



Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study

New York University Core

**Blocks 524 and 533 and the Streetbeds of Mercer Street between Bleecker and
West Third Streets and LaGuardia Place between West Houston and West
Third Streets
New York, New York**

Prepared for:

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June 2011

Management Summary

SHPO Project Review Number:	n/a
Involved Agencies:	New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission Dormitory Authority of the State of New York New York City School Construction Authority
Phase of Survey:	Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study
Project Location:	Blocks 524 and 533 and surrounding streetbeds
Minor Civil Division:	06101: Manhattan
County:	New York County
Location Information:	
<i>Survey Area Length:</i>	304.8 meters (1,000 feet)
<i>Survey Area Width:</i>	234.84 meters (800 feet)
<i>Number of Acres Surveyed:</i>	Approximately 10.34 acres (450,500 square feet)
USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map:	Brooklyn
Report Author:	Elizabeth D. Meade, RPA
Date of Report:	June 2011

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A. PROJECT OVERVIEW

New York University (NYU) proposes to expand its facilities at NYU’s academic core near Washington Square (see **Figure 1**). The project area for the Proposed Actions includes: a “Proposed Development Area” (“the project site”), which is bounded by LaGuardia Place to the west, Mercer Street to the east, West Houston Street to the south, and West Third Street to the north. The Proposed Development Area comprises Block 524, Lots 1, 9, and 66; Block 533, Lots 1 and 10; and certain adjoining portions of mapped streets— Mercer Street and LaGuardia Place—owned by the New York City Department of Transportation (NYCDOT) (see **Figure 2**).¹ The proposed project would also include a “Commercial Overlay Area” that would include Block 546, Lots 1, 5, 8, 10, 11, 15, 20, 21, 26, 30; Block 547, Lots 1, 4, 5, 8, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, and 25; and Block 548, Lots 1, 4, 21, 24, 40, and 45. The Proposed Actions would not entail in-ground disturbance within the Commercial Overlay Area, although they would permit greater flexibility in ground-floor retail uses and are expected to result in limited conversion of ground-floor uses in existing buildings to retail use. Finally, the proposed project includes the Mercer Plaza Area, an area within Block 535 where no new development is proposed but where NYU seeks to acquire the property that contains its below-grade cogeneration facility at 251 Mercer Street.

NYU proposes to redevelop the Proposed Development Area over a period of approximately 19 years. The proposed development includes four new NYU buildings (which would be used for academic purposes, residential units for NYU faculty and students, a new athletic facility, a University-affiliated hotel, and retail uses); below-grade academic facilities; approximately four acres of publicly-accessible open spaces; and replacement below-grade accessory parking facilities. NYU also anticipates making space available to the New York City School Construction Authority (SCA) for the provision of an approximately 100,000-square-foot public school. By 2031, the Proposed Actions would result in the development of approximately 2.5 million gross square feet (gsf) of new uses in the Proposed Development Area. Within the Commercial Overlay Area, it is anticipated that NYU would develop up to approximately 24,000 gsf of neighborhood retail uses in the ground floors of six NYU buildings.

The Proposed Actions required to facilitate the proposed project include a zoning map change; a large-scale general development (LSGD) special permit; de-mapping and City disposition of LaGuardia Place between Bleecker and West Third Streets, Mercer Street between Houston and Bleecker Streets, Mercer Street between Bleecker and West Third Streets, and Mercer Street between West Third and West Fourth Streets; the elimination of New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) Deed Restrictions on Blocks 524 and 533; potential funding or financing approvals from the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY); Public Authorities Law Site Selection by the New York City School Construction Authority (SCA); and NYCDOT revocable consent for utility lines beneath City streets. In addition to the above-described Proposed Actions, because University Village is a New York City Landmark (NYCL), the proposed modifications to University Village are subject to the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC)’s review and approval through the issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness (CofA). The proposed alterations to University Village’s landscaping were noted in an application for a CofA made to LPC. At a public hearing and public meeting on April 5, 2011, LPC approved the proposed landscape changes, demonstrating the project’s appropriateness under the New York City Landmarks Law. LPC’s findings are contained in a Status Update Letter issued by LPC on April 6, 2011 (Status Update Letter, LPC-117194; SUL 11-8395). A CofA has not yet been issued.

¹ One NYCDOT strip is on the east side of LaGuardia Place between Bleecker and West Third Streets. Two strips are located on the west side of Mercer Street: one between West Houston and Bleecker Streets and the other between Bleecker and West Third Streets.

These proposed discretionary actions require environmental review and the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) and City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR). The Department of City Planning (DCP)—acting on behalf of the City Planning Commission (CPC)—is the “lead agency” for this environmental review. In March 2011, consultation was initiated with LPC regarding the potential archaeological sensitivity of the Proposed Development Area. In comments dated March 14, 2011, LPC identified the following portions of the Proposed Development Area as possessing archaeological significance and requested that a Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study be prepared to determine their archaeological sensitivity: the streetbed of Mercer Street between Bleecker and West Third Streets; the streetbed of LaGuardia Place between Bleecker and West Third Streets; Block 524, Lots 9 and 66; and Block 533, Lot 1.

While current Sanborn maps (see **Figure 2**) do not indicate that the structure that is currently located on Block 524, Lot 66 (NYU’s Jerome S. Coles Sports Center, the “Coles Sports and Recreation Center” or “Coles Gymnasium”) was constructed with a basement, several basement levels are present on that lot. Additional information was submitted to LPC in April 2011 regarding the Proposed Development Area’s extensive disturbance resulting from the construction of the existing basements and sub-grade parking garages currently on the Proposed Development Area. Preliminary analysis of the Proposed Development Area’s disturbance resulted in the identification of nine historic lots that appeared to have former backyard areas that measured 10 feet or more in width and which did not appear to have been disturbed by the construction of 20th century structures with basements. A reduced scope of work for the Phase 1A study was proposed to include only those historic lots and the streetbeds identified by LPC. In a second comment letter dated May 3, 2011, LPC concurred with this reduced scope of work for the Phase 1A study and concurred that Lot 66 did not possess archaeological significance because of the basement below the existing Coles Gymnasium.

Subsequent to the follow-up consultation with LPC, it was confirmed that the structure on Block 524, Lot 9—currently in use as the Morton Williams supermarket—has a basement despite the fact that Sanborn maps do not indicate that the building has a basement. Therefore, two of the nine historic lots identified as potentially sensitive in the preliminary disturbance analysis—those lots formerly at 132 and 134 Bleecker Street—were determined to have been disturbed by basement construction and have therefore been excluded from this study.

The seven potentially undisturbed historic lots analyzed in this documentary study are summarized in **Table 1** and are depicted on **Figure 3**.

Table1
Summary of Historic Properties Analyzed in this Study

Mid-20th Century Address(es)	Alternate Addresses	Current Block/Lot	Historic Block/Lot Early 19th Century to Circa 1895	Historic Block/Lot Circa 1895 to Mid-20th Century
60 West Third Street/ 559-563 LaGuardia Place	60 Amity Street (until circa 1880)	533/1	536/293	536/15
232 Wooster Street	222 Wooster Street (until circa 1850)	533/1	534/2123	534/17
200 Greene Street	-----	533/1	533/2041	533/6, later part of 3
229 Mercer Street	203 Mercer Street (until circa 1878)	533/1	533/2008	533/24
136 Bleecker Street	132 Bleecker Street (until circa 1868)	524/9	524/102	524/11
138 Bleecker Street/ 511-519 LaGuardia Place	134 Bleecker Street (until circa 1868)	524/9	524/103	524/10
84 West Houston Street/ 487-491 LaGuardia Place	657 Houston Street (until circa 1859) 503 Houston Street (until circa 1845) 133 Houston Street (until circa 1833)	Within the mapped streetbed of LaGuardia Place	524/33	524/33

B. RESEARCH GOALS AND METHODOLOGY

The goal of this archaeological documentary study is to determine the likelihood that potential archaeological resources have survived within the Proposed Development Area despite the destructive forces of time, including the construction of structures and streetbeds and the excavation of basements. This report has been designed to satisfy

the requirements of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP, 2005) and LPC (2002) and it follows the guidelines of the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC, 1994). The study documents the history of the Proposed Development Area as well as its potential to yield archaeological resources including both precontact and historic cultural remains. In addition, it also documents the current conditions of the Proposed Development Area and previous cultural resources investigations which have taken place in the vicinity of the Proposed Development Area.

As part of the background research for this Archaeological Documentary Study, a variety of primary and secondary resources were analyzed including historic maps and atlases, historic photographs, newspaper articles, local histories, and building records. These published and unpublished resources were consulted at several repositories, including the Main Research Branch of the New York Public Library (including the Local History and Map Divisions), the Manhattan office of the City Register (Department of Finance), and the Municipal Archives. File searches were conducted at LPC, OPRHP, and the New York State Museum (NYSM). On-line textual archives such as Google Books and the Internet Archive Open Access Texts were also accessed.

C. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE AREA

Several cultural resources investigations have been completed in the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Development Area and have provided a great deal of archaeological data on the history of the area. These studies were reviewed as part of this Phase 1A archaeological investigation. These studies are briefly summarized below.

55 WEST HOUSTON STREET

In October 1997, Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. prepared a Phase 1A study entitled, *Archaeological/Historical Sensitivity Study of the West Houston, Wooster, Greene Streets Development, Manhattan, New York* for Robinson Silverman Pearce Aronsohn & Berman LLP. The project site was located at 55 West Houston Street (Block 514, Lot 14) between Wooster and Greene Streets, opposite the NYU Core Proposed Development Area. The Phase 1A concluded that the rear yard of one historic lot included within the project site was potentially sensitive for domestic shaft features (i.e. privies, cisterns, or wells). It was thought that those shaft features could contain archaeological resources associated with a brothel that was present on the site in the mid-19th century. A report summarizing a Phase 1B investigation of the site was completed by Greenhouse in January 1998 entitled, *55 West Houston Street: West Houston, Wooster, Greene Streets Development, Manhattan, New York Archaeological Testing Report*. The report stated that no cultural materials were identified during testing on the property and that no additional archaeological analysis was required.

NYU LAW SCHOOL ON SULLIVAN STREET

Numerous cultural resources investigations were undertaken in association with the construction of NYU's Law School building in the area between Sullivan and West Third Streets and Washington Square South, two blocks west of the NYU Core Proposed Development Area. A final report entitled, *The Archaeology and History of Six Nineteenth Century Lots: Sullivan Street, Greenwich Village, New York City*, was prepared for the NYU Law School by Bert Salwen and Rebecca Yamin in November 1990. The report details the archaeological investigations that took place on the site, which resulted in the discovery and documentation of numerous archaeological artifacts and features.

Documentary research had shown that a series of single-family townhouses belonging to wealthy families had once occupied these lots. By the late-19th century, the upper class residents had moved uptown and the population inhabiting the NYU Law School site had become more heterogeneous with respect to social class and ethnicity. After the construction of elevated railroad lines on many of the adjacent streets, living conditions worsened and the area soon became known as a slum.

Test borings indicated that the backyards of these historic properties had been raised several times over the course of the 19th century, and mid-19th century ground surfaces were situated at between approximately 7 and 17 feet below the ground surface. During archaeological testing, multiple shaft features, including cisterns, wells, and privies, were uncovered at depths between 3 and 7 feet below street grade. Shaft features were located at the rear of the lots, and privies were most often located within ten feet of the rear property boundary. The privies, most of which had been closed in the mid-19th century after the introduction of municipal water and sewer networks, were generally used as trash receptacles after they were no longer necessary for sanitation. Thus, high concentrations of artifacts were

excavated from these shaft features and have provided significant data on the living conditions of the neighborhood during the early- to mid-19th century.

More than a decade later, an addition to the NYU Law School was constructed. John Milner Associates (JMA), Inc., completed an archaeological investigation of the expansion site, located at 81 to 85 West Third Street, and in 2003 prepared a report entitled, *After Sullivan Street: Archeological Investigations at 81-85 West Third Street; New York University Law School Expansion, New York, New York*. JMA's investigations uncovered similar artifact deposits and features, however, most dated to the late-19th and early-20th century. In contrast to the artifacts associated with the upper-class occupation of the area identified during the original NYU Law School archaeological investigation, at 81-85 West Third Street, artifacts were recovered that provided data on the later occupation of the neighborhood, when lower-class immigrants and minorities resided on the property.

NYU COGENERATION FACILITY

In association with the construction of NYU's new cogeneration facility to the east of Warren Weaver Hall within the streetbed of Mercer Street between West Third and West 4th Streets, AKRF completed Phase 1A and Phase 1B surveys of the site in 2007 and 2008, respectively. The Phase 1A report concluded that despite extensive documented disturbance to the site, there remained a possibility that truncated shaft features associated with the early- to mid-19th century occupation of the area could have been present. Due to depth of the construction of the cogeneration facility, archaeologists monitored excavation at depths that were determined to be potentially sensitive for archaeological resources (between 10 and 25 feet below the ground surface). No archaeological materials were identified during this monitoring and the entire site was found to have been previously disturbed to a depth of 20 feet or more below the original ground surface.

A. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The island of Manhattan is located within a geographic bedrock region known as the Manhattan Prong of the New England (Upland) Physiographic Province. This region is composed of heavily metamorphic and sedimentary rock (including quartzite, dolomitic marble, marble, schist, and gneiss) that dates to the Cambrian and Ordovician ages. These hard rocks, which are oriented northeast-southwest, are interspersed with softer Inwood marble (New York State Office for Technology [NYSOFT], 2004). The bedrock slopes downward from north to south, and has been found to be approximately 100 feet below the earth's surface at the southern end of Manhattan.

There are a number of deposits which overlay the bedrock region, but nearly all of Manhattan is covered by anywhere from 3 to 164 feet of glacial till. There are also some lacustrine sediments covering a 1.5 square-mile area between the Manhattan and Williamsburg Bridges (NYSOFT 2004). These deposits were left behind by massive glaciers of up to 1,000 feet thick that retreated from the area towards the end of the Pleistocene. There were four major glaciations that affected Manhattan until roughly 12,000 years ago when the Wisconsin period—the last glacial period—came to an end.

Manhattan had a much narrower and more irregular shape in the days before systematic landfilling created the regimented shoreline of piers and promenades that we see today. The glacial movements brought about the creation of hundreds of sand hills, or kames, some of which were nearly one hundred feet tall. These hills were contrasted by many small streams, rivers, and lakes that were fed by the glacial runoff. The 1865 Viele map depicts one of these large hills on the western half of the Proposed Development Area. However, a map (see **Figure 4**) prepared as part of a sanitary inspection of the neighborhood that was in 1865 identified the area roughly bordered by West 4th, Houston, Wooster, and MacDougal Streets as a “deep dry valley” surrounded by hills (Burrall 1865: 127).

Current USGS topographic maps (see **Figure 1**) indicate that the Proposed Development Area is currently situated between approximately 30 and 40 feet above mean sea level with a gentle slope to the east and northeast. Throughout the historic period, the landscape of Manhattan was substantially altered as its residents filled in streams and leveled hills to facilitate the city's expansion. Several historic maps include data regarding ground elevations at street intersections (see **Table 2**). This information suggests that minimal changes were made to the elevations of the project site's streetbeds since the late 19th century. Therefore, it appears that the former high and low ground in the vicinity of the project site was leveled out through grading and filling before the area was developed with roads and structures.

Table 2
Street Elevation Changes

Year/ Map	Intersection of W. Third St. and:				Intersection of Bleecker St. and:				Intersection of W. Houston St. and:			
	W. B'way	Wooster	Greene	Mercer	W. B'way	Wooster	Greene	Mercer	W. B'way	Wooster	Greene	Mercer
1865 Viele	28	20	31	37	30	31	23	35	28	24	27	36
1865 Burrall	29.4	31.9	33.1	35	29	31.9	33.1	35	23	26	38	36
1885 Robinson	27.2	31.7	33.8	35	29	31.7	33	35	23	26	29	36
1891 Bromley	27.3	31.9	33.1	35	29	31.9	33	35	23	26	29	36
1921- 2007 Sanborn	29	31	33	35	28	30	32	34	24	26	29	36
Notes: Some of the maps included above do not indicate the datum from which the elevation was measured while others presents elevations “above high tide.” Therefore, it is assumed that all measurements are with respect to sea level.												

B. HYDROLOGY

While glacial movements formed the sand hills that rose above Manhattan's ground surface, glacial runoff also created many small streams, rivers, and lakes to permeate the island. As temperatures increased and this runoff ceased, many of those small water courses evolved into swamps and marshlands punctuated with small brooks and streams. The Proposed Development Area was situated in close proximity to two major sources of freshwater: the Minetta Brook and the Collect Pond. Despite the popular translation of the Minetta Brook's name as "Devil's Water," the stream was "a clear swift brook abounding in trout" (Fiske 1899: 85). Although the path of this stream has since been built upon, the stream still runs below the surface. The Brook traveled northeast-southwest throughout modern Greenwich Village and crossed West Third Street approximately three blocks to the west of the Proposed Development Area, near McDougal Street and from there continued to the Hudson River. The large, freshwater Collect Pond was situated to the southeast of the Proposed Development Area, although the northern boundary of the tidal swamp that surrounded it was less than three blocks to the south of the Proposed Development Area. A stream drained the pond out into the river in the vicinity of modern Canal Street.

C. SOILS

The *New York City Soil Reconnaissance Survey* published by the National Resource Conservation Service (2005) indicates that the project site is characterized by a soil complex known as "Pavement and Buildings: Outwash Substratum." This complex is typically found in urban centers in areas of glacial outwash more than 80 percent of which is covered with impermeable pavement or buildings. These areas are generally nearly level to gently sloping and have 0 to 5 percent slopes (New York City Soil Survey Staff 2005).

D. PALEOENVIRONMENT

Due to the extended glacial period that left the Northeast blanketed in thick ice sheets for thousands of years, the area was not inhabited by humans until approximately 11,000 years ago. As temperatures increased, a variety of flora and fauna spread through the region. At this time, large open forests of spruce, fir, pine, and other tree species expanded across the Northeast, interspersed with open meadows and marshland. A wide variety of animal life could also be found, including large mammals such as mammoth, mastodon, caribou, musk ox, moose, as well as smaller mammals such as fox, beaver, hare, and many kinds of marine animals.

Climate changes continued to re-shape the environment of the Northeast as time progressed. As the climate grew increasingly warmer, jack pine, fir, spruce, and birch trees were replaced with hardwood forests of red and white pine, oak, and beech (Ritchie 1980). Furthermore, a decrease in glacial runoff resulted in the creation of small bodies of water such as lakes as well as, later on, low-lying marshes and swampy areas. By the time of the Early Archaic period, beginning approximately 10,000 BP, there was "considerable environmental diversity, with a mosaic of wetlands, oak stands, and a variety of other plant resources...[making it]...an attractive and hospitable quarter for both human and animal populations" (Cantwell and Wall 2001: 53). Warmer temperatures forced the herds of large mammals to travel north before eventually dying out. The new surroundings attracted other animals such as rabbit, turkey, waterfowl, bear, turtles, and white-tailed deer. The expanded water courses became home to a variety of marine life, including many varieties of fish, clams, oysters, scallops, seals, and porpoises, among others (ibid).

E. CURRENT CONDITIONS

The project site comprises two "superblocks" that were each historically occupied by three standard city blocks and the streetbeds that divided them. Both superblocks are currently owned by NYU and are part of its Washington Square campus. The southern superblock, Block 524, comprises 3 lots that are developed with a total of 5 standing structures. University Village (Lots 1 and 66) is a New York City Landmark (NYCL) and is eligible for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places (S/NR-eligible). The complex was designed by the architecture firm I.M. Pei & Associates, with James Ingo Freed as the chief designer and was constructed between 1964 and 1967. It comprises three identical free-standing towers—Silver Towers I and II located at 110 and 100 Bleecker Street and 505 LaGuardia Place—and associated landscaping features. Silver Towers I and II contain NYU faculty housing; the west building—505 LaGuardia Place—is a cooperative apartment house. Subsurface parking garages are present on portions of both Lots 1 and 66. To the east of University Village within Lot 66 is NYU's Coles Gymnasium, constructed in 1981, and an adjacent playground. Lot 9 is currently occupied by a 1-story Morton

Williams grocery store, built in 1961, which also has a basement, although, like the structure on Lot 66, it is not identified on Sanborn maps. Lots 1, 9, and 66 are therefore not considered to be archaeologically sensitive because of previous disturbance associated with basement and subsurface parking garage construction. To the east and west of this block, the mapped streetbeds of LaGuardia Place and Mercer Street are larger than the developed roadbed. The portions of the mapped streetbeds that are not currently in use as roads are open spaces.

The northern superbblock, Block 533, comprises two lots, 1 and 10. A complex of buildings and landscaping known as Washington Square Village occupies Lot 1. This complex is S/NR-eligible. It was designed by architect Paul Lester Wiener with S.J. Kessler & Sons Architects; Sasaki, Walker & Associates was the landscape consultant. Washington Square Village, which was constructed between 1957 and 1960, includes two parallel 17-story residential buildings with a courtyard between the two buildings that contains a central 1.5-acre elevated landscaped plaza; a 1-story commercial strip west of the plaza on LaGuardia Place; a children's playground east of the plaza; and a partially underground parking garage under the plaza. Lot 10 is situated along the western side of Washington Square Village and contains the 1-story commercial strip building (originally built as two separate structures that were later connected), identified above. Lot 10 is not considered to have archaeological sensitivity. Like Block 523, the mapped streetbeds of LaGuardia Place and Mercer Street are larger than the developed roadbeds and the portions that are not used as roads are currently developed with open spaces.

A. PRECONTACT CONTEXT

Archaeologists have divided the time between the arrival of the first humans in northeastern North America and the arrival of Europeans more than 10,000 years later into three periods: Paleo-Indian (11,000 to 10,000 BP), Archaic (10,000 to 2,700 BP), and Woodland (2,700 BP to AD 1500). These divisions are based on certain changes in environmental conditions, technological advancements, and cultural adaptations, which are observable in the archaeological record.

As mentioned in Chapter 2, human populations did not inhabit the Northeast until the glaciers retreated some 11,000 years ago. These new occupants included Native American populations referred to by archaeologists as Paleo-Indians, the forbears of the Delaware—also called the Lenape Indians—who would inhabit the land in later years. Archaeological evidence suggests that the Paleo-Indians were highly mobile hunters and gatherers who utilized a distinct style of lithic technology, typified by fluted points. They appear to have lived in small groups of fewer than 50 individuals (Dincauze 2000) and did not maintain permanent campsites. In addition, most of the Paleo-Indian sites that have been investigated were located near water sources. Because of the close proximity of Paleo-Indian sites to the coastline, few have been preserved in the New York City area.

The Archaic period has been sub-divided into three chronological segments, based on trends identified in the archaeological record which reflect not only the ecological transformations that occurred during this period, but the cultural changes as well. These have been termed the Early Archaic (10,000 to 8,000 BP), the Middle Archaic (8,000 to 6,000 BP) and the Late Archaic (6,000 to 2,700 BP) (Cantwell and Wall 2001). The Late Archaic is sometimes further divided to include the Terminal Archaic (3,000 to 2,700 BP). The abundance of food resources which arose during this period allowed the Archaic Native Americans to occupy individual sites on a permanent or semi-permanent basis, unlike their nomadic Paleo-Indian predecessors. Fishing technology was developed during the Middle Archaic in response to an increasing dependence on the area's marine resources. Tools continued to be crafted in part from foreign lithic materials, indicating that there was consistent trade among Native American groups from various regions in North America throughout the Archaic period. Few Early and Middle Archaic archaeological sites have been identified in New York City, although numerous Late Archaic sites have been identified in the region.

The Woodland period represents a cultural revolution of sorts for the Northeast. During this time, Native Americans began to alter their way of life, focusing on a settled, agricultural lifestyle rather than one of nomadic hunting and gathering. Composite tools, bows and arrows, domesticated dogs, and elaborately decorated pottery were introduced to Native American culture at this time and burial sites grew increasingly complex, resulting in social rituals becoming visible in the archaeological record. Woodland-era sites across North America indicate that there was an overall shift toward full-time agriculture and permanently settled villages. Archaic sites in New York City, however, suggest that the Native Americans there continued to hunt and forage on a part-time basis. This was probably due to the incredibly diverse environmental niches that could be found across the region throughout the Woodland period (Cantwell and Wall 2001, Grumet 1995).

The Woodland period ended with the arrival of the first Europeans in the early 1500s. The Native Americans lived in villages consisting of multiple longhouses and practiced some farming, but subsisted mostly on food resources obtained by hunting, gathering, and fishing (Grumet 1995). With the introduction of European culture into the indigenous society, the way of life once maintained by the Native Americans was thoroughly and rapidly altered. European guns, glass beads, copper kettles, and alcohol soon became incorporated into the Native American economy, while European diseases brought about the demise of huge portions of the population.

Native Americans at first maintained the village sites they had established near water sources and the two groups co-existed. As trade with European settlers intensified, the Native Americans became increasingly sedentary and as the

European population grew and required more land, the relationship between the two groups soured. Fierce wars broke out between the Dutch and the Indians. Better armed than the natives, the Dutch quickly forced the Indians out of the region. According to Grumet (1981), most of the Native Americans left lower Manhattan soon after the island was allegedly sold to the Dutch in 1626 in exchange for \$24 worth of trade goods. Those who remained in the area (and who managed to survive the violent conflicts with the Dutch that occurred throughout the mid-17th century and the European diseases that ran rampant throughout the native populations) had retreated from southern Manhattan before the end of the 18th century (Cantwell and Wall 2001).

B. PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED NATIVE AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

A review of the files at OPRHP, NYSM, LPC, and previous cultural resource surveys completed in the immediate vicinity indicated that there were several Native American archaeological sites near the project site (see **Table 3**). These sites or known locations of Native American activity are located within 1 mile of the project site. They were recorded by avocational archaeologists in the early 20th century and little more is known about these locations.

Table 3
Previously Identified Native American Archaeological Sites

Site Name	Site #	Approximate Distance from the Project Site	Time Period	Site Type	References
Shell Point/ <i>Werpoes</i>	NYSM: 4059	.75 miles (4,000 feet)	Precontact	Native American village and shell middens	Parker (1922) Bolton (1922)
<i>Nechtanc</i>	NYSM: 4060	1 mile (5,280 feet)	Precontact, Contact	Native American village used as a retreat during 17th century wars with the Dutch	Parker (1922) Bolton (1922)
<i>Sapokanican</i>	-----	.75 miles (4,000 feet)	Precontact	Canoe landing and trading station	Bolton (1922)
<i>Shepmoes</i>	-----	1 mile (5,280 feet)	Precontact		Bolton (1922)
<i>Aspetong</i>	-----	.38 miles (2,000 feet)	Precontact	Another name for the Zandtberg hill near modern Astor Place	Bolton (1922)

NYSM site 4059, a Native American village, was located north of City Hall Park, the former location of the Collect Pond, known to Native Americans as the *Klock* (Bolton 1975) and to the Dutch as “Kolch,” meaning small pond or pit-hole. It has also been referred to as *Warpoes*—possibly derived from the word *Wapu*, meaning “a hare”—or “Shell Point,” a name derived from the many shell middens which characterized the site during the Contact Period (ibid).

Another village site, NYSM site 4060, was located at present-day Corlear’s Hook. This site is most commonly referred to as *Nechtanc*, meaning “sandy place” (Grumet 1981), but is also known as *Rechtauck* or *Naghtogack* (Bolton 1975). This village was used as a refuge by Lower Hudson River Delaware Indians from other parts of the New York City area during the brutal wars with the Dutch which took place in the early 1640s. It was not a safe haven for them, however, and in February, 1643, the Dutch staged a nighttime attack on several Native American villages, including *Nechtanc*, at which time many Native Americans were killed as they slept (Grumet 1981).

