowery			531	37
1845	Taylor	Jane	dressmaker	360 Bowery			531	37
1846	Taylor J &M	Jane & Mary Ann		360 Bowery			531	37
1846	M'Donald	Mary	drygoods	360 Bowery	360 Bowery		531	37
1846	Maggs	Joseph	cabinetmaker	356 Bowery	360 Bowery		531	37
1849	M'Donald	Mary	drygoods	360 Bowery	360 Bowery		531	37
1850	McKelvey	Sarah	dressmaker	360 Bowery			531	37
1853	Maggs	Joseph	furniture	356 Bowery	360 Bowery		531	37
1858	Lowry	John	clerk	746 B'way	360 Bowery		531	37
1863	Walker	Francis L.	shoes	348 Bowery	360 Bowery		531	37
1865	McDonald	William A.	drygds	360 Bowery	34 Fifth		531	37
1867	Russell	Henry B.	drygds	360 Bowery & 202 Bowery	360 Bowery		531	37
1868	Russell	Henry B.	drygds	360 Bowery & 202 Bowery	360 Bowery		531	37
1869	Russell	Henry B.	drygds	202 & 360 Bowery	59 E 73d		531	37
1870	Russell	Henry B.	drygds	360 Bowery	59 E 73d		531	37
1834	Dowdall	Elizabeth H.	widow	390 Fourth			531	37
1835	Armsby	Mathhias	merchant	40 Exch-place	390 Fourth		531	37
1840	Wilson	Lewis O.	merchant	25 William	390 Fourth		531	37
1841	Wreaks	Henry	merchant	131 Pearl	390 Fourth		531	37
1842	Wreaks	Henry	merchant	131 Pearl	390 Fourth		531	37
1853	Robinson	Henry B.		111 Broadway	390 Fourth		531	37
1854	Robinson	Henry B.	clerk	111 Broadway	390 Fourth		531	37
1856	Renaudin	Pauline			390 Fourth		531	37
1859	Renaudin	Pauline	boardingh.	390 Fourth			531	37
1862	Fox	Francis D.	mer.	7 B'way	390 Fourth		531	37
1863	Sigmund	Albert	furrier		390 Fourth		531	37
1864	Weeks	Benjamin	mason		390 Fourth		531	37
1864	Miles	Charles	crockery	390 Fourth			531	37
1865	Miles	Charles	crockery	390 Fourth			531	37
1866	Marcy	Lemuel	fruits	390 Fourth	NJ		531	37
1866	Carpenter	Isaac	coals	524 Second Av	390 Fourth		531	37
1867	Kennedy	John T.	physician	40 E 4th	108 Second		531	37
1867	Kennedy	Jno T.	physician	40 E 4th	36 Gt. Jones		531	37
1830	Wood jr	Samuel	shipcarpenter	392 Fourth			531	37

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1830	Rand	Ebenezer	mason	392 Fourth			531	37
1835	Bowen	George	merchant	52 William	392 Fourth		531	37
1836	Bowen	George		392 Fourth			531	37
1837	Tobery	John I.	machinist	392 Fourth			531	37
1849	McCurley	Robert	physician	392 Fourth			531	37
1850	Stephenson	James	late carman		392 Fourth		531	37
1850	McCurley	Robert	physician	392 Fourth			531	37
1850	Allen	Gilbert	mer.	134 Front	390 Fourth		531	37
1853	Gallagher	John	physician	392 Fourth			531	37
1854	Gallagher	John	physician	392 Fourth			531	37
1855	Townsend	Mary	wid. Richard		392 Fourth		531	37
1856	Townsend	Mary	wid. Richard, dressmaker		392 Fourth		531	37
1862	Townsend	Mary A.	wid. Richard R.		392 Fourth		531	37
1863	Townsend	Mary	wid. Richard, dressmaker		392 Fourth		531	37
1867	Townsend	Mary	wid. Richard		42 E. Fourth		531	37
1870	Townsend	Mary	wid. Richard		42 E. 4th		531	37
1836	William	Mary Ann	milliner	352 1/2 Bowery			531	41
1847	Garner	Geo.	stocking mf	352 1/2 Bowery	352 1/2 Bowery		531	41
1851	Cohen	Jacob	clothier	348 1/2 and 352 1/2 Bowery			531	41
1865	Platnauer	Joseph	clothing	352 1/2 Bowery			531	41
1833	Ball	Richard	segarmarker	352 Bowery			531	41
1835	Whittingham	Benjamin	brassfounder	352 Bowery			531	41
1836	Munos	Peter	tobacconist	352 Bowery			531	41
1837	Munos	Peter	tobacconist	352 Bowery			531	41
1842	Soria & Co.	Joseph	dyers	490 Pearl; branch offices 257 Bleecker, 352 Bowery, and 49 Fulton St Brooklyn			531	41
1842	Mapelsden	Reuben	soapboiler	352 Bowery			531	41
1845	Mapelsden	Reuben	soapboiler	352 Bowery			531	41
1846	Soria & Co.	Joseph	dyers	352 Bowery and 357 Grand			531	41
1846	Wilson	Rachel	widow John, fancystore	352 Bowery	352 Bowery		531	41
1847	Wilcox	John	watchmaker	116 Av 8 and 352 Bowery	352 Bowery		531	41
1849	Harrison	Eliza E.	watch jewelers	352 Bowery			531	41
1851	Timme	Harman F.		352 Bowery			531	41
1854	Fretts	Frederick	smith	352 Bowery	287 Av 1		531	41
1858	Cohen	Isidor	clothing	232 and 352 1/2 Bowery	352 Bowery		531	41
1865	Timme	Eliza F.	jeweler	352 Bowery			531	41
1868	Johnston & Wigger		drygds	352 Bowery			531	41
1868	Johnston	William	drygds	352 Bowery	39 Seventh		531	41
1868	Wedeles	Wm.	shades	352 Bowery	109 Second		531	41
1870	Swayze	Robert F.	drygds	352 Bowery	355 1/2 Bowery		531	41
1860	Potter	Orlando B.	pres./lawyer	495 B'way/37 Park Row	32 Great Jones		531	52

