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July, 1995
City Scape

BLOCK 405. LOT 1.

**174-180 AVENUE A & 501-505 EAST 11TH STREET.
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
NEW YORK COUNTY, NEW YORK**

STAGE 1A LITERATURE REVIEW AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC SENSITIVITY EVALUATION

Prepared For:

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Prepared By:

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Brooklyn, New York 11215

July 1995

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BLOCK 405. LOT 1.

**174-180 AVENUE A & 501-505 EAST 11TH STREET.
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PART 1A: LITERATURE SEARCH & REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

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Date: July 25, 1995

A. PROJECT INFORMATION

Permit Application:

Permit Number:

Permit Type:

Prepared by: Gail T. Guillet
City/Scape: Cultural Resource Consultants
726 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, NY 11215

Location of Proposed Action:

The project area is located in Block 405, Lot 1 in the Lower East Side, Borough of Manhattan, New York County, New York. (Map 1) The block is bounded on the west by Avenue A, on the north by East 12th Street, on the east by Avenue B, and on the south by East 11th Street. Lot 1 is a rectangular parcel 103 feet north and south on Avenue A by 96'6" east and west on East 11th Street. The street address of the parcel is various given as 174-180 Avenue A and/or 501-505 East 11th Street. The lot, which is owned by the City of New York, is currently being used as a parking lot.

Description of Undertaking:

The client proposed to construct affordable housing units on the parcel.

Estimated Size of Impact Area:

The project will impact the entire area of Lot 1.

Description of Impact:

On Lot 1 a parking lot will be replaced by housing and associated open space.

B: ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Topography:

The project area is located within the New England Upland, which includes the Manhattan Prong. In terms of the present-day topography, the site is a level area located in an urban setting consisting of commercial and residential structures and an open parking area. According to information provided by the Manhattan Topographical Bureau for Block 405 the elevation above mean high tide varies from 14.9 feet at the southwest corner of the block (Lot 1) to 9.9 feet at the northeast corner. An examination of Viele's *Topographical Atlas of the City of New York showing original water courses and made land* (dated 1874) indicates that the western end of Block 405 was fast land and that it was identified as meadow. Although water courses formerly ran north and south of the project area with one stream crossing immediately east of the western end of Block 405 none crossed it, nor were there any marshlands associated with the western end of the block.

Geology:

In geological terms, the project area is located in the New England Upland (Manhattan Prong) (Schuberth, 1968). The precise underlying geology of the project area has not been identified, but would be consistent with the types of materials associated with the Manhattan Prong, including schists and gneisses. Information obtained from Building Department records indicate that the soil directly below the 19th century buildings that formerly stood on the site was coarse sand. The nature of this deposit is not known, but it may represent fill deposited prior to building construction.

Soils:

As with the geology, the underlying soils would be consistent with the types of materials associated with the Manhattan Prong. Information obtained from Building Department records indicate that the soil directly below the 19th century buildings that formerly stood on the site was coarse sand. The nature of this deposit is not known, but it may represent fill deposited prior to building construction.

At street level the soils would today be classified as urban soils, in the sense that the entire site has been disturbed, first by the construction of the 19th century buildings on the site and by the subsequent demolition of the buildings (in 1984) that formerly stood on Lot 1. The project area is currently used as a parking lot that is covered with asphalt and surrounded by a cyclone fence.

Drainage:

Examination of historic maps and atlases indicates that, although located in an area surrounded by streams and wetlands, the project area itself was located on fast land

that was not crossed by any streams or associated with any swamp or wetland areas.

Vegetation:

The project area is currently the site of a parking lot. No vegetation of significance was observed.

Forest Zone:

The project area lies within the Northern Hardwood Forest zone. Sugar maple, birch, beech and hemlock are the predominant trees in this type of forest. However, as noted above, no trees of significance exist on the property which is located in an urban setting.

Man-Made Features and Alterations:

The site would have experienced a variety of disturbances: 1) those associated with farming activities during the 17th through the early 19th centuries when the project area was part of the Stuyvesant Bowery Farm; 2) disturbances associated with the construction of the 19th century dwellings on Avenue A and associated tenement building on the rear lots and later of 503 East 11th Street; 3) disturbances associated with changes made to the buildings during the late 19th and early 20th century; 4) disturbances associated with the demolition of the buildings on Lot 1 in 1984 and the construction of a fenced parking lot on the site.

C: DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

1. Site Files

a. New York State Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP)

According to correspondence received from OPRHP (dated 7-5-95) the project area "may contain an archaeological site." The correspondence does not specify whether the site might be a prehistoric or an historic archaeological site. Copies of that correspondence is included in Appendix C.

b. New York State Museum Archaeological Site Files

The project area is located within New York City. Information concerning prehistoric sites located in the vicinity of the project area was obtained from the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission rather than from the New York State Museum Archaeological Site Files. The only identified prehistoric site in the vicinity of the project area is the Indian village at Corlear's Hook immediately south of the Williamsburgh Bridge in Manhattan. That village, variously known as

Rechtauck, Naghtogack or Nechtanc, was the scene of a massacre by the Dutch in the Winter of 1643 (Bolton, 1920:79).

c. New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission was consulted concerning the site by the consultant (July 1995). The LPC response indicates that portions of the project area have the potential to yield remains of 19th century occupations in the form of privies, cisterns and other subsurface features. Based on sensitivity model developed by the LPC, the project area is not considered to have the potential to yield prehistoric cultural material.

State Register

Although a number of buildings in the Lower East Side are eligible or listed on the State Register, no buildings listed on the State Register are in the immediate vicinity of the project area nor will any be impacted by the proposed project.

National Register

Although a number of buildings in the Lower East Side are eligible or listed on the National Register, no buildings listed on the National Register are in the immediate vicinity of the project area nor will any be impacted by the proposed project.

National Register eligible listing

At the present time, no structures identified as eligible for the National Register are located in the immediate vicinity of the project. A visual inspection of the area does not suggest that such buildings exist in the immediate vicinity of the project.

State/National Register proposed

At the present time, no structures proposed for listing on the State/National Register are located in the immediate vicinity of the project. A visual inspection of the area does not suggest that such buildings exist in the immediate vicinity of the project.

2. References

a. General Texts

(Complete bibliography at end of Part 1A)

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- X Ritchie, William A.
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- X New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission
1979 *A Guide to New York City Landmarks*. Browne & Co.: New York, NY
- X Other (Complete bibliography at end of Part 1A)
- b. Maps
Map examined are included in list. Those marked with "X" are included in report.
- X Ratzer, Benjamin
1766 *Plan for the City of New York in North America*. Prepared for British Army. Reproduced in Valentine's Manual. Scale: included on map. (Map 2)
- X Poppleton, Thomas H.
1817 *Plan of the City of New York*. Engraved by W. Hooker. (Map 3)
- X Harrison, John F.
1851 *Map of the City New York south of 50th Street*. M. Dripps: New York, NY. (Hand drawn sketch map: approximately 60 Feet to the Inch). (Map 4)
- X Perris, William
1853 *Atlas of New York City*. Perris & Browne: New York, NY. Plate 39. (Scale: 60 Feet to the Inch) (Map 5)
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1868 *Insurance Maps of the City of New York*. Perris & Browne: New York, NY. Plate 39. (Hand drawn sketch map: approximately 60 Feet to the Inch).

- Holmes, John B.
1867 *Map of Part of the Stuyvesant Property, together with other properties adjoining from Old Deeds, Maps and Other Reliable Sources* Farm Map 8.
Produced by J. B. Holmes, City Surveyor.
- Viele, Egbert L.
1874 *Topographical Atlas of the City of New York showing original water courses and made land.* Julius Bien: New York, NY. Scale: 1000 feet to the Inch.
- Taylor, William I..
1879 *The City of New* Galt & Hoy: New York, NY. Scale: None shown.
- Robinson, E. & R. H. Pidgeon
1893 *Atlas of the City of New York south of Fourteenth Street.* E. Robinson: New York, NY. Plate 21. Scale: 60 feet to the Inch.
- ..X Sanborn Map Company
1903 *Insurance Maps.* Sanborn Map Company: New York, NY. Scale: 60 Feet to the Inch. (Map 7)
- Bromley, George W. & Walter S.
1908 *Atlas of the City of New York.* G. W. Bromley & Co.: Philadelphia, PA. Plate 12. Scale: 150 Feet to the Inch.
- Sanborn Map Company
1995 *Manhattan Land Book.* TRW-REDI Property Data: Weehawken, N.J. Plate 29. Scale: 60 Feet to the Inch.
- ..X Stokes, I.N. Phelps
1928 "Landmark Map" vol. 3: Plate 175. Includes original shoreline of Manhattan Island and streams and wetland areas in the vicinity of the project area. (Scale: none noted). (Map 8)
- Building Department Records (located at the New York City Municipal Archives)
1906 Diagram of 505 East 11th Street lot showing dimensions of building.
1929 Diagram of 176 Avenue A lot showing configuration of buildings.
1959 Diagram of Lot 1 (Block 405 showing configuration of buildings.
- Manhattan Topographical Bureau (Manhattan)
1995 Sectional Map B of Manhattan. Plate 33. Scale: 80 Feet to the Inch.
- ..X United States Geological Survey
1967 *Brooklyn, New York Quadrangle.* 7.5 Minute Series. Photorevised 1979. Scale: 24,000: 1. (Map 1)

c. Site Specific Texts

Smith, Carlyle S.

1950 *The Archaeology of Coastal New York*. American Museum of Natural History: Anthropological Papers. v. 43. pt. 2.

Stokes, I.N. Phelps

1928 *The Iconography of Manhattan Island: 1498-1909*. Robert H. Dodd: New York, NY.

3. Previous Surveys

Rubinson, Karen S.

1993 *Documentary Study Block 3787, Lots 14, 15, 16, 55, 56, 59, 60, 63. East 8th and 9th Streets between Avenues C and D*. New York Housing Authority: New York, NY.

Grossman & Associates, Inc.

1995 *The Archaeology of Civil War Era Water Control Systems on the Lower East Side of Manhattan, New York. Data Recovery and Mitigation of the Mid 19th Century Cistern Complex and Associates Features within Lots 58 and 59, Block 378, PSA Project, New York, NY*. CEQR #95CHA001M. Prepared for NYC Housing Authority, New York, NY.

4. Sensitivity Assessment/Site Prediction

Prehistoric Sensitivity

Regional prehistory dates to the first human entry into the area approximately 12,000 years ago. This coincides with the retreat of the Wisconsin glacial advance. At this same time sea levels began to rise along the Atlantic coast inundating the continental shelf off Long Island and the Lower New York Bay. The precise timing of the retreat of the glacial ice and the rise in sea level is a matter of debate.

The earliest occupants of the northeastern United States, called Paleo-Indians by archaeologists, are identified by their distinctive lithic tradition of fluted projectile points. Later cultures occupying the area are broadly termed Archaic (9000 to 3000 BP) and Woodland (3000 BP to 1600 AD). Reliance on cultigens became an increasingly important part of cultural adaptations during the Woodland Period. A Transitional Phase between the Late Archaic and Woodland has been treated by some scholars as a separate cultural period. The Transitional Phase is characterized by the use of soapstone utensils, whereas the Woodland Period is identified in part by the use of pottery. Various Native American peoples populated the New York City area at the time of Contact. It seems clear that those living on Manhattan were Delawares, but the precise tribal affiliations of these peoples is open to interpretation. Recently, Grumet (1989) has suggested that at the time of Contact

the people living in what is now lower Manhattan were Canarsies, making them culturally related to Long Island peoples rather than those of the mainland.

Although prehistoric peoples would without doubt have ranged over all of Manhattan Island, archaeological investigations in the New York City area indicate that habitation sites were situated in proximity to water sources such as tidal creeks, substantial streams, and wetland areas. Upland areas, away from water, would have been used for hunting. (Smith 1950: 101) Lot 1 on Block 405 was located in an ideal area for prehistoric occupation, being on a bench overlooking streams and wetland areas to the north and south. Of particular importance may have been the location of an extensive salt marsh immediately to the south. Despite the mosaic of resources which may have drawn prehistoric peoples to this area, the project area has not been identified as possessing the potential to yield prehistoric cultural resources because of subsequent alteration to the land, including possible grading and the construction of dwellings the mid-19th century.