A series of Native American trails connected these locations with the villages discussed above as well as other Native American habitation sites further north. A major Native American thruway—known as *Wickquasgeck*—ran along the southern line of modern Broadway and continued northward along the approximate path of today’s Bowery Road (Grumet 1981 and Bolton 1922). Another trail branched off the main road near modern Astor Place and continued northwest to the canoe landing and trading station known as *Sapokanican*, which was located at what is now the foot of West 14th Street. This trail has been referred to in historical documents as the “Sapokanican Wagon Road” (Grumet 1981). Finally, as mentioned previously, the Minetta waters were an important resource for the Native American population of Manhattan.

A. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

EARLY HISTORY

After New Amsterdam was established in the early 17th century, the Dutch West India Company (WIC) created several large farms or plantations, known as *bouweries*, that were granted to individual settlers. The project site 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” (Burrows and Wallace 1999: 29). Van Twiller’s tenure as Director-General ended in 1638 and he was replaced by William Kieft. Kieft formally granted the 100-acre tobacco plantation to Van Twiller, although Van Twiller had been occupying and/or profiting from the land since 1629 or earlier (Stokes 1967). Several years later, the *bouwerie* was divided and granted in smaller parcels. As depicted on Stokes’ “Map of Original Grants and Farms,” the project site was included within at least 7 different land grants in the early-1640s. The grantees included: Anthony Portuguese, who received two parcels of land, one on September 5, 1645 and the other before 1644; Groot Manuel, December 21, 1644; Cleyn Manuel, before 1644; Gratia D’Angola, December 15, 1644; Cleyn Antonio, December 30, 1644; and Maryck, widow of Lawrence, December 12, 1645 (Stokes 1967). These individuals were all free individuals of African descent who were granted land in the area by the WIC. However these grants were not permanent and the land was later conveyed to other individuals.

The area surrounding the project site remained unimproved farmland throughout much of the 17th and 18th centuries and was owned by several different individuals of European descent during that time. Nearly all of Block 524, making up the southern half of the Proposed Development Area, was included within the 23-acre West Farm of Nicholas Bayard, which was sold to Stephen Bayard in 1762 (Stokes 1967). The farm was later sold to Anthony L. Bleecker in 1791. Block 533, the northern half of the Proposed Development Area, was later included within the farm of Elbert Herring, an almost 100-acre property that also included modern Washington Square Park (ibid). Elbert Herring died in 1773 and his property was then conveyed to his heirs. In 1752, a narrow road called Amity Lane had been established to mark the boundary between the Herring and Bayard farms (ibid). This lane passed northwest-southeast through the northern half of the project site and was visible in the irregular property lines of several lots within the project site through the mid-20th century. The Ratzer map (published 1776) depicts the area as it appeared in 1766 (see **Figure 5**). The map depicts many of the original farm lines identified on Stokes’ map, including the line dividing the Herring and Bleecker farms which later became Amity Lane. No structures are depicted within the project site, which was identified as farmland, although several early roads that divided the farms were present near the northeastern and southwestern corners of the Proposed Development Area.

THE RISE OF DEVELOPMENT

Greenwich Village remained sparsely developed farmland until the first decades of the 19th century. Until that time, the developed portion of the City of New York remained largely confined to the southern tip of the island of Manhattan and the areas to the north of modern Wall Street were used mainly for agricultural purposes. Because of its distance from the densely inhabited portion of the city, in 1797 a large potter’s field was established in what is now Washington Square Park.

In the early 19th century, the area that is now modern Greenwich Village experienced a surge of growth spurred by the outbreaks of disease, especially yellow fever, which had a significant outbreak in 1822. As people began to flee the overcrowded streets of lower Manhattan, communities began to develop in the vicinity of the project site. While the working class and immigrants tended to remain downtown, the wealthy elite began to establish communities in the Greenwich Village area and the Washington Square area was rapidly developed. In response to the residential development in the vicinity of the Square, the potter’s field was closed in 1825 and the land converted to a parade ground and later a park; the human remains were not removed prior to the transformation.

Several of the streets surrounding the project site had been laid out (although not necessarily constructed) by the late 18th century. The 1797 Taylor-Roberts map does not depict the project site, as it was not sufficiently developed at the time, although it shows that portions of Houston Street (then called North Street) had been laid out to the east of the Bowery Road and that precursors to modern Mercer (then called First or Claremont), Greene (then called Second or Union), and Wooster Streets and LaGuardia Place had been laid out. The 1803 Mangin-Goerck map depicts the laying out of most of the streets in the vicinity of the project site. West Houston, Mercer, Greene, Wooster, and Laurens (the early 19th century name of LaGuardia Place) Streets are depicted on the map in a manner similar to their current configurations. Bleecker Street, then referred to as David Street, was only present as far east as Wooster Street. Bleecker Street may not have continued further to the east because Amity Lane, the old dividing line between the Bleecker and Herring farms, continued to run at an odd angle through the project site. The map does not indicate that any of the blocks included within the project site were developed at the beginning of the 19th century.

Several of the streets surrounding the project site were ordered to be laid out and opened in the first decade of the 19th century, including Amity (West Third) Street in 1806; Amity Lane was formally closed at this time (Stokes 1967). Bleecker, Greene, Wooster, Mercer, and Houston Streets were constructed on land that was conveyed to the city by Anthony L. Bleecker in October 1808. Greene Street was regulated between Prince and Bleecker Streets in 1810 and between Bleecker and West 4th Streets in 1825. Mercer Street was regulated between Bleecker and Amity Streets in 1818. Wooster Street was regulated between Bleecker and Spring Streets in 1817 (Stokes 1967). The development of the area was hindered by the “deep dry valley” that occupied much of the project site. Many of the lots in the area had to be filled before they were developed and the *Minutes of the Common Council* (MCC) include many references to the lots bounded by Mercer, Bleecker, Amity, and Wooster Streets as “nuisances” into the mid-1820s.

The streets are depicted in their current configuration on the 1811 Bridges map, which depicts the proposed street grid as developed by a committee formed in 1807 to lay out streets in advance of the anticipated northward expansion of New York City. Amity Street was proposed in the place of Amity Lane, the alignment of which did not conform to the Street Commissioners’ proposed street grid. Bridges’ map suggests that the six blocks that formerly made up the project site were developed to some extent while the land to the north of Amity Street was still undeveloped farmland. A similar map published by David Longworth in 1817 depicts the area in a similar manner, however, a map published by William Hooker in 1824 depicts similar development with the exception of the block bounded by West Third, Wooster, and Bleecker Streets and LaGuardia Place.

The Washington Square area became home to some of the wealthiest citizens in New York City. The most prominent residences faced the park itself, and while the houses constructed on the project site would still have been inhabited by the upper class, they were less prestigious. New York University, founded in 1831 as the University of the City of New York, was established in the area around this time. It was in the late 1820s that the blocks making up the project site were first divided into lots which were then sold individually and developed with houses or other structures. The first residents were often well-to-do individuals, many of them physicians, although not wealthy enough to have lived on the blocks surrounding the park. The changing demographics and increasing population of the Greenwich Village area resulted in the rearrangement of the city’s municipal boundaries. The project site became included with the City’s newly-established Fifteenth Ward in 1831. Prior to that date, the area was included within the much larger Ninth Ward.

CHANGES IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD IN THE 19TH CENTURY

By the mid-19th century, the make-up of the neighborhood had begun to change as the wealthy elite were quickly replaced by working class and minority residents. With the end of slavery in New York State in 1827, many free individuals of African descent began to move into the area; the African-American population of the area grew through the 19th century. While the ethnic makeup of the Fifteenth Ward varied less than that of the neighboring Ninth Ward, as the century progressed the number of individuals of foreign birth increased. However, the neighborhood was “a district of strong contrasts, where the rich and poor, healthy and sick, meet together, where better class houses are every year becoming metamorphosed into tenant-dwellings, and where the greatest refinement and most stolid indifference are found respectively in the mansion and the cellar” (Burrall 1865: 132). By the late-1850s, almost all of the historic lots included within the project site were developed with structures (see **Figure 6**). As the century continued, the number of single-family homes decreased while the number of tenements, boarding houses, and multi-family dwellings surged.

Through the mid- to late-19th century, the neighborhood surrounding the project site remained in better condition than some neighborhoods to the south, where packed tenements were identified as some of the city's worst slums. A sanitation inspection of the area was completed in 1865 during which the inspector noted that the streets were filthy, creating a "hot bed for the production of noxious vegetable miasms" (Burrall 1865: 130). While most of the streets were reported as being serviced by one or more sewers, not all of the adjacent buildings were connected to them. In addition, while water was supplied to the neighborhood, supply pipes were insufficient. The majority of the blocks were identified as being in good sanitary condition, and it was determined that "the majority of the population [enjoyed] the benefits of fresh air, light, and tolerably clean streets" (ibid: 131). In addition, diseases like cholera, typhoid fever, and small pox posed a significant problem for the neighborhood's residents and tended to plague the city's overcrowded tenements.

The prostitution industry grew substantially in New York City beginning in the first decades of the 19th century (Burrows and Wallace 1998). By the 1830s, Laurens Street north of Canal Street, several blocks to the south of the project site, became infamous for the large number of brothels that lined both sides of the street and was known as "Rotten Row" (Gilfoyle 1992). By mid-century, as the city's wealthy residents moved uptown, madams "converted the abodes of aristocratic respectability into dens of the lowest vice" (Crapsey 1872: 155).

Prostitution was not kept a secret, and the locations of brothels were widely known and in some cases publicized. 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 1998: 805). By the 1870s, numerous brothels were present within the project site. Most of these brothels were located along Greene Street, which was described as "a complete sink of inequity" in *The Gentleman's Companion*, a directory of New York City's brothels that was published anonymously in 1870. In many ways, the rise of prostitution accompanied the rise in the manufacture and sale of alcohol in the neighborhood during the 19th century. During this time, many liquor shops opened within the project site and most brothels featured a "public bar" (Crapsey 1872: 143). The increase in industry in the early 20th 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, prohibition, and the improvement of overall working conditions for women (Gilfoyle 1992).

THE RISE OF INDUSTRY AND SUBSEQUENT SLUM CLEARANCE

As the century neared to a close, the neighborhood began a slow transformation away from a residential slum into a hub of industry and manufacturing. As part of the industrialization of the neighborhood, in 1868, Laurens Street was widened by 25 feet to the west and subsequently renamed "South Fifth Avenue" in an attempt to hide its former reputation (Crapsey 1872). An elevated railroad line was constructed along South Fifth Avenue in 1878 (National Reporter System 1896). Streetcars ran at grade along Bleeker, Houston, Wooster, and Greene Streets. While the construction of elevated railroad lines was welcomed by the city's increasingly dispersed population and resolved many of the issues caused by dangerous street-level trains, the elevated lines had a negative effect on the businesses lining the streets on which they were constructed and also caused a drop in rental values as the homes that faced the rail lines, now cast into darkness and filth, became less valuable. This resulted in the further deterioration of the neighborhood surrounding the project site and resulted in a decline in residential occupancy. During the late-19th century, many residential structures in the area were replaced by those used for commercial and manufacturing purposes. In the last few years of the 19th century, these changes began to affect the project site.

By the mid-20th century, the area was occupied by structures used for light manufacturing as well as crowded, slum-like tenements. The two superblocs that make up the project site were created as part of the Washington Square Southeast redevelopment plan, a clearance plan implemented under Title I of the National Housing Act of 1949. Title I permitted cities to acquire property in blighted neighborhoods that could then be sold at reduced rates while providing financial incentives for redevelopment. Robert Moses, the head of the Mayor's Commission on Slum Clearance from 1949 until 1960, coordinated the Title I process in New York City. The Washington Square Southeast redevelopment plan involved the demolition and removal of loft and residential buildings that had previously occupied these blocks. The segments of Greene and Wooster Streets between West Houston and West 4th Streets were also closed off to through-traffic and demapped as part of the redevelopment.

B. SUBSURFACE INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT SITE

HISTORIC UTILITIES IN THE APE

Despite its status as one of America's largest and most industrial cities, New York did not have a reliable network of water and sewer lines until the mid-19th century. Instead, water and waste management in domestic lots was handled by the use of shaft features such as privies, cisterns, and wells. Public wells were constructed by the city in publicly accessible areas along city streets and early gutters and drains carried waste directly into rivers and streams in the area.

THE FIRST WATER AND SEWER PIPES

The first water pipes were installed in the early 19th century by the Manhattan Water Company, the precursor to the Chase Manhattan Bank. These wooden pipes carried water from local sources (i.e. the Collect Pond) to other areas in downtown Manhattan. By 1829, the city had constructed a reservoir near the intersection of modern 13th Street and the Bowery. These early water pipes appear to have been present in the vicinity of the project site, as the 1834 "Firemen's Guide" map identifies several hydrants in the area along West Houston Street and to the east of the project site along Broadway.

Despite its initial success, the wooden pipe water supply system could not be sustained for very long because local water sources became too polluted. It was not until 1842 that the Croton Aqueduct system brought significant amounts of clean water into Manhattan. A map of the complex distribution system associated with the Croton waterworks published by Endicott in 1842 depicts water lines and stop cocks running through the streetbeds surrounding the project site. Although water lines were present by 1842, sewers were installed until later. Information on the area's sewers was collected for a Draft Feasibility Analysis prepared for the proposed project by Ove Arup & Partners Consulting Engineers PC in 2009. Maps from the New York City Department of Environmental Protection's (NYCDEP) Bureau of Water and Sewers included in that feasibility study indicate that the sewer in the streetbed of Mercer Street along the eastern side of the project site was installed in 1938. This may have been a replacement of an earlier sewer, although a smaller connection to the north was installed in 1852.

Sewers in several streets in the vicinity of the project site appear to have been installed between 1852 and 1858 and other sources have suggested that a sewer was installed in West Houston Street in 1857 (Greenhouse 1997). The 1865 Viele map depicts sewers within the streetbeds of LaGuardia Place and Wooster, Greene, and Mercer, West Third, and Bleecker Streets throughout the length of the project site. A sewer was also present in West Houston Street, although it appears to have terminated at Wooster Street. However, despite the presence of water and sewer lines in the streets, many tenement buildings were not connected to them immediately. Privies remained in use for many years, although in the 1860s the privies were more commonly connected to public sewers. Although tenement legislation became increasingly strict in the late 19th century, running water and water closets in every apartment was not mandated until 1901 (Bergoffen 2008). The presence of small rear additions to many of the dwellings in the project site as seen on the 1854 and 1859 Perris atlases may suggest the construction of water closets in those homes which would indicate that many dwellings in the project site were connected to water and sewer networks by that time.

After the mid-19th century, as clean water was pumped in and waste was carried away, the city's sanitation efforts were greatly improved. The 1879 Bromley atlas shows that more than one dozen fire hydrants lined the streetbeds surrounding and running through the project site. An 1891 version of the Bromley Atlas is the first to clearly show the utility lines that ran through these streetbeds, all of which by that time contained both water and sewer lines. Subsequent historic maps and atlases depict additional water lines in the streetbeds. Modern utility maps indicate the presence of many sewer, water, gas, electric, and other utility lines running through the current and former streetbeds surrounding Blocks 524 and 533.

C. STREETBEDS IN THE PROJECT SITE

MERCER STREET BETWEEN BLEECKER AND WEST THIRD STREETS

The property now included within the bed of Mercer Street was formerly included within the Bleecker farm and was conveyed to the City by Anthony L. Bleecker and his wife in 1808 although the path of the street had been laid out before 1797 (Stokes 1967). Formerly called Clermont Street, the name "Mercer Street" was in use in the *Minutes of*

the Common Council by 1806. Portions of the street were built and ordered to be regulated as far north as Bleecker Street by 1809 (ibid 5: 671). However, by 1812, when Amity Street was ordered open, the *Minutes of the Common Council* noted that Mercer, Greene, and Wooster Streets were not yet open in that area (ibid 7: 316). The stretch of Mercer Street was built by 1819, when the Common Council ordered the regulation of Mercer between Bleecker and Amity Streets (ibid 10: 115). However, as the lots on either side of the street had not been adequately filled, the street was at a higher elevation and as a result, the fill used to build the roads was being washed into the adjacent lots and it was feared that the streets would be “rendered impassible” until the lots could be filled (ibid 10: 185). A petition to open Mercer Street “to Canal Street” was filed with the Common Council in April 1819 (ibid 10: 319).

In 1821, unknown individuals petitioned the city for a well and pump at the corner of Mercer and Houston Streets, which was built in 1822 (ibid 11: 732, 12: 533). In 1823, Mercer Street was paved between Prince and Bleecker Streets (ibid 12: 708). The following year the city ordered the street to be paved between Bleecker and Amity Streets (ibid 13: 54). The installation of another well and pump in Mercer Street between Bleecker and Amity Streets was ordered by the Common Council in 1825 (ibid 14:787). The 1834 Fireman’s Map published by P. Desobry does not depict any hydrants in the streetbed of Mercer Street, although by the publication of Endicott’s map of the Croton water infrastructure in 1842, Mercer Street was lined with water pipes and stop cocks.

As seen on early maps, Mercer Street was originally constructed as a 50-foot-wide street. The 1879 Bromley atlas depicts several hydrants along both sides of the street throughout the length of the project site. Subsequent maps confirm that 12-inch water lines ran along both sides of the street by the late 19th century. A report made by the Croton Aqueduct Department in 1851 (published 1852) states that a sewer was installed in Mercer Street between Bleecker and Houston Streets that year and the 1865 Viele map shows that this stretch of Mercer Street was serviced by two sewers that extended north and south from the Bleecker Street sewer for a length of one block. Later maps also show more utility lines in the streetbed or show that older lines had been replaced with larger or more sophisticated infrastructure. In addition, the 1895, 1904, and 1921 Sanborn maps (See **Figures 7 through 9**) indicate that many of the buildings that lined Mercer Street in the project area were connected to boilers that were located in the street, presumably in subsurface vaults.

When the project site was demolished as part of the Washington Square Southeast Redevelopment Plan in the mid-20th century, the mapped streetbed of Mercer Street was widened to the west so that its total width was 100 feet. However, the constructed portion of the road was not widened. The additional 50 feet making up the western half of the mapped roadbed, which covered the front halves of the historic lots that formerly lined the western side of Mercer Street between Houston and Bleecker Streets, was developed with a public plaza and a children’s playground. While many utility lines are present within the constructed portion of the Mercer Street roadbed, the mapped western half contains relatively few utilities, including electric, water, and telephone lines as well as manholes, valves, and catch basins.

LAGUARDIA PLACE BETWEEN WEST HOUSTON AND WEST THIRD STREETS

When it was first laid out and constructed in the early 19th century, LaGuardia Place was originally known as Laurens Street, although the stretch of the road between Bleecker and Amity Streets was also known as Amity Place. The name of the street was changed to South Fifth Avenue in 1870 and was again changed to West Broadway in the early 1890s. Its current name, LaGuardia Place, was first used in the late 1960s in honor of former New York City Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia.

Like Mercer Street, LaGuardia Place was laid out before 1797 and granted to the city by Anthony L. Bleecker in 1808 (Stokes 1967). In 1818, the Common Council made arrangements for regulating the street between Spring Street and the former Amity Lane (MCC 1917 10: 129). The following year, after the regulation of the streetbed, Laurens Street faced the same problem with erosion as did Mercer Street, as the grade of the street was higher than the adjacent undeveloped lots (ibid 10: 185). In 1820, the council ordered that a well and pump be installed in Laurens Street near its intersection with Bleecker (ibid 11: 27) and the street was ordered to be “pitched and paved” between Bleecker Street and Amity Lane, three years later (ibid 13: 381). The population of the area began to grow in the mid 1820s, and in 1826 a resident named John Pullis was among a group of citizens that petitioned the city to install another well and pump in Laurens Street near its intersection with Houston (ibid 15: 597).

Laurens Street was also similar to Mercer Street in that the 1834 Fireman’s map suggests that there was no water infrastructure located within the streetbed although by 1842, the street was supplied with Croton water. The Viele

map depicts a sewer running the length of the streetbed within the project site in 1865. The section of the sewer in Laurens Street between Bleecker and Spring Streets was completed by 1855 (Board of Aldermen 1855). Later maps also show more utility lines in the streetbed, including multiple water lines, or show that older lines had been replaced with larger or more sophisticated infrastructure. In addition, the 1895, 1904, and 1921 Sanborn maps indicate that several of the buildings that lined West Broadway in the project area were connected to boilers that were located in the street, presumably in subsurface vaults.

In 1868, the road was widened to the west, expanding the streetbed by from 50 to 75 feet and resulting in the demolition of the city lots that formerly fronted on the western side of the street. In 1878, the Manhattan Railroad elevated line was constructed along the street—which was at that time known as South Fifth Avenue—and a station was located at the intersection of Bleecker Street and LaGuardia Place. The elevated line ran along the street until its demolition in 1939, after the city’s network of subways made the elevated lines obsolete.

When the project site was demolished as part of the Washington Square Southeast Redevelopment Plan in the late 1950s and early 1960s, the mapped streetbed of LaGuardia Place was widened to the east so that its total width was 120 feet. However, like Mercer Street, the constructed portion of the road was not widened. The additional 45 feet making up the eastern half of the mapped roadbed, which covered the historic lots that formerly lined the eastern side of LaGuardia Place between Houston and West Third Streets, was developed with public plazas and gardens. While many utility lines are present within the constructed portion of the LaGuardia Place roadbed, the mapped eastern half contains relatively few utilities, including electric, gas, telephone, and water lines and fire hydrants, gas and water valves.

D. LOT HISTORIES

1. 60 WEST THIRD STREET (BLOCK 536, LOT 15)

The property at 60 West Third Street (formerly Amity Street) was originally part of the Herring farm and was included within a larger parcel that was conveyed to John Ireland in the late 18th century, although the deed does not appear to have been recorded until 1825 (Harris 2003). Ireland divided his property into lots in 1826 and began to sell or lease them individually (see **Appendix 1**). Ireland’s land made up the northwest corner of former Block 536 and was bounded by two former roads, Amity Lane to the south and Margaret Street, a small road that ran through the eastern half of the block north of Amity Lane before Wooster Street was laid out. Ireland and his heirs would own this property until 1916, when James D. Ireland sold the lot.

As stated in the Minutes of the Common Council (MCC), the city’s governing body during the 18th and 19th centuries, in 1823, the city proposed to extend Amity Street to the west between Ireland’s land and Sixth Avenue. At that time, Ireland was residing in one of several buildings situated in the path of the proposed street (MCC 1917 13: 89). Ireland deeded the land for the street to the city, although a dispute later ensued regarding “surplus earth” from the proposed streetbed, likely the soils making up the hills that formerly stood in the area. While the city wanted to use the soils to fill in and regulate the potter’s field at Washington Square, Ireland wanted to use the land to fill in sunken lots on his property to bring them up to the same grade as the street (MCC 1917 13: 4, 89, and 169). Ireland was later granted permission to use the earth for his own lots, possibly including Lot 15. John L. Ireland, an heir of the original purchaser, later established an estate at 61 Amity Street (Harris 2003). At that time, LaGuardia Place (formerly Laurens Street or Amity Place) terminated at Amity Street at Ireland’s home where there was a large mansion that covered two lots at the head of Laurens Street. Ireland constructed elegant homes on the lots that faced his mansion in the late 1820s and early 1830s to provide “suitable company for him and his mansion” (ibid: 89).

According to historic tax assessment ledgers, Lot 15 was first developed with a house between 1825 and 1829 (see **Appendix 1**). The 1854 and 1859 Perris maps, which are nearly identical, are some of the first to depict the lot in detail (see **Figure 6**). The maps depict the approximately 21.5- by 75-foot lot (approximately three-quarters the size of a standard New York City lot) as developed with a brick dwelling with a narrow wood frame extension to the rear. Subsequent maps indicate that the home had both a basement and an attic and that both the main dwelling and the rear extension were 2 stories. The dwelling covered the northern two-thirds of the lot fronting on Amity Street and the remainder of the lot was an open rear yard.

One of the first tenants was George Dixey, a carver and gilder, who resided on the lot between circa 1828 and 1835. The 1830 census shows that Dixey’s household included an adult white male, presumably Dixey, two adult white

females, three white children, and two free women of African descent. After Dixey vacated the property, an elderly Revolutionary War veteran named Charles Anderson resided in the home between circa 1835 and 1842. The 1840 census identified the other members of Anderson's household as three white females between the ages of 15 and 30. The home was subsequently inhabited by Silas K. Everett, a wealthy merchant, between at least 1846 and 1849, according to city directories. By 1850, Everett appears to have moved around the corner to 1 Amity Place and no record of any tenants residing on Lot 15 could be located for the year 1850. Directories show that William A. Bloodgood, an officer in the United States Navy, resided on the property between circa 1853 and 1856.

Following the general trends seen in the neighborhood, beginning in the late-1850s, the property ceased to be a single-family home and was thereafter inhabited by a variety of individuals residing in multiple households within the building. The 1867 Dripps map of New York shows that a structure had been erected in the rear yard of the lot. By that time, the dwelling would have been connected to water and sewer networks and the rear yard would no longer be needed for privies, cisterns, and wells. Subsequent maps identify this rear structure as a 1-story wood frame extension.

In the late-1850s and early-1860s, the residents worked in educated and skilled professions (i.e. physician or teacher). After an elevated rail line was established on Laurens Street in the late 1870s, the industrialization of the area continued and the building, now in the shadow of the elevated train, became less desirable real estate. As a result, a new population of increasingly working class individuals began to reside in the building. These residents worked in professions including millinery, boot and shoe manufacture, dressmaking, and plumbing. Several individuals employed in retail also resided on the lot, selling items such as produce and, as the century ended, wines and liquor.

By the early 20th century, a restaurant was established on the ground floor of the building, as seen in a photograph taken by Bernice Abbott in 1937.¹ The photograph also depicts the small 1-story structure to the rear of the home. Sanborn maps from the early 20th century identify the rear structure as a store and factory for light manufacturing. In 1901, John B. Ireland had altered the structure to a 3-story brick store with lofts for a cost of \$2,500 (*New York Times* 1901a). By 1951, Sanborn maps indicate that the property at 60 West Third Street and its neighbor to the east had been demolished and the two lots converted into a parking lot (see **Figure 3**). Lot 15 is now included within the mapped streetbed of LaGuardia Place.

2. 232 WOOSTER STREET (BLOCK 534, LOT 17)

This lot, which is situated on the eastern side of Wooster Street between Bleecker and West Third Streets, was included within a portion of the Bleecker farm that was conveyed to Peter W. Livingston and others in the late 18th century (see **Appendix 2**). Lot 17, which measures 23 by 46 feet (less than half the size of a normal city lot) was sold to Isaac Brush in 1824 and was first developed around that time. The property was known as 222 Wooster Street until circa 1850, when the street was renumbered and the lot was designated as 232 Wooster Street. The property is first depicted in detail on the 1854 and 1859 Perris atlases. Those maps depict the lot as developed with a small brick structure with a small rear extension and an open rear yard. The latter map indicates that an additional wood-frame extension was constructed along the northern side of the rear yard.

Brush, who is identified in historic directories as a cartman, owned the lot until 1837. While the directories from 1831 and 1832 indicate that Brush occupied the rear building at 222 Wooster Street, the lot did not have a rear structure, although the property to the south that would later be known as 222 Wooster Street after the street was renumbered, featured a rear structure. Therefore, it is unclear if the street numbers were used consistently during the 1830s. As recorded in the 1830 census, Brush's household at the time contained four white males (three children and one adult) and one white female child. Directories also indicate that several other individuals occupied the property during Brush's ownership, including Samuel Whittemore in 1831, Philip and William Marks in 1836, and Samuel Marks in 1837 (who is again listed as occupying the rear building), although it is possible that these individuals worked on the property rather than residing on it.

