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ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SENSITIVITY EVALUATION  
FOR 62-64 MULBERRY STREET  
PUBLIC PARKING GARAGE  
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK  
CEQR# 94DCP 011M

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June 1994  
Revised October 1994

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## INTRODUCTION

During June 1994 Greenhouse Consultants Incorporated conducted an archaeological and historical sensitivity evaluation of the 62-64 Mulberry Street parcel in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. The parcel includes all of Lots 17 and 18 on Block 164. The term "project area" is used hereafter to refer to this parcel. See Figure 1 for the location of the project area. The purpose of this research was to assess the potential of the project area for preserving archaeological evidence from both the prehistoric and historic periods. This evaluation utilized archival literature and maps and included a visual inspection of the project area. The documentary research was carried out at the New York City Municipal Archives and Reference Library; New York Public Library; the Avery Library at Columbia University; New York City Department of General Services, Subsurface Exploration Section; the Central Mapping and Records Division of the New York City Department of Environmental Protection, and the Topographic Bureau of Manhattan. Special sources consulted include the New York State Historic Preservation Office and the New York State Museum.

This research was conducted for the firm of D.I.D. Architects of New York, New York.



## GEOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL SETTING

Manhattan lies within the New England Upland Physiographic Province which is a division of the Appalachian Highlands. There are two prongs or projections of the New England Upland Physiographic Province. The smaller, eastern prong is known as the Manhattan Prong, and extends through southwestern Connecticut, Westchester County and into New York City, stopping at the southern tip of Manhattan Island. This bedrock is igneous and primarily metamorphosed and underlies the whole of Manhattan. The most recent formation and the closest to the surface is the Manhattan formation. This bedrock is mainly of mica schist and extends through almost all of Manhattan south of 110th Street. Since it is a medium to high grade of metamorphic rock and close to the surface, it is particularly advantageous for supporting large buildings, including skyscrapers (Schuberth 1968: 10, 65-66, map).

The project area lies about 1.5 blocks east of what was known as the Collect or Fresh Water Pond. The Collect Pond was a large body of fresh water perhaps as deep as 75 feet. The main stream draining the pond ran along Canal Street and emptied into the Hudson River. Another stream, Wreck Brook, ran from the Collect and drained into the East River. Marshes surrounded the Pond and streams were previously located close by the project area (Viele 1865:7, map). The Collect Pond was filled in prior to 1836 (Ibid.: 8).

Soil borings taken at two locations within the project area indicate the stratigraphy to be as follows:

### #62 Mulberry Street (front of lot 17), Boring B-1

<u>Depth (feet)</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Comments</u>
0 to 9	fill	represents cellar
9 to 15	red-brown fine to medium sand and trace silt	--
15 and below	red-brown fine to coarse sand with trace to some silt	--





#64 Mulberry Street (back of lot 18), Boring B-2

<u>Depth (Feet)</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Comments</u>
0 to 13.5	fill	represents cellar
13.5 to 20	brown fine to medium sand with some gravel, trace coarse sand, silt	
20 and below	red-brown coarse to fine sand with some gravel, trace to some silt, trace mica	

(Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers,  
Boring Logs B1 and B2, 1994)

See Figure 15 for the locations of the soil borings. A recent site inspection revealed the project site to be a paved parking lot bordered on either side by ground floor shops with overhead apartments. No evidence of the former buildings remains.



## PREHISTORIC SENSITIVITY

As part of the project evaluation process, this sensitivity study has surveyed published and unpublished sources in the files of the New York State Museum Division of Historical and Anthropological Services, the Research Branch of the New York Public Library, and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.

The only two confirmed Manhattan prehistoric sites located within two miles of the project area are New York State Museum Site Numbers 4059 and 4060. Both sites were reported by Arthur C. Parker, who described them both as villages. Unfortunately, no description of the artifacts recovered is included, so assignment of date range or cultural affiliation is not possible (Parker 1922). Judging from Parker's description of these sites as villages, it is probable that they date to the Woodland Period, but no information exists to confirm this. Both are located next to the most substantial fresh water course that could be documented within the two mile radius of the project area, the former stream that ran near the present course of Canal Street. See Figure 2 for the location of these sites relative to the project area.

The only other locations within two miles of the project area that may have supported prehistoric occupation are suggested on the basis of linguistic evidence by Robert Stephen Grumet in his book *Native American Place Names in New York City*. This work provides the name "Sapokanikan" for an area north of Houston Street and south of West 14th Street in western Greenwich Village. Grumet notes cultivated fields here with a habitation site along the north side, which indicates an occupation during the Woodland Period. The location of this settlement and its associated fields is shown on Figure 2 as two ovals. The project area is located approximately 1.3 miles to the south. Unfortunately no archaeological evidence exists to confirm this location as a former planting field. Grumet supplies several other native place names within two miles of the project area, but these evidently refer to geographic features and not settlements (Grumet 1981: 49-50).

In terms of potential prehistoric sensitivity, the project impact area was evaluated from two points of view:

1. the proximity of known prehistoric sites in or near the project area, and
2. the presence of freshwater drainage courses in general, particularly the identification of river or stream confluence situations where two or more drainages come together, providing access to both water and food supplies of both systems.

TABLE 1  
Prehistoric Sites in the Vicinity of 62-64 Mulberry Street

	Site Name	NYSM#	Parker #	Other	Reference	Period(s)	Description
A	-----	4060	ACP-NYRK	-----	Parker 1922:Pl. 192	Woodland(?)	Village
B	Shell Point	4059	ACP-NYRK-9	-----	Parker 1922:627	Woodland(?)	Village, Shell heaps



Using the Ratzer map surveyed in 1767, it can be seen that several stream courses ran within two miles of the Mulberry Street project area (Ratzer 1776). The most substantial stream flowed from the southeast along the approximate route of Canal Street to meet the Hudson River near the present location of the Holland Tunnel. This stream drained the pond later known as the Collect. A second stream flowed from the northeast to meet this stream close to its confluence with the Hudson River (Ratzer 1776).

This survey has documented the recorded or published location of two prehistoric archaeological sites within two miles of the Mulberry Street project area. Neither of the locations are within or immediately adjacent to portions of the project area. This area would have had good access to fresh water and would have overlooked the Collect Pond and the marshes around it. Such a location would have made a good hunting camp, with the marine resources of the East River less than half a mile away to the south.



## HISTORIC SENSITIVITY

As part of the archival study, research was conducted at the following institutions: the New York Public Library (Local History Room, Map Room, Microfilm Section); New York Municipal Archives and Deeds Room; Columbia University's Avery Library; Manhattan Sewer Department; and the Central Mapping and Records Division of the Water Authority of New York City.

The following research sources were utilized: historic maps, archival literature, deed registers, historic directories and water and sewer installation records.

### Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

The project area was located north of New Amsterdam on Nicholas Bayard's farm which was probably conveyed to him by his father, Samuel Bayard in the seventeenth century (Stokes 1967, vol. 6:64; Holmes 1869:map). In 1643 Governor William Kieft granted a portion of the Bayard Farm, including the project are, to "Domingo Antonio, Negroe", an ex-slave. When Antonio died, the property was bought by Augustine Herman from Jan De Vries who had the power to sell it. Captain Johan De Vries may have owned slaves in this settlement. He is said to have had a child with one of the women for whom he provided for (Stokes 1967, 6: 70, 73). It seems that portions of the Bayard Farm were temporarily granted to the "Companys Negroes". Augustine Herman apparently sold the property back to Nicholas Bayard in 1673 (Stokes 1967, 6:70, 73).

The Bayard Farm including the project area was once probably part of the Village of the Bowery. The actual village was initially located at 14th Street and represented the first place of extensive clearing outside of New Amsterdam. During the Governor Kieft Indian War, farms were destroyed and settlers fled south to safety in New Amsterdam. The next attempt at settlement after the war was at Chatham Street and the Bowery. About eleven African slaves and their wives were given their freedom and allowed to form a settlement. Each family was to pay the Town 22.5 bushels of grain and one fat hog annually. However, their children were to remain slaves (Hewitt and Hewitt 1897: 374, 381). Apparently, the Native Americans had so terrorized the former settlers and new inhabitants that the only way to rekindle the expansion of the city was to entice slaves to open the new settlement. Domingo Antonio was apparently one of those new ex-slave settlers whose children remained as slaves.

The next Dutch governor, Peter Stuyvesant, purchased the largest farm in the Village of the Bowery. It was called the Great Bouwerie. The Stuyvesants were connected with the Bayards through marriage. The Bayards were a prosperous and prominent family whose bouwerie (or farm) embraced 200 acres, extending from around Bayard Street to Prince Street (Blackmar

1989:30). During the eighteenth century the area to the north and west of the project area, along what is now Broadway, the Bowery and Greenwich Village, represented the country to New Amsterdam inhabitants. Wealthy families built summer retreats there (Blackmar 1989: 25-26; Hewitt and Hewitt 1897: 374-375, 381-382; Holmes 1869: map).

Figure 3, the Maerschallck Map surveyed during 1755 shows only one structure on the project area block, south of the project area which is vacant. The project area is situated just over one block to the east of the Collect or Fresh Water Pond. Politically, the project area block is part of the Outward Ward which extended all the way to Harlem at that time.

Figure 4, the Ratzer Map surveyed during 1766 and 1767, shows rows of houses along the southern portion of the project area block, facing both Mulberry and Mott Streets. The northern portion of the block shows only one structure at the corner of Mulberry and Bayard Streets, and the project area remains empty. The northern half of the block including the project area was a part of the Nicholas Bayard farm at this time. The farmhouse is shown approximately 0.3 miles to the north with a private lane leading to the Bowery Lane.

By the American Revolutionary War, the Bowery, as far as Grand Street, was largely built upon. Thirteen licensed liquor stores were located here. The Fresh Water Pond was visited by both the American and British troops at the end of the war. Near the intersection of Mulberry and Grand stood a hill referred to as Pleasant Mount which was fortified during the war (Hewitt and Hewitt 1897: 388-390; Ratzer Map 1776: Figure 4).

The map surveyed by Ratzer during 1766 and 1767 was later published in several versions. The first of these mistakenly listed the surveyor's name as Ratzen. This plan includes only lower Manhattan and a very small piece of Brooklyn. The "Ratzen Plan" does not include the Methodist Meeting completed during 1768, which does appear on the slightly later "Ratzer Map" (Stokes 1967: Volume 1: 342-343). Later editions of the Plan corrected the author's name but are evidently otherwise the same. A portion of the Plan is reproduced here as part of Figure 5. The entire project area block is stippled and the letter "A" appears within or adjacent to the project area. This is part of the label "Out Ward." It is possible that this stippling is intended to show that the block was part of the city proper, however it should be noted that the "Plan" is the earliest edition of Ratzer's survey and that the later editions of the "Map" do not include this stippling. Figure 4, taken from the "Ratzer Map" shows the northern half of the block as farmland or meadow. Research into these maps turned up another version of the "Ratzer Map." A portion of this edition of the map is included in Figure 5. This edition of the map shows two dark rectangles on the northern half of the project block, a symbol Ratzer evidently used for orchards or gardens.

Figure 6, taken from Major Holland's 1776 Plan of the City of New-York, shows the project area in what appears to be empty space just behind what may be a row of buildings facing

Bayard Street. The southern part of the block is mostly stippled with a dark area in the center. All this is south of the Mulberry Street bend. Major Holland's map appears to be of questionable accuracy since he has clearly distorted the shape of the block by placing the bend too far to the north.

The next map found during our research is the Hills' Plan of 1782. This map, reproduced here in part as Figure 7, shows a group of trees in the northern half of the project area block, confirming that the project area was part of an orchard. This is a different situation than is shown on the next two maps, Figures 8 and 9.

Figure 8 provides a portion of the 1797 Taylor and Roberts New and Accurate Plan of the City of New York. The entire project area block is shaded on this map. This apparently indicates that the surveyors saw this area as part of the city proper. Streets were in place and lots on this block could be developed. The block to the north was evidently part of a ropewalk. The lack of details on the project area block precludes determining whether any structures stood within the project area, or how it was used.

Figure 9 provides a portion of the 1803 Goerck and Mangin Plan of the City of New York. This plan was surveyed by Goerck and Mangin during 1798, engraved by P.R. Maverick, and published by David Longworth during 1803. The project area on this plan is completely devoid of any details. Shading on the southern and eastern sides of the block may indicate that Goerck and Mangin saw it as part of the city proper. The block to the north is shown as part of a farm or orchard.

The Collect Pond was the only considerable body of fresh water within easy reach of New York City. For a short while, the water from the Pond became a part of the City's supply. It was recommended in 1789 to buy the Pond as a future park. However, this never happened. In 1796, a project was submitted by two engineers for making a dock or basin of the Collect with the main outlet via the main stream along Canal Street. However, the water was so badly polluted that horses refused to drink it. Bodies of dead animals were noted floating in it. Tanneries were located nearby and were dumping their wastes into the pond. It was eventually filled in and in 1836 became the site of Tombs Prison (Hewitt and Hewitt 1867:385-387; Viele 1865:8).



### Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

In the period from 1790 to 1820, the streets of Mulberry and Orange (now Baxter) attracted trade houses and manufactories. Blackmar (1989: 92-93) states that unlike the core of the city where landowners required their leaseholders to build 'substantial' buildings on the properties, the leases for Orange and Mulberry Streets had no such restrictions. The area had grocers, taverns and especially boardinghouses. "Absentee landlords purchased old artisan houses cheaply and subdivided them for more intensive occupancy, or they built new houses of wood with ground-floor and basement stores and taverns" (Blackmar 1989:93), hence paving the way for the nineteenth century tenement slum. The marshy lots, Fresh Pond and Lispenard Meadows were filled in between 1800 to 1815 (Blackmar 1989:99), but the work was done in such a poor fashion that newly built houses had their foundations undermined by the fluctuating high water table. Housing on such streets deteriorated rapidly so that the area was avoided by any who could afford better housing elsewhere (Stansell 1987: 10). The people who lived in this section were the urban poor, particularly the black population (Blackmar 1989: 99).

Registers of deeds on file with the New York County Clerk were consulted to construct the following chains of title for the project area lots. See Tables 2 and 3. Lot 17 is 62 Mulberry Street and Lot 18 is 64 Mulberry Street. The earliest references to deeds regarding Block 164 cover the entire block or large portions thereof. The northern portion of Block 164 was part of the Nicholas Bayard Farm, while the southern part was within the John Kingston Farm. Judging by the Ratzer Map, Figure 4, the project area is within the Bayard Farm. This farm was conveyed to the Bayard family during the seventeenth century.

Once the chains of title were established, the New York City Directories were consulted to determine if any of the property owners lived on the project area lots. The 1851 directory proved to be particularly useful since this volume is the only one indexed by street address. This provided additional names of residents which were then included in our search.

#### **#62 Mulberry Street (Lot 17)**

Alexander McClure, the owner of 62 Mulberry Street, is a grocer at 71 Mulberry Street, corner of Bayard, in the 1830s (Longworth 1832: 448; Longworth 1833: 401; Longworth 1834: 450; Longworth 1835: 422; Longworth 1836: 417; Longworth 1837: 400; Longworth 1838: 411; Longworth 1839: 424). In 1840 Alexander McClure moves to 62 Mulberry and Cornelius V. Anderson appears in the directories at 71 Mulberry (Longworth 1840: 60, 410). Cornelius V. Anderson is specifically listed as a grocer beginning in 1842, at the 71 Mulberry address (Doggett 1842: 14). The 62 Mulberry Street property was occupied by owner Alexander McClure for approximately eight years, from 1840 to 1847 (Longworth 1840: 410; 1841: 456; 1842: 398; Doggett 1842: 207; 1843: 215; 1844: 220; 1845: 229; 1846: 248; 1847: 259). Alexander McClure leaves 62 Mulberry Street in 1847 and moves to 134 Henry

Street (Doggett 1847: 259). McClure sold the #62 Mulberry Street property in 1853 to Cornelius V. Anderson, who owned it for 30 years (see Table 2). This is most likely the same Cornelius V. Anderson whom McClure transferred the 71 Mulberry grocery to thirteen years before. Anderson resides at 161 Allen Street from 1849 to 1859 (Doggett 1849: 27; Trow 1859: 33). From 1860 to 1864, he resides at 319 Lexington Avenue (Trow 1860: 33; 1864: 34). During his changes in residences, Anderson also shifts occupations: from running the grocery at 71 Mulberry until 1854 (Trow 1854: 31) to operating a feed store at 23 Pitt and later 99 Bayard and 95 Bayard (Trow 1855: 33; 1857: 33; 1858: 33) to a listing of real estate (Trow 1860: 33) to being a broker (Trow 1864: 34), all at 99 Bayard. Alexander McClure resided at 134 Henry Street until 1864, after which he is absent from the city directories (Doggett 1847: 259; Trow 1863: 538).

In addition to the eight year occupancy of 62 Mulberry Street by owner Alexander McClure, the residents as listed in the city directories are as follows:

John Issacs, peddler	1850-51	Doggett 1850:257; 1851: 266; Doggett and Rode 1851: 276; Rode 1850: 262;
Joseph Oats, late saloon	1850-52	Doggett 1850: 379; 1851: 266; Doggett and Rode 1851: 405; Rode 1850: 386; 1852: 389; 1853: 484; Trow 1852: 463;
John Rafferty, policeman	1850-1851	Doggett 1850: 411; 1851: 266; Rode 1850: 419;
William T. Robinson, carpenter	1850-52	Doggett 1850: 427; 1851: 266; Doggett and Rode 1851: 455; Rode 1850: 435; 1852: 438.