Historic Sensitivity

The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission indicates that the site has the potential to yield historic resources associated with the 19th century occupation of the site. Research for this report indicates that:

- 1) as early as 1851 buildings had been constructed on the northeast corner of Avenue A and East 11th Street. These included dwellings on the front of the lot and buildings (later identified as dwellings) at the rear of the lots. Between the back wall of the dwellings on the front of the lots and the facades of the buildings on the rear of the lots was an open yard (see Map 4);
- 2) by 1853 the dwellings then identified as 156-162 Avenue A (later 174-180 Avenue A) had been built as had the buildings later identified as tenements in the rear yards behind them and 156 Avenue A (later 174 Avenue A) had an extension built on the rear of the building. Access to the rear yard tenements was through a passageway from East 11th Street (see Map 5);
- 3) and by 1857 the rear extension on 174 Avenue A (formerly 156 Avenue A) had been extended, abutting the building identified as 505 East 11th Street (also known in 1857 as East Tompkins Place). The address of that structure was 503 East 11th Street. A narrow passageway had been retained that provided access to the rear yard tenements. Information to be discussed below indicates that, with the possible exception of the building known as 503 East 11th Street, all of the structures on Lot 1 had cellars ranging in depth from 8 to 10 feet below curb grade (see Map 6)

Although the entrance to the buildings changed, as did the addresses of the buildings, the building configuration established by 1857 continued throughout the 19th century. In the 20th century the various buildings associated with Lot 1 (174-180 Avenue A and 501-505 East 11th Street) became interconnected and several

lots were merged to form present-day Lot 1, but a small portion of the project area remained open yard that appears to have been undisturbed by subsequent building.

Information obtained from the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (Rubinson, 1993) indicates that water was available throughout the area prior to 1852. Sewer lines were also installed during the same general time period. However, Rubinson's research raises the question of whether the presence of sewers necessarily indicates that the connection between the sewers and the houses located within a particular block was made. Records of the Tenement House Department (1903) indicate that in the Lower East Side sanitation remained primitive into the 20th century despite the availability of sewer and water lines. Indeed, subsequent investigation of the site covered by Rubinson's research (Block 378, Lot 58 & 59) provided evidence that privies and cisterns were still being constructed on the Lower East Side in the 1840's and remained in use until after the Civil War (c. 1865-68).

Building Department records (located at the Municipal Archives) relating to Block 405, Lot 1 indicate that toilet facilities in the form of water closets located in the hallways of the buildings were not installed until c. 1906 and that, although the water closets were periodically relocated and, perhaps, upgraded, toilets, sinks, and bath or shower facilities were not available in all the apartments of the buildings on Lot 1 until as late as the 1960's.

Having determined that some portion of the rear yards behind 176-180 Avenue A remained open from the 1850's to the time that the buildings on Block 405, Lot 1 were demolished in 1984 the possibility that subsurface features such as privies and/or cisterns were located in that area can not be ruled out. Further, information provided in the building records for 503 East 11th Street makes it difficult to determine whether a cellar was constructed under the building when it was built in the late 1850's. If this structure did not contain a cellar, then the possibility that subsurface structures (privies and/or cisterns) are present in the area that would have formed the rear yard of 174 Avenue A cannot be dismissed.

In addition, an examination of the conveyances dealing with Block 405, Lot 1 (formerly Block 405, Lot 1-4 and 59) indicates that between 1846 (Liber 480:527 and Liber 504:530) and 1906 the property currently identified as Block 405, Lot 1 was owned by Christian L. Nunenkamp (variously spelled in the census documents and business directories as Nummenkamp, Nummenkent et al.) and his heirs. After 1906 the entire parcel currently identified as Lot 1 (formerly Lot 1-4 & 59) came into the possession of Henrietta Fisch (Liber 157:459), who over a period of time sold the property to Corcoran Realty Company and others.

Business directories indicate that Christian L. Nunenkamp and his sons operated a grocer store at 174 Avenue A for some period in the second half of the 19th century. Christian L. Nunenkamp resided at 180 Avenue A. Other businesses were operated on the street level of 176-180 Avenue A and at 503-505 East 11th Street.

Some indication of the types of businesses represented are suggested by the 1870 Federal Census information. Among the possible listing are a cigar store, candy store, butcher, tailor, shoemaker, and oyster saloon.

5. Recommendations

Prehistoric Sensitivity

Based on the environmental model promulgated by the New York State Museum Archaeological Site File if the project area were not located in a heavily developed urban setting it would be considered to have a high potential to yield prehistoric cultural resources; however, substantial disturbance in the form of filling episodes that have completely obliterated the former streams and wetland areas adjacent to the project area and subsequent residential development of the area in the mid-19th century has led the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission to determine that the project area is not sensitive for prehistoric cultural material. No further work is recommended.

Historic Sensitivity

Despite the presence of cellars ranging in depth from 8 to 10 feet below the curb grade on a large percentage of the project area (approximately 75%), an examination of historic maps and atlases and documentary research at the New York City Municipal Archives and Building Department indicates that:

- an open yard existed behind 176-180 Avenue A throughout the 19th and 20th century until 1984 when the surrounding buildings on Lot 1 were demolished
- and that, despite some ambiguity in the record, the possibility exists that 503 East 11th Street was constructed without a cellar foundation.

In those areas where subsurface disturbance in the form of cellar foundations is not present, the possibility of features such as privies and/or cisterns cannot be dismissed. It is, therefore, recommended that the open yard area behind 176-180 Avenue A and the footprint of 503 East 11th Street (behind 174 Avenue A) be subjected to subsurface testing in the form of two trenches approximately 5 foot wide running north-south across the lot to determine the presence or absence of subsurface features.

6. Attachments

— Environmental Assessment Form

X Topographic map (Appendix B: Map 1)

X Appendix A:

Discussion of map research and Building Department records concerning project area (Block 405, Lot 1), Borough of Manhattan, New York County, New York.

X Appendix B:
Maps (Map 1 -8)

X Appendix C:
New York State Office of Historic Preservation (OPRHP) Correspondence

End of Part 1A

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1870 Address specific

1880 Not address specific

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APPENDICES

LIST OF APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A

**DISCUSSION OF PREHISTORIC AND
HISTORIC COMPONENT**

DISCUSSION OF PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC COMPONENTS

INTRODUCTION

The project area is located in Block 405, Lot 1 in the Lower East Side, Borough of Manhattan, New York County, New York. (see Map 1) The block is bounded on the west by Avenue A, on the north by East 12th Street, on the east by Avenue B, and on the south by East 11th Street. Lot 1 is a rectangular parcel 103 feet north and south on Avenue A by 96'6" east and west on East 11th Street. The street address of the parcel is various given as 174-180 Avenue A and/or 501-505 East 11th Street. The lot, which is owned by the City of New York, is currently being used as a parking lot.

Discussions with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (July 1995) indicated that the proposed project area had the potential to yield historic materials related to the 19th century occupation of the site. The purpose of the material provided is to answer the following questions:

1. Does the project area have the potential to yield information relating to the prehistoric occupation of the area?
2. Does the project area contain the potential to yield information concerning 19th century occupation of the area?
3. Do the former house lots associated with Lot 1 (known as 174-180 Avenue A and 501-505 East 11th Street) have the potential to yield information on the 19th century occupation of the site in the form of privies or cisterns associated with the rear yards of the dwelling houses formerly located on the site?

PREHISTORY OF THE AREA

Among the tasks required in the Stage 1A Literature Review is an assessment of the potential of the project area to yield significant prehistoric cultural resources. In making the assessment there are a number of factors to be considered, the first of which is the presence on or in the immediate vicinity of the project area of streams or springs that could have served as a source of fresh water for Native American peoples, secondly, is the presence of nearby resources such as wetlands, tidal marshes, streams, and forested areas where deer and other species could have been hunted or open areas that could have been used as cropland, and, finally, the presence on or in the vicinity of the project area of known prehistoric sites.

An examination of the 1766-7 Ratzer map indicates that while the project area itself was located on fast land identified as meadow a substantial stream and associated wetland/salt march area was located immediately north of the project area (in the general vicinity of 14th Street) and a smaller stream in the vicinity of 13th Street. (Map 2) Additionally, immediately east of the project area was an extensive salt meadow through which a number of small streams flowed. This salt meadow area extended to the eastern edge of Block 405. Some of the streams running through the salt meadow had been channelized by the Dutch settlers to drain upland areas and the salt marsh to create meadow on which salt hay could be gathered. Such areas would have been extremely productive resources for prehistoric peoples, and the relationship of the relatively flat bench overlooking such resources would have been a prime location.

These streams have been completely obliterated by subsequent development in the Lower East Side. Additionally, the pre-Contact shoreline has been radically altered by landfill east of Avenue D that created dock areas that extend into the East River. The East River itself, of course, was another rich riverine and tidal resource.

With the criteria outlined above in mind, information concerning known prehistoric sites in the vicinity of the project area was examined. According to information obtained from surveys covering the general area and from published resources such as Parker's 1922 *Archeological History of New York*, there is only one prehistoric sites located within a mile of the project area. Two others are located on the east side of the East River in Brooklyn. None of these sites, all of which were recorded early in the century, were professionally excavated (Greenhouse, 1991 & 1992).

Parker identified the location of a village southwest of Corlaer's Hook, a place that provided one of the narrowest crossing points along the East River south of present day Roosevelt Island (Parker, 1922: Plate 192). This site, identified as New York State Museum Site #4060, is less than a mile from the project area.

On the Brooklyn side of the river, is the village of Mareyckawick, said by Bolton to have been located at Galletin and Elm Place (Bolton, 1924 in Greenhouse, 1992). Another resource, writing in 1977, indicated that this village, occupied by a group of Indians identified as Mareyckawick (a branch of the Canarsie), was located "just north of Old Fulton Street (now called Cadman Plaza West)" (Greenhouse, 1992). Still another possible location is suggested by Grumet, who quotes an earlier resource, is the site of present day Brooklyn Borough Hall (Grumet, 1981:27 in Greenhouse, 1992). Since each of these sites are sufficiently distant from the others that no firm determination can be made concerning the actual location of this village site, it must be considered anecdotal and is not included on the map of archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project area.

Another site, identified by Gabriel Furman in the mid-19th century, was located "... at Bridge Street, between Front and York and between Jay and Bridge Street.". According to Furman, the material was located on the top of a hill approximately 70 feet high shown on Benjamin Ratzer's 1766-7 *Plan of the City of New York in North America*. The hill has since been razed, but Furman states that "... the material was found *in situ* (down to a

depth of 3 to 4 feet)." Evidence of Indian occupation included pottery, projectile points and clay tobacco pipes (Greenhouse, 1991:2).

Based on the information presented above and an examination of the historic maps which include the project area, it is concluded that the project area, had it not been substantially developed in the 19th century, would be considered to have a high potential to yield prehistoric cultural resources. However, because of the development that took place on the site, including possible filling episodes, the site is not considered sensitive for prehistoric archaeology.

HISTORY OF THE AREA

To our knowledge, the first European to visit Brooklyn was Giovanni da Verrazano in 1527 and 1529 when he is said to have landed on Coney Island. This was followed in 1609 by more extensive explorations undertaken by Henry Hudson. Hudson also landed at Coney Island where he was met by the Canarsie Indians, the tribe inhabiting the western portion of Long Island. Hudson's first mate, Juet, described waters teeming with various species of fish and a land of abundant fruit trees and grape vines. Similar descriptions are available from the late 17th century, when Daniel Danton and Jasper Dankers visited New York and the surrounding countryside.

Manhattan was the area first occupied by the Dutch following their arrival, and land purchases were quickly finalized for many area on the southern part of the island. According to information derived from Stokes, the project area would have been within the boundaries of the "Bowery Farm" that was owned by Nicholas William Stuyvesant, descendent of Peter Stuyvesant, in the early years of the 19th century. Dankers described crossing the East River from Brooklyn and landing at Burnt Mill immediately east of the project area in 1679-80 as follows:

We set off in the boat, but the strong flood tide carries us beyond the bay, to a place called the Burnt Mill, where we could let the tide run out. Meanwhile, we fished a little, but we caught nothing except a small cod fish. From there we landed on the Mahatans, a little north of Burnt Mill, on a beautiful farm, having two fine ponds of water before the door., where a mill was standing. These ponds were full of sun fish, and other fish, some of which we caught.
(Dankers & Sluyter, 1679: 341)

Stokes identifies the location of Burnt Mill Point on which Burnt Mill stood as at East 13th Street and Avenue D. It appears on Stokes "Landmark Map" (Stokes, 1928: v. 3, Plate 175) and on the 1817 Poppleton Map. The Burnt Mill was Peter Stuyvesant's wind mill. It appears in one of the drawings prepared by Dankers and Sluyter to illustrate their journal.

