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Reconstruction of Foley Square Historical and Archaeological Resources Report

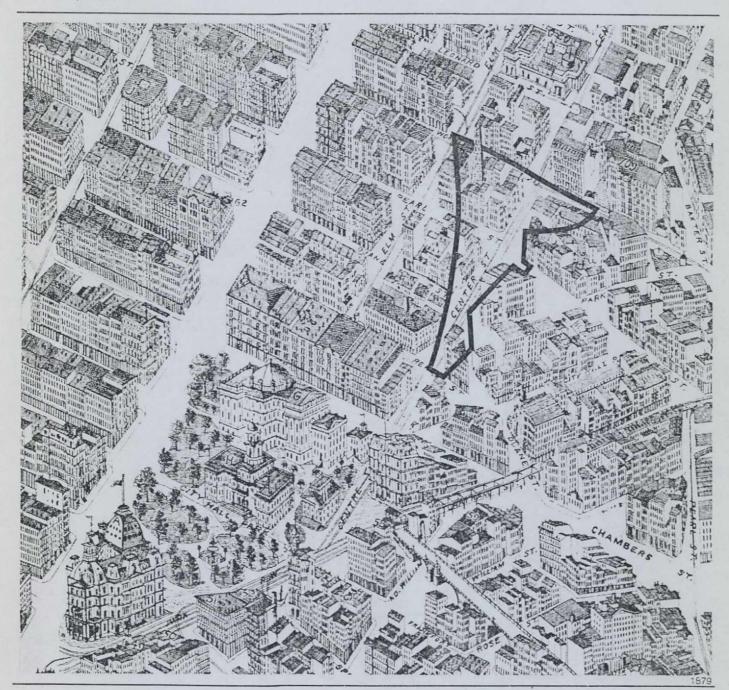
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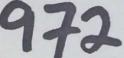
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Prepared for The City of New York Parks & Recreation Prepared by Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D. Prepared through CLRR Coe Lee Robinson Roesch, Inc., N.Y. December 1993



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LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION Reconstruction of Foley Square Historical and Archaeological Resources Report

Prepared for The City of New York Parks & Recreation Prepared by Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D. Prepared through CLRR Coe Lee Robinson Roesch, Inc., N.Y. December 1993 *

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Modern Photos: Joan H. Geismar

Historical Photos as Credited

INTRODUCTION

This study, which assesses the archaeological component of the Foley Square Reconstruction Project (Blocks 155, 158, 166, and 168; Figure 1), was prepared for The New York City Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks) through Coe Lee Robinson Roesch, Inc. (CLRR). It was prepared by Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D., the principal author, assisted by Shelly Spritzer and Cas Stachelberg.

The goal of the study was to develop a sensitivity model as a planning tool. Consequently, it focused on site-specific issues such as the original terrain of the project area, its proximity to the African Burial Ground, known to be active by 1712 (and possibly earlier) until 1795, and other eighteenth-century development. Of particular concern in this regard was the whereabouts of an eighteenthcentury powder house documented on an "island" between the Fresh Water pond of the Collect and the "Little Collect." Research also concentrated on the nineteenth century development of the project site, including its social and commercial history. And finally, it briefly addressed some of the many unrealized plans for the site that have been developed over the years. As part of the research, an historical context was developed that will also be considered during the design process.

The project site is basically a triangle with its apex at Reade Street and its base at Worth Street (since the maps and descriptions throughout this report are oriented to the north, it is essentially an inverted triangle). It is generally defined by the west side of Lafayette Street, the north side of Worth Street, the east side of Hamill Place, the east side of Centre Street below its intersection with Hamill Place, the east side of Park Street between Pearl and Reade Streets, and the south side of Reade Street where it crosses Centre. It is surrounded by the monumental architecture of the city's Civic Center, mainly buildings erected between 1911 and 1936. The exception is the Jacob J. Javits Federal Office Building and the Court of International Trade built on the western side of Foley Square in 1967 (Figures 2-7).

Recently, excavation of the African Burial ground on the site of a new federal office building (located west of the project site on a block bounded by Broadway and Reade, Elk, and Duane Streets) has raised the collective consciousness of the city in general and concerned African Americans in particular about the potential sensitivity of the general project area. In addition, the subsequent creation of the Burial-Ground Commons Historic District, a New York City Landmark, and the proposed nomination of the burial ground to the National Register of Historic Places, has resulted in detailed research that reflects on the Foley Square reconstruction site. Preparation of the nominations has raised a great many questions, but as of yet, not all of them have been answered. Site specific research has addressed these questions as they relate to the Foley Square reconstruction site.

In this regard, the research done by the New York City Land-

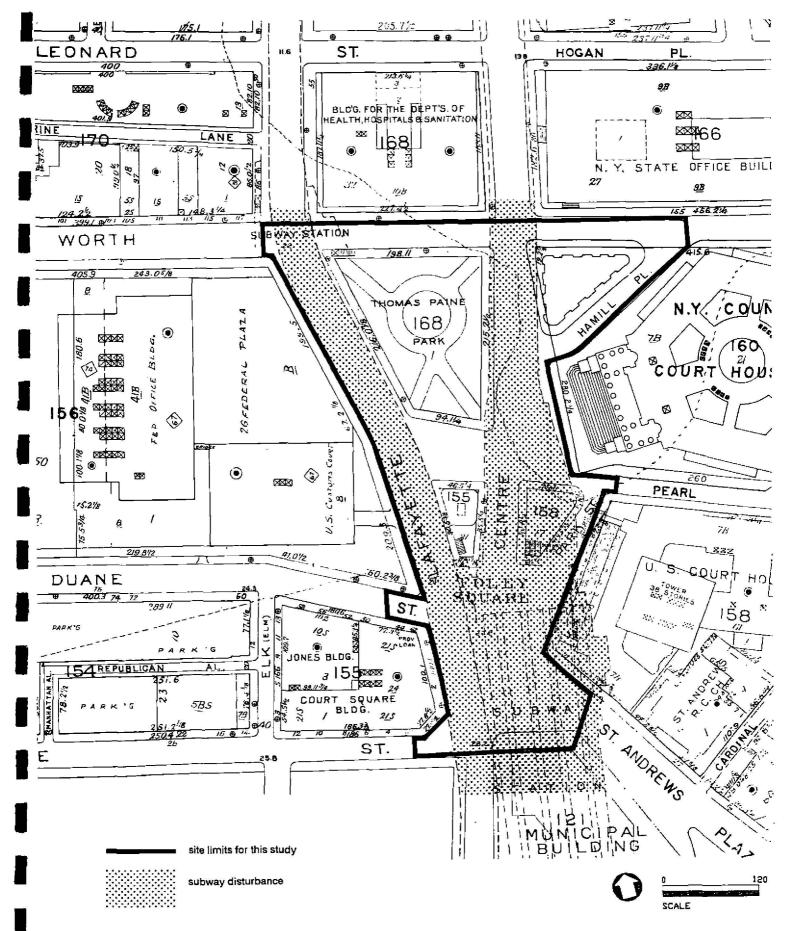


Figure 1. FOLEY SQUARE RECONSTRUCTION Study Area

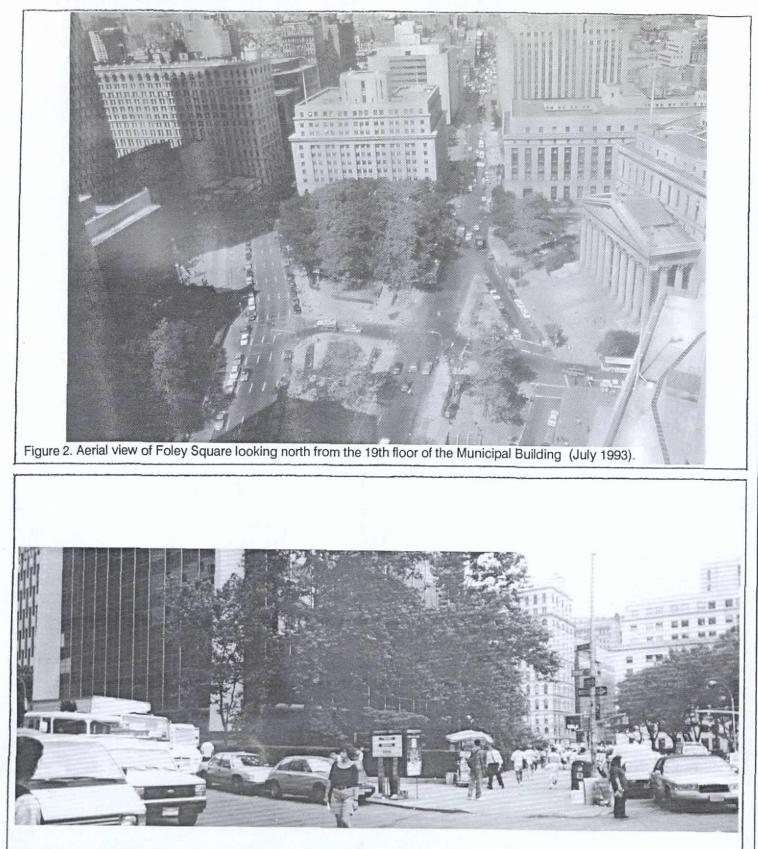


Figure 3. Panoramic view from Worth and Centre Sts. looking south and north with 26 Federal Plaza (1967) on the left and the Health Hospital and Sanitation Building (1935) on the right (July 1993).

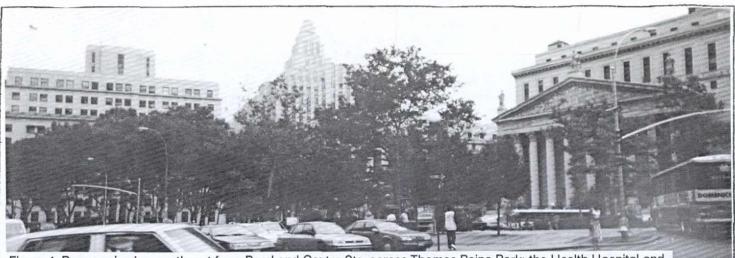
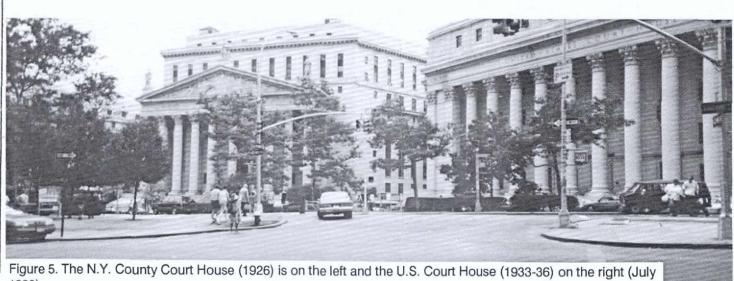


Figure 4. Panoramic view northeast from Pearl and Centre Sts. across Thomas Paine Park; the Health Hospital and Sanitation Building is to the left (July 1993).



1993).



Figure 6. Panoramic view south on Centre St. from 26 Federal Plaza showing the U.S. Court House and its tower (left) and the 1914 Municipal Building (right) (July 1993).

II II

marks Preservation Commission (LPC) staff warrants recognition: I am particularly grateful to current and past LPC archaeologists Daniel Pagano (now with the Advisory Council in Washington), Jean Howson, Marjorie Ingle Nowick, and Susan Dublin, and to Betsy Bradley, an LPC preservationist, for their time and for sharing information. This is also true of Stephen Barto, former historian for Historic Conservation & Interpretation, Inc. A draft archaeological sensitivity study of the African Burial Ground and the Commons Historic District (Hunter Research 1993) was also consulted. Most of what is presented here, however, is original research.

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To reiterate and expand on what was previously noted, the study addresses four major issues: the site's eighteenth-century terrain and how is was altered, its location in relation to the African Burial Ground and other eighteenth-century use and development, and the development that occurred in the nineteenth century-both its physical and social development--that might be archaeologically sensitive.

Research resources included the records of municipal agencies, among them tax rolls, deeds, and wills; federal and state censuses, published and unpublished maps (many of them from the Topographical Bureau of the Manhattan Borough President's Office), reports, and histories. Primary among the latter are the <u>Iconography of Manhattan Island, 1498-1909</u> (Stokes 1909-1928), the <u>Manuals of the Common Council</u> (Valentine 1850-1864), the <u>Minutes of the Common Council 1784-1831</u> (MCC 1917), and A Stage IA Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Foley Square Project in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York (Ingle et al 1990).

Research revealed that the site was originally mainly marsh located just south of the fabled Fresh Water Pond, sometimes called the Collect Pond although "the Collect" actually referred to the extensive swamp that spread west from the Fresh Water. Once a bucolic feature on the landscape (see Figure 7), the pond just barely extended to the northeastern part of the site--at and east of modern Centre Street and just south of Worth Street, with its eastern outlet in the vicinity of modern Pearl Street. A topographical feature not well described in the literature, was the "island," or spit of dry land noted above. It was on this isolated strip that the city built a Powder House in 1728. This was the earliest structure erected on the project site.

The extent of the African Burial Ground, archaeologically revealed through testing and excavation in preparation for construction of the General Services Administration office complex in 1991 and 1992, was a major research concern. Based on the site's eighteenthcentury topography, map data, and original research by the author and others, it appears that the Burial Ground may not have extended as far east as the project site. Moreover, if it did, most if not all and be of it would have been destroyed or cut-off from project considerations by construction of the city's first subway, the Interborough Rapid Transit (IRT) line in 1901.

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Nineteenth-century ownership and development included tenanted properties belonging to families such as the Lorillards, the wellknown tobacco family, and development was both residential and commercial. Late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth-century industries included newly-established tanneries and large foundries. The tanneries disappeared quite quickly, but the foundries persisted throughout the nineteenth century. By the mid-1850s, other commercial establishments appeared, among them were a piano-forte and billiard table maker and plumbing suppliers who located on the project site. In 1855, the world's first cast iron shot tower, used in the manufacture of lead shot, was built at 63-65 Centre Street, on the most northwesterly project block (Block 168).

In the 1870 and 1880s, the project blocks on the west side of Centre Street were a hub of commercial activity. But residential occupation is also documented, and it appears that the backyards of two building lots may harbor privy pits, the remnants of outhouse facilities, where nineteenth-century garbage and trash may be found to reveal what life was like in this part of Manhattan during the middle to late decades of the nineteenth century. In addition, the fill that eliminated the swamp, which would also be evident in these undeveloped yards, would be a source of information regarding interior, rather than river shore, land reclamation.

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Details of the research findings are presented in the following sections.

THE TERRAIN (AND ITS RAMIFICATIONS)

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The pre-fill topography of the project site, presumably the conditions during early historic as well as late-prehistoric times, created a bucolic landscape. It was one of rolling hills that surrounded the largest body of fresh water on Manhattan and a swamp (the Collect) that extended to the east, west, and, to a lesser degree, south in the vicinity of the project site. The western part was most extensive, but conditions undoubtedly changed according to tides, the time of year, and climate fluctuations, including the amount of rainfall in any given year.

Although this section presents topographical information, it seems appropriate to mention Native American considerations since use of the area by prehistoric populations would have been dependent in part upon the natural, pre-development terrain. The 1856 <u>Manual of the Common Council</u> (Valentine 1856) noted that a mixture of shells and upland, south of the project site where City Hall is now located, marked the former site of "a large Indian Village" (Valentine 1856: 426). Four years later, in the 1860 report, there apparently was a rethinking of where that "village" might have been, and it was said to have been west, not south, of the pond:

There is little doubt that on the western borders of [the pond] was situated an Indian village...deposits of shells were abundantly strewn over the hill, on the western side of the lake, and gave to that promontory in early times, the Dutch name of the 'Kalchhook', or, as translated, 'Lime Shell Point' (Valentine 1860:563). This long-vanished site was named "Werpoes" by Reginald Bolton in the twentieth century and located between Duane and Worth Streets (Bolton 1934:133).

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Whether or not there was an "Indian village" in the vicinity, Native American populations on Manhattan Island, and the game they stalked, undoubtedly used the fresh water pond as a source of water. Left undisturbed, its shores and surrounding hills might have revealed evidence of prehistoric or early-historical use by these groups. But a pond-related swamp, rather than the pond itself, appears to have covered much of the northwestern part of the project site (e.g., Grim in Valentine 1856:opp. 426; see Figure 12a this report) where the yards of two nineteenth-century house lots may have survived subsequent development (see Nineteenth-Century Development below). Prior to filling, the marshy terrain in this area would not have been amenable to anything but the most ephemeral use by Native Americans, and perhaps nothing more than a lost hunting implement might have been left behind. Given later development, surface evidence of this kind could not have survived, nor is it easily found once deeply buried (unlike the fill-covered, often stacked, graves documented through archaeological excavations at the African Burial Ground).

The "Fresh Water" defined the northern limits of the city to the Dutch who settled Manhattan in 1624 (Seymann 1939:19). For over half a century after they gained control in 1664, this was also true of the English (in 1731, the Montgomerie Charter extended the city's jurisdiction to all of Manhattan Island [e.g., Stokes IV 1926:519-520]). It appears from maps, deed descriptions, and soil boring data that the pond was located mainly north of the project site, with its southern terminus just south and east of the intersection of modern Centre and Worth Streets (e.g., Goerck 1795; see Figure 12b).

As noted previously, immediately south of "the Fresh Water" and its southern marsh was a small rise, or island, that stood between the pond and "The Little Collect," roughly in the area where Pearl and Centre Streets now intersect, extending almost to Reade Street. The name, "Little Collect," implies it too was a swamp. Whatever its attributes, the Little Collect does not seem to have received much attention as a topographical feature since it is hardly mentioned in the literature. It is shown as a swamp on most historical maps (e.g., Anon. 1735; Ratzer 1767; British Headquarters Map 1782 [see Figures 11 and 15]), but some do suggest it was waterfilled (e.g., the c. 1730 Bradford map¹ and the 1782/1785 Hills map), so its condition remains a question.

A rendering of the Fresh Water pond executed in 1798, the only known contemporary view (Stokes III 1918:frontispiece II; Figure 7), depicts an idyllic setting. By this time, however, the draining

¹ Although versions of this map indicate a 1728 publication date, Stokes carefully explains that it could not depict New York City before 1730, and may not have been published until 1731 (Stokes I 1915:256); he gives c. 1730 as its publication date.



Figure 7. FOLEY SQUARE RECONSTRUCTION 1798 Water Color Rendering of the Fresh Water Pond (Stokes III 1918:Frontispiece). View is from the West Looking Southeast to the Narrows.

and filling of the swamp to the west, which undoubtedly altered the pond as well, had intermittently been underway for just over sixty years. It began with a petition by Captain Anthony Rutgers in 1730 for a 70-acre tract lying adjacent to his farm (Stokes IV 1926:517-518) that included the western part of the project site (see Appendix A). Rutgers claimed to want the land, which included the Fresh Water Pond, so he could rid the area of the pestilence originating in the swamp--an example of the "miasmic" theory that associated disease with invisible but noxious gases that emanated from putrefying organic material (Duffy 1968:xv-xvi; Ingle et al 1990: 40). This theory motivated the zealous sanitary movement that later gripped sanitarians in the nineteenth century (e.g., Geismar 1987: 51-53).

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In his petition, Rutgers described the swamp on the land he wished to acquire as follows:

[It is] constantly filled with standing water, for which there is no natural vent, and being covered with bushes and small trees, is by the stagnation and rottenness of it, become exceedingly dangerous, and of fatal consequence to all the inhabitants of the north part of the city...(cited in Valentine 1860:566-567).

Rutgers' petition was successful, and in 1733 he received the land which came with the stipulation that he drain the swamp within one year. Ultimately, he received permission to dig a canal, or drain, to the Hudson River to accomplish his aim (this was run just north of what is now Canal Street [Stokes III 1918:926]), but the effects were immediately decried by many tanners and others located near the pond. They, in turn, petitioned for the drain's removal (Stokes IV 1926:536), and they, too, were successful (Valentine 1856:443), at least temporarily.

While perhaps eliminating swampland, draining also adversely affected the city's only major body of fresh water (it should be remembered that part of the developed city at this time, and increasingly so as the century progressed, was on newly-filled land along the river shore to the south where wells were not an option as a source of fresh water).

Although Rutgers' attempt at draining the swamp appears to have been an on-again, off-again affair, by the 1780s--about forty years after his death in 1746--the pond itself was a recognized nuisance. This once-beautiful natural feature was ultimately polluted by the industries dependent upon it, particularly the longestablished tanneries. And by the last decades of the eighteenth century it had become a dumping ground for the detritus of the city (e.g., Ingle et al 1990:39-40; Stokes V 1926:1365).

It was noted in 1787 that "encroachments were daily made on the Fresh Water Pond, and that filth and dirt were thrown into it by persons residing there" (Valentine 1856:434). The City Council finally demanded its filling. It was begun in 1802, and by 1812, the pond was completely eradicated (much of it by fill that cost five cents per cartload [Minutes of the Common Council (MCC) III 1917:280]). Even before this, the running of streets in the late-eighteenth century had required the grading of natural features. Throughout Manhattan, the countryside was either graded down or filled in to create the virtually flat terrain that exists today, and the pond, the Little Collect, and the island between them were not exempt from these alterations.

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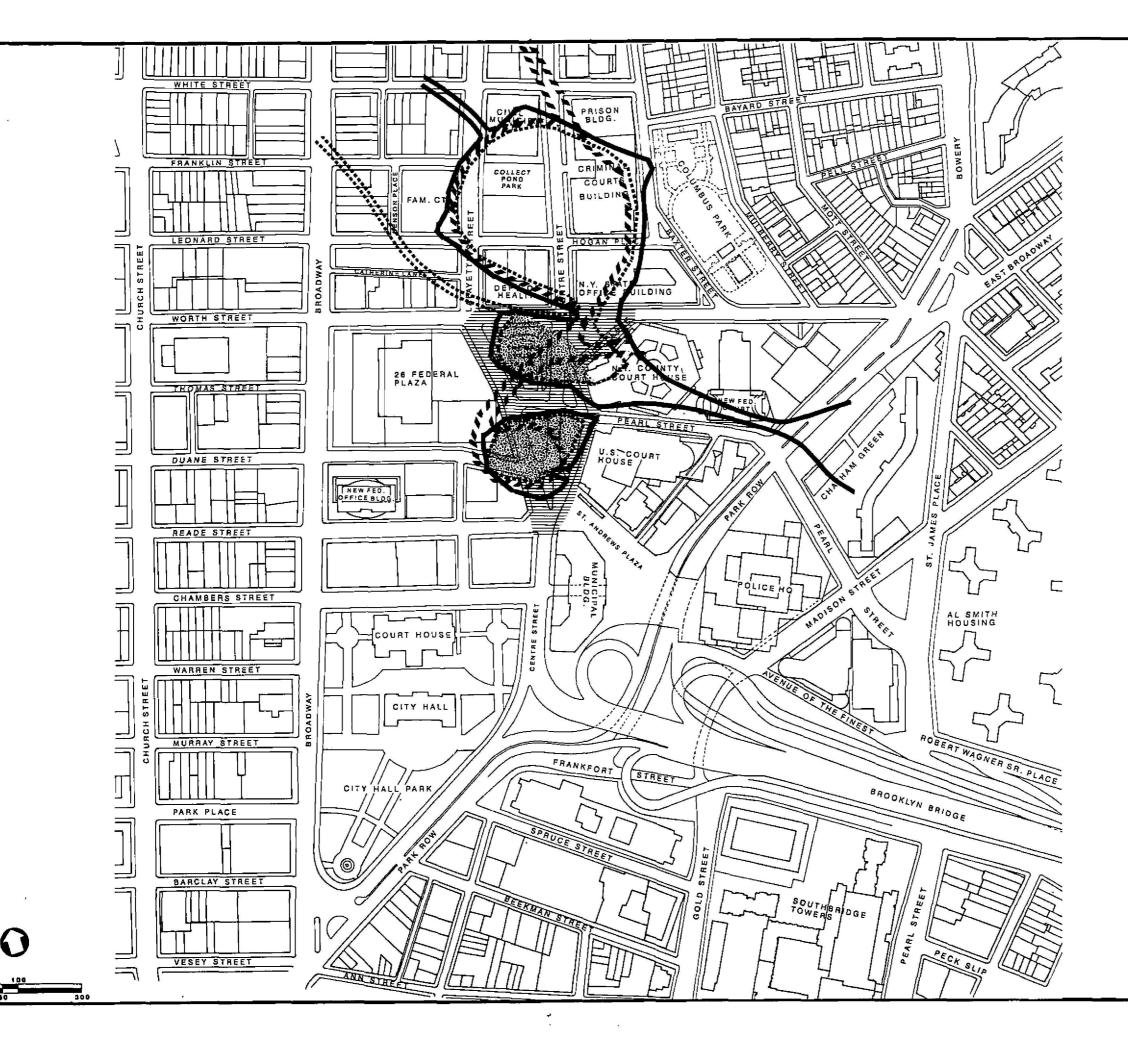
In 1864, John Randel, Jr., author of the 1811 Randel Survey, or Commissioner's Map, described the Collect as he remembered it in 1808:

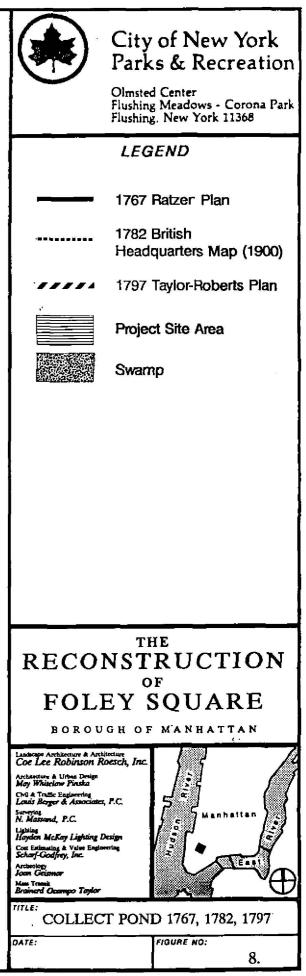
> The Collect was at that time filled up by a collection of spare earth and rubbish &c, carted from the city, which being of greater specific gravity than the debris or mud at the bottom of 'the Pond' or 'Collect' caused it to rise, and mix with the rubbish and stand out; forming a very offensive and irregular mound of several acres; which appeared to me, as seen from Broadway, between which and it (sic) there were no buildings, to be from 12 to 15 feet in height above the level of the tide, and of the water remaining in the Pond. It is now occupied by Centre street (sic), southerly to near 'The Tombs' or 'Halls of Justice' [between Franklin and Leonard Streets, west of Centre]) (Stokes V 1926:1480).

While several eighteenth-century maps show the Fresh Water Pond (many of them with somewhat incongruous configurations and meandering locations), only three are from surveys generally considered accurate. These are the 1767 Ratzer, the 1782 British Headquarters map, and the 1797 Taylor-Roberts map that depicts 1796 (see Figures 11, 15, and 18). Figure 8 indicates the location of the Fresh Water and the Little Collect on these maps in relation to the project site. Although the basic size of the pond appears to remain constant throughout the last half of the eighteenth century, its expanse does shrink somewhat during that time. (As noted in Valentine [1853:283], it was thought by some to be bottomless, but this was of course untrue; modern borings suggest that its depth may not have exceeded 30 ft., and, in 1799, when the pond was terribly polluted and its water supply depleted, a depth of 12 ft. was noted [Stokes V 1926:1365]).

The Little Collect, which also remains fairly constant in size, may or may not always have been a swamp. It is depicted as a swamp on the three surveys, and it is also a swamp on a 1735 map (Anon. 1735) and the 1757 Holland map. However, the c. 1730 Bradford map, which supposedly shows the city prior to installation of Rutgers' drain, and the 1755 Maerschalck map (see Figure 10), which depicts it about twenty years after installation, show the Little Collect as a pond.

A 1795 survey map that accompanies a subdivision of lots in the northern part of the project site (Goerck 1795; see Figure 12b)





indicates that the Fresh Water Pond touched the site in the vicinity of Centre and Worth Streets; the aforementioned surveys show that the Little Collect, be it swamp or water, covered most of its southern part.

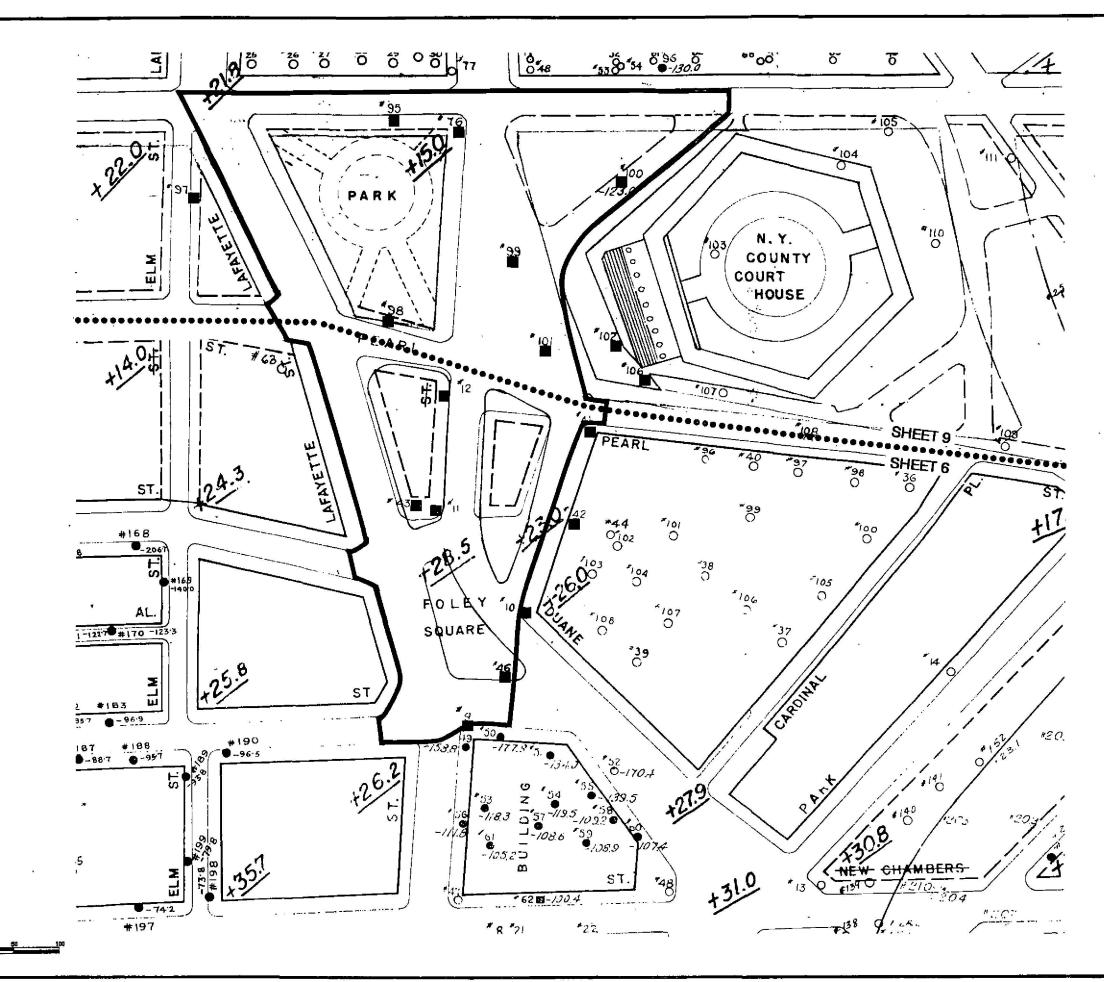
Among the maneuvers used to fill the Collect and Fresh Water Pond was the levelling of the hills on its western side that were as much as 100 ft. high (Stokes I 1915:431). For a short time, the filling provided employment to "those capable of laboring but who are destitute of occupation" (MCC IV 1917:737), and in February 1808, "80 laborers [were] employed moving mud out of the Collect." But this was found to be unprofitable and their services were shifted to Governor's Island (MCC IV 1917:751).

The final phase of the undertaking entailed leveling the new ground with up to 120,000 lots of earth, and with this last step, filling was completed in 1810 (MCC VI 1917:142). As is so often recorded in the city's records, clean earth was meant to be used. It will be interesting to find out if, as at most eighteenth-century East River fill sites, and to a lesser degree at the slightly later Hudson River land reclamation projects (Geismar 1987:48-57), garbage-laden debris in varying amounts was part of the fill material.

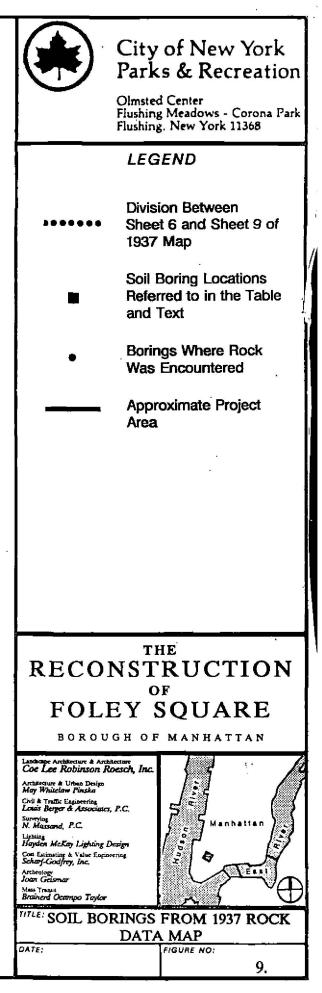
SOIL BORING DATA

Seventeen soil borings, mainly from within the bounds of the project site, but six of them located on or just beyond its periphery (Figure 9), were drilled by the City of New York in 1937 (Rock Data 1937: Sheets 6 and 9; Lawrence Ebbitt, Chief of the Subsurface Exploration Section, Bureau of Building Design, of the New York City Department of General Services, was most helpful in obtaining this informa-The depth of fill recorded in these borings ranges from 6 to tion). 27 or perhaps 27.5 ft. (see Table 1). Of these, two (B98 and B12), located north and south of Pearl Street respectively were drilled in the vicinity of the "island" where a Powder House was built by the city in 1728; both appear to contain considerably less fill than other parts of the site (10 to 12 ft.; see Table 1). This is also true of B106 (and, parenthetically, B107 a little further to the east) located just north of Pearl Street but east of Centre. B106 (and B107) document clay deposits that may relate to the pond's eastern outlet (an outlet that purportedly dried up when Anthony Rutgers installed his drain in 1733, lowering the level of the pond [Valentine 1862:551]). The former swamp conditions and pond that extended northward from Pearl Street were encountered during installation of the IRT subway in 1901 (IRT 1904:40; see Subways below).

Some of the site's deepest fill is found in Centre Street (B99 with perhaps 27.5 ft. of fill and B101 with 26 ft.; see Table 1). At this writing, the New York City Department of Environmental Protection is planning to drill a deep boring in Block 166 within the limits of the project site (in the triangular park bounded by Worth and Centre Streets and Hamill Place). To obtain information that could relate to the project, a continuous sample is planned to 50 ft. in the remnants of a former yard, a small 4 by 7-ft. triangle



6 1



| Boring | Depth of | Location | Historical | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Number | Fill in Ft | on Street Grid | Location | Remarks |
| Reade Str | eet to South Side | e of Pearl Street (Sheet 6) | • | |
| 9 | 26 | Reade & Centre | - ? | |
| 10 | 6 | Park & Duane | Park St originally | |
| 10 | 0 | | Cross St | |
| 11 | 18 | Centre near Duane | ? | |
| 12* | 13 | Centre near Pearl | Near Collect | |
| 12 | 12 | Centre near Team | island? | |
| 41 | 25.4 | Park near Pearl | Cross St | 19.9-ft cellar plus 5.5 |
| | 23.4 | Tark hoar Toarr | 61033 51 | ft of fill |
| 42 | 24 | E of Park btwn | ? | it of fill |
| 72 | 24 | Duane & Pearl | • | |
| 43 | 22.9 | Duane E of | A 19th C block | |
| 40 | 42.7 | Lafayette | | |
| 46 | 24? | Reade & Park | ? | No soil description; |
| 40 | 24: | Reade & Fark | • | Municipal Bldg |
| | | | | Withherpar Blog |
| Pearl Stre | et to North Side | of Worth Street (Sheet 9) | | |
| 76 | 18+ (?) | SW corner Worth | Part of a 19th C | Fine gravel follow- |
| | | & Centre | block | ed by 7 ft. of sand |
| | | | | and gravel; unid. |
| 95 | 16.2 | S side of Worth | Part of a 19th C | Followed by 10 ft. |
| | | | block lost when | of sand and gravel |
| | | | Worth was widened | that may also be fill |
| | | | in the 1870s | , |
| 97 | ` 24 | E side of Elm | ? | |
| 97 | | | | |
| 97 | | | | |
| | • | btwn Worth & Pearl | Collect island? | |
| 97 98* | . 10 | btwn Worth & Pearl N side of Pearl | Collect island? | |
| | • | btwn Worth & Pearl N side of Pearl btwn Lafayette | Collect island? | |
| 98* | 10 | btwn Worth & Pearl N side of Pearl btwn Lafayette & Centre | | Probably fill |
| | • | btwn Worth & Pearl N side of Pearl btwn Lafayette & Centre Centre just W of | Collect island? Swamp/pond? | Probably fill (Ebbitt 1993:PC) |
| 98* | 10 | btwn Worth & Pearl N side of Pearl btwn Lafayette & Centre | | Probably fill (Ebbitt 1993:PC) |
| 98* 99 | 10 27.5? | btwn Worth & Pearl N side of Pearl btwn Lafayette & Centre Centre just W of NY County Court House | Swamp/pond? | |
| 98* 99 100 | 10 27.5? 27 | btwn Worth & Pearl N side of Pearl btwn Lafayette & Centre Centre just W of NY County Court House Hamill Pl | Swamp/pond? Part of 19th C block | |
| 98* 99 | 10 27.5? | btwn Worth & Pearl N side of Pearl btwn Lafayette & Centre Centre just W of NY County Court House Hamill Pl Just W of NY County | Swamp/pond? | |
| 98* 99 100 101 | 10 27.5? 27 26 | btwn Worth & Pearl N side of Pearl btwn Lafayette & Centre Centre just W of NY County Court House Hamill Pl Just W of NY County Court House | Swamp/pond? Part of 19th C block Swamp/pond? | |
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| 98* 99 100 101 102 | 10 27.5? 27 26 19.6 | btwn Worth & Pearl N side of Pearl btwn Lafayette & Centre Centre just W of NY County Court House Hamill Pl Just W of NY County Court House N of NY County Court House steps | Swamp/pond? Part of 19th C block Swamp/pond? Swamp/pond? | (Ebbitt 1993:PC) |
| 98* 99 100 101 | 10 27.5? 27 26 | btwn Worth & Pearl N side of Pearl btwn Lafayette & Centre Centre just W of NY County Court House Hamill Pl Just W of NY County Court House N of NY County Court House steps Just N of Pearl on | Swamp/pond? Part of 19th C block Swamp/pond? Swamp/pond? Former Fresh Water Pond | (Ebbitt 1993:PC) 3 ft. of clay noted |
| 98* 99 100 101 102 | 10 27.5? 27 26 19.6 | btwn Worth & Pearl N side of Pearl btwn Lafayette & Centre Centre just W of NY County Court House Hamill Pl Just W of NY County Court House N of NY County Court House steps | Swamp/pond? Part of 19th C block Swamp/pond? Swamp/pond? | (Ebbitt 1993:PC) |

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* borings located in the vicinity of an island situated between the Fresh Water and the Little Collect where a Powder House stood from 1728 until 1789

Table 1. FOLEY SQUARE RECONSTRUCTION Fill Data from Selected Soil Borings (WPA 1937; see Figure 9 for Location Plan)

where the soil sample would be unincumbered by basement floors or other known impediments.