Year	Last Name/Company Name	First Name	Occupation	Business or Primary Address	Home Address	Race (if indicated)	Block	Lot
1870	Wright	William D. (Rev)	Treas.	32 Great Jones			531	52
1870	Am. Bible Union			32 Great Jones			531	52
1870	Wyckoff	Wm. H.	sec.	32 Great Jones	B'klyn		531	52
1870	Armitage	Thos (Rev)	pres.	32 Great Jones	2 W 46th		531	52
1847	Burnett	John L.	builder	34 Great Jones			531	52
1848	Noe	Augustus S.	cabinet maker	34 Great Jones	335 Fourth		531	52
1849	Brymer	William	cabinet maker	34 Great Jones			531	52
1853	Smith	George	cabinet maker	34 Great Jones	Williamsburgh		531	52
1841	Meinell	William		36 Great Jones			531	52
1845	Cain	Edward	coachman	r. 36 Great Jones			531	52
1847	Herring	John	waiter	r. 36 Great Jones			531	52
1848	Coyle	John L.	hackman	36 Great Jones			531	52
1848	Halberstadt	John	boots	36 Great Jones			531	52
1850	Conway	George	waiter	r. 36 Great Jones			531	52
1850	M'Anroa	Mary	widow of Francis	r. 36 Great Jones			531	52
1850	Gibson	James	laborer		r. 36 Great Jones		531	52
1850	Rush	James	salesman	r. 36 Great Jones			531	52
1850	Herring	John	waiter	r. 36 Great Jones			531	52
1851	Cusick	Francis	gardener	r. 36 Great Jones			531	52
1851	Field	Alfred E.			36 Great Jones		531	52
1852	Brymer	William	cabinet maker	34 Great Jones	36 Great Jones		531	52
1852	Bolden	Hannah		r. 36 Great Jones			531	52
1852	Daly	Francis	Liquors	38 Great Jones & 193 Mercer	36 Great Jones		531	52
1862	Boyd	Catherine S.	wid. Oscar		36 Great Jones		531	52
1862	Barnum	Wm. R.	mer.	346 B'way	36 Great Jones		531	52
1865	Gassner	Daniel D.	sec.	50 Wall	36 Great Jones		531	52
1868	Barr	Henry C.	agent		36 Great Jones		531	52
1868	Carroll	Kate	bdgh.	36 Great Jones			531	52
1836	Scanlon	Thomas	laborer	38 Great Jones			531	52
1842	Meinell	William		38 Great Jones			531	52
1844	Meinell	William		38 Great Jones			531	52
1845	Meinell	William		38 Great Jones			531	52
1848	Meinell	William		38 Great Jones			531	52
1853	Meinell	William	late mer.	38 Great Jones			531	52
1859	Frink	George	clerk		38 Great Jones		531	52
1864	Brust	Charles L.	mer.	61 Pearl	38 Great Jones		531	52
1870	Colton	Walter	mer.	109 Pearl	38 Great Jones		531	52
1870	Messer	George H.			38 Great Jones		531	52
1826	Simmonite	John	tailor	rear 32 Thompson			476	57
1826	Moore	Thomas	musician	32 Thompson			476	57
1829	Attmore	Isaac	carpenter	32 Thompson			476	57