Benjamin Ratzer's 1766-7 *Plan of the City of New York in North America* is the earliest map consulted for this report. The conditions of the site in 1766 have been described above. (see Map 2) In 1766 Ratzer identified a farmstead belonging to N. Stuyvesant (presumably Nicholas) that was approached by a long tree-lined lane. The

dwelling house stood at the east end of the lane. . The land surrounding the house appears to have been walled To the rear of the house was a geometrical walled garden. This farmstead was west of the project area. No structures of any kind appear within the project area.

The project area appears on Thomas Poppleton's 1817 Plan of the City of New York. (Map 3) The project area was located on a bench overlooking a stream to the north and the substantial salt march associated with Burnt Mill to the south and east. The land is identified as meadow. No buildings or other structures are located on the site. Portions of the area identified as "Market Place" were filled in the early 19th century. Tompkins Square Park occupies part of the "Market Place".

According to conveyances examined at the Surrogate Court Building the property currently identified as Block 405, Lot 1 remained in the Nicholas William Stuyvesant estate until September 29, 1826, when all the land associated with Block 405 was sold to Charles and Henry Hall and Robert L. Reade (Liber 197:77). Several transactions took place in the years between 1826 and 1833 when Thomas E. Davis was the owner of record. According to the the map prepared by the City Surveyor in the mid-19th century, by that date the block had been divided into lots. After 1833 Thomas E. Davis began selling these lots. The first sale recorded the includes the project area was on July 27, 1833 when Mordecai Palache purchased Lot 1-2 and Lot 59 (Liber 299:369). Two days later David Henriques purchased Lot 3 and 4 along with other property on the block. Between 1833 and 1844 various transactions are recorded that include Lot 1-4 and 59. In 1844 John Duer, the then owner, sold Lot 1-4 and 59 (among others) to George E. Talman (Liber 451:372). He held the property for two years before selling the land associated with Block 405, Lot 1 to Christian Nunenkamp on October 16 and November 25, 1846 (Liber 480:527 and Liber 504:530). Again, various transactions took place, including a number of leases, including one between the executors of C. L. Nunnemkamp and Albrect Wortmann on Lot 3 (178 Avenue A) (Liber 18:126). Martha Berge was one of the heirs of C. L. Nunnemkamp, and a number of transactions are recorded by her concerning the lease for Lot 1. The names that appear correspond with names that appear in the 1890 New York City Police Census. In 1906 Martha (Berge) Sprague sold Lot 1-4 and 59 to Max Lipman and Max Gold, who almost immediately sold it to Joseph Berkowitz and Solomon M. Landsmann, who in turn sold it to Henrietta Fisch. After that time the property was owned by a number realty companies. The examination of the conveyances was ended in 1938.

The earliest map consulted that shows structures located on the project area is Dripps' 1851 *Map of the City of New York*. (Map 4) In 1851 buildings corresponding with 174 Avenue A and 176 Avenue A (then 156 and 158 Avenue A) had been built, along with the tenement buildings in the rear yards of those two dwellings. A tenement building had been built on the rear of the lot identified as 178 Avenue A (then 160 Avenue A), but no dwelling on the front of 178 Avenue A had been built, nor had any building been constructed on-180 Avenue A (then 162 Avenue A). The rest of the block north of 180 Avenue A had been built, but no rear yard tenements had been constructed behind these houses. The open yard area is identified. It ran from East 11th Street to East 12th Street. One small building east of the rear yard building on 174 Avenue A had been built. As noted

above, water was generally available in the Lower East Side in this time period, and it is to be assumed that water would have been available to these buildings, either running water in the buildings or access to a common water source in the rear yards. Research at the Sewer Department (40 Worth Street) did not reveal the dates at which water and sewer lines were connected to these buildings. It is, however, known that sewer lines were available in the Lower East Side, but archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the project area indicate that despite the availability of water and sewer cisterns and privies continued to be built and used in this area.

Two years later, in 1853 the Perris *Atlas of New York City* showed that development was continuing on Block 405. (Map 5) Now the entire block facing Avenue A had been built. The building identified as 174 Avenue A (then known as 156 Avenue A) now had an extension at the rear. The row of rear yard tenement buildings had been completed behind 174-180 Avenue A (then known as 156-162 Avenue A) with access gained from East 11th Street through the rear yard of 174 Avenue A. An identical row of buildings had been built east of these buildings with access to East 11th Street. The rear yard tenements had entrances on the west side of the buildings. The number of stories is not stated, but later information indicates that they were 4 stories tall with a cellar foundation approximately 8 to 10 feet below curb grade. The map indicates that 174 Avenue A (then known as 156 Avenue A) had been divided into apartments – an indication, along with the additional buildings associated with present-day Lot 1, of increased density in the area. The ground floor was occupied by a grocer store owned by Christian L. Nummenkemp and/or his sons. Christian L. Nummenkemp had purchased the property associated with 174-176 Avenue A and 505 East 11th Street by 1846. According to the business directories for the period, he lived at 180 Avenue A (then known as 162 Avenue A).

Further indications of the increase in density are seen in the 1857 Perris *Maps of the City of New York*. (Map 6) By this date 180 Avenue A (then identified as 162 Avenue A) had been divided into apartments. The extension on the rear of 174 Avenue A (then identified as 156 Avenue A) had been expanded to create a building identified as 503 East 11th Avenue. Access to the rear yard tenements was provided by way of a narrow passage through 503 East 11th Street. Since the expansion of the building had blocked the entrance to the southernmost of the tenement buildings, its entrance had been changed to become 505 East 11th Street.

The configuration of these buildings was altered in a variety of ways as buildings were connected to one another, the number of apartments in the buildings were changed, partitions taken down to create larger apartments, and other internal changes were made to accommodate water closets and sinks in hallways and cellars, but, in terms of their construction, the buildings shown on the 1857 map existed for the next 100 years.

By the time that the 1870 Federal Census was taken the addresses on Avenue A had been changed to the current one, and the project area was identified as 174-180 Avenue A and 503-505 East 11th Street. (Appendix D) At 174 Avenue A only one person is recorded – an 8 year old girl named Ellen Nummenkent (or Nummenkemp). The reason why no other occupants of the building were interviewed is not known, but it seems unlikely

that she was the only person living there. At 176 Avenue A 9 different sir names are listed. The total number of occupants of this building was 32. The residents ranged in age from 59 to 1 year of age. Among the older residents (heads of household and their wives) the country of birth was Germany, with younger persons being born in New York. Among the residents was a man who kept an oyster saloon, a cigar store owner, a butcher, 4 tailors, and a shoemaker. At 178 Avenue A 8 sir names are listed, among them Ehmil Numenkemp, whose occupation is listed as landlord. Thrity-two people lived in the building, ranging in age from 70 to 1 year of age. Besides the landlord, the occupations of the residents included: laborer, machinist, tailor, and an owner or employee of a dry goods store. The population of 180 Avenue A was lower, with only 4 sir names identified. Twelve people lived in the building, ranging in age from 38 to 1 year of age. The occupations listed were: shoemaker, baker and a candy store owner or employee. In all of the buildings on Avenue A that are associated with the project area the country of birth was either Germany or the United States.

Turning to East 11th Street only one address was shown -- 503 East 11th Street, but a distinction was made between the front and rear buildings. In the front building, 6 sir names are listed. Forty-one people lived in the building. These included two shoemakers, a bartender, the owner or employee of a barber shop, a brewer, a watchman, and a weaver. They ranged in age from 57 to 2 months of age. In the rear of 503 East 11th Street were three families: Ech, Miness, Schmidt. Ten people lived in the rear building. There was a dressmaker, a shoemaker and a laborer. The East 11th Street address also was predominantly German, with a smattering of Irish.

Based on the census information, Block 405, Lot 1 was predominantly German in terms of the country of birth of the older residents. Some of the older children had been born before their families came to the United States, but many of the children had been born after their parents had emigrated. The occupations varied, but with the exception of the laborers, most required some training. In at least one case, the owner of the building also lived there, and we know from business directories for the period that the Nummenkemp family not only kept a grocery store at 174 Avenue A, but that the owner of that store lived at 180 Avenue A. The other commercial uses of the buildings has not been determined, but the possibility of an oyster saloon, a cigar store, a dry goods store, and a shoemaker can not be ruled out. In one case, that the othe watchmaker, his shop was on Third Avenue. The apartments in the buildings associated with the project area had a density of occupation that we do not associate with the later years of the 20th century, but the size of families was larger and for 1870 it is likely that families of 5 to 11 individuals was not remarkable.

In 1879 Galt & Hoy produced a map that includes the number of stories for each of the buildings associated with Lot 1.

| New Addresses | Old Addresses | Depth of Cellar Fdtn. | No. of Floors Front Bldg. | No. of Floors Rear Bldg. |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 174 Avenue A | 156 Avenue A | 8 feet | 4 | 4 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|-------------|------|---|
| 176 Avenue A | 158 Avenue A | 8 feet | 4 | 4 |
| 178 Avenue A | 160 Avenue A | 8 feet | 5 | 4 |
| 180 Avenue A | 162 Avenue A | 8 feet | 4 | 4 |
| 503 East 11th Street | | uncertain * | 4 | |
| 505 East 11th Street | | 9 feet | 5 ** | |

In 1890 the New York City Police Census was taken with the following results:

| Address | No. of Sir Names | No. of Persons | Age Range |
|--|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 176 Avenue A | 12 | 32 | 69 to 5 months |
| 178 Avenue A | 8 | 29 | 56 to 1 year |
| 180 Avenue A (probably included rear buildings) | 23 | 75 | 66 to 6 months |
| 501 East 11th Street (entrance changed from 174 Avenue A) | 10 | 40 | 60 to 6 months |
| 503 East 11th Street | 3 | 5 | 63 to 16 |
| 503 East 11th Street (Rear) | 13 | 35 | 63 to 2 |
| 505 East 11th Street (entrance changed from courtyard to East 11th Street) | 9 | 15 | 58 to 21 |

The Police Census did not include occupations or the country of birth, which makes it difficult to reach any firm conclusions concerning the make up of the population; however, the names remain primarily German and Irish or English. The buildings have not changed, but the density of the population on present day Block 405, Lot 1 has almost doubled, suggesting that crowding was an increasing problem. The status of the tenements buildings on the rear of the lots is ambiguous, in that no clear indication is given of where these people were included in the census. At 503 East 11th Street there is mention of the rear building,

but technically speaking there is no building behind 503 East 11th Street, so which building is intended is not clear. Likewise, the 75 people indicated at 180 Avenue A seems impossibly high for the building on the front of the lot, so it is possible that some of these people lived in the rear tenement buildings, but that cannot be verified. No matter what the case, the conditions of these buildings would have been crowded. According to Building Department records, no water closets were installed in any of these buildings until approximately 1906. That being the case, it is probable that provisions for sanitation would have been minimal.

The Robinson *Atlas of the City of New York* from 1893 indicates that for mapping purposes 174 Avenue A and 503 East 11th Street appeared to be a single building. Behind this structure the rear tenement buildings continued to be occupied. A rear yard existed between the rear of the front buildings (176-180 Avenue A) and the facades of the rear yard tenement buildings.

In 1903 the Sanborn *Insurance Maps* show 174-180 Avenue A as 5 story buildings with basements. (Map 7) All of the buildings had stores on the ground floor. Only two are identified: a drug store was located in 178 Avenue A and a furrier in 180 Avenue A. The rear yard tenements are all 4 stories. The presence or absence of cellars is not indicated, but Building Department records examined at the Municipal Archives indicate that all of these buildings had basements. 503 East 11th Street is shown to contain a store on the ground floor with dwelling units above. It was 4 stories tall. A basement is indicated for this structure, and it is possible that one existed, but the apparently haphazard construction of this building, its interconnection with 174 Avenue A and one Building Department document that indicates that no cellar existed leaves a doubt in the mind of the consultant concerning the actual presence of a cellar under the building. (*) The building on the eastern end of Lot 1 is 505 East 11th Street. The Sanborn map shows this as a 4 story building with a basement and a store on the ground floor. The 1879 Galt & Hoy map indicates that this is a 5 story building. (**) There is no reason to believe that the building seen on the 1903 map is a different building than that on the 1879 map. Because this building was built as a 4 story rear yard tenement behind 174 Avenue A, it is assumed that the building, like the other rear yard tenements associated with Lot 1 was in fact 4 rather than 5 stories tall. In either event, the building is shown with a basement that Building Department records indicates was 9 feet below the curb grade,

The final map in the report is the "Landmark Map" from Stokes. (Map 8) This map has been referred to in the course of the discussion, and is included here for reference. The project area is marked.