In 1837, Isaac Brush sold Lot 17 to Joseph Britton, who would own the property for the next 30 years as well as the lot to the north (Lot 18). Britton—who was the Collector for the 15th Ward and later represented the Ward on the

¹ This photograph is in the digital collection of the New York Public Library: <http://digitalgallery.nypl.org/nypldigital/id?710876F>.

city's Board of Aldermen—appears to have resided on Lot 18 in the early 1840s although it is unclear who resided on Lot 17 during that time and it is possible that Lots 17 and 18 were considered to be a single property. Britten resided in other homes along Wooster Street during the late 1840s although by 1851 he appears to have been living in the structure on Lot 17. Historic directories show that grocer named David Britton¹ occupied 222 Wooster Street for a brief time in 1837. An 1840 directory shows that a tinsmith named George F. Merklee resided at 224 Wooster Street (Lot 18) while the next year he was listed as a resident of 222 Wooster Street (Lot 17).

The 1850 census lists Joseph Britton as a resident of the 15th Ward, but he does not appear to have lived on Lot 17 at that time. That census identifies him as a wealthy merchant with \$30,000 in real estate holdings. That census seems to indicate that other residents lived on Lot 17 at this time.² Those individuals included the family of “Mrs. Tinsdale,” a widow who lived with her four children, Fanny Macready, a 67-year-old woman, and Edward Ellison, a 3-year-old boy. No other information is known about these individuals.

Few historic directory entries for the property were located for the 1850s. Between 1860 and 1867, James and Anastasia G. Russell, a clerk and dressmaker, respectively, listed their home address as 232 Wooster Street in historic directories. Neither individual could be located in the 1860 census.³ The Russells may have moved out in 1867 when Joseph and Mary Britton sold Lots 17 and 18 to Ann E. Miller, who would continue to own the lots until 1884. Maps show that at some point before 1885, the rear yard was covered with additional small extensions to the building so that the entire lot was covered. While the main structure was 3-stories and had a basement and a sub-cellar, the rear extensions stood at 1 to 2 stories and did not have basements.

During the 1870s and 1880s, the building on Lot 17 was used as a boarding house inhabited by a variety of working-class individuals, following the general trends seen in the neighborhood. The boarding house appears to have been initially run by Francois Comte, whom the 1870 census identifies as a Swiss school teacher. The boarding house was later managed by Ellen McDonald. A man named Lawrence McDonald, presumably her husband, is identified in historic directories as a seller of liquors at the same address. Given that the property was both a boarding house and a place where liquor could be purchased, it is possible that this property may have been used as a brothel during this time, although that cannot be confirmed. The 1870 *Gentleman's Companion* notes that several other brothels were present on this stretch of the block, including a “first class house of assignation” run by a Mrs. Beach at 40 Amity Street (Lot 18). The census for 1880 indicates that that the building was occupied by a husband and wife named James and Nettie McCabe as well as 3 unmarried female boarders identified as a dressmaker, milliner, and seamstress, and one unmarried female servant; these were common occupations for women who were also prostitutes during the 19th century (Gilfoyle 1992).

Towards the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the building on Lot 17 appears to have been used for industrial and commercial purposes and a restaurant was located on the ground floor. By 1945, it had become the home of the Tau Epsilon Phi fraternity. Few changes to the lot are visible on 20th century maps until the demolition of the structure in the mid-20th century.

3. 200 GREENE STREET (BLOCK 533, LOT 6)

Lot 6 of Block 533 was included within a block of land that was granted to the Manhattan Company, the predecessor of the Bank of New York, in 1819 (see **Appendix 3**). In June 1819, the Common Council ordered that the Company's lots on Bleecker Street between Mercer and Greene Streets had to be filled in (MCC 1917 10: 436). Tax assessment records from 1825 identify the property as one of a row of vacant lots owned by the Manhattan Company. The lot appears to have been first developed in the late 1820s; however, none of the lot's owners during

¹ David Britton would later live at 200 Greene Street (see below)

² The 1850 census does not include specific street addresses, although census ledgers were commonly recorded in order as census takers traveled down a block. Therefore, individuals that are listed next to each other on a census ledger were very often neighbors. By comparing names on census ledgers with names in historic directories, it is possible to estimate which individuals lived on a given property.

³ The 1860 census ledgers for Ward 15 available at www.ancestry.com and www.footnote.com included numerous illegible pages. As a result, many of the residents of the properties included within this study could not be identified during that census year.

the 19th century appear to have lived there. The 1854 and 1859 Perris maps depict Lot 6, a standard city lot at 25 by 100 feet, as developed with a front and rear structure with an open yard in the center of the property. The front structure was a brick dwelling. The rear building is identified on the 1854 map as a first-class industrial building which could have been occupied by any of the following: bakers, boat builders, brewers, brush manufactories, comb makers, cooper smith with forges, dyers, floor cloth manufactories, hat manufactories, malt houses, oil or oil cloth manufactories, private stables, tobacco manufactories, type and stereotype foundries, and wheelwrights. The 1859 Perris atlas simply depicts the rear structure as a wood frame building. No references to the rear structure are made in historic directories and later maps indicate that the rear portion of the lot was associated with the lot to the east, at 203 Mercer Street (see below). By 1891, Lot 6 was consolidated into Lot 3, which was developed with a single large 6-story brick structure without a basement.

One of the first documented tenants was a widow named Mary Britton, whom historic directories show lived at 200 Greene Street from 1829 through 1831. A carter named John Thorne was also listed as a resident of the property in both city directories and tax assessment records between 1830 and 1835. The 1830 census showed that Thorne's household included one adult white male, presumably Thorne himself, one adult white female, and two white female children between the ages of 5 and 20. During the 1830s, historic directories indicate that numerous residents lived in the building for short periods of time. Many of these individuals were also carters, although the residents worked in other occupations such as a blind-maker, shoemaker, attorney, missionary, tanner, and a grocer.

During the 1840s, the building again seems to have been home to a variety of individuals who only resided there for a period of two to three years or less. One of the longest residents was David Britton, the grocer who had previously occupied the property at 232 Wooster Street, and who now lived on Lot 6 between 1840 and 1843. Other occupations of the building's residents during the 1840s included gymnasium manager, carter, carman, saddler, bookkeeper, and porter. A physician who lived elsewhere maintained an office on the property in 1847. At least 5 families that were recorded as living at 200 Greene Street in historic directories were included in the 1840 census: Lewis A. Reed, David Britton, Charles Gavit, Jane Frost, and William Fuller. Similarly, during the 1850s, many working-class families lived on the property, although none for very long. By 1859, the dwelling was used as a boarding house run by a woman named Zoe Michell.

By the mid-1860s, several individuals of African descent were residing in the building. A historic directory from 1864 identified three residents, two of whom, a porter and a barber, were identified as "colored" in the directory, while the third was a white widow. By the late 1860s, the building was inhabited exclusively by African-Americans. A caterer named Joseph Teneyck, who is identified as "black" in census records, resided on the lot between at least 1866 and 1884 and appears to be its first long-term tenant. Other individuals resided on the property during the Teneyck family's occupation, all of whom were also identified as being of African descent and who worked in various occupations such as waiter and school teacher.

In the late-19th century, after the lot was redeveloped with a large structure that covered multiple adjacent lots, the property was no longer used for residential purposes. The building stood on the lot until the mid-20th century, when the block was demolished.

4. 229 MERCER STREET (BLOCK 533, LOT 24)

The property formerly at 229 Mercer Street, which is directly east of 200 Greene Street (historic Lot 6), was included within a group of lots (24 through 28) that was sold in 1820 to Mary Marx, the wife of prominent merchant Asher Marx (see **Appendix 4**). In 1822, at least one of the lots owned by Marx on Mercer Street was identified by the City Inspector as contributing to the "extensive nuisance between Mercer and Greene, Bleecker and Amity Streets" (MCC 1917 12: 566). Marx died in 1824 and tax assessments list his estate as the owner of vacant lot 24 until 1834. In 1835, Mary Marx sold the lot to Philatus H. Woodruff, who then conveyed it to Peter and Robert Goelet the next year. Neither Peter nor Robert Goelet ever lived on the property although their heirs continued to own the property through at least 1898. Peter Goelet was a real estate investor who had a "policy of investing in land and buildings, mainly in those parts of the growing city where in a few years there was certain to be a dense aggregation of buildings of the highest class" (Hall 1895: 259). The lot was identified as 203 Mercer Street until circa 1878, when the street was renumbered and it became known as 229 Mercer Street.

Historic tax maps show that the lot was 100 feet in length, but because Lot 25, to the south, cut into the eastern half of Lot 24, the width of the lot along Mercer Street was 22.5 feet and 25 feet along the rear lot line. The 1854 and

1859 Perris maps, however, depict the lot as a uniform rectangle measuring 25 by 100 feet. Both maps depict a brick structure covering almost the entire lot, leaving only a 10-foot open rear yard behind it. The 1854 map identifies the structure as third class, which could have included one of the following: blind and sash makers, bleaching works, cabinet makers' work shops, carpenters' shops, candle makers, chair makers' work shops, distillers, gas manufactories, flour mills, ink makers, india rubber or gutta perch manufactories, lamp black and ivory black manufactories, looking glass and picture frame makers, musical instrument makers, omnibus stables, organ makers, piano forte makers, rectifiers of liquors by fire heat, soap makers, tallow melters or chandlers, and wool mills. The 1859 map identifies the structure as a second-class industrial building; coach makers were included within that class.

The 1838 tax assessment is the first to indicate that a structure, a stable, had been constructed on the lot. Directories from 1838, 1841, and 1843 show that Joseph E. Ayres, a smith and coachmaker, worked, but did not reside, on the property. Beginning in 1845, a coachsmith named Samuel Foster is listed as both a commercial and residential occupant of Mercer Street. Foster would continue to occupy the site until the early 1860s. He maintained a coach and carriage manufactory on the lot with his partner, Joseph Y. Marsh, who lived elsewhere. Foster and his family were recorded as residents of the 15th Ward in the 1850 and 1860 censuses. In 1850, Foster lived with his wife, Elizabeth, two daughters, and a boarder named Emily Van Name. In 1860, Foster was listed along with his wife and one of his daughters. No residential occupants other than the Foster family have been documented for this property.¹

As early as 1864, the property was occupied by the Mott Brothers carriage making firm, composed of John J. and Henry B. Mott, and later the firm of Mott and Burr, composed of Henry B. Mott and Henry Burr. Mott and Burr are listed as occupants, but not residents, of the property through at least 1875. An 1878 directory suggests that the Lindemann & Sons piano company maintained a warehouse at 199, 201, and 203 Bleecker Street, although other sources show that the warehouse was at 197, 199, and 201 Mercer Street only. In the last decades of the 19th century, historic directories show that the lot continued to be used by a carriage manufacturer through at least 1884. Later in the 1880s, the Nichols & Handy publishing company occupied the property as did the carpentry firm of Stewart and Brady in the 1890s.

The 1885 Robinson-Pigeon and 1891 Bromley maps identify the structure on the property as a shed or stable although subsequent maps do not make this distinction. No changes to the building were depicted on maps until its demolition in the mid-20th century. Although the main structure on the property had a basement, the yard's approximately 8-foot-wide rear yard was never developed.

5. 136 BLEECKER STREET (BLOCK 524, LOT 11)

Block 524 Lot 11 was part of Nicholas Bayard's West Farm that later became the property of Anthony Bleecker (see **Appendix 5**). Lot 13 appears to have been created before 1819, when the lot was included within a group of adjacent lots that were conveyed to James Van Antwerp. In 1824, Van Antwerp sold Lots 10 and 11 to Isaac Young. Young owned the properties until 1832 when he sold them to Thomas E. Davis. In 1833, Davis sold the lots to Seth P. Staples, another prominent lawyer who would later defend some of the African slaves involved in the *Amistad* mutiny case. None of these individuals appear to have resided on either Lots 10 or 11.

Tax assessment records suggest that Lot 11 was first developed for residential use circa 1830. The 1854 and 1859 Perris atlases depict the lot as developed with a brick dwelling with small wood frame and brick extensions to the rear. Subsequent maps show that both the dwelling and the extension was 3 stories with a basement and an attic while the brick extension was 2 stories with a basement and the wood frame extension 1 story with a basement. The 1885 Robinson-Pidgeon atlas depicts a small brick structure along the rear lot line, although this is not consistently depicted on subsequent maps. An additional 1-story addition was added to the building by 1904 as were two others by 1921.

The property's first documented tenant was Henry Marvin, a merchant who was listed as a resident of the property in an 1833 directory. In 1834 and 1835, a lawyer named David B. Ogden was listed at the same address. Ogden was "amongst the most prominent of the famous lawyers" of his day and was known as the "Sledge Hammer of the

¹ A widow named Sarah Higgins was listed as a resident of 229 Mercer Street in 1893, although this may be a typographical error as she was listed as a resident of 227 Mercer Street the year before.

Court” (Wheeler 1907: 194). Tax assessments also suggest that an individual named Jonathan Greenburg occupied the lot after Ogden in 1835, but no historic directories were located to confirm this.

In 1839, Seth P. Staples conveyed an unlotted parcel of land, likely Lot 11, to John B. Miller and Edward Bullus as trustees for Charlotte A. Maitland. Maitland and her husband William would own and reside on the lot until at least 1851. In the 1840 census, their household included one adult white male, one white female child, and four adult white females. The census noted that one member of the home, presumably William C. Maitland, was employed in the field of manufacture. The 1850 census provides more information about the family, which included William, listed as a merchant, Charlotte, and their three daughters aged 1, 7, and 10. All of the Maitlands had been born in New York while four additional members of the household, most likely servants, were all Irish immigrants. In 1851, Charlotte and William Maitland gave their consent to Edward Bullus, a physician and one of the trustees of Charlotte’s estate, who then conveyed the lot to George P. Nelsen, a lawyer, who transferred it back to Bullus two years later.

According to William Maitland’s obituary, published in the *New York Tribune* after his death in 1882, Maitland was a wealthy Customs House clerk who had formerly been part of his father’s firm of Maitland and Kennedy which failed during the economic crisis of 1857. By 1856, historic directories show that he had moved to Fordham and was no longer residing on Lot 11, a move that may have been forced by the family’s impending financial problems. An 1862 conveyance records the foreclosure of the lot with William Maitland listed as the defendant. The home was then purchased from the Greenwich Savings Bank by the wealthy department store owner Alexander T. Stewart, who maintained a residence nearby. He and his heirs would own the property through the early 20th century, although none of them lived there.

Directories published in 1855, 1857, and 1858 indicate that a druggist named William L. Leslie was residing on the property in the late 1850s, although an 1856 directory lists his home address as 129 Columbia Street in Brooklyn. An 1857 directory indicates that a woman named Catharine Porter was operating a boarding house out of 132 Bleeker Street although she does not appear in any subsequent directories at that address. William H. Levinson, the editor of the *Picayune*, was also residing at 132 Bleeker Street at the time of his death in 1857 (*New York Times* 1857). In addition, a physician named William Blankman was living there in 1863, as were Ernestine and John H. Thiry, a dressmaker and bookseller, respectively, in 1866.

Directories show that by 1867, the home was once again being used as a boarding house run by Charles N. Moody. The following year, the boarding house was run by William Levy, who would be the proprietor through 1870. Levy and his wife, Ann, were recorded at the address in both enumerations of the 1870 census, both of which list his occupation as a store clerk. In the first enumeration, three other families were present in the building headed by Bella Parshall, whose occupation was not listed, James Dunn, an actor, and Thomas Dean, an English immigrant who worked in a glass store. None of these individuals was recorded in the second enumeration of the 1870 census, which only included the Levys and four unmarried women, three of whom were Irish domestic servants. The street was renumbered around 1870 and 132 Bleeker Street became 136 Bleeker Street. The structure was still in use as a boarding house in 1877 and directories indicate that it was operated by Antoine Cluzot.

Throughout the 1880s and 1890s, many working class individuals appear to have resided on the property for various lengths of time, including an increased number of Italian immigrants. The 1880 census identified two families that resided on the site: headed by Lorenzo Marina, an Italian saloon keeper who lived there with his wife, young son, and a boarder; and John Boffa, an Italian fresco painter who lived with his wife and two children. Beginning in at least 1886, the Schlaeppli Brothers wine and liquor business was established on the site and would occupy Lot 11 through at least 1900. Only one of the brothers, Andrew Schlaeppli, appears to have also lived on Lot 11. He was included as the only resident of the property in the 1900 census, which identifies him as a French-born wine dealer. An article published in the *New York Times* in 1900 notes that the structure at 136 Bleeker Street was used as a hotel.

In 1928, both Lots 11 and 12 were sold to the Charl-Marie Realty Corporation and consolidated into a single lot also identified as Lot 11. The two lots were later redeveloped with a single 6-story (with basement) structure although the rear 15 feet of the lot were left undeveloped. This structure is depicted on the 1951 Sanborn map and was used as a school in the 1940s (*New York Times* 1941). In the mid-20th century when the block was razed, the streetbed of West Broadway, now LaGuardia Place, was extended to the west. Therefore, historic Lot 11 is now situated below

the mapped streetbed of LaGuardia Place to the west of the existing Morton Williams grocery store on modern Lot 9.

6. 138 BLEECKER STREET (BLOCK 524, LOT 10)

Historic Lot 10 was located at the former corner of LaGuardia Place and Bleecker Street before LaGuardia Place was widened and Lot 10 became part of the mapped streetbed. As stated previously, Lot 10 was sold with Lot 11 to Isaac Young in 1824 and was later sold to Seth P. Staples in 1833 although neither man resided on the lots (see **Appendix 6**). The 1854 Perris map depicts the structure on Lot 10 as a brick dwelling with two small brick rear additions and an open rear yard. By the publication of the 1859 Perris atlas, the rear yard had been redeveloped with a 3-story, third-class commercial building which was identified as 192 Laurens Street. However, this version of the map appears to have been updated at a later date and the new building at 192 Laurens Street was pasted onto the original map suggesting that the building was constructed later. The 1860 tax assessment indicates that only one structure was present on the property, although the rear building was in place by the publication of the 1867 Dripps map, which shows the second structure. Subsequent maps identify the main dwelling on the property as a 4-story (with basement) store and dwelling with a 2-story rear extension and the rear building as a 4-story store and factory. Some maps suggest that the two buildings were interconnected, but this is not consistently depicted. The street was renumbered in 1870 and the lot, formerly called 134 Bleecker Street, became number 138.

Tax assessments indicate that the lot was first developed circa 1833, the year Staples purchased the lot. The owner/occupant of the lot listed in the 1833 tax assessment ledger was Henry Marvin; this appears to be in error as Marvin resided next door on Lot 11, although it may indicate that Marvin resided on both properties. The ledger for 1834 lists Staples as the owner and Thomas Lee as the occupant. Directories show that Lee, whose occupation was not given, lived on Lot 10 in 1834 and 1835. In 1837, Staples sold Lot 10 to Edward S. Mesier. Mesier, a stationer, resided on the lot through at least 1839, although his heirs would continue to own the property through the early 20th century. After Mesier's occupation of the lot, John H. Dykers, a wealthy and prominent broker, lived there between at least 1841 and 1844.

Beginning in 1848, a school was established in the structure on Lot 10. The school was begun by "the Ladies of the Sacred Heart" and was open to children between the ages of 6 and 13 (*New York Daily Tribune* 1848). Historic directories show that the school was located on Lot 10 until at least 1851 and that it was run by a teacher named Sarah Jones. Jones was recorded in the 1850 census as a resident of the 15th Ward and was likely living on Lot 10 at the time. Including Jones, nine women resided on the property at that time, five of whom were identified as teachers in the census.

By 1852, historic directories indicate that the lot appears to have become a residential property again and a dry goods merchant named Alston B. Estes was residing there. Estes continues to appear at this address in historic directories until 1855. A widow named Sophia Millengen then resided on the lot between 1858 and 1861. Throughout the remainder of the 1860s, many individuals resided on the lot for short periods of time, including a designer, a manager, a physician, a foreman, and a milliner. The first historic directories for the rear building, 192 Laurens Street, date to 1867, when a boxmaker and a chair manufacturer were operating from the property.

Throughout the remainder of the 19th century, many working-class individuals resided on the property, most for periods of no more than one year. The R.H. Ferguson & Company publishing firm was located on the site for several years in the early 1870s. One long-term residential resident was Augusta St. James, a widow who lived at 138 Bleecker Street between circa 1873 and her death in 1901 (*New York Times* 1901b). St. James was recorded as a tenant of the building in both enumerations of the 1870 census as well as the 1880 and 1900 censuses. The census records show that she was a French immigrant who initially lived with her sons. The rear building, which after late-19th century street renaming and renumbering had become 511-513 West Broadway, was the site of an illegal pool hall run by notorious thug "The" Allen. In 1897 the poolroom was raided by police and Allen and his staff were arrested (*New York Times* 1897).

7. 84 WEST HOUSTON STREET (BLOCK 524, LOT 33)

Lot 33 was included within the portion of Nicholas Bayard's West Farm that was later sold to Anthony Bleecker (see **Appendix 7**). In 1827, Bleecker sold a tract of historic lots making up the entire southern portion of the block to Nicholas Evertson. Several months later, Evertson's heirs sold Lots 32 and 33 to Henry Westervelt, who would own them until 1829, when he sold them to Thomas E. Davis, who, as mentioned previously, had purchased and likely

developed several other lots on the block around this time. The lot, which was known as 133 Houston Street until 1833 and as 503 Houston Street until circa 1845, was first developed between 1829 and 1832, according to historic tax assessments.

The 1854 Perris atlas depicts a brick dwelling at the front of Lot 33 with two small brick rear extensions and an open rear yard. The 1859 Perris atlas depicts a single rear extension. By 1885, a wood frame shed had been constructed on the rear portion of the lot, as seen on the Robinson-Pidgeon map of that year. The 1891 Bromley atlas suggests that this rear structure covered the entire rear yard. The 1895 Sanborn atlas does not depict this rear structure and the 1904 Sanborn map indicates that a 1-story store was present in the rear yard and was at that time known as 491 West Broadway. Subsequent maps indicate that this structure was made of brick. While the front dwelling stood 4 stories tall and had a basement, the 1- to 2-story rear additions did not have basements.

In 1830, Thomas E. Davis sold Lot 33 individually to Steven Philip Van Rensselaer Tenbroeck, who was the property's first documented tenant although he only lived there for one year in 1830. The property appears to have been foreclosed upon and in 1832 was conveyed to Herman LeRoy who transferred it the same day to John Neilson, Jr. Neilson only owned the lot for a few months before he sold it in 1833 to Anthony Kerr and Eak King, of the firm Kerr & King, which historic directories suggest was a "coffee room" on Broad Street. Two years later, Kerr transferred his half of the property to King, who would own the lot until 1844. None of these owners appear to have resided on the property. A man named William Barnewell lived on the property between 1832 and circa 1834, according to historic directories and tax assessments. The next resident was William A. DePeyster, one of the city's officially appointed weighers and a member of one of New York's oldest families (MCC 1917 16:482). Directories show that DePeyster resided on the property between 1835 and 1842. The 1840 census shows that DePeyster's household included 14 individuals: two adult white males, one white male child, three adult white females, six white female children, and two free women of African descent.

In 1844, the property was sold to Agnes C. Vallance who does not appear to have resided on the property. No conveyances for Lot 33 were recorded between 1844 and 1899 when a woman named Agnes C. Lewis, who may have been the same as Vallance, sold the lot to a man named John Bittner. It is therefore possible that Vallance owned the property throughout most of the 19th century. During the mid- to late-1840s, several residents lived on the property, including Jacob Hunter, a grocer who lived there in 1844, and Emily Robb, who lived there in 1848. Between 1847 and 1852, a physician named Chandler R. Gilman resided on the property. Dr. Gilman was a well-known obstetrician and author (Noyes and Noyes 1907). The 1850 census shows that Dr. Gilman's family included five children (his wife was deceased) and two domestic servants. Historic directories indicate that through the end of the 1850s, several individuals resided on the property, including Francisco J. Bances, a commercial merchant, in 1854, Fritz Dagen, who sold hardware, in 1858, and John Runnett, a clerk, in 1859.

In 1860, directories show that a man named Peter P. Wiesmer (also spelled Wisner) resided on Lot 33. Wiesmer's daughters Sarah and Adeline were also included at this address in directories dating between 1862 and 1867; Adeline was noted as running a boarding house. The 1860 census shows that two other families occupied the lot along with the Weismers: the family of Thomas Marshall, a saloon keeper, and the family of Jonathan Mollinger, a watchmaker.

The nature of Weismer's boarding house is unknown, although by 1868, when a woman named Emma Benedict took it over, it had already become a brothel. Benedict operated the brothel on the site through 1870. The *Gentleman's Directory* published that year described the institution as "a first-class house with eight lady boarders. Everything is here arranged in the first style, while the bewitching smiles of the fairy-like creatures who devote themselves to the services of Cupid are unrivaled by any of the fine ladies who walk Broadway in silks and satins new" (1870: 17). In March 1870, the brothel was robbed by a gang that managed to steal \$1,500 worth of "furs, velvets, and silks" (*New York Times* 1870). The gang had entered the building by entering the rear yard through a gate on Laurens Street and then entered the building on the second floor (ibid).

Benedict was no longer residing on the property by the time the first enumeration of the 1870 census was taken in June of that year. At that time, Louis and John Bonnard, French brothers who made and sold fruit preserves, were living on the property with a number of other individuals, including a housekeeper, a domestic servant, two store clerks, and Swiss and French laborers. In the second enumeration of the census, the Bonnard family lived with several French boarders, all of whom were employed as clerks. The Bonnards occupied the site through at least 1873.

Through the remainder of the 19th century, the property continued to be occupied by a variety of working class residents, many of whom were immigrants who lived there for short periods of time. The family of Charles Gautschi, a liquor store owner and bar tender, lived on the property for many years, beginning in at least 1883 until circa 1891. A barber and a tailor shop were also present on the lot, although the shops' proprietors did not reside on the site. A restaurant was later opened on Lot 33 and during the first half of the 20th century, a tin shop and automobile garage were located there.

The lot was razed in the mid-20th century when the block was cleared in advance of the construction of the Silver Towers. As part of the assessment of the area in advance of the slum clearance, the structure at 84 West Houston Street was identified as "run-down" by the Committee on Slum Clearance Plans (1951). Lot 33 is currently located within the mapped streetbed of LaGuardia Place. This part of the streetbed is currently occupied by the Time Landscape, a plot of land that is maintained by the New York City Parks Department and which serves as a "living monument to the forest that once blanketed Manhattan" (New York City Parks Department 2000).

A. CONCLUSIONS

As part of the background research for this Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study, various primary and secondary resources were analyzed, including historic and current utility maps and construction plans and historic maps and atlases, historic photographs, newspaper articles, local histories, census records, and historic directories. The information provided by these sources was analyzed to reach the following conclusions.

DISTURBANCE ASSESSMENT

The majority of the two superblocks that comprise the Proposed Development Area was disturbed by the construction of the existing structures. Additional areas were disturbed prior to the construction of the existing buildings when basements were excavated during the construction of the sites' historic structures during the late-19th and early-20th centuries. As described earlier, the rear yards of 7 historic lots were identified as potentially undisturbed by basement construction. The remainder of the historic lots included within the study area appear to have been extensively disturbed by the construction of buildings with basements and sub-surface parking garages. Portions of the streetbeds surrounding the Proposed Development Area and the former streetbeds within the site appear to have experienced fewer disturbances as a result of basement excavation, although they have been greatly disturbed by the installation of utilities. However, the mapped portions of Mercer Street and LaGuardia Place that are not included within the constructed streetbed have few utilities. Therefore, the potentially undisturbed rear yards of several historic lots are now included within the mapped streetbed.

PRECONTACT SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

The precontact sensitivity of project sites in the New York City is generally evaluated by a site's proximity to high ground (but not exceeding 30 percent slopes), fresh water courses, well-drained soils, and previously identified precontact archaeological sites. The project site is within 1 mile of several precontact archaeological sites and is close to several bodies of water—the Collect Pond and Minetta Brook—that were known sources of fresh water for Native Americans living in the area.