Year	Last Name/Company Name	First Name	Occupation	Business or Primary Address	Home Address	Race (if indicated)	Block	Lot
1831	Goodrich	Catharine	widow of Henry	32 Thompson			476	57
1831	Osborn	Clarisse	widow of Stephen	32 Thompson			476	57
1832	Birch	Joesph	carpenter	32 Thompson			476	57
1834	Veitch	Maria	widow od Andrew	32 Thompson			476	57
1835	Mitchell	Robert	cooper	32 Thompson			476	57
1835	Berry	William	baker	32 Thompson			476	57
1836	Carsfield	Dominick	bootmaker	32 Thompson			476	57
1837	Karr	Michael	fruits	32 Thompson			476	57
1838	Simpson	James	shoemaker	32 Thompson			476	57
1838	Fleming	Morris	shoemaker	32 Thompson			476	57
1840	Fleming	Morris	shoemaker	32 Thompson			476	57
1841	Fleming	Morris	shoemaker	32 Thompson			476	57
1842	Eckard	Casper	shoemaker	32 Thompson			476	57
1844	Deane	Ambrose	painter	32 Thompson			476	57
1844	Ferentz	Carl	late porterhouse	32 Thompson			476	57
1844	Sigler	John	locksmith	32 Thompson			476	57
1845	King	Charles E.	polisher	32 Thompson			476	57
1845	Loyd	James	sailmaker	32 Thompson			476	57
1846	Stone	Mary	widow of Olney	32 Thompson			476	57
1846	Sigler	John	locksmith	32 Thompson			476	57
1847	Loyd	James	sailmaker	32 Thompson			476	57
1847	Snyder	Christopher	baker	32 Thompson			476	57
1847	Sigler	John	locksmith	32 Thompson			476	57
1850	Rosenberg	Meyer	tailor	32 Thompson	32 Thpsn		476	57
1852	Claffy	Michael	cabinetmaker	32 Thompson			476	57
1852	Rosenberg	Meyer	tailor	32 Thompson	32 Thpsn		476	57
1853	Rosenberg	Meyer	tailor	32 Thompson	32 Thpsn		476	57
1853	Carpenter	William	polisher	32 Thompson			476	57
1862	Rosenberg	Meyer	tailor	32 Thompson			476	57
1864	Rosenberg	Meyer	tailor	32 Thompson			476	57
1865	Rosenberg	Meyer	tailor	32 Thompson			476	57
1867	Carpenter	William	laborer	32 Thompson			476	57
1868	Rosenberg	Henry	tailor	32 Thompson			476	57
1869	Rosenberg	Meyer	tailor	32 Thompson			476	57
1870	Greenbaum	Nathan	furniture	32 Thompson			476	57

Year	Last Name/Company Name	First Name	Occupation	Business or Primary Address	Home Address	Race (if indicated)	Block	Lot
1836	Pickering	John	carpenter	30 Thompson	172 Thompson		476	57
1838	Thomas Jr	Thomas	builder	30 Thompson	11 Sullivan		476	57
1839	Thomas Jr	Thomas	builder	30 Thompson	11 Sullivan		476	57
1840	Haley	J.J. & Co.		30 Thompson, 79 Canal, 68 Barclay, & 423 Pearl			476	57
1842	Curry	James	baker	68 Barclay	30 Thompson		476	57
1850	Hammond	James	tailor	30 Thompson			476	57
1851	Sonneckeer	Andrew	physician	30 Thompson			476	57
1851	Crissey	Angelina M.	vestmaker	30 Thompson			476	57
1851	Elmendorf	James	pilot	30 Thompson			476	57
1853	Sommer	H.	tailor	30 Thompson			476	57
1853	Near	Henry C.		30 Thompson			476	57
1853	Smith	Eugene	tailor	30 Thompson			476	57
1853	Stehlin	George	carver	30 Thompson			476	57
1854	Steiwer	John	cooper	30 Thompson			476	57
1854	Sommer	Henry	tailor	30 Thompson			476	57
1854	Bloch	Isaac	segars	30 Thompson			476	57
1854	Smith	Eugene	tailor	30 Thompson			476	57
1856	Kilmartine	Charles	sodawater	30 Thompson			476	57
1857	Wagner	John	tailor	30 Thompson			476	57
1857	Selleck	Charles A.	tailor	30 Thompson			476	57
1858	Lohmann	Christopher	cooper	30 Thompson			476	57
1860	Haim	John	smith	30 Thompson			476	57
1862	Haim	John	smith	30 Thompson			476	57
1862	Sommer	Henry	tailor	30 Thompson	28 Thompson		476	57
1864	Sommer	Henry	tailor	30 Thompson	NJ		476	57
1864	Watts	George	shoemakr	30 Thompson			476	57
1866	Corbitt	Ann	wid. Michael		30 Thompson		476	57
1867	Schwartz	John	shoemkr		30 Thompson		476	57
1869	Shinamann	William	tailor		30 Thompson		476	57
1869	Weil	Lawrence	laborer		r. 30 Thompson		476	57
1869	Young	Michael	tailor		30 Thompson		476	57

Notes: See Table 6-1 for information on changes to historical street numbers and street names.
Sources: Directory databases accessed through www.Fold3.com.