Table 2  
Chain of Title for Lot 17, Block 164, Manhattan

<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Year Deed Recorded</u>
Bayard, Nicholas and Catherine	Livingston, Phillip Roosevelt, Isaac Sharpe, Richard Bache, Theophylact Marston, Thomas Ludlow, Gabriel H. Clarkson, Levinus	1772
Engleheart, Martin and Maria	Flynn, Patrick	1797
Flynn, Edward	McClure, Alexander	1820
Flynn, John and Margaret	McClure, Alexander	1820
Court of Chancery before the Chancellor Henry Van Rensselaer and wife against Phillip Van Rensselaer, Cortland Van Rensselaer and Catherine, Alexander Van Rensselaer, Westerloo Van Rensselaer and Euphema W. (defendants)	Report of Commissioners in Partition	1840
McClure, Alexander and Anna	Anderson, Cornelius V.	1853



Table 2 continued

<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Year Deed Recorded</u>
Anderson, Mary, widow of Anderson, Cornelius	Marrone, Catharine	1883
Anderson, Robert S and Cornelius, Edgar Trustee will of Anderson, Cornelius	Marrone, Catharine	1883
Marrone, Catharine	Palladin, Joseph	1884
Marone, Catharine Palladino, Joseph and Catherine	Galewski, Bernard	1886
Galewski, Bernard and Helena	Gossett, Harris	1887
Gossett, Harris and Rachel	Lordi, Giovanni	1888
Lordi, Giovanni	Marella, Leonardo	1892
Lordi, Giovanni	Prisco, Raffaele and Adele	1906
Lordi, Giovanni and Rosie	Lordi, Giovanni, private banker	1915



Table 3  
Chain of Title for Lot 18, Block 164, Manhattan

<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Year Deed Recorded</u>
Bayard, Nicholas and Catherine	Livingston, Phillip Roosevelt, Isaac Sharpe, Richard Bache, Theophylact Marston, Thomas Ludlow, Gabriel H. Clarkson, Levinus	1772
Bayard, Nicholas	Gue, Nathaniel	1791
Guion, Nathaniel and Mary	Holmes, James	1804
Thomas Wills (Master in Chancery) Jesse Harvey, <i>et al.</i> (Defendants)	Blackledge, Adam	1829
Holmes, Samuel and Mahela	Blackledge, Adam	1829
Blackledge, Adam (Exrs. of)	Weeks, Jacob	1878
Will of Jacob Weeks	-----	1881
Mager, Catherine W.	Legnitti, Angelo	1904
Legnite, Angelo and Anna	Legnite, Angelo, private banker	1915

### #64 Mulberry Street (Lot 18)

A review of the New York City Directories from 1830 through 1870 reveal that #64 Mulberry Street was never owner occupied during this time. The owner, Adam Blackledge, lived at two locations on Spring Street during his ownership of the 64 Mulberry Street property: 59 Spring Street, from 1830 to 1847, and 65 Spring, from 1848 to 1871 (Longworth 1830: 131; 1831: 133; 1832: 149; 1833: 126; 1834: 133; 1835: 98; 1836: 97; 1837: 96; 1838: 97; 1839: 101; 1840: 97; 1841: 103; 1842: 94; Doggett 1844: 39; 1845: 40; 1846: 42; 1847: 50; 1848: 51; 1849: 52; 1850: 56; Doggett and Rode 1851: 59; Rode 1850: 49; 1852: 58; 1853: 76; 1854: 74; Trow 1852: 63; 1853: 67; 1854: 72; 1855: 80; 1856: 77; 1857: 79; 1858: 78; 1859: 81; 1860: 81; 1861: 81; 1862: 81; 1863: 82; 1864: 84; 1865: 89; 1866: 94; 1867: 94; 1868: 99; 1869: 99; and 1870: 106).

Residents listed for 64 Mulberry are as follows:

David Conlin, laborer/porter	1849, 1851	Doggett 1849: 101; 1851: 266; Doggett and Rode 1851: 120;
Edward Daniels, cabinet maker	1851-1853	Doggett 1851: 266; Rode 1852: 135; 1853: 169;
Frederick Harn(i/e)tt, grocer	1851	Doggett 1851: 266; Doggett and Rode 1851: 238;
Thomas O'Connor, musician	1849-1853	Doggett 1849: 321; 1850: 380; 1851: 266; Doggett and Rode 1851: 407; Rode 1852: 391; 1853: 487; Trow 1852: 466; 1853: 526;
Louis Sylvester, shoes	1851	Doggett 1851: 266.

Thomas O'Connor was a previous resident of 92 Orange Street, 88 Orange Street, and 73½ Mulberry Street, indicating some tenants preferred to remain in a small area. One resident, Peter Maxwell, tailor appears listed in the city directories at 64 Mulberry beginning in 1849 (Doggett 1849: 290). While not listed during the years 1852-1855, Peter Maxwell is again listed at the same address in Trow's 1855 directory (p. 566) and continues being listed at 64 Mulberry through 1871 (Trow 1870: 818). He is still listed at this address in the city directories as of 1880 (Trow 1879: 1027).

The owners of 62 and 64 Mulberry Street, Alexander McClure and Adam Blackledge, respectively, were connected through a grocery business the families were partners in,



officially listed in Longworth's 1837 Directory as McClure and Blackledge, grocers, at 71 Spring Street. During this year we also see the residences of Adam Blackledge and John McClure, Jr. both listed at 59 Spring Street (Longworth 1837: 96, 400). Approximately five years later, John A. Blackledge, possibly the son of Adam Blackledge also appears as a grocer at the 71 Spring Street location in 1842, in addition to residing at 59 Spring Street (Doggett 1842: 35).

In 1848 Adam Blackledge, John A. Blackledge, and John McClure, Jr. move from 59 Spring Street to 65 Spring Street (Doggett 1848: 51, 260). The families that own 62-64 Mulberry Street still appear connected, but John McClure, Jr. is now listed as "agent" instead of grocer, his occupation since his first appearance in the directories, and there is no longer a listing of the 71 Spring Street property.

A review of the city directories indicates that these tenants moved into the project area in approximately 1851, and that within a few years most of these particular tenants of #62 and #64 Mulberry Street had moved out. The number of residents at #62 and #64 Mulberry Streets imply that these people were tenants. These structures housed a transient population with the exception of Peter Maxwell, tailor of #64 Mulberry Street. He lived at the same address for at least 30 years. Mr. Maxwell may have operated his business at #64 Mulberry Street but there is not direct evidence of this.

Since the information gained from the directories did not provide the occupants of the project area, with certain exceptions during the 1840s and 1850s, tax assessment records were consulted. The New York City Municipal Archives maintains microfilm copies of these records for the years 1802 through 1896 with various exceptions, as well as a few from the eighteenth century. The project area was part of the Sixth Ward from at least 1792 through 1896. The Municipal Archives has microfilm of the Sixth Ward Tax Assessments for 1799 through 1896 excepting 1800, 1801, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1841 and 1857. All these assessments were consulted as well as one from 1792. These tax assessments include both real estate and personal estate until 1863. Prior to 1844 both listings appear on the same page. The person paying the real estate tax appears first. This person could be the owner or an occupant. All other occupants are listed directly underneath, unless their personal estates were smaller than the threshold value for this tax. The poorest occupants are not listed at all. If the person paying the real estate tax also was an occupant, both real estate and personal estate are listed in the appropriate columns. For the period 1844 through 1863, personal estate valuations are given, but these are in a separate section at the back of the volume. For 1864 through 1896 the microfilm includes only real estate valuations. If personal estates continued to be taxed, this information must have been recorded in separate volumes which evidently do not survive. For 1858 through 1896 the real estate assessments are much more elaborate, including the lot size, the area covered by houses, the number of stories the buildings possessed, and the number of houses in each lot.





Appendix 1 provides a summary of the tax assessments for #62 Mulberry Street. It covers 1799 through 1896. The 1792 assessment was consulted but no names could be linked to this lot since no street addresses or lot numbers were included. The Widow Flin (Flynn) paid taxes on both real and personal estate during 1799. She paid real estate tax during 1802, and no assessment for personal estate was made for this lot. During 1806 Andrew Morris paid the real estate tax, and he continued to do so through 1819, but there is no evidence that he lived there. During this time the Flynn family owned 62 Mulberry Street (1797 through 1820). During 1810 through 1817 tenants are listed. John Arnoff, Louis Harvey, Noah Jackson, Yaff Van Cleef, Samuel Charlton and John Bartow all lived there for one or two years. Their personal estates were all valued at \$50 except for Arnoff's at \$100. From 1820 until 1847 real estate taxes on #62 Mulberry were paid by Alexander McClure beginning with a valuation of \$1,100. This decreased to \$1,000 in 1821 and remained at that figure for 1822 but the description notes only a lot that year. The house must have been torn down during 1821. It had virtually no value since the lot retained the same assessment. During 1823 the assessment for a house and lot rose to \$4,600. This is probably the same three-story house first illustrated on the 1853 Perris Map, Figure 10. The valuation stays roughly the same until 1836 when it doubles to \$9,000, but it drops to \$6,500 in 1837. It then decreases in increments until it is again \$5,000 during 1847. McClure is shown as resident in #62 Mulberry Street from 1840 through 1846. The first three years show his personal estate as \$11,000, decreased to \$10,000 in 1844, and then to \$6,000 for 1845 and 1846. Prior to his residency McClure had tenants. William Van der Water and Ferdenand Van der Water appear during 1824 only, with personal estates of \$100 each. From 1825 through 1832 the only tenant listed is Thomas Cook, with a personal estate of \$2,000. During 1833 the tenant was William P. Miller with an estate of \$500. He is followed in 1834 by C.L. Rhodes whose estate was valued at \$3,000. Henry W. Benson appears in 1835 with an estate of \$1,000 which increases to \$2,000 for 1836. Benjamin W. Benson appears in 1837 with an estate of \$2,000, which decreases to \$1,000 for 1838 and 1839. Charles A. Baudoine is listed during 1837 and 1838 with an estate of \$500. Adrian Bancker appears during 1839 with an estate valued at \$500.

Cornelius V. Anderson begins paying the real estate taxes on #62 Mulberry Street in 1848 and continues doing so until 1886. The real estate is assessed at \$5,000 during 1848, decreases to \$4,500 in 1849 and remains the same until 1855. During 1856 the assessment increased to \$5,000 where it remains through 1861. During 1858 the records become more elaborate and we learn that #62 Mulberry Street includes two houses of three and five stores, evidently the same structures still shown in 1894 on the Sanborn-Perris map, Figure 12. Valuations for 62 Mulberry Street increases to \$5,800 in 1863, to \$6,000 in 1867, and to \$8,000 in 1869. The value remains \$8,000 until 1884, is \$9,000 in 1885, and \$11,000 in 1886. No information on the occupants of 62 Mulberry Street exists in these tax records for 1847 and later.

During 1887 and 1888 Bernard Galewski paid the real estate taxes on #62 Mulberry Street with an assessed value of \$11,000. He purchased the lot during 1886 and sold it the following year. Giovanni Lordi paid the taxes from 1889 through 1896, with the valuation starting at \$11,000 and finishing at \$13,000. He purchased the property during 1888 and evidently still owned it in 1915.

Appendix 2 provides a summary of the tax assessments for 64 Mulberry Street covering 1792 through 1896. During 1792 Nathaniel Gue paid taxes on real estate valued at \$200 and personal estate at \$25. During 1799 he paid real estate taxes on a value of \$1,000. Three tenants are listed: Cornelius Ryans, Daniel Strain and Anthony Casper, with personal estates worth \$83, \$95 and \$50 respectively. Nathaniel Guyon is listed as paying real estate taxes on \$1,000 in 1802. Nathaniel Tharp and James Powers were tenants with personal estates worth \$75 each. Nathaniel Gue or Guion purchases this lot during 1791 and sold it during 1804 to James Holmes. James paid the real estate taxes during 1806 on \$800 of value and had a personal estate worth \$100. He also had a tenant, Terence Baker, with a personal estate of \$100. The Widow Holms paid taxes on \$500 of value in 1808. Her tenant was Peter Holms with a personal estate of \$100. Widow Holms was assessed for \$500 of real estate again during 1809. No occupants are listed. Her assessment increased to \$800 during 1810 and she had two tenants: Felix Herbert and Bazamuth Glin, both with personal estates worth \$100. During 1814 through 1816 the real estate taxes were paid by Widow Bilton on a value of \$1,600. The name Bilton does not appear in the chain-of-title for #64 Mulberry. During 1814 she had two tenants: Christopher Dinger and Cato Simpson, each with personal estates worth \$100. During 1815 and 1816, Cato Simpson remains and is joined by Samuel Charlton and Charles Charlton, all with personal estates worth \$50. During 1817 Jesse Harvey paid real estate taxes on a value of \$1,700 and personal estate taxes on \$100. He has two tenants: George Liebont and Cato Simpson, both with personal estates worth \$50. During 1818 and 1819 Jesse Harvey paid taxes on the same valuations but had no tenants listed. During 1820 the real estate valuation was decreased to \$1,300 but increased to \$1,350 in 1821. Harvey's personal estate did not change, and no tenants are listed. During 1822 the real estate valuation remained at \$1,350 but no personal estate value is shown. Widow Harvey paid the real estate taxes during 1823 through 1827 on a value of \$1,100 the first year and \$1,300 thereafter. No evidence of occupants is shown. During 1828 and 1829 the real estate taxes were again paid by Widow Holmes. She paid on a lot valued at \$1,000, so the house must have been demolished. Samuel and Mahela Holmes sold #64 Mulberry Street to Adam Blackledge during 1829. Jesse Harvey is shown as a defendant in a court action during that year.

Adam Blackledge began paying taxes on #64 Mulberry Street as a lot worth \$1,800 during 1830. The following two years he paid taxes on a house and lot worth \$4,500, and had E.G. Drake as a tenant with a personal estate worth \$1,000. For 1833 through 1835 Blackledge paid real estate taxes on \$4,500. His tenant was Thomas cook who had a personal estate

worth \$1,500 the first year and \$1,000 thereafter. During 1836 Blackledge paid real estate taxes on a value of \$9,000, which decreased to \$6,500 for 1837 and 1838. Thomas Cook remained tenant and paid taxes on his personal estate worth \$1,000 and \$1,500 respectively. During 1839 the value of Blackledge's real estate decreased to \$6,300, and his tenant was James Kelso, whose personal estate was worth \$1,000. Blackledge's real estate assessment decreased to \$6,000 for 1840. He had two tenants: Benjamin W. Benson and Richard Woodhull. Benson had a personal estate worth \$1,000. The real estate valuation for #64 Mulberry Street decreased again in 1842 to \$4,000. Blackledge's tenant that year remained B.W. Benson. Blackledge paid real estate taxes on \$5,000 for 1843 through 1848. His tenants and their personal estates were: Benson in 1843; Thomas Betts in 1844 with \$500; in 1845 and 1846 both Benson with \$1,500 and \$500, and Betts with \$300 and \$500; Henry Vuttu with \$500 in 1847; and Sam Dusenbury with \$300 and \$500 in 1847 and 1848. Blackledge is listed as paying real estate taxes on 64 Mulberry Street through 1896, which is unusual since the chain-of-title indicates that he died by 1878. The valuation for 1849 through 1855 was \$4,500, while that for 1856 through 1861 was \$5,000. During 1858 the records begin indicating that this lot includes two buildings of two and five stories. The valuation increases to \$6,000 for 1867 and 1868, then to \$8,000 for 1869 through 1877. At this time Adam Blackledge's surname begins to mutate in the records, becoming Blakeley, Blakely, Buckley, Bulkley and finally Buckley. The valuation decreases to \$7,500 for 1878 through 1884, increases to \$8,000 for 1885 through 1889, increases again to \$10,000 for 1890 through 1895, and finishes in 1896 at \$12,000.

The tax assessment records show that houses existed in these lots during the 1790s. This shows an interesting parallel with the chain-of-title for #64 Mulberry Street which shows a sale by Nicholas Bayard in 1791. It appears likely that this date marks the construction of the house in this lot and possibly that next door at 62 Mulberry. This also corroborates the 1782 and 1797 maps, Figures 7 and 8, which show the project area in an orchard and a developed block respectively.

Subsequently, the Federal Census records from 1790 to 1880 were searched for residents of the project area in hopes of gaining additional information concerning ethnicity and socio-economic background. Our search consisted of the Federal Census records at the New York Public Library from the first Federal enumeration in 1790 through to the last surviving enumeration of the nineteenth century, 1880. Each census was searched for residents of the project area previously identified in other sources such as tax assessments, city directories, and deeds. All names of persons having lived in the project area were checked in the census records within a thirty year range of their proposed occupancy. In addition, a more detailed search list was composed of any residents confirmed in other sources as having lived in the project area during that particular census year.

1790-1840. The first 50 years of Federal census. Beginning with 1790 and up to 1840, the census records are organized according to ward. No indications of district, street address, of building number were given, therefore, without any separation of persons per dwelling, nor indication of location, it is impossible to pinpoint with certainty the occupants of 62-64 Mulberry Street. Individuals confirmed in other sources as having lived within the project area were used as bases to find other residents by association in the records.

These early census recorded general information such as the name of the head of the family, and numbers of males, females, and slaves within the family, giving broad age ranges for each category.

The 1790 census record gives us information on James Flynn in the Sixth Ward who may be of the same Flynn family that appears at the project area in the chain of title as early as 1797, and in the tax assessments for the years 1799 and 1802. James Flynn is listed as head of a family consisting of three white males over 16 years, one white male under 16 years, and two white females. However, there is no evidence that proves that this family is residing in the project area. In 1800 census, a listing appears under John Flynn, a household of ten persons, five of them slaves. It is possible that this is the Flynn family residing in the project area at approximately the turn of the nineteenth century.

The 1820 census contains information about Alexander McClure, at approximately the time of his purchase of 62 Mulberry Street. His family is listed as consisting of twelve persons, one of whom is listed as "free colored female, aged 26 to 45 years." However, McClure most likely does not actually reside at 62 Mulberry Street until 1840.

The 1840 census coincides with the arrival of Alexander McClure at 62 Mulberry Street, and the arrival of Benjamin Benson (formerly of 62 Mulberry Street) and Richard Wood hull at 64 Mulberry Street. The 1840 census contained new information concerning profession: the family of Benjamin W. Benson has one individual in manufacture/trade, the family of Richard Woodhull has two persons in commerce, and the family of Alexander McClure has three persons in commerce. The family of Alexander McClure, residing at the project area at this time, also contains one "free colored female, aged 10 to 24 years," presumably a servant.