To summarize, available soil boring information indicates that fill has been introduced over all of the site. Shallow fill is found in the area where a rise of land, part of it the site of an eighteenth-century powder house, was situated between the Fresh Water Pond and the Little Collect. This information was used to locate the island indicated on an eighteenth century survey map (Bancker nd; see Eighteenth-Century Development below and Figure 13).

EARLY OWNERSHIP

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While some of the land that borders the project site was privately owned during the first half of the seventeenth century, most of the site was then common land. Its early ownership history is traced by Stokes (VI 1928:misc.) and, to a lesser degree, Hoffman (1863:208-212).

The earliest documented owner in the project area was Caspar Varleth (Varlett) who was in possession of a 4-acre farm on the southeastern part of the Fresh Water Pond by 1651 (Stokes VI 1928:107). Varleth sold this property to his son-in-law, Paulus Schrick, before 1661. The transaction was confirmed in 1666, five years after Schrick had sold the farm to Jacob Kip (Stokes VI 1928:108).

This small farm was at the center of an ongoing land dispute that involved Kip, a distinguished Dutch citizen whose homestead farm was at Kips Bay, Maria Tellers, the remarried widow of Paulus Schrick, and the Janeway family (see Stokes VI 1928:107-108). In 1698, the city mistakenly conveyed this same 4 acres to William Janeway. It would not be until 1768 that George Janeway, William's grandson, would exchange land with the city to settle the dispute (Ancient Liber C 1768:521, 525; MCC VI 1905:421-422; MCC VII 1905: 111). He appears to have gotten the better part of the bargain since he exchanged his 4 acres for more than 5 from the city.

Common land in the area originally included the Fresh Water Pond that lay mainly north of the project site.² It also included part of the swamp that extended southward. Indeed, according to Stokes, most, if not all, the land that came to be the project site lying within these patents was swamp, marsh, or water; the major exception was the aforementioned island between the Fresh Water Pond and the Little Collect.

² The pond was included in a 70-acre grant made to Captain John Evans by Governor Fletcher sometime around 1694. This was one of many grants to Evans throughout the colony that were disputed for their excess (e.g., Geismar 1991:6-7). The grant was vacated, or rescinded, and returned to the city in 1698 [Valentine 1860:563]; these 70 acres, including the pond, were later granted to Anthony Rutgers by Royal Patent. Since the project site was mainly swamp or water situated well north of what was then the city's core, it seems unlikely that any development would have occurred in the seventeenth century, and none has been documented.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY OWNERSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT

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Ownership

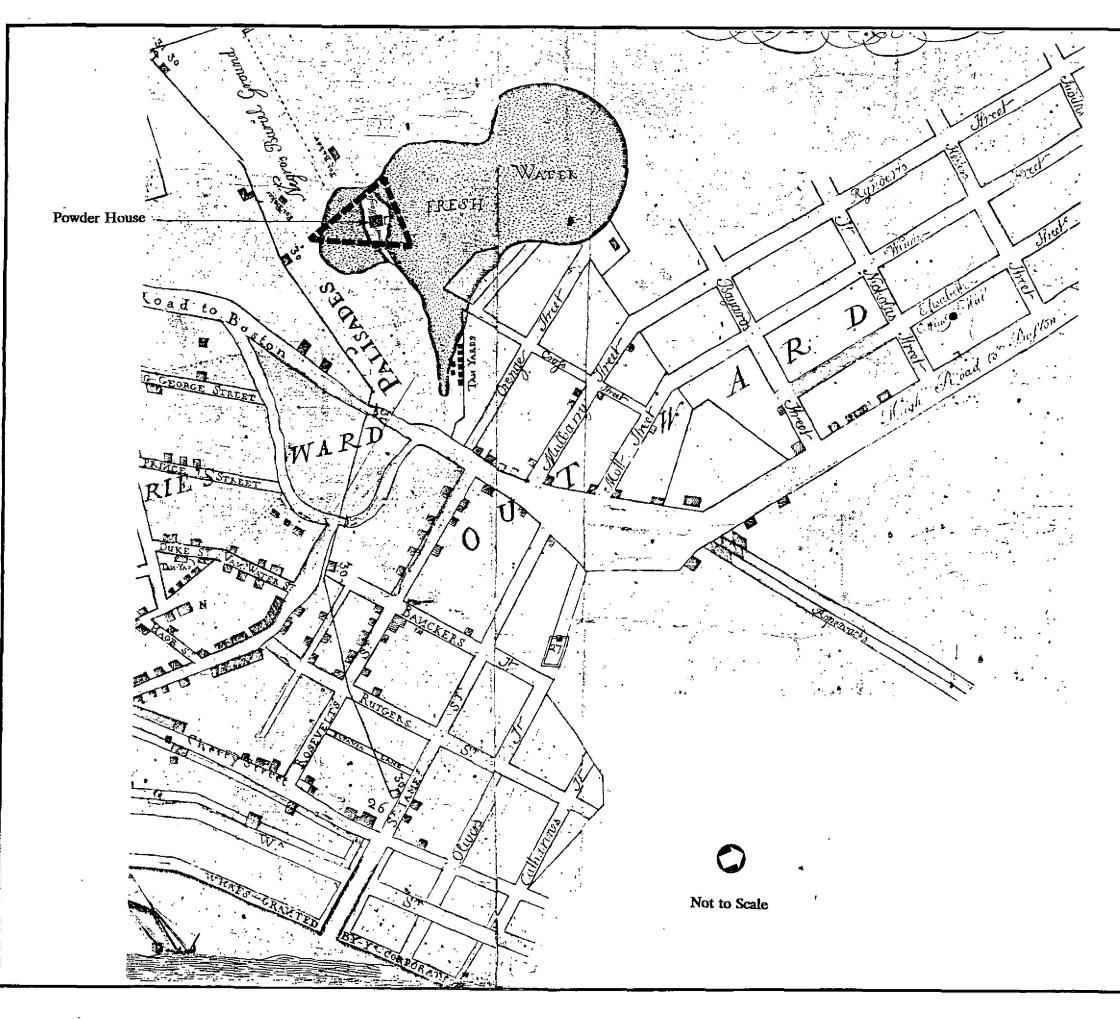
The eighteenth-century ownership history of the project site is again found in Stokes, and is also condensed in the indexes of early deeds found in the New York City Register's office. By the middle of the eighteenth century, almost all the land included in the project site was privately owned. The exception was the island between the Fresh Water Pond and swamp and the Little Collect, in the vicinity of modern Pearl Street, which still belonged to the city.

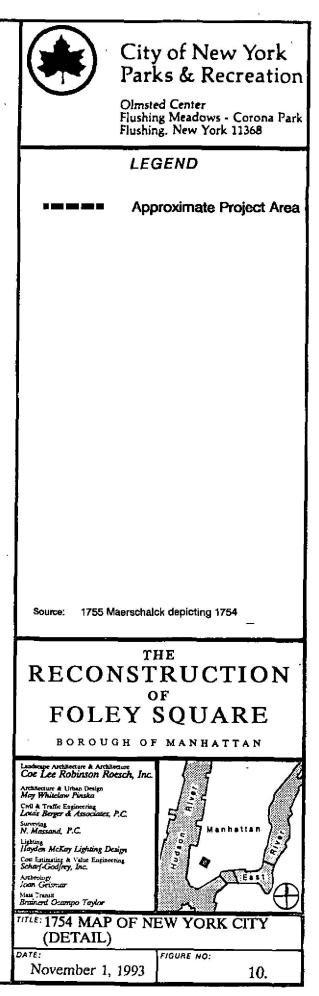
According to the index of deeds, Parcel 1 of modern Block 155, which now encompasses the land between Lafayette and Centre Streets from Pearl to Duane Streets, was part of the Anthony Rutgers farm. Rutgers originally received a large grant west of Broadway in 1723, where he built his home, Ranleagh. He added 70 acres to this holding when he was granted the 1733 Royal Patent noted earlier for land that included the Fresh Water Pond and the swamps of the Collect. Site Block 168 was part of this grant, and by 1773, it was included in the estate of Henry Barclay, Rutgers' son-in-law (see Appendix A this re-The portion of Block 166 that is included in the project site port). was also land conveyed to Anthony Rutgers by the 1733 Royal Patent as well as land that belonged to the city. Later, it was owned by Andrew Stockholm and Henry Brooks, who were partners in these transactions, and Leonard Fisher.

Blocks 155 and 158, east and west of Centre Street between Duane and Reade Streets, were lots acquired by George Janeway in the 1768 land exchange with the city noted above.

Directories, deeds, wills, and histories reveal that the occupations and pursuits of the eighteenth-century owners of project site land were diverse. Captain Anthony Rutgers was a gentleman; Henry Barclay, was an Albany-born minister who served among the Mohawk Indians and later became rector of Trinity Church (Valentine 1864:566); George Janeway was a house carpenter by trade; John Kingston, who owned part of Block 166, was a blacksmith; Andrew Stockholm, part owner of Blocks 166 and 168, was a merchant, and Henry Brooks, his partner, was a farmer and tanner; Leonard Fisher, who also owned land on blocks 166 and 168, was listed in early nineteenth-century directories as a "surgeon, dentist." None of them appear to have lived or worked on their site holdings.

Although there was no private development directly on the project site in the eighteenth century, some did occur around it (e.g., Maerschalck 1755; Ratzer 1767; Figures 10 and 11). Even then it was mainly commercial and included at least five potteries located nearby and the tanneries lining the pond's outlet further to the east.





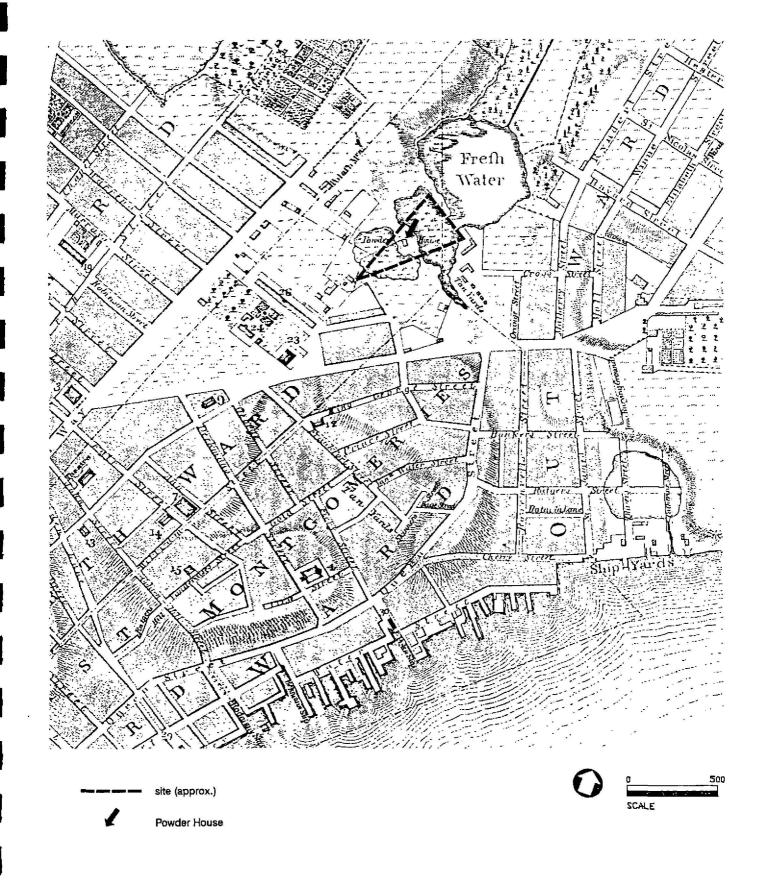


Figure 11. FOLEY SQUARE RECONSTRUCTION Ratzer 1767, detail

The best known potteries were those belonging to the Crolius and Remmey families located east and west of the project site (Barto 1993:personal communication). The closest was a Remmey pottery situated just east of modern Centre Street near Reade (see Figure 20) that functioned well into the nineteenth century. In addition, George Janeway owned a house nearby, possibly not very far east of the "island" on the project site (Barto 1993:personal communication), but, again, not on the site. The 1767 Ratzer map shows this and other development (see Figure 11).

The Powder House

Given the swamp that extended across the project site, it is not surprising that the earliest documented development is found on "a piece of ground almost insulated by the Fresh Water pond" (Valentine 1851:358). Often described as an island, and described as such here, the Powder House site was situated between the Fresh Water Pond and the Little Collect. And, since this isolated site remained corporation land throughout the eighteenth century, it was a logical location for the city's powder house erected in 1728.

The history of this building begins in 1717, over a decade before its actual construction. The city was then seeking a location for a new powder house to replace one to the south that was perceived as dangerous in light of the city's expansion. A committee was appointed in July 1721, that recommended the island site:

> ...a small island to the southward of fresh water Contiguous to the Pond is the Most convenient place for Building of A Magazine or Powder House for the secureing (sic) and well keeping of all Gunpowder within the City of New York (Stokes IV 1922:496).

This was not acted upon, and a 100 or 120-ft. square site near the gallows on the Common (in the vicinity of what is now City Hall) was recommended on July 30, 1728. It was resolved that the building be 40 ft. long, 24 ft. wide, and 9 ft. high, and that it be made of stone and lime with a pantile roof. On September 5, the site was changed to the island location and, due to a lack of stone, it was built of both brick and stone (Stokes IV 1922:509). Its ultimate dimensions remain unknown, but it was completed by November 21, 1728, at a cost of 224 pounds, 17 shillings, 9 pence. Stokes notes that for a quarter century before this, the only place for storing powder had been in a vault within the fort (Stokes IV 1922:510).

There are entries in Stokes and the Minutes of the Common Council regarding the powder house on the project site for over sixty years. Those that relate to its construction and development history are offered here.

In 1738, the Common Council ordered the keeper, Abel Hardenbrook, to build a five-rail fence around the "Hill or summet (sic) whereon the Powder House of this City is Erected" (Stokes IV 1922: 558). Hardenbrook was a tanner by trade (Liber of Wills [hereafter LW] 40:103). He was apparently followed in this post by an Abraham Hardenbrook who is mentioned as the keeper in 1753 (Stokes IV 1922: 645). The relationship of these two men is unknown.³

This fence is shown on a rendering of the project area in 1742 done many years later from memory by David Grim⁴ (Figure 12a). Grim's rendering also indicates that a gallows was located near the Powder House in 1742. This was built during what became known as "the Negro Plot" of 1741 when an unsolved robbery and unexplained fires caused the wanton execution of thirty-two slaves and three white inhabitants, one of them described variously as a Catholic priest or a school teacher (Smith 1814:438; Valentine 1866: 810). A discourse published in 1814, indicates that this unfortunate turn of events has long been recognized as hysteria based on prejudice (see Smith 1814:434-440). According to various accounts, over 100 African slaves and twenty white inhabitants were imprisoned; fourteen of the slaves were burned at the stake and eighteen were hanged. Ten of these purportedly took place on a gibbet "to be fixed on the island near the powder-house" (Valentine 1866:811, 817; DeVoe 1862: 96).

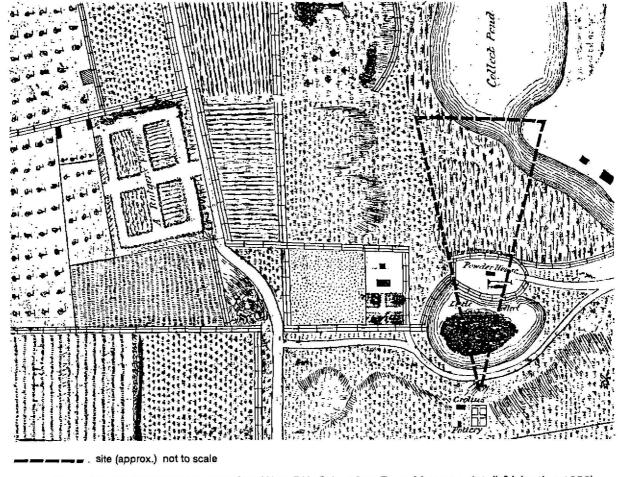
Near the end of 1745, Albany and Schenectedy up the Hudson were under brutal Indian attack (e.g., Stokes IV 1922:593). In response to ongoing warfare, the Common Council had a "small watch house" built on the island near the Powder House in October 1746, and agreed to supply watchmen until a "Magazine Can be Built within the Stockadoes (sic)" (Stokes IV 1922:600). This watch house was another structure erected on the island, albeit perhaps a flimsy one.

Other powder houses were built and, just before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, part of a sugar house was commandeered for powder storage (Stokes IV 1922:762, 921), but the island Powder House remained in use until 1788. At that time the city's northward expansion caused it to be considered "dangerous to the safety of the City" (Stokes V 1926:1227), and it was abandoned.

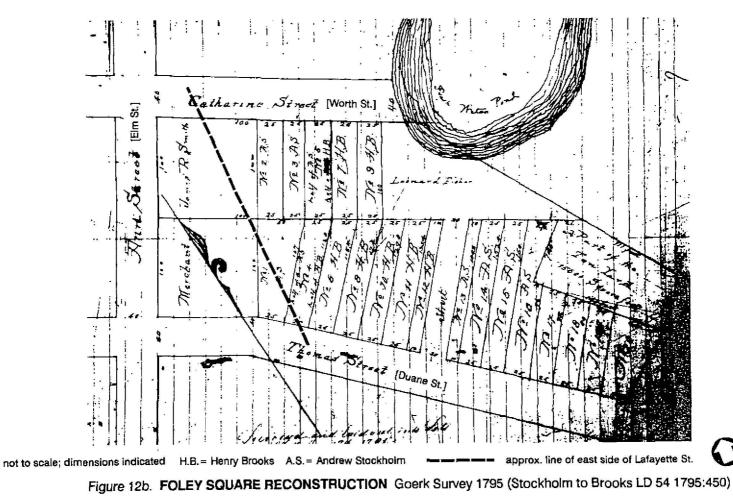
The Commissioner of the nearby Alms House was ordered to demolish the old Powder House in 1789 and use the materials to build a store house at the alms house (MCC I 1917:493-494). In 1797, apparently to run Magazine Street (later Pearl Street) through the island, a part of the Powder House site was ordered "filled to a proper height" (MCC II 1917:379). In the following year, a petition by the

³Abel Hardenbrook's will was proved in 1789, the year the Powder House was demolished (MCC I 1917:493; see below). There is an Abel among his heirs but no Abraham.

⁴In 1816, Grim also made a map showing New York City as he remembered it in 1744, and the one of the project area may have been done at the same time. It should be remembered that Grim was depicting what he recalled as a young boy from the the vantage point of a man in his 80s (Stokes I:1915:431).







English Lutheran Church to purchase or lease "the Piece of Ground on Magazine Street whereon the old Powder House formerly stood" was rejected (MCC II 1917:429). Other lease requests were made (MCC III 1917:234), but none were approved, and city ownership of the Powder House site continued well into the nineteenth century.

Part of the former powder house site became a repository for street manure in 1803 (MCC III 1917: 386). In 1811, Magazine Street was renamed Pearl Street (MCC VI 1917:574). It would not be until the 1830s that the former Powder House site would be lotted and sold by the city, and Centre Street would extend southward through part of it.

The exact location this powder house has been a question. Although it is shown on several maps (e.g., Anon. 1735; Maerschalck 1755, 1763 [where it is erroneously called the "Pond" house]; Holland 1757; Ratzer 1767; British Headquarters Map 1782), the scale of these maps makes it difficult to locate.

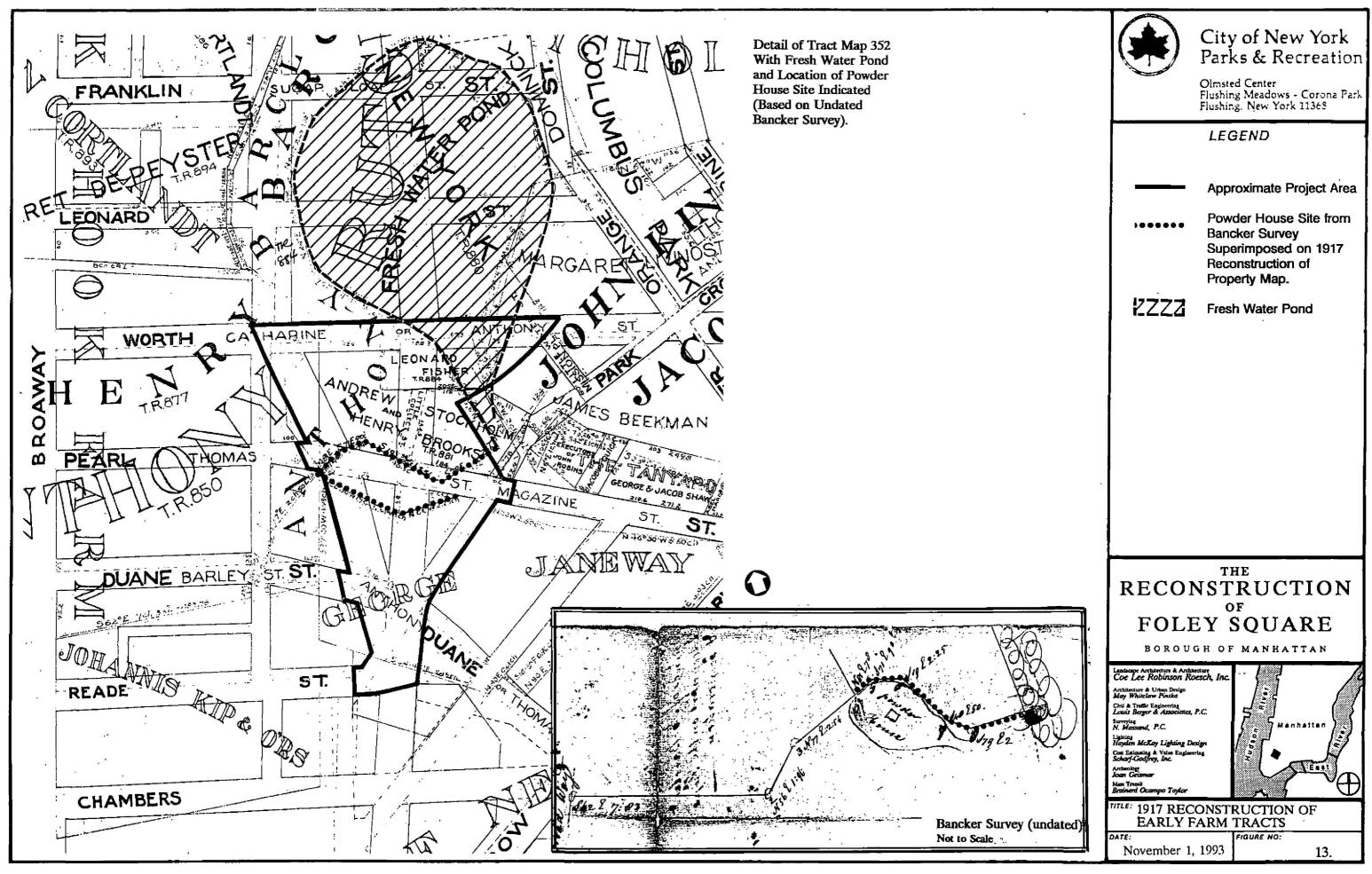
An undated survey marking its location was done in the eighteenth century (Bancker n.d.); although it appeared related to Broadway, it otherwise floated in space (see inset Figure 13). Only when it is coordinated with a 1917 land tract map showing property lines based on deed measurements (Tract Map 1917:352) does the location of the Powder House, west of Centre Street in the bed of Pearl Street, become clear (Figure 13).

From the history presented here, it can be seen that the island or spit of land that separated the swamp just south of the Fresh Water Pond from the Little Collect was developed and then altered during the eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. A powder house stood on it for about sixty-one years; during that time, it was fenced and a watch house and gallows were built adjacent to it. After these structures were demolished, it was partially filled and Magazine (Pearl) Street was extended across it. But whatever its relation to the city's eighteenth-century history, recent development-specifically the construction of an large subterranean electrical substation in the 1980s (see below)--would have eliminated any evidence of this early development.

The African Burial Ground

Unlike the powder house, which is documented on the project site from 1728 till 1789, the eighteenth-century African Burial Ground, situated mainly in a ravine that extended east of Broadway between Chambers and Duane Streets (Blocks 154 and 155), is not known to be a specific site issue. However, since the cemetery's eastern boundary is not clearly identified, it is a concern that is addressed here.

As of this writing, the African Burial Ground (or Negros/ Negroes Burial Ground as it is named on several eighteenth century maps [e.g., see Figures 10 and 14]), is now included in a recently established New York City landmarked district, the African



Burial Ground and Commons Historic District. It was partially excavated prior to construction of the new General Services Administration (GSA) Federal Office Building located on Broadway between Reade and Duane Streets, and over 400 skeletons were removed for study. An unknown number remain on part of the Federal site (known as the Pavilion or Annex Site) where planned construction was halted.

It is not the intention to reiterate the wealth of information amassed about the burial ground during documentary research for the archaeological investigation (Ingle et al 1990), the Landmark designation and a National Register of Historic Places nomination (LPC 1992), the research design in progress for GSA (Howard University and John Milner Associates 1992, 1993) and, most recently, the study undertaken for the New York City Department of General Services (Hunter Research 1993). Suffice to say that the burial ground, which was active at least by 1712⁵ and probably functioned until a new cemetery was established in 1795 (e.g., MCC II 1905:112, 161,137), is an unprecedented historical and archaeological find. Of concern here is its eastern boundary which, at this writing, has not been fully established.

There are indications in deeds and on maps that the limits of the cemetery did not reach the project site. Moreover, the Little Collect would have been a deterrent to burials even if the cemetery did extend this far east. As discussed previously, the Little Collect was mainly a swamp, but under certain conditions it may have been a small pond, located in the southwestern part of the project site until it was filled early in the nineteenth century.

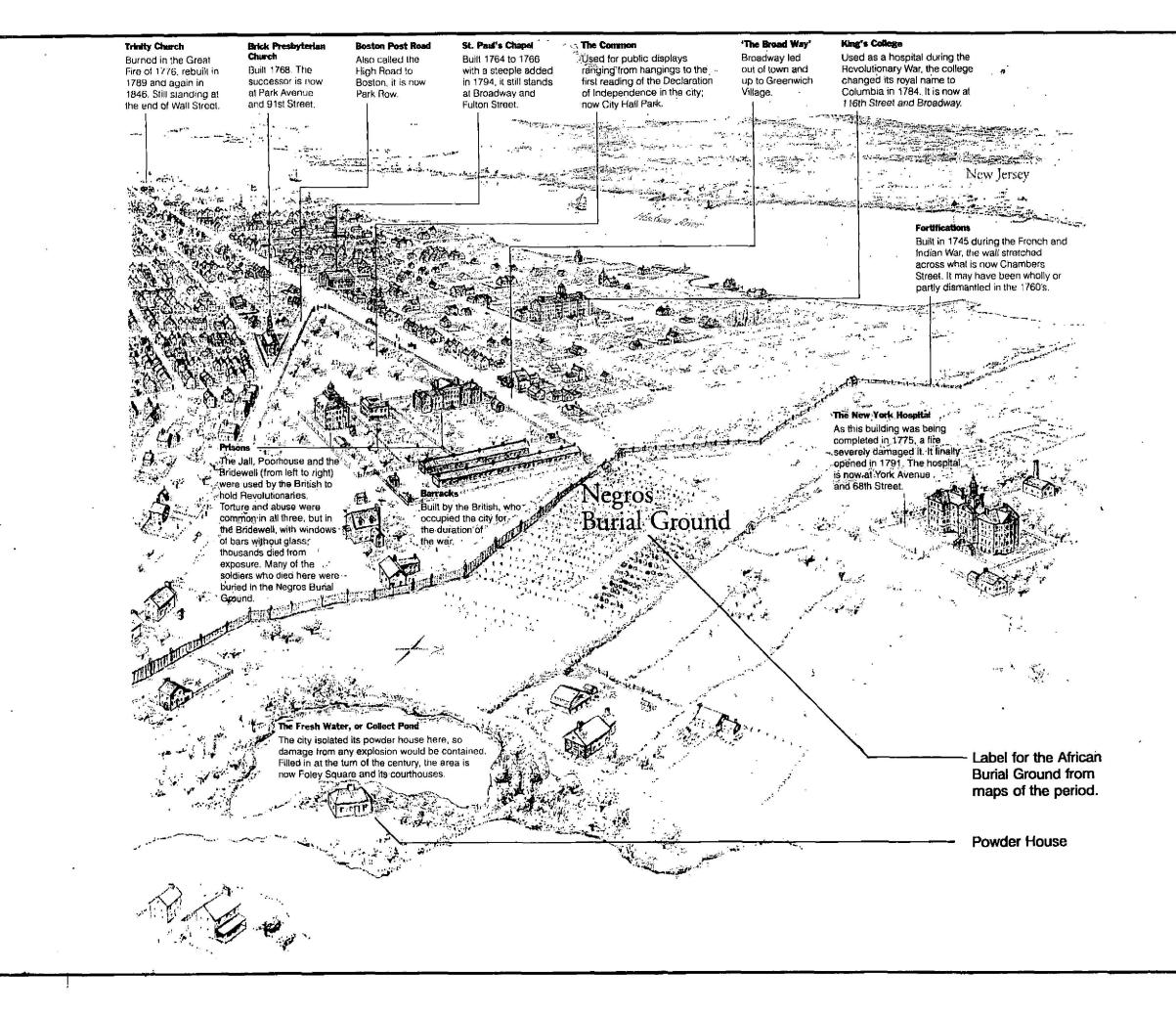
It appears the African Burial Ground was meant to be limited by the bounds of a patent granted to Cornelius Van Borsum in 1673 (e.g., Hoffman 1862:205). According to all accounts, including Murray Hoffman's 1863 <u>A Treatise Upon the Estate & Rights of the Corporation of the City of New York as Proprietors</u>, this patent extended 44 rods, or 746 ft. east of Broadway⁶ (1862:205; Valentine 1865: 567).⁷ This would bring it to the middle of Block 155, just east of modern Elk Street and well west of the project site (Figure 14; see also Figure 13).

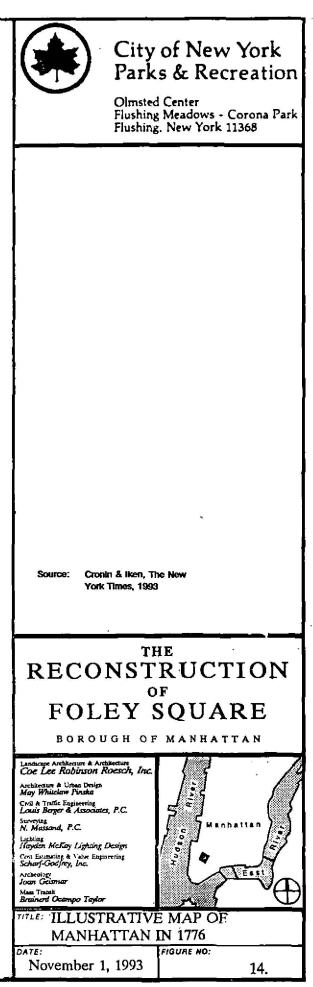
The 1763 Maerschalck map, which seems to be a reprint of his

^bValentine, writing about the burial ground in 1865, suggested it was "a burial-place for negroes (sic) slave and free" prior to the granting of a patent to Cornelius Van Borsum in 1673 (Valentine 1865:567). This would make it a seventeenth- as well as an eighteenth-century historical site. He also notes that it extended south of Chambers Street (Valentine 1865:560), but does not give a source for this information.

⁶It is erroneously shown as 584 ft. (north boundary) and 581 ft. (south boundary) on Diagram 8 of Hoffman's book.

⁷Valentine, too, offers the 44 by 24-rod dimensions, but converts them to about 400 by 600 ft. (Valentine 1865:568).





1755 map but with several mistakes, including mislabeling the eighteenth-century Powder House as the "Pond" House, appears to extend the burial ground well beyond what is shown on its 1755 predecessor. In fact, this map extends the Burial ground through several patents, including the disputed and substituted Janeway land discussed earlier. On this map it is depicted running across the project site, through the Little Collect (not shown on the map), and eastward to the High Road to Boston, or modern day Park Row. The assumption that this is a map maker's or printer's error is supported by the location of the African Burial Ground on the 1782 British Headquarters map surveyed while it was undoubtedly still active. Here the eastern boundary is shown well west of the project site (Figure 15).

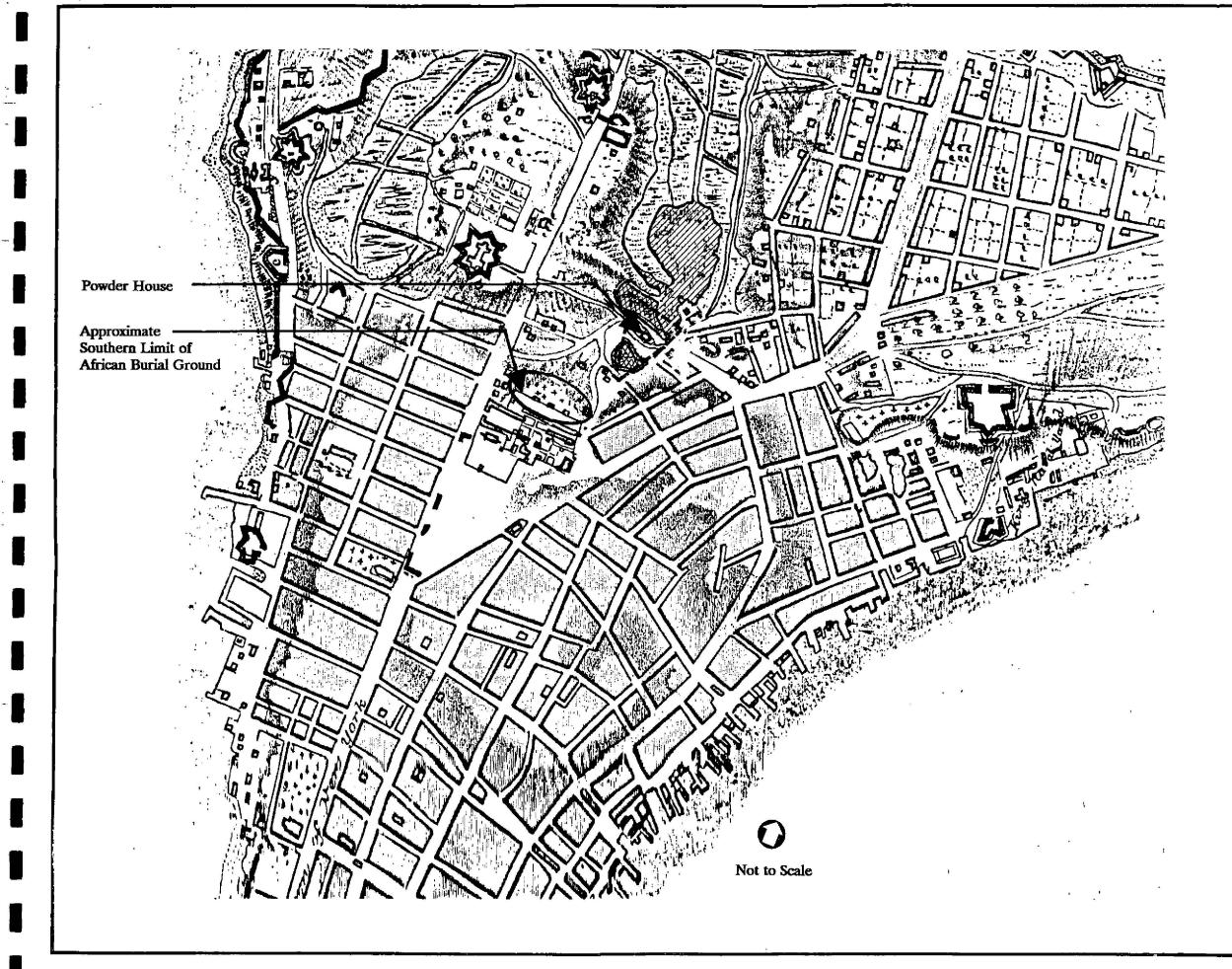
Although it seems more than likely that the cemetery's eastern boundary did not reach the project site, the possibility remains that it could have extended as far east as Centre Street (Barto 1993:personal communication). It is also possible that burials inadvertently occurred on land beyond the patent limits, although this would have been checked by a fence Janeway had built around his disputed land before it was exchanged in 1768 (noted in Ancient Liber C 1768:526). Even if the burial ground did extend to Centre Street, the location of the Little Collect on the project site would have limited the area of burials (see Figures 9 and 17).