Appendix A-2: Summary of Limited Census Research

Year	Location/Suspected Address	First Name	Last Name	Age	Race	Occupation	Place of Birth	Real Estate	Personal Estate	Other	Block	Lot
1850	8th Ward	Alexander	Clark	45	W	Shoe maker	Virginia				227	6
1850	8th Ward	Maria	Clark	45	W		Connecticut				227	6
1850	8th Ward	Maria J.	Clark	29	W		New York				227	6
1850	8th Ward	Charles	Clark	17	W	engineer	New York				227	6
1850	8th Ward	Harriet	Clark	12	W		New York				227	6
1860	8th Ward	Edward	Lonhoffer	26	W	Hair dresser	France				227	6
1860	8th Ward	Sophia	Lonhoffer	25	W		Germany				227	6
1860	8th Ward	Rosalie	Lonhoffer	3	W		New York				227	6
1860	8th Ward	Charles	Lonhoffer	1	W		New York				227	6
1860	8th Ward	Sophia	Shaffman	64	W		Germany				227	6
1860	8th Ward	James	Wright	30	W	Barber	Scotland		$2,000		227	6
1860	8th Ward	Mary	Wright	29	W		Scotland				227	6
1860	8th Ward	Walter	Wright	5	W		NY				227	6
1860	8th Ward	Isabella	Wright	2	W		NY				227	6
1860	8th Ward	Amelia	Wright	1 mo	W		NY				227	6
1860	8th Ward	Charles	Viesel	30	W	engineer	Germany				227	6
1870 2nd enum	391 Canal	NO ENTRY FOR ADDRESS			W						227	6
1870 2nd enum	30 Laurens, part 1	James	Bonser	24	W	Laborer	Virginia				435	1
	30 Laurens, part 1	Allen	Bowling	30	W	Machinist	NY				435	1
	30 Laurens, part 2	Margaret	Carroll	30	W		Ireland				435	1
	30 Laurens, part 2	Catherine	Carroll	14	W		NY				435	1
	30 Laurens, part 2	John	Carroll	11	W		NY				435	1
	30 Laurens, part 2	Mary A.	Crowley	39	W		Ireland				435	1
	30 Laurens, part 2	George	Walker	27	W	Boiler Maker	England				435	1
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (63 Mercer)	William	Green	56	B		NC			Blind	485	28
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (63 Mercer)	Margaret	Green	17	B		NJ				485	28
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (63 Mercer)	Sarah J.	Davis	18	B		NY				485	28
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (63 Mercer)	Mary	Jackson	17	B		VA				485	28
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (63 Mercer)	Pailing	Thompson	2	B		NY				485	28
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (63 Mercer)	Julia	Hector	25	B		Mass				485	28
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (63 Mercer)	Edward	Hector	33	B	Porter	Mass				485	28
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (63 Mercer)	Solomon	Grendwan	38	W	Bookmaker	Germany				485	28
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (86 Laurens)	William	Gilfillan	31	W	Baker	Ireland				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (86 Laurens)	Maria		31	W		NY				487	18

Year	Location/Suspected Address	First Name	Last Name	Age	Race	Occupation	Place of Birth	Real Estate	Personal Estate	Other	Block	Lot
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (86 Laurens)	Hannah	Moore	25	W	Baker	NY				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (86 Laurens)	Charles	Isner	22	W	Baker	Germany				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (86 Laurens)	Ernst	Dow	20	W		Germany				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (86 Laurens)	Mary	Derien	24	W	Carpenter	Ireland				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (86 Laurens)	Joseph	Wooley	44	W		England				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (86 Laurens)	Charlotte	Wooley	55	W	Sailor	NY				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (86 Laurens)	George	Gilfillan	22	W		NY				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (86 Laurens)	Charlotte	Gilfillan	21	W		NY				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (86 Laurens)	Ziphora	Gilfillan	1	W		NY				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (86 Laurens)	Patrick	McIlvane	38	W	Snuff Maker	Ireland				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (86 Laurens)	Alice	McIlvane	40	W		Ireland				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (86 Laurens)	Mary	McQuade	19	W		Ireland				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (86 Laurens)	Mary	McAlvoy	25	W		Ireland				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (88 Laurens)	Jeremiah	Davy	31	W	Mason	Ireland				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (88 Laurens)	Julia	Davy	30	W		Ireland				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (88 Laurens)	Mary	Davy	2	W		Ireland				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (88 Laurens)	Michael	Davy	27	W	Mason	Ireland				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (88 Laurens)	Mary	Davy	28	W		Ireland				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (88 Laurens)	Boyle	Henderson	26	W	Wheelwright	Ireland				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (88 Laurens)	Anna	Henderson	25	W		Ireland				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (88 Laurens)	Elizabeth	Fitzpatrick	16	W		Ireland				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (88 Laurens)	Patrick	McAlvoy	30	W	Mason	Ireland				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (88 Laurens)	John	Fleming	32	W	Mason	Ireland				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (88 Laurens)	William	Kelly	21	W	Coachman	Ireland				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (88 Laurens)	Ann	Kelly	28	W		England				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (88 Laurens)	William	Taylor	46	W	Weaver	England				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (88 Laurens)	Ann T	Taylor	45	W		England				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (88 Laurens)	Priscilla	Dunker	20	W		England				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (88 Laurens)	John	Price	45	W	Locksmith	England				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (88 Laurens)	Sarah	Price	48	W		Ireland				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (88 Laurens)	John Sr.	Stewart	50	W	None	Ireland				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (88 Laurens)	John Jr.	Stewart	22	W	Tin Smith	England				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (158 Spring)	Nicholas	Van Heynigen	54	W	Shoe maker	Holland				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (158 Spring)	Catherine	Van Heynigen	23	W		NY				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (158 Spring)	Samuel	Van Heynigen	10	W		NY				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (158 Spring)	Simon	Kohler	39	W	Police	Penn				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (158 Spring)	Jane M.	Kohler	36	W		NY				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (158 Spring)	Maria V.	Kohler	15	W		NY				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (158 Spring)	Catherine A.	Kohler	11	W		NY				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (158 Spring)	Rebecca J.	Kohler	8	W		NY				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (158 Spring)	Frances L.	Kohler	4	W		NY				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (158 Spring)	Nicholas M.	Slidel	66	W	City Officer	NY				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (158 Spring)	Cornelius	Cunningham	42	W	Shoe maker	NY			Deaf	487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (158 Spring)	[not given]	Cook	40	W	Shoe maker	Maryland			Deaf	487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (158 Spring)	William J.	Jenkins	22	W	Shoe maker	Maryland				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (158 Spring)	William	Wiley	22	W	Shoe maker	Penn				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (158 Spring)	Richard	White	24	W	Shoe maker	Penn				487	18