1850-1880. Federal Census records beginning in 1850 give increasingly detailed information about individuals. For the first time each individual is listed by name as opposed to the head of the family alone, and information regarding location of birth appears, which gives clues to ethnicity. In addition, questions concerning education (schooling and literacy) were also asked in the 1850 census. The most pertinent piece of information the 1850 census introduces however, is the numbering of each dwelling house and family by the enumerator in order of visitation. Although this number is not the same as the street number, it does divide families into groups by the dwellings in which they reside. Therefore, if one project area resident is

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found (confirmed by other sources), it is possible to determine exactly what other individuals are residing in either 62 or 64 Mulberry Street.

The 1850 census gives previously identified residents' nationality, which we may deduce from place of birth (although nationality and place of birth are not always the same).

The household of Peter Maxwell, tailor, consists of four persons, and his place of birth is Ireland. Lewis Sylvester, shoemaker, was born in France, and his household consists of nine persons. David Conlin, laborer, was born in Ireland, with a household of four. Thomas O'Connor, listed as a music teacher, was born in Ireland, with a household of two. Additional residents of 64 Mulberry Street are the households of:

- James Cunningham, tailor, four persons born in Ireland;
- Edward Daggan(n), cabinet maker, nine persons born in Ireland (including O'Conors and possibly a border).

In the 1850 census, 62 Mulberry Street consists of the residents:

- Joseph Otis [sic], liquor dealer, born in England;

- John Rafferty, policeman, born in Ireland;

- John Isaacs, peddler, who was born in Germany.

Additional residents consist of the household of William Robinson, carpenter, born in England (although the household contains four persons born in Ireland, possibly borders), the household of Ann Walker, also Irish and perhaps containing borders, and the household of Frances Firtisch, cabinet maker, born in Germany.

During 1850, the project area consisted of mainly Irish born persons with young children born in New York. Two households out of twelve were German-born, one was French. A few individuals born in England and Canada were residing with primarily Irish-born households. Most households, as listed by the enumerator, consisted of four or more persons.

The 1860 Federal census lists families at what is 62 Mulberry Street. Many borders start to appear residing within families, shown by an array of last names within one family listing. Five households out of eight were born in Ireland, two households had persons born in Poland, while one consisted of persons born in New York.

Five households are listed at what is 64 Mulberry Street. We now learn that Peter Maxwell's household increases to six persons with two more children, who attended school within the census year. Three households were born in Ireland, one household with persons born in Switzerland and Ireland, and one household born in Holland.



The 1860 census shows a beginning of an entrance of Eastern European-born persons, immigrating to the project area. However, the project area seems to remain primarily Irish at this time, for the families where this information is available.

The 1870 Federal Census is the first organized by street address. The enumerator lists location by street and cross-streets, as well as by building number. Sixty-two and 64 Mulberry Street are clearly labeled. It also includes a question concerning profession of both men and women.

Fifty-eight people are listed for 64 Mulberry Street. Of these 58, 24 were born in Ireland and 19 were born in New York. Eighteen of the 19 persons born in New York were children under age 16 within a family of Irish-born parents. Only one person born in New York was over 15, Peter Maxwell (Jr.), aged 19. He is also listed in the 1860 census as being aged 9. It appears that most of the residents at 64 Mulberry Street are either first or second generation Irish immigrants. Also listed are seven persons born in Germany, and two born in Poland. Within the family of the two Polish-born residents are five children under 18 years of age, all born in England. Two additional residents of 64 Mulberry Street were listed as being born in England.

Twenty-six people are listed at 62 Mulberry Street in 1870. Seventeen persons are listed as being born in Ireland, and nine are listed as born in New York. However, all nine New York-born persons are listed within families of Irish-born persons and are children under age 16. All residents of 62 Mulberry Street appear to be Irish immigrants or their children.

The 1880 Federal Census features new information such as each individuals relationship to the head of the family, their marital status, and the place of birth of the parents of each individual.

The 1880 Census demonstrates a marked change in the composition of the probable national heritage of the project area residents. The 1880 census lists a vast increase in sheer numbers of residents with a population of approximately 142 residents within the two buildings. The majority of these people were born in Italy, with both their parents also born in Italy.

Sixty-two Mulberry Street housed 74 residents in 1880. Of these 74, only 21 people were not born in Italy, or young children born in New York to Italian-born parents. Thirteen people were Irish-born or children of Irish-born parents, five were English-born or children of English-born parents, and one resident of 62 Mulberry Street was born in Poland.

According to the 1880 Census, 64 Mulberry Street housed 68 residents. Of these 68, 28 persons were born in Italy or children born in New York to Italian-born parents. The next most numerous population were those born in Ireland or children born to Irish-born parents,

consisting of nineteen residents. There were eight children in one family consisting of an Irish-born father and English-born mother, and a family of two Polish-born parents and their three children born in England. The remainder of residents were born in England, Saxony, Byron, New York and New Jersey (to New York and New Jersey-born parents) and one individual with Scottish-born parents.

Peter Maxwell is listed at 64 Mulberry Street with a household of nine, including two daughters in their twenties who are fur sewers, a son of 17 who is a printer, a daughter who works as a paper box maker, a son of 13 attending school, and a granddaughter of 5. Both Peter Maxwell and his wife, Elizabeth, were born in Ireland to Irish-born parents. Their six children listed here were all born in New York, including the son Peter who is listed as 28 years old. This indicates that all of these children may have been born and raised while in the project area, since Peter Maxwell is listed in most sources at 64 Mulberry Street beginning approximately 1850.

Most children under 15 and under 4 are listed as attending school. Laborer is the most frequently listed occupation among men, and keeping house is most frequent for women. In addition to these occupations are peddlers, tailors, printers, box makers, bootblacks, painters, sewing machine operators, and a glazier, tobacconist, pawnbroker, and an apothecary.

The 1853 Perris Map (Figure 10) shows two houses on the project area, one at #62 and one at #64 Mulberry Street. The backyards are free of any other buildings, including sheds that might have indicated privies. Houses were built all along Mulberry and the surrounding streets. Development of the area was probably intensified shortly thereafter, as tax records show that each lot had two buildings by 1858. Figure 11, taken from the 1885 Robinson Atlas, shows that rear buildings have been constructed in both project area lots. The 1894 Sanborn-Perris Map (Figure 12) indicates that the front structure at 62 Mulberry Street was three stories and the front at 64 Mulberry Street was two stories. The rear structures are both five stories.

A review of the New York City water and sewer pipe installation records have failed to turn up dates for initial construction. The only water pipe records for Mulberry Street indicate the date of a replacement pipe to be 1886. The drawing shows an abandoned 6 inch pipe in the street. Further research revealed a map of the water supply in Lower Manhattan drawn during 1827 that shows this pipe (City of New York 1827). This proves that water service was available to the project area by 1827 or earlier.



The earliest sewer pipe records show an installation date for 1937 on Bayard Street near Mott Street. No sewer lines are shown for Mulberry at all. Mulberry Street had sewers before 1937 since the 1910 Hyde Atlas illustrates sewers (see Figure 12).

Building (environmental) and social conditions continued to deteriorate in the area through the nineteenth century. Petitions began in 1829 for clearance and cleanup (Blackmar 1989:172). Five Points was the red light and slum district, described in a letter to the *Evening Post* in 1832 during the first cholera outbreak as an area where

the inhabitants of Five Points should be compelled to vacate their homes and disperse to the suburbs. "Then should begin a clearing out, not partial, but thorough - the matter should not be minced - turn out the inmates of the place, ventilate and purify (by fire, if best) the beastly hovels they inhabited, guard effectually against their return thither, fence up the streets, and ere long the city would be remunerated by the disappearance of Cholera" (Blake 1956:132).

The streets between City Hall Park and the Five Points were the center of the city's prostitution trade (Stansell 1987: 174). Brothels, taverns and gaming houses produced commercial rents. Black New Yorkers, since they were not admitted to the trades pursued by the white population, often operated these institutions (Blackmar 1989: 173). The district presented a physical barrier between the residences of the wealthy and middle classes to the north and their place of work in the city core. While the city argued for the redevelopment of the area in order to remove urban blight, and more importantly, accrue a larger assessment, landlords, leaseholders and small tradespeople of the area successfully fought redevelopment. Blackmar (1989: 177) states that "... they were less interested in the the investment value of their lots and houses than in protecting the site of their livelihood or independent housekeeping. Beyond the burden of assessments for improvements they didn't want, both the age and condition of their own houses and that of adjacent tenant houses kept tax costs in the neighborhood low." It would also keep their profits high. By upgrading the area, they would loose the poor people as customers and tenants. The landlords and leaseholders usually had legitimate businesses in the area and also would collect rents from several tenant buildings. Blackmar (1989: 178) gives the example of two grocers owning four tenant houses, an undertaker owning two houses along with a livery stable. She also says that "... the widow A. Guion ran a china shop and owned three neighboring houses" (ibid.:178). It is unknown whether this widow was related to the owners of 64 Mulberry Street in 1804. Owners, such as the widow and the undertaker, aligned with larger proprietors were successful in battling the city's aims because "By the 1840s, Five Points' tenant houses, brothels, and saloons had become, to may citizens' dismay, a major tourist attraction as the center of the city's lowlife"

(ibid.:179-180). Charles Dickens visited the district and likened it to London's East End (ibid.: 180).

The mid-nineteenth century witnessed the influx of German and Irish immigrants to the area. The German population settled primarily to the east of the Bowery while the Five Points contained the Irish. Rents of five dollars to six dollars a month were collected from individual tenants in multitenant households on Mulberry and Mott during the 1840s (Blackmar 1989: 240, 336 fn 68). Five Points was a target of public attention again in the 1849 since the cholera outbreak started that year in the rear basement of 20 Orange Street, two blocks from the project area (Rosenberg 1987: 106). The cholera outbreak of 1866 found Five Points in no better condition. "In 1863, for example, the death rate in New York's notorious sixth ward - site of the Five Points - was almost three times as great as that of the city as a whole" (Rosenberg 1987:184). The crowding, as well as lack of proper sanitation made diseases like typhoid, dysentery and yellow fever endemic to the area. A description of one five-story tenement tells that the "... privies were less than six feet from the house, not connected with a sewer, and in the 'worst possible condition'" (Rosenberg 1987: 184-85). The house at 115 Mulberry was described as 'a nasty overcrowded Irish pigsty' (Rosenberg 1987: 204). Rosenberg further describes the 115 Mulberry residence as

The condition of the house at 115 Mulberry Street seems to have been particularly disgraceful. The rooms were tiny, and some of the residents of the five-story building were forced to board up their windows because of the odor rising from the filth deposited in the narrow airshafts separating theirs from adjoining buildings. 'Add to this the custom borrowed from untutored animals confessedly low in the scale, of depositing faeces in the halls, and the picture of this haunt may be pronounced complete' (Rosenberg 1987: 205, quoting *Medical Record* 1 (May 15, 1866), 151).

Humans were not the only occupants of the area and buildings. Rosenberg (1987: 106) states that a building, two doors from the infamous 20 Orange Street, contained 106 hogs. Mid-nineteenth century facilities for the area appear to be miserable or non-existent. Rather than ameliorate physical and social conditions in the area, public opinion, as expressed in the newspaper letter, seems to have been that the residents of Five Points deserved the squalor and dangers of their environment as a punishment for their vices and sins.

In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the next wave of immigrants to the area were Chinese, followed by Italians (Beck 1898: 8,11). An illustration in *Harper's Weekly* from June 29, 1895 illustrates a vibrant Italian community at the bend of Mulberry Street, south of the location of the project area (Kouwenhoven 1972: 456). The change in ethnic composition is reflected in the chains of title for 62 and 64 Mulberry Street with the appearance of Italian surnames at the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth.

The 1885 Robinson Atlas (Figure 11) shows that two buildings have been built in the formerly empty backyards at the rear of #62 and #64 Mulberry Street. These recent rear buildings

would have effectively destroyed any possible privies situated here. A fire hydrant is marked on the corner of Mulberry and Bayard Streets.

The 1894 Sanborn-Perris Insurance Map (Figure 12) indicates that the rear buildings on Lots 17 and 18, behind #62 and #64, were 5-story. What appears to be a shed or porch has been built onto the rear of #64. The building at #64 is now indicated as a 2-story and #62 as a 3-story.

The 1910 Belcher Hyde Atlas (Figure 13) shows the same two buildings per lot. Sewer and water lines are now marked on this map extending down Mulberry Street.

The 1955 Sanborn Manhattan Land Book (Figure 14) shows the front buildings have been removed at #62 and #64 but the rear 5-story buildings are still in place.

It can now be seen that the front building at 62 Mulberry Street was constructed during 1822. It replaced an older house of uncertain location. The rear building was erected by 1858. The front building at 64 Mulberry Street was erected during 1830. It also replaced an earlier house of uncertain location. The rear building was erected by 1858. Any privies located at the rear of these two lots would have been destroyed by the more recent five story buildings. Cisterns associated with either the original houses or the early nineteenth century front buildings could survive. The older house at 62 Mulberry was occupied by Widow Flynn in 1799 and various tenants through 1817, but the 1822 vintage house may well have destroyed any evidence associated with the earlier building. The 1822 house was occupied by Thomas Cook for eight years (1825-1832) and its owner, Alexander McClure, for eight years (1840-1847). These men and other tenants of the 1830s were evidently middle class judging by their personal estates. The older building at 64 Mulberry Street was occupied briefly by owners Nathaniel Gue and James Holmes and by various tenants. Any deposits related to these occupants may have been destroyed by the 1830 house. This house was occupied by tenants Thomas Cook for six years (1833-1838) and Benjamin W. Benson for five years (1842-1846), but its only long-term occupant was evidently Peter Maxwell (1849-1880). Cook and Benson were not poor and Maxwell was a tailor of unknown socio-economic class. Deposits in cisterns could relate to the occupants of these early nineteenth century houses in both lots, and such features could survive in the open central yards. Communal privies could have existed in these yards, but the middle class nature of the occupants during the 1830s and 1840s particularly argues for connection with the sewers.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this sensitivity evaluation was to determine the potential archaeological significance of the 62-64 Mulberry Street project area. A general review of the prehistory of lower Manhattan indicated that the project area has a good potential for having been utilized during prehistory. This location just east of the former Collect Pond would have overlooked this fresh water pond and the marshes surrounding it, providing a good situation for a hunting camp.

Research into the history of 62-64 Mulberry Street indicates that it remained rural until the 1790s. Until the late eighteenth century it was part of the Bayard Farm, and it probably remained in agricultural use until the subdivision into lots circa 1791. During the nineteenth century four buildings were constructed in the project area, beginning with buildings at the front of the lots which appear on the 1853 Perris Map replacing earlier houses. These were constructed in 1822 and 1830. Five-story buildings at the rear of these two lots first appear on the 1885 Robinson Atlas but were erected by 1858. These structures evidently had basements and foundations to 13.5 feet below present grade based on soil boring evidence. Such deep disturbances eliminate the possibility of privies surviving in these lots. The date of water main installation under Mulberry Street is prior to 1828. A pipe was replaced there during 1886. It is not clear whether the front structures in the project area were built with cisterns. The middle yards of both lots remain open through to the present. The United States Census data for 1850 through 1880 provides information on ethnicity. For the period 1850 through 1870, the majority of the families living at 62 and 64 Mulberry Street have Irish backgrounds. Families of other backgrounds (including English, French, German, Polish, Swiss and Dutch) are present at both addresses for all three dates excepting #62 in 1870. During 1880 this changes to a majority of Italian families in #62 and about fifty percent Italian families in #64. Irish, English, German and Polish families are also present. Some of the residents of the project area prior to 1850 have surnames that suggest an Irish background, such as Flynn and McClure, but this cannot be confirmed.

It is our recommendation that archaeological testing to search for both possible prehistoric evidence and for any eighteenth or nineteenth century cisterns, privies, and other features or land surfaces which may lie within the former central yards be undertaken before any construction work at 62-64 Mulberry Street. Such testing should take the form of backhoe trenching with manual exploration within the trenches of all buried surfaces or features uncovered. Two trenches are recommended, each approximately 25 feet by 25 feet, covering the entire central yard areas between the former front structures built in 1822 and 1830 and the rear structures built in 1858. The trenches will be excavated to approximately 13 feet below grade, the maximum depth of the proposed foundations shown in Figures 16 and 17. Excavation will cease above this point if undisturbed subsoil is identified. If any cisterns,

privies, other features or land surfaces that could date to the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries or prehistory are identified, they will be examined for archaeological integrity. Should deposits with archaeological integrity be identified, they will be left in place for future mitigation. A report on the archaeological field testing and a scope-of-work for this mitigation will be prepared and submitted to the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission for review. All archaeological work will be conducted in accordance with the specifications prescribed in the Final CEQR Manual of December 1993 and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission Guidelines for Archaeology.