An 1865 sanitary inspection (Burrall 1865) of the neighborhood identifies the extreme western side of the project site as a "deep, dry valley," and the extreme eastern side as occupied by a hill, although the 1865 Viele map depicts the entire western half of the project site as being covered by a large hill. While it is not likely that a precontact habitation site would have been situated in the valley—the adjacent high ground would have been a more favorable area for occupation—the valley may have been used for the exploitation of various resources. The landscape was altered prior to its initial development in the 1820s and the neighborhood's hills were cut down and the surplus earth used to fill in the low-lying areas. If the valley was present, then the original ground surface would have been elevated, potentially protecting precontact archaeological resources from subsequent disturbance.

The valley is depicted as covering only the northern and western portions of historic Block 536, formerly bounded by West Third, Wooster, and Bleecker Streets and LaGuardia Place. Much of this block has been disturbed by the deep excavation of basements and subbasements. However, since the original depth of the valley is unknown, it is unknown how deep the fill levels are and, therefore, whether modern development and basement excavation has impacted the precontact ground surface. Therefore, a very small possibility exists that the precontact ground surface may be intact below the foundations of modern and historic basements within the northwestern half of historic Block 524. However, the project site is situated near the periphery of the historic valley where the depths would most likely have been much shallower than in the valley's center to the west of the project site. As a result, there is a higher likelihood that late-19th and 20th century development would have impacted the precontact ground surface.

Therefore, the project site is determined to have no sensitivity for precontact archaeological resources except for the location of the former valley, where there the sensitivity is considered to be low.

HISTORIC SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

With the exception of the former rear yards of the 7 historic lots identified above, the site has been heavily disturbed by the construction of buildings and the excavation of subsurface parking facilities. However, the former rear yards mentioned above have experienced very little documented disturbance and are therefore considered to have moderate to high sensitivity for historic period archaeological resources in the form of shaft features (privies, cisterns, and wells), which would have been constructed in the rear yards in the early 19th century, likely when the lots were first developed, and discontinued by the 1850s or 1860s, when sewer and water access was available in the neighborhood. After they were no longer needed for sanitary or water-gathering purposes, it was common to use existing shaft features for the disposal of refuse. If such shaft features are present on the project site, any artifacts contained within could reveal a tremendous amount of information about the individuals who formerly lived and worked there. This information could then be compared and contrasted with information obtained at other sites, such as the NYU Law School site to the west, to allow archaeologists to gain a greater understanding of the neighborhood's history.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

The former rear yards of the historic lots at 60 West Third Street, 232 Wooster Street, 220 Greene Street, 229 Mercer Street, 136 Bleecker Street, 138 Bleecker Street, and 84 West Houston Street are considered to have moderate to high sensitivity for historic period archaeological resources. A small portion of historic block 536 is considered to have low sensitivity for precontact archaeological resources. These areas of archaeological sensitivity are depicted on **Figure 10**.

Phase 1B testing is recommended for those relatively undisturbed historic rear yard areas that are identified as archaeologically sensitive. However, current project plans do not propose impacts to all of the archaeologically sensitive areas and Phase 1B testing is only recommended in those historic lots where impacts will occur.

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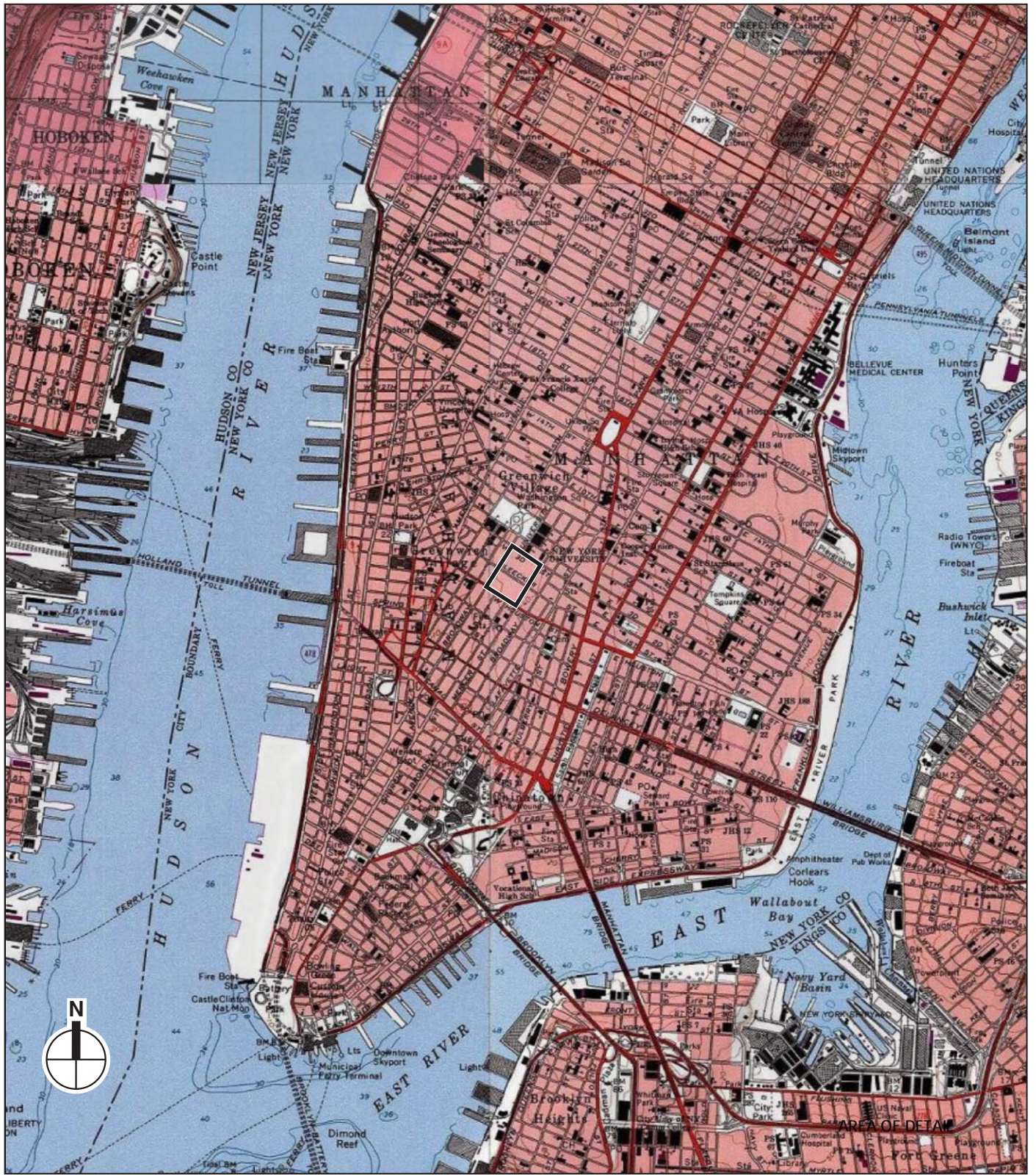
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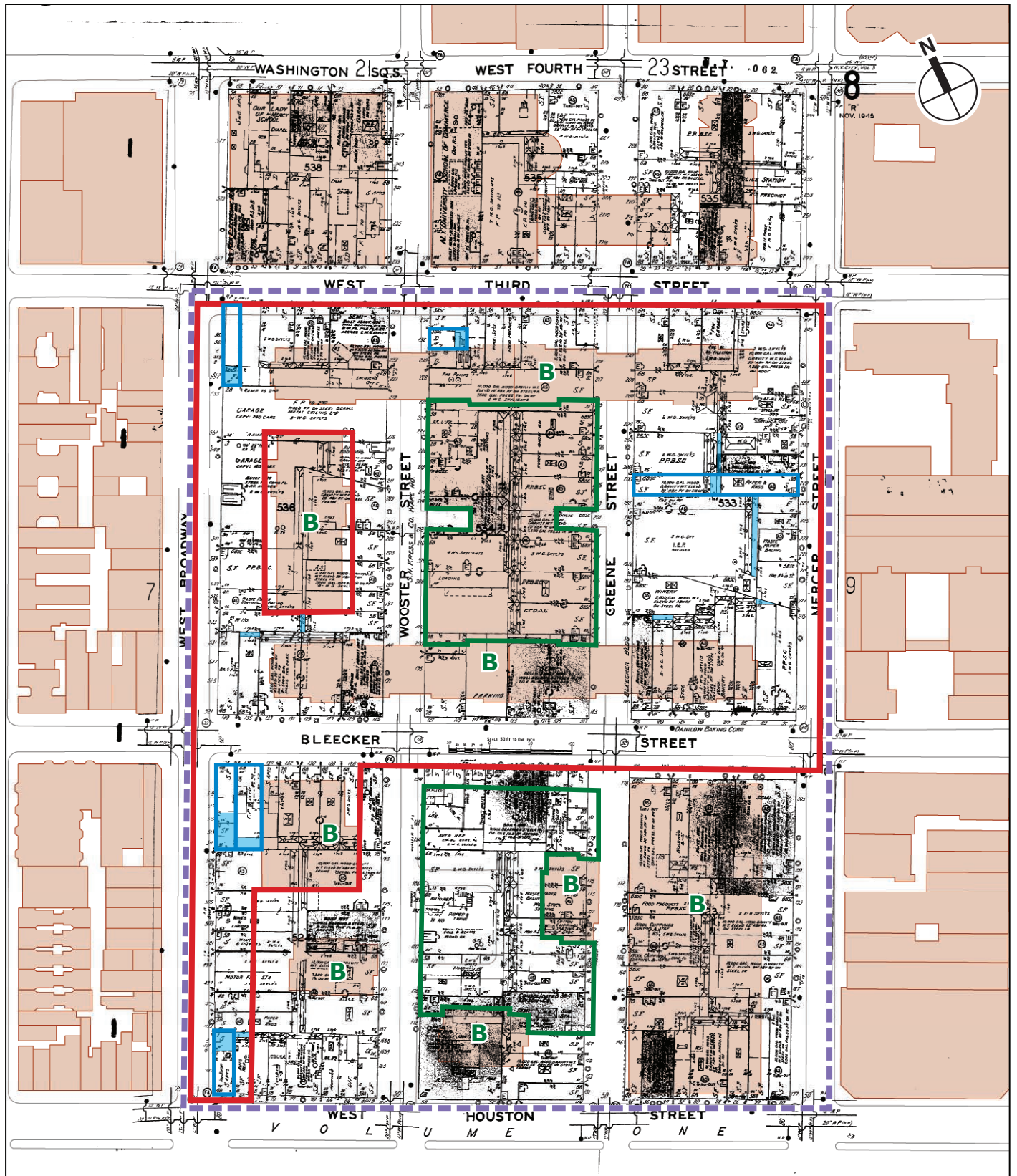
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Figures



— Proposed Development Area

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Backyard Areas That Do Not Appear to Have Been Disturbed by Basements

Historic Lots Where Phase 1A Research was Completed

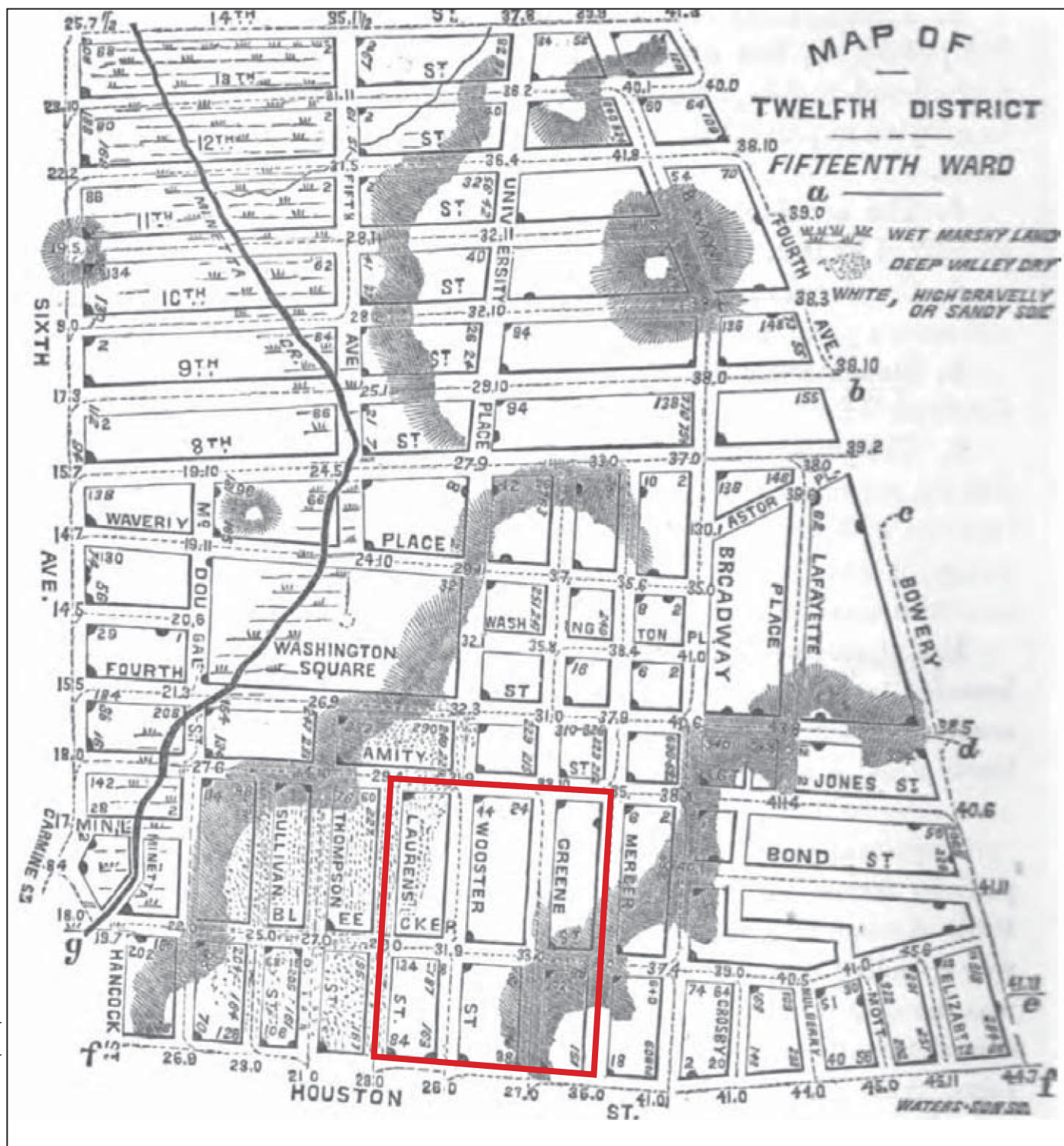
Subsurface Garages

Area Identified by LPC as Possessing Archaeological Significance

B Modern Buildings with Basements

Proposed Development Area

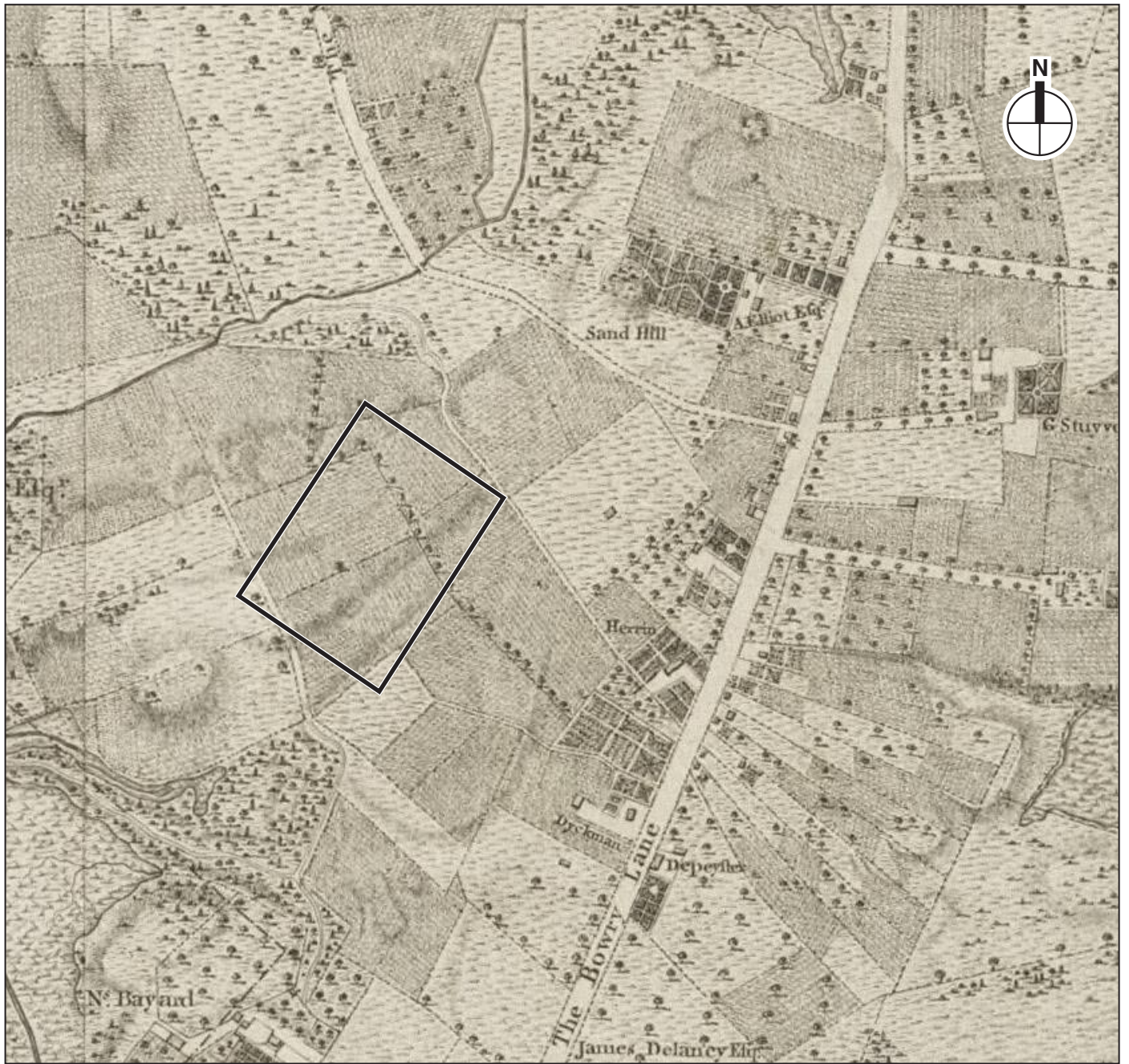
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Proposed Development Area

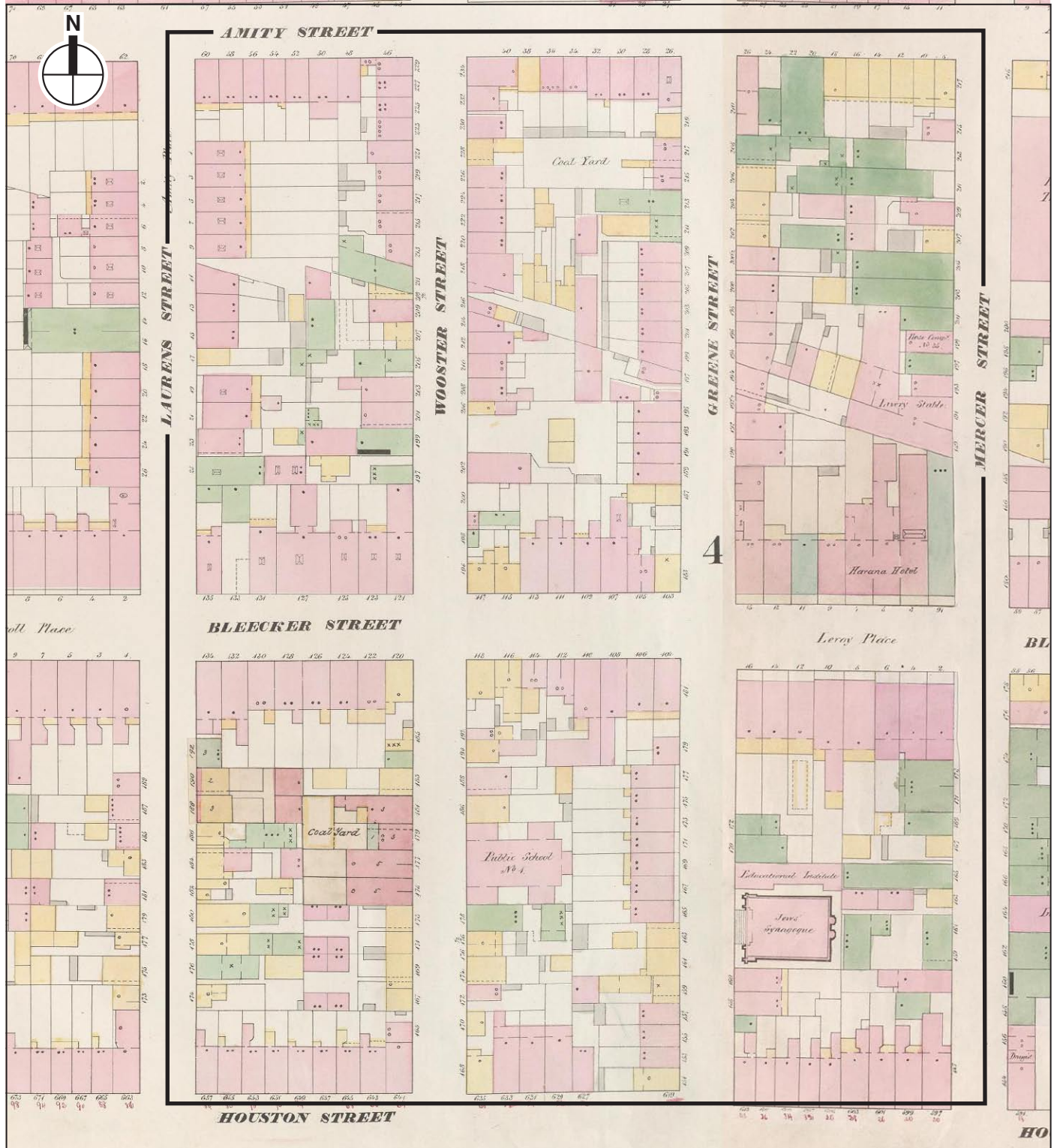
Sanitary Inspection Map, 1865
Figure 4



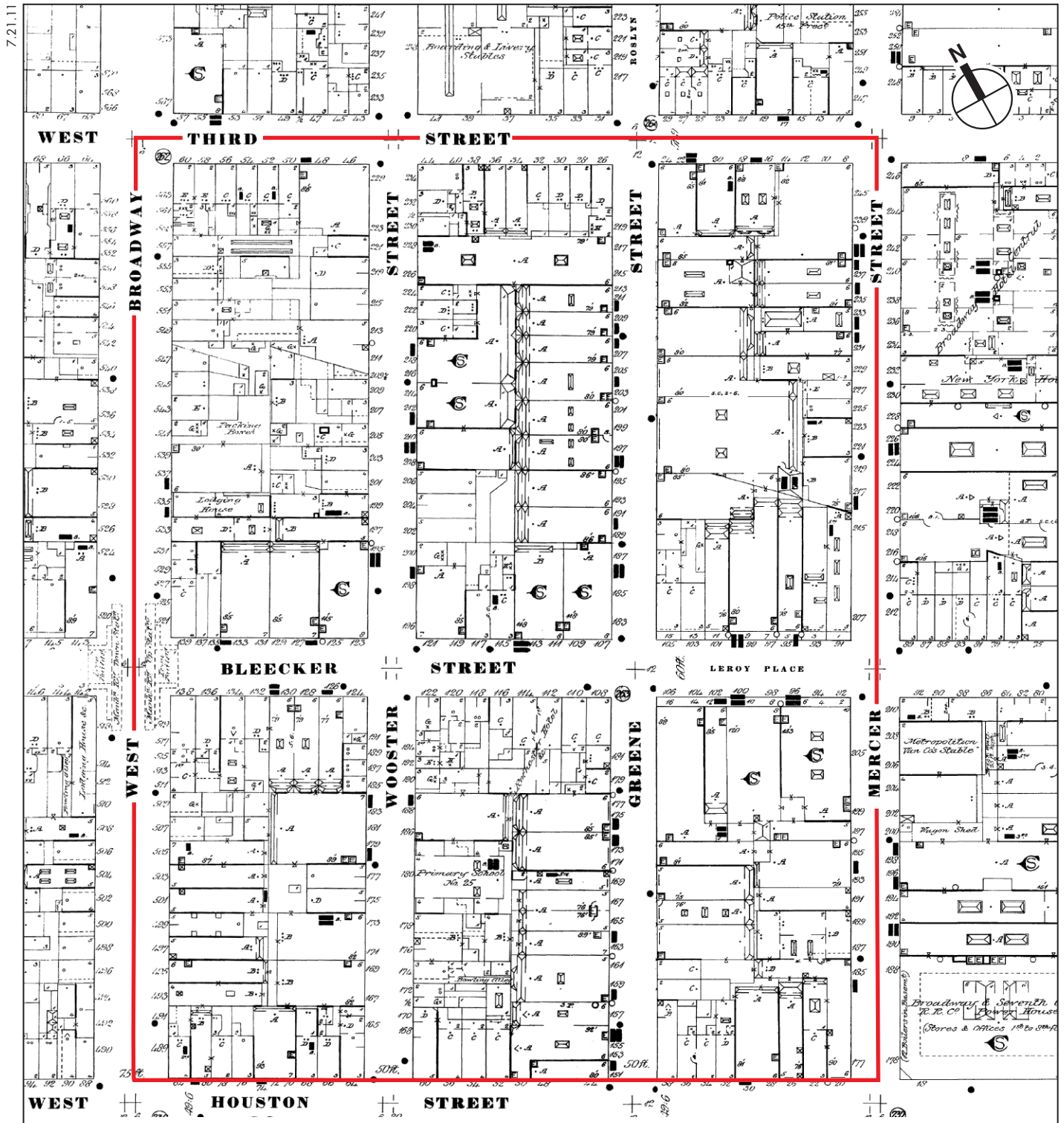
— Approximate Location of Proposed Development Area

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W. Perris Map, 1859
Figure 6