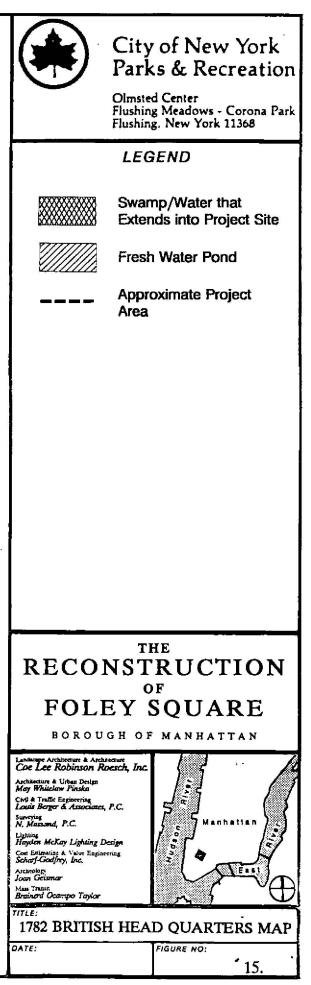
Soil borings and the recent archaeological excavations at the Federal Office Building site indicate that burials associated with the core area of the cemetery are now located under fill. Because of its setting in an east-running ravine, this fill gets deeper in an easterly direction;⁸ according to soil borings, this could be at least 20 ft. deep at Lafayette Street (Figure 17). Moreover, the cut-and-cover construction of the subway in 1901 under what is now Lafayette Street (see Twentieth Century Development) would have destroyed or disturbed any burials in this area. If buried deeply enough under fill, however, they could be preserved but inaccessible given subsequent development.

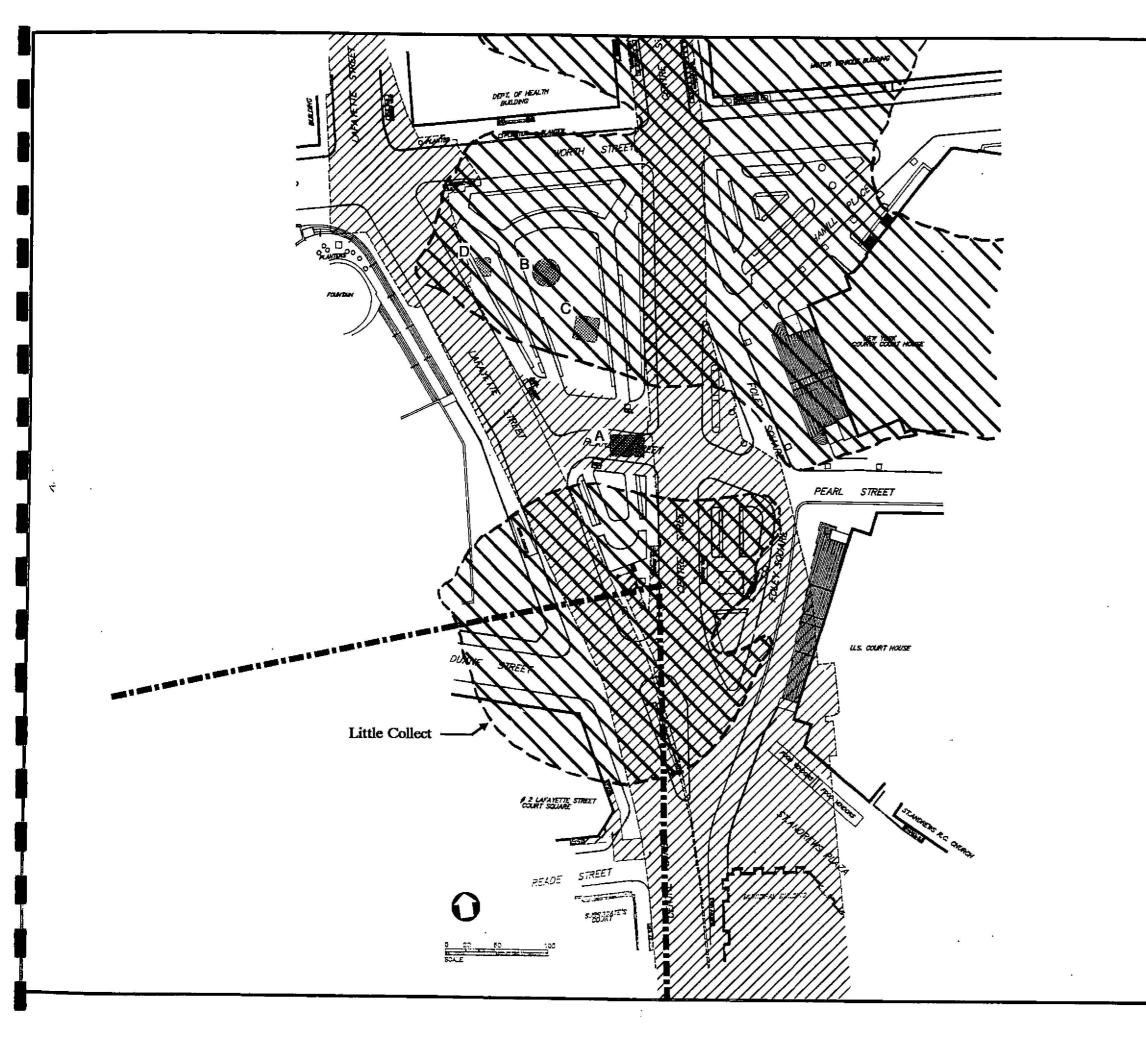
If the burial ground did extend this far east, the only part of the site where intact burials might be found appears to be north and south of the subway entrance and access tunnel on the west side of Centre Street, at and just north of the Duane-Centre Street intersection. Although building and subway construction occurred in the area, a narrow strip between the building line and Lafayette Street is the only part of the project site possibly associated with the burial ground that might be relatively undisturbed.

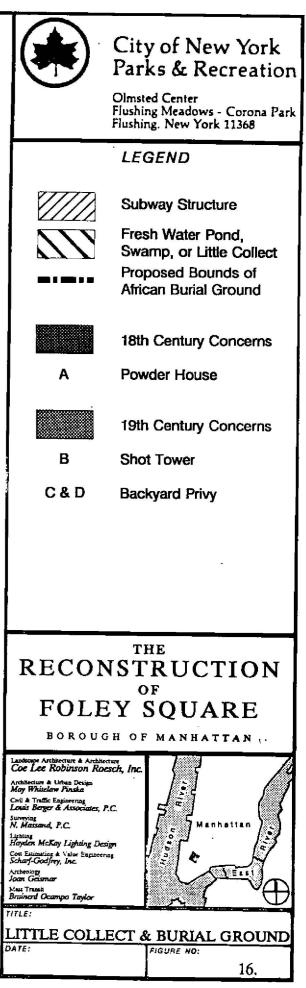
Based on this information, it appears that the reconstruction of Foley Square will not directly affect the African Burial Ground.

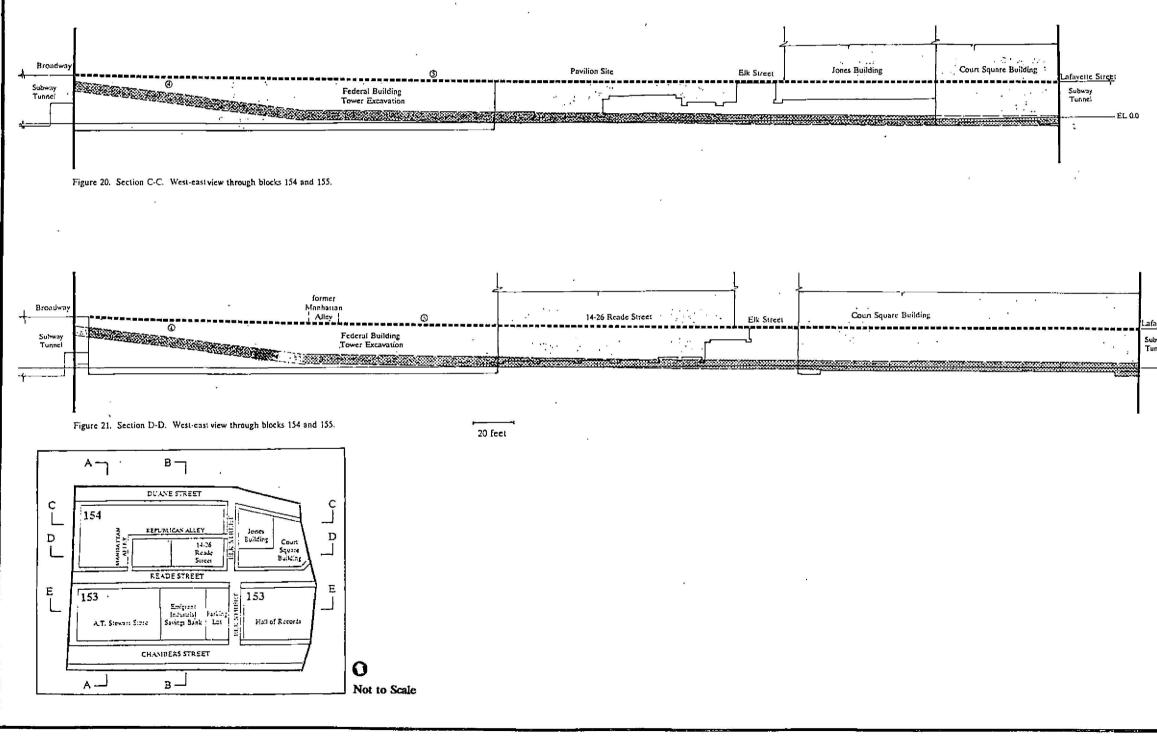
⁸As can be seen in Figure 17, basements and standing structures make it difficult if not impossible to confirm the depth of fill east of Lafayette Street, but it appears from available borings that it would be at least 20 ft. deep in this area. Note the Pavilion Site where archaeological excavation was halted at the burial ground.











Stratum Potentially Containing Burials From the African Burial Ground Between Broadway and Lafayette Street.

| | | City of New York Parks & Recreation Olmsted Center Flushing Meadows - Corona Park | |
|---|--|---|--|
| | · | Flushing, New York 11368 | |
| | | LEGEND | |
| | <u> Sasan</u> | Documented or Extrapolated Burial Ground Level | |
| | | Modern Ground Surface | |
| | | Standing or Former Below-Grade Structural Elements Indicated | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| <u>vetta Sirge</u> r way incl EL 0.0 | Source: | National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form African Burlei Ground, NYC Landmark Preservation Commission, November 1992. | |
| . [| | THE | |
| | RECO | NSTRUCTION | |
| | | OF | |
| | FOLEY SQUARE | | |
| | - BOROU | GH OF MANHATTAN | |
| | Landscape Architecture & Archit Coe Lee Robinson Ro Architecture & Urban Design May Whitclaw Firska Coll & Traffic Engineering Louis Berger & Associates, Surveying N. Massand, P.C. Lipping | P.C. | |
| | Hoydon McKay Lighting De Con Estimating & Value Enginee Scharf-Godfrey, Inc. Astebology Joan Geismar Mau Trauti Brainerd Ocampo Taylor | | |
| ĺ | BURIALS FROM AF. BURIAL GR. | | |
| | November 1, | FIGURE NO: | |
| Contraction of the local division of the | | | |

However, it was a nearby development of unprecedented historical, archaeological, and social significance and, as such, is an important part of the contextual history of the project site.

Streets

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Magazine Street; the earliest road documented on the project site and the access to the Powder House on the island that divided the Fresh Water Pond from the Little Collect, was established between Chatham Street (Park Row) and Broadway by 1782 when it appears on the British Headquarters map (see Figure 15). East of the project site was Chatham Street, formerly the High Road to Boston (e.g. Bradford c. 1730; Maerschalck 1755, 1763; Valentine 1851:358); it was laid out in 1759, named Chatham Street in 1774, and renamed Park Row in 1886 (Stokes III 1918:996). Augustus Street was laid out by 1767 but was originally unnamed. It was regulated and named Augustus Street in 1786 and renamed City Hall Place in 1834 (Stokes III 1918:993).

The first thoroughfare documented west of the site was "the Road to Calk Hook," or Broadway, which is the oldest in the area since it is thought to follow an Indian path (Bolton 1922; Grumet 1981:68). Broadway was laid out in the vicinity of the project site in 1760 (Valentine 1860:544).

Relying on the 1767 Ratzer map, Stokes notes that Thomas or Barley Street (now Duane) was run west of the site before 1767. The 1797 Taylor-Roberts map shows Duane, Magazine (Pearl), and Catherine Streets partly run directly on the project site even before the Fresh Water Pond and the Collect were filled early in the nineteenth century (Figure 18), but certainly their extent would have been limited by existing conditions. These limitations are suggested by a 1797 report of the Street Committee describing the requirements of regulating certain streets--this entailed filling and digging to create a grade. It indicates that Catherine Street (later Anthony and now Worth) was to be regulated from Ann Street (later Elm Street which ran west of the project site) to the pond, and Magazine Street was to be regulated from Broadway only as far east as Ann Street (MCC II 1917:359-362). While these could have been established roads before they were properly graded, the only regulated street on the site in the nineteenth century appears to be Worth Street west of the pond.

Industrial Development

A description of the Collect, or Fresh Water, Pond in 1783 reveals that a great deal of industrial development had occurred in the vicinity of the project site by that time.

> Its southern and eastern banks were lined with furnaces [for smelting and founding], potteries, breweries, tanneries, rope-walks [where cordage and twine were made], and other manufactories...(Mr. William Alexander cited in Stokes I 1915:431).

It was a development that spread onto the project site during the second decade of the nineteenth century (see below).



Figure 18. FOLEY SQUARE RECONSTRUCTION Taylor-Roberts 1797 Depicting 1796, detail

OWNERSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT 1800-1850

A map surveyed "when the pond was ice" was executed by Charles Loss in 1801, shortly before the pond was filled (Stokes I 1915:Plate 58; File Map 1801:Acc. No. 152; Figure 19). Stokes considered this map the best survey known of the pond (I 1915:430). It includes the northern part of the project site and indicates its early-nineteenthcentury landowners. Here, and south of Pearl Street, they continue to be names familiar from the eighteenth century-Stockholm, Brooks, Fisher, Janeway (e.g., Janeway 1839; Loss 1801). In 1804, the name Lorillard is introduced, and by the 1830s, members of this well-known tobacco family owned a major part of Block 168 (see Appendix A) and some of Block 166. Nineteenth century ownership of selected lots on Block 168 is particularly important in light of archaeological concerns (see Archaeological Potential below and Appendix A).

Before discussing the Lorillard family and its relation to the project site, a word about the former Powder House site is warranted.

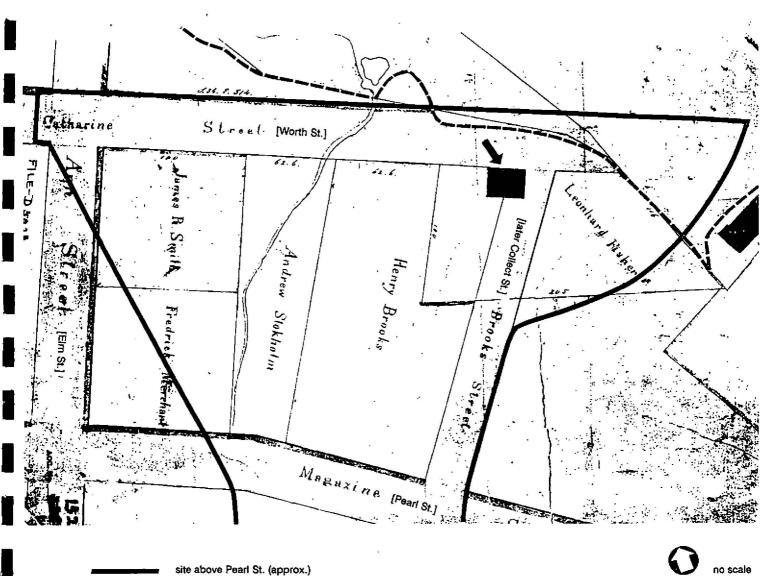
Still retained by the city during the first decades of the nineteenth century, in the 1830s the Powder House site was subdivided into five 25 by 100-ft. lots called the Magazine Lots. Deeds record the sale of two of them in 1832 (LD 286 1832:399; LD 283 1832:503). The seller, or grantor, was the City of New York and the buyers, or grantees, were a John Hopper, living in New Jersey, and George Brooks of New York City, the son of Henry Brooks, the tanner/farmer noted earlier. Hopper and Brooks bought Magazine Lots 3 and 4 respectively. Two lots were probably retained by the city for a street (first Brooks and then Collect Street, see below); no information was found for the fifth lot.

The Lorillard Family

Of all those associated with nineteenth-century ownership of project site lots, the most illustrious are the Lorillards. The family, who were French Huguenots, had emigrated to America in the mid-seventeenth century. The first to come to the New York area was a Peter Lorillard whose wife was German; he may have first settled or later lived in Hackensack, New Jersey (Weeks c. 1897:375). His sons Peter, George, and Jacob, who were either born or raised in New York City during the eighteenth century, became owners of project site lots (a fourth son, Blaze, died early in the nineteenth century).

As noted in the 1845 edition of <u>Wealthy Citizens of New York</u>, "...from nothing [the Lorillard brothers] became rich" (Lanier 1922: 13). Jacob was a tanner and currier, while Peter and George were partners in a tobacco business on Chatham Street (e.g., <u>NY Directories misc.</u>). This family enterprise became the tobacco empire known as the P. Lorillard Co., purportedly the oldest tobacco company in the United States (Lorillard 1960:3).

A 1789 advertisement (also the first year Peter and George are listed in city directories) touts Lorillard tobacco and snuff, including plug and cut tobacco, segars--one kind being "ladies twist





site above i can dr. (approx.)

southern extent of Fresh Water Pond

"starch house" elsewhere

Figure 19. FOLEY SQUARE RECONSTRUCTION Project Site Above Magazine (Pearl) Street 1801 (Loss 1801, detail)

segars"--and other products. Their business establishment on the west side of Chatham Street south of Barley Street (now Duane) was described in 1800 as one of the leading businesses on this "built up street" (Stokes IV 1922:1374). The Lorillards not only owned land in New York City, they also had snuff mills in Westchester County (now part of the grounds of the Bronx Botanical Gardens) and New Jersey; a third generation Peter Lorillard was the founder of Tuxedo Park in Orange County, New York (Appleton 1888:26).

When George Lorillard, who lived at 42 Chatham Street (later Park Row), died a bachelor in 1832, he left an estate worth about \$3,000,000 (Wendell 1864:269). His will, which bound up his holdings and kept them within the family (LW 69 1832:391), was the focus of a precedent-setting supreme court case that broke the will and created a situation akin to him dying intestate. As a result, his brothers, who Lorillard wished to share assets with their children, became very wealthy (Wendell 1864:269-399). The only behests upheld by the court were outright gifts to two religious organizations. One was to the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States (\$20,000), the other to the Trustees or Vestry of St. Philips Church "fronting on Centre Street in the 6th Ward" (\$1,000). St. Philips was an African Episcopal church erected on the west side of Centre Street just above Worth Street in 1818 (Moore 1993:personal communication; Jarvis 1818; see Figure 20 for its location).

The will also cites a Daniel Holsman and his children as benefactors. Holsman is found on at least one deed for land on Block 168 (see Appendix A), and Lorillard called him "my brother" in his will. Just how this relationship was established remains unknown.

Jacob Lorillard, the tanner and currier, was apparently a great philanthropist who became the president of the Merchants Bank (Appleton's 1888). When he died in 1838, his widow Margaretta was his beneficiary (LW 79 1838:102), and, according to deeds for lots on Block 168, she ruled the family until her death in 1846 (Letters of Administration 1846 filed in Jacob Lorillard's probate folder No. 08-02648; Jacob's original will is missing from this folder). As can be seen in the ownership history presented in Appendix A, the Lorillards retained their site properties throughout most of the nineteenth century.

Development

The 1801 Loss survey, the first nineteenth century map to detail at least part of the project site, shows a rectangular structure on the south side of Catherine (later Anthony and now Worth) Street within the project limits. Research has indicated that it is not an archaeological concern, but the process of determining this is presented here.

The structure infringes on a thoroughfare labeled Brooks Street (see Figure 19). Both Catherine and Brooks Streets were undoubtedly then merely paper streets on the project site since filling of the pond and swamp had not yet begun. Brooks Street shown on this map, was apparently run by 1805 (MCC III 1917: 740); Collect Street was run in 1808 and Brooks Street became part of it in 1809 (MCC V 1917:439; Stokes III 1918:997).

The building in question is labeled a "starch house" on one of two manuscript versions of the map found in the Topographical Bureau of the Manhattan Borough President's Office, but this is somewhat of a mystery. The other version, and a similar copy in Stokes (I 1915: Plate 56), shows the building but does not identify it. Considering the position of Centre Street and the late-nineteenth century widening of Worth Street (see Streets below), whatever the building's function, it would have been located in what has become the intersection of these two streets.

Starch production was considered an offensive trade since it entailed keeping vats or pits of standing water in which "a sediment of spoiled wheat" was turned into a "friable dried paste" over a period of weeks (Diderot II 1959:Plate 451). This and other "nuisance" trades, such as tanning, hide skinning, and leather dressing to name a few, were banned from the south side of the Fresh Water in 1744 (Stokes IV 1922:579). Yet on August 31, 1801, a Henry Hyser (sic) (Heyser or Heiser) petitioned to "lay a drain from his starch, and hair powder manufactory in Barley Street to the North River" (MCC III 1917:23); he received permission to do so in September (MCC III 1917:25).

Heiser's manufactory is the only one of its kind noted in the Minutes of the Common Council that could be on or near the project site. The puzzle is that Barley Street was an early name for Duane, not Worth Street. Moreover, city directories list Henry Heiser, a starch and powder manufacturer, at 63 <u>Barclay</u> Street from 1790 to 1802; between 1803 and 1806, his address is variously 65, 67, and 69 <u>Barley</u> Street. Beginning in 1807, he is at Duane Street, first at number 1 and then at 200, neither of them on the project site. (Stokes says Barley was not renamed Duane Street till 1809, but these listings indicate this had occurred by 1807.)

Another entry in the Minutes of the Common Council notes that Heiser's starch factory was "in the upper part of Broadway" in 1803 (MCC III 1917:218). Yet, in 1805, he was permitted to enclose the sidewalk in Barley Street "till his building was erected" (MCC III 1917:749). Given the conflicting information, the location of this building in relation to the project site is a question, as is its duration. However, it was under construction four years <u>after</u> the 1801 Loss map was surveyed and on Duane rather than Catherine Street.

Consequently, questions remain about the building on the Loss map. It may or may not have been a starch house, and it is conceivable that it was a later addition to the map. Whatever its function, the building seems quite ephemeral since it does not appear on subsequent maps (e.g., Jarvis 1818), an important consideration in regard to its archaeological potential. If it was erected after filling but before Collect Street was run through, which seems likely, subsequent block development, the later running of Centre Street, and still later subway construction would have destroyed traces of it.

Soon after, or perhaps during, the filling of the Fresh Water Pond and its adjacent marsh or swamp, streets and buildings were introduced into the project site. As previously mentioned, Collect Street was opened between Magazine and Anthony Streets (Pearl and Worth) in 1808 (Stokes III 1918:997) and tax records indicate that a few buildings had been erected by this time. For example, an Isacher Cozzens is the tenant in Leonard Fisher's house on Collect Street in 1808 (Sixth Ward Tax Rolls [hereafter TR] 1808:7), and an 1808 directory listing notes he had a "distillery at Collect [Street]," probably just at or above Anthony (Worth) Street.

Project lots on Block 168 researched in detail because of their archaeological potential reveal that lot development was somewhat piecemeal: 122 Worth Street and its neighboring lots may have had structures on them by 1810, but certainly by 1814, while 518 Pearl Street appears undeveloped until 1839 (TR 1808-1839; see Appendix A). Some lots are noted on Collect Street in the 1808 tax record, but structures do not appear until 1809 and none seem to be on site lots until 1816. In this year a tannery and lots belonging to J. & G. Brooks. are noted at what would become 63-65 Centre Street. "J. & G. Brooks Tanners" are noted in the directory at "Collect n[ear] Pearl" in 1817 and in the tax record on Anthony Street. It appears from the Jarvis map (1818; see Figure 20) that the Anthony Street lot hooked up to the ones on Collect Street.

"J. & G. Tanners" are listed in the city directories again in After a seven-year absence from the directories, they are once 1817. more listed as partners in 1824, but by then they were on Fulton Street. According to tax records, Thomas C. Brooks & Co. is the owner of the Collect Street tannery lots from 1818 until 1824. Henry Brooks' widow, Ann (or Hannah), is listed on "Pearl c[orner of] Collect" or Pearl n[ear] Collect" from 1819 to 1821. This confirms tax entries that note the "Widow Brooks" as the occupant of a house on the tannery lots, the only house then on the west side of Collect Street between Anthony and Pearl, where she remains till 1821 (TR 1819-21). Members of the Brooks family continue to own at least some of the Collect Street tannery lots until 1833 (LD 302 1833:635; it should be noted that the 1834 Jarvis map includes the property in the "Estate of Brooks"; see Figure 20). By mid century it seems that most if not all project site lots were developed and the majority continued to be tenanted properties.

One of the few owner-occupied lots was 520 Pearl Street on Block 168, owned by the aforementioned Henry Brooks, the tanner/farmer who had begun acquiring site land in the late-eighteenth century. Before 1812, his home and tannery are variously listed on tax records and in directories as being on Magazine Street east of the project site. A version of an 1846 map depicting the Collect Pond in 1793 (Penniman 1846) also places the Brooks Tan Yard on Magazine Street well east of the project site. By 1812, the Brooks' residence is listed in different directories at either 520 or 524 Pearl Street, both addresses on Block 168. Brooks apparently died by 1818, and in 1834, his estate still included the tannery lots noted above and shown on an 1818 map (Jarvis 1818; Ewen 1834; see Figures 20 and 21). It also included an Anthony Street lot and the 520 Pearl Street lot. All these properties connected, and his son, James, lived in the 520 Pearl Street house until 1828 (<u>NYC Directories</u> 1818-1828).

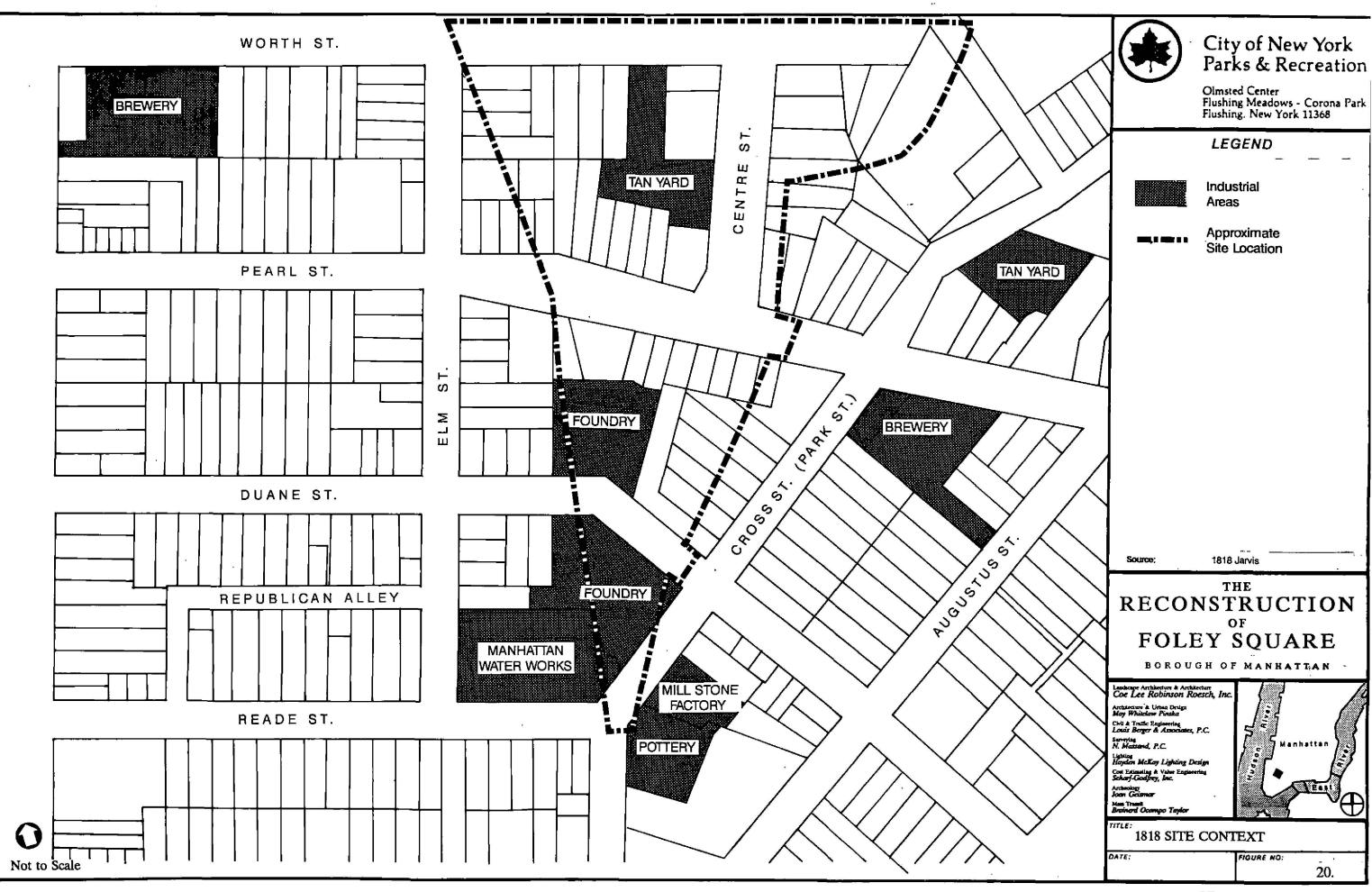
Although the house located on the Collect Street tannery lots had been leased out by 1821, it is not known if this was also true of the tannery. Neither the house nor the tannery are found in the tax records after 1827. By 1828, the property had been divided. Two Collect Street lots were still owned by members of the Brooks family, but they were no longer identified as tannery lots, and Jacob Lorillard had acquired an alley and the "back ground," or rear lot, of this property (TR 1828).

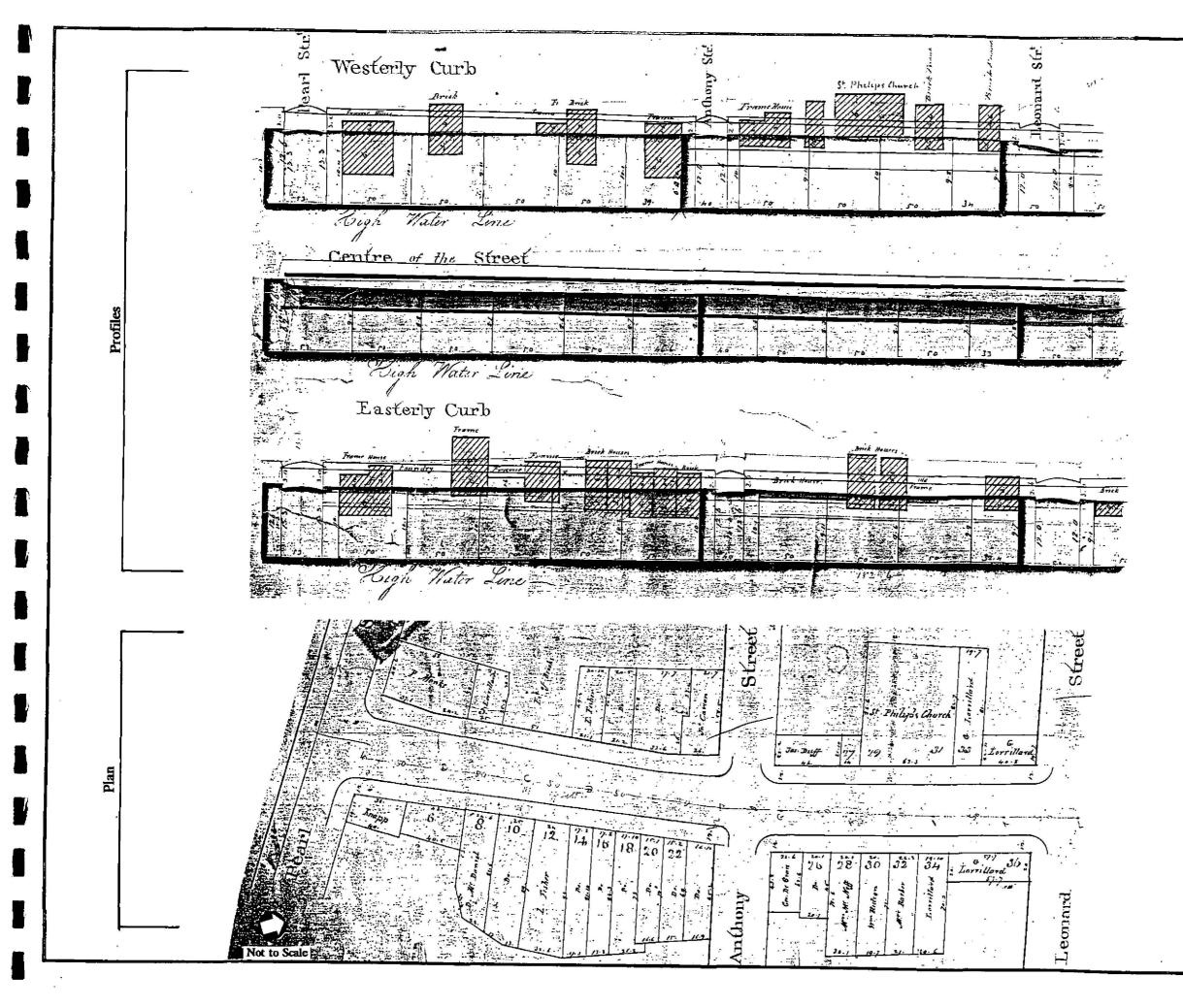
Beginning in 1818, a succession of maps document commercial and residential development within and beyond the study area (e.g., Jarvis 1818 [Figure 20]; Ewen 1834 [Figure 21]; Perris 1857 [Figure 22]). Industries then located on the site included tanneries (in addition to those belonging to the Brooks family) and foundries (Jarvis 1818). In terms of archaeological potential, these relatively short-lived nineteenth-century tanneries would not be comparable to those located to the east along Pearl Street with occupation histories that begin in the mid-eighteenth century.⁹ Nearby were breweries, potteries, factories, and a water company known as the Manhattan Company (see Figure 20).

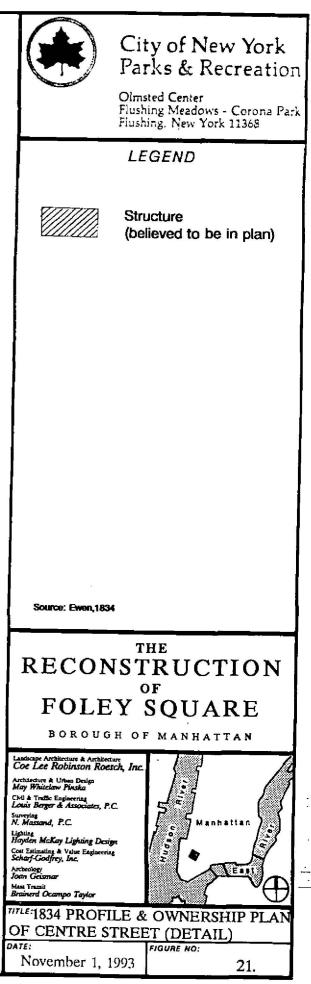
The Manhattan Company was a private municipal water works incorporated in 1799 under a charter that included banking and other privileges (Stokes V 1926:1364-1365; Kleiger 1989:16). Aaron Burr was a major organizer.¹⁰ (For a time his home and office were at 31 Reade Street, now the corner of Elk and Chambers Streets [MCNY n.d.].) The water company and the Manhattan Bank, forerunner of the Chase Manhattan Bank, were established in the same year (Kleiger 1989:13-19). The methods and policies of the Manhattan company, which included the use of wells fed by the recognizably polluted Collect Pond, supporting the assertion that it "provided only enough water service to maintain the franchise, for its founders had used the charter primarily as an entry into the banking business" (Duffy

⁹Evidence for these long-term industries seems to have been found through stratigraphic differences noted during excavations on Pearl Street in 1991 (Nowick 1993:personal communication).

¹⁰Parenthetically, in 1800, the body of a young woman, Gulielma Sands, was found in one of the company's wells that had been dug around the Collect Pond, but not on or near the project site. Known as the Manhattan Well Mystery, the ensuing murder trial of the suspect, Levi Weeks, was the first to be held in New York City. The defendant's lawyers were none other than Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton, who successfully defended their client, the brother of a man associated with Burr's building ventures (see Kleiger 1989).



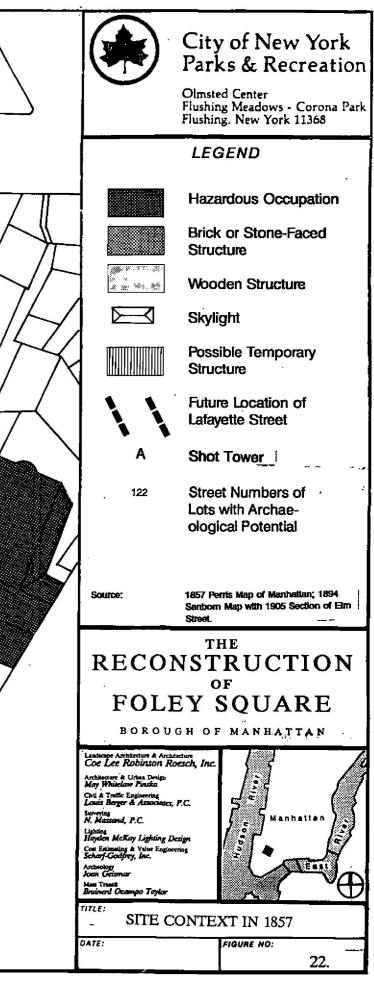




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1968:201). Company offices were established at what is now 40 Wall Street, later also the location of the Manhattan Bank building (Stokes V 1926:1369; see Stokes V 1926: 1364-1369 for details of the water company's beginnings and Duffy 1968: 202-211 for a synthesized viewpoint of its goals and operation).