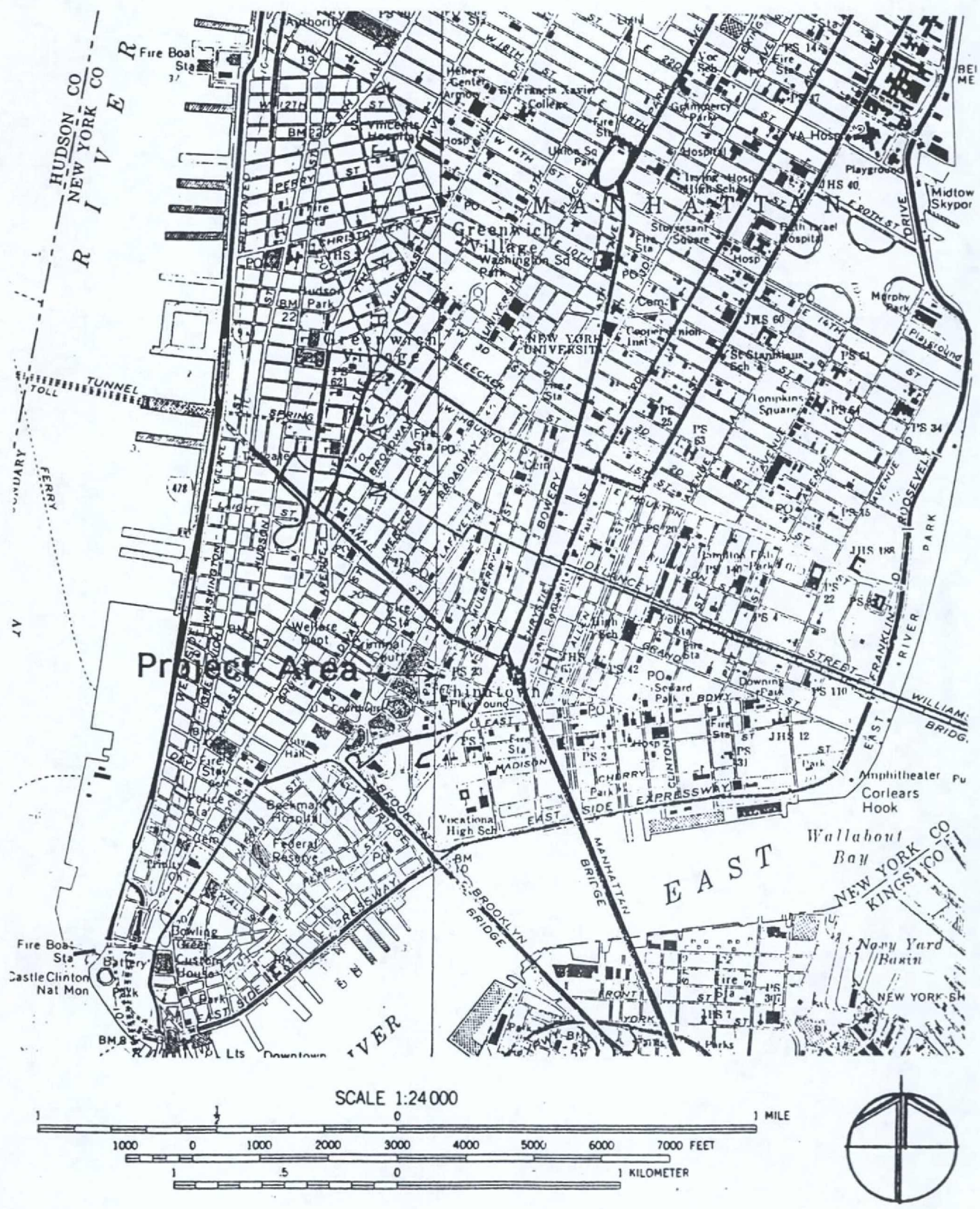


Figure 1 Location of the project area shown on portions of U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series Brooklyn, N.Y. quadrangle (1967 photorevised 1979) and Jersey City, N.J.-N.Y. quadrangle (1967 photorevised 1981).







[illegible]

Figure 3 Location of the project area shown on portion of the 1755 Maerschalck map.



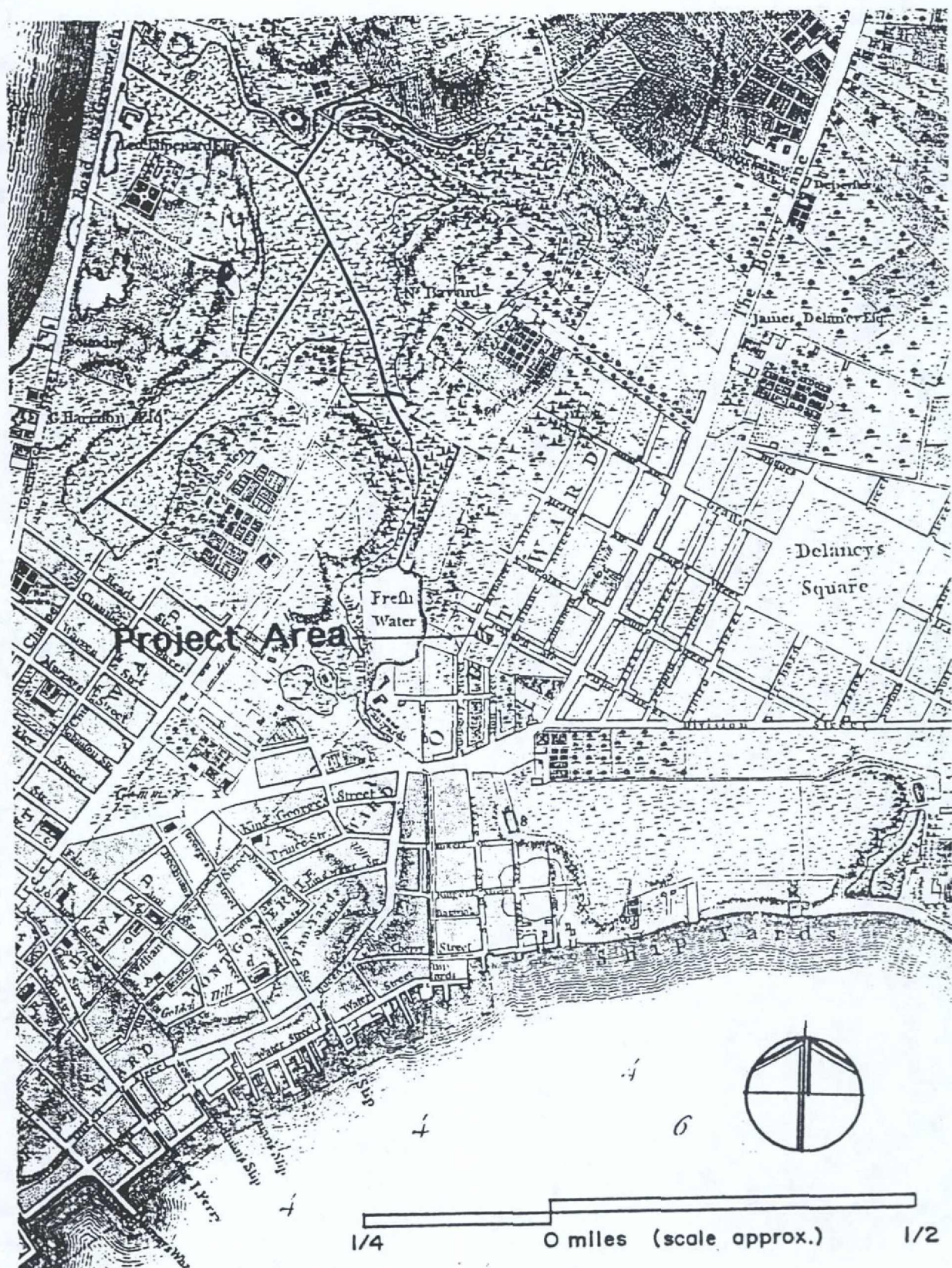


Figure 4 Location of the project area shown on portion of the 1766-1767 Ratzer map, published 1776.



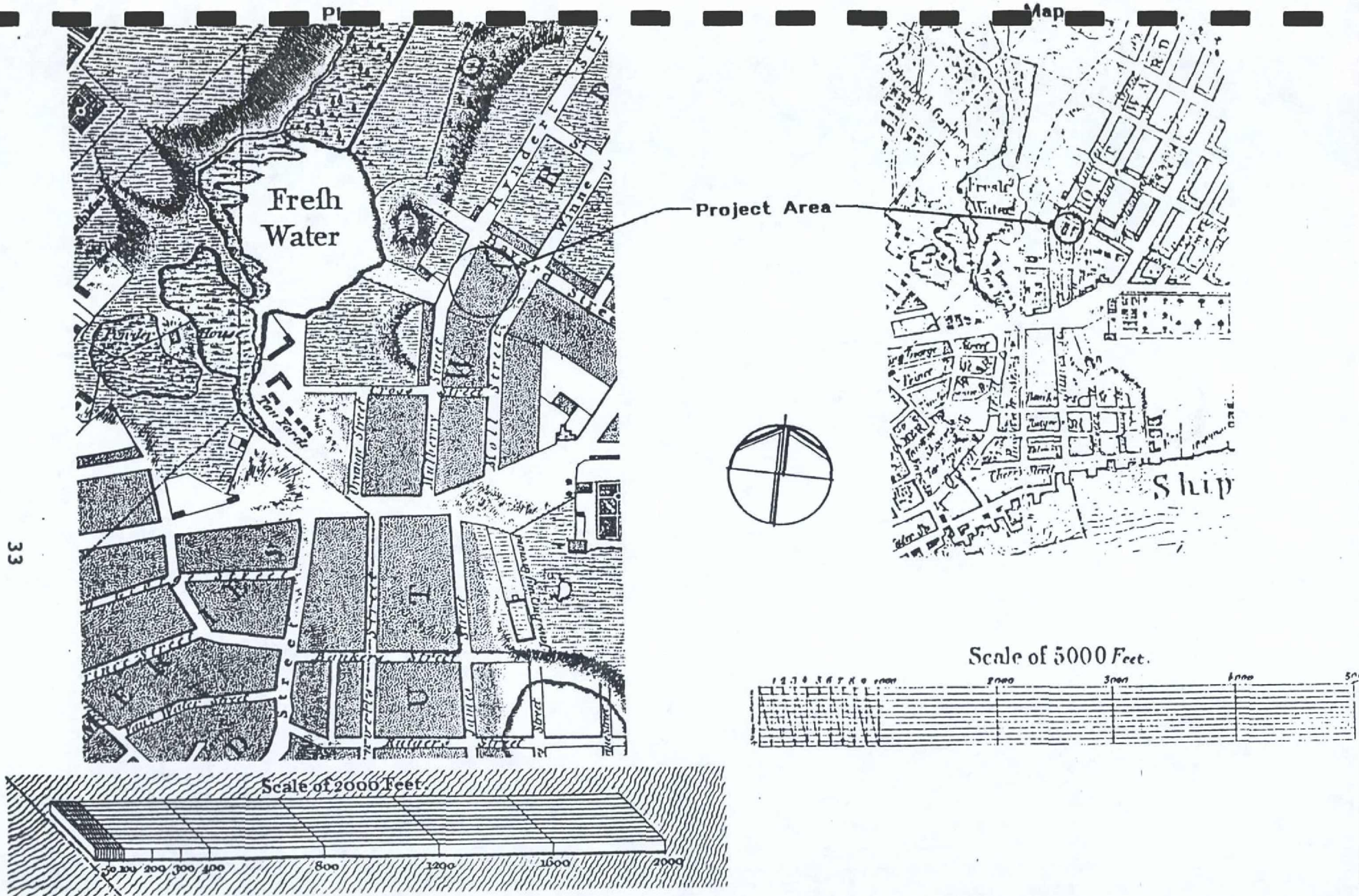


Figure 5 Details of the Ratzer or Ratzen Plan and the Ratzer Map showing the project area location. Both surveyed 1766-1767 and published 1776.



Figure 6 Location of the project area shown on portion of the 1776 Holland plan.









Figure 8 Location of the project area shown on portion of the 1797 Taylor and Roberts New and Accurate Plan of the City of New York.



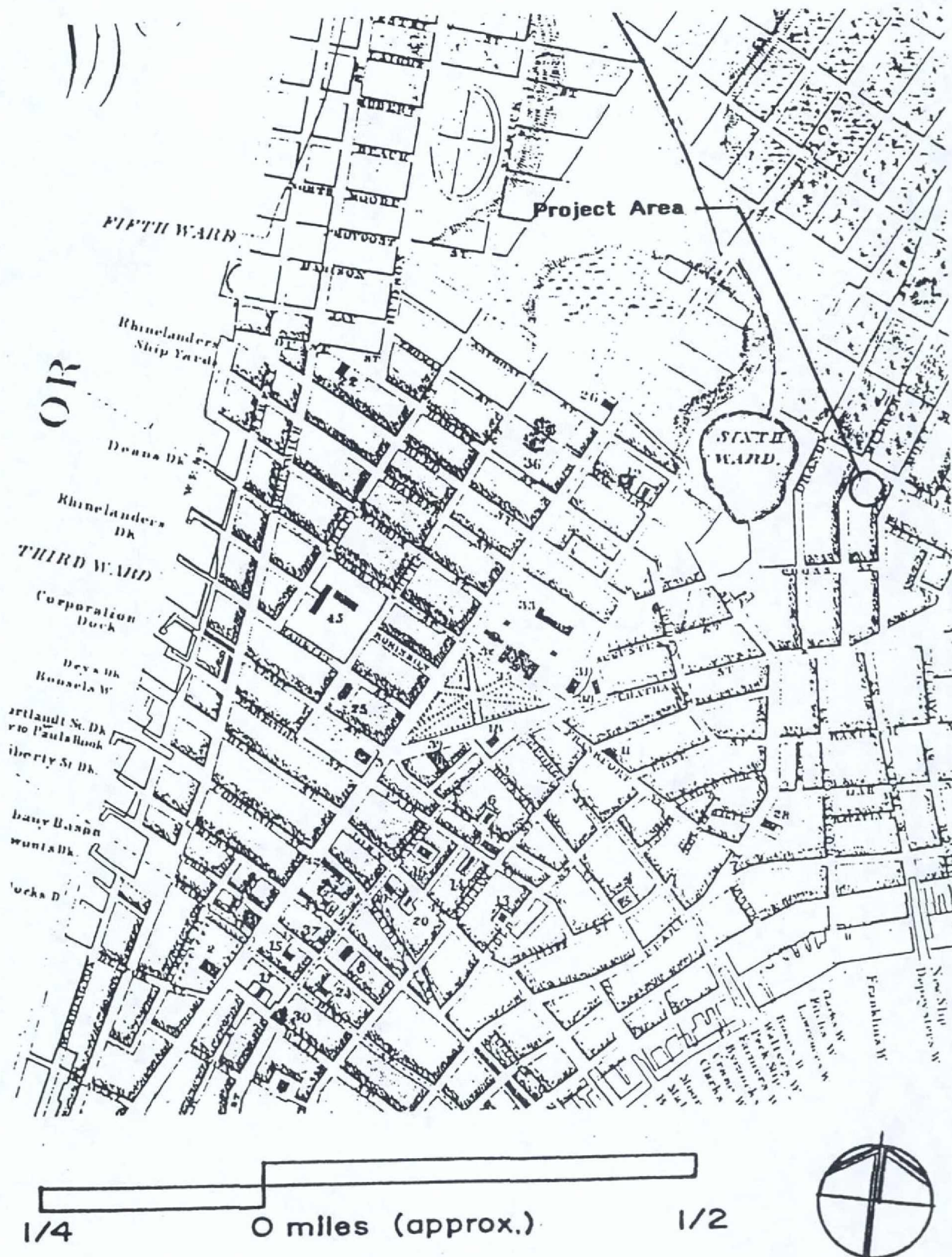


Figure 9 Location of the project area shown on portion of the 1803 Goerck and Mangin Plan of the City of New York.



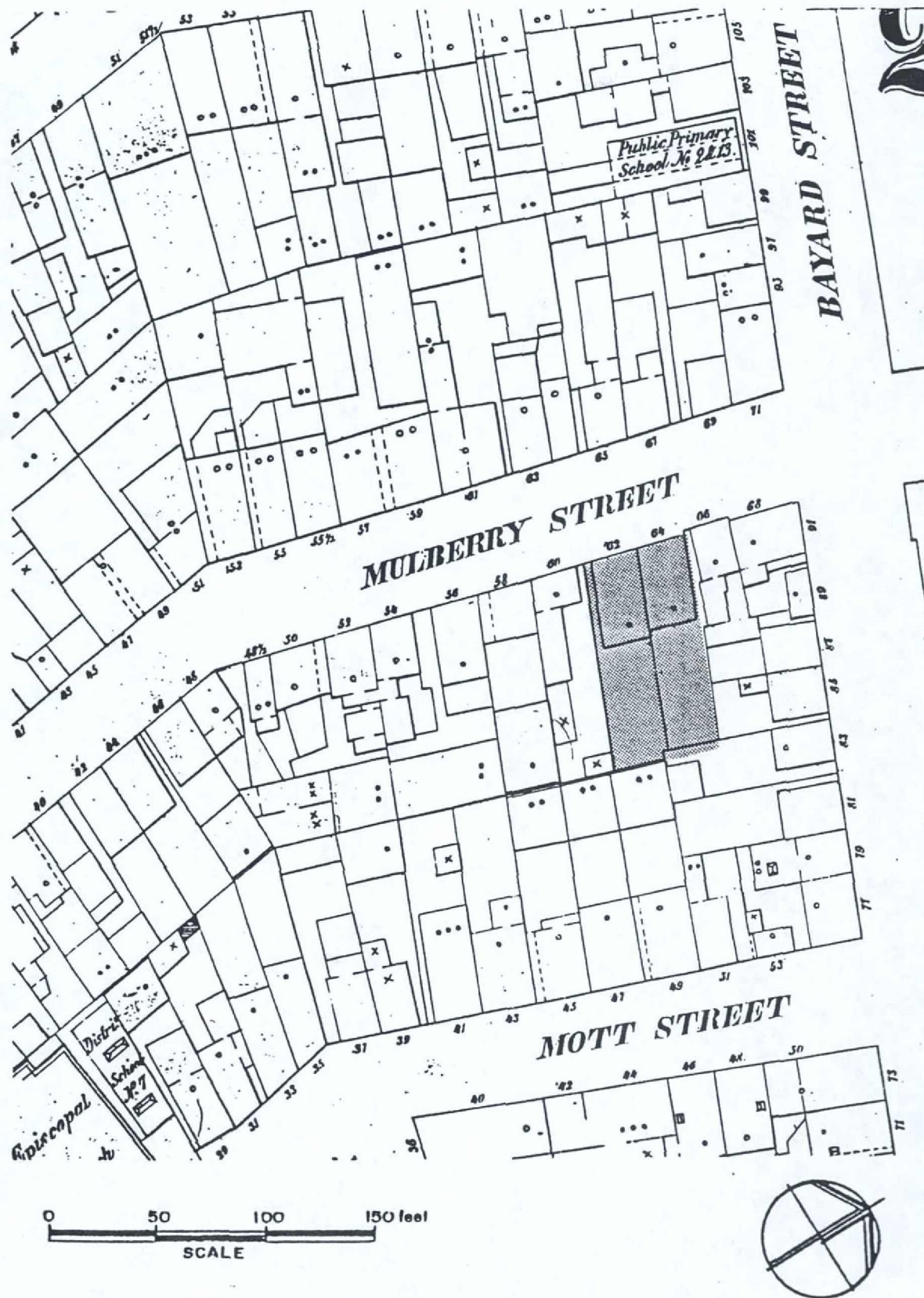


Figure 10 From the 1853 Perris Maps of the City of New York, Volume 3, Plate 25.