Summary and Conclusions

Prehistoric Sensitivity

Archaeological investigations in the New York City area indicate that prehistoric sites were situated in proximity to water sources such as tidal creeks, substantial streams, and wetland areas. Based on these criteria, project area would have been a prime location overlooking a complex mosaic of resources. However, subsequent substantial alterations to

blk4051a

the land, including grading and the construction of dwellings in the second half of the 19th century, has reduced the potential of the project area to yield prehistoric cultural resources. No further investigation of prehistoric archaeological potential is recommended.

Historic Sensitivity

A review of pertinent historic maps and documents indicates that as early as 1846 the project area (currently identified as Block 405, Lot 1 but formerly identified as Block 405, Lot 1-4 and 59) was purchased by Christian L. Nummenkemp (variously spelled Nunemkemp, Nummenkamp, etc.) and that the property remained in the possession of his family and heirs until approximately 1906. It has further been learned that C. L. Nummenkemp owned and operated a grocery store at 174 Avenue A and according to business directories of the period resided at 180 Avenue A. Additionally, another member of the family (Ehmlil Nummenkemp) lived at 178 Avenue A. This represents an ownership of some 60 years by one family, during some period of which members of the family lived or worked in at least two and probably three of the buildings. This fact provides a direct link between possible backyard privies and/or cisterns and a known family -- a link that is frequently missing when archaeological investigations are undertaken in urban areas. Understandably the clarity of this link will be obscured in some measure by the number of families utilizing the rear yard facilities, but it is probable that despite this handicap information that would contribute to an increased understanding of the inhabitants of this densely populated area would be obtained from privy and cistern deposits should they exist.

Research also indicates that substantial development began to take place within the boundaries of Lot 1 on Block 405 after 1851 when the first buildings were constructed. Water and sewer lines were in place in some areas of the Lower East Side prior to the Civil War (1867), but investigations on other sites in the area indicate that despite the presence of sewer lines not all buildings were connected to the sewers until after the Civil War, c. 1868-69. That being the case, the presence of rear yard tenements and the associated open yard space that provided access to them from East 11th Street suggests the possibility that subsurface features such as privies, cisterns, or communal water sources may exist below grade on a portion of Lot 1. This area is restricted to the rear yards located behind the building identified as 503 East 11th Street. All the other areas on the lot (consisting of approximately 75%) had buildings with cellars in existence prior to 1857. No subsurface features would be associated with those areas of Lot 1. The only other area considered potentially sensitive is the area covered by the footprint of 503 East 11th Street. As noted above, historic maps show that 503 East 11th Street was a four story structure containing a store on the ground floor with dwelling units above. The 1903 Sanborn maps (see Map 7) shows a basement for this building, but the apparently haphazard construction of this building, its interconnection with 174 Avenue A and one Building Department document that indicates that no cellar existed leaves a doubt in the mind of the consultant concerning the actual presence of a cellar under the building.

| Assessment of Archaeological Potential Associated with Block 405, Lot 1. | | | | |
|--|-----------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Address | Front Lot | Rear Lot | Rear Yard | Reason for Sensitivity |
| 174 Avenue A | None | None | Possible | 503 E. 11th St. (former rear yard of 174 Avenue A) may not have had a cellar |
| 176 Avenue A | None | None | Yes | Open yard area since 1851 |
| 178 Avenue A | None | None | Yes | Open yard area since 1851 |
| 180 Avenue A | None | None | Yes | Open yard area since 1851 |
| 503 East 11th Street | None | No associated rear lot | Part of rear yards of Avenue A lots | See 176-180 rear yard sensitivity |
| 505 East 11th Street | None | None | No associated rear yard | |

Based on the information presented, further testing of Block 405, Lot 1 appears warranted. This testing would be limited to an approximately 21 by 103 foot wide area corresponding to 503 East 11th Street and the rear yards behind it belonging to 176-180 Avenue A. Following consultation with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, the following work would be undertaken:

- the line for two trenches would be laid out across the 21 by 103 foot area;
- asphalt covering the surface of the parking lot will be removed in this location;
- two 4-5 foot trenches would be excavated approximately 6 feet behind the rear wall of the structures that formerly stood on the front of the lots and 6 feet in front of the facades of the structures that stood on the rear of the lots to determine whether sub-surface features such as cisterns, privies or other evidence of access to water and sewer disposal are present.