A relatively small stone reservoir, shown in various renderings as being of the same monumental classic style later used for the Croton Reservoir on 42nd Street, was built on the north side of Chambers Street between Broadway and Centre (Stokes V 1926:1369; Valentine 1855:220). A tank, a well or a cistern, and a pump were located on the west side of Centre Street on the corner lot between Reade and Duane Streets (Stokes III 1918:975; Duffy 1968:203; see Figure 20 for location), just west of the project site limits (e.g., Sanborn 1894; see Figure 30).

The Reade Street tank was later enclosed in what has variously been described as a three- or four-story brick structure. The Chambers Street reservoir and the tank were demolished in 1914 (Stokes III 1918:975; American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society 1915: 203; NY Times 1914). The detailed and remarkably accurate 1879 Galt & Hoy isometric map does not show the Chambers Street reservoir, but it does depict a four-story building where the tank was located (Galt & Hoy 1879; Figure 23). Later widening and reconfiguring of Duane Street, and the running of Lafayette Street, restructured the block and lot where this 41-ft. diameter tank was located (Perris 1853; Sanborn 1894, 1905 [see Figures 30 and 31]). When it was demolished in 1914, only the sidewalk separated the tank from the west side of Lafayette Street (see Figure 24 for plan, profile, and photos of tank demolition). The twenty-one-story 2 Lafayette Street office building (the Court Square Building) has stood on this site since 1927 (Willensky and White 1988:65). This immediately-adjacent lot is one of several that figure in the site's historical context.

DEVELOPMENT POST 1850-1900

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Project site development in the second half of the nineteenth century continued to be a commercial-residential mix, but census data document its increasingly commercial aspect over time (see Census Data below). Using population and industry census manuscripts, it is possible to compare the number of residential households and industries and determine the ethnic makeup of the neighborhood and its shifts during a late nineteenth century decade. It is also possible to trace the history of a somewhat unique nineteenth century industry on the site, a foundry where a 175-ft. cast iron tower was erected to produce lead shot. This shot tower, the first known to be built of cast iron, is one of the archaeological concerns of the project site (see below).

During this half century, new brick buildings replaced many of the frame and brick structures documented on mid-nineteenth century maps (e.g., Perris 1857; see Exhibit 22). Some were constructed following street realignments that also restructured blocks and eliminated parts of lots, and in some cases, the entire lot (see Streets below).

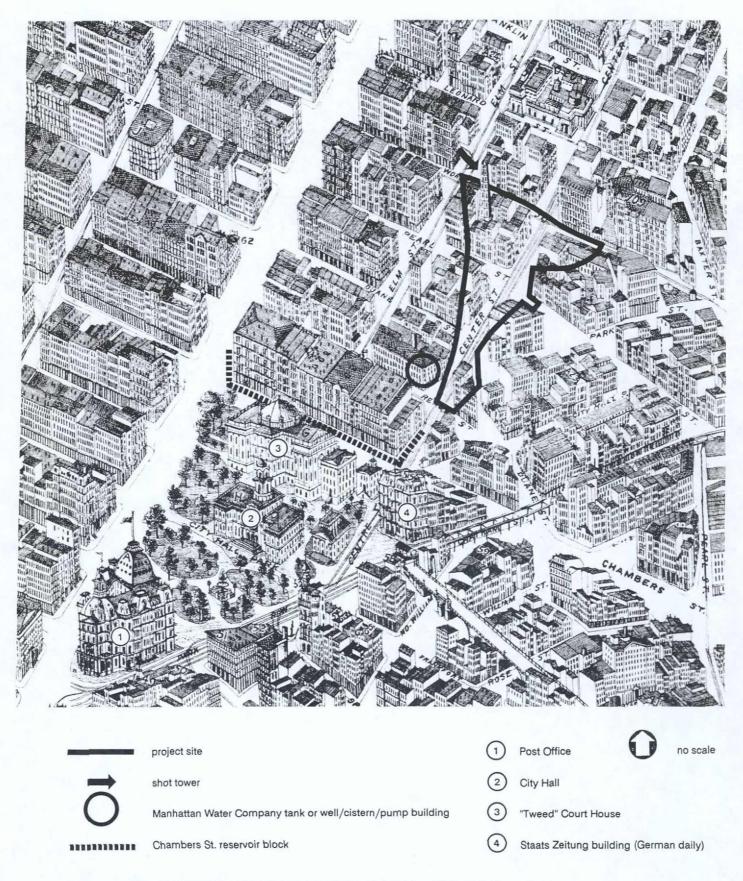
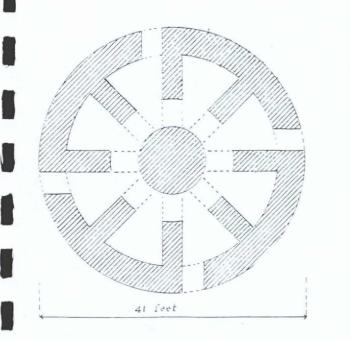
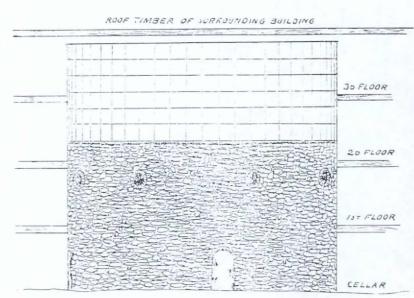


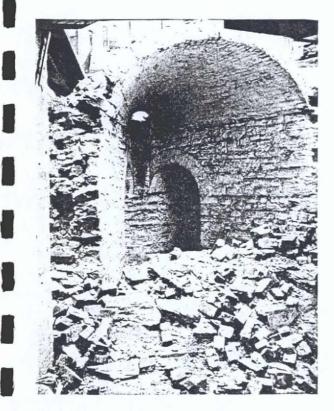
Figure 23. FOLEY SQUARE RECONSTRUCTION Galt & Hoy 1879, detail

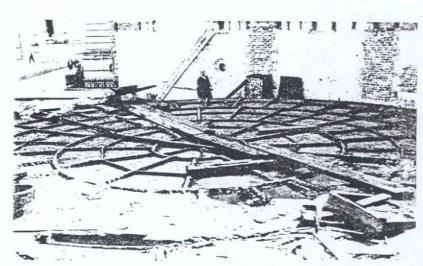


Plan



Profile





Interior of stone foundation for tank during demolition in 1914.

Bottom of iron tank resting on top of stone foundation after removal of iron side plates

Figure 24. FOLEY SQUARE RECONSTRUCTION Manhattan Company's Reade St. Tank--Plan, Profile, and Photos (American Scenic & Historic Preservation Society Annual Report 1915:Plates 5 and 6)

Foley Square lies at the center of what was the Sixth Ward established by the city legislature in 1791 (Stokes V 1926:1278). The ward was originally bounded by Murray, Chatham, and Hester Streets with no western boundary defined in the Collect swamp to the west (e.g., Taylor-Roberts 1797). By the mid-nineteenth century it had been reconfigured and covered an area basically defined by Broadway, Park Row, and Canal Street (see Figure 25). The census data presented below are intended to briefly examine population shifts at the project site.

Using the data on heads of households listed in the Federal census manuscripts for 1870 and 1880, the country of origin and livelihoods (listed as occupations) of these individuals were abstracted (Tables 2 and 3). Industries found at the site in 1870 are listed in Table 4. Appendices B and C provide detailed data regarding Heads of Households in 1870 and 1880 respectively; Appendix D lists industries, their products, and their duration.

Where relevant, the findings of a comprehensive study of the entire Sixth Ward were considered (Pernicone 1973). Called The "Bloody Oulde Sixth: A Social Analysis of a New York City Working Class Community," this study concentrates mainly on the mid-nineteenth-century Irish, then the ward's major population. All these data reveal changes in social dynamics and the use of the Foley Square project site during the last half of the nineteenth century. In addition, residents in 1851 are listed by address in Appendix E, and summaries from the 1855 State census regarding the number of taverns, hotels, and stores in the election districts that included the project site are presented in Table 5. It should be noted the information in Table 5 is not specific to Foley Square, but reveals the distribution of these kinds of establishments within the three districts that included the site at mid century.

A word about the method used to derive the data presented here. Two Federal census enumerations were taken in 1870. Of these, only the Second Enumeration provided street addresses, the first Federal Census to do so. However, the First Enumeration included a Products of Industry census not found in the Second Enumeration. The analyses presented here used the Second Enumeration for population analyses and the Products of Industry data from the First Enumeration. New York City Directories were used to identify industries on the site and how long they remained at a given address; they also were used to determine the length of residency of site families in both census years.

Except where noted, compiled data are for the head of a household, not family members. Unfortunately, the census taker for the Second Enumeration of the 1870 Population Census for the Sixth Ward neglected to number the houses or households. Consequently, it is possible that some heads of households may have inadvertently been omitted or even added, but this is less likely. However, the data for 1870 appear valid although not absolute.

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Population Analysis 1870-1880

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The 1870 and 1880 censuses suggest that what is now Foley Square was then a diverse community made up primarily of laborers and skilled trades people such as printers, bookbinders, bootmakers, the majority of them foreign born, and most of them from Ireland (Tables 2 and 3). For those listed in both the directories and the census, the workplace could often be determined, but this information is not provided in the census. In compiling the information in Table 3, the occupation listed in the census was used when the census and directories differed; for example, someone might be a saloon keeper in the census and a liquor dealer in the directory.

Pernicone notes that the foreign-born population in the Sixth Ward was consistently higher than anywhere else in the city throughout the first half of the nineteenth century (1973:34-35). During the 1830s and 1840s, German, Dutch, and Polish Jews settled just east of the Foley Square Reconstruction site in what became the Five Points, touted as the city's worst slum.

> Native born and earlier Irish immigrants shared the neighborhood in the late 1840's and early 1850's with recently arrived Irish famine immigrants and, in the mid 1850's, Italians crowded into tenements around the Five Points. Work in the local clothing factories, iron foundries, and machine shops, as well as kinship and ethnic ties, continued to attract the foreign-born to the Sixth (Pernicone 1973:35-36).

A similar pattern is documented on the project site during the decade studied here.

The population dynamics of the Foley Square Reconstruction site extracted from the 1870 and 1880 censuses offer insights into the evolution of a neighborhood over the course of a single decade (Table 2). A comparison of the total population of the site in 1870 and 1880 shows that the number of households decreased from 157 to 108. Undoubtedly this reflects the increasingly commercial aspect of the area that occurred as the century progressed (see Figures 27-29 that illustrate the evolution of Centre Street since 1885).

In 1870, 85% of the total project site population was foreign born; this was considerably higher than the 50.9% found in the entire Sixth Ward and the 36.9% percent noted in the city in general in 1855 (Pernicone 1973:35). In 1880, while the total number of residents dropped by one third, the number of foreign born inhabitants on the project blocks increased to 88%. Ireland, Germany and Italy were the countries of origin for the majority of foreign born residents in both decade years. Those born in these three countries made up 92% of the foreign born population in 1870 and 89% in 1880. Together, residents from these three countries represented 79% of the total population in both 1870 and 1880.

In the case of the Germans and Irish, both populations decreased proportionately with total population. In 1870 and 1880,

| Country of Origin | 1870 | 1880 |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Austria | - | 1 |
| China | - | 1 |
| Belgium | 1 | |
| England | 5 | 6 |
| "England" | (5) | (5) |
| Wales | - | (1) |
| Germany | 36 | 25 |
| "Germany" | (27) | - |
| Baden | | (6) |
| Bavaria | (1) | (4) |
| Bremen | - | (1) |
| Frankfurt | - | (1) |
| Hamburg | · · · · · · | (1) |
| Hanover | - | (3) |
| Lindzerland | - | (1) |
| Prussia | (8) | (5) |
| Saxony | - | (2) |
| Westphalia | - | (1) |
| Ireland | 83 | 46 |
| Italy | 4 | 15 |
| Poland | 3 | - |
| Scotland | 1 | 2 |
| United States | 22 | 12 |
| "United States" | (1) | - |
| New Jersey | - | (1) |
| New Hampshire | - | (1) |
| New York | (21) | (10) |
| | 133/155 - 85% Foreign Born | 96/108 - 88% Foreign Born |

Some entries in the 1870 and 1880 censuses list provinces and states under "country of origin." In the above table, all of these entries are noted in italics and then grouped together under the name of the country as it exists today. Wales, a principality of the United Kingdom, is listed under England; all German states and provinces are listed under the heading Germany, and one "United States" listing and state listings are grouped under the United States.

Table 2. FOLEY SQUARE RECONSTRUCTIONCountry of Origin of Heads of Households (Ward 6 Blocks155, 158, 166, 168)1870 and 1880 Federal Census Manuscripts

the percentage of German-born residents was consistently 23%. The Irish-born decreased from 53% in 1870 to 42% in 1880. But it is the Italian population that shows the greatest change over the decade.

In 1870, there were four Italian heads of households living in the project site representing only 2% of the researched population. By 1880, their number had grown to fifteen, or 13% of the total. While it is beyond the scope of this study to research Italian emigration patterns and their causes during the second half of the nineteenth century, the increase in Italian-born residents on the site may be noteworthy.

The proximity of the eighteenth-century African Burial Ground raises the question of whether the project site was home to black families in the nineteenth century. Pernicone notes that in 1855, though the number of African-Americans in the Sixth Ward remained higher than in the rest of the city, it had abruptly decreased in the 1840s (1973:34-35). She also notes, in another context, that Centre Street was a dividing line within the ward (see below). It appears from the little information available, this may also have been the case for black families or individuals living within the study area since the few that are documented are all found on the east side of Centre Street.

Doggett's 1851 Street Directory, one of two nineteenth-century directories to list streets, addresses, and those living or working at those addresses, identifies people of color (see Appendix E); the other is Elliot's Improved New York Double Directory (1812; inhabitants can be found both by name and by street listings), but this earlier directory does not appear to identify black residents. In 1851, Block 166 on the east side of Centre Street was home to five "col'd" residents, four men and one woman: John Martin, N. M. Weeks, and Charles Lloyd, all laborers, and F. F. Putnam, a laundress, shared a rear building at 62 Centre with a seamstress and another laborer assumed to be white since no color is found in their listings. Next door at 64 Centre Street, William Jackson, a whitewasher also listed as "col'd," was one of five tenants. Whether these four men and a woman were individuals or headed larger households cannot be determined since their names were not found in any directories that would identify them living at a project address in a census year where family composition could be researched.

There is one resident at the site identified as being black ("C" noted under color in 1870, "B" in 1880) in each of the two census years studied here. In 1870, twenty-seven-year-old Charles H. Smith, who was a New York-born laborer, lived at number 64 Centre Street, the home of William Jackson nineteen years before. Twentyfive people of all ages and many nationalities--the United States, Ireland, Germany, Poland, and Italy--also lived at this address. Some were entire families, others, like Smith, appear to be single occupants. In 1880, Peter Robinson, an unmarried, forty-year-old black New Jersey-born house porter, lived at 60 Centre Street. He also lived alone.

Following the general pattern in the Sixth Ward throughout the

nineteenth century, the number of American-born residents at the site decreased during in the ten year period discussed here. In 1870, 14% of the total population were born in the United States with 95% of them born in New York (no differentiation between state or city is noted in either census). Ten years later, both the number of those born in the United States in general and New York in particular decreased, but not proportionately with the total population. In 1880, 12% were born in the United States and 83% of them were born in New York. Again, the reasons for this change are beyond the scope of this study, but they could include dissatisfaction with living conditions or they could be cultural or economic. Another factor may have been the access to new neighborhoods provided by improved transportation introduced in the 1870s (e.g., Geismar 1989: 32).

Whether industrialization of the neighborhood is a cause or an effect of the decreasing population is a question. The increase in the number of industries reduced the total number of residential buildings in the area from forty-four in 1870 to thirty-five in 1880. Whatever the cause, a sharp decrease in total population and a growing number of foreign born residents altered the neighborhood significantly between 1870 and 1880.

Occupations of Heads of Households 1870-1880

Many heads of households were unskilled workers. These are the laborers, peddlers, and porters listed in Table 3. In 1870, 14% of the heads of households whose occupations are listed were unskilled workers; it 1880, 11% were in this category. As noted earlier, most were immigrants, and it is not known if they had also had unskilled jobs in their country of origin or if they were reduced to manual or menial labor because of language barriers or prejudice among other factors.

While many are listed as unskilled workers, the majority of the heads of households in 1870 and 1880 were skilled or worked at specific trades. Those involved in clothing manufacture accounted for 11% of the researched population in 1870 and 9% in 1880. According to Pernicone, work in the local clothing factories, as well as the iron foundries and machine shops--and also kinship and ethnic ties--attracted the foreign born to the Sixth Ward (1973:36). Food purveyors, including grocers, butchers, fruit peddlers, and confectioners, are also documented on the project site blocks, represented by 6% in 1870 and 10% in 1880.

Although industrialization was increasing in the city and on the site over time, the occupations of the site's inhabitants show a decline in skilled workers involved in industry. In 1870, there were one machinist, at 524 Pearl Street on Block 168, two engine builders, both on Pearl Street on Block 155, and one engineer and one steam fitter, at 64 Centre Street (Block 166) and 48 Centre Street (Block 158). Ten years later, there were but two machinists listed at the site, one at 526 Pearl, the other 120 Worth, both on Block 168.

Common occupations found not only on the project site but also throughout the censuses are hotel or boardinghouse and saloon keep-

| Occupation | 1870 | 1880 |
|-----------------------------|------|----------|
| Actor | 1 | - |
| Barber | 1 | - |
| Bartender | 3 | <u> </u> |
| Blacksmith | 1 | - |
| Boarding House | 3 | 1 |
| Bookbinder | - | 1 |
| Bosemaker ¹ | 1 | - |
| Broker | 1 | _ |
| Brush Maker | 1 | - |
| Butcher | 3 | 1 |
| C.H. Inspector ² | - | 1 |
| Cabinet Maker | - | 1 |
| Carpenter | 5 | 2 |
| Cartman | 5 | - |
| Carver | 1 | - |
| Clerk | 10 | 2 |
| Clothier Dealer | 1 | - |
| Clothing | _ | 3 |
| Cook | 1 | - |
| Confectioner | 1 | 3 |
| Curtains | 1 | |
| Doctor | 2 | |
| Drayman | - | . 1 |
| Dress Maker | | 2 |
| Drugs | | 1 |
| Dyer | | |
| Engine Builder | 2 | |
| Engineer | 1 | |
| Feed | - | 1 |
| Fireman | 1 | - |
| Fruit | - | 1 |
| Fruit Peddler | | 5 |
| Gold Refiner | - | 1 |
| Grocer | 3 | |
| Hand Organ | | 1 |
| Harness Maker | 1 | |
| Hotel Keeper | - | 3 |
| House Carpenter | 1 | |
| House Keeper | 2 | |
| House Porter | | 1 |
| Huckster | 1 | - |
| Janitor | 1 | 1 |
| Junk | 1 | - |
| Keeps House | 3 | 12 |
| Laborer | 15 | 4 |
| Laundry Man | - 15 | 1 |
| Liquor | - | 2 |

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Table 3. FOLEY SQUARE RECONSTRUCTIONOccupations of Heads of Households (Ward 6 Biocks 155,
158, 166, 168) 1870 and 1880 Federal Census Manuscripts

| Liquor Dealer | 1 | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Lodging House | | 1 |
| Longshoreman | 1 | |
| Machinist | 1 1 | 2 |
| Mason | 1 | |
| Milk Dealer | | 1 |
| Moulder | 1 | <u>_</u> |
| Oil Dealer | 1 | |
| | | 1 |
| Organ Grinder | 1 | |
| Paper Box Maker | | 1 |
| Paper Dealer | 1 | |
| Paper Maker | 11 | |
| Parasol Maker | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 1 |
| Pawn Broker | 1 | 1 |
| Peanut Stand | | 1 |
| Peddler | 11 | 2 |
| Plumber | 2 | 2 |
| Policeman | - | 1 |
| Porter | 4 | 5 |
| Potato Dealer | 1 | - |
| Printer | 6 | 3 |
| Public House | 1 | |
| Restaurant | 1 | 1 |
| Saloon Keeper | 4 | 7 |
| Seaman | 3 | - |
| Seamstress | 3 | - |
| Segar Maker | | 1 |
| Segars | 1 | |
| Sewing | 1 | |
| Shoe Maker | 5 | 5 |
| Shoreman | | 4 |
| Smith | - | 1 |
| Stationer | <u> </u> | 1 |
| Steam Fitter | 1 | |
| Stevedore | 1 | |
| Store Keeper | 3 | |
| Tailor | 10 | 5 |
| Tallow Chandler | 10 | |
| Tel. Clerk | | 1 |
| Tin Smith | 1 | - |
| Typesetter | 1 1 | |
| Umbrellas | <u> </u> | 2 |
| | | |
| Weigher | | 1 |
| Wine Merchant | | 1 |
| Works in Candy Store | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

1. Bosemaker = Boseman?

2. C.H. Inspector = Customs House Inspector

In compiling the information for this table, the occupation listed in the census was used when the census and the directory differed.

Table 3. FOLEY SQUARE RECONSTRUCTIONOccupations of Heads of Households (Ward 6 Blocks 155,
158, 166, 168) 1870 and 1880 Federal Census Manuscripts

ers. Often, boarding houses and saloons shared the same premises and sometimes, but not always, the same proprietor.

In 1870, there were three boarding houses, four saloon keepers, and one public house listed; one of them, possibly with twentyone boarders, was at 520 Pearl Street, the former address of the Brooks family. In 1880, even with the decrease in the neighborhood's population (see Table 2), there were three hotel keepers, one lodging house, one boarding house (again at 520 Pearl Street), and seven saloon keepers living and working on the site (see Table 5 for a compilation of hotel, stores, and taverns by election districts in 1855). Since boarders are listed in the census, and most were either unmarried men or those living apart from their wives, the project site included an almost exclusively male transient element in both census years.

Table 3 presents the occupations of heads of households only. However, the census manuscripts also offer information about household members. In 1870, fourteen women, the youngest sixteen and the oldest fifty-six, are listed as servants living in households. Ten years later the age range was fifteen to sixty for ten listed servants, again all women. While working as a servant was common for young women, boys between the ages of thirteen and eighteen who were not "at school" often worked as messengers or "errand boys."

Industry 1870-1880

Twenty-nine businesses were located in twenty different buildings listed on the project site in the Products of Industry Enumeration of the 1870 Census (Table 4). Of these, seven were also residences. Businesses were a mix of light and heavy industry.

All but a few of the industries on the site in 1870 required machinery. Among those that did not were two bakers, one tailor, one umbrella maker, one shoe and boot maker, one wood-sign maker, and one carpenter. Those that required machinery included four printers, two plumber-related businesses, one lead pipe and shot manufacturer (at 63-65 Centre Street; see below), one type founder, one packing-box manufacturer, and one stove manufacturer. Three machinists were listed in the Products of Industry census although there was no information about the industry they were involved in. One business of note was most likely new to the area; this was the telegraph operator, Isaac Hall, who worked out of the rear of 43 Centre Street (on part of Block 155 where Lafayette Street was later run).

According to <u>New York City Directory</u> listings, the average duration for each business was 15.8 years. This was considerably longer than the average stay of 6.8 years for those living on the site in the same year. No one industry can be singled out for its duration. John Dunbar & Co., a packing-box manufacturer, is found at 124 Worth Street for forty-eight years. The book-binder James E. Somerville operated out of 43 Centre Street for thirty-two years. William Murray made umbrellas for twenty-nine years at 66 Centre Street. David Goggin & Sons produced kitchen stoves at 61 Centre Street for twenty-eight years.

Industry

- 4 Printer
- 3 Machinist
- 1 Baker
- 1 Binder
- 1 Book Binder
- 1 Brass
- 1 Brass Cocks and
 - Plumbers' Material
- 1 Brass Faucets
- 1 Bread and Cake Baker
- 1 Brooms
- 1 Brushes
- 1 Carpenter
- 1 Kitchen Stoves
- 1 Lead Pipe and Shot
- 1 Packing Boxes
- 1 Plumber/Alderman
- 1 Shade Rollers
- 1 Shoes and Boots
- 1 Silver Plater
- 1 Tailor
- 1 Telegraph
- 1 Type Founder and
 - Electrotype
- 1 Umbrellas
- 1 Wood Sign Maker

20 Buildings 29 Businesses

 Table 4. FOLEY SQUARE RECONSTRUCTION Products of Industry (Ward 6 Blocks 155, 158, 166, 168) 1870

 Federal Census Manuscript

Location may have played a part in the length of stay. Twenty-three of the twenty-nine industries on the 1870 census were located on Centre Street. Of the eight businesses found at a single address for more than twenty-five years, six were on this major thoroughfare. This is not entirely surprising since Centre Street was a wide commercial street, and the main north-south artery directly in the project area (Broadway to the west was, of course, another major thoroughfare). At mid century, Centre Street was a dividing line in the Sixth Ward. To the west lived over one third of the ward's population, and Duane and Reade Streets were considered one of its industrial centers (Pernicone 1973:32).

A listing of site addresses, residents, and their occupations found in <u>Doggett's New York City Street Directory for 1851</u> is presented in Appendix E. In 1851 there were four grocers or groceries at site addresses, six saloon or porterhouse keepers, employees, or premises, but no hotels; boarders but no boarding houses are listed, as are twenty liquor dealers (two of them dealing with beer or beer production) or stores. As noted previously, summaries of election districts, which included but were not limited to site blocks, are found in the 1855 State census (E.D. 1, 2, and 5; see Figure 25). Summarized are the number of eating houses, groceries, hotels, retail stores, wholesale stores, and taverns. Most of these businesses are found in E.D. 1., which is not surprising since it encompassed what was still the city's core.

The Bogardus/McCullough Shot Tower

The ownership and occupation history of 63-65 Centre Street is detailed in Appendix A. Of concern here is the tenancy of James Mc-Cullough, an iron founder who sublet part of the property from Abraham Bassford in 1855. Bassford had acquired a twenty-one year sublease from Patrick Cougan on the day Cougan received a lease from the Lorillard family in 1844 (see Appendix A.) Cougan does not appear on tax records, but Bassford is listed at 63-65 Centre Street through 1865. He is described as a founder on the lease (LD 448 1844:534), but was for a time a pianoforte manufacturer (his factory is noted on the 1853 Perris Insurance atlas). He became a billiard table maker, and is listed at other addresses as well as 63-65 Centre Street in city directories (e.g., <u>NYC Directories</u> and <u>NYC Business Directories</u> 1850-1860).

McCullough is first documented as a producer of shot and lead in 1849. In that year he is listed in the <u>New York Business Direc-</u> <u>tory</u> as the president of the "Spring Valley Shot and Lead Company" with an address at 159 Front Street. Since no shot tower is known at this address, it may merely have been a New York City office for the company. McCullough remained at this Front Street address until 1853. Other founders are also listed at this address, but shot manufacture is not mentioned after 1850.

Soon after subletting part of the Centre Street property, McCullough proceeded to erect a 175-ft. cast iron tower to manufacture lead shot on Lot 29. The architect and builder of the tower was James Bogardus whose factory at the time was on the northeast

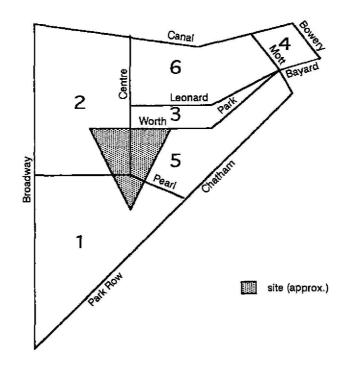


Figure 25. FOLEY SQUARE RECONSTRUCTION Ward Six Election Districts 1855, Schematic with Approximate Location of Project Site Indicated

| Business | Election District 1 | Election District 2 | Election District 5 |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Eating House | 6 | - | - |
| Grocery | 50 | 21 | 25 |
| Hotel | 4 | 4 | - |
| Retail Store | 108 | 4 | 64 |
| Tavern | 40 | 22 | 4 · |
| Wholesale Store | 26 | - | - |

In 1855 there were 4,185 inhabitants living in E.D. 1; 1,158 (27%) were native born. Fifty-five (1.3%) of the total inhabitants were "colored," 4 of them foreign-born.

E.D. 2 included the city prison; the census gives a breakdown of its occupants on the 30th day of June. There were then 191 white males, 107 white females, 22 black males, and 3 black females. Two hundred and forty-nine dwellings were listed in this district, but 222 is a more accurate tally since several dwelling numbers are not consecutive.

There were 164 dwellings listed in E.D. 5 and 11 small industries (no other information is provided).

 Table 5. FOLEY SQUARE RECONSTRUCTION 1855 New York State Census, Summary of Election

 Districts (E.D.) 1, 2, and 3

-53-

corner of the intersection of Duane and Centre Streets (Bannister 1956:13), just a block or so south of the shot-tower site (Figure 26). Bogardus was not the first to produce cast iron facades, nor was he the only one in New York to do so. But "his work appeared at a moment when the state of technology, need, and taste combined to favor its acceptance and exploitation" (Bannister 1956:16). His fire and shot towers are among his greatest achievements.

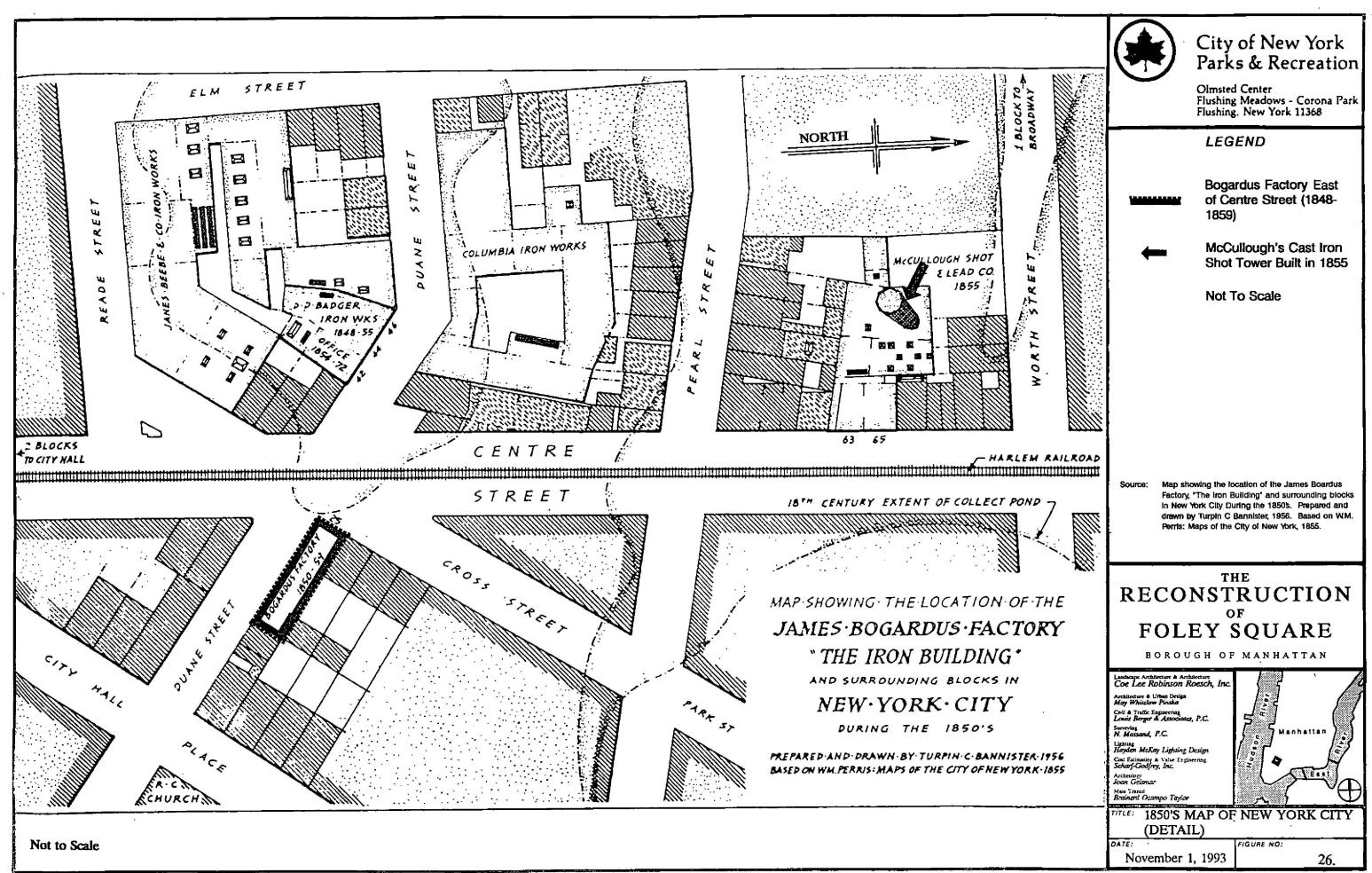
Bogardus's factory, built in 1848, was an excellent advertisement for his product and aroused local and international interest (Bannister 1956:13-14). The building stood for only a decade, the victim of the widening of Duane Street in 1859. It was dismantled and stored, perhaps to prove the claim that not only did cast iron supply the greatest strength with the least material, but cast iron fronts "could be taken down, removed, and put up again in a short time" (<u>New York Evening Post</u> 1849 cited in Bannister 1956:13). Unfortunately, the building was never recrected.

McCullough's shot tower was not the first one built in New York City (the first, 110 ft. high and of stone, was erected in 1821 on the East River between 53rd and 54th Streets [Stokes V 1922: 1618]) nor was it the only one (he built one in 1856 on Beekman Street for Tatham & Bros that was 210 ft. high [Stokes V 1922:1865; Kahn 1976: 186]). However, it was the first to use cast iron as its structural element, and it proved that structures of this type could be built on former marshland using this material.¹¹ It was also the first to use a masonry curtain wall and a free standing skeletal iron frame, a forerunner of the skyscraper in America (Kahn 1976:186). (Margo Gayle, the leading expert on cast iron construction in New York City, and the author of a forthcoming book on Bogardus, kindly provided information and sources regarding Bogardus and the tower.)

Bogardus recognized that a cast iron framework would make it possible to build towers, at first fire towers (for sighting fires), then shot towers, where they could not be built before. His two New York City shot towers "stood on small, marshy plots which would have admitted neither the ground-level circumferences nor the tremendous weight of a traditional masonry shot tower" (Kahn 1976:200).

There are no plans for the McCullough shot tower (Gayle 1993: personal communication), and dimensions in the literature vary; only its shape (octagonal), the nature of its brick curtain wall, and its height (175 ft.) are constants. Stokes, based on information from a former superintendent of the tower, notes that its width at the base was 24 ft. and at the top 12 ft. (V 1922:1862). Carl Condit, in <u>American Building Art: the 19th Century</u>, says its outside base dimension

¹¹Bannister incorrectly asserts that the shot tower site was "exactly in the middle of the former Collect Pond which though it had been obliterated by miscellaneous fill, flowed on (and to this day still flows on) in an underground drain to the Hudson" (1957:13). While the site was on marshland, as discussed in the section on topography, the pond did not reach this part of the study area.



was 25 ft. 6 in., its outside top diameter 15 ft. 6 in., its brick curtain wall 12 in. thick, its foundation 18 ft. deep, and its foundation walls 4 ft. 6 in. thick (1960:282 fn). Turpin Bannister, writing in 1956, gave the same measurements with a only one variation: the outside base dimension was only 25 ft., "about half the usual dimension" (1957:13). To make this possible, Bogardus had "used eight cast-iron corner posts, tied together at the eight interior platform levels by horizontal cast-iron members...the sides of this cage were then enclosed with 12-in.-thick panels of brick supported entirely by the framework" (Bannister 1957:13).

Prior to subleasing part of the 63-65 Centre Street property, McCullough had run into financial trouble that led to a State Supreme Court trial in 1851, four years before building the Centre Street tower (Barbour 1853:103-107). His continuing difficulties apparently caused him to move his operation out of the city, but it did not daunt him. He built another shot factory and tower in 1860 on land he leased in Stapleton on Staten Island. Construction of this 200ft. brick tower was well documented in local newspapers and treated as quite a wonder; this Staten Island tower stood until 1898 (Geismar 1991:52-55). His New York tower, which stood on the property subsequently leased or owned by several lead companies (see Appendix A), out lasted it by ten years. In 1870, when it was operated by the New York Lead Company, twenty-three men were employed who worked twelve months of the year and were paid a total of \$15,000 in wages; in that year it produced 1,500,000 pounds of lead shot worth \$126,000 (1870 Federal Census Products of Industry).

The tower was demolished in 1908,¹² soon after the premises were vacated by the Colwell Lead Company (see Figure 32). It was the last of its kind to stand in the city (the Tatham & Brothers tower had been demolished the year before [Stokes V 1922:1865]). It seems likely that the foundation of this structure still exists on the 63-65 Centre Street lot on Block 168 (see Archaeological Resources).

A word about shot production seems in order. The following is a brief description of the shot making process:

> Shot is produced by dropping melted lead through a sieve, or drop pan, which is situated at the top of the tower, to a tank of water at its base, the falling lead in its descent assuming a spherical form. The largest shot produced this way is .20 in. in diameter and is dropped about 200 feet. Subsequent to this operation a polish is produced by rotating the shot in barrels along with graphite (Steinmeyer 1955:22).

¹²Bannister is again mistaken when he notes that demolition of the tower was due to construction of the IRT subway which passes "directly under the site of the tower" (1957:18 fn 99). The IRT was opened in 1904, four years before the tower was razed. It passes near, but not under, the site of the tower which appears to have remained undeveloped (see Figure 31). An article in an 1865 edition of <u>Frank Leslie's Illustrated</u> <u>Newspaper</u> (December 16, 1865:204) offers a more detailed description of the shot-making process. It also has a beautiful sectional view of what is identified as the McCullough Shot Tower, but is in fact more likely to be the structure erected by the Tatham Brothers.

Streets

Despite plans to run a network of streets in the late-eightteenth century, almost all within the study area today were regulated in the nineteenth century. As discussed earlier, Worth Street seems to be the exception since part of it appears to have been graded within site bounds late in the eighteenth century. It should be remembered, too, that some streets were run or established long before they were officially regulated, Magazine street being a case in point.