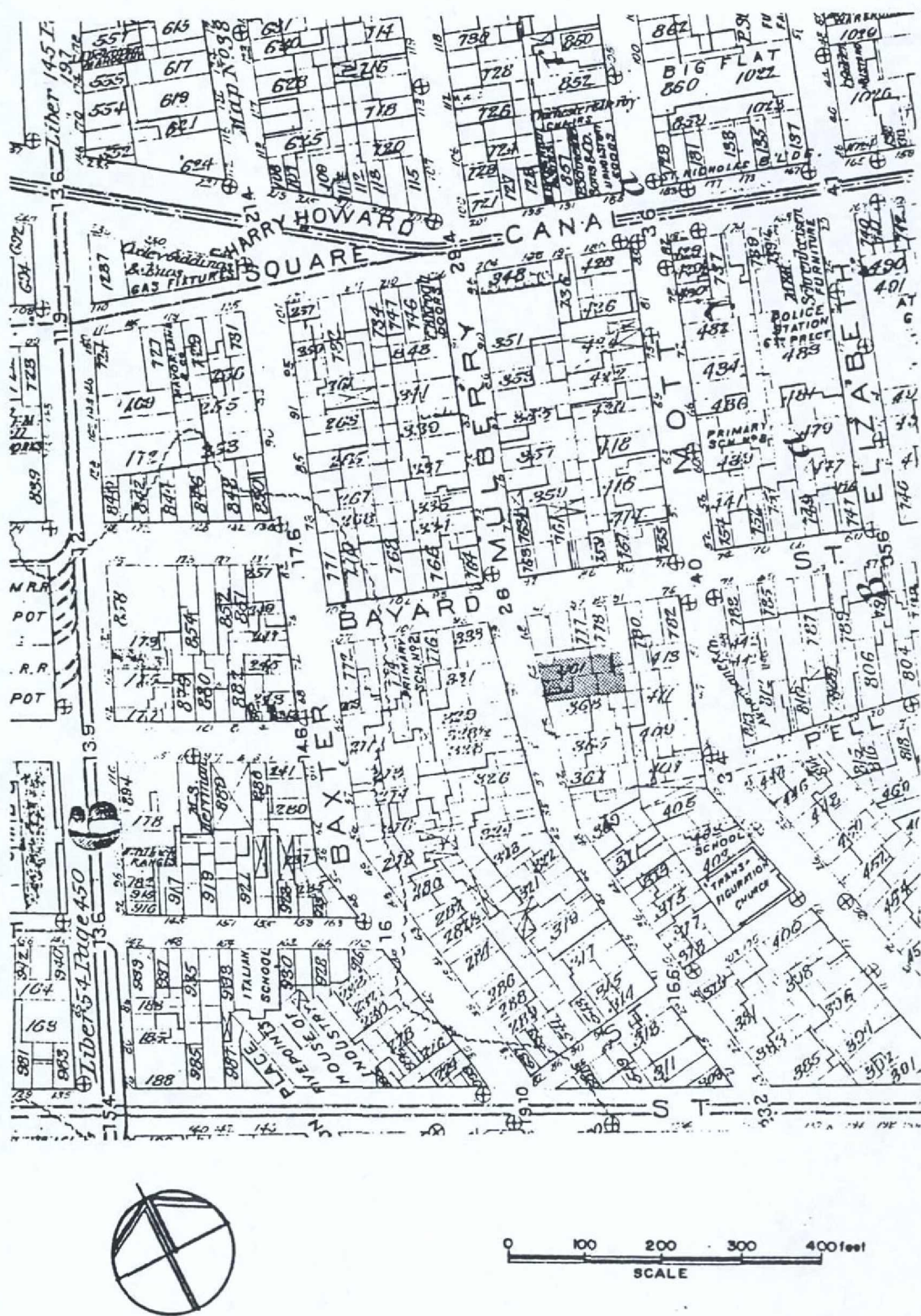


Figure 11 From the 1885 Robinson Atlas of the City of New York, Plate 4.



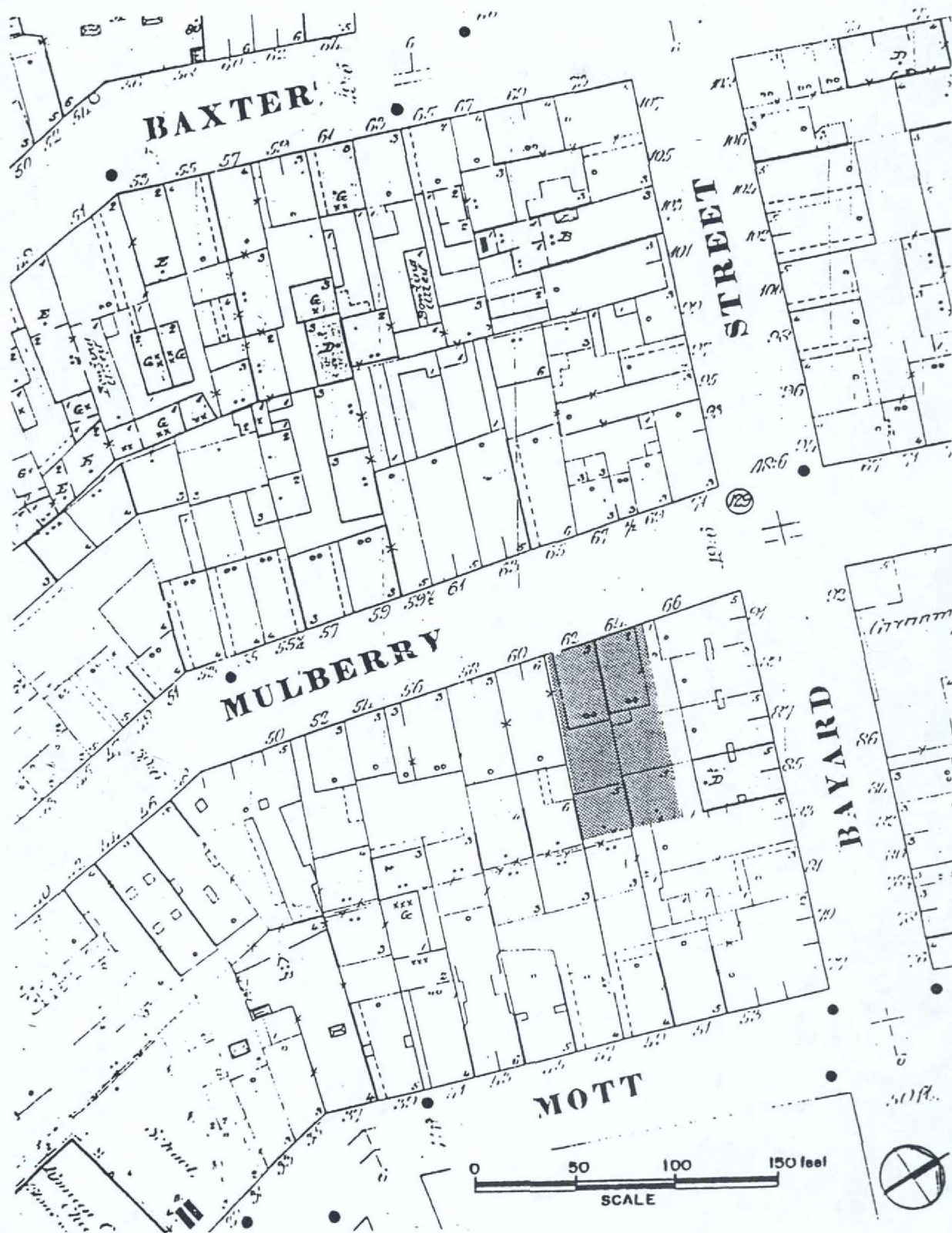


Figure 12 From the 1894 Sanborn-Perris Insurance maps of the City of New York, Volume 1, Plate 14.





Figure 13 From the 1910 E. Belcher Hyde Atlas of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Plate 3.







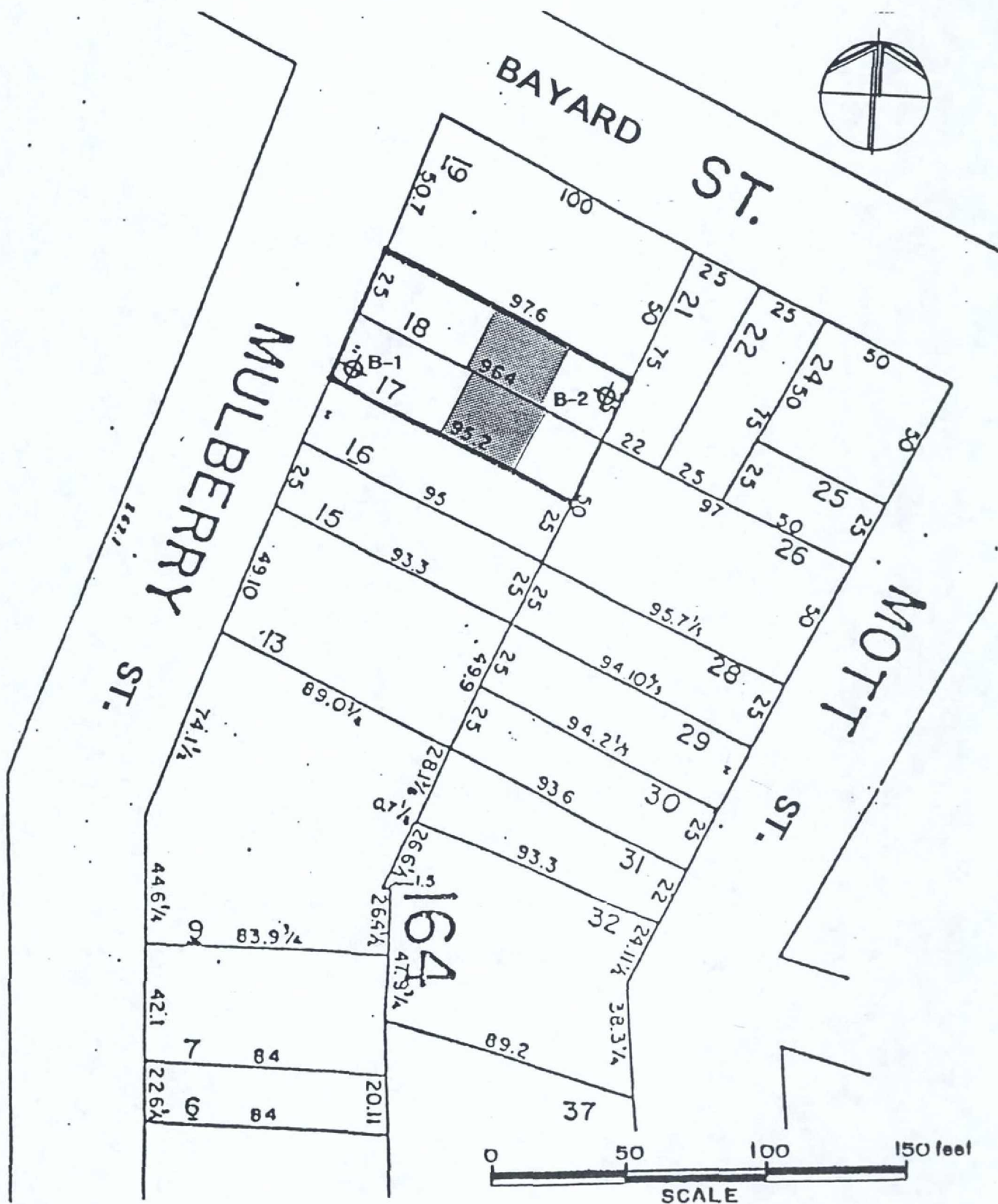
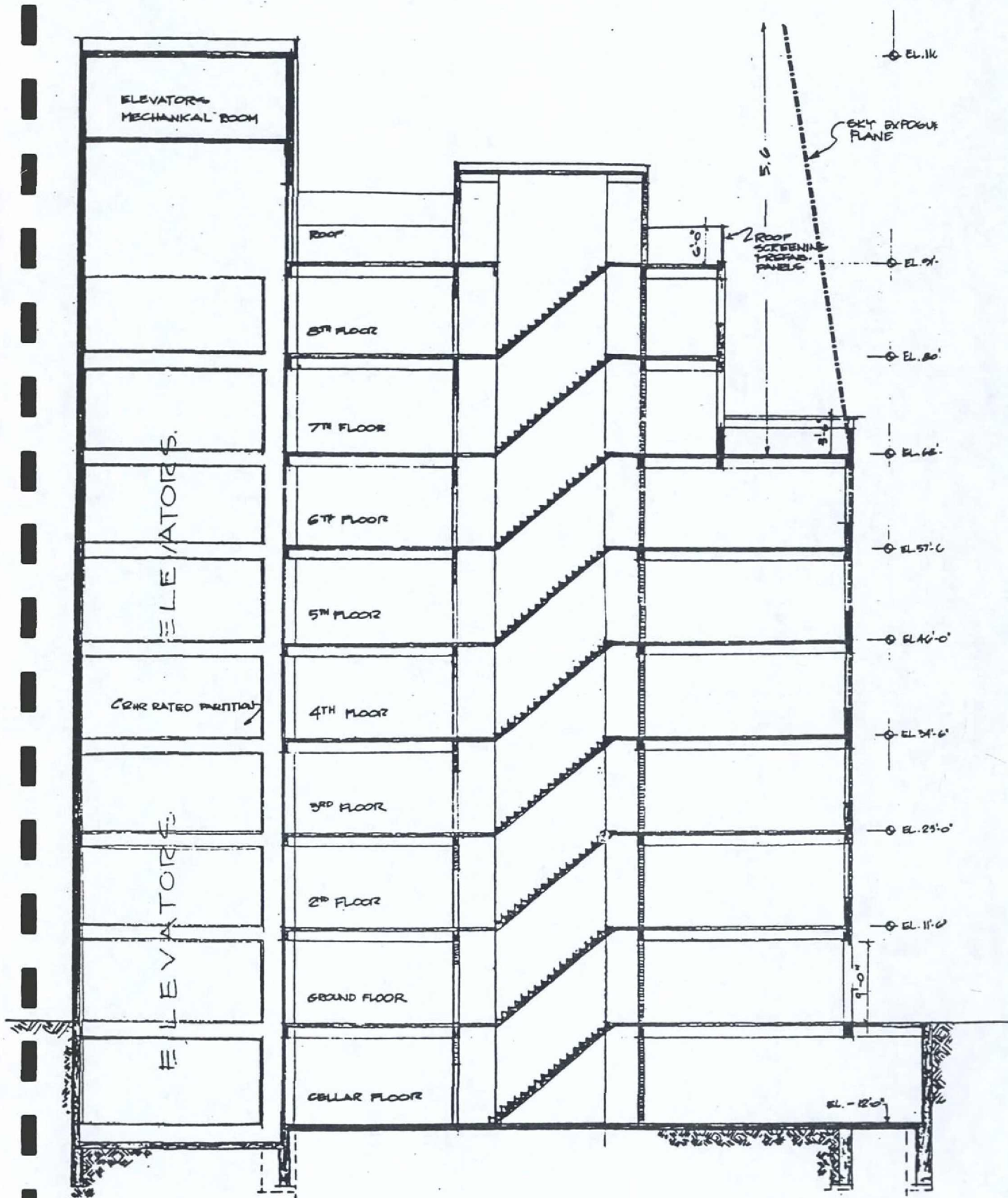


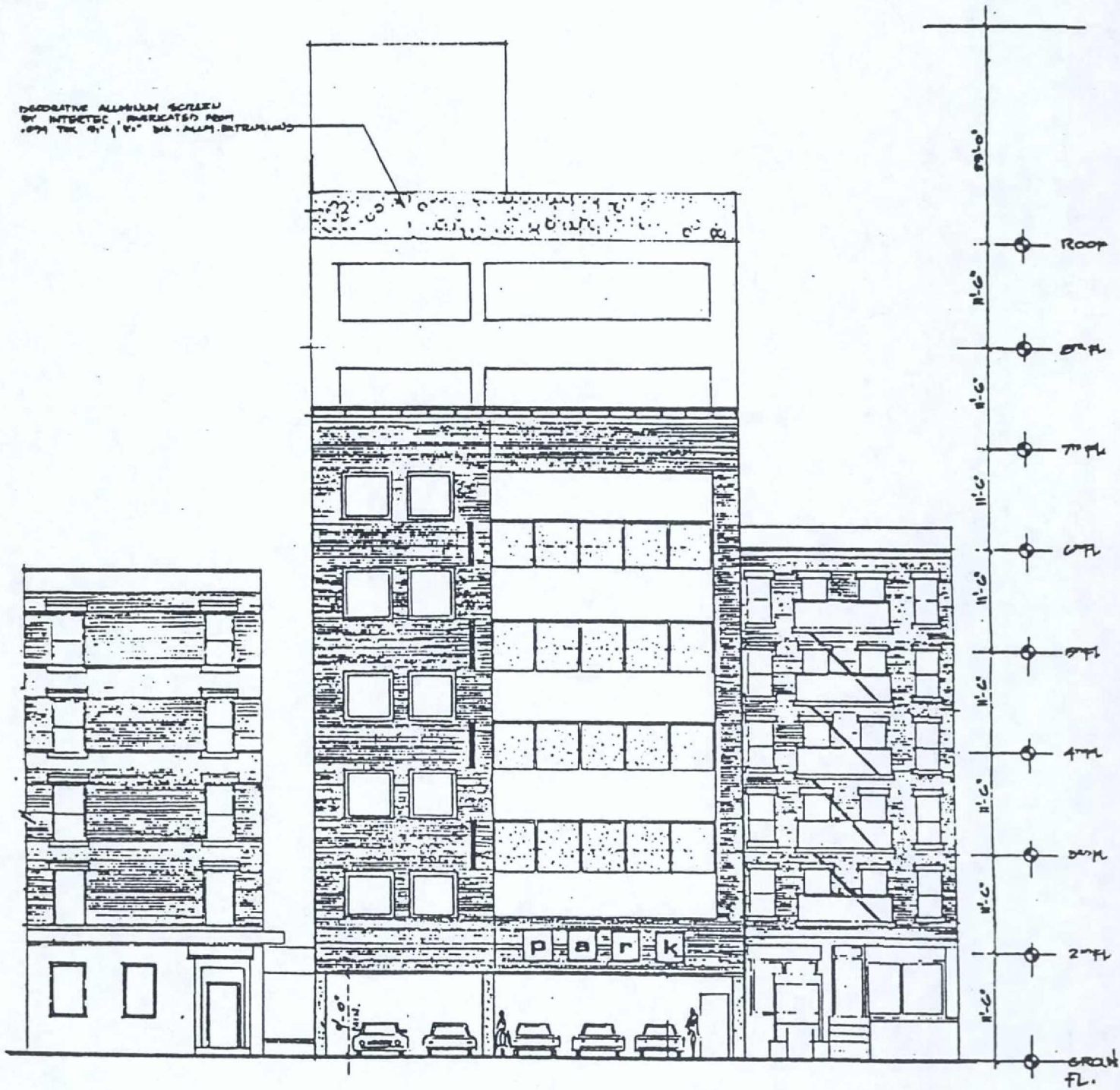
Figure 15 Part of the Tax map of Block 164 showing the locations of soil borings B-1 and B-2. Former central yards indicated by shading.