Year	Location/Suspected Address	First Name	Last Name	Age	Race	Occupation	Place of Birth	Real Estate	Personal Estate	Other	Block	Lot
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (158 Spring)	Joseph C.	Chapman	28	W	Shoe maker	Connecticut				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (158 Spring)	Silas	Palman	23	W	Shoe maker	Connecticut				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (158 Spring)	Dan'l	Thompson	23	W	Shoe maker	NY				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (158 Spring)	Alfred	Cadmuz	24	W	Shoe maker	NY				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (158 Spring)	John	Howlet	24	W	Shoe maker	Canada				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (158 Spring)	Catherine	Keitz	21	W		Germany				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (156 Spring)	Henry	Jagells	37	W	Fancy Store	Germany	$3,000	$2,000		487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (156 Spring)	Adelaide	Jagells	30	W		Germany				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (156 Spring)	Adolph	Jagells	12	W		NY				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (156 Spring)	Samuel	Jagells	9	W		NY				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (156 Spring)	Tiptha	Ming	23	W	Seamstress	Germany				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (156 Spring)	Christopher	Dolen	33	W	Jeweler	Germany				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (156 Spring)	Morris	Kinney	40	W		Germany				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (156 Spring)	Mary	Kinney	36	W		Germany				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (156 Spring)	Peter	Lamanee	40	W	Ladies Shoes	France		$3,000		487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (156 Spring)	Constanz	Lamanee	31	W		France				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (156 Spring)	Peter	Lamanee	6	W		NY				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (156 Spring)	Adele	Lamanee	4	W		NY				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (156 Spring)	Joseph	Kelly	32	W	Basket Store	Ireland				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (156 Spring)	Ellen	Kelly	30	W		NY				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (156 Spring)	William	Kelly	6	W		NY				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (156 Spring)	Ella	Kelly	26	W		NY				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (156 Spring)	Augustus	Harting	26	W	China Gilder	Germany				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (156 Spring)	Angeline	Harting	19	W		Germany				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (156 Spring)	Samuel	Merritt	274	W	Painter	NY				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (156 Spring)	Mary	Merritt	24	W		NY				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (156 Spring)	Samuel	Merritt	2	W		NY		$1,000		487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (156 Spring)	Susan	Clark	48	W	Tailoress	NY				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (156 Spring)	William	Clark	26	W	Machinist	NY				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (156 Spring)	George	Clark	14	W	Clerk	NY				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (156 Spring)	Mary	Abbott	13	W		NY				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (156 Spring)	Joseph	Abbott	16	W	Clerk	NY				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (158 Spring)	Michael	Van Henegan	63	W	Shoe store	Holland	$30,000	$2,000		487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (158 Spring)	Catharine	Van Henegan	39	W		England				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (158 Spring)	Catharine	Van Henegan	35	W		NY				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (158 Spring)	Samuel	Van Henegan	21	W	Clerk	NY				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (158 Spring)	William	Van Henegan	13	W		NY				487	18
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (158 Spring)	Julia	Boyne	19	W	Service	Ireland				487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (156 Spring)	Wendel	Michler	35	W	Saloon	Bavaria				487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (156 Spring)	Eliza	Michler	30	W	Keeps House	Prussia		$2,000		487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (156 Spring)	Rosalie	Michler	5	W		NY				487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (156 Spring)	Wendel	Michler	2	W		NY				487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (156 Spring)	Frederick	Michler	9m	W		NY				487	18