In an early attempt to simplify the street system, Pearl Street, Dock Street, Queen Street, and Hanover Square on the east side of the city, beyond the project site, had been combined as Pearl Street in 1794 (Stokes V 1922:1305). Further changes in 1811 affected this street in the site area: assessments were made for regulating and paving Pearl Street between Elm and Chatham Streets and opening Collect Street between Magazine and Anthony Streets (Stokes III 1918:1005). As previously noted, in this same year Magazine Street was renamed Pearl Street.

There is some question about when Lafayette Street was run. Published maps indicate this occurred between 1894 and 1905 (Sanborn 1894, 1905; Figures 31 and 32), and entries in the map catalogue as well as maps in the Topographical Bureau of the Manhattan Borough President's Office suggest it may have been run by 1894 (File Map 1894:Acc. No. 5130 [only the catalogue information was found]). It appears to have been opened by 1899 when it was called New Elm Street on a profile map (File Map 1899:Acc. No. 6426), and it is noted in the 1901 tax record. The rationale for running this street is unclear, but it may have been related to subway construction in the planning stages by 1894 (IRT 1904). New Elm Street was named Lafayette Street in 1905 (Stokes III 1918:995), after the IRT subway was constructed and the street reestablished (see below).

Until Lafayette Street (or New Elm) was run, the street due west of Centre Street was Elm Street. Originally called Ann Street, it was laid out before 1797 and named Elm Street by 1800 (Stokes III 1918:998). Elk Street, a small street that runs between Chambers and Reade Streets, is the only vestige of Elm Street remaining in the project area. Hamill Place, an eastern boundary of the study area, is a twentieth century addition (see below).

Centre Street, the main thoroughfare of the project site, was opened piecemeal. As noted earlier, it was run between Worth and Pearl as Collect Street in 1808; it was continued below Pearl Street and named Centre Street along its entire length in 1827 (Stokes III 1918:997; Hoffman 1938:79). A major factor determining the street system that exists today is the alterations that occurred to both old and new streets during the nineteenth century. Widening Worth Street sometime between 1860 and 1865 eliminated about 20 ft. from the northern part of Block 168, removing street-frontage on Worth Street as well as the entire 75 Centre Street lot (TR 1860, 1865; compare Perris 1857 [Figure 22] with Sanborn 1894 [Figure 30]). This necessitated renumbering buildings above Worth Street.

Widening and reshaping Duane Street added to the southern part of Block 155 (see Figure 30). As mentioned above, it also eliminated part of the block where the Bogardus factory and other buildings had stood east of Centre in the mid-nineteenth century. Realignment of Pearl Street, and its partial demapping, was more recent.

TWENTIETH CENTURY DEVELOPMENT

Many changes have occurred in the study area since the turn of the century (for example, see Figures 27-29): The IRT subway was run between 1901 and 1904 and additional subway construction occurred on Center Street; nineteenth-century structures were demolished and courts and other government buildings were erected to create the city's Civic Center; and Foley Square, the focus of this study, was defined. Some major aspects of this development are briefly presented here, particularly those that affect the archaeological potential of the study area.

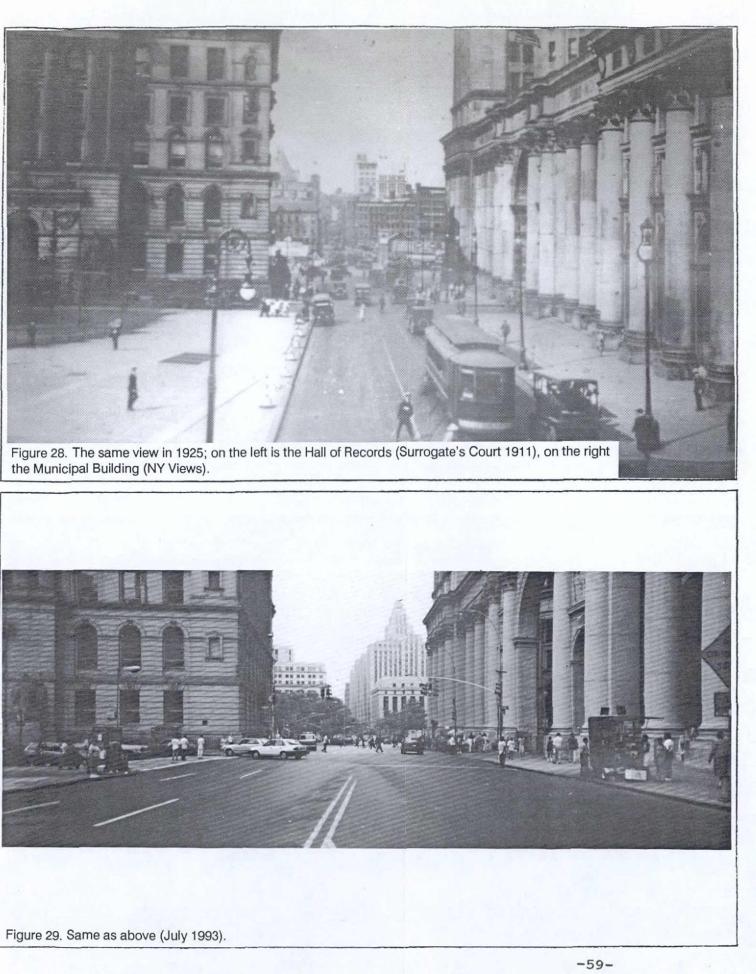
Subway Construction

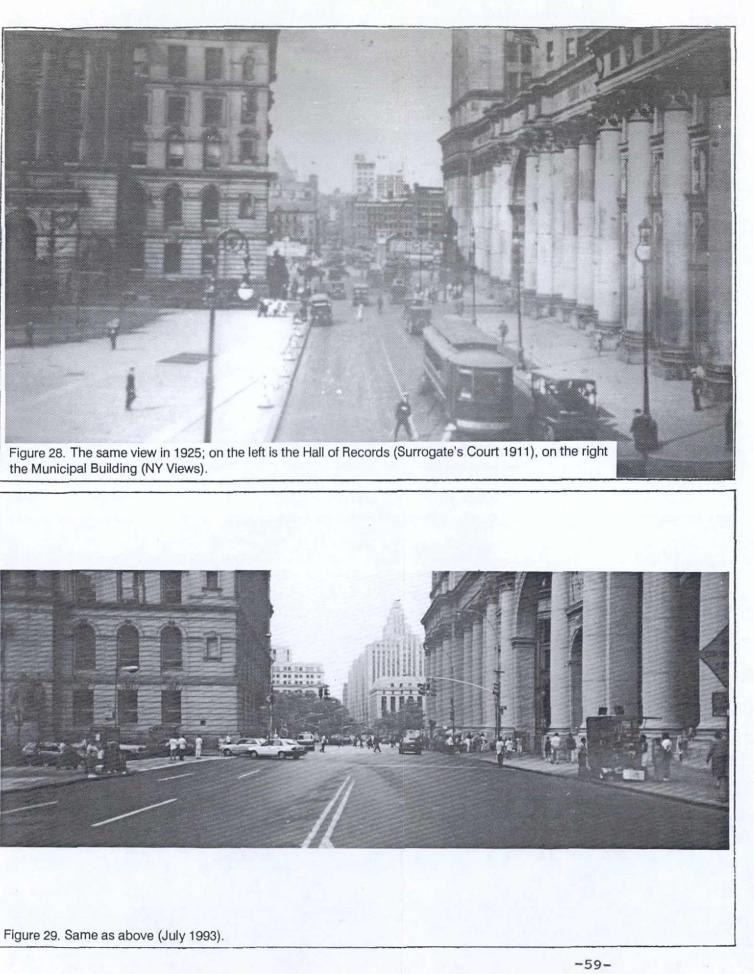
After considering alternatives, including a Broadway line, the so-called "Elm Street route" was chosen in 1897 for the city's, and the country's, first subway line (IRT 1904). Beginning in 1901, construction of the Interborough Rapid Transit (IRT) subway changed the area, and in the process, the archaeological potential of a great deal of the project site.

The IRT line runs under Centre Street in the southern part of the study area and proceeds up Lafayette Street; a second subway built in 1917/1918 (the M, J, and Z line to Brooklyn; Davis 1993:personal communication) runs up Centre Street. While the subway beneath Centre Street followed an established roadway, under Lafayette Street it ran where buildings, backyards, and cross streets were located until 1894 (see Sanborn 1894; Figure 30). The construction of the IRT is well documented in a book (IRT 1904), and in Transit Authority plans (Transit Authority 1901[?]). As noted earlier, special techniques were required between Pearl and Grand Streets to cope with the water-bearing loam and sand encountered in this stretch; this soil condition documents the swamp and marsh that formerly extended over much of the area.

The construction method was cut-and-cover, an important factor in determining the archaeological potential of the study area. This meant trenching down from street level rather than tunneling under the existing terrain (Figure 33), a method that undoubtedly destroyed







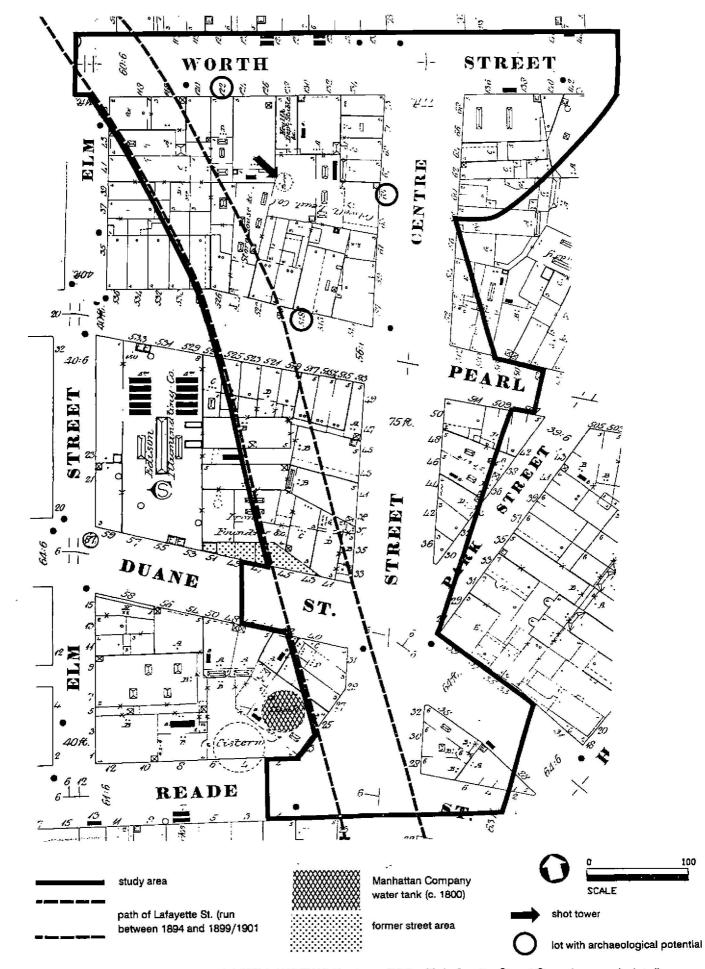


Figure 30. FOLEY SQUARE RECONSTRUCTION Sanborn 1894 with Lafayette Street Superimposed, detail

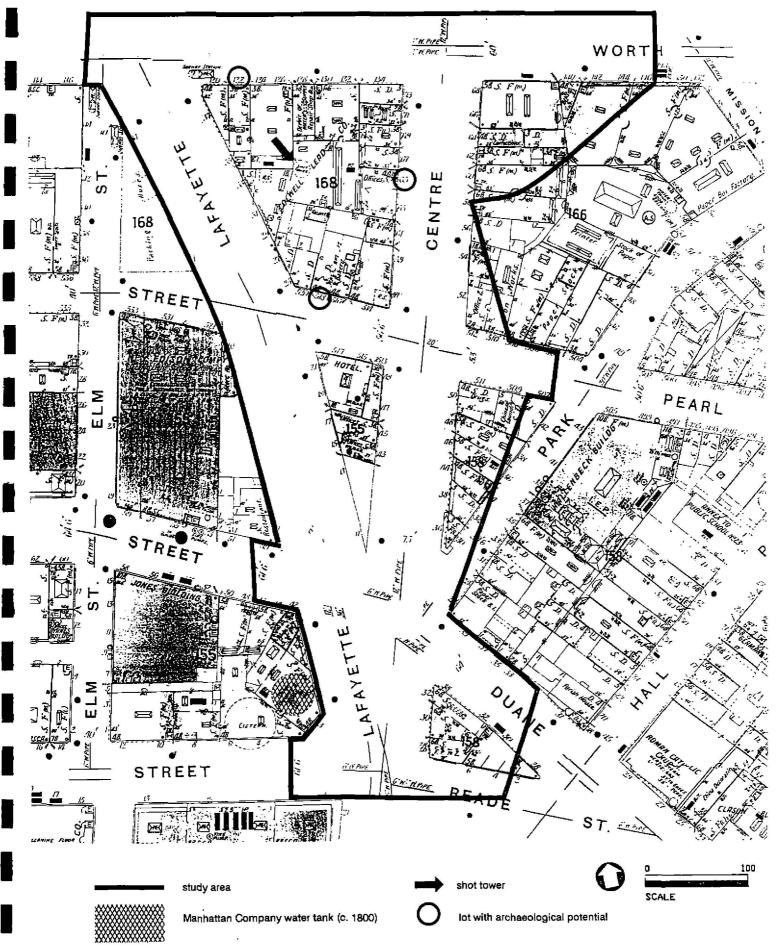


Figure 31. FOLEY SQUARE RECONSTRUCTION Sanborn 1905, detail

the archaeological potential of the subway's route (e.g., Hunter 1993).

Buildings Defining Foley Square

The city began amassing land for its courthouses and other civic buildings in 1912. In that year, over thirty-two properties were acquired on the project site, almost all of them developed lots (Court House Board 1912:Box 5952), but building demolition was not undertaken on all blocks immediately. As late as 1921, only Block 166, the Court House Site (60 Centre Street), had been completely cleared (Bromley 1921). Buildings on Block 168, now Thomas Paine Park, appear to have been among the last razed (e.g., Bromley 1921), and demolition on this block was an issue as late as 1925 (Report of the Board of Estimate 1925:9018).

It is not the intention here to provide an architectural analysis of the buildings defining the square, but merely to offer a brief construction history of those that define the site (see Figures 2-6 and 29). The information is taken from the <u>WPA Guide to New York</u> <u>City</u> (1939) and the <u>AIA Guide to New York City</u> (Willensky and White 1988; see Arthur May's section on Cultural Context in the Preliminary Design Investigation Report for more detail).

A total of eight buildings are located on the "square" (actually more of a triangle as noted in the introduction; it has been described as being shaped "like a hatchet head" [WPA 1939:102]). The first to be built as part of the Civic Center complex was the fortyone story Municipal Building that straddles Chambers Street and extends north to Reade Street. Designed by McKim Mead and White, it opened in 1914. The most recent structure built directly on the square is the Jacob K. Javits Federal Office Building and Court of International Trade Center, at 26 Federal Plaza between Duane and Worth Streets. It was designed by Alfred Easton Poor, Kahn & Jacobs, and Eggers & Higgins as associate architects.

Not part of Foley Square proper, but contributing to its ambiance and definition is the Hall of Records or Surrogate's Court at 31 Chambers Street designed by John R. Thomas and opened in 1911; this Beaux Arts building is situated across from the Municipal Building on the west side of Center Street between Chambers and Reade Streets.

Between Duane and Pearl Streets at 40 Lafayette Street on the east side of the square is the U.S. Court House, the last architectural work of Cass Gilbert. It was begun in 1933 and completed by his son, Cass Gilbert, Jr., in 1936. Between Pearl and Worth just to the north is the eight story, hexagonal New York County Court House at 60 Centre Street, the first government building erected directly on Foley Square. Its neoclassical design, and its memorable 100-ft. wide steps, are based on the work of Guy Lowell of Boston, the winner of a competition held in 1912, the year the city acquired the Foley Square property. The building was completed in 1926.

> Defining the northern edge of Foley Square are local and state -62-

buildings located east and west of Centre Street on the north side of Worth Street. The State Office Building was built to the east between 1928 and 1930. It now houses the Motor Vehicle Bureau and other state agencies. The City Health Hospital and Sanitation Department building was built on the west side of Centre in 1935; it covers an entire block, and its style conforms to its neighbor, the State Office Building.

Buildings bordering the western side of Foley Square lack the monumentality and cohesiveness found to the north, east, and south. In addition to 26 Federal Plaza, the Court Square Building at 2 Lafayette Street, between Reade an Duane Streets, is a standard office building of its era (1927). As noted earlier, its site was where the Manhattan Company's water tank was located by 1800.

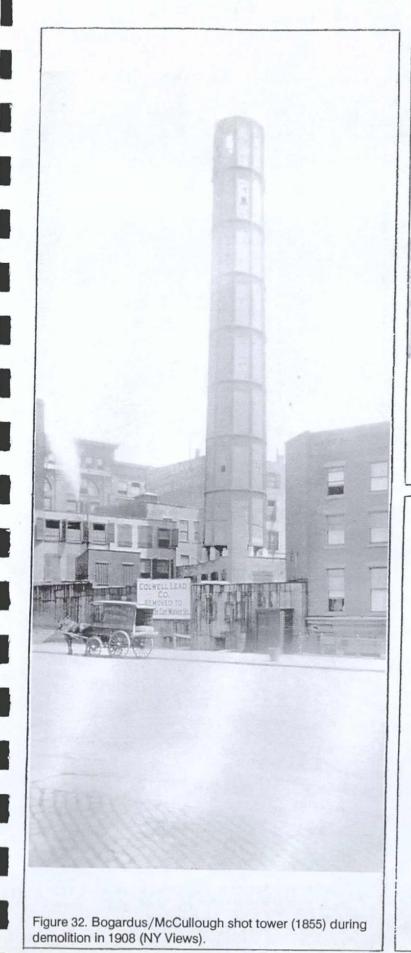
Foley Square Development

The County Court House Board was formed in 1911 to select a location for a new courthouse, and in 1912 a site bounded by Center, Worth, Baxter, and Pearl Streets was chosen. The land adjacent to the building was designated Park Plots A to G. A 1920 file map in the Topographic Bureau shows the street alterations that would create the Court House site, an alteration that affected Pearl and Centre Streets (File Map 1920:No.24050). Open public space was created, and the part bounded south by Reade Street and the Municipal Building, east by Centre Street, north by Pearl Street, and west by Lafayette Street was named Foley Square (Park File M-30:Park Plots; Board of Alderman 1926:Calendar No. 198). Based on this information, it seems that the name originally applied only to a portion of what is today known as Foley Square. It was named for Thomas F. ("Big Tom") Foley, an alderman, sheriff, saloon-keeper, Tammany Hall district leader, and political mentor of Governor Alfred E. Smith (Willensky and White 1988:65). The public open space around the Court House site was transferred to the Department of Parks in 1930 (Park File M-30).

Photos taken in the late 1920s and early 1930s document the area during construction of several Foley Square buildings (NY Views misc.). One from 1927 shows Block 168 after clearing (Figure 34); this is now Thomas Paine Park named in 1977 (Local Law 1977:No. 100). Another offers a view of the U. S. Court House site during construction in 1933 (Figure 35).

Over the years, the original eight plots, or parcels, were reduced to four (those parcels originally designated C, D, E, and F east of Cardinal Place, a street run in 1931, were demapped in 1961 and ceded to the city for streets [Park File M-30]). But park land has also be gained: in 1932, the city traded the Federal Government the site of the U. S. Court House at 40 Centre Street in exchange for the old Post Office site at Broadway and Park Row (see Figure 23). The Post Office site now comprises the southern tip of City Hall Park, south of Foley Square.

Four parcels, redesignated A, B, H, and G, now comprise the 1.875 acres of Foley Square park (Figure 36). Hamill Place, the



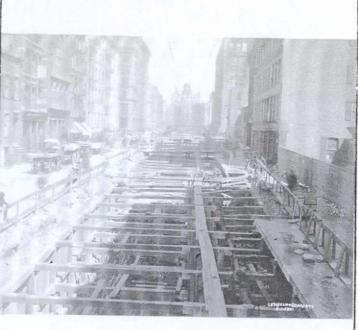
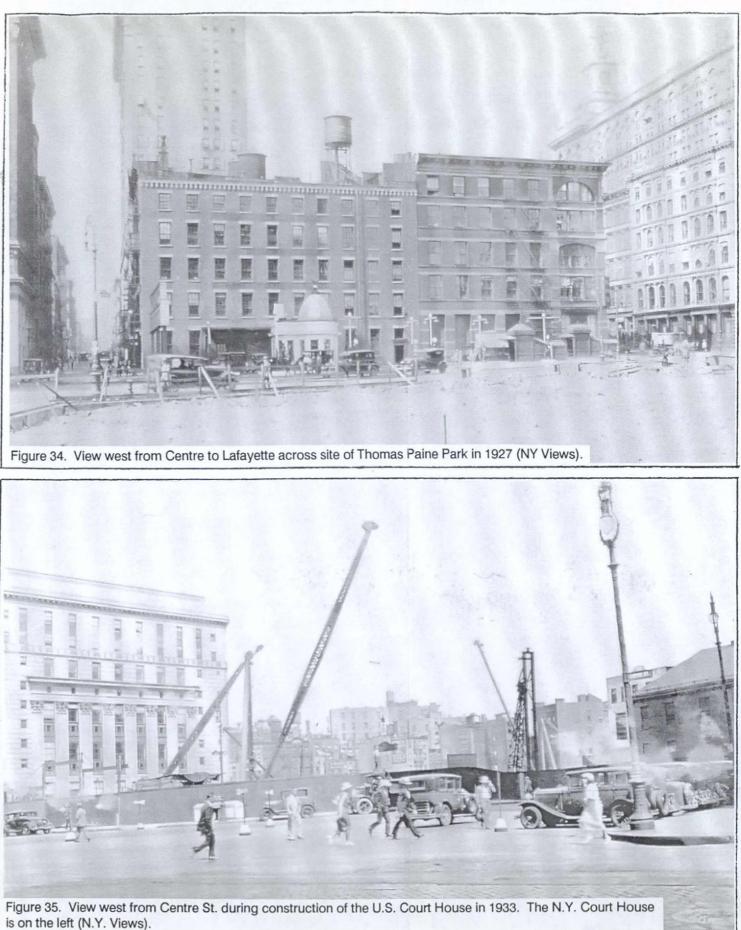
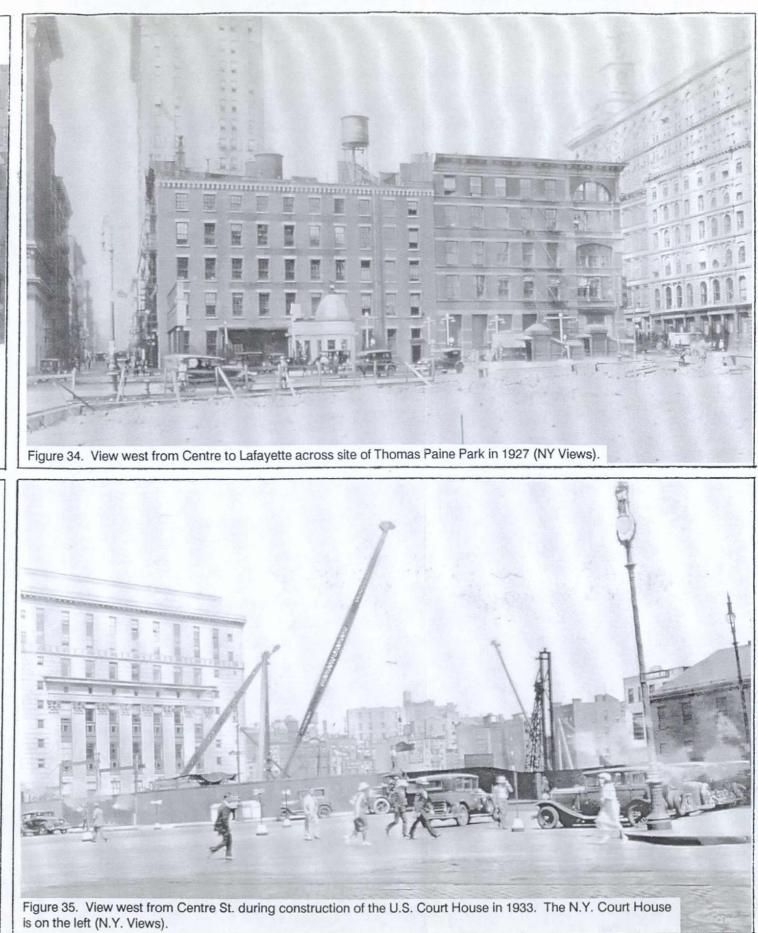


Figure 33. Cut-and-cover construction on the IRT at Lafay-ette and Grand Sts. 1901 (NY Views)





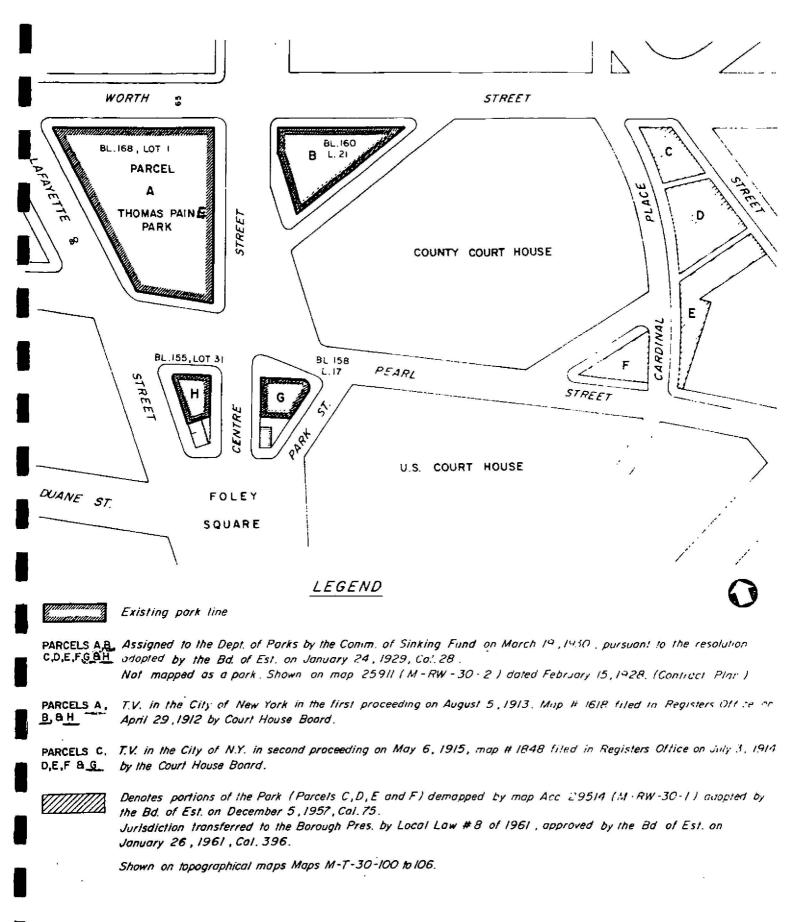


Figure 36. FOLEY SQUARE RECONSTRUCTION Foley Square Park Parcels (1977)

street that defines the southern part of Parcel B does not appear to be a city street since it is not found in city records.

It is beyond the scope of this study to detail the various plans considered or carried out in Foley Square over the years. However, three Master Plans proposed since coming under the jurisdiction of what was the New York City Department of Parks, now the City of New York Department of Parks & Recreation, warrant mention. The first was a park-specific plan developed for the Department of Parks by a consulting architect, Gilmore D. Clarke, in 1935 with variations through at least 1946. The second, from 1962, was a city Master Plan for the area below Leonard Street extending to City Hall Park between Broadway and Baxter Street. A more comprehensive plan was introduced in 1966 that encompassed all of Manhattan below Canal Street; this was modified in 1969 (Otis 1993:personal communication). The 1935/1946 park plan and the 1962 Master Plan are briefly discussed here.

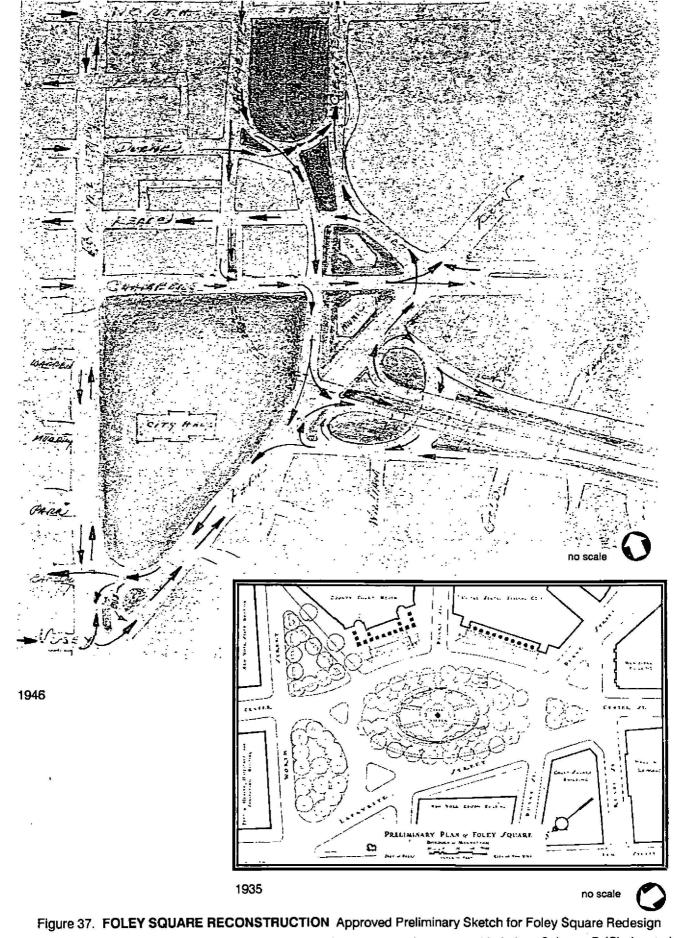
Clarke's plan, which was never carried out, would have changed the configuration of the park, making it traffic free and creating either a central ellipse (1935) or a half ellipse north of Duane Street (1946). In the 1946 version, Lafayette Street just above Pearl would have been reopened along its original Elm Street route (Clarke et al 1946; see Figure 37 for sketches of these two schemes).

What was recommended for the Civic Center in the 1962 Lower Manhattan Master Plan was prompted by construction then in the planning stages for a Municipal Building Annex, the new Police Headquarters, and 26 Federal Plaza. Foley Square was to be enlarged, and once again it was proposed that traffic be eliminated; there was to be an underground concourse and parking below ground and at street level (Master Plan 1962). Components of this Master Plan and the more comprehensive plan of 1966 and its 1969 modifications were implemented, but none of the sweeping changes planned for Foley Square were ever realized (Otis 1993:personal communication).

The most dramatic construction undertaken in Foley Square to date was only indirectly related to park development. In 1974 or thereabouts, the Manhattan Transit Authority proposed to build an underground electrical substation in what is now Thomas Paine Park. The structure was to be approximately 85 ft. wide by 114 long by 15 ft. high with its roof 7 ft. below the ground surface (Park File M-30). A 1975 article in a neighborhood paper expressed the sentiments of many, including the Department of Parks, who decried destruction of park trees and the inconvenience of losing park land for the two years of planned construction (Maceachern 1975).

The substation proposal was discussed and modified for a decade (e.g., Parks File M-30:Correspondence 1974-1982). Ultimately, this large underground structure was built partially in the park but mainly on Pearl Street between Lafayette and Centre Streets (Transit Authority 1988; see Figure 38). This relocation saved many, but not all, of the trees in Thomas Paine Park, but it may have affected the

-66-



(Clarke 1935) & Sketch of Variation--Scheme B (Clarke et al 1946)

archaeological remains of the aforementioned eighteenth century powder house; it certainly affected the chance to assess the presence or absence of this resource.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

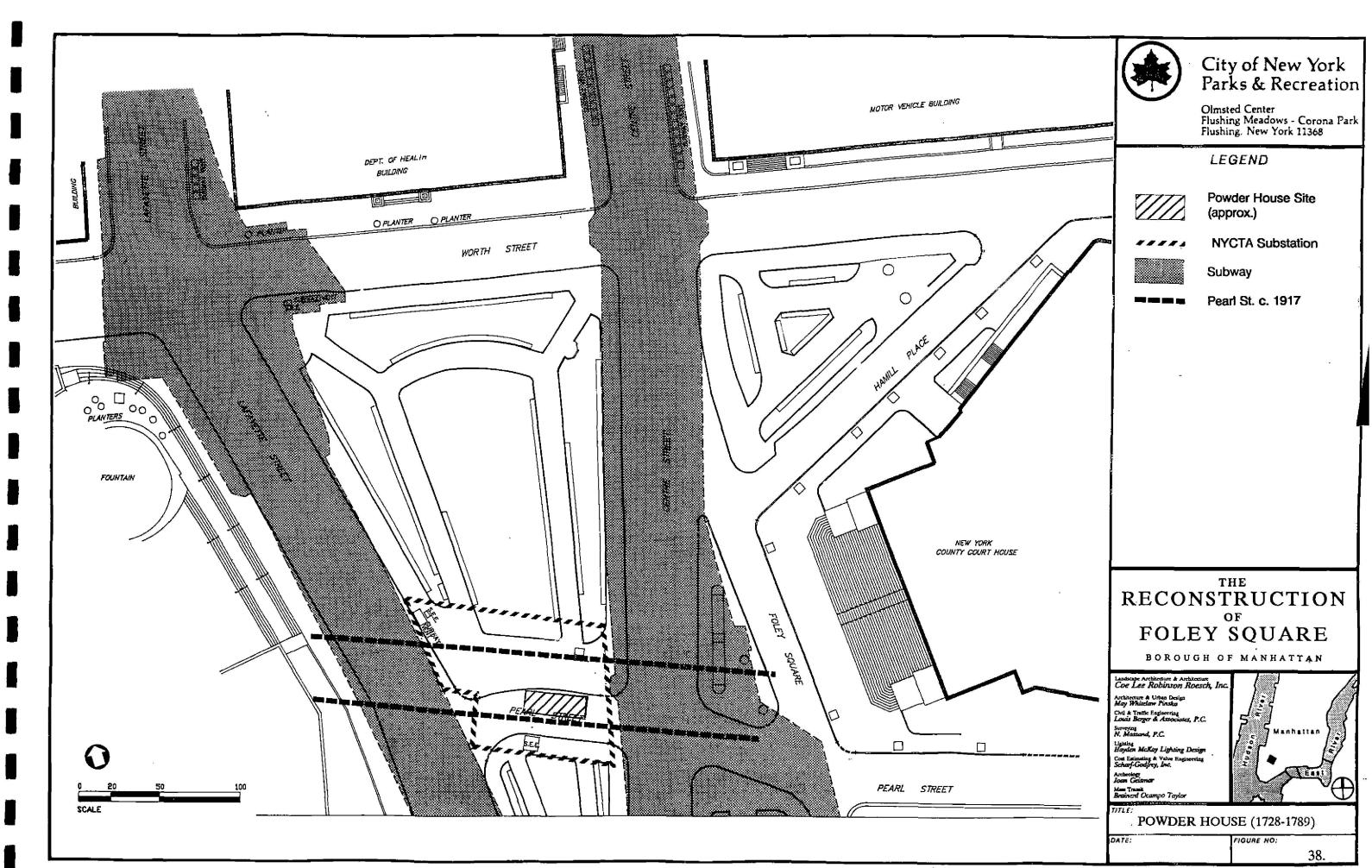
The development history of the Foley Square Reconstruction site has limited the area of archaeological potential to four site lots on Block 168 with a lesser possibility of sensitivity on one Lot on Block 166 (see Figure 39). The issues to be addressed all date to the nineteenth-century. These include the nature of early-nineteenth-century landfill, residential and commercial development, and the social history of this area that was the nucleus of a mainly immigrant population.

The research presented here, as well as a recent study undertaken for the Department of General Services and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission on the African Burial Ground and the Commons Historic District (Hunter Research 1993), indicated that subway construction between Reade and Pearl Streets has rendered Blocks 155 and 158 devoid of archaeological potential. The development history of Block 166, adjacent to the New York County Court House, suggests a remote possibility of archaeological potential on a small portion of one lot, but this is a question. (A discussion of this potential is presented below in part to serve as an example of the decision-making process.) Only for Block 168, bounded by Pearl, Lafayette, Worth, and Centre Streets can a strong case be made for archaeological potential.

The Powder House and the African Burial Ground

The location of the eighteenth-century Powder House and its potential as an archaeological resource was a major consideration in this study, as was the potential for disturbing the African Burial Ground. Research has located the Powder House in Pearl Street (see Figure 13), but it also established that a large subway-related underground substation was built on this site in the 1980s that eliminated it as an archaeological resource (Figure 38).

The extent of the African Burial Ground is harder to establish. Intensive research for this study and by others has suggested that it did not extend as far east as Foley Square, but this cannot be verified (see African Burial Ground above). If the burial ground did extend to Centre Street as has been suggested, the location of the Little Collect Pond would undoubtedly have been a deterrent to burials (see Figure 16), much as it discouraged any other use of the area prior to filling in the nineteenth century. But, most importantly as an archaeological issue, just as the powder house has become a moot point because of subsequent development, the construction of subways and buildings have either disturbed the part of the study area considered possibly sensitive, or rendered it untestable. On the other hand, if it does extend this far east, it is protected by the depth of fill in the area.



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64 Centre Street (Block 166, Lot 5)

Development on what is now Block 166, the northeastern corner of Foley Square, included replacement of frame buildings standing by 1853 (Perris 1853) with three to six-story brick structures (Perris 1857; Sanborn 1905; see Figures 22 and 31). Three of the larger buildings were factories that stood on the block by 1905. In almost all cases, lot development would have eliminated the backyards that are the focus of most nineteenth century urban archaeological inquiry. Only on Lot 5 is there a question. This was 64 Centre Street where front and rear buildings are indicated on the 1853 Perris Insurance atlas and other maps.