SECTION A-A

Figure 16





MAIN ELEVATION OF PROPOSED GARAGE

Figure 17

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APPENDIX 1

62 Mulberry Street: Tax Assessments for the Years 1799 through 1896



Appendix 1  
62 Mulberry Street

Year	Individuals Listed	Comments	Real Estate Value	Personal Estate Value
1799	Widow Flin (widow of Patrick Flynn)		\$600	\$30
1802	Widow Flin		\$600	-----
1807	Andrew Morris John D. Weehy Frederic Talbot		\$800 ----- -----	----- \$100 \$100
1808	?			
1809	?			
1810	Andrew Morris John Arnoff		\$800 -----	----- \$100
1814	Andrew Morris Louis Harvey		\$1500 -----	----- \$50
1815	Andrew Morris Noah Jackson Yaff Van Cleef		\$1500 ----- -----	----- \$50 \$50
1816	Andrew Morris Noah Jackson Yaff Van Cleef		\$1500 ----- -----	----- \$50 \$50
1817	Andrew Morris Samuel Charlton John Bartow		\$1500 ----- -----	----- \$50 \$50
1818	Andrew Morris		\$1500	-----
1819	Andrew Morris (Alexander McClure)		\$1500	-----
1820	Alexander McClure		\$1100	-----
1821	" "		\$1000	-----
1822	" "	Lot value	\$1000	-----



Appendix 1  
62 Mulberry Street

Year	Individuals Listed	Comments	Real Estate Value	Personal Estate Value
1823	- -	House and lot value	\$4000	---
1824	Alexander McClure William Van der Water Ferdinand Van der Water		\$4400 ----- -----	----- \$100 \$100
1825	Alexander McClure Thomas Cook		\$4400 -----	----- \$2000
1826	Alexander McClure Thomas Cook		\$4400 -----	----- \$2000
1827	Alexander McClure Thomas Cook		\$4400 -----	----- \$2000
1828	Alexander McClure Thomas Cook		\$4200 -----	----- \$2000
1829	Alexander McClure Thomas Cook		\$4200 -----	----- \$2000
1830	Alexander McClure Thomas Cook		\$4500 -----	----- \$2000
1831	Alexander McClure Thomas Cook		\$4500 -----	----- \$2000
1832	Alexander McClure Thomas Cook		\$4500 -----	----- \$2000
1833	Alexander McClure William P. Miller		\$4500 -----	----- \$500
1834	Alexander McClure C.L. Rhodes		\$4500 -----	----- \$3000
1835	Alexander McClure Henry W. Benson		\$4500 -----	----- \$1000
1836	Alexander McClure Henry W. Benson		\$9000 -----	----- \$2000



Appendix 1  
62 Mulberry Street

Year	Individuals Listed	Comments	Real Estate Value	Personal Estate Value
1837	Alexander McClure Benjamin W. Benson Charles A. Bandouine		\$6500 ----- -----	----- \$2000 \$500
1838	Alexander McClure Benjamin W. Benson Charles A. Bandouine	B. Benson & C. <i>Bandouine possibly</i> in military	\$6500 ----- -----	----- \$1000 \$500
1839	Alexander McClure Benjamin W. Benson Adrian Bancker		\$6300 ----- -----	----- \$1000 \$1000
1840	Alexander McClure		\$6000	\$11,000
1842	Alexander McClure		\$5500	\$11,000
1843	Alexander McClure		\$5000	\$11,000
1844	Alexander McClure		\$5000	\$10,000
1845	Alexander McClure		\$5000	\$6000
1846	Alexander McClure		\$5000	\$6000
1847	Alexnader McClure		\$5000	-----
1848	C. V. Anderson		\$5000	-----
1849	C. V. Anderson		\$4500	-----
1850	" "		\$4500	-----
1851	" "		\$4500	-----
1852	" "		\$4500	-----
1853	" "		\$4500	-----
1854	" "		\$4500	-----
1855	" "		\$4500	-----
1856	" "		\$5000	-----



Appendix 1  
62 Mulberry Street

Year	Individuals Listed	Comments	Real Estate Value	Personal Estate Value
1858	" "	Two houses	\$5000	—
1859	" "		\$5000	—
1860	" "		\$5000	—
1861	" "		\$5000	—
1862	" "		\$5800	—
1863	" "		\$5800	—
1864	" "		\$5800	—
1865	" "		\$5800	—
1866	" "		\$5800	—
1867	" "		\$6000	—
1868	" "		\$6000	—
1869	" "		\$8000	—
1870	" "		\$8000	—
1871	" "		\$8000	—
1872	C. V. Anderson		\$8000	—
1873	" "		\$8000	—
1874	" "		\$8000	—
1875	" "		\$8000	—
1876	" "		\$8000	—
1877	" "		\$8000	—
1878	" "		\$8000	—
1879	" "		\$8000	—
1880	" "		\$8000	—



Year	Individuals Listed	Comments	Real Estate Value	Personal Estate Value
1881	" "		\$8000	----
1882	" "		\$8000	----
1883	" "		\$8000	----
1884	" "		\$8000	----
1885	" "		\$9000	----
1886	" "		\$11,000	----
1887	Bernard Galewski	Two houses	\$11,000	----
1888	Bernard Galewski		\$11,000	----
1889	Giovanni Lordi		\$11,000	----
1890	Giovanni Lordi		\$12,000	----
1891	" "		\$12,000	----
1892	" "		\$12,000	----
1893	" "		\$12,000	----
1894	" "		\$12,000	----
1895	" "	Real estate value later corrected to \$13,000	\$12,000	----
1896	" "		\$13,000	----

## APPENDIX 2

64 Mulberry Street: Tax Assessments for the Years 1792; 1799 through 1896



Appendix 2  
64 Mulberry Street

Year	Individuals Listed	Comments	Real Estate Value	Personal Estate Value
1792	Nathaniel Gue		\$200	\$25
1799	Nathaniel Gue Cornelius Ryans Daniel Strain Anthony Casper		\$1000 ---- ---- ---	--- \$83 \$95 \$50
1802	Nathaniel Guyon Nathaniel Tharp James Powers		\$1000 ---- ----	---- \$75 \$75
1807	James Holmes Terrence Baker		\$800 ----	\$100 \$100
1808	Widow Holms Peter Holms		\$500 ----	---- \$100
1809	Widow Holms		\$500	----
1810	Widow Holmes Felix Herbert Bazamuth Glin		\$800 ---- ----	---- \$100 \$100
1814	Widow Bilton Christopher Dinger Cato Simpson		\$1600 ---- ----	---- \$100 \$100
1815	Widow Bilton Cato Simpson Samuel Charlton Charles Charlton		\$1600 ---- ---- ----	---- \$50 \$50 \$50
1816	Widow Bilton Cato Simpson Samuel Charlton Charles Charlton		\$1600 ---- ---- ----	---- \$50 \$50 \$50
1817	Jesse Harvey George Liehont Cato Simpson		\$1700 ---- ----	\$100 \$50 \$50



Appendix 2  
64 Mulberry Street

Year	Individuals Listed	Comments	Real Estate Value	Personal Estate Value
1818	Jesse Harvey		\$1700	\$100
1819	Jesse Harvey		\$1700	\$100
1820	" "		\$1300	\$100
1821	" "		\$1350	\$100
1822	Jesse Harvey		\$1350	----
1823	Widow Harvey		\$1100	----
1824	Widow Harvey		\$1300	----
1825	" "		\$1300	----
1826	" "		\$1300	----
1827	" "	House	\$1300	----
1828	Widow Holmes	Lot	\$1000	----
1829	Widow Holmes	Lot	\$1000	----
1830	Adam Blackledge	Lot	\$1800	----
1831	Adam Blackledge E. G. Drake	House	\$4500 ----	---- \$1000
1832	Adam Blackledge E. G. Drake		\$4500 ----	---- \$1000
1833	Adam Blackledge Thomas Cook		\$4500 ----	---- \$1500
1834	Adam Blackledge Thomas Cook		\$4500 ----	---- \$1000
1835	Adam Blackledge Thomas Cook		\$4500 ----	---- \$1000
1836	Adam Blackledge Thomas Cook		\$9000 ----	---- \$1000



Appendix 2  
64 Mulberry Street

Year	Individuals Listed	Comments	Real Estate Value	Personal Estate Value
1837	Adam Blackledge Thomas Cook		\$6500 ----	----- \$1000
1838	Adam Blackledge Thomas Cook		\$6500 ----	----- \$1500
1839	Adam Blackledge James Kelso		\$6300 ----	----- \$1000
1840	Adam Blackledge Benjamin W. Benson Richard Woodhall		\$6000 ----- -----	----- \$1000 ?
1842	Adam Blackledge Benjamin W. Benson		\$4000 -----	----- \$1000
1843	Adam Blackledge Benjamin W. Benson		\$5000 -----	----- -----
1844	Adam Blackledge Thomas Betts		\$5000 -----	----- \$500
1845	Adam Blackledge Benjamn W. Benson Thomas Betts		\$5000 ----- -----	----- \$1500 \$300
1846	Adam Blackledge Benjamin W. Benson Thomas Betts		\$5000 ----- -----	----- \$500 \$500
1847	Adam Blackledge Henry Vuttu Sam Dusenbury		\$5000 ----- -----	----- \$500 \$300
1848	Adam Blackledge S. T. Dusenbury		\$5000 -----	----- \$500
1849	Adam Blackledge		\$4500	-----
1850	Adam Blackledge		\$4500	-----
1851	• •		\$4500	-----



Appendix 2  
64 Mulberry Street

Year	Individuals Listed	Comments	Real Estate Value	Personal Estate Value
1852	" "		\$4500	----
1853	" "		\$4500	----
1854	" "		\$4500	----
1855	" "		\$4500	----
1856	" "		\$5000	----
1858	" "	Two houses	\$5000	----
1859	" "		\$5000	----
1860	" "		\$5000	----
1861	" "		\$5000	----
1862	" "		\$5800	----
1863	" "		\$5800	----
1864	Adam Blackledge		\$5800	----
1865	" "		\$5800	----
1866	" "		\$5800	----
1867	" "		\$6000	----
1868	" "		\$6000	----
1869	" "		\$8000	----
1870	" "		\$8000	----
1871	" "		\$8000	----
1872	" "		\$8000	----
1873	" "		\$8000	----
1874	" "		\$8000	----
1875	" "		\$8000	----





Appendix 2  
64 Mulberry Street

Year	Individuals Listed	Comments	Real Estate Value	Personal Estate Value
1876	. .		\$8000	----
1877	Adam Blakeley		\$8000	----
1878	Adam Blakely		\$7500	----
1879	Adam Blakeley		\$7500	----
1880	Adam Blakely		\$7500	----
1881	A. Blakely		\$7500	----
1882	Adam Buckley		\$7500	----
1883	Adam Buckley		\$7500	----
1884	Adam Buckley		\$7500	----
1885	Adam Bulkley		\$8000	----
1886	Adam Buckley		\$8000	----
1887	Adam Buckley		\$8000	----
1888	. .		\$8000	----
1889	. .	Corrected amount: \$10,000	\$8000	----
1890	Adam Buckley		\$10,000	----
1891	. .		\$10,000	----
1892	. .		\$10,000	----
1893	. .		\$10,000	----
1894	. .		\$10,000	----
1895	. .	Corrected amount: \$12,000	\$10,000	----
1896	Adam Buckley		\$12,000	----

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APPENDIX 3

Federal Census Records for the years 1790-1880

Each census was searched for residents of the project area according to previously identified sources such as tax assessments, deeds, and directories. All names of persons having lived in the project area were checked in the census records within a thirty year range of their proposed occupancy. Also, a more detailed search list was made of any residents confirmed by other sources as having lived in the project area during that particular census year. As many of the census records did not include addresses, building numbers or street locations, these individuals were used to pinpoint the area in the record containing residents of 62-64 Mulberry Street.

Often, project area residents confirmed from previous sources were absent from the census records, or were located well outside of the ward containing the project area.

#### 1790 FEDERAL CENSUS

The 1790 Census, the first federal enumeration, was organized by ward. The project area of 62-64 Mulberry Street was included in Out Ward, and only one name out of our search was listed in this ward. This was James Flynn who may be connected to the Flynn (Flin) family who lives in the project area at approximately the turn of the nineteenth century. The first appearance of the name Flynn is in the Chain of Title for 62 Mulberry Street, by Patrick Flynn in 1797. His widow appears in the Tax Assessments for 1799 and 1802.

The listing for James Flynn in the 1790 Census is as follows:

Name	Free White males of 16 years and up including heads of families	Free white males under 16 years	Free white females including heads of families	All other free persons	Slaves
James Flynn	3	1	2	-	-

# 1800 FEDERAL CENSUS

Organization of the 1800 Federal Census was by division into ward only. Although there are surnames that match project area residents of the early nineteenth century, there is no way to determine with certainty that the persons listed represent persons residing in the project area at that time.

## HEADS OF FAMILIES

## FREE WHITE MALES AGED

## FREE WHITE FEMALES AGED

Names	to 10	to 16	to 26	to 45	45 +	to 10	to 16	to 26	to 45	45 +	All others	Free persons except Indians not taxed	Slaves	Total
John Flynn	1			1		2			1				5	10
William Holmes			1					1						2
John Holmes		1	1	1				1	1	1				6
Mary Biluton									1	1				2
Maria Inglehart	1	1		1		1	1	1	1					7
Daniel Tharp	1			1		1			1					4

# 1810 FEDERAL CENSUS

Organization of the 1810 Federal Census was by division into wards, without further division into district, street, or building. While the persons listed may at one time have lived in the project area, there is no confirmation that these persons resided in the project area during 1810. All other persons connected with the project area were searched in the census index. However, any potential residents were located out of the project area ward at this time.

Names	HEADS OF FAMILIES					FREE WHITE MALES AGED					FREE WHITE FEMALES AGED					All other free persons except Indians, not taxed	Total
	to 10	to 16	to 26	to 45	45 +	to 10	to 16	to 26	to 45	45 +	to 10	to 16	to 26	to 45	45 +		
Alexander McClure		1	1			1	1	1		1							5
Ellina Cook																4	4
Mrs. Cook				1			1		1								3
John Cook																3	3



## 1820 FEDERAL CENSUS

Organization of the 1820 Federal Census was by division into wards, without further division into district, street, or building. While the persons listed may at one time have lived in the project area, there is no confirmation that these persons resided in the project area during 1820. All other persons connected with the project area were searched in the census index. However, any potential residents were located out of the project area ward at this time.

Please note: Although the 1820 census contained a section for the listing of slaves, these columns were omitted here since none of these persons were listed as having slaves in their respective households. Professional categories are agriculture, commerce and manufacture.

HEADS OF FAMILIES		FREE WHITE MALES AGED (*=including heads of families)					FREE WHITE FEMALES AGED (*incl. heads of families)								
Names	-10	10-16	16-18	16-26*	26-45*	45 + *	- 10	10-16	16-26*	26-45*	45 + *	Not naturalized	Agri	Comm	Manu
Alexander McClure*	1	1		1	1		2	2	2	1				1	
William Cooke				1		1					1				
William Morris					2		1			1	1	2			1
Thomas O'Connor		1		1	1	2	1		1	1	1	1			1
William Herbert		1		3	5	1		1		1					9

\* Alexander McClure :

The listing for this household also contains a listing of one individual under the category "free colored females aged 26 and under 45 years".

### **1830 FEDERAL CENSUS**

The 1830 Census was extremely unclear. Among all persons searched for potential residence in the project area, only two persons with names matching project area residents within a thirty year period were found in the correct ward. These were William P. Miller and Thomas Cook. Thomas Cook, according to the tax assessments for 62 Mulberry Street, was residing in the project area at the time of the 1830 census. While Thomas Cook had a complete entry in the census record, the only information listed under William Miller was a total of two persons.

Thomas Cook's entry was as follows:

	1 Female under 5 years
1 Male aged 5-9 years	2 Females aged 5-9 years
1 Male aged 10-14 years	
	1 Female aged 20-29 years
1 Male aged 40-49 years	1 Female aged 40-49 years

Total: 8 persons

## 1850 FEDERAL CENSUS

There is considerably more organization in the 1850 Census than in its predecessors. The Enumerator of the 1850 Census numbered the buildings, as well as the families, in order of visitation. While this census does not give any indication of street address, it is possible to locate a resident of the project area confirmed by other sources and determine other residents by association in the same building.