APPENDIX B

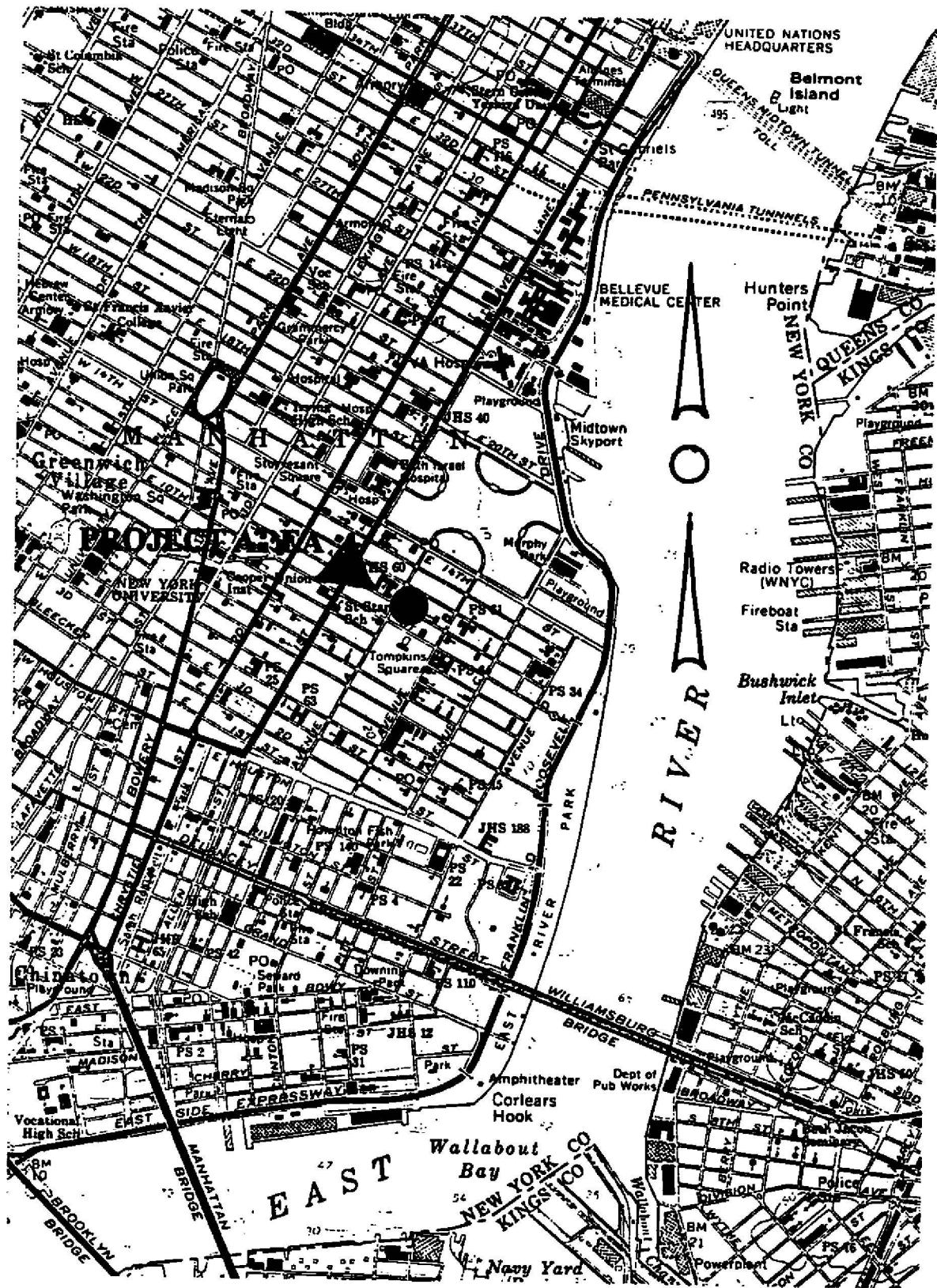
MAPS

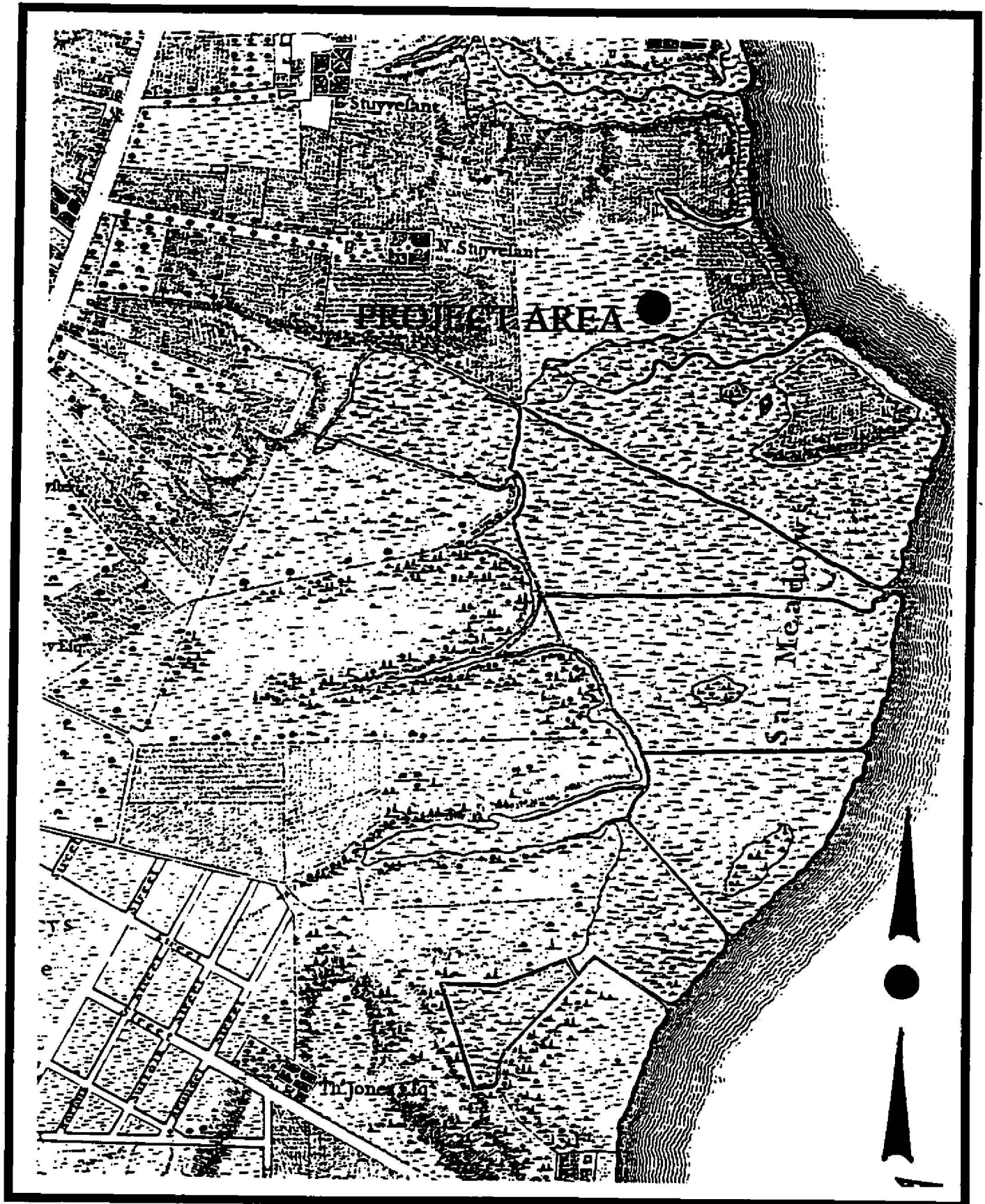
STAGE 1A LITERATURE REVIEW

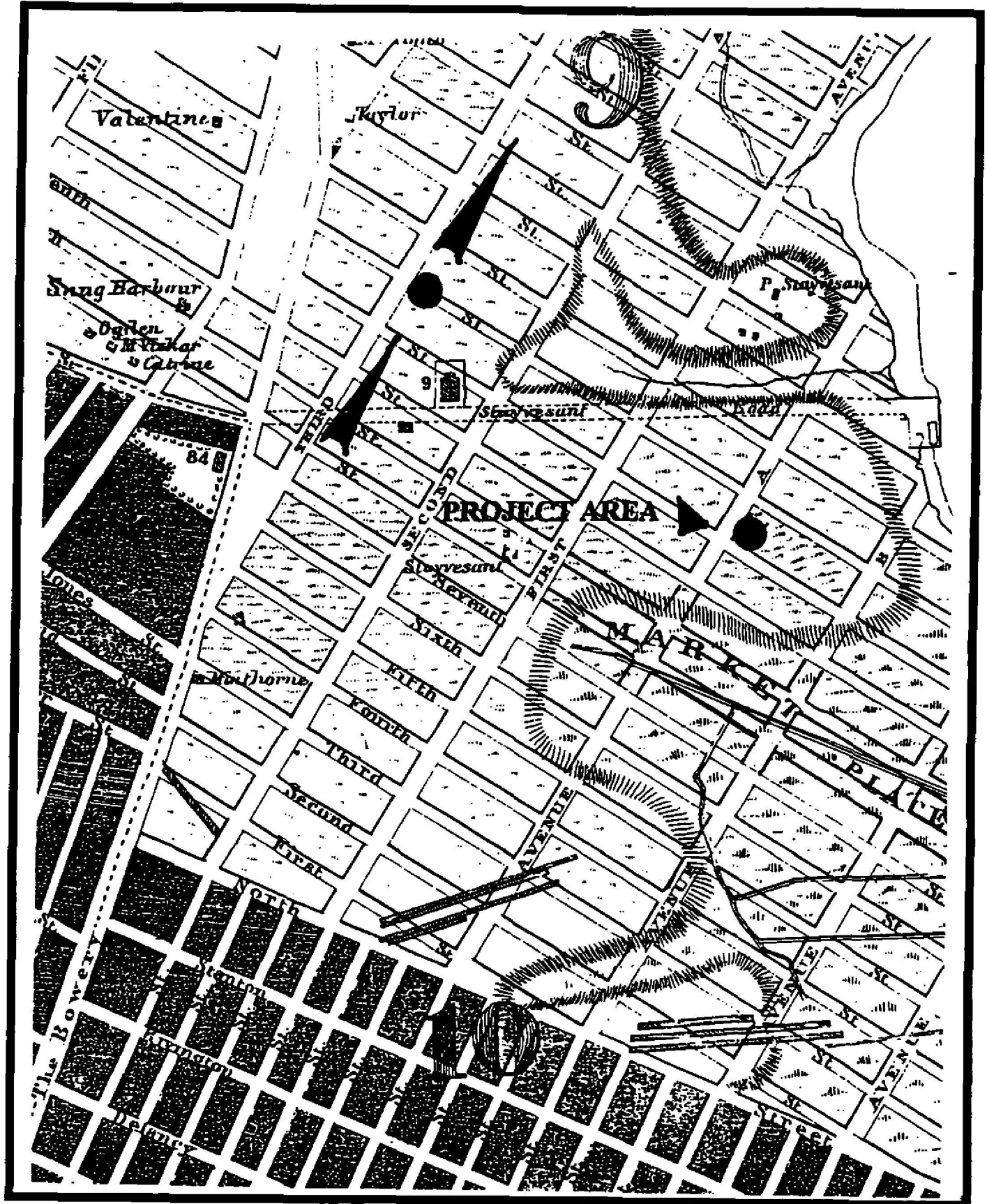
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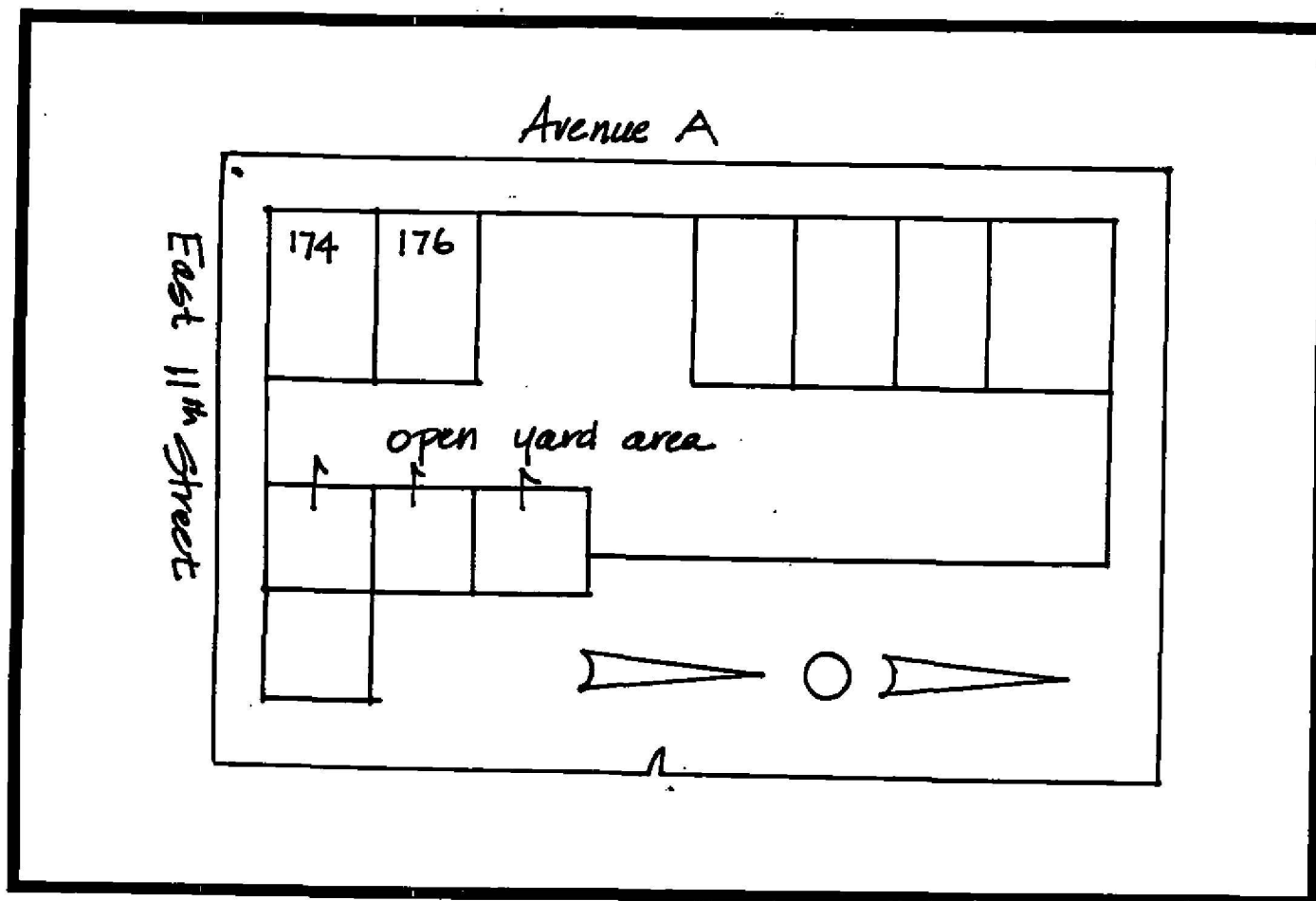
MAPS

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Map 1 | Location Map. USGS Brooklyn Quadrangle. Taken 1967. Revised 1979. |
| Map 2 | Detail from Bernard Ratzer's <i>Plan of the City of New York in North American</i> - 1766-67. |
| Map 3 | Detail from Thomas Poppleton's 1817 <i>Plan of the City of New York</i>.. |
| Map 4 | Detail from Dripps 1851 <i>Map of the City of New York south of 50th Street</i>. |
| Map 5 | Detail from William Perris's 1853 <i>Atlas of the City of New York</i>. |
| Map 6 | Detail from William Perris's 1857 <i>Maps of the City of New York</i>. |
| Map 7 | Detail from 1903 <i>Sanborn Insurance Map</i>. |
| Map 8 | Stokes's <i>Iconography of Manhattan Island</i> "<i>Landmarks Map</i>." vol. 3. Plate 175. |