Year	Location/Suspected Address	First Name	Last Name	Age	Race	Occupation	Place of Birth	Real Estate	Personal Estate	Other	Block	Lot
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (158 Spring)	Louis	Victor	35	W	Baker	Prussia		$500		487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (158 Spring)	Sophia	Victor	35	W	Keeps House	Wurtenberg				487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (158 Spring)	Michael	Casey	29	W	Barkeeper	Mass		$600		487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (158 Spring)	Mary Ann	Casey	26	W	Keeps House	Mass				487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (158 Spring)	Edmund	Casey	10	W		Mass				487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (158 Spring)	[not given]	Van Henynigen	31	W	Boatmaker	NY				487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (158 Spring)	Julia	Van Henynigen	28	W	Keeps House	NY		$700		487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (158 Spring)	Ella	Van Henynigen	6	W		NY				487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (158 Spring)	Anna	Van Henynigen	4	W		NY				487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (158 Spring)	Arthur	Van Henynigen	10	W		NY				487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (158 Spring)	Edward	Van Henynigen	7	W		NY				487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (158 Spring)	Albert	Van Henynigen	9	W		NY				487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (158 Spring)	William	Van Henynigen	23	W	Clerk	NY				487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (158 Spring)	Mary	Barry	30	W	Servant	Ireland				487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (158 Spring)	Henry	Keane	45	W	Painter	England				487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (158 Spring)	Jose	Paulette	70	W		Canada				487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (158 Spring)	Frances	Woods	23	W	Waiter	Ireland				487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (158 Spring)	John	German	30	W	Bookkeeper	Ireland				487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (158 Spring)	Eliza	German	23	W	Keeps House	Ireland				487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (158 Spring)	John	Eagen	30	W	Laborer	Ireland				487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (158 Spring)	Mary	Eagen	35	W	Keeps House	Ireland				487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (158 Spring)	Phillipp	Burnett	29	W	Butcher	Prussia		$700		487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (158 Spring)	Amelia	Burnett	26	W	Keeps House	NY				487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (158 Spring)	Louisa	Burnett	4	W		NY				487	18

Year	Location/Suspected Address	First Name	Last Name	Age	Race	Occupation	Place of Birth	Real Estate	Personal Estate	Other	Block	Lot
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (158 Spring)	Wilhelm	Burnett	1	W		NY				487	18
1870 (first enum)	Ward 8, District 5 (158 Spring)	Eliza	Goldbeck	18	W	Servant	Prussia				487	18
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (146 Spring)	Frederica	Bower	32	W		Germany				487	28
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (146 Spring)	Morris	Decamp	36	W	Police Captain	NJ				487	28
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (146 Spring)	Ann	Decamp	35	W		NJ				487	28
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (146 Spring)	Mary	Decamp	16	W		NJ				487	28
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (146 Spring)	William H.	Decamp	14	W		NJ				487	28
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (146 Spring)	John	Decamp	10	W		NJ				487	28
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (146 Spring)	Philip	Decamp	6	W		NY				487	28
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (146 Spring)	Mary	Halsey	43	W		NJ				487	28
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (146 Spring)	Atkinson	White	38	W	Tailor	Ireland				487	28
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (146 Spring)	Mary A	White	28	W		England				487	28
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (146 Spring)	James	White	7	W		NY				487	28
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (146 Spring)	Mary	White	2	W		NY				487	28
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (144 Spring)	Alvin	Turner	51	W	Druggist	CT	$5,000	$800		487	29
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (144 Spring)	Sarah	Turner	40	W		MA				487	29
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (144 Spring)	Ticnor	Turner	20	W	Clerk	MA				487	29
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (144 Spring)	Mary	Turner	17	W		NY				487	29
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (144 Spring)	Charles	Turner	12	W		NY				487	29
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (144 Spring)	Isabella	Most	24	W	Seamstress	NY				487	29
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (144 Spring)	Catherine	Murphy	28	W	Service	Ireland				487	29
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (144 Spring)	Elisha	Doolittle	36	W	Clerk	MA		$200		487	29
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (144 Spring)	Emily	Doolittle	30	W		MA				487	29
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (144 Spring)	George	Doolittle	6	W		NY				487	29
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (144 Spring)	Arthur	Doolittle	4	W		NY				487	29
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (144 Spring)	Henry	Doolittle	2	W		NY				487	29
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (144 Spring)	Thomas	Wright	25	W	Clerk	PA				487	29
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (144 Spring)	Anson	Smith	28	W	Saloon	France		$600		487	29
1860	Ward 8, District 2 (144 Spring)	Issac	Schmidt	27	W	Saloon	Switzerland		$600		487	29
1870	Ward 8, District 3 (144 Laurens)	C.H.	Kobbe	56	W	Baker	Hanover	$80,000	$1,000		515	7
1870	Ward 8, District 3 (144 Laurens)	Margaret	Kobbe	54	W	Keeps House	Prussia				515	7
1870	Ward 8, District 3 (144 Laurens)	Henry	Kobbe	26	W	Baker	NY				515	7
1870	Ward 8, District 3 (144 Laurens)	Benjamin	Kobbe	22	W		NY				515	7
1870	Ward 8, District 3 (144 Laurens)	Matilda	Kobbe	18	W		NY				515	7
1870	Ward 8, District 3 (144 Laurens)	Theodore	Kobbe	16	W		NY				515	7
1870	Ward 8, District 3 (144 Laurens)	Kate	Meyer	25	W	Servant	Hanover				515	7
1870	Ward 8, District 3 (144 Laurens)	William	Wagner	28	W	Baker	Wurtenberg				515	7
1870	Ward 8, District 3 (144 Laurens)	Geo.	Schmidt	21	W	Baker	Prussia				515	7
1870	Ward 8, District 3 (144 Laurens)	Geo.	Power	22	W	Baker	Baden				515	7
1870 (second enum)	144 Lawrence Street	C.H.	Kobbe	56	W	Baker Shop	Germany				515	7
1870 (second enum)	144 Lawrence Street	Margaret	Kobbe	54	W	Keeps House	Germany				515	7