Please Note: This census also recorded answers to questions in categories of: color (white, black, or mulatto), real estate value, and "whether blind, dumb or idiotic". These categories were left blank for all individuals of the project area.

Enumerator's dwelling house number 535: 64 Mulberry Street.

Families numbered in order of visitation	Name of every person in family	Age	Sex	Profession of each male person over 15 years of age	Place of Birth. state or country	Married within the year	Attended school within the year	Persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write
2139	Peter Maxwell	30	m	Tailor	Ireland	-	-	-
	Elizabeth Maxwell	24	f		Ireland	-	-	-
	James Maxwell	3	m		New York	-	-	-
	William Maxwell	1	f (?)		New York	-	-	-
2140	Lewis Sylvester	47	m	Shoemaker	France	-	-	-
	Victoria Sylvester	43	f		France	-	-	-
	Louis Sylvester	18	m	Barber	New York	-	-	-
	Mary Sylvester	15	f		New York	-	-	-

**1850 FEDERAL CENSUS**

Enumerator's dwelling house number 535: 64 Mulberry Street

Families numbered in order of visitation	Name of every person in family	Age	Sex	Profession of each male person over 15 years of age	Place of Birth, state or country	Married within the year	Attended school within the year	Persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write
	Errina (?) Sylvester	12	f		New York	-	-	-
	Eugenia Sylvester	17	f		New York	-	X	-
	Charles Sylvester	17	m		New York	-	X	-
	Victoria Sylvester	4	f		New York	-	-	-
	Paul Sylvester	1	m		New York	-	-	-
2141	David Conlin	44	m	Laborer	Ireland	-	-	X
	Catharine Conlin	45	f		Ireland	-	-	X
	Ann Conlin	17	f		New York	-	-	-
	Catharine Conlin	15	f		New York	-	-	-
2142	Thomas O'Conor [sic]	53	m	Music Teacher	Ireland	-	-	X
	Ann O'Conor	50	f		Ireland	-	-	X
2143	James Cunningham	18	m	Tailor	Ireland	-	-	-
	Sarah Cunningham	20	f		Ireland	-	-	-
	Thomas Cunningham	22	m	Tailor	Ireland	-	-	-
	Alice Cunningham	23	f		Ireland	-	-	X
2144	Edward Daggan	41	m	Cabinet maker	Ireland	-	-	-
	Ann Daggan	27	f		Ireland	-	-	-

1850 FEDERAL CENSUS

Enumerator's dwelling house number 535: 64 Mulberry Street

Families numbered in order of visitation	Name of every person in family	Age	Sex	Profession of each male person over 15 years of age	Place of Birth, state or country	Married within the year	Attended school within the year	Persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write
	Bridget Daggan	5	f		Ireland	-	-	-
	William Daggan	2	m		Ireland	-	-	-
	Catharine O'Conor	40	f		Ireland	-	-	-
	John O' Conor	40	m	Victualler	Ireland	-	-	-
	John O' Conor	15	m		Ireland	-	-	-
	Peter O' Conor	12	m		Ireland	-	-	-
	Mary O' Brian	22	f		Ireland			



**1850 FEDERAL CENSUS**

Enumerator's Dwelling-house number 536: 62 Mulberry Street

Families numbered in order of visitation	Name of every person in family	Age	Sex	Profession of each male person over 15 years of age	Place of Birth, state or country	Married within the year	Attended school within the year	Persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write
2145	Joseph Otis	32	m	Liquor Dealer	England	-	-	-
	Risana (?) Otis	32	f		Ireland	-	-	-
	Susan Otis	3	f		New York	-	-	-
	Joseph Otis	2	m		New York	-	-	-
	Catharine Otis	20	f		Ireland	-	-	X
2146	William Robinson	30	m	Carpenter	England	-	-	-
	Isabella Robinson	29	f		Canada	-	-	-
	William Robinson	13	m		New York	-	X	-
	Isabella Robinson	11	f		New York	-	X	-
	Rose Owens	28	f		Ireland	-	-	X
	Jane Callan	29	f		Ireland	-	-	-
	Alice Callan	14	f		Ireland	-	-	-
	Catharine Ward	30	f		Ireland	-	-	X
2147	John Rafferty	23	m	Policeman	Ireland	-	-	-
	Catharine Rafferty	25	f		Ireland	-	-	-
	Mary A. Reynolds	3	f		New Jersey	-	-	-
	Catharine Freel (?)	25	f		Ireland	-	-	-

# 1850 FEDERAL CENSUS

Enumerator's Dwelling-house number 536: 62 Mulberry Street

Families numbered in order of visitation	Name of every person in family	Age	Sex	Profession of each male person over 15 years of age	Place of Birth, state or country	Married within the year	Attended school within the year	Persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write
	John Freel (?)	46	m	Laborer	Ireland	-	-	-
2148	John Isaacs	37	m	Pedlar	Germany	-	-	-
	Esther Isaacs	37	f		Germany	-	-	-
	Soloman Isaacs	14	m		Germany	-	-	-
	Anna Isaacs	4	f		New York	-	-	-
	Isaac Isaacs	3	m		New York	-	-	-
2149	Ann Walker	23	f		Ireland	-	-	X
	Michael Walker	1	m		New York	-	-	-
	Honora McNamara	60	f		Ireland	-	-	X
	Eliza McNamara	15	f		Ireland	-	-	-
2150	Frances Furbisch	37	m	Cabinet maker	Germany	-	-	-
	Mary Furbisch	33	f		Germany	-	-	-
	Charles Furbisch	1/12	m		New York	-	-	-

## 1860 FEDERAL CENSUS

The 1860 Federal Census was organized almost identically to the 1850 Census, with the addition of a category for personal estate. The Enumerator of the 1860 Census numbered the buildings, as well as the families, in order of visitation. While this census does not give any indication of street address, it is possible to locate a resident of the project area confirmed by other sources and determine other residents by association in the same building.

Please Note: This census also recorded answers to questions in categories of: color (white, black, or mulatto), real estate value, and "whether blind, dumb or idiotic". These categories were left blank for all individuals of the project area. Also, the ink appears to have faded and the enumerator's handwriting is unclear. Many items are left out or incomplete; the original document and its omissions are duplicated as closely as possible.

While the enumerator's dwelling number is unclear, families 878 through 904 represent 62 Mulberry Street.

Families numbered in order of visitation	Name of every person in family	Age	Sex	Profession of each male person over 15 years of age	Personal Estate	Place of Birth, state or country	Married within the year	Attended school within the year	Persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write
878	Mathew Cammlin (?)	48	m	Tin Smith	200	Ireland	-	-	-
	Catharine	?	f				-	-	-
	John	5	m				-	X	-
	Ann	4	f				-	X	-
	Mathew	10 mon	m			New York	-	-	-
	John Doohey(?)	29	m	-		Ireland	-	-	X
	Anthony Wilber	40	m	-			-	-	
	Michael O'Brien	21	m	Pedler			-	-	-

## 1860 FEDERAL CENSUS

	John Leesay	26	m				-	-	-
879	Jacob Silberman	29	m	Jeweler		Poland	-	-	X
	Hannah	36	f			New York	-	-	X
	Harris	7	f				-	-	X
	Flora	4	f						
880	Jacob Melsee (?)	50	m	Pedler			-	-	X
	Janet	45	f				-	-	X
	Metta	8	f				-	X	-
	Davis	26	m	" "			-	-	X
	Roseline Hall	6	f			New York	-	-	-
899	John McGee	60	m	Laborer		Ireland	-	-	-
	Ellen	58	m	Housekeeper			-	-	X
	Richard Kelly	58	m	Servant			-	-	X
900	Martin Cosgrove	33	m	Tailor			-	-	-
	Catherine	31	f				-	-	X
	Michael	6	m			New York	-	X	-
	John	5	m				-	X	-
	Mary	3	f			Ireland	-	-	-
	" " Cosgrove	28	f	Servant			-	-	-
901	Ann Marsh	22	f				-	-	-
	Daniel McDermott	32	m	Laborer		Ireland	-	-	-



1860 FEDERAL CENSUS

	Mary O'Shea	18	f	Book Folder			-	-	X
	Edward Dalton	5	m			New York	-	-	-
	Catharine McDermott	13	f	Typesetter			-	-	-
903	Michael Ceasy	41	m	Bookbinder		Ireland	-	-	-
	Eliza McCubbett	36	f	House Keeper			-	-	-
904	John Joyce	34	m		Plumber	New York	-	-	-
	Mary	24	f				-	-	-
	Mary	6	f				-	X	-
	James	4	m				-	X	-
	Elizabeth	8	f				-	-	-

# 1860 FEDERAL CENSUS

The enumerator's dwelling number changes to what appears to be 415, which represents 64 Mulberry Street. Families 905 through 909 represent 64 Mulberry Street.

Families numbered in order of visitation	Name of every person in family	Age	Sex	Profession of each male person over 15 years of age	Personal Estate	Place of Birth. state or country	Married within the year	Attended school within the year	Persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write
905	John Davidson	54	m	Tailor		Switzerland	-	-	-
	Elizabeth	38	f			Ireland	-	-	X
	" " O'Brien	15	f			New York	-	X	-
	Andrew " "	21	m	Porter			-	-	-
	William " "	10	m				-	X	-
	Mary Hogan	28	f	Servant		Germany	-	-	-
906	Patrick Monkgen	25	m	Shoemaker		Ireland	-	-	X
	Catharina	22	f				-	-	X
	Rodger Waters	28	m	Laborer			-	-	-
907	Peter Maxwell	40	m	Tailor			-	-	-
	Elizabeth	33	f				-	-	-
	Peter	9	m			New York	-	-	-
	Elizabeth	5	f				-	X	-
	James	3	m				-	X	-
	Amy	2	f			New York	-	-	-
908	Marques Vindirnet?	74	m				-	-	-
	Hester	64	f	Pedler		Holland	-	-	-

1860 FEDERAL CENSUS

Families numbered in order of visitation	Name of every person in family	Age	Sex	Profession of each male person over 15 years of age	Personal Estate	Place of Birth, state or country	Married within the year	Attended school within the year	Persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write
	Abraham	45	m				-	-	X
	Sarah	23	f	Housekeeper			-	-	X
	Mary	3	f				-	-	-
	Hester	1	f			New York	-	-	-
909	Thomas O'Connor	50	m			Ireland	-	-	-
	Catharine	35	f				-	-	X
	Martin Morrisay	24	m				-	-	-

## 1870 FEDERAL CENSUS

This census is the first federal census organized by street addresses. The enumerator lists location by street and cross-streets, as well as by building number. 62 and 64 Mulberry Street are clearly labelled. This census also features a question of foreign-born parents.

Please Note: This census also recorded answers to questions in categories of: color (white, black, or mulatto), real estate value personal estate value, and "whether blind, dumb or idiotic". These categories were left blank for all individuals of the project area. In addition, although space was left on the ledger for the numbering of families, the enumerator apparently chose not to do so.

Mulberry St.	Name of every person	Age	Sex	Profession of each person, male or female	Place of Birth, State or Country	Father of Foreign Birth	Mother of Foreign Birth
62	Keenan, Mary	20	f	Feathers	Ireland		
	Annie	24	f	- -	- -		
	Ellen	11	f		- -		
	Manning, Mike	30	m	Gold Refiner	- -		
	Mary	20	f		- -		
	Ellen	5	f		New York		
	James	4	m		- -		
	John	2	m		- -		
	Mary	1	f		- -		
	McGee, John	65	m	Vender	Ireland		
	Mary	61	f		- -		



1870 FEDERAL CENSUS

Mulberry St.	Name of every person	Age	Sex	Profession of each person, male or female	Place of Birth, State or Country	Father of Foreign Birth	Mother of Foreign Birth
	Nicholson, Patrick	48	m	Laborer	- -		
	Pickett, William	54	m	- -	- -		
	Mary	46	f		- -		
	Bridget	21	f	Twine	- -		
	James	18	m	Printer	- -		
	Patrick	16	m		- -		
	John	9	m		- -		
62	Mary Dillon	37	f	Housekeeper	Ireland		
	Thomas	9	m		New York		
	Maggie	8	m		- -		
	Mulvy, Mike	26	m	Laborer	Ireland		
	Sarah	35	f		- -		
	Sarah	13	f		New York		
	Mary	8	f		- -		
	Lisa	2	f		- -		
64	Unger, Welsh	42	m	Glazier	Poland		
	Fannie	45	f		- -		
	Annie	18	f		England		

1870 FEDERAL CENSUS

Mulberry St.	Name of every person	Age	Sex	Profession of each person. male of female	Place of Birth, State or Country	Father of Foreign Birth	Mother of Foreign Birth
	Wolff	16	m		- -		
	Lilkman	14	m		- -		
	Hyam	9	m		- -		
	Samuel	7	m		- -		
	O'Connor, Catherine	35	f	Housekeeper	Ireland		
	Harrison, Partick	25	m	Laborer	- -		
	Dan	30	m	- -	- -		
	Mike	20	m	- -	- -		
	McGarrigan, Owen	50	m	- -	- -		
	Crumming, Thomas	25	m	- -	- -		
	McKenna, Hugh	21	m	- -	- -		
64	Hanlan, John	30	m	Laborer	Ireland		
	Leinsey, Mike	30	m	- -	- -		
	Maxwell, Peter	50	m	Tailor	- -		
	Elizabeth	46	f		- -		
	Peter	19	m		New York		
	Elizabeth	16	f		- -		
	Annie	12	f		- -		

1870 FEDERAL CENSUS

Mulberry St.	Name of every person	Age	Sex	Profession of each person, male or female	Place of Birth, State or Country	Father of Foreign Birth	Mother of Foreign Birth
	James	14	m		- -		
	Ignatious	7	m		- -		
	John	4	m		- -		
	Mary	6	f		- -		
	Heilbrun, Maks(?)	45	m	Butcher	Germany		
	Rose	48	f		- -		
	Mary	18	f		- -		
	Benny	20	m		- -		
	Sarah	15	f		- -		
	Phillip	17	m		- -		
	Issac	12	m		- -		
	Shcy, Dennis	49	m	Laborer	Ireland		
	Sara	37	f		- -		
	Dennis	14	m		New York		
	Mary	12	f		- -		
64	Margaret	5	f		- -		
	Kate	4	f		- -		
	Donovan, Matthew	30	f	Laborer	Ireland		

1870 FEDERAL CENSUS

Mulberry St.	Name of every person	Age	Sex	Profession of each person, male or female	Place of Birth, State or Country	Father of Foreign Birth	Mother of Foreign Birth
	Margaret	30	f		" "		
	Hall, Mary	33	f	Housekeeper	" "		
	Roseline	15	f		New York		
	Murphy, Mike	32	m	Porter	Ireland		
	Catherine	40	f		" "		
	Griffin, James	39	m	Laborer	" "		
	Hannora (?)	31	f		" "		
	Mary	1	f		New York		
	Gooley, Dennis	35	m	Iron	Ireland		
	Ellen	30	f		" "		
	William	12	m		New York		
	Mary	10	f		" "		
	Julia	1	f		" "		
	Kate	5	f		" "		
	Patrick	3	m		" "		
	Roache, Mary	40	f	Housekeeper	Ireland		
	John	24	m	Brushmaker	London		
	Ellen	21	f		" "		



1870 FEDERAL CENSUS

Mulberry St.	Name of every person	Age	Sex	Profession of each person, male or female	Place of Birth, State or Country	Father of Foreign Birth	Mother of Foreign Birth
	Deegan, Alice	40	f	Housekeeper	Ireland		
64	Deegan, William	12	m		New York		

# 1880 FEDERAL CENSUS

The 1880 Federal Census features new information such as relationship of each individual to the head of the family, marital status, and the specific nationality of each individual's parentage.

In addition, next to the category featuring the profession of the individual is a column to indicate the number of months (if any), unemployed during the census year. This column was used for two persons in the project area:

\*Matthew Grusheimer of 64 Mulberry St., unemployed one month, and

\*\*Peter Dishchord, unemployed two months

during the census year. This information is indicated in the table by single and double asterisks next to the individuals's profession. Columns concerning the individual's marital status are abbreviated as follows: S=single, M=married, W=widowed

This is the last complete federal census available for the nineteenth century, as the 1890 Census was burned.