Sanborn Map, 1895
Figure 7

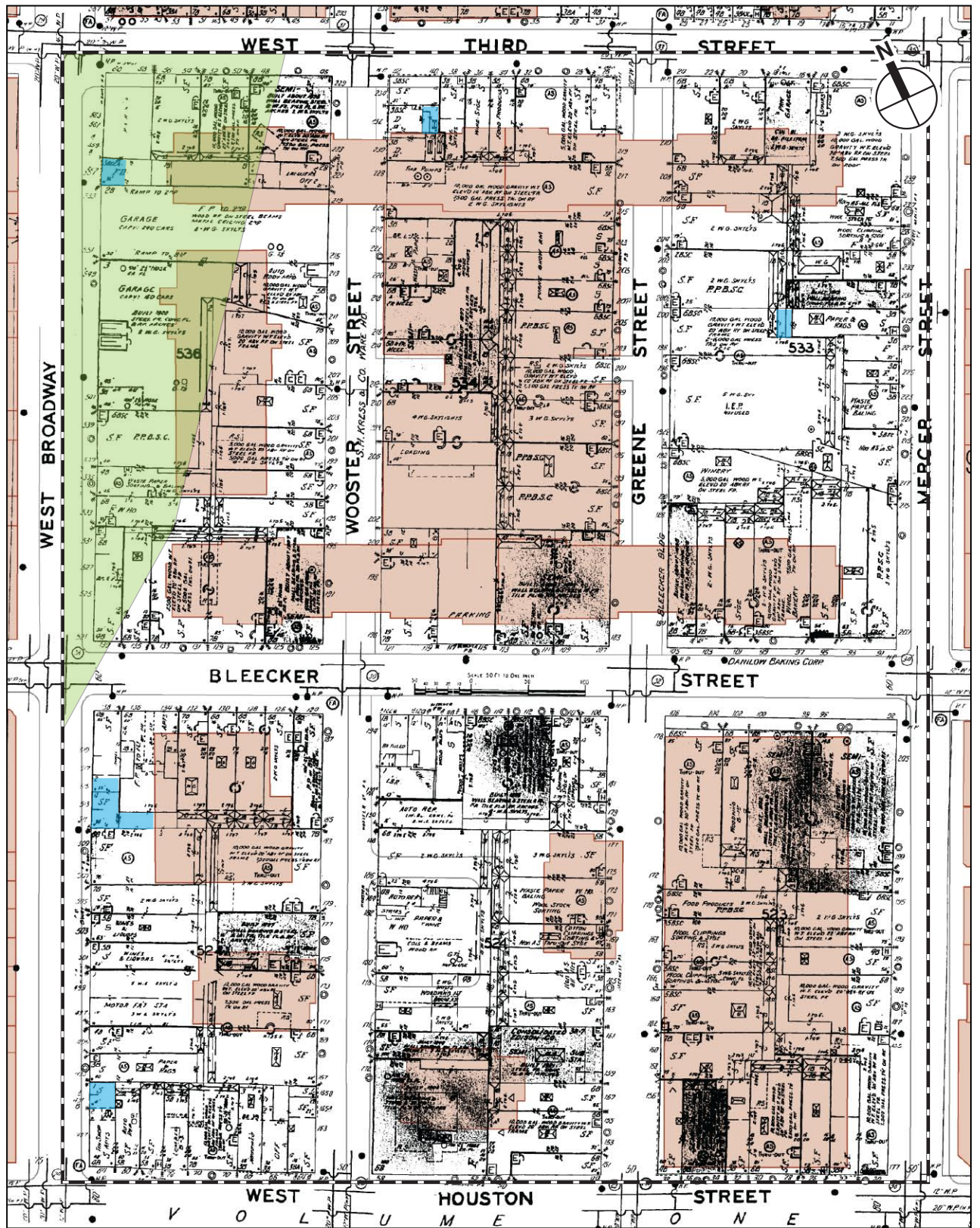
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Proposed Development Area

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1921 Sanborn Map
Figure 9



- Proposed Development Area Boundary
- 1951 Sanborn Map Georeferenced to Show the Alignment of Existing Streets, Lot Boundaries, and Building Footprints
- Existing Structures
- Areas with Moderate to High Historic Period Archaeological Sensitivity
- Approximate Location of Former Valley within the Proposed Development Area

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Areas of Archaeological Sensitivity
Figure 10

Photographs



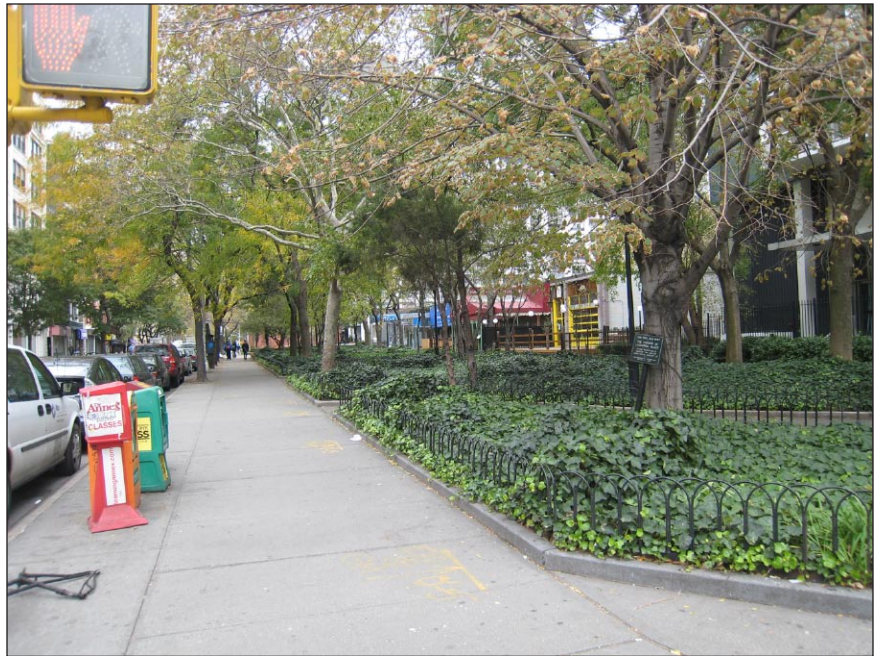
Washington Square Village; view southeast from the corner of LaGuardia Place and West 3rd Street

1



The mapped portion of Mercer Street to the west of the roadway; looking north from Bleecker Street

2



The mapped portion of LaGuardia Place to the east of the roadway;
looking north from Bleecker Street

3



Looking northeast at Washington Square Village from
Bleecker Street and LaGuardia Place

4



The Time Landscape at the northeast corner of
West Houston Street and LaGuardia Place

5



Looking northeast at the Silver Towers
and Time Landscape on Block 524

6



Community Gardens within the mapped streetbed of LaGuardia Place east of the constructed roadway

7



The basement of the Morton Williams Grocery Store on Block 524, Lot 9

8

Appendices

Appendix 1:

Lot History: 60 West 3rd Street (Block 536, Lot 15)

Table 1-a
Historic Directory Entries for 60 West 3rd Street (formerly 60 Amity Street)

YEAR	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	OCCUPATION	PRIMARY/WORK ADDRESS	HOME ADDRESS
1828	Dixey	George	carv. & gild.	63 Chatham	Amity c. Laur.
1829	Dixey	George	carv. & gild.	63 Chatham	Amity c. Laurens
1830	Dixey	George	carv. & gild.	63 Chatham	Amity c. Laurens
1831	Dixey	George	carver & gilder	63 Chatham	60 Amity
1832	Dixey	George	carver & gilder	63 Chatham	60 Amity
1833	Dixey	George	carv. & gild.	60 Amity	
1835	Anderson	Charles		60 Amity	
1837	Anderson	Charles		60 Amity	
1838	Anderson	Charles		60 Amity	
1842	Anderson	Charles		60 Amity c. Laurens	
1846	Everett	Silas K.	mer.	89 South	60 Amity
1849	Everett	Silas K.	merchant	68 South	60 Amity
1850	Everett	Silas K.	com mer	68 South	1 Amity Pl
1853	Bloodgood	W.A.	u.s.n.		60 Amity
1856	Bloodgood	W.A.	u.s.n.	150 Nassau	60 Amity
1858	Murdock	Bradford	mustard	279 Front	60 Amity
1858	Nougaret	Raymond	fileds. Imp.	75 Pearl	60 Amity
1860	Loewe	William	physician	60 Amity	
1861	Tiencken	Julius	surg. insts.	749 B'way	60 Amity
1863	O'Meara	Mary	milliner		60 Amity
1863	St. James	Augusta	wid. Augustus		60 Amity
1864	O'Meara	Mary	milliner		60 Amity
1865	O'Meara	Mary			60 Amity
1866	O'Meara	Mary			60 Amity
1868	Held	John	shoes	710 B'way	60 Amity
1868	Smith	John A.	eggs	97 Murray	60 Amity
1869	Held	John	boots	710 B'way	60 Amity
1869	Held	John	shoes	710 B'way	60 Amity
1869	Smith	John A.	produce	275 Wash'n	60 Amity
1870	Osborn	Margaret	wid. William		60 Amity
1871	Ray	John	clerk		60 Amity
1872	Popovits	Jefta	furs	60 Amity	
1873	Gompper	Henrietta	dressmkr		60 Amity
1873	Gompper	Louis	smith		60 Amity
1873	Mather	Robert F.	agent		60 Amity
1873	Staud	John M.	liquors	60 Amity	
1874	Gompper	Louis	machinist		60 Amity
1875	Koch	Tony	combs	60 Amity	
1875	Seitz	William	beer	60 Amity	
1880	Fondeville	Eugene	artist	190 Mercer	60 W. 3d
1880	Griffin	Edward	plumber	60 W. 3d	88 W. 3d
1880	Griffin & Prior		plumbers	60 W. 3d	
1880	McPartland	John T.	painter	60 W. 3d	219 Thompson
1881	Griffin	Edward	plumber	60 W. 3d	88 W. 3d
1883	Griffin	Edward	plumber	60 W. 3d	88 W. 3d
1883	Griffin & Prior		plumbers	60 W. Third	
1883	Mulligan	Philip	locks	60 W. 3d	42 Spring
1883	Prior	John	plumber	60 W. 3d	339 E. 13th
1883	Ryder & Co		painters	60 W. 3d	
1883	Vignot	Alfred	wines	13 S. 5th av	60 W. 3d
1884	Mulligan	Philip	smith	60 W. 3d	280 Mott
1885	Griffin	Edward	plumber	60 W. 3d	88 W. 3d
1885	Griffin & Prior		plumbers	60 W. 3d	

Table 1-a

Historic Directory Entries for 60 West 3rd Street (formerly 60 Amity Street)

YEAR	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	OCCUPATION	PRIMARY/WORK ADDRESS	HOME ADDRESS
1885	Mulligan	Philip	smith	60 W. 3d	
1885	Prior	John	plumber	60 W. 3d	350 E. 13th
1885	Ryder	Martin T.	real estate	60 W. 3d	306 W. 13th
1887	Griffin	Edward	plumber	60 W. 3d	88 W. 3d
1887	Griffin & Prior		plumbers	60 W. 3d	
1887	Prior	John	plumber	60 W. 3d	350 E. 13th
1887	Ryder	Martin T.	real estate	60 W. 3d	306 W. 13th
1887	Vignot	Alfred	wines	13 S. 5th av	60 W. 3d
1888	Griffin	Edward	plumber	60 W. 3d	88 W. 3d
1888	Griffin & Prior		plumbers	60 W. 3d	
1888	Prior	John	plumber	60 W. 3d	350 E. 13th
1889	Griffin	Edward	plumber	60 W. 3d	88 W. 3d
1889	Ryder	Martin T.	painter	60 W. 3d	9 Horatio
1889	Vignot	Alfred	wines	13 S. 5th av	60 W. 3d
1890	Vignot	Alfred	wines	13 S. 5th av	60 W. 3d
1891	Griffin	Edward	plumber	60 W. 3d	88 W. 3d
1891	Griffin & Prior		plumbers	60 W. 3d	
1891	Ryder	Martin T.	painter	60 W. 3d	9 Horatio
1891	Ryder & Co		painters	60 W. 3d	
1892	Griffin & Prior		plumbers	60 W. 3d	
1893	Ryder & Co		painters	60 W. 3d	
1894	Poletto	Valentine	liquors	60 W. 3d	74 3d av
1895	Bono	Frank	liquors	60 W. 3d	
1900	Bianchetti	Peter	carpenter	563 W Bway	60 W 3d
1900	P. Bianchetti & Co		carpenters	563 W Bway and 60 W 3d	
1900	Singer	Jos	eatingh.	40 W 4th	60 W. 3d
Notes: Amity Street was renamed West 3rd Street circa 1880.					
Sources: Directories accessed at www.footnote.com					

Appendix 1: Lot History: 60 West 3rd Street (Block 536, Lot 15)

**Table 1-b
Census Records for 60 West 3rd Street**

YEAR	ADDRESS	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	OTHER
1830	Ward 9; Home of George Dixey	white male		0 to 5	Not given	Not given	
		white male		0 to 5			
		white male		20 to 30			
		white female		0 to 5			
		white female		5 to 10			
		white female		20 to 30			
		white female		40 to 50			
		free colored female		10 to 24			
		free colored female		24 to 36			
1840	Ward 15; Home of Charles Anderson	white male		80 to 90	Not given	Not given	Charles Anderson, 82, pensioner for Revolutionary or military services
		white female		15 to 20			
		white female		20 to 30			
		white female		20 to 30			
1850	NO DOCUMENTARY RECORD OF ANY RESIDENTS DURING THIS CENSUS YEAR						
1860	Ward 15, District 2	William	Loewe	45	doctor	Prussia	
		Louisa	Loewe	35		Mecklenberg	
		Joseph	M[illegible]	26	music teacher	Hesse Cassel	
		Joseph	Eideman	23	servant	France	
		Julius	Tienekel	38	musical instruments	Hanover	
		Ellen	Tienekel	34		[illegible]	
		Ellen	Campbell	12		NY	
		Claus	Campbell	15	clerk	Canada	
1870 1st Enum.	Ward 15, District 2	Elena	Christian	26	servant	Hanover	
		Margaret	Osborn	52	keeping house	NY	
		John	Simmons	31	RR clerk	NY	
		James	Osborn	18	dry goods clerk	Massachusetts	
		George E	Osborn	15	dry goods clerk	NY	
		Niles	Smith	31	button manufacturer	Connecticut	
		Eliza	Smith	25	house keeping	NY	
		Anna	Smith	9		NY	
		Robert	Morris	28	reporter	Ireland	
		Ray	John	32	clerk—dry goods store	Scotland	
		Sambeton	Smith	3		NY	
		Edward	Boynton	50	RR clerk	NY	
		Edward	Wood	15	errand boy	Maryland	
		Harry	Wood	13		Maryland	
		Edward	Conklin	16	clerk—dry goods store	New Jersey	
		Thomas	Fitzgerald	24	bartender	Ireland	
		Josephine	Kelly	29	keeping house	NY	
		Emma	Bennet	25	keeping house	NY	
		Walter P.	Speller	16	engraver	England	
1870 2nd Enum.	60 Amity Street	John	Simmons	30	clerk	NY	
		James	Osborn	19	clerk in store	NY	
		George	Osborn	16	clerk in store	NY	
		Edward	Boynton	50	clerk in RR	NY	
		Edward	Conklin	17	clerk in store	New Jersey	
		James	Bingham	17	clerk in store	NY	
		John	Horton		clerk in store	NY	
		John	Curry	30	clerk in store	Canada	
		George	Brown	30	clerk in store	Canada	
	Katy	Allen	35	servant	Ireland		

Table 1-b
Census Records for 60 West 3rd Street

YEAR	ADDRESS	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	OTHER
1870 2nd Enum (cont.)	60 Amity Street (cont.)	James	Allen	40	servant	NY	
1880	60 West Third Street	Alfred	Vignot	37	liquor dealer	NY	
		Marie	Vignot	26	keeping house	NY	
		Adele	Vignot	2		NY	
		Louisa	Forteh	35	cook	NY	boarder
		Eliza	Ferguson	47	seamstress	NY	boarder
		Felix	Vignot	36	liquor dealer	NY	
1900	RESIDENTS COULD NOT BE LOCATED FOR THIS CENSUS YEAR.						
Notes: Census records dating prior to the second enumeration of the 1870 census do not list street addresses.							
Sources: Census records accessed at www.ancestry.com .							

Appendix 1: Lot History: 60 West 3rd Street (Block 536, Lot 15)

**Table 1-c
Deeds for Block 536, Lot 15**

Block #	Lot #	Month	Day	Year	Grantor	Grantee	Liber	Page	Remarks
536	General Statement of Early Title: The southerly portion of this block to the southerly side of Amity Lane was part of property granted to Nicholas Bayard, the elder, by Letters Patent dated June 21, 1697. It then passed by will dated December 14, 1762...to Nicholas Bayard the younger. On September 10, 1763, Nicholas Bayard conveyed property including this part of the block to his son, Stephen Bayard, who mortgaged some to Lawrence A. Embree to secure payment thereof. The latter conveyed to Anthony L. Bleecker by deed dated December 31, 1791, who sold into city lots beginning April 6, 1804. The northerly part of this block to the northerly line of Amity Lane was conveyed by Hendrick Brevoort and Elias Brevoort to Elbert Herring by deed dated December 5, 1755. Amity Lane closed by agreement between the Bayard and the Herrings dated March 4, 1784. Elbert Herring by will...empowers his executors to convey his property and they convey to Abraham Herring on April 30, 1784. The northwesterly part passed by various conveyances to William W. Burrowes on October 5, 1796, and thence to John Ireland who conveyed in city lots beginning February 21, 1826. The northeasterly portion passed to Peter Livingston and others April 10, 1794 who convey in city lots beginning September 15, 1794.								
536	Not Lotted	5	24	1784	Nicholas and Stephen Bayard and Abraham Herring	Agreement	41	202	Roads
536	9 to 20	2	23	1791	S and A Kip, N and A Herring, J and E DePeyster, S and C Jones, J and M Haring, G and S Jones, and M Roosevelt	Abraham Herring	46	401	
536	Not Lotted	4	18	1825	Joseph Blackwell	John Ireland	189	357	
536	13 and 15	2	23	1838	John Ireland (exrs of)	John L. Ireland	385	157	
536	15	5	6	1896	John B. Ireland	Peter Bianchetto	46	138	lease
536	15	4	9	1902	Abraham Drucker	Edward Harlan	94	488	Asst of lease
536	15	10	27	1903	John B. Ireland	Jacob Meyer	117	29	lease
536	15	10	7	1908	John B. and Adelia D. Ireland	James D. Ireland	183	173	
536	15	2	26	1916	James D. and Elizabeth R. Ireland	Livingston Holding Company	244	347	
536	15	1	29	1920	Livingston Holding Company	H.W.G. Corporation	3121	405	
536	15	1	4	1928	H.W.G. Corporation	Enrico Fucini	3641	425	
Sources: Grantor/Grantee indices on file at the Manhattan City Register.									

Table 1-d
Tax Assessment Records for 60 West 3rd Street (60 Amity Street)

Year	Owner	Occupant (if listed)	Address/Lot Number	Property Description	Real Estate Value (\$)	Occupant's Personal Estate Value (\$)
1825	John Ireland		Ward 9: South side of Amity Street at the corner of Laurens Street	3/4 Lot	400	
1829	[no name listed]		Ward 9: 60 Amity Street	House and lot	2,300	
1832	John Ireland	George Dixey	60 Amity Street	House and Lot	2,700	1,000
1833	John Ireland	George Dixey	60 Amity Street	House and Lot	3,000	1,000
1834	John Ireland	George Dixey	60 Amity Street	House and Lot	3,000	1,000
1835	John Ireland		60 Amity Street	House and Lot	3,800	
1836	John Ireland	George Dixey	60 Amity Street	House and Lot	3,500	1,000
1838	John Ireland		60 Amity Street/Lot 293	House and Lot	4,100	
1839	John Ireland		60 Amity Street/Lot 293	House and Lot	4,200	
1841	John Ireland		60 Amity Street/Lot 293	House and Lot	4,000	
1845	John Ireland		60 Amity Street/Lot 293	House and Lot	5,000	
1850	John Ireland		60 Amity Street/Lot 293	House and Lot	4,500	
1855	John Ireland		60 Amity Street/Lot 293	House and Lot	5,500	
1860	John Ireland		60 Amity Street/Lot 293	Lot: 21.5x75 House: 13x48, 2 stories	5,800	
Sources: Tax ledgers on file at the New York City Municipal Archives.						

Appendix 2:**Lot History: 232 Wooster Street (Block 534, Lot 17)**

Table 2-a

Historic Directory Entries for 232 Wooster Street (formerly 222 Wooster Street)

YEAR	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	OCCUPATION	PRIMARY/WORK ADDRESS	HOME ADDRESS
1826	Brush	Isaac	cartman	Wooster c. Amity	
1827	Brush	Isaac	cartman	222 Wooster c. Amity	
1828	Brush	Isaac	cartman	222 Wooster c. Amity	
1829	Brush	Isaac	cartman	222 Wooster	
1830	Brush	Isaac	cartman	222 Wooster	
1831	Brush	Isaac	carter	rear 222 Wooster	
1831	Whittemore	Samuel		222 Wooster	
1832	Brush	Isaac	carter	rear 222 Wooster	
1836	Marks	Philip and William		222 Wooster	
1837	Britton	David	grocer	222 Wooster	
1837	Marks	Samuel		rear 222 Wooster	
1840	Britton	Joseph	Collector 15th Ward	40 Amity	
1841	Britton	Joseph	Collector 15th Ward	40 Amity c. Wooster	
1842	Merklee	George F.	tinsmith	83 Bleecker	222 Wooster
1851	Britton	Joseph		232 Wooster	
1860	Russell	Anastasia G.	dressmaker		232 Wooster
1860	Russell	James	clerk	425 B'way	232 Wooster
1861	Russell	Anastasia G.	dressmaker		232 Wooster
1861	Russell	James	clerk	425 B'way	232 Wooster
1863	Russell	James	shawls		232 Wooster
1864	Russell	Anastasia G.	dressmaker		232 Wooster
1864	Russell	James	shawls		232 Wooster
1865	Russell	James	India camel's hair shawls		232 Wooster
1866	Russell	James	India shawls		232 Wooster
1867	Russell	James	shawls		232 Wooster
1869	Beaucie	Charles	hatter		232 Wooster
1871	Comte	Francois	bdgh.		232 Wooster
1873	McDonald	Ellen	bdgh.		232 Wooster
1880	McDonald	Lawrence	liquors	232 Wooster	124 Bleecker
1884	Newman	Mary	wid. Edwin, bdgh.		232 Wooster
1887	Smith	Hester			232 Wooster
1897	Finkelstein	Louis	trimmings	232 Wooster	
1900	Jaffe	Benj.	printer	232 Wooster	199 Orchard
1900	Schneir	Sol	eating.	232 Wooster	
Notes: This street was renumbered circa 1850.					
Sources: Directories accessed at www.footnote.com					

Table 2-b
Census Records for 232 Wooster Street

YEAR	ADDRESS	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	OTHER
1830	Ward 9; Home of Isaac Brush	white male		5 to 10	Not given	Not given	
		white male		10 to 15			
		white male		15 to 20			
		white male		30 to 40			
		white female		5 to 10			
1840	Ward 15; Home of Joseph Britton	white male		0 to 5	Not given	Not given	
		white male		40 to 50			
		white male		50 to 60			
		white female		20 to 30			
1850	Ward 15, Eastern Half	Mrs.	Tinsdale	46		NY	
		Charles	Tinsdale	20	cartman	NY	
		Mary	Tinsdale	18		NY	
		Horace	Tinsdale	14		NY	
		Caroline	Tinsdale	11		NY	
		Fanny	McCready	67		NY	
		Edward	Ellison	3		NY	
1860	RESIDENTS COULD NOT BE LOCATED FOR THIS CENSUS YEAR						
1870 1st Enum.	Ward 15, District 3	Frank	Cante	39	School Teacher	Switzerland	personal estate = \$250
		Sabrina		40	keeping house	France	
		Phillip	Barvard	40		Italy	
		Henry	Leon	25		Prussia	
		Anna	Berland	28		France	
		Amelia	Garly	19	dressmaker	NY	
		Thomas	Desmond	23	plumber	NY	
1870 2nd Enum.	232 Wooster Street	Francois	Comte	40	"private" boarding house	Switzerland	
		Sabine	Comte	40		Switzerland	
		Emile	Comte	8		Switzerland	
		Barbara	Begel	34		Bavaria	
1880	232 Wooster Street	James	McCabe	30	expressman	NY	
		Nettie		27	keeps house	NY	
		Lizzie	Moore	25	dressmaker	NY	boarder
		Lottie	Hague	24	milliner	NY	boarder
		Ida	Vincent	23	servant	NY	servant
		Mary	Sullivan	23	seamstress	NY	boarder
1900	RESIDENTS COULD NOT BE LOCATED FOR THIS CENSUS YEAR						
Notes: Census records dating prior to the second enumeration of the 1870 census do not list street addresses. Therefore, the census records pre-dating 1870 in the table above represent a best effort to identify the residents of this property based on other documentary sources.							
Sources: Census records accessed at www.ancestry.com .							

Appendix 2: Lot History: 232 Wooster Street (Block 534, Lot 17)

**Table 2-c
Deeds for Block 534, Lot 17**

Block	Lot	Month	Day	Year	Grantor	Grantee	Liber	Page	Remarks
534					General Statement of Early Title: The southerly portion of this block was within the West Farm of Nicholas Bayard. It passed by several conveyances to Anthony L. Bleecker, who conveyed in City Lots beginning April 6th, 1804. The northerly portion of this block was within the Herring Farm. It passed by will proved December 13th, 1773...to the heirs of Elbert Herring and thence title passed to Peter W. Livingston and others, who sold into city lots beginning September 15th, 1794.				
534	Not Lotted	12	7	1773	Nicholas Bayard	Stephen Bayard	19	370	
534	Not Lotted	5	21	1784	Abraham Herring	Nicholas and Stephen Bayard	21	283	
534	7 to 34	5	19	1784	A and E Herring, S and A Kip, J and E DePeyster, S and C Jones, J and M Herring, G and S Jones, and M Roosevelt	Nicholas Herring	41	149	
534	Not Lotted	5	24	1784	Nicholas and Stephen Bayard and Abraham Herring	Agreement	41	202	
534	Not Lotted	5	5	1796	Isaac and Sarah Jones	James Cummings	51	311	
534	Not Lotted	5	9	1796	Cornelius C. and Catharine Roosevelt	Jacob Sebor	51	322	
534	Not Lotted	2	9	1799	Peter and Margaret Delabigarre	Peter William Livingston	56	159	
533	Not Lotted	7	7	1803	Abraham, Elizabeth, Nicholas, and Anna Herring, Samuel and Annatie Kip, John and Elizabeth DePeyster, John and Mary Herring, Gardiner and Sarah Jones, and Margaret Roosevelt	Cornelia Jones	64	283	
534	Not Lotted	7	26	1803	Samuel and Cornelia Jones	Samuel Jr, Elbert H., and David S. Jones	64	286	
534	Not Lotted	7	26	1803	Samuel Jr, Elbert H., David S., and Margaret Jones	Henry M. VanSolingen	64	407	
534	Not Lotted	11	28	1805	John and Hannah Bush	Alexander L. Stewart	71	180	
534	7 to 34	12	12	1807	Cornelius C. and Catharine Roosevelt	Peter W. Livingston, Catharine Cox, and Hannah, Margaret, and Magdalene Beekman	79	15	
534	17	10	11	1824	Alexander L. and Sarah Stewart	Isaac Brush	182	178	
534	Streets	1	29	1837	Leonard and Grace B. Bleecker	Mayor Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New York	269	29	
534	17	9	28	1837	Isaac and Martha Brush	Joseph Britton	380	206	
534	18	12	1	1838	Anna Miller	Joseph Britton	387	140	
534	17&18	1	15	1867	Joseph and Mary Britton	Ann E. Miller	994	357	
534	17&18	5	15	1884	Anne E. Miller (exrs of)	Margaret Donlay	1818	29	
534	17&18	4	29	1885	Margaret Donlay	Bridget E. Jackson	1852	490	
534	17&18	5	3	1890	Ascher and Annie Weinstein	Bernard Grunhut	2295	448	
534	17&18	5	7	1890	Bernard and Rachel Grunhut	Louis Grunhut	2309	476	
534	17&18	5	1	1890	Margaret and Elmer W. Brown and Bridget E. and Frank M. Jackson	Ascher Weinstein	2317	294	
534	17&18	6	30	1891	Bernard and Rachel Grunhut	Abraham Stern	5	52	
534	17&18	6	30	1891	Louis Grunhut	Abraham Stern	5	53	
534	17&18	6	30	1891	Ascher and Annie Weinstein and Abraham Stern	Michael Carr	5	54	

Table 2-c
Deeds for Block 534, Lot 17

Block	Lot	Month	Day	Year	Grantor	Grantee	Liber	Page	Remarks
534	17&18	1	31	1917	Lucy F. McGuire and Kate A Duffey	James F. McDonald	3014	167	
534	17&18	5	4	1925	James F. McDonald	Benjamin Hirschborn	3484	101	
534	17&18	8	26	1933	James F. McDonald	Samuel Kramer	3868	412	lease
534	17&18	4	7	1936	James Dean Allen, referee, James F. McDonald, defendant	New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations	3931	99	foreclosure
534	17&18	8	4	1936	New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations	Canturbury Hall Inc	3935	32	
534	17	7	11	1945	Canturbury Hall Inc	Henry Mouquin	4367	326	
534	17	8	23	1949	Henry Mouquin	Gamma of Tau Epsilon Phi Holding Corp, 232 Wooster Street	4635	622	
Sources: Grantor/Grantee indices on file at the Manhattan City Register.									