Year	Location/Suspected Address	First Name	Last Name	Age	Race	Occupation	Place of Birth	Real Estate	Personal Estate	Other	Block	Lot
1870 (second enum)	144 Lawrence Street	John	Kobbe	26	W	Baker	NY				515	7
1870 (second enum)	144 Lawrence Street	Benjamin	Kobbe	22	W		NY				515	7
1870 (second enum)	144 Lawrence Street	Matilda	Kobbe	18	W		NY				515	7
1870 (second enum)	144 Lawrence Street	Theodore	Kobbe	16	W		NY				515	7
1870 (second enum)	144 Lawrence Street	James	Fisher	20	W	Baker	Germany				515	7
1870 (second enum)	144 Lawrence Street	John	Fisher	30	W	Baker	Germany				515	7
1870 (second enum)	144 Lawrence Street	William	Fisher	20	W	Baker	Germany				515	7
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (358 Bowery)	William	Federlein	31	W	Jeweler	Germany				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (358 Bowery)	Rosa	Federlein	28	W		Germany				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (358 Bowery)	Nathan	Federlein	3	W		South Carolina				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (358 Bowery)	Herman	Rees	24	W		Germany				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (358 Bowery)	Mendell	Federlein	14	W		Germany				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (358 Bowery)	Augusta	Latie	28	W		Germany				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (358 Bowery)	Ann	Dauphin	42	W		France				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (358 Bowery)	Julius	Dauphin	14	W		NY				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (358 Bowery)	Joseph	Dauphin	8	W		NY				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (358 Bowery)	Francis	Meisler	18	W		Germany				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (360 Bowery)	Mary	McDonald	52	W		Ireland				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (360 Bowery)	William	McDonald	19	W	Clerk	Ireland				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (360 Bowery)	Sarah	McElvey	26	W		Ireland				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (360 Bowery)	Ann	McElvey	24	W		Ireland				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (360 Bowery)	Margaret	McElvey	22	W		Ireland				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (360 Bowery)	William	Loff	60	W	None	Ireland				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (360 Bowery)	Mary	Loff	55	W		Ireland				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (360 Bowery)	Margaret	Loff	17	W		NY				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (360 Bowery)	Ann	Brophy	27	W		Ireland				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (40 E 4th)	Gilbert	Allen	57	W	Merchant	Mass				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (40 E 4th)	Eliza	Allen	55	W		Mass				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (40 E 4th)	Abby	Hussy	42	W		Mass				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (40 E 4th)	Eliza	Brown	40	B		NY				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (40 E 4th)	Mary	Brown	23	B		NY				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (42 E 4th)	James	Stephenson	65	W	None	Ireland				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (42 E 4th)	Grace	Stephenson	67	W		Ireland				531	37

Year	Location/Suspected Address	First Name	Last Name	Age	Race	Occupation	Place of Birth	Real Estate	Personal Estate	Other	Block	Lot
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (42 E 4th)	Eliza	Stephenson	28	W		NY				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (42 E 4th)	Hannah	Stephenson	21	W		NY				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (42 E 4th)	Grace	Stephenson	18	W		NY				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (42 E 4th)	Dr.	McCurdy	54	W	Physician	Ireland				531	37
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (352 Bowery)	Jacob	Cohen	25	W	Clothier	Prussia				531	41
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (352 Bowery)	Rosalia	Cohen	27	W		Prussia				531	41
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (352 Bowery)	Isaac	Ferris	28	W	Clothier	Prussia				531	41
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (352 Bowery)	Margaret	Magdalena	29	W		Canada				531	41
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (352.5 Bowery)	Herman	Timm	30	W	Jeweler	Germany				531	41
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (352.5 Bowery)	Eliza	Timm	37	W		England				531	41
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (352.5 Bowery)	William	Harrison	19	W	Farmer	England				531	41
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (352.5 Bowery)	Alfred	Harrison	14	W		England				531	41
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (352.5 Bowery)	Elizabeth	Harrison	18	W		England				531	41
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (352.5 Bowery)	Louisa	Harrison	7	W		NY				531	41
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (352.5 Bowery)	Mervine	Shaw	45	W	Jeweler	Rhode Island				531	41
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (352.5 Bowery)	Rebecca	Shaw	6m	W		New York				531	41
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half (352.5 Bowery)	Catherine	Brady	18	W		Ireland				531	41
1850	Ward 15 (34 Great Jones)	William	Brymer	30	W	Cabinetmaker	Scotland				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (34 Great Jones)	Agnes	Brymer	32	W		Ireland				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (34 Great Jones)	Alonzo	Brymer	6	W		NY				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (34 Great Jones)	Eliza	Brymer	4	W		NY				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (34 Great Jones)	Valentine	Brymer	2	W		NY				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (34 Great Jones)	John	Douglass	13	W		Scotland				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones)	Francis	Kusick	32	W	Gardener	Ireland				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones)	Margaret	Kusick	30	W		Ireland				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones)	George	Kusick	9	W		NY				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones)	Margaret	Kusick	7	W		NY				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones)	Fanny	Kusick	3	W		NY				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones)	Sarah	Kusick	10m	W		NY				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones)	Robert	Bell	22	W	Laborer	Ireland				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones)	George	Conway	25	W	Porter	Ireland				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones)	Maria	Conway	30	W		Ireland				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones)	Edward	Conway	2	W		NY				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building)	John	Herrin	50	W	Waiter	Ireland				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building)	Ann	Herrin	32	W		Ireland				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building)	John	Herrin	8	W		NY				531	52