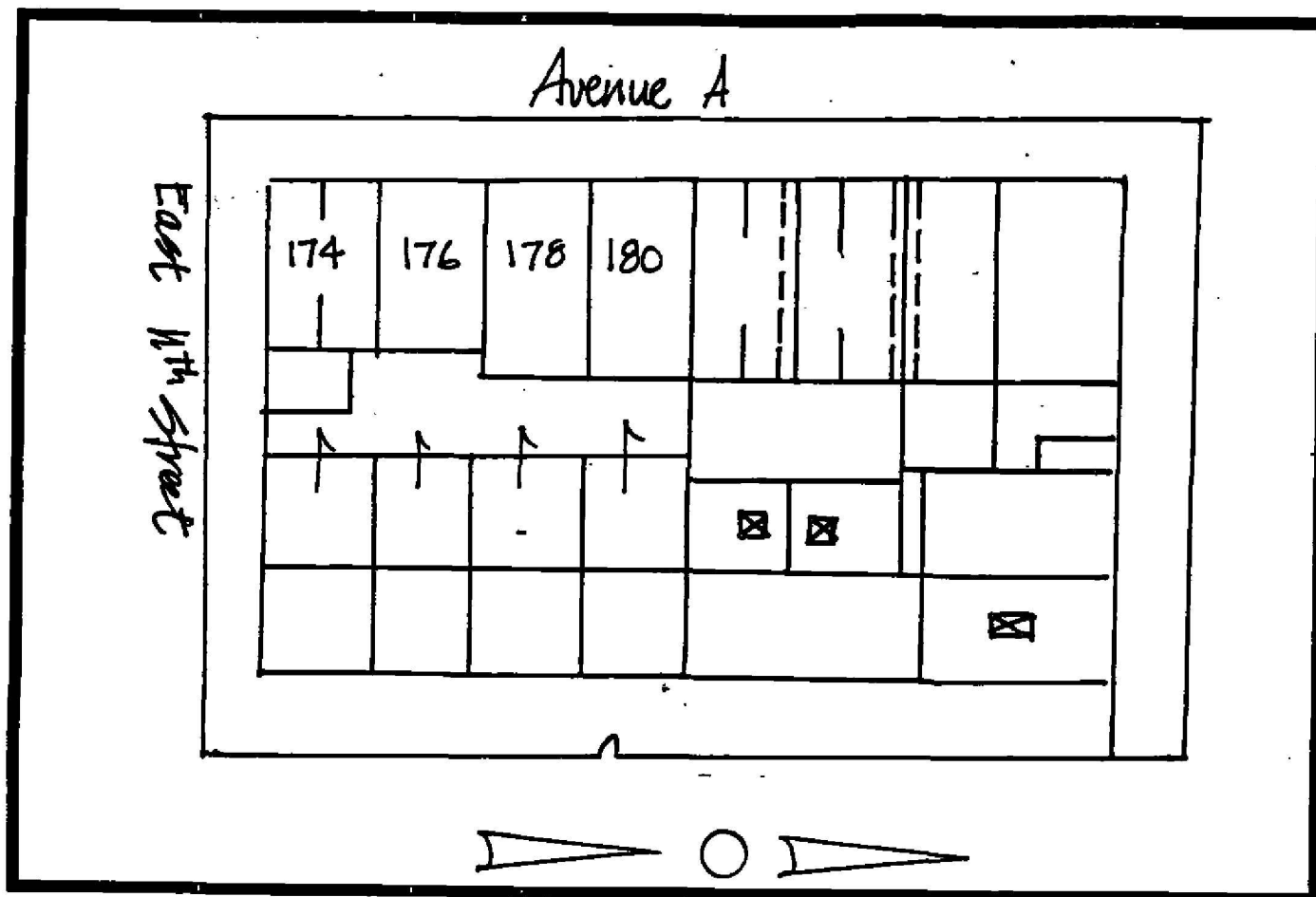






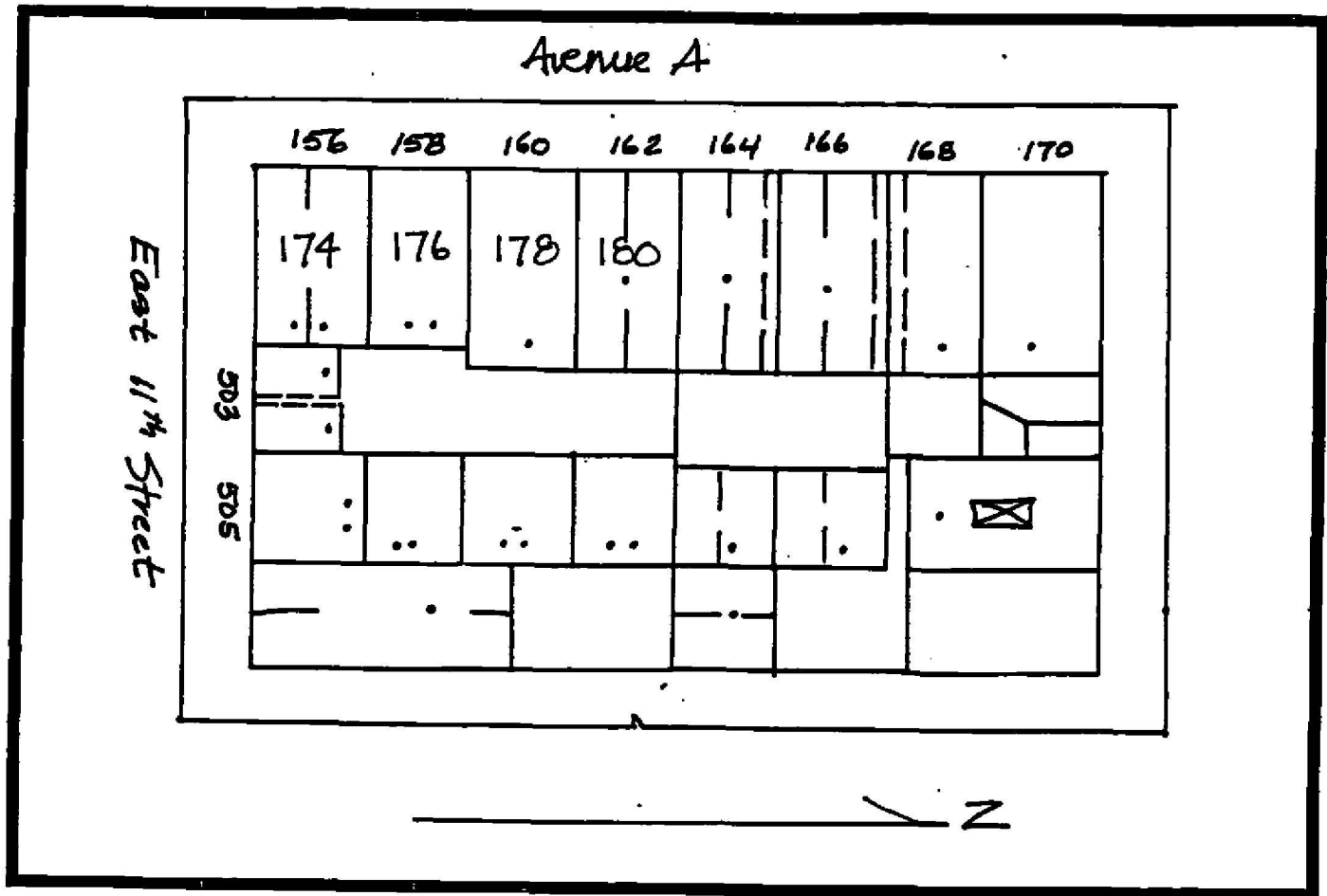
Detail of Block 405. 174-180 Avenue A and 501-505 East 11th Street (now Lot 1):

The earliest map consulted that shows structures located on the project area is Dripps' 1851 *Map of the City of New York*. In 1851 buildings corresponding with 174 Avenue A and 156 Avenue A had been built, along with the tenement buildings in the rear yards of those two dwellings. A tenement building had been built on the rear of the lot identified as 178 Avenue A, but no dwelling on the front of 178 Avenue A had been built, nor had any building been constructed on 180 Avenue A. The rest of the block north of 180 Avenue A had been built, but no rear yard tenements had been constructed behind these houses. The open yard area is identified. It ran from East 11th Street to East 12th Street. One small building east of the rear yard building on 174 Avenue A had been built.



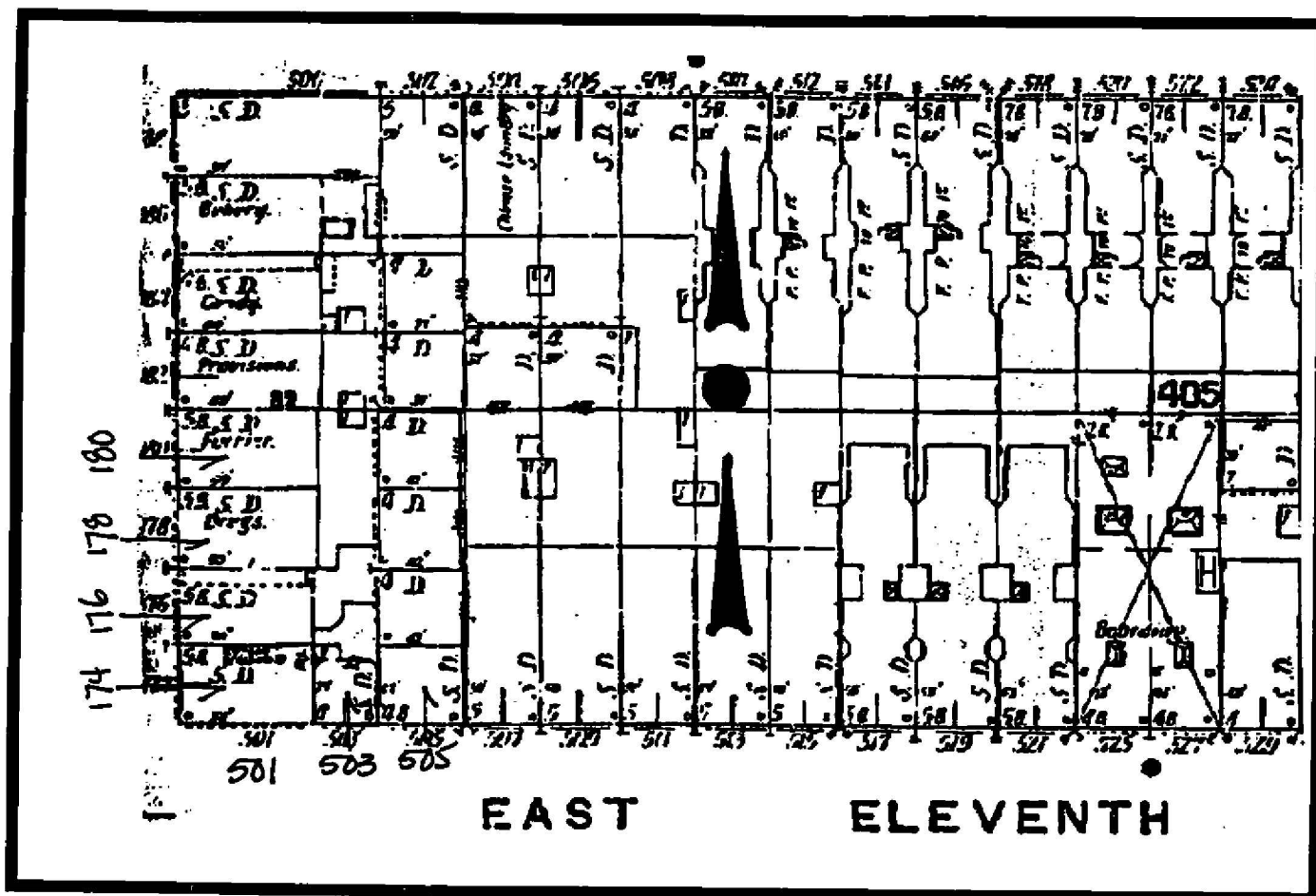
Detail of Block 405. 174-180 Avenue A and 501-505 East 11th Street (now Lot 1):

In 1853 the Perris *Atlas of New York City* showed that development was continuing on Block 405. Now the entire block facing Avenue A had been built. The building identified as 174 Avenue A now had an extension at the rear. The row of rear yard tenement buildings had been completed behind 174-180 Avenue A with access gained from East 11th Street through the rear yard of 174 Avenue A. An identical row of buildings had been built east of these buildings with access to East 11th Street. The rear yard tenements had entrances on the west side of the buildings. The number of stories is not stated, but later information indicates that they were 4 stories tall with a cellar foundation approximately 8 to 10 feet below curb grade. The map indicates that 174 Avenue A had been divided into apartments — an indication, along with the additional buildings associated with present-day Lot 1, of increased density in the area.



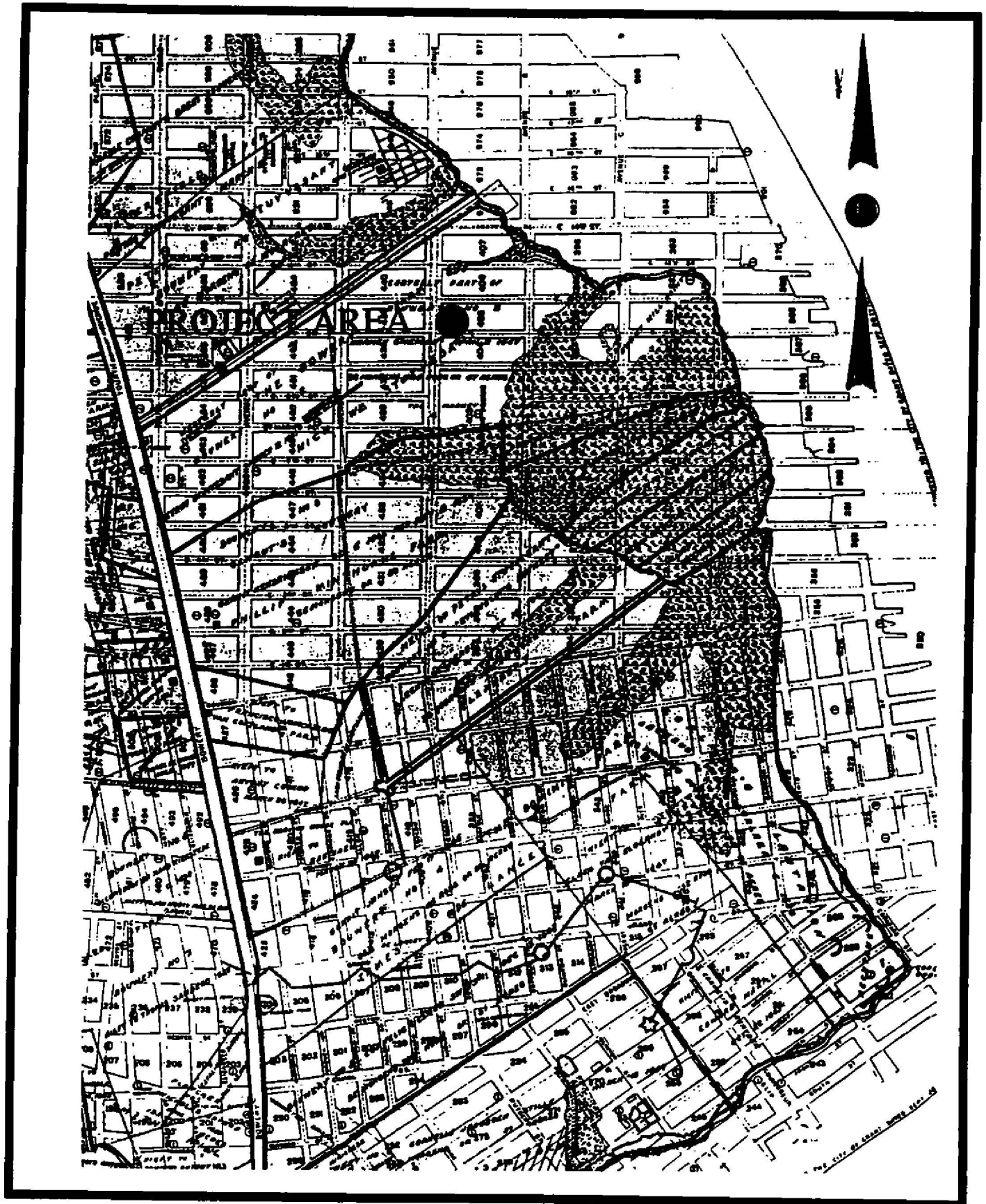
Detail of Block 405. 174-180 Avenue A and 501-505 East 11th Street (now Lot 1):

Further indications of the increase in density are seen in the 1857 Perris *Maps of the City of New York*. By this date 180 Avenue A (then identified as 162 Avenue A) had been divided into apartments. The extension on the rear of 174 Avenue A (then identified as 156 Avenue A) had been expanded to create a building identified as 503 East 11th Avenue. Access to the rear yard tenements was provided by way of a narrow passage through 503 East 11th Street. Since the expansion of the building had blocked the entrance to the southernmost of the tenement buildings, its entrance had been changed to become 505 East 11th Street.