Appendix 2: Lot History: 232 Wooster Street (Block 534, Lot 17)

Table 2-d
Tax Assessment Records for 232 Wooster Street through 1860

Year	Owner	Occupant (if listed)	Address/Lot Number	Property Description	Real Estate Value (\$)	Occupant's Personal Estate Value (\$)
1825	Isaac Brush		Ward 9: East side of Wooster Street between Amity and Bleecker Streets	House and 1/2 Lot	600	
1829	Isaac Brush		Ward 9: 222 Wooster Street	House and Lot	900	
1832	Isaac Brush		222 Wooster Street	House and Lot	1500	
1833	Isaac Brush		222 Wooster Street	House and Lot	1400	
1834	Isaac Brush		222 Wooster Street	House and Lot	1400	
1835	Isaac Brush		222 Wooster Street	House and Lot	1500	
1836	Isaac Brush		222 Wooster Street	House and Lot	2500	
1838	Joseph Britten		222 Wooster Street/ Lot 2123	House and Lot	1700	
1841	Joseph Britten		222 Wooster Street	House and Lot	1500	
1845	Joseph Britten		222 Wooster Street/ Lot 2123	House and Lot	1300	
1850	Joseph Britten		222 Wooster Street/ Lot 2123	House and Lot	2000	
1855	Joseph Britten		222 Wooster Street/ Lot 2123	House and Lot	4000	
1860	Joseph Britten		232 Wooster Street/ Lot 2123	Lot: 23.5x46 House: [illeg]x28, 3 stories	3800	
Sources: Tax ledgers on file at the New York City Municipal Archives.						

Appendix 3:**Lot History: 200 Greene Street (Block 533, Lot 6)**

Table 3-a
Historic Directory Entries for 200 Greene Street

YEAR	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	OCCUPATION	PRIMARY/WORK ADDRESS	HOME ADDRESS
1829	Britton	Mary	widow of Samuel	200 Greene	
1830	Thorne	John	carter	200 Greene	
1831	Britton	Mary	widow of Samuel	200 Greene	
1831	Hall	Alexis	blind-maker	247 Mercer	200 Greene
1831	Thorne	John	carter	200 Greene	
1832	Thorne	John	carter	200 Greene	
1833	Cavanaugh	William A.	shoemaker	200 Greene	
1833	Costar	Anthony M.	clerk	200 Greene	
1833	Thorne	John	carter	200 Greene	
1833	Young	Nathaniel	carter	200 Greene	
1834	Thorne	John	carter	200 Greene	
1834	Young	Nathaniel	carter	200 Greene	
1835	Johnson	Daniel	attorney	200 Greene	
1835	Reed	Henry	carter	200 Greene	
1835	Thorne	John	carter	200 Greene	
1835	Whittlesley	Charles	city missionary	200 Greene	
1836	West	Cornelius	tanner	200 Greene	
1837	Fisher	Roger	grocer	200 Greene	
1839	Reed	Augustus	carter	200 Greene	
1840	Britton	David	grocer	26 Amity c. Greene	200 Greene
1840	Fuller	William	gymnasium	29 Ann & 205	200 Greene
1841	Britton	David	grocer	26 Amity	200 Greene
1841	Frost	Jane	widow	200 Greene	
1841	Fuller	William	gymnasium	29 Ann & 205	200 Greene
1841	Gavit	Charles	carter	200 Greene	
1841	Reed	Lewis Augustus	carman	200 Greene	
1842	Britton	David	grocer	26 Amity	200 Greene
1842	Reed	Lewis Augustus	carman	200 Greene	
1843	Britton	David	grocer	27 Amity	200 Greene
1843	Reed	Lewis A.	carman	200 Greene	
1844	Clark	Abijah H.	carman	171 West	200 Greene
1844	Crosby	Orrin H.	lower p.o.		200 Greene
1845	Collins	Jeremiah	saddler	84 Bleecker	200 Greene
1845	Little	Edward	bookkeeper	200 Greene	
1846	Reynolds	Samuel	carman	200 Greene	
1847	Batchelder	John P.	physician	200 Greene	9 Carroll Pl
1848	Darlington	Samuel P.		200 Greene	
1848	Porter	Joel B.	porter	200 Greene	
1850	Batchelder	G.H.	Mercantile Union	200 Greene	
1850	Batchelder	John P.	Mercantile Union	200 Greene	
1850	Dickson	GW		200 Greene	
1850	Porter	Joel	carman	200 Greene	
1850	Reynolds	Samuel	carman	200 Greene	
1850	Sewall	Thomas		200 Greene	
1850	Thurston	EM		200 Greene	
1850	VanBuren		Mercantile Union	200 Greene	
1852	King	Thomas	printer	200 Greene	
1853	King	Thomas	printer	200 Greene	
1858	Bossey	Charles	hatter		200 Greene
1858	O'Maley	Charles	porter		200 Greene
1858	Wild	Maria	wid. John		200 Greene
1858	Woodworth	Allen			200 Greene
1859	Michell	Zoe	boardinh.	200 Greene	

Table 3-a
Historic Directory Entries for 200 Greene Street

YEAR	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	OCCUPATION	PRIMARY/WORK ADDRESS	HOME ADDRESS
1860	Beranger	Fedora	wid. George		200 Greene
1864	Dias	Ezekiel (col'd)	porter		200 Greene
1864	Harding	James (col'd)	barber		200 Greene
1864	O'Donnell	Ann	wid. Constantine		200 Greene
1865	Curtis	William (col'd)	jeweler		200 Greene
1866	Hazelton	Robert (col'd)	billiards	181 Wooster	200 Greene
1866	Teneyck	Joseph (col'd)	caterer		200 Greene
1867	Teneyck	Joseph (col'd)	caterer		200 Greene
1868	Teneyck	Joseph	caterer		200 Greene
1870	Bryant	Isaiah	clerk		200 Greene
1871	Bryant	Hezekiah	waiter		200 Greene
1871	Pulley	Henry F.	waiter		200 Greene
1872	Pulley	Henry	waiter		200 Greene
1872	Teneyck	Joseph	caterer		200 Greene
1873	Bryan	Hezekiah	waiter		200 Greene
1874	Bryan	Hezekiah	waiter		200 Greene
1874	Jefferson	Thomas	waiter		200 Greene
1874	Teneyck	Joseph	caterer	200 Greene	
1875	Teneyck	Joseph	caterer		200 Greene
1877	Teneyck	Joseph	caterer		200 Greene
1878	Teneyck	Joseph			200 Greene
1880	Teneyck	Joseph			200 Greene
1884	Teneyck	Joseph			200 Greene
1885	Sargenti	Giovanna	bdgh,	200 Greene	
1887	Sargenti	Giovanna	bdgh,	200 Greene	
1888	Barry	Isaac	waiter		200 Greene
1888	Jones	William	laborer		200 Greene
1890	Dolby	John	laborer		200 Greene
1890	Miller	Philip	mason		200 Greene
1890	Newkirk	Frank	bootblack		200 Greene
1890	Williams	Arthur	carpenter		200 Greene
1892	Hirschberg	Julius	clothier	200 Greene	157 E 79th
1892	Steinman	Karl	clothier	200 Greene	421 Madison av
1893	Hirschberg	Julius	clothier	200 Greene	157 E 79th
1893	Nestor	Thomas Jr.	clothing	200 Greene	523 E 82d
Sources: Directories accessed at www.footnote.com					

Table 3-b
Census Records for 200 Greene Street

YEAR	ADDRESS	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	OTHER
1830	Ward 9; Home of Jno. Thorne	white male		30 to 40	Not given	Not given	
		white female		5 to 10			
		white female		15 to 20			
		white female		30 to 40			
1840	Ward 15; Home of Lewis A Reed	white male		0 to 5	1 member of the household employed in manufacture	Not given	
		white male		5 to 10			
		white male		30 to 40			
		white female		5 to 10			
		white female		20 to 30			
	Ward 15; Home of David Britton	white male		0 to 5	1 member of the household employed in commerce	Not given	
		white male		20 to 30			
		white female		10 to 15			
		white female		15 to 20			
		white female		20 to 30			
	Ward 15; Home of Charles Gavit	white male		15 to 20	1 member of the household employed in manufacture	Not given	
		white male		40 to 50			
		white female		10 to 15			
		white female		15 to 20			
		white female		40 to 50			
	Ward 15; Home of Jane Frost	white female		15 to 20	1 member of the household employed in manufacture	Not given	
	Ward 15; Home of William Fuller	white female		30 to 40	1 member of the household employed in manufacture	Not given	
		white male		5 to 10			
		white male		15 to 20			
		white male		40 to 50			
		white female		0 to 5			
		white female		5 to 10			
		white female		10 to 15			
		white female		20 to 30			
		white female		20 to 30			
		white female		30 to 40			
		white female		40 to 50			
1850	Ward 15; Eastern Half	Joel	Porter	22	cartman	NY	
		Mary	Porter	28		NY	
		Sarah	Porter	8		NY	
		Gabriel	Beatty	60	none	NY	
		Samuel	Reynolds	45	cartman	NY	
		Julia	Reynolds	36		NY	
		William	Reynolds	15		NY	
		George	Reynolds	12		NY	
		Julia	Reynolds	8		NY	
		Louis	Reynolds	5		NY	
		Samuel	Alburtis	50	policeman	NY	
		Eliza	Alburtis	50		NY	
		Emma	Alburtis	14		NY	
		Susan	Alburtis	12		NY	
		Helen	Alburtis	10		NY	
		Bridget	Alburtis	5		NY	
		Frederick	Alburtis	21	none	England	
		Robert	Peters	45		England	
		Eliza	Burk	21		Ireland	
1860	RESIDENTS COULD NOT BE LOCATED FOR THIS CENSUS YEAR						

Table 3-b
Census Records for 200 Greene Street

YEAR	ADDRESS	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	OTHER
1870 1st Enum.	Ward 15; District 3	Joseph	Teneyck	61	Caterer	NY	Race: Black; Personal estate: \$4000
		Catharine		57	keeping house	New Jersey	Race: Black
		Isaac	Bryant	35	waiter	South Carolina	Race: Black
		Susan	Bryant	35	keeping house	New Jersey	Race: Black
		Richard	Poole	38	waiter	Maryland	Race: Black
		Rebecca	Poole	35	keeping house	Maryland	Race: Black
		Mary	Hood	20	school teacher	NY	Race: Black
		Caroline	Hamilton	38	school teacher	NY	Race: Black
		Samuel	Pooley	35	waiter	NY	Race: Black
1870 2nd Enum.	200 Greene Street	Mary A.	Hood	7		NY	Race: Black
		Joseph	TenEycke	62	caterer	NY	Race: Black
		Catherine	TenEycke	58		NY	Race: Black
		Henry	Bullet	38	waiter	NY	Race: Black
		Sarah	Bullet	30		NY	Race: Black
		Isaiah	Bryant	38	waiter	NY	Race: Black
1880	200 Greene Street	Susan	Bryant	35		NY	Race: Black
		Joseph	TenEycke	60	caterer	LI	Race: Black
		Katherine	TenEycke	39	keeps house	NJ	Race: Black
1900		Charity	Titus	45	servant	North Carolina	Race: Black
RESIDENTS COULD NOT BE LOCATED FOR THIS CENSUS YEAR							
Notes: Census records dating prior to the second enumeration of the 1870 census do not list street addresses. Therefore, the census records pre-dating 1870 in the table above represent a best effort to identify the residents of this property based on other documentary sources. Sources: Census records accessed at www.ancestry.com .							

Table 3-c
Deeds for Block 533, Lot 6 (part of Lot 3)

Block	Lot	Month	Day	Year	Grantor	Grantee	Liber	Page	Remarks
533	General Statement of Early Title: The southerly portion of this block was within the West Farm of Nicholas Bayard. It passed by various conveyance to Anthony L. Bleecker, who conveys it in lot form April 6th, 1804. The northerly portion of this block was within the Herring Farm. It passed by will...proved December 13th, 1773, to the heirs of Elbert Herring. Thence the title passed to Peter W. Livingston and others, who sold it off in lot form beginning September 15th, 1794.								
533	Not Lotted	12	7	1773	Nicholas Bayard	Stephen Bayard	19	370	
533	Not Lotted	5	2	1784	Andrew Herring	Nicholas and Stephen Bayard	21	283	
533	Not Lotted	5	19	1784	Abraham and Elizabeth Herring, Samuel and Annatie Kip, John and Elizabeth DePeyster, Samuel and Cornelia Jones, John and Mary Herring, Gardiner and Sarah Jones, and Margaret Roosevelt	Nicholas Herring	41	149	
533	Not Lotted	5	24	1784	Exrs of Elbert Herring	Abraham Herring	41	194	
533	Not Lotted	5	24	1784	Nicholas and Stephen Bayard and Abraham Herring	Agreement	41	202	
533	Not Lotted	5	5	1796	Isaac and Sarah Jones	James Cummings	51	311	
533	Not Lotted	5	9	1796	Cornelius C. and Catharine Roosevelt	Jacob Sebor	51	322	
533	Not Lotted	2	9	1799	Peter and Margaret Delabigarre	Peter William Livingston	56	159	
533	Not Lotted	7	7	1803	Abraham, Elizabeth, Nicholas, and Anna Herring, Samuel and Annatie Kip, John and Elizabeth DePeyster, John and Mary Herring, Gardiner and Sarah Jones, and Margaret Roosevelt	Cornelia Jones	64	283	
533	Not Lotted	7	26	1803	Samuel and Cornelia Jones	Samuel Jr, Elbert H., and David S. Jones	64	286	
533	Not Lotted	7	26	1803	Samuel Jr, Elbert H., David S., and Margaret Jones	Henry M. VanSolingen	64	407	
533	Not Lotted	11	28	1805	John and Hannah Bush	Alexander L. Stewart	71	180	
533	Not Lotted	12	12	1807	Cornelius C. and Catharine Roosevelt	Peter W. Livingston, Catharine Cox, and Hannah, Margaret, and Magdalene Beekman	79	15	
533	Not Lotted	11	23	1809	John and Ann Lawrence and Effingham and Mary Embree	Anthony L. Bleecker	85	74	
533	Not Lotted	12	29	1814	Stephen N. Bayard	John Lawrence and Effingham Embree	108	219	
533	Not Lotted	9	8	1819	Thomas Bolton, Master in Chancery; Mary Bleecker et al, def's	The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company	139	272	
533	1, 2, and 3	4	6	1820	Benjamin and Catherine Wood	Robert Patton, Jr.	143	41	
533	3	12	17	1822	Magdalene Beekman	John Sloan	163	79	
533	4, 5, 6, 17-19	12	17	1822	Alexander L. and Sarah Stewart	Magdalen Beekman	163	152	
533	4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 17-19	12	17	1822	Catharine Cox and Johanna Beekman	Magdalen Beekman	163	158	
533	4-6, 10, 11	1	21	1823	Magdalen Beekman	John Sloan	163	371	

Table 3-c
Deeds for Block 533, Lot 6 (part of Lot 3)

Block	Lot	Month	Day	Year	Grantor	Grantee	Liber	Page	Remarks
533	6	5	3	1825	Alexander L. and Sarah Stewart	Abraham P. Maybie	185	433	
533	6	4	18	1829	Abraham P and Sarah Maybie	Jehiel Jagger	249	269	
533	3	11	7	1836	Jehiel and Mary Jagger	William W. DeForest	366	221	
533	3	5	18	1853	William W. DeForest	Marcena Monson	646	117	
533	3	5	1	1856	Marcena and Eliza Monson	John H Lee	706	219	
533	3	5	7	1857	John H. and Eleanor Lee	Falker J. Beck	726	542	
533	3	10	1	1889	Howard and Maria H Beck	Meyer Guggenheim	2259	461	
533	3	4	30	1891	Meyer and Barbara Guggenheim	Jonas Sonneborn	4	295	
533	3	4	30	1891	Meyer and Barbara Guggenheim	Jonas Sonneborn	4	296	
533	3	9	15	1910	Jonas Sonneborn (exr & trus of), Isaac Guggeneheim and Leo Sonneborn (trustees)	Morris Guggenheim	201	325	
533	3	11	2	1923	Morris and Leonie Guggenheim	Rivoli Realty Company	3374	198	
533	3	11	2	1923	Meyer Guggenheim (exrs of)	Rivoli Realty Company	3384	13	
533	3	2	1	1928	Rivoli Realty Company	City Real Estate Company	3642	317	
533	3	1	11	1929	City Real Estate Company	Judson S. Todd	3693	144	
533	3	7	3	1930	Myrtle M. Lucey	Judson S. Todd	3770	214	
533	3	6	20	1930	Judson S. and Elizabeth M. Todd	Myrtle M. Lucey	3774	98	
533	3	4	17	1934	Judson S. and Elizabeth M. Todd	Myrtle M. Lucey	3880	222	
533	3	7	13	1935	Albert H. Scipone (ref)	Irving Savings Bank	3910	82	foreclosure
533	3	11	17	1936	Irving Savings Bank	Elizabeth Richmond	3941	350	
533	3	11	18	1936	Elizabeth Richmond	Greene Holdings Inc	3941	354	
Sources: Grantor/Grantee indices on file at the Manhattan City Register.									

Table 3-d
Tax Assessment Records for 200 Greene Street through 1860

Year	Owner	Occupant (if listed)	Address/Lot Number	Property Description	Real Estate Value (\$)	Occupant's Personal Estate Value (\$)
1825	Manhattan Co.		Ward 9: East side of Greene Street between Amity and Bleecker Streets	Lots	600	
1829	John Thorne		200 Greene Street	House and Lot	1,900	
1832	John Thorne		200 Greene Street	House and Lot	2,500	
1833	John Thorne		200 Greene Street	House and Lot	2,300	
1834	John Thorne		200 Greene Street	House and Lot	2,500	
1836	H.G. Whitman		200 Greene Street	House and Lot	5,000	
1838	H.G. Whitman		200 Greene Street	House and Lot	3,400	

Sources: Tax ledgers on file at the New York City Municipal Archives.

Appendix 4:
Lot History: 229 Mercer Street (Block 533, Lot 24)

Table 4-a

Historic Directory Entries for 229 Mercer Street (formerly 203 Mercer Street)

YEAR	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	OCCUPATION	PRIMARY/WORK ADDRESS	HOME ADDRESS
1838	Ayres	Joseph E.	smith	203 Mercer	rear 191 Greene
1841	Ayres	Joseph E.	smith	203 Mercer	
1843	Ayres	Joseph E.	coach maker	203 Mercer	
1843	Ayres	Joseph E.	coach maker	203 Mercer	
1845	Foster	Samuel	coachsmith	203 Mercer	203 Mercer
1846	Marsh	Joseph Y.	coach and carriage painter	203 Mercer	
1847	Foster	Samuel	coachsmith	203 Mercer	203 Mercer
1847	Hall	Wm T.	coachmaker	203 Mercer	182 Wooster
1847	VanCourt	John F.	coachtrimmer	203 Mercer	
1848	Foster	Samuel	coach and carriage maker	203 Mercer	
1848	Hall	William	coach and carriage maker	203 Mercer	
1850	Marsh	Joseph Y.	coach and carriage painter	203 Mercer	
1853	Foster	Sam.	carriagemkr	203 Mercer	203 Mercer
1853	Marsh	Joseph Y.	painter	203 Mercer	12 Clarkson
1853	Marsh & Foster		carriagemakers	203 Mercer	
1854	Foster	Sam.	carriagemkr	203 Mercer	203 Mercer
1854	Marsh	Joseph Y.	painter	203 Mercer	
1856	Marsh & Foster		coach and carriage makers	203 Mercer	
1857	Marsh & Foster		carriagemakers	203 Mercer	
1858	Foster	Samuel	coachmaker	203 Mercer	
1858	Marsh & Foster		carriagemkrs	203 Mercer	
1860	Marsh	Joseph Y.	coaches	203 Mercer	69 Varick
1860	Marsh & Foster		carriages	203 Mercer	
1861	Marsh & Foster		carriages	203 Mercer	
1862	Marsh & Foster		carriages	203 Mercer	
1864	Mott	H'y B.	carriages	203 Mercer	133 Bleecker
1864	Mott	John J.	carriages	203 Mercer	B'klyn
1864	Mott Brothers		carriagemkrs	203 Mercer	
1865	Mott	Henry B.	carriages	203 Mercer	20 Amity Pl
1866	Mott	Henry B.	carriages	203 Mercer	20 Amity Pl
1866 and 1867	Mott & Burr		Carriage makers; All kinds of carriages made to order. A good assortment of finished carriages constantly on hand. Particular Attention given to Repairing--done well and promptly. H.B. Mott and H. Burr	203 Mercer	
1867	Burr	H'y	coachmkr	203 Mercer	3 St Mark's Pl
1868	Burr	Henry	carriages	203 Mercer	
1868	Mott	Henry B.	carriages	203 Mercer	20 Amity Pl
1869	Mott	Henry B.	carriagemkr	203 Mercer	20 Amity Pl
1869	Mott & Burr		carriages	203 Mercer	
1870	Mott	H'y B.	carriages	203 Mercer	20 Amity Pl
1870	Mott & Burr		carriages	203 Mercer	
1871	Mott	H'y B.	carriages	203 Mercer	219 Sixth av
1871	Mott & Burr		coaches	203 Mercer	
1872	Burr	Henry	carriages	203 Mercer	
1873	Burr	Henry	carriages	203 Mercer	New Rochelle
1874	Burr	Henry	carriages	203 Mercer	CT

Table 4-a

Historic Directory Entries for 229 Mercer Street (formerly 203 Mercer Street)

YEAR	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	OCCUPATION	PRIMARY/WORK ADDRESS	HOME ADDRESS
1875	Burr	Henry	carriages	203 Mercer	New Rochelle
1877	Lindemann & Sons		pianos, warerooms	92 Bleecker & factory 197, 199, & 201 Mercer	
1878	Lindemann & Sons		pianos, warerooms	92 Bleecker & factory 199, 201, & 203 Mercer	
1878	Maguire	John J.	carriages	229 Mercer	204 Third, B'klyn
1884	Maguire	John J.	carriages	229 Mercer	204 Third, B'klyn
1887	Handy	Alexander F.	publisher	146 S. 5th av & 229 Mercer	258 W 55th
1887	Lindemann & Sons		pianos, warerooms	92 Bleecker & factory 197, 199, & 201 Mercer	
1887	Nichols & Handy		publishers	229 Mercer & 146 S. 5th av	
1888	Handy	Alexander F.	publisher	146 S. 5th av & 229 Mercer	258 W 55th
1890	Kassler	Jacob	wagons	229 Mercer	290 E 4th
1892	Braday	Hugh	carpenter	229 Mercer	
1892	Rutherford	Rich A	carpenter	229 Mercer	345 Pulaski B'klyn
1892	Stewart & Braday		carpenters	229 Mercer	
1893	Brady	Hugh	carpenter	229 Mercer	424 E 83d
1893	Higgins	Sarah	wid. Wm		229 Mercer
1893	Stewart	And'w	carpenter	229 Mercer	580 Leonard, B'klyn
1894	Durnin	Patrick	shoer	229 Mercer	284 Mott
1894	Kassler	Jacob	wagons	229 Mercer	331 E 9th
1894	Rutherford	Rich A	carpenter	229 Mercer	95 Stuyvesant av B'klyn
1894	Stewart	And'w	carpenter	229 Mercer	580 Leonard, B'klyn
1894	Stewart & Brady		carpenters	229 Mercer	
1895	Brady	Hugh	carpenter	229 Mercer	424 E 83d
1895	Durnin	Patrick	shoer	229 Mercer	73 Washn sq S
1895	Hughes	John	signs	229 Mercer & 156 3d av	163 3d av
1895	Kassler	Jacob	wagons	229 Mercer	
1895	Stewart	And'w	carpenter	229 Mercer	580 Leonard, B'klyn
1895	Stewart & Brady		carpenters	229 Mercer	
1897	Hughes	John	signs	229 Mercer and 156 3d av	163 3d av
1897	Rutherford	Rich A	carpenter	229 Mercer	368 Vanburen B'klyn
1897	Stewart & Brady		builders	229 Mercer	
1898	Durnin	Patrick	shoer	229 Mercer	135 MacDougal
1899	Tyrrel	Danl	carpenter	229 Mercer	29 Barrow
1899	Tyrrel	Frank A	painter	229 Mercer	
1899	Tyrrel	Wm	carpenter	229 Mercer	49 MacDougal
1900	Budd	John F	vet surg	229 Mercer & 49 Downing	15 Perry
1900	Tyrrel	Danl	carpenter	229 Mercer	29 Barrow
1900	Tyrrel	Frank A	painter	229 Mercer	
1900	Tyrrel	Wm	carpenter	229 Mercer	49 MacDougal
Notes: This street was renumbered circa 1878.					
Sources: Directories accessed at www.footnote.com					

Table 4-b
Census Records for 229 Mercer Street (formerly 203 Mercer Street)

YEAR	ADDRESS	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	OTHER
1850	Ward 15; Eastern Half	Samuel	Foster	38	Coachman	NY	
		Elizabeth	Foster	32		NY	
		Mary	Foster	8		NY	
		Caroline	Foster	4		NY	
		Emily	VanName	26		New Jersey	
1860	Ward 15; District 1	Sam'l	Foster	47	Coach maker	NY	
		Elizabeth	Foster	43		New Jersey	
		Caroline	Foster	14		NY	
1870	RESIDENTS COULD NOT BE LOCATED FOR THIS CENSUS YEAR.						
1880	RESIDENTS COULD NOT BE LOCATED FOR THIS CENSUS YEAR.						
1900	RESIDENTS COULD NOT BE LOCATED FOR THIS CENSUS YEAR.						
Notes:		Census records dating prior to the second enumeration of the 1870 census do not list street addresses. Therefore, the census records pre-dating 1870 in the table above represent a best effort to identify the residents of this property based on other documentary sources.					
Sources:		Census records accessed at www.ancestry.com .					