Year	Location/Suspected Address	First Name	Last Name	Age	Race	Occupation	Place of Birth	Real Estate	Personal Estate	Other	Block	Lot
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building)	Walter	Herrin	5	W		NY				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building)	Julia	Herrin	6m	W		NY				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building)	Mary	Richmond	60	W		Ireland				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building)	Margaret	Sheridan	28	W		Ireland				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building?)	James	Gibson	35	W		Ireland				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building?)	Mary	Gibson	30	W		Ireland				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building?)	Catherine	Gibson	11	W		Ireland				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building?)	Mary	Gibson	8	W		NY				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building?)	Elizabeth	Gibson	6	W		NY				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building?)	Mary	Clark	30	W		Ireland				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building?)	Ann	Martin	22	W		Ireland				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building?)	Mary	Martin	25	W		Ireland				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building?)	John	Doyle	32	W	Coachman	Ireland				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building?)	Susan	Doyle	30	W		Ireland				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building?)	Peter	Doyle	19	W	Plasterer	Ireland				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building?)	Catherine	Doyle	16	W		Ireland				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building?)	Thomas	Doyle	14	W		Ireland				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building?)	Ann	Doyle	12	W		NY				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building?)	John	Doyle	8	W		NY				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building?)	Edward	Doyle	8	W		NY				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building 2?)	Eliza	Dickson	27	W		Ireland				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building 2?)	Rosa	Durfey	32	W		Ireland				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building 2?)	James	Rush	40	W	Soldier	Ireland				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building 2?)	Jane	Rush	38	W		Ireland				531	52

Year	Location/Suspected Address	First Name	Last Name	Age	Race	Occupation	Place of Birth	Real Estate	Personal Estate	Other	Block	Lot
1850	Ward 15 (36 Great Jones, Rear Building 2?)	James	Rush	2	W		NY				531	52
1850	Ward 15 (38 Great Jones)	William	Minor	75	W		NY				531	52
1860	Ward 15,District 1 (32 Great Jones)	Orlando	Potter	37	W	Lawyer	MA	$100,000	$6,000		531	52
1860	Ward 15,District 1 (32 Great Jones)	Martha G.	Potter	38	W		MA				531	52
1860	Ward 15,District 1 (32 Great Jones)	Martha G.	Potter	6	W		NY				531	52
1860	Ward 15,District 1 (32 Great Jones)	Frederick	Potter	4	W		NY				531	52
1860	Ward 15,District 1 (32 Great Jones)	Mary	Potter	3	W		NY				531	52
1860	Ward 15,District 1 (32 Great Jones)	Annie	Potter	1	W						531	52
1860	Ward 15,District 1 (32 Great Jones)	Eliza	Claney	22	W	Servant	Ireland				531	52
1860	Ward 15,District 1 (32 Great Jones)	Mary	Austin	36	W	Servant	Ireland				531	52
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (32 Thompson)	Meyer	Rosenberg	29	W	Tailor	Germany				476	57
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (32 Thompson)	Areka	Rosenberg	29	W		Germany				476	57
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (32 Thompson)	Aaron	Rosenberg	1	W		NY				476	57
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (32 Thompson)	Henry	Rosenberg	22	W	Tailor	Germany				476	57
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (32 Thompson)	William	Moller	31	W	None	Germany				476	57
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (32 Thompson)	Susan	Moller	30	W		Germany				476	57
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (32 Thompson)	James	Sisk	29	W	Clerk	Ireland				476	57
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (32 Thompson)	Bridget	Sisk	30	W		Ireland				476	57
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (32 Thompson)	Patrick	Barry	39	W	Harness Maker	Ireland				476	57
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (32 Thompson)	Mary	Barry	47	W		Ireland				476	57
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (32 Thompson)	William	Carpenter	45	W	Varnisher	England				476	57
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (32 Thompson)	Ellen	Carpenter	42	W		NY				476	57
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (32 Thompson)	Ellen E.	Carpenter	9	W		NY				476	57
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (32 Thompson)	Harriet L.	Carpenter	6	W		NY				476	57
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (32 Thompson)	George W.	Carpenter	4	W		NY				476	57
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (32 Thompson)	Mark E.	Carpenter	1	W		NY				476	57
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (32 Thompson)	Benjamin S.	Grow	42	W	Pedler	NH				476	57
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (32 Thompson)	Elisa	Grow	34	W		NY				476	57
1850	Ward 8, District 1 (32 Thompson)	Michael	McCoy	15	W	Pedler	NY				476	57

Notes: Census records that pre-date second enumeration of the 1870 Federal census do not include street addresses, although they occasionally include street names. Therefore, those entries without specific street addresses are presumed to represent the residents of the project site based on cross-referencing with historical directories where possible. Only those census records that could be confidently associated with specific development sites are included in this appendix.

Sources: Census information obtained through www.ancestry.com.

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