## 62 Mulberry Street

Family	Name	Sex	Age	Relationship to head of family	S	M	W	Profession, male or female	School within the year	Cannot read	Cannot write	Place of Birth	Place of Father's Birth	Place of Mother's Birth
206	Olite, Paul	m	30			X		Laborer		X	X	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Pauline	f	17	wife		X		Keeping house		X	X	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Michael	m	1/12	son	X							N.Y.	Italy	Italy
	Boletto, Antonio	m	35	boarder	X			Laborer				Italy	Italy	Italy
	Cararo, Angelo	m	30	boarder	X			Laborer				"	"	"
207	Lapelusa, Martin	m	40			X		BootBlack				"	"	"
	Terressa	f	35	wife		X		Keeping House		X	X	"	"	"
	Michael	m	15	son	X			Bootblack				"	"	"
	Bonelli, Condino	m	40	boarder	X			Laborer				"	"	"

1880 FEDERAL CENSUS  
62 Mulberry Street

Family	Name	Sex	Age	Relationship to head of family	S	M	W	Profession, male or female	School within the year	Cannot read	Cannot write	Place of Birth	Place of Father's Birth	Place of Mother's Birth
	Bonelli, Condino	m	40	boarder	X			Laborer				-	-	-
208	Olite, Michael	m	65			X		Laborer		X	X	-	-	-
	Maria	f	60	wife		X		Keeping House		X	X	-	-	-
	Vengine	m	30	son	X			Laborer				-	-	-
	Joseph	m	25	son	X			Laborer				-	-	-
	Antonio	m	15	son	X			At home				-	-	-
209	Gello, Bernardo	m	40			X		Rag Picker		X	X	-	-	-
	Caborella	f	20	wife		X		Keeping House		X	X	-	-	-
	Michael	m	17	son	X			Bootblack				-	-	-
	Nicholas	m	8	son	X			At school	X			N.Y.	Italy	Italy
	Rosia	f	5	daughter	X			At school	X					
	Beatrice	f	10	daughter	X			At school	X			N.Y.	Italy	Italy
	Book, Michael	m	27			X		Laborer		X	X	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Kate	f	25	wife		X		Keeping House		X	X	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Lewis	m	2	son	X			At home				Italy	Italy	Italy
	John	m	4/12	son				At home				N.Y.	Italy	Italy
	Caroline	f	50	mother			X	Housework				Italy	Italy	Italy

1880 FEDERAL CENSUS  
62 Mulberry Street

Family	Name	Sex	Age	Relationship to head of family	S	M	W	Profession, male or female	School within the year	Cannot read	Cannot write	Place of Birth	Place of Father's Birth	Place of Mother's Birth
211	Romato, Antonio	m	27			X		?				Italy	Italy	Italy
	Mary	f	25	wife		X		Keeping House				Italy	Italy	Italy
	Dimart, John	m	60	Boarder	X			Laborer				Italy	Italy	Italy
	Laveffa, Antonia	m	55	Boarder	X			Laborer				-	-	-
212	Joseph, Dennis	m	47			X		Laborer				Italy	Italy	Italy
	Harriet	f	33	wife		X		Keeping House				-	-	-
	Patrachelli, Rosey	f	20	boarder		X		House Work				-	-	-
	P?	m	26	boarder		X		Laborer				-	-	-
213	Lapalusa, John	m	37		X			Laborer				-	-	-
	Harriet	f	33	wife		X		Keeping house				-	-	-
	Antonio	m	10	son	X			At School	X			-	-	-
	Mary	f	8	daughter	X			At school	X			-	-	-
	Rosey	f	6	daughter	X			At school				N.Y.	-	-
	Michael	m	4	son	X			At school	X			N.Y.	-	-
	Michael	m	58	father		X		Laborer		X	X	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Mary	f	60	mother		X		House Work		X	X	-	-	-
214	Gonaro, Michael	m	40			X		Laborer				-	-	-

1880 FEDERAL CENSUS  
62 Mulberry Street

Family	Name	Sex	Age	Relationship to head of family	S	M	W	Profession, male or female	School within the year	Cannot read	Cannot write	Place of Birth	Place of Father's Birth	Place of Mother's Birth
	Rosey	f	30	wife		X		Keeping House				"	"	"
	Francisco	m	8	son	X			At School	X			"	"	
	Amelia	f	12	daughter	X			At school	X			"	"	"
	Rosey	f	9	daughter	X			At school	X			"	"	"
	Beppin (?)	m	2	son	X			At home				N.Y.	Italy	Italy
215	Fomatures, Antonio	m	30			X		Laborer		X	X	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Penefone	f	20	wife		X		Keeping house		X	X	Italy	Italy	Italy
	?	f	7	daughter	X			At school	X			Italy	Italy	Italy
	Elizabeth	f	3	daughter	X			At home				N.Y.	Italy	Italy
	Angela	f	0/12	daughter	X			At home				N.Y.	"	"
216	Stanton, Patrick	m	55			X		Pedler				Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Ellen	f	40	wife		X		Keeping house				Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Kate	f	20	daughter	X			Make Paper Boxes				N.Y.	Ireland	Ireland
	Mary J.	f	18	daughter	X			Paper Boxes				N.Y.	"	"
	James	m	15	son	X			Work at Union Telegraph				N.Y.	"	"
	Amie	f	8	daughter	X			At school	X			N.Y.	"	"



1880 FEDERAL CENSUS  
62 Mulberry Street

Family	Name	Sex	Age	Relationship to head of family	S	M	W	Profession, male or female	School within the year	Cannot read	Cannot write	Place of Birth	Place of Father's Birth	Place of Mother's Birth
	William	m	5	son	X			At school	X			N.Y.	-	-
217	O'Brine, Ellen	f	24		X			Paper Boxes				N.Y.	-	-
	William	m	20	brother	X			Printer				N.Y.	-	-
218	Mascovich, Davis	m	29			X		Pedlar		X	X	Poland	Poland	Poland
	Rachel	f	22	wife		X		Keeping House		X	X	England	England	England
	Dora	f	1	daughter	X			At Home				N.Y.	Poland	England
219	Kimney, Francis	m	54		X	(?)		Pawn Broker				Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Mary Ann	f	45?	wife	X	(?)		Keeping House				Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
220	Mitchell, John	m	28			X		Tobacconist				N.Y.	Ireland	Ireland
	Hannah	f	23	wife		X		Keeping House				England	Ireland	Ireland
	Maggie	f	4	daughter	X			At home				N. Y.	N.Y.	England
	Elizabeth	f	1	daughter	X			At home				N.Y.	N.Y.	England
	Clark, Margaret	f	47	mother			X	House Work				Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	John	m	27	brother	X			Laborer				England	Ireland	Ireland
	Barrey, William	m	42	Boarder			X	Laborer				Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Wood, Thomas	m	45	Boarder			X	Laborer				Ireland	Ireland	Ireland

1880 FEDERAL CENSUS  
64 Mulberry Street

Family	Name	Sex	Age	Relationship to head of family	S	M	W	Profession, male or female	School within the year	Cannot read	Cannot write	Place of Birth	Place of Father's Birth	Place of Mother's Birth
221	Maxwell, Peter	m	62			X		Tailor				Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Elizabeth	f	50	wife		X		Keeping House				Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Peter	m	28	son			X	Laborer				N.Y.	Ireland	Ireland
	Elizabeth	f	24	daughter	X			Fur Sewer				N.Y.	"	"
	Amy	f	22	daughter	X			Fur Sewer				N.Y.	"	"
	Ignatious	m	17	son	X			Printer				N.Y.	"	"
	Mary	f	15	daughter	X			Paper Box Maker				N.Y.	"	"
	John	m	13	son	X			At school	X			N.Y.	"	"
	Amy	f	5	granddaughter	X			At home				N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.
222	Unger, John	m	49			X		Glazier		X(?)	X(?)	Poland	Poland	Poland
	Fanny	f	50	Wife		X		Keeping House		X(?)	X(?)	Poland	Poland	Poland
	Likman	m	25	son	X			Sewing Machine Operator				England	"	"
	Samuel	m	17	son	X			Sewing Machine Operator				England	"	"
	Herman	m	19	son	X			"				England	"	"
223	Orazio, Thomas D.	m	53			X		Laborer				Italy	Italy	Italy
	Henrietta	f	45	wife		X		Keeping house				Italy	Italy	Italy

1880 FEDERAL CENSUS  
64 Mulberry Street

Family	Name	Sex	Age	Relationship to head of family	S	M	W	Profession, male or female	School within the year	Cannot read	Cannot write	Place of Birth	Place of Father's Birth	Place of Mother's Birth
	Antonio	m	18	son	X			Shoe Maker				Italy	-	-
	Peter	m	10	son	X			At school	X			-	-	-
224	Grushiemer, Matthew	m	44			X		Painter*				Byron	Byron	Byron
	Anna	f	38	wife		X		Keeping House				Saxoney	Saxoney	Saxoney
	George	m	7	son	X			At school	X			Pa	Byron	Saxoney
	Frederick	m	5	son	X			At school	X			Pa	-	-
	Clara	f	4	daughter	X			At home				N.Y.	-	-
	Elizabeth	f	3	Daughter	X			At home				N.Y.	-	-
	Dina	f	7/12	daughter	X			At home				N.Y.	-	-
	Eva	f	67	mother			X	At home				Saxoney	Saxoney	Saxoney
225	Smith, William D.	m	44				X	Tin Roofer				N.J.	N.J.	N.J.
	Amie	f	15	daughter	X			House Servant				Pa	N.J.	N.J.
	Amanda	f	14	daughter	X			Keeping House				Ireland	N.J.	N.J.
	Dyer, John	m	20	lodger	X			laborer				Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Parker(?), John	m	28	lodger	X			Painter				N.Y.	Scotland	Scotland
	Smith, Richard	m	25	lodger	X			Pedlar				Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Sullivan, Thomas	m	30	lodger	X			Painter				Ireland	Ireland	Ireland

1880 FEDERAL CENSUS  
64 Mulberry Street

Family	Name	Sex	Age	Relationship to head of family	S	M	W	Profession, male or female	School within the year	Cannot read	Cannot write	Place of Birth	Place of Father's Birth	Place of Mother's Birth
	Joushan(?), Henry	m	65	lodger			X	Laborer				Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Dixon, John	m	44	"			X	Apothecary				N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.
	Wood, Edward	m	32	"	X			Waiter				N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.
	Eaton, Henry	m	45?	"			X	Pedlar				England	England	England
	Johnston, George	m	28	"	X			Painter				N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.
	Thompson, Henry	m	32	"	X			Painter				N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.
	White, John	m	30	"	X			Pedlar				Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Harrison, James	m	40	"			X	Pedlar				Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
226	Peter P. O' Donnell	m	40			X		Laborer				"	"	"
	Elizabeth	f	35	wife		X		Keeping House				England	England	England
	Peter G.	m	14	son	X			At school	X			N.Y.	Ireland	England
	James	m	13	son	X			At school	X			N.Y.	Ireland	England
	William	m	10	son	X			At school	X			N.Y.	"	"
	John	m	7	Son	X			At school	X			N.Y.	"	"
	Joseph	m	5	son	X			At school	X			N.Y.	"	"
	Arthur P.	m	3	son	X			At home				N.Y.	"	"
	Elizabeth	f	1	daughter	X			At home				N.Y.	"	"

1880 FEDERAL CENSUS  
64 Mulberry Street

Family	Name	Sex	Age	Relationship to head of family	S	M	W	Profession, male or female	School within the year	Cannot read	Cannot write	Place of Birth	Place of Father's Birth	Place of Mother's Birth
227	Blair, John	m	50			X		Pedlar				N.Y.	Ireland	Ireland
	Mary	f	50	wife		X		Keeping House				Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Dishchord, Peter	m	28			X		Laborer				Italy	Italy	Italy
	Kate	f	17			X		Keeping House				Italy	Italy	Italy
	Peter	m	43	Father		X		Laborer**				-	-	-
	Rosie	f	37	mother		X		House Work				-	-	-
228	Stanble(?), James	m	30			X		Waiter				-	-	-
	Con---tha	f	17	wife		X		Keeping House				-	-	-
	Michael	m	50	father				Rag Picker				-	-	-
229	Dettoi, Jerrrome	m	30			X		Junk(?) store				-	-	-
	Dettoi, Rosey	f	30	wife		X		Keeping House				Italy	Italy	Italy
	Antonia	f	10	daughter	X			At school	X			-	-	-
	Pandoff, Joseph	m	28	border		X		Laborer				-	-	-
	Rosa(lie)	f	29	wife		X		House Work				-	-	-
230	Romato, Antonio	m	26			X		Laborer				-	-	-
	Conjista	f	24	wife		X		Keeping House				-	-	-
	Michael	m	4	son	X			At school	X			N.Y.	Italy	Italy



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62-64 Mulberry Street  
Scope of Work for Archaeological Test Excavations

The general purpose of archaeological testing is to provide positive or negative evidence regarding the existence of archaeological sites within the project area, and then to assess the potential significance of such sites. The specific purpose of the testing at 62-64 Mulberry Street is to search for 18th or 19th century features (cisterns, privies, refuse pits, etc.) or land surfaces, as well as evidence of possible prehistoric use of this parcel. This search will be limited to the central yards of these lots, between the former front structures built in 1822 and 1830, and the former rear structures built in 1858. The front structures replaced earlier buildings probably dating to the 1790's, and this location was probably part of an orchard or garden before that time (Greenhouse Consultants 1994:9, 17-18, 26-28). Subsurface testing will be the method used to accomplish this. All of the archaeological testing will be conducted according to the specifications prescribed in the CEQR Technical manual of December 1993 and the N.Y.C. Landmarks Preservation Commission Guidelines for Archaeology.

The proposed testing will utilize mechanically excavated trenches and possibly manually excavated test units. The fieldwork will take place in two stages. During the first stage two rectangular trenches covering all of the former central yards will be excavated using a backhoe to search for evidence of the deposits described above; the following figure illustrates the location of these yards. Excavation will proceed slowly and methodically; the backhoe operator will be instructed to remove the soil in thin increments under constant observation by the archaeologists. Occasional samples will be taken for screening through  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch mesh to determine what artifacts are present. Only if deposits or features that may date to the 18th or 19th centuries or the prehistoric period are found will the second stage of testing be initiated. The purpose of the second phase is to assess the potential significance of the remains found and to determine whether they retain archaeological integrity; this stage will consist of the completion of manual excavation units, the locations of which will be based on the results of the mechanical excavations. Samples of the top layers of the fill of any features found will be manually excavated. If any deposits such as sheet refuse from the 18th or 19th centuries or possible prehistoric occupation layers are found, then a manual excavation unit will be completed in that lot; these units may range in size from 9 to 25 square feet based on the specific conditions in the lot where the deposit is found. The units will be rectangular.

ular and will be excavated to 1.5 feet below the starting elevation, until the natural subsoil is reached or until the deposit is determined to be undisturbed and of the appropriate date range. Horizontal and vertical control will be maintained by using measuring tapes and a line level located relative to existing benchmarks. If no features or surfaces of interest are found, backhoe excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached, or the depth of the proposed new foundations (approximately 13 feet below grade) is met or exceeded. Based on the results of boring B-1 in the front portion of 62 Mulberry Street, it appears likely that subsoil will be reached at 9 feet below present grade or above. If any deposits or features dating to the 18th or 19th centuries or prehistory are found to possess archaeological integrity, they will be left in place for future mitigation. A report on the archaeological testing and a scope of work for the mitigation will then be prepared and submitted to the N.Y.C. Landmarks Preservation Commission for review.

All soils recovered during the manual excavations and samples from the backhoe trenches will be screened through  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch mesh to ensure the recovery of artifacts. Stratigraphy will be recorded on standardized pre-printed provenience forms. Soils will be described as to texture and inclusions and by reference to Munsell color charts. All excavations will be backfilled following recording and photography unless otherwise directed by representatives of the owner. All fieldwork will take place under the direct supervision of a S.O.P.A. certified archaeologist.

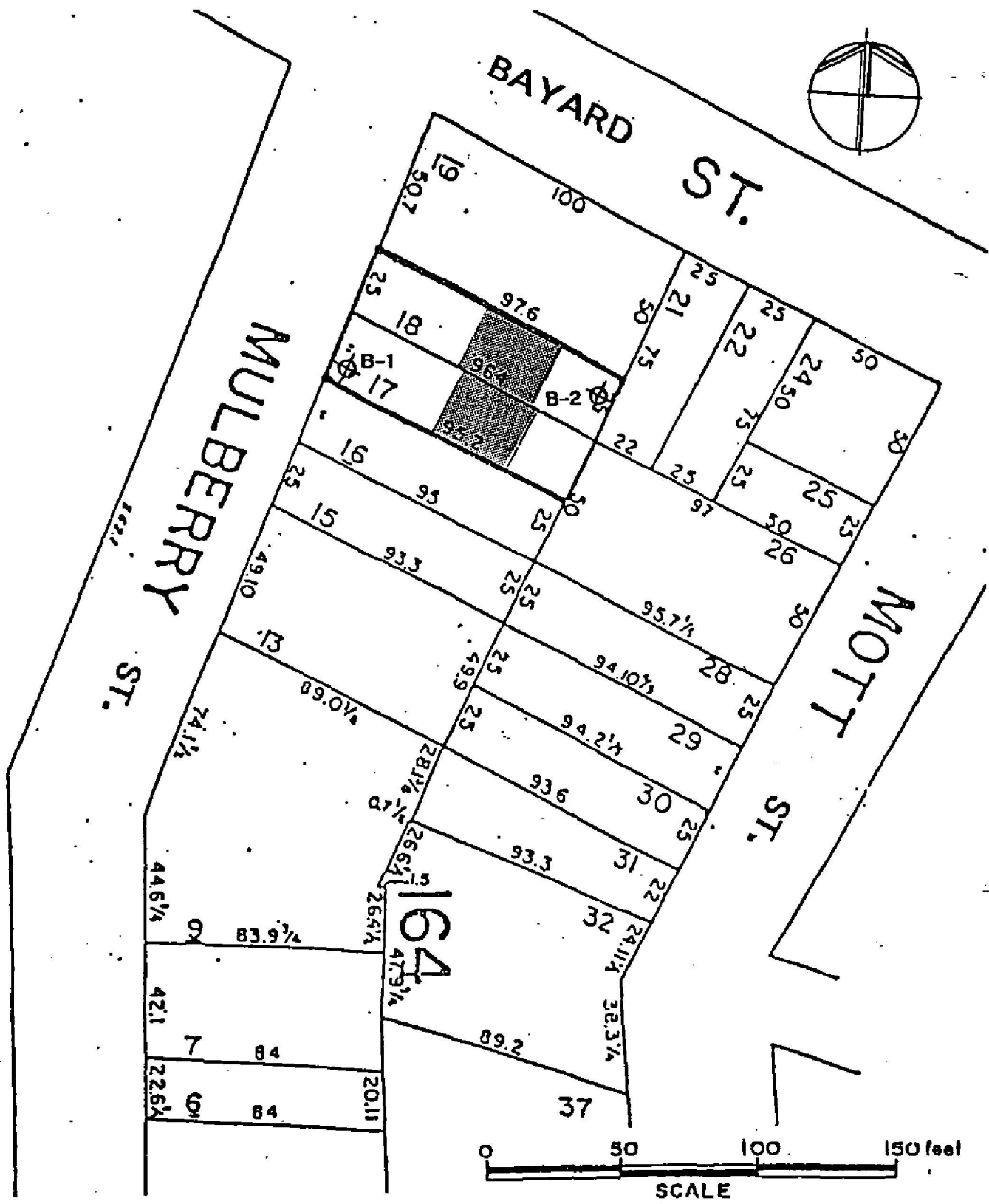


Figure 15 Part of the Tax map of Block 164 showing the locations of soil borings B-1 and B-2. Former central yards indicated by shading.