Table 4-c
Deeds for Block 533, Lot 24

Block	Lot	Month	Day	Year	Grantor	Grantee	Liber	Page	Remarks
533	General Statement of Early Title: The southerly portion of this block was within the West Farm of Nicholas Bayard. It passed by various conveyance to Anthony L. Bleecker, who conveys it in lot form April 6th, 1804. The northerly portion of this block was within the Herring Farm. It passed by will...proved December 13th, 1773, to the heirs of Elbert Herring. Thence the title passed to Peter W. Livingston and others, who sold it off in lot form beginning September 15th, 1794.								
533	<i>Not Lotted</i>	12	7	1773	Nicholas Bayard	Stephen Bayard	19	370	
533	<i>Not Lotted</i>	5	2	1784	Andrew Herring	Nicholas and Stephen Bayard	21	283	
533	<i>Not Lotted</i>	5	19	1784	Abraham and Elizabeth Herring, Samuel and Annatie Kip, John and Elizabeth DePeyster, Samuel and Cornelia Jones, John and Mary Herring, Gardiner and Sarah Jones, and Margaret Roosevelt	Nicholas Herring	41	149	
533	<i>Not Lotted</i>	5	24	1784	Exrs of Elbert Herring	Abraham Herring	41	194	
533	<i>Not Lotted</i>	5	24	1784	Nicholas and Stephen Bayard and Abraham Herring	Agreement	41	202	
533	<i>Not Lotted</i>	5	5	1796	Isaac and Sarah Jones	James Cummings	51	311	
533	<i>Not Lotted</i>	5	9	1796	Cornelius C. and Catharine Roosevelt	Jacob Sebor	51	322	
533	<i>Not Lotted</i>	2	9	1799	Peter and Margaret Delabigarre	Peter William Livingston	56	159	
533	<i>Not Lotted</i>	7	7	1803	Abraham, Elizabeth, Nicholas, and Anna Herring, Samuel and Annatie Kip, John and Elizabeth DePeyster, John and Mary Herring, Gardiner and Sarah Jones, and Margaret Roosevelt	Cornelia Jones	64	283	
533	<i>Not Lotted</i>	7	26	1803	Samuel and Cornelia Jones	Samuel Jr, Elbert H., and David S. Jones	64	286	
533	<i>Not Lotted</i>	7	26	1803	Samuel Jr, Elbert H., David S., and Margaret Jones	Henry M. VanSolingen	64	407	
533	<i>Not Lotted</i>	11	28	1805	John and Hannah Bush	Alexander L. Stewart	71	180	
533	<i>Not Lotted</i>	12	12	1807	Cornelius C. and Catharine Roosevelt	Peter W. Livingston, Catharine Cox, and Hannah, Margaret, and Magdalene Beekman	79	15	
533	<i>Not Lotted</i>	11	23	1809	John and Ann Lawrence and Effingham and Mary Embree	Anthony L. Bleecker	85	74	
533	<i>Not Lotted</i>	12	29	1814	Stephen N. Bayard	John Lawrence and Effingham Embree	108	219	
533	<i>Not Lotted</i>	9	8	1819	Thomas Bolton, Master in Chancery; Mary Bleecker et al, defendants	The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company	139	272	
533	7, 20-22, 29	8	26	1820	Alexander L. and Sarah Stewart	Mary Marx	146	190	
533	<i>Not Lotted</i>	5	5	1826	The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonality of the City of New York	The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company	202	358	
533	<i>Not Lotted</i>	5	10	1826	New Loan Office of the County of New York	The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonality of the City of New York	203	519	
533	24-28	1	9	1835	Mary Marx	Philetus H. Woodruff	322	293	
533	24&25	3	29	1836	Philetus H and Susan Woodruff	Peter and Robert Goelet	349	528	

Appendix 4: Lot History: 229 Mercer Street (Block 533, Lot 24)

**Table 4-c
Deeds for Block 533, Lot 24**

Block	Lot	Month	Day	Year	Grantor	Grantee	Liber	Page	Remarks
533	24 to 28	4	21	1898	Partition Deed	Ogden Goelet (exr & trus of), Mary R. Goelet, George G DeWitt (trustees), Robert and Mary R. Goelet, Henriette W. Dewitt	60	245	
533	24	4	22	1925	Max and Rose Sherman	Rose Sherman	3469	299	
533	24	7	24	1936	Joyce Bushel, referee, Rose Sherman et al, defendants	Louis H. Pink, as liquidator of Lawyer's Title and Guaranty Company	3936	88	foreclosure
Sources: Grantor/Grantee indices on file at the Manhattan City Register.									

Table 4-d

Tax Assessment Records for 229 Mercer Street (formerly 203 Mercer Street) through 1860

Year	Owner	Occupant (if listed)	Address/Lot Number	Property Description	Real Estate Value (\$)	Occupant's Personal Estate Value (\$)
1825	Estate of Asher Marx		Ward 9: West side of Mercer Street between Amity and Bleecker Streets	Lot	600	
1829	Estate of A. Marx		Ward 9: West side of Mercer Street between Amity and Bleecker Streets	Lot	600	
1832	Estate of A. Marx		Ward 15, Mercer Street between Bleecker and Amity Lane	Lot	1,200	
1833	Estate of A. Marx		Ward 15, Mercer Street between Bleecker and Amity Lane	Lot	1,300	
1834	Estate of A. Marx		Ward 15, Mercer Street between Bleecker and Amity Lane	Lot	1,500	
1835	Philatus H. Woodruff		Ward 15, Mercer Street between Bleecker and Amity Lane	Lot	2,000	
1836	Peter Goelitt		Ward 15, Mercer Street between Bleecker and Amity Lane	Lot	2,800	
1838	Peter Goelet		203 Mercer	Stable and Lot	2,000	
1839	Peter Goelet		203 Mercer Street/ Lot 2008	Stable and Lot	3,500	
1841	Peter Goelet		203 Mercer Street/ Lot 2008	House and Lot	3,500	
1845	Peter Goelet		203 Mercer Street/ Lot 2008	House and Lot	3,500	
1850	Peter Goelet		203 Mercer Street/ Lot 2008	House and Lot	3,500	
1855	Peter Goelet		203 Mercer Street/ Lot 2008	House and Lot	3,500	
1860	Peter Goelet		203 Mercer Street/ Lot 2008	Lot: 23.5x100 House: 22x85	4,500	
Sources: Tax ledgers on file at the New York City Municipal Archives.						

Appendix 5:**Lot History: 136 Bleeker Street (Block 524, Lot 11)**

Table 5-a

Historic Directory Entries for 136 Bleeker Street (formerly 132 Bleeker Street)

YEAR	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	OCCUPATION	PRIMARY/WORK ADDRESS	HOME ADDRESS
1833	Marvin & Co	Henry	merchants	62 Front	132 Bleeker
1834	Ogden	David B.	counsellor	22 Nassau	132 Bleeker
1835	Ogden	David B.	counsellor	22 Nassau	132 Bleeker
1840	Maitland	William C.		110 Front	132 Bleeker
1841	Maitland	William C.		88 Front	132 Bleeker
1842	Maitland	William C.		64 Broad	132 Bleeker
1851	Maitland	WC		132 Bleeker	
1855	Leslie	William M	drugs	203 Duane	132 Bleeker
1856	Leslie	William M	bitters	203 Duane	129 Columbia, B'klyn
1857	Leslie	William M	drugs	203 Duane	132 Bleeker
1857	Porter	Catharine	boarding house	132 Bleeker	
1858	Leslie	William M	drugs	203 Duane	132 Bleeker
1863	Blankman	Wm	physician		132 Bleeker
1866	Thiry	Ernestine	dressmkr	132 Bleeker	
1866	Thiry	John H.	Constantly on hand a general assortment of books of all ages and in all languages. Books of every description bought, sold, or exchanged.	152, 154, 158 Centre & 236 Canal	132 Bleeker
1867	Moody	Charles N.	broker		132 Bleeker
1868	Levy	William	bdgh	132 Bleeker	
1870	Levy	William	bdgh	132 Bleeker	
1872	Dunn	Henry S.	clerk		136 Bleeker
1873	Karst	Christian	builder		136 Bleeker
1877	Cluzot	Antoine	bdgh		136 Bleeker
1883	Girard	Louis	tailor	136 Bleeker	
1883	Lorenzo	Marino	liquors	136 Bleeker	
1884	Girard	Louis	tailor	136 Bleeker	
1884	Kelley	Theodore	canvas	136 E 13th	136 Bleeker
1885	Lorenzo	Marino	liquors	136 Bleeker	
1886	Girard	Louis	tailor	136 Bleeker	
1886	Lorenzo	Marino	liquors	136 Bleeker	
1886	Schlaepi	Andrew	liquors	136 Bleeker	
1886	Schlaepi	Brothers	liquors	136 Bleeker	
1886	Schlaepi	Ulrich	liquors	136 Bleeker	
1887	Schlaepi	Andrew	wines	136 Bleeker	
1887	Schlaepi	Brothers	liquors	136 Bleeker	
1887	Schlaepi	Ulrich	wines	136 Bleeker	
1889	Schlaepi	Andrew	liquors	136 Bleeker	
1889	Schlaepi	Brothers	liquors	136 Bleeker	
1889	Schlaepi	Ulrich	liquors	405 Sixth	136 Bleeker
1890	Bourdonnay	Lucien	hats	136 Bleeker	
1890	Schlaepi	Andrew	liquors	136 Bleeker	
1890	Schlaepi	Brothers	liquors	136 Bleeker	
1890	Schlaepi	Ulrich	liquors	136 Bleeker	405 Sixth
1891	Schlaepi	And'w	wines	136 Bleeker	
1891	Schlaepi	Brothers	wines	136 Bleeker	
1891	Schlaepi	Ulrich	wines	136 Bleeker	405 6th
1892	Blot	Laurent	painter	136 Bleeker	
1892	Doyle	Mich'l	painter		136 Bleeker
1892	Schlaepi	And'w	wines	136 Bleeker	
1892	Schlaepi	Brothers	wines	136 Bleeker	

Table 5-a

Historic Directory Entries for 136 Bleecker Street (formerly 132 Bleecker Street)

YEAR	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	OCCUPATION	PRIMARY/WORK ADDRESS	HOME ADDRESS
1892	Schlaepi	Ulrich	wines	136 Bleecker	405 6th
1893	Bellochio	Juan	cook		136 Bleecker
1893	Schlaepi	And'w	liquors	136 Bleecker	
1893	Schlaepi	Brothers	liquors	136 Bleecker	
1893	Schlaepi	Ulrich	liquors	136 Bleecker	405 6th
1894	Blot	Laurent	painter	136 Bleecker	
1894	Bourdonnay	Lucien	hats	136 Bleecker	
1895	Bourdin	Xavier	boxes	136 Bleecker	
1895	Bourdonnay	Lucien	hats	136 Bleecker	
1895	Kiss	Emerick	cabinetmkr		136 Bleecker
1895	Schlaepi	And'w	liquors	136 Bleecker	
1895	Schlaepi	Brothers	liquors	136 Bleecker	
1895	Schlaepi	Ulrich	liquors	136 Bleecker	74 2d av
1896	Schlaepi	And'w	liquors	136 Bleecker	
1896	Schlaepi	Brothers	liquors	136 Bleecker	
1896	Schlaepi	Ulrich	liquors	136 Bleecker	74 2d av
1897	Blot	Laurent	painter	136 Bleecker	
1897	Bourdonnay	Lucien	hats	136 Bleecker	
1898	Blot	Laurent	painter	136 Bleecker	
1898	Meiowitz	& Davidson	clothing	136 Bleecker	
1898	Meiowitz	Lena	clothing	136 Bleecker	335 E 79th
1900	Schlaepi	And'w	liquors	136 Bleecker	
1900	Schlaepi	Brothers	liquors	136 Bleecker	
1900	Schlaepi	Ulrich	liquors	136 Bleecker	74 2d av
1900	Silberman	Louis	furs	136 Bleecker	159 Orchard
1900	Wittenstein	Benj	furs	136 Bleecker	149 Norfolk

Notes: This street was renumbered circa 1868.

Sources: Directories accessed at www.footnote.com

Table 5-b
Census Records for 136 Bleecker Street (132 Bleecker Street)

YEAR	ADDRESS	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	OTHER
1840	Ward 15; Home of Wm C Maitland		white male	30 to 40	1 member of household engaged in manufacture		
			white female	0 to 5			
			white female	20 to 30			
			white female	20 to 30			
			white female	40 to 50			
			white female	50 to 60			
1850	Ward 15; Western Half	William C.	Maitland	40	merchant	NY	
		Charlotte	Maitland	35		NY	
		Mary	Maitland	10		NY	
		Rachael	Maitland	7		NY	
		Martha	Maitland	1		NY	
		Ann	Kulp	45		Ireland	
		Catherine	Doughty	27		Ireland	
		Mary	Morgan	22		Ireland	
		James	McGuire	25		Ireland	
1860	RESIDENTS COULD NOT BE LOCATED FOR THIS CENSUS YEAR						
1870 1st Enum.	Ward 15, District 2	William	Levy	45	clerk in store	Ireland	
		Annie	Levy	37	keeping house	Ireland	
		Bella	Parshall	50		NY	
		Mary	Parshall	20		NY	
		James	Dunn	50	actor	Mass.	
		Katie	Dunn	20	actress	Mass.	
		Harry	Dunn	18	clerk in store	Mass.	
		Thomas	Dean	30	glass store	England	
		Mary	Dean	25		NY	
		Harry	Dean	7 months		NY	
		Frank	Dean	2		NY	
1870 2nd Enum.	136 Bleecker Street	William	Leavey	40	clerk	Ireland	
		Ann	Leavey	40	housekeeper	Ireland	
		Kate	Allen	30	domestic	Ireland	
		Anna	O'Brien	20	domestic	Ireland	
		Mary	Rogers	20	domestic	Ireland	
		Mary	Copeland	40		NY	
		Lorenzo	Marina	42	saloon keeper	Italy	
1880	136 Bleecker Street	Josephine	Marina	27	keeping house	Italy	
		Andre	Marina	1		NY	
		Thomaso	Domenico	28	barkeeper	Italy	
		John	Boffa	36	fresco painter	Italy	
		Anna	Boffa	25	keeping house	NY	
		Ida	Boffa	6	at school	NY	
		Paul	Boffa	2		NY	
		Andrew	Schlappi	52	wine dealer	France	
1900	136 Bleecker Street	Andrew	Schlappi	52	wine dealer	France	
Notes: Census records dating prior to the second enumeration of the 1870 census do not list street addresses. Therefore, the census records pre-dating 1870 in the table above represent a best effort to identify the residents of this property based on other documentary sources. Sources: Census records accessed at www.ancestry.com .							

Table 5-c
Deeds for Block 524, Lot 11

Block	Lot	Month	Day	Year	Grantor	Grantee	Liber	Page	Remarks
524	General Statement of Early Title: This block is wholly within the Nicholas Bayard West Farms. Title to the greater part of the farm passed to Nicholas Bayard under letters patent executed by Benjamin Fletcher, Governor of the Province, dated June 21, 1697...He also acquired title to other lands adjoining the said farm to the west and north thereof, west of Broadway and bordering on the Herring and Church Land. He divided his farm into lots and made conveyances during his lifetime. He devised the remainder of his property to Stephen, Elizabeth, and Ann Bayard, giving a specific number of lots to each, confirmed previous conveyances to Judith Bayard and John Van Cortlandt, respectively, and the residue he devised to Nicholas Bayard the younger in L 25 Wills P. 192, proved in 1965.								
524	Not Lotted	8	22	1792	Nicholas and Peter V. Bayard, William, Mary, and Catharine Beekman, John A. Graham, Henry TenEyck, Peter W. Dowe, and Elias Smith	Daniel Ludlow and Brockholst Livingston, trustees	48	191	
524	Not Lotted	7	22	1803	Daniel Ludlow and Brockholst Livingston, trustees	Anthony L. Bleecker	64	386	
524	11	5	19	1819	Thomas Bolton, Master in Chancery; Mary Bleecker et al, defendants	James VanAntwerp	136	228	
524	11	8	28	1824	James VanAntwerp	Isaac Young	179	339	
524	10&11	9	20	1832	Isaac and Catharine Young	Thomas E. Davis	388	353	
524	10&11	6	17	1833	Thomas E. and Anne Davis	Seth P. Staples	297	578	
524	Not Lotted	2	1	1839	Seth P. and Catharine Staples	John B. Miller and Edward Bullus, trustees of Charlotte A. Maitland	393	219	
524	11	6	9	1851	Charlotte A. and William C. Maitland	Edward Bullus	578	330	consent
524	11	6	9	1851	Edward Bullus, trustee of William C. and Charlotte A. Maitland	George P. Nelson	578	331	
524	11	7	3	1851	134 Bleecker Street Corp	Joseph, Andrew, Adolph, and Albert DeMartini and Adeline Mercandante	4736	640	
524	11	11	16	1853	George P. Nelson	Edward Bullus	637	647	
524	11	4	29	1862	Daniel P. Ingraham Jr, ref, William C. Maitland et al, defendants	Greenwich Savings Bank	851	486	
524	11	5	2	1862	Greenwich Savings Bank	Alexander T. Stewart	858	214	
524	11, 13, 47-50	1	16	1890	Cathedral of the Incarnation in Diocese of Long Island	SN Smith; CJ, AC, and EA Clinch, R, HC, V, PH, and ME Butler; and LL Swan	2288	5	
524	11, 13, 47, 49, 50, 52	1	16	1890	Henry Hilton, trustee will of Cornelia M. Stewart	SN Smith; CJ, AC, and EA Clinch, R, HC, V, PH, and ME Butler; and LL Swan	2288	93	
524	11, 13, 47-50, 52	1	16	1890	SN Smith; CJ, AC, and EA Clinch, R, HC, V, PH, and ME Butler; and LL Swan	Agreement	2288	186	
524	11, 13, 47, 49, 50, 52	12	9	1891	Anna C. and Emma A. Clinch	Rosalie, Helen C., Virginia, Prescott Hall, and Maxwell E. Butler and Lillian L. Swann	9	1	
524	11, 13, 47, 49, 50, 52	4	1	1895	Louise M. Osborne	CJ Clinch; R, HC, V, PH, ME, and CS Butler; LL Swann; KA Wetherill; JC Smith; EB Emmet; and BS White	35	346	
524	11&13	6	4	1895	CJ and EB Clinch; CS Butler; KA Wetherill; JC Smith; EB Emmet; and BS White	R, HC, V, PH, ME, and CS Butler and LL Swann	37	244	
524	11&13	10	21	1895	Kate A. Wetherill	R, HC, V, PH, ME, and CS Butler and LL Swann	38	347	

Table 5-c
Deeds for Block 524, Lot 11

Block	Lot	Month	Day	Year	Grantor	Grantee	Liber	Page	Remarks
524	11	11	6	1907	HC, V, ME, CS, CS, and LS Butler; SL Huntington; and LL Swann	Ulrich Schloepfi, August Lober, and Arnold Kellenberger	174	456	lease
524	11	1	30	1912	HC, V, ME, and BT, CS, LS, and CD Butler; LL Swann; and SL Huntington, formerly Butler	Alipio and Emma Grassotti	211	353	
524	11	7	16	1913	Alipio and Emma Grassotti	Louis Ettlinger	219	483	
524	11	11	16	1927	Louis Ettlinger (exrs of)	Frank P. Galli	3623	219	
524	11	3	14	1928	Frank P. and Agnes V. Galli	Charl-Marie Realty Corp	3647	235	
524	11	8	23	1934	Charl-Marie Realty Corp	Presprop Corp	3889	205	
524	11	3	31	1937	Presprop Corp	Josephine Garavoglia	3947	418	
524	11	1	23	1943	Josephine Garavoglia	Presprop Corp	4188	94	
524	11	5	3	1943	Presprop Corp	134 Bleecker Street Corp	4203	168	
Sources: Grantor/Grantee indices on file at the Manhattan City Register.									

Table 5-d

Tax Assessment Records for 136 Bleeker Street (formerly 132 Bleeker Street) through 1860

Year	Owner	Occupant (if listed)	Address/Lot Number	Property Description	Real Estate Value (\$)	Occupant's Personal Estate Value (\$)
1825	Cornelius Bogert		Ward 9: South side of Bleecker Street between Wooster and Laurens Streets	Lot	800	
1829	Isaac Young		Ward 9: 132 Bleecker Street	Lot	2,000	
1832	Thomas E. Davis		132 Bleecker Street	House and Lot	2,500	
1833	Seth P. Staples		132 Bleecker Street	House and Lot	9,000	Owner: 15,000
1834	Seth P. Staples	David B. Ogden	132 Bleecker Street	House and Lot	9,000	2,000
1835	Seth P. Staples	David B. Ogden Jno Greenberg	132 Bleecker Street	House and Lot	10,000	2,000
1838	Seth P. Staples		132 Bleecker Street/ Lot 101	House and Lot	10,500	
1839	William C. Maitland		132 Bleecker Street/ Lot 101	House and Lot	11,000	
1841	William C. Maitland		132 Bleecker Street/ Lot 101	House and Lot	11,000	
1845	William C. Maitland		132 Bleecker Street/ Lot 101	House and Lot	10,500	
1850	William C. Maitland		132 Bleecker Street/ Lot 101	House and Lot	9,000	
1855	William C. Maitland		132 Bleecker Street/ Lot 101	House and Lot	7,000	
1860	William C. Maitland		132 Bleecker Street/ Lot 101	Lot: 25x100 House 1: 12x14, 2 stories House 2: 12x54, 3 stories	10,500	
Notes: Strike-through text represent items that were crossed out on the original ledgers. Sources: Tax ledgers on file at the New York City Municipal Archives.						

Appendix 6:**Lot History: 138 Bleecker Street (Block 524, Lot 10)**

Table 8-a

Historic Directory Entries for 138 Bleecker Street (formerly 134 Bleecker Street)

YEAR	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	OCCUPATION	PRIMARY/WORK ADDRESS	HOME ADDRESS
1834	Lee	Thomas		134 Bleecker	
1835	Lee	Thomas		134 Bleecker	
1837	Mesier	Edward S.	stationer	57 William	134 Bleecker
1839	Mesier	Edward S.	stationer	57 William	134 Bleecker
1841	Dykers	John H.	broker	20 Wall	134 Bleecker
1842	Dykers	John H.	broker	20 Wall	134 Bleecker
1843	Dykers	John H.	broker	20 Wall	134 Bleecker
1844	Dykers	John H.	broker	20 Wall	134 Bleecker
1851	Jones	Madame	school	134 Bleecker	
1851	School of the Sacred Heart, Sarah Jones, teacher			134 Bleecker	
1852	Estes	A.B.	drygoods	202 B'way	134 Bleecker
1852	Estes	Alston		134 Bleecker	
1853	Estes	Alston B.	drygoods	24 Park pl.	134 Bleecker
1853	Estes	Alston		134 Bleecker	
1854	Estes	A.B.	drygoods	19 Barclay & 24 Park pl.	134 Bleecker
1855	Estes	Alston B.	drygoods	24 Park pl.	134 Bleecker
1858	Millengen	Sophia	wid. Henry		134 Bleecker
1860	Millengen	Sophia	wid. Henry		134 Bleecker
1861	Millengen	Sophia	wid. Henry		134 Bleecker
1862	Vidy	Gabriel	designer	186 Mercer	134 Bleecker
1864	Vincent	John	manager		134 Bleecker
1865	Sheridan	Bernard	physician		134 Bleecker
1866	Wemple	James	foreman		134 Bleecker
1866	Wemple	Rebecca	milliner	134 Bleecker	
1867	Everard	Chas	boxmkr	192 Laurens	105 Greene
1867	Hunzinger	George	chairs	192 Laurens	99 W Houston
1867	Molvaut	Henry	physician		134 Bleecker
1868	Cartareau	Adelaide	wid. Peter		134 Bleecker
1868	Gomez	Edw'd	inventor	134 Bleecker	26 Third
1869	Hunzinger	George	Manufacturer of patent folding, reclining, & extension chairs	192 Laurens Street, corner of Bleecker St	
1869	Hunzinger	George	Cabinetmkr	192 Laurens	159 Greene
1869	Reusseau	Jules P.	hats	755 B'way	134 Bleecker
1870	Burtis	Daniel H.	gas	134 Bleecker	Buffalo
1870	St. James	Augusta	widow		134 Bleecker
1872	Ferguson	Richard H		138 Bleecker	
1872	Glazier	Willard W	author	138 Bleecker	177 Bleecker
1872	Krag	Rasmus	tailor		138 Bleecker
1873	Dorn	John H.	physician		138 Bleecker
1873	Marina	Lorenzo	liquors	138 Bleecker	
1873	St. James	Augusta	wid. Augustus		138 Bleecker
1875	Edme	George	turner	138 Bleecker	
1876	Themeli	Christopher	clerk		138 Bleecker
1876	Themeli	Spiridion	sponges	72 William	138 Bleecker
1877	Jorio L & Gazzolo		liquors	138 Bleecker	
1877	Jorio	Louis	wines	138 Bleecker	
1877	Neumonell	Mary	wid. Joseph		138 Bleecker
1878	Temple	Patrick M.	agent	138 Bleecker	13 Varick pl
1880	Fryxell	Andrew	tailor		138 Bleecker
1880	Gazzolo	James	wines	138 Bleecker	57 S. 5th av
1880	Guillotet	Joseph	shoemkr		138 Bleecker

Table 8-a

Historic Directory Entries for 138 Bleecker Street (formerly 134 Bleecker Street)

YEAR	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	OCCUPATION	PRIMARY/WORK ADDRESS	HOME ADDRESS
1880	Jorio L &	Gazzolo	liquors	138 Bleecker	
1880	Jorio	Louis	wines	138 Bleecker	57 S. 5th av
1881	Bayle	Ralph	cloaks	138 Bleecker	
1881	Dumanal	Josephine	wid. Louis		138 Bleecker
1881	Kenne	Julia	milliner	138 Bleecker	
1881	Voisin	Francois	shoes	138 Bleecker	
1883	Dolan	Hugh	liquors	138 Bleecker	108 Bleecker
1883	Jackson	William	shoemkr		138 Bleecker
1883	Ralph	Anthony	tailor		138 Bleecker
1883	Ralph	Louise	dressmkr	138 Bleecker	
1883	Temple	Patrick M.	agent	138 Bleecker	13 Varick pl
1884	Jackson	William	shoemkr		138 Bleecker
1884	Laumonier	Joseph	mer		138 Bleecker
1884	McNish	Philip	shoemkr		138 Bleecker
1884	Redhon	Anna	dressmkr		138 Bleecker
1884	St. James	Augusta	wid. Augustus		138 Bleecker
1884	Wilson	Archibald	clerk		138 Bleecker
1885	Redhon	Anna	widow, dressmkr		138 Bleecker
1885	Russell	Charles	liquors		138 Bleecker
1886	Damanel	Josephine	dressmkr	138 Bleecker	
1886	Gallot	John J.	eatingh	138 Bleecker	21 Sixth av
1886	Gallot & Casey		eatingh	138 Bleecker	
1886	Temple	Patrick M.	agent	138 Bleecker	13 Varick pl
1886	Temple	William H	agent	138 Bleecker	13 Varick pl
1889	Aubrix	Charles	gilder		138 Bleecker
1889	Murtha	John	laborer		138 Bleecker
1889	Slevin & Kelly		liquors	138 Bleecker	
1889	Slevin	Hugh	liquors	138 & 211 Bleecker & 41 MacDougal	213 Bleecker
1890	Lambert	Celine	palettes	138 Bleecker	
1890	Slevin & Kelly		liquors	138 Bleecker	
1890	Slevin	Hugh	liquors	138 & 211 Bleecker	213 Bleecker
1891	Carlo	G.	upholsterer		138 Bleecker
1891	Lambert	Celine	artists' matls.	138 Bleecker	
1891	Montorsi	Peter U.	grocer	128 Bleecker	138 Bleecker
1893	Kelly	Patrick J.	liquors	138 Bleecker	
1895	Kelly	Patrick J.	liquors	138 Bleecker	
1897	Kortlang & Co		liquors	138 Bleecker & 32 1st av	
1897	Kortlang	Jacob	liquors	138 Bleecker & 32 1st av	102 E 54th
1897	McCusker	Jas	news	572 W Bway	138 Bleecker
1898	Snerken	John P.	liquors	138 Bleecker & 32 1st av	100 2d
1899	Agneray	Victor	carver		138 Bleecker
1899	McCusker	Jas	news		138 Bleecker
1899	Suerken	John P.	liquors	138 Bleecker & 32 1st av	100 2d
1899	Tetmant	Louis	cook		138 Bleecker
1900	Dumonal	Josephine	suits	138 Bleecker	
1900	Kortlang	Jacob	liquors	138 Bleecker & 32 1st av	102 E 54th
1900	Tetmant	Louis	cook		138 Bleecker

Notes: This street was renumbered circa 1868.