Detail of Block 405. 174-180 Avenue A and 501-505 East 11th Street (now Lot 1):

In 1903 the Sanborn *Insurance Maps* show 174-180 Avenue A as 5 story buildings with basements. All of the buildings had stores on the ground floor. Only two are identified: a drug store was located in 178 Avenue A and a furrier in 180 Avenue A. The rear yard tenements are all 4 stories. The presence or absence of cellars is not indicated, but Building Department records examined at the Municipal Archives indicate that all of these buildings had basements. 503 East 11th Street is shown to contain a store on the ground floor with dwelling units above. It was 4 stories tall. A basement is indicated for this structure. The building on the eastern end of Lot 1 is 505 East 11th Street. The Sanborn map shows this as a 4 story building with a basement and a store on the ground floor. The building is shown with a basement that Building Department records indicates was 9 feet below the curb grade.



APPENDIX C

CORRESPONDENCE



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189

518-237-8643

July 5, 1995

RECEIVED

JUN 7 1995

Lee Borrero
Lee Borrero, Architect
121 West 27th Street
New York, NY 10001

LEE BORRERO

Dear Mr. Borrero:

RE: SEQRA

174-178 Ave A-Const. 7/St Bldg
Manhattan, New York County
95PR1344

Thank you for requesting the comments of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) concerning your project's potential impact/effect upon historic and/or prehistoric cultural resources. The documentation which you provided on your project has been reviewed by our staff. Preliminary comments and/or requests for additional information are noted on separate attachments accompanying this letter. A determination of impact/effect will be provided only after ALL documentation requirements noted on any attachments have been met. Any questions concerning our preliminary comments and/or requests for additional information should be directed to the appropriate staff person identified on each attachment.

In cases where a state agency is involved in this undertaking, it is appropriate for that agency to determine whether consultation should take place with OPRHP under Section 14.09 of the New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law. In addition, if there is any federal agency involvement, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations, "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" 36 CFR 800 require that agency to initiate consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

When responding, please be sure to refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above.

Sincerely,

Ruth L. Pierpont
Director, Historic Preservation
Field Services Bureau

RLP:cm

attachments: (*) Archeology Comments

RECEIVED

JUN 7 1995

ARCHEOLOGY COMMENTS

LEE BORRERO, ARCHITECT

95 PR 1344

Based on reported resources, your project area may contain an archeological site. Therefore, it is our recommendation that unless substantial ground disturbance can be documented, an archeological survey is warranted. Attached is a list of qualified archaeologists. Documentation of ground disturbance should include a description, illustration and photographs keyed to the project map.

If you have any questions concerning archeology, please call Robert Kuhn at (518) 237-8643 ext. 255.

APPENDIX D
CENSUS DATA

1870 FEDERAL CENSUS

Stage 1A Literature Review. Block 405. Lot 1. Borough of Manhattan. New York County, New York.
 1870 Federal Census Information for 174-180 Avenue A and 503 East 11th Street

1

| Address | Last Name | Name | Age | Sex | Occupation | Place of Birth |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|---------------|----------------|
| 174 Avenue A | Nummenkent (Nummenkemp) | Ellen | 8 | F | | New York |
| 176 Avenue A | Rude | Henry | 42 | M | Oyster Saloon | Germany |
| | | Willimena | 48 | F | | Germany |
| | | Willimena | 11 | F | | New York |
| | Aumeller | Joseph | 34 | M | Segar Store | Germany |
| | | Annie | 37 | F | | Germany |
| | | Lena | 9 | F | | New York |
| | | Annie | 6 | F | | New York |
| | | Tilly | 4 | F | | New York |
| | Lewis | Abraham | 28 | M | Butcher | Germany |
| | | Sarah | 59 | F | | Germany |
| | | Mena | 26 | F | | Germany |
| | | Rachel | 23 | F | | Germany |
| | | Ike | 19 | M | | Germany |
| | Schuttnek | Fred | 45 | M | Tailor | Germany |
| | | Mary | 50 | F | | Germany |
| | | Henry | 17 | M | | Germany |
| | Rizenthal | George | 35 | M | Tailor | Germany |

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 1870 Federal Census Information for 174-180 Avenue A and 503 East 11th Street

2

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------|----|---|-----------|----------|
| | | Mary | 30 | F | | Germany |
| | | George | 4 | M | | New York |
| | | Lizzie | 3 | F | | New York |
| | Schneirlein | John | 36 | M | Tailor | Germany |
| | | Annie | 26 | F | | New York |
| | | Fred | 5 | M | | New York |
| | | Charles | 1 | M | | New York |
| | Kehl | Peter | 26 | M | | Germany |
| | Klein | Fred | 48 | M | Tailor | Germany |
| | | Lizzie | 50 | F | | Germany |
| | | Julia | 16 | F | | New York |
| | Ingel | Dan | 32 | M | Shoemaker | Germany |
| | | Mary | 28 | F | | Germany |
| | | Albert | 4 | M | | New York |
| | | Charles | 2 | M | | New York |
| 178 Avenue A | Frank | Jacob | 23 | M | | Germany |
| | | Kate | 32 | F | | Germany |
| | Miller | Peter | 44 | M | Laborer | Germany |
| | | Mary | 39 | F | | Germany |

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3

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|---------|----|---|-----------|----------|
| | | Jacob | 17 | M | | Germany |
| | | Kate | 16 | F | | Germany |
| | | Mary | 14 | F | | Germany |
| | | Charles | 13 | M | | New York |
| | | Loiuise | 1 | F | | New York |
| | Deimer | John | 70 | M | | Germany |
| | Brunkan | William | 23 | M | Machinist | Germany |
| | | Lizzie | 23 | F | | Germany |
| | | Kate | 1 | F | | New York |
| | Leabecker | William | 65 | M | | Germany |
| | Wurtull | Fred | 38 | M | Tailor | Germany |
| | | Kate | 40 | F | | Germany |
| | | Lizzie | 7 | F | | New York |
| | | Kate | 5 | F | | New York |
| | | Annie | 3 | F | | New York |
| | Numenkemp | Ehmil | 59 | M | Landlord | Germany |
| | | Jennie | 43 | F | | New York |
| | | Annie | 25 | F | | New York |
| | | Charles | 22 | M | | New York |

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4

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------|-----------|----|---|-----------------|----------|
| | | Charlotte | 20 | F | | New York |
| | Kraus | Isaac | 46 | M | Dry goods store | Germany |
| | | Tilley | 46 | F | | Germany |
| | | Ben | 21 | M | | New York |
| | | Gadilian | 17 | M | | New York |
| | | Sinond | 16 | M | | New York |
| | | Johnnie | 12 | M | | New York |
| | | Robert | 10 | M | | New York |
| | | Rebecca | 4 | F | | New York |
| 180 Avenue A | Kraus | Adams | 35 | M | Shoemaker | Germany |
| | | Frances | 30 | F | | Germany |
| | | Rosa | 8 | F | | New York |
| | | Frances | 5 | F | | New York |
| | | Adam | 3 | M | | New York |
| | | Emma | 1 | F | | New York |
| | Blank | Louis | 23 | M | Baker | Germany |
| | | Annie | 24 | F | | Germany |
| | Baloner | Peter | 38 | M | Candy store | Italy |
| | | Annie | 32 | F | | Italy |

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5

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------|---------|------|---|-------------|----------|
| | | John | 9 | M | | Italy |
| | Burns | John | | M | | Ireland |
| | | | | F | | New York |
| 503 East 11th | Hagan | Frank | 54 | M | Shoemaker | Ireland |
| | | Bridget | 50 | F | | Ireland |
| | | George | 22 | M | Bartender | New York |
| | | Edmund | 16 | M | | New York |
| | | Frank | 14 | M | | New York |
| | | Albert | 12 | M | | New York |
| | Hirsch | Theo | 42 | M | Barber shop | Germany |
| | | Mary | 32 | F | | New York |
| | | Louis | 11 | M | | New York |
| | | Annie | 9 | F | | New York |
| | | Dora | 7 | F | | New York |
| | | Theo | 4 | M | | New York |
| | | John | 2 mo | M | | New York |
| | Gentzer | Philip | 43 | M | Shoemaker | Germany |
| | | Kate | 33 | F | | Germany |
| | | Philip | 12 | M | | New York |

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 1870 Federal Census Information for 174-180 Avenue A and 503 East 11th Street

6

| | | | | | | |
|--|------------|-----------|----|---|----------|----------|
| | | Lizzie | 11 | F | | New York |
| | | Ann | 8 | F | | New York |
| | | George | 5 | M | | New York |
| | | Charles | 3 | M | | New York |
| | | Eddie | 1 | M | | New York |
| | Shauf | Andrew | 54 | M | Brewer | Germany |
| | | Kate | 49 | F | | Germany |
| | | Andrew | 19 | M | | New York |
| | | Lizzie | 17 | F | | New York |
| | | Lenor | 15 | F | | New York |
| | | Charles | 12 | M | | New York |
| | | Eddie | 10 | M | | New York |
| | | Annie | 6 | F | | New York |
| | Stuckmeyer | Henry | 57 | M | Watchman | Germany |
| | | Josephine | 53 | F | | Germany |
| | | Henry | 13 | M | | New York |
| | Bartsh | John | 45 | M | Weaver | Germany |
| | | Mary | 40 | F | | Germany |
| | | John | 20 | M | ---maker | Germany |

Stage 1A Literature Review. Block 405. Lot 1. Borough of Manhattan. New York County, New York.
1870 Federal Census Information for 174-180 Avenue A and 503 East 11th Street

7

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|--------|----|---|------------|----------|
| | | Ann | 18 | F | | Germany |
| | | Tilly | 16 | F | | New York |
| | | Frank | 12 | M | | New York |
| | | Adolph | 9 | M | | New York |
| | | Agnas | 7 | F | | New York |
| | | Bertha | 5 | F | | New York |
| 503 East 11th (Rear) | Ech | Henry | 39 | M | Laborer | Germany |
| | | Kate | 37 | F | | Germany |
| | | Ameila | 5 | F | | New York |
| | Miness | Mena | 33 | F | Dressmaker | Germany |
| | Schmidt | Gulias | 48 | M | Shoemaker | Germany |
| | | Da--- | 44 | F | | Germany |
| | | Mary | 16 | F | | New York |
| | | Louis | 14 | M | | New York |
| | | Lena | 12 | F | | New York |
| | | Gulius | 5 | M | | New York |

1880 FEDERAL CENSUS

The 1880 Federal Census lists buildings in the order that they were visited rather than by the street address. Based on the information recorded, it is not possible to determine who were the occupants of 174-180 Avenue A and 503-505 East 11th Street.