The rear, or back, building at this address is not mentioned in Doggett's 1851 <u>Street Directory</u> (other rear buildings are noted), but this may be because it was not a residence. Its front building, however, was home to many: late-nineteenth century census manuscripts indicate a succession of tenants that included immigrants from Germany, Poland, Italy, and Belgium. In 1851, it was also home to William Jackson, the African-American whitewasher noted previously (Doggett 1851; see Appendices B, C, and E); in 1870, Charles Smith, a young laborer, was its sole African-American tenant (Federal Census 1870).

One of the building's long-term occupants was a Charles Heins, a German-born confectioner, who had his shop and residence in the building from 1873 until 1896 (<u>NY Directories</u> 1873-1895; see Appendix D); several of his employees apparently also lived in his household. Heins must have leased his space before buying the building in 1885 (LD 1865 1885:147). It remained in the family until 1907 (LD Sec. 2, 110:49), and it is shown as a confectionery on the 1905 Sanborn (Figure 31).

There appears to have been a frame structure on the lot by 1834 (Ewen 1834), but whether this is the building shown in the 1850s Perris atlases is unknown. By the time it was demolished in about 1912 to make way for the New York County Court House, a brick structure stood on the site. According to map data, until it was razed there was a very small yard--approximately 10 to 12 ft. wide--between the front and rear buildings on the lot (see Figures 30 and 31). While it is conceivable that a privy was located here, tax records suggest this yard may not have survived as indicated on maps.

The rear building at 64 Center Street, documented as five stories high in 1858, the first tax record to provide building and lot dimensions, was three stories in 1905. It appears that one of the buildings was replaced, but this replacement was still a substantial structure. This suggests that construction would undoubtedly have disturbed the small yard between the two buildings (unfortunately, there are no building records available for this or any project block to provide construction information). From 1905 until the block was cleared, researched tax records indicate that a single three- and four-story building "covered" the lot (TR 1905, 1910). If so, the yard would have been obliterated despite indications to the contrary on a 1912 atlas (Hyde 1912); it is conceivable this map is an example of time lag in correcting map data.

To complicate the lot's archaeological assessment, an appraisal of the Court House site in 1912 indicates that 64 Centre Street, and its neighbor at 62, were then "Three story front and two story rear old buildings" (Court House Board 1912:Block 166 62-64 Centre Street). Yet a photo in the Court House Board file shows 64 Centre to be four stories, and the building behind 62 Centre was assessed as a four- not a two-story building in 1910 (TR 1910). Based on all this information--particularly the construction that appears to have occurred on the lot--its archaeological potential does not appear high despite map data to the contrary.

As noted previously, a soil boring planned on this block by the New York City Department of Environmental Protection may offer information about the nature of the landfill placed here in the early nineteenth century.

Block 168

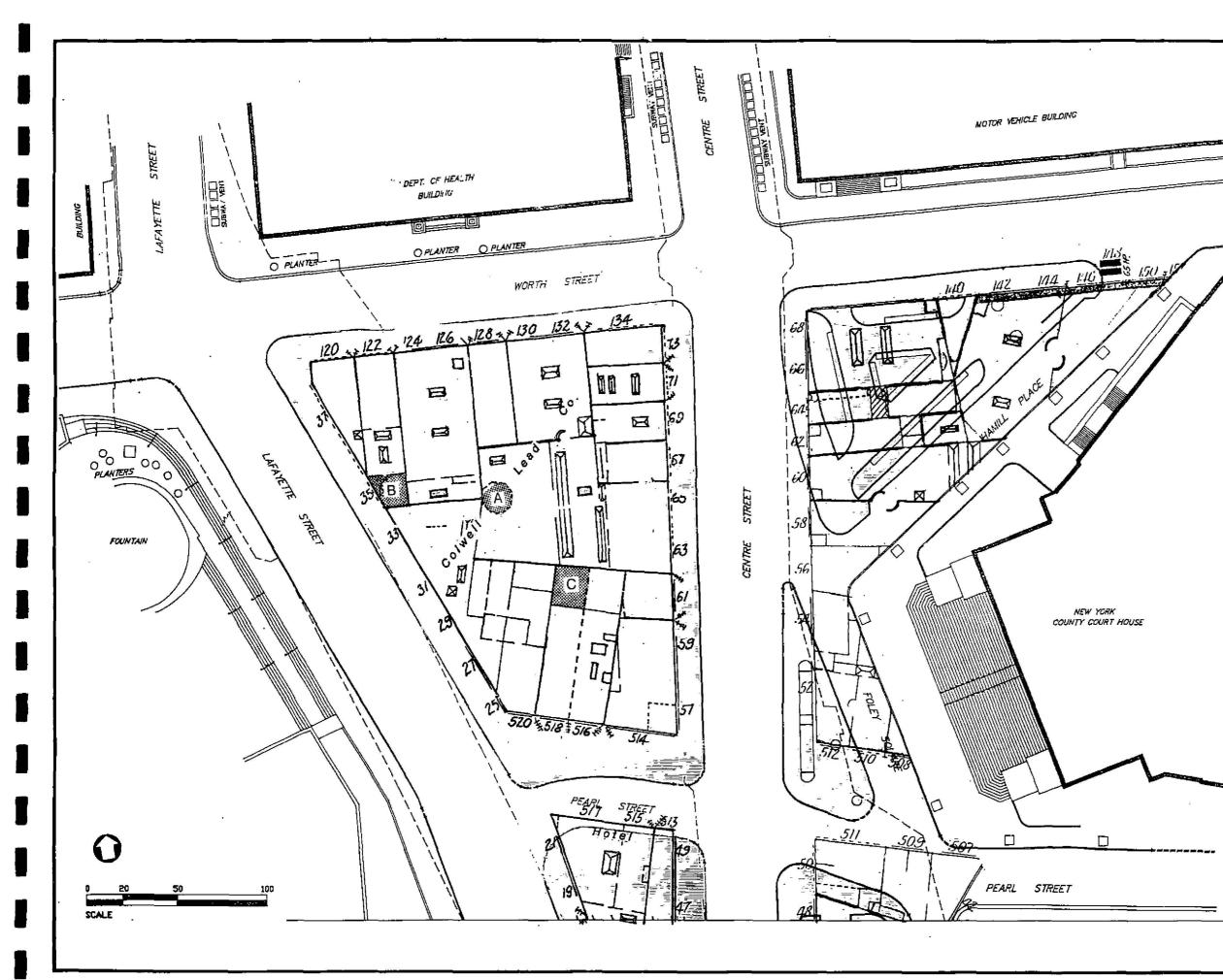
Of the fifteen developed lots on this block, three have been identified as having archaeological potential. These include 122 Worth Street (Lot 19), a rental property developed and occupied by 1814, and 518 Pearl Street (Lot 5), built and occupied by 1839; a major resource may be found 65 Centre (Lot 29), the site of the Bogardus/McCullough shot tower (Figure 39).

All but a few of the structures on Block 168 were built in the nineteenth century (the exceptions were more recent, such as the seven-story building at 63 Centre Street [Lot 6] erected shortly before the property was acquired by the city in 1912). As noted previously, buildings on this block were the last on the site to be demolished.

The 122 Worth Street and 518 Pearl Street buildings were mainly dwellings occupied before the advent of Croton Water and the introduction of indoor plumbing. This would have necessitated use of the urban privy, a backyard feature ubiquitous in the pre-plumbing urban situation. The privy pit is a proven repository for trash, a source of information regarding urban and social history (e.g., Geismar 1993). Household and commercial trash was thrown into these pits in a process that included privy cleaning and refilling, until the feature was abandoned and sealed, creating a time capsule of sorts. It is not the former buildings on these lots that are the archaeological concern; it is the rear portion of their yards, where privy pits were most often located, that harbors potential archaeological resources.

122 Worth Street (Block 168, Lot 19)

Census and directory data indicate that 122 Worth Street had a transient tenancy between 1814 and 1822; six sub-tenants are found in the 1814 tax record, the first to list the building, when its lessee





City of New York Parks & Recreation

Olmsted Center Flushing Meadows - Corona Park Flushing, New York 11368

LEGEND

Areas of Archaeological Potential

Bogardus/McCullough Shot Tower 1855-1908

Privy Site (lot & bldg.

Paine Pk. & Foley Sq.

Skylight

info. 1905 Sanborn)

Lots with Possible 19th C.

Present Day Area of Thos.

B&C

Α



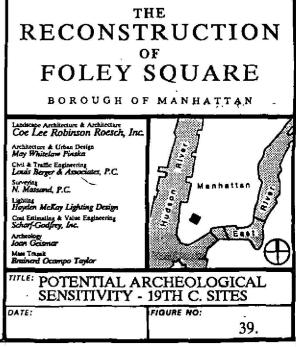
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Source:

Area of Questionable Archaeological Sensitivity

19

1905 Sanborn Map



-72- .-

was a John Dixon. Twenty-four sub-tenants are listed between 1815 and 1825, most of them found in only one record, and most of them not listed in New York directories. Whether these are heads of households or single men is unknown. After 1825, only one or two tenants are listed per year until 1839 (by 1840 or 1841, tenants were no longer listed in tax records). According to the 1850 census, Owen Kinney, a grocer, was one of two tenants in the building. He and his wife were born in Ireland, but their eleven-year-old daughter was born in New York. In the household was a sixteen year old youth also born in New York, and a twenty-year old woman from Ireland, neither of them with listed occupations. Kinney is found at this address in the directories from 1843 till 1856 when he moves across the street.

Three other households are listed at 122 Worth Street in this same census, but none of them are found in the directories. Michael Hillis, a thirty-year-old salesman, his wife, and six-year old daughter were all born in Ireland; his year-old son was born in New York. Hugh Foley, also a salesman, and his wife were born in Ireland, but their eighteen-year-old daughter was born in New York; in this household were two young women related to each other but their relationship to the Foleys is unknown. Since livelihoods of women are not given in the 1850 census, we do not know how, or if, they were employed. Dennis Laughlin, another household head at 122 Worth in 1850, was a fruit dealer. Like the other families in the building with children, he and his wife were born in Ireland, their four children, the oldest of whom was twelve, were born in New York. The fourth household was a childless young couple, Maurice Bryam, a carpenter, and his wife Hannora, who were both from Ireland.

This family-occupied, three-story building appears typical of the site area west of Centre Street in the 1850s, in both its ethnic and its social aspects (see Population Analysis). In 1870, there are still four households listed; by 1880, only two are found in the census. One was headed by an English-born carpenter whose household included his New York-born wife and their eight grown children, all of them also born in New York and all of them employed; the other was a German-born couple; he was a saloon keeper in the census, but in the directory it just says "beer" (see Appendices B and C).

The building continued to be occupied by immigrant households through at least 1890. By 1894, the one-story extension that covered the yard had been built (e.g., TR 1895; Sanborn 1894) and it appears that it became a commercial, or mixed commercial/residential property.

The widening of Worth Street in the 1860s, which, as noted previously, eliminated approximately 20 ft. of street frontage and at least one entire lot from Block 168, would have necessitated rebuilding the structure at 122. It is curious that the building's dimensions remain constant in tax records from 1858 (as noted above, the first year dimensions were given in the tax records) until sometime between 1890 and 1894 when a one-story extension was added that covered the lot (Sanborn 1894; see Figure 30; TR 1895). It has been found that one-story extensions or small free-standing structures do not usually destroy urban privy pits which are often over 9 ft. deep. The construction of this extension over the back part of the yard suggests that any privy located there was abandoned sometime before 1894 (Manhattan archaeological excavations have shown that privies associated with tenanted or commercial properties were often in use long after street sewers were available [e.g., Geismar 1989]).

518 Pearl Street (Block 168, Lot 3)

The development and occupation history of 518 Pearl Street differs somewhat from 122 Worth. The building first appears in the 1839 tax record where it is owned, and was perhaps built, by James Lynch, a grocer. By 1850, only one household, headed by a William Lynch who is also a grocer, is listed in the census. The relationship between James and William is unknown. In addition to Lynch and his family, the household comprised five male boarders and two unmarried women who may have been servants, but their occupations are not identified (Federal Census 1850).

Lynch, who is thirty-two and who lists a personal estate of \$4,000, was born in Ireland; his twenty-four-year-old wife was New York born, as were their three children ranging in age from four to under a year. All of the boarders were clerks; two were born in Ireland, two in Connecticut, and one in New York. The women, one of them thirty, the other seventeen, were both born in Ireland.

Robert Porter bought the house from Lynch in 1851, and it remained in the Porter family as a rental property until he sold it to John V. Halk, a butcher, in 1877. It did not change ownership again until 1910 (see Appendix A).

John V. Halk is listed in the directories as living and working next door at 516 Pearl Street as early as 1864. He and his son, Louis, and an Emil Lunitz also lived this address. When John and Louis moved their butcher shop next door to 518 Pearl in 1878, Louis and Emil also took up residency in the building. Louis died in 1886 when, according to the census data, he would have been only forty-six years old, but his widow continued to live at 518 Pearl Street for another decade.

In 1880, in addition to Louis and his wife, their household included three children under eight, a boarder named John Halk who was also a butcher, and a female servant. Louis, who was thirtyseven, was born in Baden, his wife Charlotte was born in New York of German parentage, and their children were all born in New York. The boarder, John Halk who was born in New York of parents born in Baden, is undoubtedly a relative. He may be twenty-seven years old, but the census entry is illegible. Twenty-two-year-old Bertha Henry, the servant, was born in New York of a German father and New York-born mother.

Emil Lunitz and his wife Mary, both in their early forties, were born in Prussia and Baden respectively. According to the census, Emil either owned or worked in a drug store. In their household was eleven-year-old Elizabeth Lyons, apparently an adopted daughter, who was at school. She was born in New York of Irish parents.

A third household listed on the 1880 census was that of Lymann (?) Storckel, a confectioner. He and his wife (name illegible) were either childless or had grown children living elsewhere. His wife's age is listed as forty, but Lymann's is illegible; both of them were born in what is now Germany (Bavaria and Prussia).

The building at <u>518</u> Pearl is shown on the 1853 and 1857 Perris Insurance atlases as being brick with a frame extension in the rear (see Figure 22). It should be noted that this extension does not appear to connect to the building, and it is conceivable it was only a wooden roof or overhang. The building is listed on the 1858 tax assessment as a three-story, 70-ft. building on an 81 ft. lot, a dimension that would leave an 11-ft. rear yard. It remained a threestory building until 1870, when it is listed in the tax records as only two stories; by 1885, it was four stories high, its height until it was demolished.

The important factor in this assessment is the yard which may have had a one-story structure on part of it as shown on the 1894 Sanborn (see Figure 30), but, as mentioned above, this does not necessarily eliminate archaeological potential. This is especially so since the structure does not appear on the 1905 Sanborn, nor is it mentioned as a building in the tax records, suggesting it was somewhat ephemeral.

63-65 Centre Street (Block 168, Lots 6/29)

Although these lots are usually treated as one property, it is 65 Centre Street (Lot 29) that is the archaeological and historical concern in this assessment. It is on this lot that the McCullough/ Bogardus shot tower was built in 1855 and where it stood until 1908 (see The Bogardus/ McCullough Shot Tower; also, Figure 32). Its purported foundation dimensions--a massive brick construction believed to have about a 25-ft. diameter base with 4 1/2-ft. thick walls that extended 18 ft. below ground level--make it likely that all or part of it remain below the surface of this lot. Uncovering it would allow for measured drawings, which do not now exist; it would also expose a unique historical structure in Thomas Paine Park where this foundation is located.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study presented here is meant to serve as a planning tool. Its primary purpose is to identify potential archaeological resources on the Foley Square Reconstruction Site, but it also offers the wherewithal to establish the site's historical context. Some of the components of this context include the African Burial Ground, an unprecedented archaeological find and historical site that lies west of Foley Square, and the Fresh Water Pond, a topographical feature with historical ramifications, mainly to the North but touching the project site. It also includes notable elements of the nineteenthcentury built environment, such as the Manhattan Company's water tank adjacent to Foley Square, its reservoir on Chambers Street, nearby eighteenth and early-nineteenth-century tan yards and potteries, and later nineteenth-century industries, among them the James Bogardus Iron Factory. It even has its share of the rich and famous: Members of the Lorillard tobacco family lived and worked nearby (and owned site property) as did Aaron Burr.

Directly on the project site was an early-eighteenth-century powder houses, the first municipal structure built on Foley Square. Sharing its "island" was a gallows where, in 1741 and 1742, several African slaves were executed during the hysteria of what was called the "Negro Plot." Subsequent development has obliterated this site, but not its historical significance.

After the filling of the swamp or marsh that covered most of Foley Square, its development included early-nineteenth-century tan yards and foundries. As the century progressed, factories, foundries, and the buildings that housed a largely immigrant population proliferated. Centre Street, the first street to traverse the site, was opened early in the nineteenth century and became a major thoroughfare. The subway that runs under Lafayette street--the first built in the United States--has a place in history as well as being an engineering feat.

One of the most noteworthy constructions on the site from an historical and archaeological perspective, and one that is a viable archaeological resource, is the McCullough/Bogardus shot tower, a structure that represents both a unique industry and an architectural milestone; its foundation undoubtedly remains in Thomas Paine Park.

Three former building lots in Foley Square have been identified where information about commercial and residential development and the area's social history may be documented archaeologically: the yards of lots at 122 Worth Street (Block 168, Lot 19) and 518 Pearl Street (Block 168, Lot 3) where excavation may provide information about nineteenth-century immigrant life in the neighborhood, and 65 Centre Street (Block 168, Lot 29) the shot tower site. In addition, the nature of the fill used to eliminate the extensive marshland on the site could be determined.

It is recommended that soil borings planned on the site consider archaeological issues (such as location, sampling frequency, size of sampling spoon) and that field notes and logs be made available for review. It is also suggested that coordination be maintained between the archaeologist and the design and construction team. Should construction threaten areas identified as potentially containing archeological resources, it is recommended that archaeological testing precede construction. Testing is recommended on the shot tower site not only to verify its presence and record its dimensions, but also to evaluate its possible role in park design and reconstruction.

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| Owners/ | Occupants | Date of Acquisition/ | Use Where | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---|---|
| Primary Lessee | Where Known | Lease | Known | Comments | Source |
| rly Ownership History | for the Four Selected | Lots | | | |
| Anthony Rutgers | | 1733-46 | - | Receives land patent for 70 acres that includes Block 168 (Letters Patent) [Pougl Patent] | LP XI:126; Stokes VI 1928:102; Vatentine 1864:566 |
| Reverend Henry B wife Mary Rutger | | 1746-87 | | Patent) [Royal Patent]. Receives part of Anthony Rutgers estate through will of Mary's father, Anthony Rutgers. | LW XVI:12 (see also Stokes VI 1928:102) |
| Anthony Barclay, J Gentleman | NYC, | Dec 1787 | - | Conveyed by Mary Barclay, NYC, widow of the Reverend Henry Barclay, late Rector of Trinity Church, (Rev Barclay dies 1767) & Leonard Lispenard, NYC, Esq, (Mary Barclay's brother-in-law), only surviving executors of Henry Barclay's will (LW24:573); land appears to include Block 168; Anthony then mortgages property to his mother Mary Barclay. | LD45:198 |
| Andrew Stockholm Henry Brooks, NY | | June 1792 | | Conveyed by Egbert Beson[sic], Samuel Bayard, John Watts, exs of Mary Barclay w/Anthony Barclay; includes modern Lots 1-6 & 17-23,31 (59,370 sq ft). | LD48:133 |
| Andrew Stockholm Merchant | n, NYC, | May 1796 | - | Conveyed by Henry Brooks, NYC, Tanner & wife Ann (modern Lots 1-6), 1/2 of Tanyard near Fresh Water Pond; see Figure 12b. | LD104:61 |
| Henry Brooks, NY Farmer & wife Ar | | July 1796 | | Conveyed by Andrew Stockholm; part of land exchange; this deed and the next are made on same day but recorded 16 years apart; this deed recorded June 27, 1797; Stockholm apparently dies by 1804 (see 122 Worth St below). | LD54:445 |
| Andrew Stockholm Merchant | l, | July 1796 | | Conveyed by Henry Brooks (Lots 1-6); part of land exchange; deed recorded Dec 10, 1813. | LD104:65 |
| nere are no instrument | s of record for Block | 168 between 180 | 0 & 1802] | | |
| B Pearl Street (Modern | Lot 3) | | | | |
| | | | | not list 518 Pearl St as an address; probably trs in the tax records until 1839] | no structures were built on |
| Henry Brooks, Tar | nnery | 1814 | | Brooks owns 514-522 Pearl St; while a tannery & house are listed at 514 Pearl St. & houses are listed 516 & 520 Pearl, there is no listing at all for 518 Pearl St. | TR1814 |
| | | 1815 | | Brooks owns 514-526 Pearl St, he is listed in NYC Dir at 520 Pearl St. | TR1815; NYC Dir 1815 |
| Est of Henry Broo | ks | 1818-27 | | Property shown on 1834 Map as "Est of Henry Brooks"; Brooks apparently owned property next to | TR1820-38; Ewen 1834; NYC Dir 1818-1827 |

Appendix A. FOLEY SQUARE RECONSTRUCTION Block 168 Lot Ownership/Occupation (Lots 3, 6/29, 19)

| o | 0 | Date of | Use | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---|---------------------|
| Owners/ Primary Lessee | Occupants Where Known | Acquisition/ Lease | Where Known | Comments | Source |
| Filleary Lessee | Where Known | Lease | MIOWI | | 300100 |
| | | | | 5 Centre St extending to Pearl St; | |
| | | | | shown as 520 Pearl St, it possibly | |
| | | | | includes 518; 518 Pearl first listed | |
| | | | | as address on 1823 Tax Record, but | |
| | | | | there is no structure indicated; | |
| | | | | 1824 TR "516" crossed out & "518" | |
| | | | | inserted; 1825-1838 TR 518 Pearl | |
| | | | | St not listed. | |
| David Jacot, NYC | | Aug 1827 | | Conveyed by Thomas, James, & George | LD244:315 |
| | | | | Brooks, exs of Henry & Ann Brooks | |
| | | | | (includes Lots 2,3,6,29,31). | |
| George Brooks, | | Aug 1827 | | Conveyed by David Jacot, Grocer, | LD220:472 |
| Leather dealer NY | (C, | - | | & Margaret his wife, NYC (Lot 3 only). | |
| a son, heir & devis | ee | | | ~a 2 - | |
| of Henry Brooks | | | | | |
| George Brooks | | Aug 1827 | | Conveyed by William Brooks, Leather | LD225:569 |
| | | | | dealer, NYC, a son, heir & devisee | |
| | | | | of Henry Brooks (dec). | |
| Henry O. Dusenbe | rry, | May 1832 | | Conveyed by James Brooks, Merchant | LD287:168;LD287:175 |
| Merchant, NYC | | | | & wife Hester, NYC; Dusenbury[sic] | NYC Dir 1829 |
| | | | | 1820-29 at Pearl cor Elm; 1829 Dir | |
| | | | | lists his home as 522 Pearl. | |
| Peter Sickhouse[sid | :] , | May 1836 | | Conveyed by Henry O. Dusenberry | LD364:586 |
| NYC | | | | & wife Eliza (Lot 3 only). | |
| James & William | James Lynch | Apr 1838-4 | House & | Conveyed by Peter Sickhouse, wife | LD386:621; |
| Lynch, Grocers, N | YC | | lot | Caroline, Lot 3 on 1826 Doughty | TR1840;NYC Dir |
| | | | | map; 1839 is first listing for a | 1839,1840; |
| | | | | house at address; James Lynch is | |
| | | | | listed on TR1840 & in the 1839 | |
| | | a analas anala ana | | & 1849 directories. | Doughty 1826 |
| William Lynch | Peter & Daniel | Apr 1841-5 | 121 | Conveyed by Jonathan Nathan, Master | LD412:631; |
| | Lynch (1842) | | lot | of Chancery, NYC; case in First Circuit | TR1845;TR1850 |
| | William Lynch, | | | Court NYS Oct 5, 1840 blwn Geo & Jas | |
| | Grocer (1844-51) | | | Brooks, complainants & Jas & Cath Lyne | 6 |
| | | | | Wm Lynch, Henry C. & Eliza Dusenberr | |
| | | | | defendants; mortgaged premises in com- | |
| | | | | plaint sold at public auction Mar 10, | |
| | | | | 1840; Wm Lynch is listed at 518 Pearl | |
| | | | | in the Doggett 1851 reverse directory; | |
| | | | | he is listed at 518 Pearl 1847-50; the | |
| | | | | 1851-52 NYC Dir lists his address as 328 | |
| D 1 . D . | | | 17 | Greenwich. | |
| Robert Porter | | Apr 1851-5 | | Conveyed by William Lynch, wife | LD567:358;TR1855 |
| | | | &lot | Sarah, NYC; in Porter family till 1877 | NYC Dir 1851 |
| Est of Data # | | 1020 00 | | (see Halk deed below). | 733 1020 773 1020 |
| Est of Robert | | 1858-80 | - | Listed in 1880 tax record as Est | TR1858;TR1860; |
| Porter | | | | of Robert Porter even though Halk | TR1865;TR1870; |
| Calle Dawa Marc | 1 | A 1077 | | buys in 1877. | TR1875;TR1880 |
| Emily Porter, NYC | , | Apr 1872 | - | Conveyed by Oliver Porter, bachelor, | LD1216:27 |
| Oliver D NYY | - | 4 . 1095 | | NYC. | 1 12/12/1 /- * |
| Oliver Porter, NY(| | Apr 1873 | | Conveyed by Emily Porter "single | LD1241:615 |
| | | | | woman"; includes other properties; | |
| | | | | deed cites map of LeGrand Jarvis | |
| | | | | Mar 26, 1821 & revised by George Smith Conveyed by Oliver Porter, NYC. | LD1241:620 |
| James W. Boyle, N | | Apr 1873 | | | |

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| Owners/ | Oceando | Date of Acquisition/ | Use Where | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Primary Lessee | Occupants Where Known | Lease | Known | Comments | Source |
| Oliver Porter, NY | c | June 1874 | | Conveyed by James W. Boyle, wife | LD1287:284 |
| Emily Porter, unm NYC | arried | Feb 1875 | •• | Josephine, NYC. Oliver Porter, unmarried, NYC. | LD1336:1 |
| John V. Halk, NY | C John V. Haik | Jan 1877 | | Robert, James W., Oliver & Emily | LD1407:87:TR1885; |
| [Butcher] | | | | Porter, children & heirs of Robert Porter (dec), NYC; same property conveyed to Robt Porter by Wm Lynch; mortgaged June 11, 1874 by parties of first part to Francis J. Wilkins; assumed by party of 2nd part; in | TR1890;TR1895 LM1171:566 |
| 1-L- 17 11-U. | | 1005.00 | | Halk family till 1910. | TD 1005 TD 1000 |
| John V. Halk | | 1885-90 | | Owns 516-518 Pearl. | TR1885;TR1889; |
| | P 4 - 11 | 1890- 1901 | | Owns 516-520 Pearl. | TR1891;TR1895; TR1901 |
| Joseph Halk, Dora Manhattan, heirs of John V. Halk | | Jan 1902 | | John Haik, son of John V. Halk (dec) & Louise, his wife, Manhattan (Lots 2-5). | LDSec1,71:154 |
| Kate Halk, Dora A Joseph Halk | Arnold, | May 1902 | | Conveyed by Dora Eva Arnold & Joseph Halk, exs of John V. Halk (Lots 2-5); contains list of deeds of Halk land acquisition, excepts land conveyed to city for widening of Elm St. | LDSec1,72:84 |
| Charles Coy, Lesse | e | Mar 1904 | | Conveyed by Joseph & Kate Halk & Dora E. Arnold, lease of 2 stores & basement underneath for 3 years from May 1, 1904; Charles Coy, Baker, is listed in the NYC Dir at 516 Pearl, | NYC Dir 1898-1905 |
| J. Halk | | 1910-12 | | his home is 520 Pearl 1898-1905. 516-520 Pearl St. | TR1910 |
| City of New York | | 1912- | | TR1925 & TR1930 lists "Court House | TR1915;TR1925; |
| , | | Present | | Site" as owner. | TR1930 |
| 5 Centre Street (Mo | dern Lots 6 & 29) | | | | |
| Prior to 1808 see e | arly ownership sectior | above. | | | |
| Henry Brooks | | 1808-09 | | Listed in TR1808-09 as 2 lots on Anthony St. These may be the Collect St lots. | TR1808-09 |
| | | 1810 | Leather factory | Henry Brooks Leather Factory, lot & house. | TR1810 |
| | | 1814 | | House & leather factory; property in Brooks family till 1836. | TR1814 |
| ot's 1812 Double Dir | ectory lists only 3 add | resses on Collec | t St, 10, 14 | , 17, all on the east side of the street] | |
| Henry Brooks | | 1815 | Houses | Addresses 514-526 Pearl St; also listed at 125[?] Anthony St. | TR1815 |
| J & G Brooks mes & George) | | 1815 | Shop | Listed directly after Henry Brooks on Anthony St. | TR1815; |
| J & G Brooks | | 1816 | Shops & tannery | First listing for J.& G. Brooks tannery or lots on Collect St; first tax record listing of any Brooks on Collect St. | TR1816;NYC Dir 1816 |

| • • | ~ | Date of | Use | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| Owners/ | Occupants | Acquisition/ | | 6 | 0 |
| Primary Lessee | Where Known | Lease | Known | Comments | Source |
| J & G Brooks | | 1817 | Shops & tannery | Listed as third unit on street (no street numbers are given). | TR1817 |
| Henry Brooks | | 1818 | ' | "Tan Yard" [sic] shown on site. | Jarvis 1818 |
| Thomas Brooks | | 1819-1824 | Tannery, | Listed on Collect St btwn Anthony & | TR1819-24;NYC Dir |
| & Co. | Anna (or Hannah) | | lot & | Pearl Sts. | 1819-24 |
| | Brooks, widow 1819-1821 | | house | | |
| E. (11 B. 1 | Charles Brooks 182 | | | 100 A AL ON Description | TD 1930, E., |
| Est of Henry Brook | s | 1820 | House | 126 Anthony St; Brooks estate encompassed a connecting tannery lot on Anthony St and a house lot at 520 Pearl St (see 518 Pearl St this appendix). | TR1820; Ewen 1834 |
| Henry Brooks | Possible Tenants: | 1825-26 | Tannery, | 126 Anthony St & 516-526 Pearl | TR1825;TR1826 |
| - | Frederick Whittly | | lot & | St; Tannery listed (no number) on | a |
| | (or Wheatly or Whi Geroge Stephenson *Joseph Nunny[?] | | house | Collect St btwn Anthony & Pearl Sts. | |
| David Jacot, NYC | seechu traimit[1] | Aug 1827 | ** | Conveyed by Thomas, James & George | LD224:315 |
| | Frederick Whittly (or Wheatly or Whi *William Smith | 2 | | Brooks exs of Henry & Ann Brooks; Lots 2,3,6,29,31. | |
| James & George Br NYC, Leather deale | ooks | Aug 1827 | | Conveyed by David Jacot, Grocer, & Margaret his wife, Lots 6,29, 31 only. | LD220:470 |
| T T 1 | | 4 | | | LD225:567 |
| James Brooks | - | Aug 1827 | | Conveyed by William Brooks, NYC, Leather; son, heir & devisee of Henry Brooks (dec); Lots 6,29,31. | 10223.307 |
| | - entre Street 1828 & n | - | | Leather; son, heir & devisee of Henry Brooks (dec); Lots 6,29,31. | |
| James Brooks ct Street renamed Ca James Brooks | י. entre Street 1828 & ת | - | | Leather; son, heir & devisee of Henry Brooks (dec); Lots 6,29,31. | TR1829;TR1830 |
| ct Street renamed Ca James Brooks | | in in project ar | ea between | Leather; son, heir & devisee of Henry Brooks (dec); Lots 6,29,31. 1827 & 1829] | |
| ct Street renamed Ca James Brooks | | un in project ar 1829-30 | ea between | Leather; son, heir & devisee of Henry Brooks (dec); Lots 6,29,31. 1827 & 1829] Listed in tax records at 5 Centre St. | TR1829;TR1830 |
| ct Street renamed Co | | un in project ar 1829-30 | ea between | Leather; son, heir & devisee of Henry Brooks (dec); Lots 6,29,31. 1827 & 1829] Listed in tax records at 5 Centre St. Listed in tax records at 9-11 | TR1829;TR1830 |
| ct Street renamed Ca James Brooks | | un in project ar 1829-30 | ea between | Leather; son, heir & devisee of Henry Brooks (dec); Lots 6,29,31. 1827 & 1829] Listed in tax records at 5 Centre St. Listed in tax records at 9-11 Centre St; Jacob Lorillard listed as having alley & back ground. Alley and back ground; part of | TR1829;TR1830 |
| ct Street renamed Ca James Brooks | | un in project ar 1829-30 1829 | ea between | Leather; son, heir & devisee of Henry Brooks (dec); Lots 6,29,31. 1827 & 1829] Listed in tax records at 5 Centre St. Listed in tax records at 9-11 Centre St; Jacob Lorillard listed as having alley & back ground. Alley and back ground; part of modern Lot 6; this could be lease | TR1829;TR1830 TR1829 |
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| ct Street renamed Ca James Brooks Est of[?] George Br | ooks | ın in project ar 1829-30 1829 1829 | ea between House | Leather; son, heir & devisee of Henry Brooks (dec); Lots 6,29,31. 1827 & 1829] Listed in tax records at 5 Centre St. Listed in tax records at 9-11 Centre St; Jacob Lorillard listed as having alley & back ground. Alley and back ground; part of modern Lot 6; this could be lease w/later sub-lease to Richard Wright; no record of sale till 1833 (see below). | TR1829;TR1830 TR1829 TR1829 |
| ct Street renamed Ca James Brooks Est of[?] George Br Thomas Constantin | ooks | un in project ar 1829-30 1829 | ea between House Mahogan | Leather; son, heir & devisee of Henry Brooks (dec); Lots 6,29,31. 1827 & 1829] Listed in tax records at 5 Centre St. Listed in tax records at 9-11 Centre St; Jacob Lorillard listed as having alley & back ground. Alley and back ground; part of modern Lot 6; this could be lease w/later sub-lease to Richard Wright; no record of sale till 1833 (see below). No street numbers are listed | TR1829;TR1830 TR1829 TR1829 TR1829 TR1830-36; NYC Dir |
| ct Street renamed Ca James Brooks Est of[?] George Br | ooks | ın in project ar 1829-30 1829 1829 | ea between House | Leather; son, heir & devisee of Henry Brooks (dec); Lots 6,29,31. 1827 & 1829] Listed in tax records at 5 Centre St. Listed in tax records at 9-11 Centre St; Jacob Lorillard listed as having alley & back ground. Alley and back ground; part of modern Lot 6; this could be lease w/later sub-lease to Richard Wright; no record of sale till 1833 (see below). No street numbers are listed for this property in the tax records | TR1829;TR1830 TR1829 TR1829 |
| ct Street renamed Ca James Brooks Est of[?] George Br Thomas Constantin | ooks | ın in project ar 1829-30 1829 1829 | ea between House Mahogan | Leather; son, heir & devisee of Henry Brooks (dec); Lots 6,29,31. 1827 & 1829] Listed in tax records at 5 Centre St. Listed in tax records at 9-11 Centre St; Jacob Lorillard listed as having alley & back ground. Alley and back ground; part of modern Lot 6; this could be lease w/later sub-lease to Richard Wright; no record of sale till 1833 (see below). No street numbers are listed for this property in the tax records before 1837; what appears to be | TR1829;TR1830 TR1829 TR1829 TR1829 TR1830-36; NYC Dir |
| ct Street renamed Ca James Brooks Est of[?] George Br Thomas Constantin | ooks | ın in project ar 1829-30 1829 1829 | ea between House Mahogan | Leather; son, heir & devisee of Henry Brooks (dec); Lots 6,29,31. 1827 & 1829] Listed in tax records at 5 Centre St. Listed in tax records at 9-11 Centre St; Jacob Lorillard listed as having alley & back ground. Alley and back ground; part of modern Lot 6; this could be lease w/later sub-lease to Richard Wright; no record of sale till 1833 (see below). No street numbers are listed for this property in the tax records before 1837; what appears to be numbers 7, 9 & 11 Centre become 63-65 | TR1829;TR1830 TR1829 TR1829 TR1829 TR1830-36; NYC Dir |
| ct Street renamed Ca James Brooks Est of[?] George Br Thomas Constantin | ooks | ın in project ar 1829-30 1829 1829 | ea between House Mahogan | Leather; son, heir & devisee of Henry Brooks (dec); Lots 6,29,31. 1827 & 1829] Listed in tax records at 5 Centre St. Listed in tax records at 9-11 Centre St; Jacob Lorillard listed as having alley & back ground. Alley and back ground; part of modern Lot 6; this could be lease w/later sub-lease to Richard Wright; no record of sale till 1833 (see below). No street numbers are listed for this property in the tax records before 1837; what appears to be numbers 7, 9 & 11 Centre become 63-65 Centre by 1845; Number 7 may be alley | TR1829;TR1830 TR1829 TR1829 TR1829 TR1830-36; NYC Dir |
| ct Street renamed Ca James Brooks Est of[?] George Br Thomas Constantin | ooks | ın in project ar 1829-30 1829 1829 | ea between House Mahogan | Leather; son, heir & devisee of Henry Brooks (dec); Lots 6,29,31. 1827 & 1829] Listed in tax records at 5 Centre St. Listed in tax records at 9-11 Centre St; Jacob Lorillard listed as having alley & back ground. Alley and back ground; part of modern Lot 6; this could be lease w/later sub-lease to Richard Wright; no record of sale till 1833 (see below). No street numbers are listed for this property in the tax records before 1837; what appears to be numbers 7, 9 & 11 Centre become 63-65 Centre by 1845; Number 7 may be alley referred to below; it should be noted | TR1829;TR1830 TR1829 TR1829 TR1829 TR1830-36; NYC Dir |
| ct Street renamed Ca James Brooks Est of[?] George Br Thomas Constantin | ooks | ın in project ar 1829-30 1829 1829 | ea between House Mahogan | Leather; son, heir & devisee of Henry Brooks (dec); Lots 6,29,31. 1827 & 1829] Listed in tax records at 5 Centre St. Listed in tax records at 9-11 Centre St; Jacob Lorillard listed as having alley & back ground. Alley and back ground; part of modern Lot 6; this could be lease w/later sub-lease to Richard Wright; no record of sale till 1833 (see below). No street numbers are listed for this property in the tax records before 1837; what appears to be numbers 7, 9 & 11 Centre become 63-65 Centre by 1845; Number 7 may be alley referred to below; it should be noted that Thomas Constantine is listed in the | TR1829;TR1830 TR1829 TR1829 TR1829 TR1830-36; NYC Dir |
| ct Street renamed Ca James Brooks Est of[?] George Br Thomas Constantin | ooks | ın in project ar 1829-30 1829 1829 | ea between House Mahogan | Leather; son, heir & devisee of Henry Brooks (dec); Lots 6,29,31. 1827 & 1829] Listed in tax records at 5 Centre St. Listed in tax records at 9-11 Centre St; Jacob Lorillard listed as having alley & back ground. Alley and back ground; part of modern Lot 6; this could be lease w/later sub-lease to Richard Wright; no record of sale till 1833 (see below). No street numbers are listed for this property in the tax records before 1837; what appears to be numbers 7, 9 & 11 Centre become 63-65 Centre by 1845; Number 7 may be alley referred to below; it should be noted that Thomas Constantine is listed in the in NYC Dir at 503 Pearl from 1827-38; | TR1829;TR1830 TR1829 TR1829 TR1829 TR1830-36; NYC Dir |
| ct Street renamed Ca James Brooks Est of[?] George Br Thomas Constantin Lessee | ooks | ın in project ar 1829-30 1829 1829 | ea between House Mahogan | Leather; son, heir & devisee of Henry Brooks (dec); Lots 6,29,31. 1827 & 1829] Listed in tax records at 5 Centre St. Listed in tax records at 9-11 Centre St; Jacob Lorillard listed as having alley & back ground. Alley and back ground; part of modern Lot 6; this could be lease w/later sub-lease to Richard Wright; no record of sale till 1833 (see below). No street numbers are listed for this property in the tax records before 1837; what appears to be numbers 7, 9 & 11 Centre become 63-65 Centre by 1845; Number 7 may be alley referred to below; it should be noted that Thomas Constantine is listed in the | TR1829;TR1830 TR1829 TR1829 TR1829 TR1830-36; NYC Dir |
| ct Street renamed Ca James Brooks Est of[?] George Br Thomas Constantin | ooks 2 lots | un in project ar 1829-30 1829 1829 1830-36 | ea between House Mahogan yard | Leather; son, heir & devisee of Henry Brooks (dec); Lots 6,29,31. 1827 & 1829] Listed in tax records at 5 Centre St. Listed in tax records at 9-11 Centre St; Jacob Lorillard listed as having alley & back ground. Alley and back ground; part of modern Lot 6; this could be lease w/later sub-lease to Richard Wright; no record of sale till 1833 (see below). No street numbers are listed for this property in the tax records before 1837; what appears to be numbers 7, 9 & 11 Centre become 63-65 Centre by 1845; Number 7 may be alley referred to below; it should be noted that Thomas Constantine is listed in the in NYC Dir at 503 Pearl from 1827-38; in 1839 his address is "Sing Sing." | TR1829;TR1830 TR1829 TR1829 TR1830-36; NYC Dir 1826-39 |
| ct Street renamed Ca James Brooks Est of[?] George Br Thomas Constantin Lessee Jacob Lorillard, Lessee Jacob Lorillard, | ooks 2 lots Tenant: Richard Wright | un in project ar 1829-30 1829 1829 1830-36 | ea between House Mahogan yard | Leather; son, heir & devisec of Henry Brooks (dec); Lots 6,29,31. 1827 & 1829] Listed in tax records at 5 Centre St. Listed in tax records at 9-11 Centre St; Jacob Lorillard listed as having alley & back ground. Alley and back ground; part of modern Lot 6; this could be lease w/later sub-lease to Richard Wright; no record of sale till 1833 (see below). No street numbers are listed for this property in the tax records before 1837; what appears to be numbers 7, 9 & 11 Centre become 63-65 Centre by 1845; Number 7 may be alley referred to below; it should be noted that Thomas Constantine is listed in the in NYC Dir at 503 Pearl from 1827-38; in 1839 his address is "Sing Sing." Alley and back ground; part of modern Lot 6. | TR1829;TR1830 TR1829 TR1829 TR1830-36; NYC Dir 1826-39 |
| ct Street renamed Ca James Brooks Est of[?] George Br Thomas Constantin Lessee Jacob Lorillard, Lessee | ooks 2 lots Tenant: Richard Wright | un in project ar 1829-30 1829 1829 1830-36 | ea between House Mahogan yard | Leather; son, heir & devisec of Henry Brooks (dec); Lots 6,29,31. 1827 & 1829] Listed in tax records at 5 Centre St. Listed in tax records at 9-11 Centre St; Jacob Lorillard listed as having alley & back ground. Alley and back ground; part of modern Lot 6; this could be lease w/later sub-lease to Richard Wright; no record of sale till 1833 (see below). No street numbers are listed for this property in the tax records before 1837; what appears to be numbers 7, 9 & 11 Centre become 63-65 Centre by 1845; Number 7 may be alley referred to below; it should be noted that Thomas Constantine is listed in the in NYC Dir at 503 Pearl from 1827-38; in 1839 his address is "Sing Sing." Alley and back ground; part of modern Lot 6. Conveyed by James Brooks, Leather dealer, & wife Ann (Lots 6,29,31); | TR1829;TR1830 TR1829 TR1829 TR1830-36; NYC Dir 1826-39 TR1830;TR1835 |
| ct Street renamed Ca James Brooks Est of[?] George Br Thomas Constantin Lessee Jacob Lorillard, Lessee Jacob Lorillard, | ooks 2 lots Tenant: Richard Wright | un in project ar 1829-30 1829 1829 1830-36 | ea between House Mahogan yard | Leather; son, heir & devisec of Henry Brooks (dec); Lots 6,29,31. 1827 & 1829] Listed in tax records at 5 Centre St. Listed in tax records at 9-11 Centre St; Jacob Lorillard listed as having alley & back ground. Alley and back ground; part of modern Lot 6; this could be lease w/later sub-lease to Richard Wright; no record of sale till 1833 (see below). No street numbers are listed for this property in the tax records before 1837; what appears to be numbers 7, 9 & 11 Centre become 63-65 Centre by 1845; Number 7 may be alley referred to below; it should be noted that Thomas Constantine is listed in the in NYC Dir at 503 Pearl from 1827-38; in 1839 his address is "Sing Sing." Alley and back ground; part of modern Lot 6. | TR1829;TR1830 TR1829 TR1829 TR1830-36; NYC Dir 1826-39 TR1830;TR1835 |