Sources: Directories accessed at www.footnote.com

Table 8-b
Census Records for 138 Bleecker Street

YEAR	ADDRESS	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	OTHER
1840	RESIDENTS COULD NOT BE LOCATED FOR THIS CENSUS YEAR						
1850	Ward 15; Western Half	Sarah	Jones	27	teacher	NY	
		Martha	Kennedy	27	teacher	NY	
		Rose	Gauthneaux	25	teacher	Kentucky	
		Celia	Northup	18	teacher	NY	
		Clemon	Haylands	14		NY	
		Isabella	Nauvun	15		Ireland	
		Elizabeth	Smith	40		Ireland	
		Maria	Theodeau	17	teacher	Canada	
		Ann	Fagan	50		Ireland	
1860	RESIDENTS COULD NOT BE LOCATED FOR THIS CENSUS YEAR						
1870 1st Enum.	Ward 15; District 2	Gaston	St. James	19		NY	
		Augusta	St. James	50	Keeping House	France	
		Albert	St. James	35	clerk in store	France	
		Marie	Lepere	55	dressmaker	France	
		Joseph	Lepere	55	carpenter	France	
		John	Hughes	50	fruit dealer	Ireland	
		Charlotte	Hughes	45	keeping house	England	
		Philip	Hughes	8		NY	
1870 2nd Enum.	138 Bleecker Street	John	Hughes	50	clerk	Ireland	
		Charlotte	Hughes	48		Ireland	
		Phillip	Hughes	12		NY	
		Anna	Trent	20		England	
		Harry	Trent	30	deputy sheriff	England	
		Simeon	St. James	30		France	
		Augusta	St. James	25		France	
		John	Brown	35	manager of business [illeg]	England	
		Rebecca	Brown	32		England	
		Thomas	Brown	5		England	
		James	Topping	35	clerk	England	
		Lucy	Topping	28		England	
		Mary	Smith	50		NY	
		Charles	Thomas	40	picture frame maker	England	
		Hannah	Thomas	30		England	
1880	138 Bleecker Street	Francois	Voisin	30	shoemaker	France	
		Augustine	Voisin	18	works on hair	France	sister
		Emily	Goethe	14	works on hair	Prussia	
		James	Cameron	55	paper hanger	Scotland	
		Elizabeth	Cameron	44	keeping house	England	
		Johanna	McLoughlin	35	servant	Ireland	
		Josephine	McLoughlin	11 mo		NY	
		Charles	Kenne	42	fire insurance agent	Hesse Cassel	
		Julia	Kenne	52	keeping house	Hesse Cassel	
		Louisa	Guyar	62		Hanover	sister-in-law
		Henrietta	Ruffin	40	shirtmaker	France	
		Anthony	Ralph	40	newspaper correspondent	Louisiana	
		Louise	Ralph	30	dressmaker	France	
		Elizabeth	Supery	45	unknown	France	
		Augusta	de St. James	55	unknown	Bavaria	
		Gaston	de St. James	28	unknown	France	
		Margaret	Elliot	60	nurse	NY	
		Josephine	Dumental	50	dressmaker	France	

Table 8-b
Census Records for 138 Bleecker Street

YEAR	ADDRESS	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	OTHER
1880 (cont.)	138 Bleecker Street (cont.)	Josephine	Lemaire	19	saleswoman in store	NY	
		Alexandrine	Mesily	30	works in saloon	France	
		Anna	Mesily	3		NY	
1900	138 Bleecker Street	Josephine	Dumonial	68	dressmaker	France	illiterate
		Josephine	LeMais	38	saleslady	NY	
		Angelina	Bellagami	20	servant	Italy	boarder
		Abraham	Numorofsky	36	trimmings	Russia	
		Rachael	Numorofsky	35		Russia	
		Fannie	Numorofsky	11	at school	NY	
		Lillie	Numorofsky	7	at school	NY	
		Marx	Numorofsky	11m		NY	
		Sadie	Billair	17	servant	Russia	boarder; illiterate; doesn't speak English
		Morris	Solomon	42	trimmings	Russia	
		Pauline	Solomon	33		Russia	illiterate
		Lena	Solomon	9	at school	NY	
		Joseph	Solomon	7	at school	NY	
		Abraham	Solomon	5		NY	
		Rachael	Solomon	2		NY	
		Pauline	Solomon	1		NY	
		Bessie	Surfmann	19	servant	Russia	boarder; illiterate; doesn't speak English
		Honmore	Bayle	56		France	
		Anna	Bayle	53		France	
		Honmore	Bayle	25	barkeeper	NY	
		Marie	Bayle	19	feather curler	NY	
		Renne	Bayle	16	clerk	NY	
		Augusta	San James	83		France	
Notes: Census records dating prior to the second enumeration of the 1870 census do not list street addresses. Therefore, the census records pre-dating 1870 in the table above represent a best effort to identify the residents of this property based on other documentary sources.							
Sources: Census records accessed at www.ancestry.com .							

Appendix 6: Lot History: 138 Bleecker Street (Block 524, Lot 10)

**Table 8-c
Deeds for Block 524, Lot 10**

Block	Lot	Month	Day	Year	Grantor	Grantee	Liber	Page	Remarks
524	General Statement of Early Title: This block is wholly within the Nicholas Bayard West Farms. Title to the greater part of the farm passed to Nicholas Bayard under letters patent executed by Benjamin Fletcher, Governor of the Province, dated June 21, 1697...He also acquired title to other lands adjoining the said farm to the west and north thereof, west of Broadway and bordering on the Herring and Church Land. He divided his farm into lots and made conveyances during his lifetime. He devised the remainder of his property to Stephen, Elizabeth, and Ann Bayard, giving a specific number of lots to each, confirmed previous conveyances to Judith Bayard and John Van Cortlandt, respectively, and the residue he devised to Nicholas Bayard the younger in L 25 Wills P. 192, proved in 1965.								
524	Not Lotted	7	22	1803	Daniel Ludlow and Brockholst Livingston, trustees	Anthony L. Bleecker	64	386	
524	Not Lotted	8	22	1792	Nicholas and Peter V. Bayard, William, Mary, and Catharine Beekman, John A. Graham, Henry Teneyck, Peter W. Dowe, and Elias Smith	Daniel Ludlow and Brockholst Livingston, trustees	48	191	
524	10	8	28	1824	James VanAntwerp	Isaac Young	179	340	
524	10&11	9	20	1832	Isaac and Catharine Young	Thomas E. Davis	388	353	
524	10&11	6	17	1833	Thomas E. and Anne Davis	Seth P. Staples	297	578	
524	10	1	18	1837	Seth P. and Catharine Staples	Edward S. Mesier	368	458	
524	10	3	17	1882	Louis Mesier	Anna Mesier	1647	164	
524	10	3	17	1888	Louis Mesier	Anna Mesier	1647	164	
524	10	6	14	1895	Patrick J Kelly (exr of) and Hugh Slevin	Jacob Kortlang	38	38	lease
524	10	5	21	1898	Anna Mesier	Jacob Kortlang	62	185	lease
524	10	2	27	1901	Jacob Kortlang and John P. Suerken	John F. Wilhelm	87	36	lease
524	10	2	3	1906	Anna D. A. DeGrasset	John P. Suerken	144	453	lease
524	10	1	14	1908	John P. Suerken	Jacob Kortlang	178	122	lease
524	10	6	1	1908	Anna D. A. DeGrasset	Jacob and William Kortlang	179	427	lease
524	10	10	20	1919	ME VanWyck; HW and VA Brush; FHB Ogden; EJ Popham; A and J Miltenberger; A VanWyck; CD and LH Schank; GH Stevens; SS, W, and KE VanWyck; AM, AM, and CH Clonney; KV and EN Goodwin; MM Brush; M Valz; and HW Brush, agent	Commodore Lunch Co, Inc.	3110	246	
524	10	9	29	1920	Hemlock Lunch Co Inc	Barney M. Goodrich	3160	389	
524	10	10	1	1920	Margaret VanWyck	Mesier Realty Corporation	3160	407	
524	10	10	1	1920	HW, EJ, V, A, and MLH Brush; FHB Ogden; EJB Popham; LM Valz; GH Stevens; and LH, CD, and C Schanck	Mesier Realty Corporation	3160	410	
524	10	7	15	1920	Commodore Lunch Co, Inc.	Hemlock Lunch Co Inc	3166	446	
524	10	10	1	1920	Anna and Josephine Miltenberger	Mesier Realty Corporation	3170	395	
524	10	9	29	1920	Hemlock Lunch Co Inc	Barney M. Goodrich	3184	147	
524	10	10	1	1920	JB, AM, AM, and CH Clonney; W, ME, and SS Van Wyck; and KV and EN Goodwin	Mesier Realty Corporation	3186	91	
524	10	1	28	1920	Barney M. Goodrich	Charles Hirsch	3202	233	
524	10	2	23	1925	Mesier Realty Corporation	Commodore Lunch Co, Inc.	3461	427	
524	10	6	24	1930	Mesier Realty Corporation	Charles Hirsch	3759	406	lease
524	10	8	8	1946	Mesier Realty Corporation	Nathan Gelfman and Louis M. Schnitzer	4454	554	
524	10	4	7	1948	Mesier Realty Corporation	Nathan Gelfman	4564	92	
524	10	10	26	3189	Commodore Lunch Co, Inc.	United Cigar Stores Co of America	3189	177	
Sources: Grantor/Grantee indices on file at the Manhattan City Register.									

Table 8-d

Tax Assessment Records for 138 Bleecker Street (formerly 134 Bleecker Street) through 1860

Year	Owner	Occupant (if listed)	Address/Lot Number	Property Description	Real Estate Value (\$)	Occupant's Personal Estate Value (\$)
1825	Cornelius Bogert		Ward 9: South side of Bleecker Street between Wooster and Laurens Streets	Lot	800	
1829	Isaac Young		Ward 9: 134 Bleecker Street	Lot	2,000	
1832	Thomas E. Davis		134 Bleecker Street	Lot	2,500	
1833	Henry Marvin		134 Bleecker Street	House and Lot	9,500	
1834	Seth P. Staples	Thomas Lee	134 Bleecker Street	House and Lot	9,500	17,000
1835	Seth P. Staples	Thomas Lee	134 Bleecker Street	House and Lot	10,500	17,000
1838	Edward S. Mesier		134 Bleecker Street/ Lot 100	House and Lot	11,000	
1839	Edward S. Mesier		134 Bleecker Street/ Lot 100	House and Lot	11,500	
1841	Edward S. Mesier	John H. Dykers	134 Bleecker Street/ Lot 100	House and Lot	11,000	5,000
1845	Edward S. Mesier		134 Bleecker Street/ Lot 100	House and Lot	10,800	5,000
1850	Edward S. Mesier		134 Bleecker Street/ Lot 100	House and Lot	9,500	5,000
1855	Edward S. Mesier		134 Bleecker Street/ Lot 100	House and Lot	12,000	5,000
1860	Edward S. Mesier		134 Bleecker Street/ Lot 100	Lot: 25x100 House: 13x69, 3 stories	12,000	
Notes: Strike-through text represent items that were crossed out on the original ledgers.						
Sources: Tax ledgers on file at the New York City Municipal Archives.						

Appendix 7:

Lot History: 657 Houston Street (Block 524, Lot 33)

Table 7-a

Historic Directory Entries for 657 Houston Street (formerly 133, 503, and 84 Houston Street)

YEAR	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	OCCUPATION	PRIMARY/WORK ADDRESS	HOME ADDRESS
1830	Tenbroeck	S.P.V.R.	MD	133 Houston	
1832	Barnewell	William		133 Houston	
1833	Barnewell	William		133 Houston c. Laurens	
1834	Barnewell	William		503 Houston c. Laurens	
1835	DePeyster	William A.	weigher	72 Broad	503 Houston
1836	DePeyster	William A.	weigher		503 Houston
1837	DePeyster	William A.		503 Houston	
1838	DePeyster	William A.		503 Houston	
1839	DePeyster	William A.		503 Houston	
1840	DePeyster	William A.		503 Houston	
1841	DePeyster	William A.		503 Houston	
1842	DePeyster	William A.		503 Houston	
1844	Hunter	Jacob	grocer	502 Houston	503 Houston
1847	Gilman	Chandler R.	physician	657 Houston	
1848	Gilman	Chandler R.	physician	657 Houston	
1848	Robb	Emily		657 Houston	
1850	Gilman	Chandler	physician	657 Houston	
1854	Bances	Francisco J	com mer	103 Pearl	657 Houston
1851	Gilman	Chandler R.	physician	657 Houston	
1852	Gilman	Chandler R.	physician	657 Houston	
1858	Dagen	Fritz	hardware		657 Houston
1859	Runnett	John	clerk		657 Houston
1860	Wiesmer	Peter P			84 W Houston
1861	Wiesmer	Peter P			84 W Houston
1862	Wisner	Adaline	boardinh.	84 W Houston	
1863	Wisner	Adaline	boardinh.	84 W Houston	
1866	Wisner	Adaline			84 W Houston
1867	Wiesmer	Sarah			84 W Houston
1868	Benedict	Emma	bdgh	84 W Houston	
1870	Benedict	Emma	bdgh	84 W Houston	
1873	Bonnard	John	preserves	84 W Houston	
1873	Bonnard	L & Brother	preserves	84 W Houston	
1873	Bonnard	Louis	preserves	84 W Houston	
1873	L. Bonnard & Brothers		importers and manufactures of preserves of all kinds, alimentary preserves prepared in French style; soup, vegetables, meat, pates, etc.	84 West Houston Street, corner South Fifth Avenue	
1875	Lavinus	Francis	waiter		84 W Houston
1875	Meuner	Adolph	laundry		84 W Houston
1875	Sauliner	Prosper	clerk		84 W Houston
1875	Sicius	William	tailor		84 W Houston
1876	Berlioz	Alexander	liquors	84 W Houston	
1876	Revel	Louise	wid. Philip		84 W Houston
1877	Berlioz	Alex	wines	69 S. 5th av	84 W Houston
1878	Wassmann	Charles	shoemkr		84 W Houston
1880	Champo	Pietro	meat	84 W Houston	
1880	Demari	Valentine	liquors	84 W Houston	
1883	Gautschi	Chas	beer	177 Wooster	84 W Houston
1884	Gautschi	Chas	beer	177 Wooster	84 W Houston
1884	Henze	Hector	marqueterie		84 W Houston
1884	Hurel	Emile	barber	84 W Houston	

Table 7-a

Historic Directory Entries for 657 Houston Street (formerly 133, 503, and 84 Houston Street)

YEAR	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	OCCUPATION	PRIMARY/WORK ADDRESS	HOME ADDRESS
1884	Pascal	Henry	machinist		84 W Houston
1885	Garbade	Emilie	grocer	1551 Fourth av	84 W Houston
1885	Garbade	William D.	eatingh		84 W Houston
1885	Gautschi	Chas	beer	177 Wooster	84 W Houston
1885	Henze	Hector	carver		84 W Houston
1885	Jette	Louis	barber	84 W Houston	
1886	Giraudat	Ambrose A	flower matls	84 W Houston	Neuvy, NJ
1887	Gallant	Alexander E	machinist	100 Wooster	84 W Houston
1887	Goblet	Julia	dressmkr	84 W Houston	
1887	Lambole	Francois	flowermatls	84 W Houston	
1887	Pessoz	Caroline	wid Lucien		84 W Houston
1888	Gautschi	Charles			84 W Houston
1888	Grossman	Anton	tailor	84 W Houston	108 W Houston
1888	Grossman & Secker		tailors	84 W Houston	
1888	Lotz	Charles	tailor	84 W Houston	
1888	Secker	Charles R	tailor	84 W Houston	4 First av
1889	Fougatz	Andrew	clerk		84 W Houston
1889	Gallant	Alexander E	machinist		84 W Houston
1889	Grossman	Anton	tailor	84 W Houston	108 W Houston
1890	Gautschi	Charles	agent		84 W Houston
1891	Garbade E & son		eatingh/fish	84 W Houston/184 Bleecker	
1891	Garbade	Emily D	wid H'y, eatingh/fish	84 W Houston/184 Bleecker	78 S. 5th av
1891	Garbade	Wm	eatingh/fish	84 W Houston/184 Bleecker	78 S. 5th av
1891	Gautschi	Charles	bartender		84 W Houston
1891	Laurent	Blot	painter	84 W Houston	346 E 17th
1891	Laurent & Fuchs		painters	84 W Houston & 346 E 17th	
1891	Nicollet	August	artist		84 W Houston
1892	Garlade	Emilie	eatingh	84 W Houston	
1892	Horstmann	Chas	flowers	84 W Houston	Rosebank, SI
1892	Viala	John P	manufacturer of artificial leaves: a specialty of green, white, silver, gold and lama for confectioners always on hand	84 W Houston	
1893	Luzatto	Mark	drugs	84 W Houston	
1893	Viala	John P	leaves	84 W Houston	
1894	Buchman & Kaufman		hats	84 W Houston	
1894	Kaufman	Abraham	hats	84 W Houston	16 E 11th
1895	Dalsen	Jos	fruits	84 W Houston	16 Spring
1895	Garbade	Emilie D	oysters	84 W Houston	78 S 5th av
1895	Jeltrup	Julius	feathers	84 W Houston	192 W 10th
1895	Pierro	Giacinto	laborer		84 W Houston
1897	Emslie	John	engraver	84 W Houston	205 W 27th
1897	Emslie & Hoffman		engravers	84 W Houston	
1897	Hoffman	Gustav A	engraver	84 W Houston	979 2d av
1898	Garbade	Emily D	eatingh	84 W Houston	482 W B'way
1899	Grushkin	Ida	caps	84 W Houston	39 Delancey
1900	Greenberg	Louis	fruits	489 W Bway	192 Rivington
Notes: This street was renumbered several times: circa 1834 (when Lot 33, formerly 133 Houston Street, was renumbered 503 Houston Street), circa 1847 (Lot 33 became 657 Houston Street) and circa 1860 (when Lot 33 became 84 West Houston Street).					
Sources: Directories accessed at www.footnote.com					

Table 7-b

Census Records for 657 Houston Street (formerly 84 Houston Street)

YEAR	ADDRESS	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	OTHER
1830	RESIDENTS COULD NOT BE LOCATED FOR THIS CENSUS YEAR						
1840	Ward 15; Home of William DePeyster	white male		0 to 5			
		white male		5 to 10			
		white male		40 to 50			
		white female		5 to 10			
		white female		5 to 10			
		white female		10 to 15			
		white female		10 to 15			
		white female		10 to 15			
		white female		15 to 20			
		white female		30 to 40			
		white female		30 to 40			
		white female		30 to 40			
		free colored female		24 to 36			
		free colored female		24 to 36			
1850	Ward 15; Western Half	Chandler R	Gilman	47	MD	Ohio	
		Anna	Gilman	28		NY	
		Serena	Gilman	19		NY	
		Susan	Gilman	16		NY	
		Edward	Gilman	8		NY	
		Daniel	Gilman	4		NY	
		Emma	Gilman	2		NY	
		Ellen	Scofield	20		NY	illiterate
1860	Ward 15; District 2	Alice	Murphy	20		Ireland	illiterate
		Thomas	Marshall	42	saloon keeper		
		Margaret	Marshall	37		[illeg]	
		Margaret	Marshall	17		[illeg]	
		Eber.	Marshall	10		[illeg]	
		Franklin	Marshall	7		[illeg]	
		Margaret	Marshall	1 month		[illeg]	
		Jonathan	Mollinger	45	watchmaker	[illeg]	
		Josephine	Mollinger	36		[illeg]	
		Josephine	Mollinger	7		[illeg]	
		David	Dusell	50	[illeg]	France	
		Peter	Weismar	60	[illeg]	NY	
		Eliza	Weismar	58		NY	
		Ann	Weismar	27		NY	
		Adeline	Weismar	24		NY	
		Sarah	Weismar	20		NY	
		Margaret	Weismar	17		NY	
		Lizzie	Davis	18		NY	
1870 1st Enum.	Ward 15; District 2	Louis	Bernard	76		France	
		Delos	Sala	32	clk in store	Italy	
		John	Bernard	74	imp + manuf of Preserves	France	Real estate = \$9500
		Jane	Bernard	61	keeping house	France	
		Marie	Healig	40	domestic servant	France	cannot write
		Paul	Delamoix	15	clk in store	France	
		James	Crossett	20	laborer	Switzerland	
		Alphonse	Werry	38	laborer	France	
1870 2nd Enum.	84 West Houston Street	Louis	Bonnard	70	Preserve Merchant	France	
		John	Bonnard	72	Preserve Merchant	France	
		George	Gotz	25	clerk	France	
		Louis	Bourget	24	clerk	France	
		Alphonse	Very	39	clerk	France	

Table 7-b

Census Records for 657 Houston Street (formerly 84 Houston Street)

YEAR	ADDRESS	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	OTHER
1870 2nd Enum. (cont.)	84 West Houston Street (cont.)	Mary	Bonnard	65		France	
		Catharine	Bonnard	30	servant	France	
1880	84 West Houston Street	Valerius	Demari	52	saloon keeper	France	
		Morris	Auerbach	47	bartender	Prussia	
		Henry	Schutz	64	house painter	Luxembourg	
		Charles	Gautschi	44	saloon keeper	Alsace	
		Catherine	Gautschi	32	works on flowers	Bavaria	
		Charles	Gautschi	10	at school	NY	
		August	Gautschi	9	at school	NY	
		Margaret	Gautschi	8	at school	NY	
		Catherine	Gautschi	7	at school	NY	
		Eugene	Gautschi	2		NY	
		Mary	Gautschi	3 months		NY	
		Barbara	Lockmann	56	keeping house	Bavaria	Mother-in-law
		Anna	Ross	52	keeping house	Bavaria	Aunt
		Charles	Colwell	29	cooper	NY	
		Alice	Colwell	24	keeping house	NY	
		Francis	Colwell	1		NY	
		Frank	Gamick	23	works on flowers	NY	
		Anna	Gamick	23	keeping house	Maryland	
		S	Stochens	53	shoemaker	Italy	
		Annette	Stochens	39	keeping house	France	
		Terese	Stochens	2		NY	
		Josephine	Stochens	1 month		NY	
1900	RESIDENTS COULD NOT BE LOCATED FOR THIS CENSUS YEAR						
Notes: Census records dating prior to the second enumeration of the 1870 census do not list street addresses. Therefore, the census records pre-dating 1870 in the table above represent a best effort to identify the residents of this property based on other documentary sources.							
Sources: Census records accessed at www.ancestry.com .							

Table 7-c
Deeds for Block 524, Lot 33

Block	Lot	Month	Day	Year	Grantor	Grantee	Liber	Page	Remarks
524					General Statement of Early Title: This block is wholly within the Nicholas Bayard West Farms. Title to the greater part of the farm passed to Nicholas Bayard under letters patent executed by Benjamin Fletcher, Governor of the Province, dated June 21, 1697...He also acquired title to other lands adjoining the said farm to the west and north thereof, west of Broadway and bordering on the Herring and Church Land. He divided his farm into lots and made conveyances during his lifetime. He devised the remainder of his property to Stephen, Elizabeth, and Ann Bayard, giving a specific number of lots to each, confirmed previous conveyances to Judith Bayard and John Van Cortlandt, respectively, and the residue he devised to Nicholas Bayard the younger in L 25 Wills P. 192, proved in 1965.				
524	<i>Not Lotted</i>	7	22	1803	Daniel Ludlow and Brockholst Livingston, trustees	Anthony L. Bleecker	64	386	
524	<i>Not Lotted</i>	8	22	1792	Nicholas and Peter V. Bayard, William, Mary, and Catharine Beekman, John A. Graham, Henry TenEyck, Peter W. Dowe, and Elias Smith	Daniel Ludlow and Brockholst Livingston, trustees	48	191	
524	26-33	12	29	1814	Stephen N. Bayard	John and Ann Lawrence and Effingham and Mary Embree	108	219	
524	26-33	6	15	1827	Anthony L. and Mary Bleecker	Nicholas Evertson	222	275	
524	32&33	12	14	1827	Nicholas (Exrs of) and Eliza Evertson	Harman Westervelt	228	240	
524	32&33	12	30	1829	Harman and Mary Westervelt	Thomas E. Davis	256	597	
524	33	2	2	1830	Thomas E. and Anne Davis	Stephen Philip Van Rensselaer TenBroeck	258	217	
524	33	11	14	1832	Thomas Addis Emmet, Master in Chancery, Stephen Philip et al, defendants	Herman LeRoy	291	57	
524	33	11	14	1832	Herman LeRoy	John Neilson, Jr	291	59	
524	33	2	7	1833	John K. and Margaret Nielson	Anthony Kerr and Eaek King	290	634	
524	33	5	6	1836	Anthony and Elmira Kerr	Eaek C. King	353	399	
524	33	3	1	1844	Eaek C. and Sarah C. King	Agnes Vallance	443	342	
524	33	5	18	1899	Agnes C. Lewis (exc & trus of) and Josephine MacLean, trustee	John Bittner	72	113	
524	33	5	24	1899	John Bittner	William H. Lock	69	358	lease
524	33	5	6	1901	Arthur D. Truman, ref, John R. Suydam (plaintiff) against Josephine MacLean et al, defendants	John Bittner	87	310	
524	33	6	6	1901	John Bittner	William H. Lock	87	411	lease
524	33	6	25	1901	John and Rose Bittner	Frederick D. Fricke	89	187	
524	33	6	25	1901	John and Rose Bittner	Frederick D. Fricke	89	187	
524	33	12	17	1901	William H. Lock	Leonard Friscia	94	73	lease
524	33	12	24	1901	William H. and Charles A. Lock, composing firm of Lock Brothers	Excelsior Brewing Company	94	94	Asst of lease
524	33	12	24	1901	Frederick D. Fricke	William H. and Charles A. Lock, composing firm of Lock Brothers	94	96	lease
524	33	3	9	1904	Charles A. Lock	Leonard Friscia	121	358	lease
524	33	5	19	1910	Frederick D. Fricke	Charles A. Lock	197	397	lease
524	33	5	19	1910	Charles A. Lock	Excelsior Brewing Company	197	401	Asst of lease
524	33	1	4	1927	Frederick D. Fricke (unmarried)	Michael Prince	3585	161	
524	33	1	20	1928	Michael Prince	Susanne Blanc	3645	124	lease
524	33	5	20	1929	Michael Prince	Susanne Blanc	3702	371	lease
524	33	1	20	1936	Michael and Etta Prince	Trustees of Frederick D. Fricke	3920	293	
524	33	5	15	1939	Trustees of Frederick D. Fricke, dec'd	Santi Fucini	4003	453	
524	33	7	1	1946	Santi Fucini	Morris and Beatrice Krous	4444	658	
Sources: Grantor/Grantee indices on file at the Manhattan City Register.									

Table 7-d

Tax Assessment Records for 657 Houston Street (formerly 133 and 503 Houston) through 1860

Year	Owner	Occupant (if listed)	Address/Lot Number	Property Description	Real Estate Value (\$)	Occupant's Personal Estate Value (\$)
1825	Ward 9: no listings for the north side of Houston Street between Wooster and Laurens Streets					
1829	John Adams		Ward 9: corner Houston and Laurens	Vacant Lot	700	
1832	SPVR TenBronck	William Barnwell	133 Houston Street	House and Lot	5800	2000
1833	[name illegible]	William Barnwell	133 Houston Street	House and Lot	5500	3000
1834	Kerr + King	William Barnwell	503 Houston Street	House and Lot	5500	3000
1835	Kerr + King	William Barnwell	503 Houston Street	House and Lot	5900	3000
1836	Kerr + King	William Barnwell	503 Houston Street	House and Lot	7000	3000
1838	E.C. King		503 Houston Street/Lot 33	House and Lot	6500	
1841	E.C. King		503 Houston Street/Lot 33	House and Lot	6300	
1845	E.C. King		503 Houston Street/Lot 33	House and Lot	5500	
1850	Agnes C. VanClance		657 Houston Street/Lot 33	House and Lot	6000	
1855	C. Vallance		657 Houston Street/Lot 33	House and Lot	7000	
1860	C. Vallance		657 Houston Street/Lot 33	Lot: 22x75 House: [illeg]x42, 3 stories	7500	
Sources: Tax ledgers on file at the New York City Municipal Archives.						