However, the population of on Avenue A and East 11th Street came from a variety of European countries, including:

| Avenue A | East 11th Street |
|----------------|------------------|
| Russia (many) | Ireland (many) |
| Germany (many) | England |
| Bavaria | France |
| Holland | Germany |
| France | Scotland |
| Denmark | |
| Ireland | |

1890 POLICE CENSUS

| Address | Last Name | Name | Age | Sex |
|--------------|--------------|------------|------|-----|
| 176 Avenue A | Bachman | Jacob | 41 | M |
| | | Elizabethg | 43 | F |
| | | Emile | 15 | F |
| | | Theodore | 8 | M |
| | | Ada | 9 | F |
| | | Beta | 6 | F |
| | Nelsman | William | 36 | M |
| | | Louise | 30 | F |
| | | Annie | 5 | F |
| | Speidel | William | 36 | M |
| | | Mary | 30 | F |
| | | Rosa | 21/2 | F |
| | | Mary | 5 mo | F |
| | Bentenmuller | John | 23 | M |
| | Ruckh | Frederick | 52 | M |
| | | Lena | 62 | F |
| | Runmirer | Gustave | 15 | M |
| | Strilow | Paul | 32 | M |
| | | Pauline | 69 | F |
| | | Emma | 25 | F |
| | Wohlleben | Otto | 16 | M |
| | Rembach | Joseph | 26 | M |
| | Dehma | Paul | 28 | M |
| | Godfrey | James | 31 | M |
| | | Martha | 28 | F |
| | | Joseph | 4 | M |

| | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-----------|-------|---|
| | | James | 1 1/2 | M |
| | | Annie | 8 | F |
| | Heinen | Nicholas | 41 | M |
| | | Margaret | 40 | F |
| | | Matthew | 10 | M |
| | | Margaret | 12 | F |
| 178 Avenue A | Prull | John | 52 | M |
| | | Katherine | 41 | F |
| | | Sophie | 1 | F |
| | | John | 14 | M |
| | | Fannie | 11 | F |
| | Scipps | Louis | 39 | M |
| | | Agnes | 38 | F |
| | | Annie | 14 | F |
| | | Ameila | 10 | F |
| | | Theodore | 6 | M |
| | | Walter | 2 | M |
| | Hufner | George | 22 | M |
| | | Amelia | 21 | F |
| | Sailor | Frank | 32 | M |
| | Blumoff | John | 26 | M |
| | Carey | Edward | 56 | M |
| | | Mary | 47 | F |
| | | Edward | 10 | M |
| | | Joseph | 8 | M |
| | Wortmann | Albert | 38 | M |
| | | Margaret | 29 | F |

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---|
| | | Herman | 8 | M |
| | | Otto | 7 | M |
| | | Joseph | 7 | M |
| | | Julia | 5 | F |
| | | Emma | 6 | F |
| | | Albertine | 3 | F |
| | | Jacob | 1 | M |
| | Cornet | Eva | 19 (17) | F |
| 180 Avenue A | Schmitt | Peter | 37 | M |
| | | Delia | 37 | F |
| | | Lizzie | 10 | F |
| | | Melia | 8 | F |
| | | Rose | 3 | F |
| | Wider | William | 44 | M |
| | | Mary | 42 | F |
| | | Charles | 18 | M |
| | | Mary | 16 | F |
| | | William | 10 | M |
| | | Addie | 5 | F |
| | Flynn | Mary | 50 | F |
| | | Rose | 48 | F |
| | Poden | Annie | 37 | F |
| | Bopp | Dena | 31 | F |
| | | Christian | 38 | M |
| | Rosenbush | Henry | 33 | M |
| | | Eliza | 27 | F |
| | | Henry | 6 mo | M |

| | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------|-------|---|
| | Henning (Hemming) | Catherine | 56 | F |
| | | Minnie | 22 | F |
| | | Joseph | 20 | M |
| | | Edward | 16 | M |
| | | Carrie | 15 | F |
| | Weyrauch | Frederick | 44 | M |
| | | Rose | 36 | F |
| | Noemer | Osler | 57 | F |
| | | August | 20 | M |
| | | Catherine | 17 | F |
| | Herzog | Katherine | 52 | F |
| | | Carl | 15 | M |
| | | Fred | 13 | M |
| | | Mada | 7 | F |
| | Flynn | Hugh | 50 | M |
| | Paul | Morris | 65 | M |
| | | Ester | 66 | F |
| | | George | 17 | M |
| | | Charles | 14 | M |
| | | Hannah | 8 | F |
| | | Frances | 5 | F |
| | Duber (Dunbar) | George | 24 | M |
| | | Greta | 28 | F |
| | | Charley | 1 | M |
| | | Barbara | 2 1.2 | F |
| | Gillen | Jacob | 60 | M |
| | | Catherine | 62 | F |

| | | | | |
|--|-----------|----------------|----|---|
| | Miller | Caroline | 54 | F |
| | | Mary | 16 | F |
| | Beck | Charles | 49 | M |
| | | Leisetta | 55 | F |
| | | Joseph | 22 | M |
| | Bleihernd | Louis | 32 | M |
| | | Pauline | 4 | F |
| | | Lizzie | 3 | F |
| | Weis | Charles | 66 | M |
| | | Rosa | 63 | F |
| | Wesley | Leopold | 30 | M |
| | | Catherine | 45 | F |
| | Graham | John | 42 | M |
| | | Anna | 57 | F |
| | Neusbohme | Henry | 52 | M |
| | | Louisa | 47 | F |
| | | Henry E. | 25 | M |
| | | Emma | 20 | F |
| | | Bertha | 15 | F |
| | | Gus | 9 | M |
| | | Nellie (Tilly) | 4 | F |
| | Schmidt | Frederick | 33 | M |
| | | Emily | 33 | F |
| | | Fred | 4 | M |
| | | John | 3 | M |
| | | Emily | 1 | F |
| | | Clara | 28 | F |

| | | | | |
|---------------|----------|------------|----|---|
| | Bald | Otto | 28 | M |
| | | Lizzie | 26 | F |
| 501 East 11th | Heckert | Conrad | 35 | M |
| | | Anna | 30 | F |
| | | William | 4 | M |
| | | Peter | 3 | M |
| | Stroh | Catherine | 66 | F |
| | Enger | George | 38 | M |
| | | George | 12 | M |
| | | William | 8 | M |
| | Miller | George | 52 | M |
| | | Margaret | 45 | F |
| | | John | 26 | M |
| | | George Jr. | 24 | M |
| | | Edward | 19 | M |
| | | Lizzie | 15 | F |
| | Ruckle | Louis | 50 | M |
| | | Mary | 60 | F |
| | | Louis Jr. | 21 | M |
| | Lightkip | Charles | 30 | M |
| | | Ellena | 30 | F |
| | | Henry | 4 | M |
| | | Charles | 2 | M |
| | Feldner | Joseph | 24 | M |
| | Heppler | John | 58 | M |
| | | Mary | 50 | F |
| | | Anna | 9 | F |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|--------|---|
| | Linder | George | 36 | M |
| | | Mary | 27 | F |
| | | Fred | 8 | M |
| | | Louis | 5 | M |
| | | Emma | 3 | F |
| | | George | 1.6 mo | M |
| | Fiedler | George | 46 | M |
| | | Susan | 47 | F |
| | | George | 19 | M |
| | | John | 17 | M |
| | | William | 16 | M |
| | | Fred | 14 | M |
| | | Albert | 12 | M |
| | | Emil | 8 | M |
| | | Frank | 7 | M |
| 503 East 11th | Meyer | Melvina | 63 | F |
| | Herber | Charles | 42 | M |
| | | Anstina | 37 | F |
| | | Richard | 16 | M |
| | Brady | John | 60 | M |
| 503 East 11th (Rear) | Weisberg | August | 40 | M |
| | | Holda | 35 | F |
| | | Adele | 15 | F |
| | | Hilda | 14 | F |
| | | Annie | 11 | F |
| | | Eddie | 6 | M |

| | | | | |
|--|----------|--------------|----|---|
| | | August | 4 | M |
| | | Frank | 2 | M |
| | Vogel | Charles | 32 | M |
| | | Emma | 71 | F |
| | Aulback | Peter | 75 | M |
| | | Elizabeth | 71 | F |
| | Kerritz | Mia | 53 | F |
| | | Morris | 12 | M |
| | | Barbara | 11 | F |
| | Heppe | Fred | 60 | M |
| | | Bertha | 58 | F |
| | Flynn | Mary | 47 | F |
| | Kearns | John | 25 | M |
| | Cash | Edward | 52 | M |
| | Gluekler | Ignatius | 35 | M |
| | | Lina | 38 | F |
| | | Ignatius Jr. | 12 | M |
| | | Annie | 7 | F |
| | | Helena | 5 | F |
| | | Henry | 3 | M |
| | Rathke | Henry | 37 | M |
| | | Lizzie | 33 | F |
| | | Lena | 8 | F |
| | | Amelia | 5 | F |
| | | Mary | 2 | F |
| | Naldrath | Ernestine | 46 | F |
| | Buch | Caroline | 59 | F |

| | | | | |
|---------------|----------|-----------|----|---|
| | | Charles | 23 | M |
| | Poocy | Charles | 63 | M |
| 505 East 11th | Ohlrogg | Carl | 38 | M |
| | | Louisa | 31 | F |
| | Schatz | August | 28 | M |
| | Herman | Augustine | 29 | M |
| | Kohler | Fred | 58 | M |
| | | August | 23 | M |
| | Spathelf | George | 58 | M |
| | | Philipina | 56 | F |
| | Nousa | Annie | 22 | F |
| | | Emma | 21 | F |
| | Uher | Mary | 22 | F |
| | Peterson | Fred | 58 | M |
| | | Rose | 55 | F |
| | Mehte | John | 21 | M |
| | | Emma | 21 | F |

1900 FEDERAL CENSUS

The 1900 Federal Census permits the occupants of a particular address to be identified. For this year, however, the researcher recorded the information indicating the number of persons living in family, their country of origin, and their occupation. .

| Address | Unit | Description of family | Occupation | Country of Birth |
|--------------|------|--|---|----------------------------|
| 176 Avenue A | 1 | Head of family, wife, son, 2 daughters | Painter | Germany & New York |
| | 2 | Head of family, wife, son, 2 daughters | Laborer | Germany & New York |
| | 3 | Head of family, wife, 2 daughters, son | Signmaker | Italy & New York |
| | 4 | Head of family, 2 daughters, 2 sons, & mother-in-law | Laborer | Germany & New York |
| | 5 | Head of family, wife, 6 daughters, son | Driver | New York |
| | 6 | Head of family, wife, son & daughter | Printer | Germany & New York |
| | 7 | Head of family, wife, 3 daughters, 2 sons | Glassworker | France, England & New York |
| 178 Avenue A | 1 | Head of family, wife, 4 sons, 3 daughters, boarder & servant | Dry goods & housewife, also dress-maker, boo-keeper, servant, college student | Germany & New York |
| | 2 | Head of family, 3 sons | Housewife & 3 drivers | England & New York |
| 180 Avenue A | 1 | Head of family & wife | Barber | Italy |
| | 2 | Head of family, wife & daughter | Grocer | Germany |
| | 3 | Head of family, wife & son | Sick person, housekeeper, & | Germany |

| | | | | |
|---------------|----|---|--|--------------------|
| | | | drug clerk | |
| | 4 | Head of family & wife | | Germany |
| | 5 | Head of family & son | Laborer & salesman | Germany |
| | 6 | Head of family, daughter, 2 sons | Housewife, dressmaker, painter & grocer | Ireland & New York |
| | 7 | Head of family, wife, 2 daughters | | Germany & New York |
| | 8 | Head of family, wife, 3 daughters, 2 others | | Germany |
| | 9 | Head of family, son, 3 daughters | Housewife, laundry, saleslady, floorwalker | Germany & New York |
| | 10 | Head of family, wife, son | Painter | Germany & New York |
| 501 East 11th | 1 | Head of family & boarder | | Ireland |
| | 2 | Head of family & 2 boarders | | Ireland & England |
| | 3 | Head of family, wife, son & boarder | Barber | Italy |
| | 4 | Head of family & wife | Blacksmith | Germany |
| | 5 | Head of family, wife, daughter, 2 sons | Printer | Germany |
| | 6 | Head of family, wife, 2 daughters, son | Laborer | Germany |
| | 7 | Head of family & wife | Laborer | Germany & New York |
| | 8 | Head of family, wife, 2 sons & daughter | Laborer | Germany & New York |
| | 9 | Head of family, wife, son & daughter | Laborer | New York |
| | 10 | Head of family, wife, 4 sons | | Russia |

| | | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 503 East 11th | 1 | Two women (sisters) | | New York |
| | 2 | Head of family, 2 sons, 2 daughters | Laborer | Germany & New York |
| | 3 | Head of family, wife, son & boarder | Tailor | Austria |
| | 4 | Head of family, wife & son | Painter | Austria |
| | 5 | Head of family, wife, 2 daughters | Painter | Austria |
| | 6 | Head of family & son | Dressmaker | Germany & New York |
| 505 East 11th | 1 | Head of family, wife, daughter | | Germany & New York |
| | 2 | Head of family & wife | | Germany |
| | 3 | Head of family ,wife & borader | Barber & Waiter | Germany |
| | 4 | Head of family & son | Housekeeper | |
| | 5 | Illegible | | |
| | 6 | Head of family, wife, daughter | Shoemaker | Germany |
| | 7 | Head of family | | Hungary |
| | 8 | Head of family & daughter | Hatmaker | England |