| Owners/ | Occupants | Date of Acquisition/ | Use | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Primary Lessee | Where Known | Lease | Known | Comments | Source |
| | | | 875 - 1380-1348 (1896-1944) | | |
| Jacob Lorillard | | 1835 | | 5 Centre St. | TR1835 |
| Jacob Lorillard | | 1837 | House & | 5 Centre St plus the 2 lots attributed | TR1837 |
| | | | 2 lots | to Constantine above; Wright no | |
| | | | | longer has Alley. | |
| itre Street numbers cha | nge to modern designa | tions in 1837 |] | | |
| Est of Jacob Lorillar | d | 1840 | House & | Modern numbers 61-65 Centre St. | TR1840 |
| Margaretta A. | New York & Harlem | May 1840 | lots | Leased & let by Margaretta A. Lorillard | L DA10-24- TR 1840-42 |
| Lorillard | RR Co | 141ay 1040 | | | LD410.24, IK1040-42 |
| SCROOL STORE STORE STORE ST | | | | widow & sole devisee of Jacob | |
| New York & Harlen | 1 | | | (Lots 6 & 21); term 21 years; | |
| RR Co, Lessee | | | | listed as Est of Jacob Lorillard | |
| | | | | in TR through 1842. | |
| Margaretta A. | | Jan 1844 | | Conveyed by NY & Harlem RR Co; | LD451:480 |
| Lorillard | | | | surrender of above lease; cites | |
| | | | | map of Edward Doughty June 21, 1827. | |
| Patrick Cougan, | | Apr 1844 | | Conveyed by Magaretta A. Lorillard | LD448:531 |
| NYC, Builder, | | · | 04/3103 | widow of Jacob, 21 year lease | |
| Lessee | | | | for Lot 29; this deed & the 3 | |
| Lessee | | | | | |
| | | | | listed below were all executed on | |
| | | | | April 5, 1844. | |
| | Abram[sic] Bassford, | | | Conveyed by Margaretta A. Lorillard | LD448:533 |
| | NYC, Founder, NYC | | | & Patrick Cougan, Builder, NYC | |
| | Sub-lessee | | | Sub-let agreement for term of | |
| | ta sabend | | | 21 years for Lot 29. | |
| Patrick Cougan, | | Apr 1844 | | Conveyed by Magaretta A. Lorillard | LD448:534 |
| NYC, Lessee | | • IP: 1017 | | widow of Jacob, lease for part | |
| | | | | of Lot 6; term of 21 years. | |
| | Abram[sic] Bassford | 1844-65 | | | LD448:536 |
| | | 1044-05 | 01 | Conveyed by Margaretta A. Lorillard | |
| | Sub-lessee | | Shop | & Patrick Cougan, sub-let agreement | TR1851;TR1853;TR185 |
| | | | (TR1854; | for term of 21 years; Bassford stays | TR1856;TR1858;TR186 |
| | | | 1855) | for full 21 years. | TR1865 |
| Jacob Lorillard, | Bassford, | Aug 1844 | | Conveyed by Margaretta A. Lorillard, | LD447:574 |
| wife Eliza Ann, | Sub-lessee | | | NYC, widow of Jacob (dec); Jacob | LA1846 |
| George P. Camman | 1 , | | | devised to Margaretta all his | |
| Thomas Ward, | | | | real estate left to him by his | |
| Nathaniel P. Bailey, | | | | brother George; she devised parcels | |
| Lewis G. Morris, | | | | to her children (1 son, 5 daughters) | |
| Daniel M. Edgar | | | | to avoid debates; Nicholas Dean | |
| Dame M. Lugar | | | | the second second to be reactively the second | |
| | | | | is named trustee; Margaretta A. | |
| | | | | retains part of income from properties | |
| | | | | & a residence; she dies in 1846. | |
| | Basford[sic], | 1845 | House | Modern 63-65 Center St; Albert W. | TR1845; NYC Dir |
| | Sub-lessee | | & lot | Metcalf a faucet manufacturer. | 1845 |
| | Tenant: Albert | | | | |
| | W. Metcalf (1845-51) | | | | |
| Nicholas Dean, Esq | н н т | Apr 1846 | | Property conveyed by Geo P. | LD488:271 |
| NYC, Trustee of | Read Williams | | | Cammann & wife Catherine, Dr Thos | NYC Dir 1845; |
| | | | | | |
| Est of Magaretta | & Co (1845-46) | | | Ward & wife Margaretta H., Nath'l | NYC Bus Dir |
| A. Lorillard | | | | P. Bailey & wife Eliza M., Lewis | 1845-46 |
| | | | | Morris & wife Emily, Dan'l M. Edgar | |
| | | | | & wife Julia; the 5 women w/Jacob | |
| | | | | (*) | |
| | | | | Lorillard Jr. the only children of | |

L

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| 0(| Ossesses | Date of | Use | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|---|--|
| Owners/ Primary Lessee | Occupants Where Known | Acquisition/ Lease | Known | Comments | Source |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | to Nichloas Dean; Lot at 63 Centre | |
| | | | | St is allotted to Emily Morris subject | |
| | | | | to Cougan lease (Lots 6,29); Read | |
| | | | | Williams & Co at 65 Centre | |
| | | | | "Manufacturers of Brass Faucets, Steam & Cas Casks also all the | |
| | | | | Steam & Gas Cocks, also all the various articles used in the | |
| | | | | plumbing business." | |
| Nicholas Dean, NY | | Dec 1846 | | Property conveyed by Jacob Lorillard | LD486:38 |
| Trustee of Est | | 1760 1040 | | & wife Eliza Ann, Westchester, | LD400.30 |
| Trustee of Est | | | | w/G. P. Cammann, T. Ward, N. P. | |
| | | | | Bailey, L. G. Morris, D. M. Edgar; | |
| | | | | Eliza Ann to receive \$3000 a year, | |
| | | | | rest of revenues to Jacob w/commis- | |
| | | | | sion to Dean who has power to sell | |
| | | | | property w/consent (see also | |
| | | | | LD1133:229 & 1279:500). | |
| Eliza M. Bailey, | | Apr 1847 | | Conveyed by heirs of Margaretta A. | LD488:251 |
| wife, Nathaniel P. | | | | Lorillard (see LD488:271 above for | |
| Bailey Esq | | | | names); includes 63-65 Centre St | |
| | | | | (description of property) subject | |
| | | | | to Cougan lease. | |
| Abraham Bassford | | 1847 | | First listing for Bassford in NYC | NYC Dir 1847-60 |
| (AKA Abram) | | | | Dir at 63-65 Centre St; he is | |
| | | | | listed at address through 1860; | |
| | | | | business is listed as Foundry and/ or Billard Table Maker; Pianoforte | |
| | | | | Manufacturer, Saloons (at 592 B'way | |
| | | | | & 8 Ann St); his businesses are listed | |
| | | | | at those addresses cited above as | |
| | | | | well as 149 Fulton St, & 603 B'way, | |
| Albon P. Man | n n | Feb 1849 | | Conveyed by Nicholas Dean with | LD520:136 |
| [Mann], NYC, Trus | tee | | | Jacob Lorillard, see LD486:38 above. | |
| N. Dean, Trustee | | 1850 | House | Modern 63-65 Centre St. | TR1850 |
| | | | & lot | | |
| N. Dean is crossed | Bassford & | 1851 | Various | Bassford & other tenants listed | TR1851 |
| out | other tenants: | | | in Doggett; Abraham Longbottom | Doggett 1851 |
| | A.B. Reynolds & Co; | | | Civil Engineer is in 1851 business | NYC Dir 1851; NYC B |
| | Crofton, Faucet Mfr, | | | directory; Edward Dunn is listed as | Dir 1851,1852 |
| | W. H. Buckley; | | | "Iron Pipe Manufacturer"; Bassford | |
| | H. F. Griffin, Mfr, | | | listed as a Billard Table Maker; 1852 Business Directory lists "Bassford | |
| | A. Longbottom & Co Engineers | , | | & Westervelt" under "Iron Founders" | |
| | Edward Dunn | | | at 63-65 Centre Street. | |
| | James McCullough | 1855-57 | Lead | James McCullough builds 175 ft high | TR1851;TR1856 |
| | sames meconough | x | factory | Shot Tower in 1855 on Lot 29; 1856 | Stokes V 1926:1862 |
| | | | etc | is first listing for "shot factory." | NYC Bus Dir 1855-57 |
| Abraham Bassford J | ſr. | 1854 | | Only listing; Manufacturer of | NYC Dir 1854 |
| | | -13-90-8589/ - 86 | | Billard Tables ("The best & | www.mod.me.ar.interaction entitlescol (8 |
| | | | | cheapest in the world") & | |
| | | | | Pianofortes. | |
| Thurber Bailey, | Bassford & | Jan 12. | Lead | Conveyed by Nathaniel P. Bailey | LD765:628 |
| Counsellor at | other tenants | 1859 | factory | of Fordham, Westchester, & wife | |
| Law MNC | (see above) | | etc | Eliza M. all lands cited in LD447: | |
| Law, NYC | (see above) | | CIC | Luza M. an ianus cheu in LL/44/. | |

| | | Date of | Use | | |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------|---|-------------------------|
| Owners/ | Occupants | Acquisition/ | | 0 | 0 |
| Primary Lessee | Where Known | Lease | Known | Comments | Source |
| Nathaniel P. Bailey, Fordham, Westches | | Jan 13, 1859 | - | Conveyed by Thurber Bailey Counsellor at Law, all lands | LD765:627 |
| & wife Eliza M. | D C 10 | 10/0 | n. | mentioned in LD765:628. | T DOOL 105 |
| | Bassford & | Mar 1860 | | Conveyed by James C. Willet, late | LD801:435; |
| | other tenants including The | | | Sheriff of NYC, 63-65 Centre St Lots 6,29. Supreme Court Case John | Barbour 1853 12: 103 |
| | New York Shot & | | | Rankin vs James McCullough (1847); | 105 |
| | Lead Co | | | dispute over promissory note; property | |
| | | | | auctioned to William Birds who sells | |
| | | | | to NY Shot & Lead Co (1860); Bassford | |
| | | | | retains right-of-way; Lorillard family | |
| | | | | still owns property. | |
| * * | Bassford & | 1865 | R | Last year of Bassford lease; name | TR1865 |
| | other tenants | | | is scratched out on tax record, no | |
| | (see above) | | | other name written in; Bassford | |
| Peter Naylor & | Peter Naylor | Apr 1865- | | name gone from NYC Dir after 1860. Conveyed by Nath'l P. Bailey & | LD940:44 |
| Thomas B. Codd- | · vivi riajiti | 1873 | | Eliza M. NYC, 21 year lease; Lots | NYC Dir 1859 |
| ington, NYC, | | | | 6,29 (63-65 Centre St); stipula- | |
| Lessees | | | | tion that shot tower be removed | |
| | | | | before expiration of term; all other | |
| | | | | "useful" buildings to remain; terms | |
| | | | | not carried out; tower demolished in | |
| | | | | 1908 (see Figure 32); Naylor listed | |
| | | | | in 1859-60 NYC Dir as "pres. 63 Centre & mer. 418 Williams." | |
| | ĸ * | May 1865 | Ħ | Conveyed by H. Scott Rodman & wife | LD940:48 |
| | | | | Bessie L., NYC, 21 year lease w/same | 2227 10.10 |
| | | | | conditions as LD940:44; Bessie is grand- | |
| V- 8 10 5-5 | | | | daughter of Margaretta A. & Jacob Lori | llard |
| Bessie L. Rodman | | Jan 1868 | | Conveyed by Albon Man, NYC, trustee | LD1279:500 |
| | | | | of Bessie L. Rodman wife of H. Scott | |
| | | | | Rodman; correction of LD1133:229; | |
| | | | | recorded Feb 10,1870; dismisses Nicholas Dean as trustee (he resigns); | |
| | | | | Albon P. Man appointed by court in | |
| | | | | his stead; cites LD520:136, 486:38. | |
| Nicholas Dean, | | Feb 1870 | | Conveyed by Albon P. Man, NYC, truste | LD1133:229 |
| Trustee | | | | Jacob & Eliza Ann Lorillard of West- | |
| | | | | T Wood N. D. Dailard L. C. Marria & | 1, |
| | | | | T. Ward, N. P. Bailey, L. G. Morris & D. M. Edgar (listed as "co-tenants" | |
| | | | | in deed but not occupants) did by | |
| | | | | indenture hearing convey to Nicholas | |
| | | | | Dean 1/6 of lands jointly owned cited | |
| | | | | in LD486:38. | |
| B. Rodman | New York Lead | 1870-80 | "Shot" | 63 Centre St; shot factory. | TR1870;TR1875;TR188 |
| Eliza M. Bailey | Co | 1870- | "Tower" | 65 Centre St site of "Shot Tower". | TR1870;TR1875;TR188 |
| | | 1910 | | New York Lead Co is listed as | TR1885;TR1890;TR189 |
| | | | | occupying 63-65 Centre St in 1870 Products of Industry Census. | TR1901;TR1910;FC187 |
| Albon P. Man, NYC | 2 | July 1871 | | Conveyed by Bessie L. Rodman, | LD1279:280 |
| William Man, Bkly | | 3 2 2 3 7 7 8 1 | | Montclair, N.J., formerly of Fordham, | |
| NY | 1973) 1973 | | | all property in NYC & Westchester, | |
| | | | | left to her by parents Jacob & Elizabeth | |

| Occupants Where Known | Acquisition/ Lease | Where Known | Comments | S |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| Where Known | Lease | Known | Comments | Courses |
| | | | Commenta | Source |
| | | | Lorillard, to be held in trust for | |
| | | | her children. | |
| | July 1887 | | Conveyed by Edward S. Dakin, Referee, | LD2071:410 |
| | | | in Supreme Court action May 23, 1887 | |
| | | | btwn Robt S. Browne, Jas F. Murray, | |
| | | | Silvanus S. Riker, Spencer W. Smith | |
| | | | exs & other plaintiffs vs Emma E.Browne | е, |
| | | | Chas F. Beebe & Emma B. Beebe et al; | |
| | | | Property sold at auction May 16, 1887, | |
| | | | rear part of Lot 6 (includes 524 & 526 | |
| | | | Pearl St). | |
| Colwell | July 1888- | Lead | Conveyed by John Hooper, widower, | LD2156:111;TR1890 |
| Lead Co | 1905 | factory | NYC, property as described above; | TR1895;TR1901 |
| | | etc | Colwell listed at 63 Centre in tax | |
| | | | record (Lot 6 belongs to Colwell | |
| | | _ | | |
| P 8. | Dec 1888 | - | | LD2185:248; |
| | | | | LD2229:45 |
| | | - | the set of | |
| | May 1891 | | | LDSec1,4:115 |
| | | | | |
| Sub-lessee | | | | 1 10405/ 04/ |
| | | | | LD1856:346 |
| Column | Eak 1903 | - | | LDD1 114721 D7444 |
| | rev 1892 | | | LDSec1,114:73;LD76:46 |
| | | | | 2 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | Apr 1905 | | | LDSec1,94:82 |
| lyn, | July 1908- | | | LDSec1,119:108;TR1910 |
| no. 1 | 1910 | | | |
| | July 1909 | Paper & | Conveyed by Charles Laue of Brooklyn, | LDSec1,123:147 |
| | - | | | 0. |
| | | etc | paper & twine company. | |
| | May 1911 | Various | Conveyed by Chas Laue & wife Lena | LDSec1,134:152 |
| | | | 152-8th Ave Bklyn; subject to mortgage | |
| | | | & lease to Chas F. Hubbs Co. | |
| John H. Ernst | July 1912 | * | Conveyed by Chas F. Hubbs & Co | LDSec1.140:247 |
| (of 318 Park | | | (corp as landlord); entire 2nd loft, | |
| | | | | |
| Sub-lessee | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | 1912 | | | Board of Appraisals |
| | | | out they stand the after 1925. | NYC 1912; Sanborn 192 Board of Estimate |
| | | | | DUARD OF PSUMALE |
| | Lead Co " " " Thomas J. Barry, NYC, Sub-lessee Coiwell Lead Co lyn, John H. Ernst | Lead Co 1905 Lead Co 1905 " " Dec 1888 Thomas J. May 1891 Barry, NYC, Sub-lessee Coiwell Feb 1892 Lead Co Feb 1892 lyn, Apr 1905 July 1908- 1910 July 1909 May 1911 John H. Ernst July 1912 (of 318 Park Place Bklyn, NY), | Lead Co 1905 factory etc " " Dec 1888 " Thomas J. May 1891 " Barry, NYC, Sub-lessee Colwell Lead Co Feb 1892 " Lead Co Feb 1892 " lyn, Apr 1905 July 1908- 1910 July 1908- 1910 July 1909 Paper & Twine Co etc May 1911 Various John H. Ernst (of 318 Park Place Bklyn, NY), Sub-lessee | Silvanus S. Riker, Spencer W. Smith exs & other plaintiffs vs Emma E.Brown. Chas F. Beebe & Emma B. Beebe et al; Property sold at auction May 16, 1887, rear part of Lot 6 (includes 524 & 526 Pearl St). Colwell Lead Co 1905 factory " " Dec 1888 Conveyed by John Hooper, widower, etc Colwell listed at 63 Centre in tax record (Lot 6 belongs to Colwell till 1905; see below). " " Dec 1888 Conveyed by Albon & William Man Trustces of Bessie L. Rodman in deed of trust, Sept 3,1871. Thomas J. May 1891 Conveyed by Joseph H. Wade ex of Barry, NYC, Sub-lessee Lead Co Feb 1892 Colwell Ead Co Colwell Feb 1892 Conveyed by Wm Man, Trustee, Jacob L. Rodman, Louise DeLancey Fredericks Julia E. Rodman unmarried, Mary Scott Fehr, the only children & heirs of Bessie L. Rodman unmarried, Mary Scott Fehr, the only children & heirs of Bessie L. Rodman unmarried, Mary Scott Fehr, the only children & heirs of Bessie L. Rodman, Louise DeLancey Fredericks Julia E. Rodman unmarried, Mary Scott Fehr, the only children & heirs of Bessie L. Rodman, Louise DeLancey Fredericks Julia E. Conveyed by Charles Laue of Brooklyn, Twine Co Lessor Lot 6, 21 year lease; Hubbs has etc paper & twine company. May 1911 Various John H. Ernst July 1912 Conveyed by Chas Laue & wife Lena 152-8th Ave Bklyn; subject to mortgage & Lease to Chas F. Hubbs Co. Conveyed by Chas F. Hubbs & Co (corp as landlord); entire 2nd loft, Place Bklyn, NY), Sub-lessee |

122 Worth Street (Modern Lot 19)

Prior to 1792 see early ownership section above.

| Andrew Stockholm (dec) | Prior to 1804 | |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| Leffert Lefferts, Merchant | Jan 1804- | Conveyed by John Isaac Moses |
| & Silvanus Miller, Esq | Feb 1804 | assignees of Stockholm by deed dated |

-92-

| A | 0 | Date of | Use | | |
|---|--|--|----------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Owners/ Primary Lessee | Occupants Where Known | Acquisition/ Lease | Where Known | Comments | Source |
| Primary Lessee | where Known | Lease | KIIOWII | Comments | Source |
| George Lorillard, NYC, Tobacconist | | Feb 2, 1804 | | Jan 27 1804 (in deed dated Feb 21, 1804, see below). Conveyed by Leffert Lefferts, Merchant, wife Sarah, Silvanus Miller, Esq wife Margaret of NYC; w/lots 20 & 21. | LD84:441 |
| 12 Elliott Directory only | y lists addresses on A | nthony St to nu | mber 109] | | |
| George Lorillard, Tobacconist, Plainti | iff | Oct 1812 | | Conveyed by Christian Nestell, Merchant defendant in Supreme Court action; deed contains recitation of property ownership & description of property; remains in Lorillard family till 1839. | LD103:345 |
| John Dixon, Lessee | Tenants: John McGowen, Fr Gillaspie, Patrick Feny, Martin Canio John Ross[sic], Terrence McGower Niel McBride | n[?], | House | John Dixon appears to be lessee, but he is not listed at address in NYC Dir; John McGowen is listed at address in 1814 & 1816; Patrick Feeney, Laborer, is listed at 124 Anthony for one year in 1815 w\no listing at 122; John Boss, Hair- dresser, 1814-16 at address; Terrence McGowen not listed at 122 Anthony until 1816. | TR1814-20; NYC Dir 1814-16 |
| John Dixon, Lessee | Tenants: Paul Healy, Patrick Feeney, Thomas Gr Hugh Hart, Robert Fairley, Terrence McGowen, John Bo Andrew McGowan, Cartman (1822) *Francis Graham, *H Cumming, *John M *John McGowan, *H Fine, *John Turon, *Cormick McGowa Gilmartin, *Owen F *William Meagham McGlowan[sic], *Ja Finlen, *Patrick Bra *William McGlowa *Charles Mullen,*L | ws, Martin orris, Martin n, *John inlen, , *Dennis mes innon, n[sic], | House | Paul Healey, Laborer, at 122 Worth, 1815-20; Patrick Feeney (see above); Thomas Graham, Shoemaker, 1815; Hug Hart, Laborer, 1816; Robert Fairley, Mason, 1815; Terrence McGowan, 1816- John Boss (see above). 1817 only listing for Andrew McGowan at 120 Anthony. | 18; |
| Henry Fisher, Lessee | Tenant: Michael C. Kerrigan | 1825-27 | House | No directory listing for Henry Fisher; Michael C. Kerrigan & Co listed at 122 Anthony 1825-27 (shop located on either side of 122 Anthony before & after this). | TR1823-TR1827;NYC Dir 1825-27 |
| 77 N | Tenant: Thomas Costello Sub-tenant: Thomas O'Brien | 1828-29 | House | Leased to Thomas Costalo[sic], Grocer, listed at 120 Anthony 1818-27; Thomas O'Brien, Grocer, at 122 Anthony 1828-29. | TR1828;TR1829 NYC Dir 1818-29 y |
| 11 P | Tenant: Thomas Costello | 1830-35 | House | Although Costello is listed as tenant on tax records 1830-1835, there is | TR1830;TR1835 |

| | | Date of | Use | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------|---|----------------------|
| Owners/ | Occupants | Acquisition/ | Where | | |
| Primary Lessee | Where Known | Lease | Known | Comments | Source |
| | | | | no listing for him in NYC Dir. | |
| Est of Thomas | Tenant | 1836-38 | House | | TR1836-TR1838 |
| Costello | *James Fulton | | | | |
| | (1838) | | | | |
| Margaretta A. Loril | · · | Feb 1839 | | Peter Lorillard, Report of Commission | LD410:251-452 |
| Daniel Holsman | | | | in Chancery, Peter vs Margaretta & | LW69:391 |
| | | | | 41 members of family in division of | Wendell 1869 14: |
| | | | | property (LD410:264), Lots 19 & 20; | 265 |
| | | | | ownership is confirmed in 200 page | |
| | | | | deed (related to breaking of George's | |
| | | | | 1831 will); deed also confirms lease | |
| | | | | to Thomas Costello at 122 Anthony St; | |
| | | | | "Daniel Holsman" is named as "brother" | |
| | | | | to George Lorillard in 1831 will. | |
| Est of Thos Costelle | Y | 1836-40 | House | Instrument documenting Costello | TR1836-TR1840 |
| | | 1050 10 | 110000 | ownership not found. | 11(1050-11(1040 |
| Elizabeth Costello | Tenant: | Aug 1842 | | Deed conveying 124 Anthony St by | LD447:305 |
| | Owen Kinney, | | | Magaretta A. Lorillard to Eliza M. | NYC Dir 1842-56 |
| | Grocer (1843-56) | | | Bailey states *122 Anthony now in the | 1042 JU |
| | | | | tenure and occupation of Elizabeth | |
| | | | | Costello"; after 1857 Kinney is listed | |
| | | | | at 123 Worth. Tenants no longer | |
| | | | | listed in tax records after 1841 or 1842. | |
| Elizabeth Costello | Tenants: | 1845- | House | Tenants listed in 1851 NYC reverse | TR1845;TR1850;TR1858 |
| | Martin Brooks, Jane | | 110000 | directory; Martin Brooks, Mariner; | TR1860;TR1865;TR187 |
| | Donovan, Owen Kir | | | Owen Kinney, Grocer; Henry Martin, | TR1875;TR1880;TR188 |
| | Henry Martin | | | Shoemaker. | TR1890;TR1895;TR190 |
| | menty minut | | | GHOCHARCI. | TR1910; NYC Dir1847- |
| | | | | | Doggett 1851 |
| Second Avenue RR | Co | Jan 1910 | | Conveyed by J. Searle Barclay & | LDSec1,131:80 |
| Second Promote INIC | | 53H 1710 | | Julian H. Barclay; consent for operation | LUGGCI,151.00 |
| | | | | of surface street railroad; appears not | |
| | | | | to be utilized; J. Searle (a name used | |
| | | | | by descendants of the Rev Henry Barclay | |
| | | | | [owner from 1746-1787] for at least 8 | |
| | | | | generations) is probably related to the | |
| | | | | early owners of the property; his invol- | |
| | | | | vement in transactions at this late date | |
| | | | | is unexplained since Barclay family sells | |
| | | | | property by 1792. | |
| City of New York | | 1912 | | FF | Board of Appraisals |
| - 200 | | | | | 1912 |
| City of New York | | 1915 | | Acquires 514-520 Worth St. | TR1915 |

Abbreviations:

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dec=deceased; Esq=esquire; Est=estate; ex(s) = executor of deed or will; FC=Federal Census; LA=Letters of Administration; LD=Liber of Dee LM=Liber of Mortgages; LP=Liber of Patents; LW=Liber of Wills; Mfr=Manufacturer; NYC Bus Dir=New York City Business Directory; NYC Dir=New York City Directory; RR=Railroad; TR=Tax Records Key:

* Appears on only one tax record

Appendix B. FOLEY SQUARE RECONSTRUCTION Heads of Households 1870 Federal Census 2nd Enumeration (Ward 6 Blocks 168, 166, 158, 155)

BLOCK 168

120 Worth Street: (7 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Range: 27-45 Average: 35 | 2 - Carpenter 1 - Porter 1 - Printer 1 -BoardingH. 1 - Cartman 1 - Saloon Kpr | 3 - New York 3 - Ireland 1 - Germany | Range: 1-4 Average: 2.8 14/14 bornNY | Range: 1-5 yrs. Average: 2 |

122 Worth Street: (4 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|---------------|------------|--------------|--|-----------------------|
| Range: 21-63 | 1- Printer | 3 -Ireland | Range: 1-2 | Range: 1-8yrs. |
| Average: 36.5 | 1- Mason | 1 - New York | Average: 1.5 | Average: 4.5 |
| _ | 1- Cartman | | 3/3 born NY | |
| | 1- Clerk | 1 | | |

134 Worth Street: (2 households)

| Age: | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Range: 25-41 Average: 33 | 1- Saloon Kpr. 1- Bartender | 2 - Germany | Range: 3 Average: 3 3/3 born NY | Range: 8 yrs. Average: 8 |

John Frank, Saloonkeeper, operates saloon at 73 Centre Street. John Suhr, 25, bartender in 1870 Census at 134 Worth. In 1880 census he is 34 and at 516 Pearl with a restaurant, directory lists occupation as liquor.

Appendix B. 1870 Federal Census

69 Centre Street: (1 household)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------------------|------------|--------------|--|---------------------------|
| Range: 24 Average: 24 | 1 - Store | 1 - New York | No children | Not found in Directory |

Mor. Geritz lives with two others. One aged 62, is possibly his mother, the other is 25 and may be sister. None found in directory.

67 Centre Street: (2 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Range: 31-34 Average: 32.5 | 1 - Plumber 1- Clerk | 1 - New York 1 - Ireland | Range: 3 Average: 3 3/3 born NY | None found in Directory |

William Johns listed in 1870 census, his widow Margaret is listed in 1880 with last name of Jones.

61 Centre Street: (1 household)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------------|--|--------------------------|
| Range: 65 yrs. Average: 65 | 1-Storekeeper | 1- Ireland | Range: 1 Average: 1 1/1 born NY | Range: 28 Average: 28 |

David Goggin is sole inhabitant. He and son have stove-making business at same address (early directories also list occupation as junk, crockery and tinman). Lives there from 1842 until 1871. See 1870 Industry Enumeration at 61 Centre St.

59 Centre Street: (1 household)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|---|-----------------------------|
| Range: 47 yrs. Average: 47 | 1- Tailor | 1- Poland | Range: 6 Average: 6 2/6 - 33% born in NY | Range: 7 yrs. Average: 7 |

Wolf Holzwasser is inhabitant. See 1870 Industry Enumeration at 60 Centre St.

514 Pearl Street: (1 household)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------------------|------------|--------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Range: 45 Average: 45 | 1- Janitor | 1 - New York | Range: 7 Average: 7 7/7 born NY | Range: 7 yrs. Average: 7 |

John Oram, listed as Janitor in Census, is listed as a bricklayer in 1867-77 directory. His son (?) Charles, 25, is listed in directory with occupation: "lasts."

516 Pearl Street: (4 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Range: 35-43 Average:38.75 | 1- Butcher 1- BoardingH. 2- Dr. Med. | 3 - Germany 1 - Ireland | Range: 2-4 Average: 3 6/9 - 66% | Range: 7-8 yrs. Average: 7.5 |
| | | | born in NY | |

Emil Lunitz is listed in census as Dr. Med and in directory as Drugs. He lives at 516 for 8 years and then moves to 518 Pearl in 1878 and lives there for 15 years.

John V. Halk, butcher, is listed in 1870 census at 516 Pearl and in directories at 516 Pearl from 1864-1870. Louis (son?) is listed in directory at 516 Pearl from 1864-78. In 1878 both John and Louis move butcher shop to 518 Pearl. In 1886 Louis is dead but his widow Charlotte lives at 518 and John V. moves back to 516 until 1896. In 1896 John V. is back at 518 until 1904 when he moves to 152 Leonard.

518 Pearl Street: (1 household)

| Age | Occupation* | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|--|-----------------------|
| Range: 29 Average: 29 | | 1 - Ireland | | None found |

*1 occupation unidentified

520 Pearl Street: (1 household)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------------------|---------------|------------|--|-----------------------|
| Range: 53 Average: 53 | 1 - Bosemaker | 1- Ireland | Range: 3 Average: 3 3/3 born NY | Not found |

T. McCauley is listed along with 21 Irish men, possibly boarders, average age 28.7.

522 Pearl Street: (2 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------|
| Range: 30-39 Average: 34.5 | 1- Butcher 1- Laborer | 1 - Germany 1 - Ireland | Range: 2 Average: 2 2/2 born NY | Range: 1 Average: 1 |

James Penny listed in census as laborer and in directory as machinist. Below his entry in the census are 8 German men, possibly boarders? Average age 36.

524 Pearl Street: (7 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-------------------------------|--|------------|---|------------------------|
| Range: 35-48 Average: 38.4 | 2- Tailors 1- Grocer 1- Storekeeper 1- Porter 1- Shoemaker 1- Machinist | 7- Germany | Range: 1-4 Average: 2 8/8 born NY | Range: 3 Average: 3 |

526 Pearl Street: (5 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------|--|----------------------------|
| Range: 33-43 Average: 37.6 | 1- Saloonkpr. 2- Printer 1- Shoemaker 1- Tailor | 5 - Germany | Range: 2 Average: 2 8/8 born NY | Range: 1-7 Average: 2.8 |

Joseph Schmidt, listed in census as shoemaker, is listed in 1872-73 directory as "beer." Max Lauber (liquor - dir. and saloon - census) is listed in 1865-66 directory as running a boardinghouse with Hermanauz (see below) at 528 Pearl.

528 Pearl Street: (4 households)

| Age | Occupation* | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------|---------------|------------|--|-----------------------|
| Range: 28-48 | 1- Saloonkpr. | 4- Germany | Range: 1-3 | Range: 20 yrs. |
| Average: 38 | 1-Harnssmkr | | Average: 2 | Average: 20 |
| | 1- Seaman | | 6/6 born NY | |

*1 occupation unidentified

The only inhabitant found in directory is **Francis (Franz) J. Hermanauz (naux)** listed as "liquor." In census he is listed as a saloon keeper along with 24 boarders of mixed nationality. In 1866-67 dir. he has a boardinghouse. After his death c. 1889 his widow **Elizabeth** is listed in directory as running a boardinghouse until 1897. See **Max Lauber** above.

SUMMARY FOR 1870 FEDERAL CENSUS - BLOCK 168:

- 15 Buildings 43 Households

| | | | Number of | X (|
|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | 79-1 | Children per | Years of |
| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Household | Residency |
| Range: 21-65 | 4- Printer | 23 - Germany | Range: 1-7 | Range:1-28 |
| Average: 37.6 | 4- Saloon Kpr. | 12 - Ireland | Average: 2.75 | Average: 6.31 |
| - | 4- Tailor | 8 - New York | | |
| 1620/43 | 3- Store Kpr. | 1 - Poland | 66/73 - 90% | 120/19 |
| | 2- BoardingH. | | born in NY | |
| | 2- Butcher | 36/44 - 81% | | |
| | 2- Carpenter | Foreign Born | | |
| | 2- Cartman | | | |
| | 2- Clerk | | } | |
| | 2- Doctor | | | |
| | 2- Porter | | | |
| | 2- Shoe Mkr. | | 1 | |
| | 1- Bartender | | | |
| | 1- Bosemaker | | | 1 |
| | 1- Grocer | | | |
| | 1- HarnssMkr. | | | |
| | 1- Janitor | | | |
| | 1- Laborer | | | |
| | 1- Machinist | [| { | |
| | 1- Mason | | | |
| | 1- Plumber | | | |
| | 1- Seaman | | | <u> </u> |

1870 Federal Census - 2nd Enumeration - Heads of Households

BLOCK 166

140 Worth Street: (10 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|--|-----------------------|
| Range: 25-52 | 4 - Laborers | 7 - Ireland | Range: 1 | Range: 17 |
| Average: 38.2 | 1- BoardingH. | 2 - New York | Average: 1 | Average: 17 |
| Ŭ | 1- ShoeMaker | 1 - Germany | 1/1 born NY | |
| | 1 - HouseKpr. | - | | |
| 3 | 1 - Peddler | | | |
| | 1 - Tin Smith | | | |
| | 1 - Carpenter | | | |

Daniel Creedon (also Creadon, Creeden, Cregan) runs boardinghouse from 1866 until his death in 1874 when wife Anastasia runs it until 1883. Only Creedon found in directory, other occupants may be boarders but not listed as such in census.

68-70 Centre Street: (1 household)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|--|------------------------|
| Range: 41 Average: 41 | 1 - Brush Mkr | 1 - England | | Range: 1 Average: 1 |

In census, Edward and John Richmond are listed as living at 68 Centre while Henry is listed as living alone in 70 Centre. E.J. Richmond and Son, brushmakers, found in directory from 1866 to 1874. Perhaps inhabitant, Henry Richmond is son of Edward Johnson. Business is only at 70 Centre in 1870-71. Moves from 506 Pearl and to 71 Centre, home is listed at 228 East 80th Street.

| 66 Centre Street: | (7 households) |
|-------------------|----------------|
|-------------------|----------------|

| Age | Occupation* | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Range: 29-60 Average: 46.7 | 1 - Tailor 1 - Segars 1 - Printer 1 - Umbrellas 1 - Sewing 1 - Seaman | 6 - Ireland 1 - Poland | Range: 2-6 Average: 4 15/16 - 93.75% born in NY | Range: 1-29 Average: 12.3 |

*1 occupation unidentified

Charles McDermott, segars, is listed only in 1870-71 directory at 66 Centre. He moves to 70 and then 68 Centre. **William Murray**, umbrella maker, is at 66 Centre from 1856 to 1885. See 1870 Industry Enumeration for 66 Centre.

64 Centre Street: (6 households)

| Age | Occupation* | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-------------------------------|--|---|---|-----------------------|
| Range: 30-50 Average:36.75 | 1 - Tailor 1 - Organ Grinder 1 - Engineer 1 - Laborer 1 - Moulder | 2 - Italy 1 - Poland 1 - Belgium 1 - Germany 1 - New York | Range: 1-5 Average: 2.3 7/7 born NY | None found |

*1 occupation unidentified

60 Centre Street: (3 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Range: 27-70 Average: 44 | 1 - Laborer 1 - Shoemkr. 1 - Huckster | 2 - Italy 1 - Ireland | Range: 1-2 Average: 1.5 3/3 born NY | Range: 11 Average: 11 |

John Dwyer, shoemaker, is found on 1870 Industry Enumeration at works out of 60 Centre from 1860-71. He is found previously in the directory at 68 Centre from 1854-58.

SUMMARY FOR BLOCK 166

÷

6 Buildings 27 Households

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--|-----------------------|
| Range: 25-70 | 6- Laborer | 14 - Ireland | Range: 1-5 | Range: 1-29 |
| Average: 41 | 2- Shoe Mkr. | 4 - Italy | Average: 2.8 | Average: 9.3 |
| | 2- Tailor | 3 - New York | | |
| 1027/25 | 1- BoardingH. | 2 - Germany | 26/27 - 96% | 56/6 |
| | 1- BrushMkr | 2 - Poland | born in NY | |
| | 1- Carpenter | 1 - Belgium | | |
| | 1- Engineer | 1 - England | | |
| | 1- HouseKpr | | | Í |
| | 1- Huckster | 24/27 - 88% | | |
| | 1- Moulder | Foreign Born | | |
| | 1- Organ | | | |
| | Grinder | | | |
| | 1- Peddler | | | |
| | 1- Printer | | | |
| | 1- Seaman | | | |
| | 1- Segars | | | |
| | 1- Sewing | | | |
| | 1- Tin Smith | | | 1 1 |
| L | 1- Umbrellas | | | |

1870 Federal Census - 2nd Enumeration - Heads of Households

BLOCK 158 Note: Two of the corner buildings in this block have addresses on two streets (ie. 42 Park Street and 507 Pearl Street, 50 Centre and 511 Pearl).

50 Centre Street: (4 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|--|-----------------------|
| Range: 35-50 | 1 - Paper Mkr | 3 - Ireland | Range: 5-6 | Range: 1-2 |
| Average:39.25 | 1 - Butcher | 1 - New York | Average: 5.5 | Average: 1.25 |
| | 1 - Fireman | | 22/23 - 95% | |
| | 1 - Stevedore | | born in NY | |

For three households, James Costello, Henry Lawrence, and Luke Kavanagh, they are listed twice in the census - here and at 507 and 511 Pearl. They do not stay at 50 Centre/507/511 Pearl but move between 507 and 510 1/2 Pearl Street.

48 Centre Street: (9 households)

| Age | Occupation* | Ethnicity** | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|--|-----------------------|
| Range: 27-55 | 2 - Cartman | 7 - Ireland | Range: 2-5 | |
| Average: 38 | 2 - Laborer | 1 - Germany | Average: 3.1 | None found |
| | 1 -SteamFitter | | 11/19-57% | |
| | 1 - Bartender | | born in NY | |

*3 occupations unidentified **1 country of origin (ethnicity) unidentified

46 Centre Street: (12 households)

| Age | Occupation* | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--|-----------------------|
| Range: 28-60 | 2 -Porter | 9 - Ireland | Range: 1-6 | Range: 1 |
| Average: 43 | 1 -Printer | 2 - New York | Average: 2.3 | Average: 1 |
| | 1 -Longshrmn | 1 - Germany | 18/19-94% | |
| | 1 - Carpenter | | born in NY | only 1/17 |
| | 1 - Seaman | | | names found |
| | 1 - Actor | | | in directory |
| | 1 - Clothes Dlr | | <u> </u> | |

*4 occupations unidentified

44 Centre Street: (1 household)

| Age | Occupation* | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency_ |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--|------------------------|
| Range: 47 Average: 47 | Not listed on Census | 1 - Ireland | Range: 2 Average: 2 2/2 - 100% born in NY | None found |

*1 occupation unidentified

36 Centre Street: (1 household)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--|-----------------------|
| Range: 38 Average: 38 | 1 - Public House | 1 - Ireland | Range: 2 Average: 2 2/2 born NY | None found |

36 Centre Street in 1880 Census is also listed as saloon but run by Augustus Erdmann.

34 Park Street: (3 households)

| Age | Occupation* | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--|-----------------------|
| Range: 25-60 | 1 - Junk | 2 - Ireland | Range: 1-3 | None found |
| Average: 41 | 1 - Carpenter | 1 - New York | Average: 2 | |
| Ŭ | - | | 5/6-83% | |
| | | | born in NY | |

*1 occupation unidentified

40 Park Street: (6 households)

| Age | Occupation* | Ethnicity** | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|--|-----------------------|
| Range: 32-60 | 1 - Laborer | 5 - Ireland | Range: 1-5 | see note |
| Average: 40 | 1 - Cook | | Average: 2.6 | below |
| | 1 - Carver | | 12/13 - 92% | |
| | 1 - Seamstress | | born in NY | |

*2 occupations unidentified **1 country of origin (ethnicity) unidentified

Two households that are listed in census at 40 Park are listed in directory at 42 Park over a five year period each.

42 Park Street: (13 households)

| Age | Occupation* | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--|-----------------------|
| Range: 22-64 | 3 - Laborer | 11 - Ireland | Range: 1-7 | Range: 1-6 |
| Average: 40.5 | 2 - Seamstress | 1 - New York | Average: 2.85 | Average: 4.6 |
| - | 1 - Grocer | 1 - England | 17/20-85% | (2017) |
| | 1 - House Kpr | | born in NY | |
| | 1 - Type Setter | } | | |
| | 1 - Broker | | | |
| , | 1 - Cartman | | | |
| | 1 - Tailor | | | |

*2 occupations unidentified

507 Pearl Street: (6 households)

| Age | Occupation* | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Range: 23-77 Average: 44.3 | 1 - Butcher 1 - Curtains 1 - Clerk | 4 - New York 2 - Ireland | Range: 6 Average: 6 6/6 - 100% born in NY | Range: 1-26 Average: 13.5 |

*3 occupations unidentified

One household (Henry Lawrence) is listed in the census here and at 50 Centre. In 1867-68 directory he works at 507 Pearl and lives at 510 1/2 Pearl and in 1870-71 directory he also works at 507 but lives at 511 Pearl. John Murphy's occupation is listed in census as curtains and clothier in directory. He is at 507 Pearl from 1856-82.

509 Pearl Street: (1 household)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------|--|------------------------|
| Range: 45 Average: 45 | 1 - Tailor | 1 - Ireland | none | Range: 5 Average: 5 |

511 Pearl Street: (4 Households)

| Age | Occupation* | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| Range: 32-50 Average: 38 | 1 - Fireman 1 - Laborer 1 - Papers | 2 - Ireland 1 - Bavaria 1 - New York | Range: 5-6 Average: 5.3 16/16 - 100% born in NY | none found (see note below) |

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*1 occupation unidentified

2 households (Luke Kavanagh and James Costello) are also listed as living at 50 Centre Street. Kavanagh is listed in 1867-68 as living at 510 1/2 Pearl St. James Costello's occupation is listed in census as papers and in 1867-68 directory as junk.

SUMMARY FOR BLOCK 158

- 11 Buildings
- 57 Households

(3 households are listed at two different addresses in the census. The information is given at each building above but only considered once on this page.)

| | | | Number of | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | | Children per | Years of |
| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Household | Residency |
| Range: 22-77 | 7 - Laborer | 43 - Ireland | Range: 1-7 | Range: 1-26 |
| Average: 41.2 | 3 - Cartman | 8 - New York | Average: 3.0 | Average: 4.21 |
| | 3 - Seamstress | 2 - Germany | | |
| 2269/55 | 2 - Carpenter | 1 - England | 95/110 - 86% | 59/14 |
| | 2 - Porter | 10000 | born in NY | |
| | 2 - Tailor | 46/54 - 85% | | |
| | 1 - Actor | Foreign Born | ļ | |
| | 1 - Bartender | | | |
| | 1 - Broker | | | |
| 1 | 1 - Butcher | | - | |
| | 1 - Carver | | | |
| | 1 - Clerk | | | |
| | 1 - Clothier | | | |
| | Dealer | | | |
| 1 | 1 - Cook | | | |
| ł | 1 - Curtains |] | | |
| | 1 - Fireman | | | |
| | 1 - Grocer | | | |
| | 1 - HouseKpr | | | |
| | 1 - Junk | | 1 | |
| | 1 -Longshrmn | | | |
| | 1 - Paper Mkr | | | |
| | 1 - Printer | | Ļ | |
| | 1 - PublicH. | | 1 | |
| 1 | 1 - Seaman | ļ |] | |
| | 1 -SteamFitter | | | |
| l | 1 - Stevedore | | | |
| | 1 - TypeSetter | | L | <u> </u> |

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1870 Federal Census - 2nd Enumeration - Heads of Households

BLOCK 155

527 Pearl Street: (4 households)

| Age | Occupation* | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|--|-----------------------|
| Range: 37-52 | 1 - Tailor | 2 - Prussia | Range: 1-2 | Range: 10-15 |
| Average:42.75 | 1 - House | 1 - Bavaria | Average: 1.25 | Average: 12.5 |
| | Carpenter | 1 - England | 2/5-40% | |
| | 1 - Barber | | born in NY | |

*1 occupation unidentified

Theodore Vath, 39 in 1870, from Bavaria is listed in 1870 census and Philip T. Vath, 49, from Baden is listed in 1880 census (See 527 Pearl Street in 1880 census). These two may be the same person - both are tailors. Vath is in 527 Pearl from 1859-83. Gotfried Weaver is listed in 1870 census from Prussia and Godfrey Wiber from Baden in 1880 census (same person?).

525 Pearl Street: (3 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Range: 40-46 Average: 43 | 1 - Clerk 1 - Engine Builder 1 - Shoe and Boot Mfr. | 2 - Prussia 1 - England | Range: 1-5 Average: 2.3 3/7 - 42% born in NY | Range: 1 Average: 1 |

William Shiels in census, Shields in directory, Charles Bigshwiski in census, Bigoshinski in directory.

| 523 Pearl Stree | : (3 househ | olds) |
|-----------------|-------------|-------|
|-----------------|-------------|-------|

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---|--------------------------|
| Range: 24-40 Average: 31.2 | 2 - Clerk 1 - Grocer | 3 - Ireland | Range: 2-3 Average: 2.5 5/5 - born NY | Range: 1-3 Average: 2 |

Bridget Boyle runs boardinghouse at 523 Pearl while her husband **Charles** is a clerk. Census does not refer to others in building as boarders. **Martin Gallagher** is listed in directories from 1866-68 as living at 86 Centre Street. **James McKenna's** occupation is listed in census as clerk and in directory as lamps.

521 Pearl Street: (3 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| Range: 30-63 Average: 41 | 2 - Clerk 1 - Keeps H. | 1 - Ireland 1 - Prussia 1 - US | Range: 3 Average: 3 0/3 born NY | Range: 3 Average: 3 |

Herman Schuter, clerk, listed in census. H. Shutte, liquors at 513 Pearl, listed in 1870-71 directory.

519 Pearl Street: (3 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|--|-----------------------|
| Range: 25-55 | 1 - Plumber | 2 - Ireland | Range: 3 | Range: 15-26 |
| Average: 43.3 | 1 - Oil Dealer | 1 - Scotland | Average: 3 | Average: 20.3 |
| | 1 - Keeps H. | | 3/6-50% | 100 |
| | _ | | born in NY | |

All three households, William Ward, Alexander Donald and Margaret Hart are listed as only inhabitants of 519 Pearl in 1870 and 1880 census. A James Donald, lamps, is listed at 519 Pearl beginning in 1853-54 directory - possibly Alexander's father. William Ward is listed as living at 37 Centre Street in 1870-71 directory.

| 517 | Pearl | Street: | (2 | households) |
|-----|-------|---------|----|---------------|
| 1.1 | TCUTT | oucci. | 14 | TIO GOCTIONO/ |

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|--|-----------------------|
| Range: 39-42 | 1 - Restaurant | 2 - Ireland | Range: 3-5 | Range: 3 |
| Average: 40.5 | 1 - Engine | | Average: 4 | Average: 3 |
| | Builder | | 8/8 born NY | |

515 1/2 Pearl Street: (4 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|--|-----------------------|
| Range: 21-34 | 2 - Clerk | 3 - Prussia | Range: 1-2 | Range: 3-6 |
| Average: 28.5 | 1 - Confectnr | 1 - Ireland | Average: 1.5 | Average: 4.5 |
| | 1 - Potato Dlr | ~ | 6/6 born NY | - |

Christian Westermann, 34 confectioner, listed on 1870 census. B.L. Westermann, 34 confectioner, listed on 1880 census.

515 Pearl Street: (4 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Range: 23-41 Average:33.75 | 1 - Tallow Chandler 1 - Paper Dlr 1 - Laborer 1 - Blacksmith | 2 - New York 2 - Ireland | Range: 1-4 Average: 1.5 8/9 - 88% born in NY | Range: 1-3 Average: 2 |

James May, laborer in census, listed only in 1870-71 directory, fruit at W. Washington Market.

47 Centre Street: (1 household)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------|--|------------------------|
| Range: 30 Average: 30 | 1 - Tailor | 1 - Ireland | Range: 2 Average: 2 2/2 born NY | Range: 6 Average: 6 |

31 Centre Street: (1 household)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|--|--------------------------|
| Range: 62 Average: 62 | 1 - Pawn Brkr | 1 - England | | Range: 39 Average: 39 |

Abraham Goodman first listed in 1845-46 directory living at 31 Centre. He keeps pawn shop there but moves home to 40 Duane in 1854 and stays until 1884. According to 1894 Sandborn map 31 Centre and 40 Duane are the same building.

29 Centre Street: (1 household)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|--|-----------------------|
| Range: 50 Average: 50 | 1 - Keeps H | 1 - Ireland | Range: 2 Average: 2 2/2 born NY | not found |

41 Duane Street: (1 household)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|--|-----------------------|
| Range: 36 | 1 - Liquor Dlr | 1 - Ireland | Range: 5 | Range: 6 |
| Average: 36 | _ | | Average: 5 | Average: 6 |
| | | | 2/5-40% | - |
| | | | born in NY | |

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SUMMARY FOR BLOCK 155

12 buildings 30 households

| | | · · · · | Number of | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | | Children per | Years of |
| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Household | Residency |
| Range: 23-63 | 7 - Clerk | 14 - Ireland | Range: 1-5 | Range: 1-39 |
| Average: 39 | 3 - Keeps H. | 8 - Prussia | Average:2.375 | Average: 8.5 |
| _ | 2 - Engine | 3 - England | | |
| 1170/30 | Builder | 2 - New York | 41/58-70% | 163/19 |
| | 2 - Tailor | 1 - Bavaria | born in NY | Į |
| | 1 - Barber | 1 - Scotland | | |
| | 1 - Blacksmith | 1 - US | | |
| | 1 -Confectionr | | | |
| ļ | 1 - Grocer | 27/30-90% | | |
| | 1 - House | Foreign Born | | |
| | Carpenter | - | | |
| | 1 - Laborer | | | |
| | 1 - Liquor Dlr. | | | 8 |
| | 1 - Oil Dealer | | | |
| | 1 - Paper Dlr | | | |
| | 1 - Pawn Brkr | | | |
| | 1 - Plumber | | | |
| | 1 - Potato Dlr. | | | |
| | 1 - Restaurant | | | |
| | 1 - Shoe and | | | |
| | Boot Mfr. | | | |
| 1 | 1 - Tallow | | | |
| | Chandler | | | |

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SUMMARY OF 1870 CENSUS - INHABITANTS WARD 6 - BLOCKS 168, 166, 158, 155

44 Buildings 157 Households

| | | | Number of | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | Children per | Years of |
| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Household | Residency |
| Range: 21-77 | 15 - Laborer | 83 - Ireland | Range: 1-7 | Range: 1-39 |
| Average: 39.7 | 10 - Clerk | 27 - Germany | Average: 2.6 | Average: 6.86 |
| | 10 - Tailor | 21 - New York | | |
| 6086/153 | 6 - Printer | 8 - Prussia | 228/268 - 85% | 398/58 |
| | 5 - Carpenter | 5 - England | born in NY | |
| | 5 - Cartman | 4 - Italy | | |
| | 5 - Shoe Mkr | 3 - Poland | | |
| | 4 - Porter | 1 - Barvaria | | |
| | 4 - Saloon Kpr | 1 - Belgium | | |
| | 3 - BoardingH | 1 - Scotland | | |
| 8 | 3 - Butcher | 1 - US | | |
| | 3 - Grocer | | | |
| | 3 - Keeps H | 133/155 - 85% | | |
| | 3 - Seaman | Foreign Born | | |
| | 3 - Seamstress | | | |
| | 3 - Store Kpr | | | |
| | 2 - Bartender | | | |
| | 2 - Doctor | | | |
| | 2 - Engine | | | |
| | Builder | | | |
| | 2 - HouseKpr | | | , i |
| | 2 - Plumber | | | |
| | 1 - Actor | | |) |
| | 1 - Barber | | | |
| | 1 -BlackSmith | | | |
| | 1 - Bosemaker | | | |
| | 1 - Broker | | | |
| | 1 - Brush Mkr | | | |
| | 1 - Carver | | | |
| | 1 - Clothier | | | |
| | Dealer | | | |
| | 1 - Cook | | | |
| | 1- Confection | | | |
| | 1 - Curtains | | | |
| | 1 - Engineer | | | |
| | 1 - Fireman | L <u></u> | <u> </u> | |

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SUMMARY OF 1870 Continued...

Occupation

- 1 Harness Maker
- 1 House Carpenter
- 1 Huckster
- 1 Janitor
- 1 Junk
- 1 Liquor Dealer
- 1 Longshoreman
- 1 Machinist
- 1 Mason
- 1 Moulder
- 1 Oil Dealer
- 1 Organ Grinder
- 1 Paper Dealer
- 1 Paper Maker
- 1 Pawn Broker
- 1 Peddler
- 1 Potato Dealer
- 1 Public House
- 1 Restaurant
- 1 Segars
- 1 Sewing
- 1 Steam Fitter
- 1 Stevedore
- 1 Tallow
 - Chandler
- 1 Tin Smith
- 1 Typesetter
- 1 Umbrellas

Appendix C. FOLEY SQUARE RECONSTRUCTION Heads of Households 1880 Federal Census (Ward 6 Blocks 168, 166, 158, 155)

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BLOCK 168

118 Worth Street: (1 household)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Range: 61 Average: 61 | 1 - Feed | 1- England | none | Range: 14 yrs. Average: 14 |

Joshua Dyson - lives on corner of Worth and Elm. He has a feed store at 45 Elm.

120 Worth Street: (6 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|--|-----------------------|
| Range: 26-60 | 2 - Porter | 4 - Ireland | Range: 2-4 | Range: 1-17 |
| Average: 40.1 | 1 - Clerk | 1 - England | Average: 3 | Average: 6.6 |
| 1 | 1 - Machinist | 1 - New York | 8/9-88% | |
| | 1 - Smith | | born in NY | |
| | 1 - Umbrellas | | | |

Michael J. Ryan has one boarder living in his household who also makes umbrellas.

122 Worth Street: (2 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Range: 31-44 Average: 37.5 | 1 - Carpenter 1 - Saloon Kpr | 1 - Baden 1 - England | Range: 7 Average: 7 7/7 born NY | Range: 3-20 Average: 11.5 |

William Bender listed as saloon in census and beer in directory.

134 Worth Street: (2 households)

| Age | Occupation* | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------|--|----------------------------|
| Range: 32-29 Average: 30.5 | 2 - Saloon Kpr | 1 - Prussia | Range: 1 Average: 1 1/1 born NY | Range: 2-5 Average: 3.5 |

*1 occupation unidentified

Both Rudolph Ziulkowski (Zuilkowsky in dir.) and William Fintzel listed as saloon in census and beer in directory.

69 Centre Street: (1 household)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Range: 48 Average: 48 | 1 - Stationer | 1 - New Hampshire | Range: 5 Average: 5 5/5 born NY | Range: 14 Average: 14 |

Charles Simpson listed as stationer in census and News Dealer in directory. He has two servants in the house, 1 from Vermont and 1 from Ireland.

67 Centre Street: (2 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Range: 24-40 Average: 32 | 1- Bookbinder 1 - Policeman | 2 - New York | Range: 3 Average: 3 3/3 born NY | none found See note below |

Although neither head of household was found in directory, **Margaret Jones** is most probably widow of **William Johns** who is listed at 67 Centre in 1870 Census.

61 Centre Street: (2 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Range: 30-44 Average 37 | 1 - Keeps H. 1 - Plumber | 1 - Ireland 1 - Saxony | Range: 1-3 Average: 2 4/4 born NY | none found |

Otto J. Kasemann found in 1879-80 directory living at 22 Peck Slip.

514 Pearl Street: (1 household)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|--|------------------------|
| Range: 42 Average: 42 | 1 - Janitor | 1 - New York | Range: 9 Average: 9 9/9 born NY | Range: 1 Average: 1 |

516 Pearl Street: (2 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Range: 34-54 Average: 44 | 1 - Restaurant 1 - Saloon Kpr | 1 - Hamburg 1 - Prussia | Range: 2-4 Average: 3 6/6 born NY | Range: 1-4 Average: 2.5 |

John Suhr listed in census with restaurant and in directory as liquors. He is also listed in 1870 census as a bartender at 134 Worth. John P. Eckhardt is listed in 1880 census as having a saloon and in directory as beer.

518 Pearl Street: (3 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------------------|
| Range: 34-41 Average: 37.5 | 1 - Butcher 1 - Confectnr 1 - Drugs | 1 - Baden 1- Bavaria 1 - Prussia | Range: 1-4 Average: 2.5 5/5 born NY | Range: 15-17 Average: 16 |

In 1878, both households Emil Lunitz and Louis Halk move from 516 Pearl to 518 Pearl. Louis Halk dies in 1886 and his widow Charlotte lives in 518 until 1896. See 1870 for information about John V. Halk and butcher shop.

520 Pearl Street: (1 household)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|--|--------------------------|
| Range: 60 Average: 60 | 1 - BoardingH | 1 - Ireland | Range: 3 Average: 3 3/3 born NY | Range: 13 Average: 13 |

Eliza Cawley appears in dir. from 1878 to 1881 and has 18 boarders. However, in 1870 census T. McCauley runs a boardinghouse at 520 Pearl.

522 Pearl Street: (3 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Range: 28-45 Average: 34.2 | 1 - Dressmkr 1 - Liquor 1 - Saloon | 2 - Ireland 1 - Baden | Range: 1-3 Average: 1.6 5/5 born NY | Range: 2-14 Average: 6.6 |

Martin H. Kearney liquor in census, clerk in directory. Adam Keller saloon in census, beer in directory. Keller has 6 boarders in house.

526 Pearl Street: (6 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|----------------------------|
| Range: 26-60 Average: 40.5 | 3 - Keeps H 1 -CabinetMkr 1 - Laborer 1 - Machinist | 2 - Ireland 1 - Bavaria 1 - New York 1 - Saxony 1 -Westphalia | Range: 1-3 Average: 2.2 11/11 bornNY | Range: 1-4 Average: 1.8 |

528 Pearl Street: (5 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-----------------------------|---|--|---|---------------------------|
| Range: 23-58 Average: 43 | 1 - C.H. Insp. 1 - Clerk 1 - Hotel 1 - Laborer 1 - Tel. Clerk | 3 - Ireland 1 - Baden 1 - New York | Range: 3-8 Average: 4.75 19/19 bornNY | Range: 1-31 Average: 9 |

Henry Hermanauz, see 1870 census, listed in census as hotel and in directory as beer runs boardinghouse from 1866 to 1887 when Louisa his wife takes over until 1897. In 1880 census he is listed as having 19 boarders, in 1870 census he has 24 boarders.

SUMMARY FOR BLOCK 168

14 Buildings 37 Households

| | | | Number of Children per | Years of |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Household | Residency |
| Range: 23-61 | 5 - Saloon Kpr | 11 - Ireland | Range: 1-9 | Range: 1-31 |
| Average: 40.2 | 4 - Keeps H. | 6 - New York | Average: 3.1 | Average: 7 |
| - | 2 - Clerk | 4 - Baden | | |
| | 2 - Laborer | 3 - England | 74/75 - 98% | |
| | 2 - Machinist | 3 - Prussia | born in NY | |
| | 2 - Porter | 2 - Bavaria | | |
| | 1 - BoardingH | 2 - Saxony | | |
| | 1 -Bookbinder | 1 - Hamburg | | |
| | 1 - Butcher | 1 - New | | |
| | 1 - C.H. Insp | Hampshire | | |
| | 1 -CabinetMkr | 1 -Westphalia | | |
| | 1 - Carpenter | | | |
| | 1 -Confectionr | 27/34-79% | | |
| | 1 - DressMkr | Foreign Born | | |
| 1 | 1 - Drugs | | | |
| 1 | 1 - Feed | | } | |
| | 1 - Hotel | | | |
| | 1 - Janitor | | | |
| | 1 - Liquor | | | |
| | 1 - Plumber | | | |
| | 1 - Policeman | |] | |
| | 1 - Restaurant | | | 1. |
| | 1 - Smith | | | |
| | 1 - Stationer | | | |
| | 1 - Tel. Clerk | | | |
| | 1 - Umbrellas | <u> </u> | l | |

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1880 Federal Census - Heads of Households BLOCK 166

140 Worth Street: (1 household)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------------|--|--------------------------|
| Range: 47 Average: 47 | 1 - Lodging H. | 1 - Ireland | Range: 1 Average: 1 1/1 born NY | Range: 16 Average: 16 |

Anastasia Creedon (also Creadon, Creeden, Cregan) runs boardinghouse. Daniel, husband, runs it from 1866 until 1874. Anastasia runs it until 1883. 4 boarders listed in census.

138 Worth Street: "Rag Shop - No Residents" - 1880 census 136 Worth Street: "Carpenter Shop - No Residents" - 1880 census 68 Centre Street: "Oyster Saloon - No Residents" - 1880 census

66 Centre Street: (11 households)

| Age | Occupation* | Ethnicity** | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------------|
| Range: 24-64 Average: 35.5 | 5 -Fruit Pdlr. 2 - Peddler 1 - Shoreman 1 - Works in Candy Store 1 - Umbrellas | 8 - Itały 1 - Ireland 1 - New York | Range: 1-5 Average: 2 18/20 - 90% born in NY | Range: 29 Average: 29 |

*1 occupation unidentified **1 country of origin (ethnicity) unidentified

Only **William Murray**, umbrellas, found in directories. He lives and works at 66 Centre for 29 years, see 1870 Inhabitants and 1870 Industry.

| 64 Centre Street: (5 | households) |
|----------------------|-------------|
|----------------------|-------------|

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|--|-----------------------|
| Range: 22-52 | 2 - Shoremen | 4 - Italy | Range: 3 | Range: 22 |
| Average: 37 | 1 -Confectionr | 1 - Hanover | Average: 3 | Average: 22 |
| | 1 - Fruit | | 2/3-66% | - |
| | 1 -HandOrgan | | born in NY | , |

Charles Heins, confectioner, is the only one found in directories. There are people who work in his shop living in his household. He is the only head of household who is literate.

62 Centre Street: "Job Printing - No Lodgers" - 1880 census

60 Centre Street: (5 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|---------------------------|
| Range: 37-58 Average: 45.4 | 1 - Clothing 1 - Peanut Stand 1 - House Porter 1 - Shoreman | 3 - Italy 1 - Ireland 1 - New Jersey | Range: 1-6 Average: 3.5 7/14 - 50% born in NY | Range: 1-22 Average: 6 |

Ellen Healy, clothing, from Ireland, widow of Jeremiah, is listed at 60 Centre from 1872-94. In 1870 census, Jeremy Hailey, wife Ellen, are listed 46 Centre Street and he is a clothing dealer.

SUMMARY FOR BLOCK 166

4 Buildings 22 Households

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|--|-----------------------|
| Range: 22-64 | 5 - Fruit Pdlr. | 15 - Italy | Range: 1-6 | Range: 1-29 |
| Average: 38.9 | 4 - Shoreman | 3 - Ireland | Average: 2.4 | Average: 15.1 |
| Ū. | 2 - Peddler | 1 - Hanover | | |
| ļ | 1 - Clothing | 1 - New Jersey | 28/38-73% | |
| | 1 -Confectionr | 1 - New York | born in NY | |
| | 1 - Fruit | | | |
| | 1 -HandOrgan | 19/21 - 90% | | |
| | 1 - LodgingH. | Foreign Born | | |
| | 1 - Peanut | _ | | |
| | Stand | | x | |
| | 1 - House | | | |
| | Porter | | | |
| | 1 - Umbrellas | | | |
| | 1 - Works in | | | |
| | Candy Store | | | |

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1880 Federal Census - Heads of Households BLOCK 158

| 50 Centre Street: (1 | household) |
|----------------------|------------|
|----------------------|------------|

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|--|--------------------------|
| Range: 56 Average: 56 | 1 - Clothing | 1 - Ireland | none | Range: 13 Average: 13 |

John Mulligan and family are only occupants. Census lists his home at 50 Centre and directory lists it at 49 Centre except in 1874-75 when dir. has him at 50 Centre.

36 Centre Street: (1 household)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------------|--|--------------------------|
| Range: 39 Average: 39 | 1 - Saloon Kpr | 1 - Prussia | none | Range: 12 Average: 12 |

Augusts Erdmann lives and works at 36 Centre. Census says saloon, directory says beer. In 1870, one of the occupants of 36 Centre was Michael McDermott who had a public house.

42 Park Street: (15 households)

| Age | Occupation* | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Range: 25-60 Average: 39 | 3 - Shoemakr 2 - Laborer 2 - Tailor 1 - Carpenter 1 - Dressmakr 1 - Dyer 1 - Keeps H. 1 - Paper Box Maker 1 - Watchman 1 - Weigher | 14 - Ireland 1 - England | Range: 1-4 Average: 2.25 25/27 - 92% born in NY | Range: 1-13 Average: 4 |

*1 occupation unidentified

James Nixon, dyer, is at 42 Park from 1868-81 and has 3 boarders living with him. 1877 directory has him listed as a clerk. Michael Finnigan, shoemaker, works at 507 Pearl. 507 Pearl Street: (1 household)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|--|--------------------------|
| Range: 66 Average: 66 | 1 - Clothier | 1 - Ireland | Range: 1 Average: 1 1/1 born NY | Range: 26 Average: 26 |

John Murphy and family are only occupants. He is at 507 Pearl from 1856-82. Directory lists him as working at 507 Pearl and living at 42 Park Street (on 1897 Sanborn map, these two addresses are the same building - at the corner of Pearl and Park Streets).

SUMMARY FOR BLOCK 158

4 Buildings 18 Households

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|---------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Range: 25-66 | 3 - Shoemakr | 16 - Ireland | Range: 1-4 | Range: 1-26 |
| Average: 41.4 | 2 - Clothing | 1 - England | Average: 2.1 | Average: 6.6 |
| L C | 2 - Laborer | 1 - Prussia | | |
| | 2 - Tailor | | 25/28-89% | |
| | 1 - Carpenter | 18/18-100% | born in NY | |
| | 1 - Dressmakr | Foreign Born | | |
| | 1 - Dyer | , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , | | |
| | 1 -Keeps H. | ł | | |
| | 1 - Paper Box | | | |
| | Maker | | | |
| | 1 - Saloon Kpr | | | |
| | 1 - Watchman | | | |
| | 1 - Weigher | | <u> </u> | |

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1880 Federal Census - Heads of Households BLOCK 155

527 Pearl Street: (3 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Range: 28-59 | 1 - Liquor 1 - Tailor | 2 - Baden 1 - Frankfurt | Range: 1 Average: 1 | Range: 10-15 Average: 12.5 |
| Average: 45.3 | 1 - Wine | 1 - Mankluit | 1/2 - 50% | Average. 12.0 |
| | Merchant | · | born in NY | |

See 527 Pearl Street in 1870 census. **Philip T. Vath**, 49 in 1880, from Baden is listed in 1880 census and **Theodore Vath**, 39, from Bavaria is listed in 1870 census. These two may be the same person - both are tailors. Lives at 527 Pearl from 1859-83. **Godfrey Wiber** from Baden is listed in 1880 census and **Gotfried Weaver** in 1870 census from Prussia (same person?).

525 Pearl Street: (4 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------|--|---------------------------|
| Range: 32-64 Average:44.25 | 1 - Drayman 1 - Keeps H. 1 - Milk Dlr. 1 -ParasolMkr | 4 - Ireland | Range: 1-4 Average: 2.25 9/9 born NY | Range: 1-15 Average: 8 |

Thomas Lacey, milk dealer, lives at 525 Pearl from 1880-95. His sister and father-inlaw live in house. **Winnifred Gilmartin** is listed in 1880 directory as living at 219 E. 29th St.

523 Pearl Street: (4 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|--|-----------------------|
| Range: 37-58 | 1 - Keeps H | 1 -Bavaria | Range: 2-4 | Range: 8 |
| Average:47.75 | 1 - Printer | 1 - Bremen | Average: 2.75 | Average: 8 |
| Ĭ | 1 - Segar Mkr | 1 - Hanover | 10/11 - 90% | |
| | 1 - Shoe Mkr | 1 - Ireland | born in NY | |

521 Pearl Street: (3 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Range: 49-66 Average: 56 | 3 - Keeps H | 2 - Ireland 1 - Scotland | Range: 2-3 Average: 2.3 7/7 born NY | Range: 1-4 Average: 2.3 |

Elizabeth Cornwall, widow of **Charles**, listed in census and 1880-81 directory, **Charles** listed in 1879-80 directory. **Bridget Mullane** listed in census at 521 Pearl but 517 in 1880-81 directory. **Elizabeth Curry** has 1 boarder in household

519 Pearl Street: (3 households)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Range: 35-61 Average: 47 | 1 - Keeps H. 1 - Oil Dealer 1 - Plumber | 2 - Ireland 1 - Scotland | Range: 1-2 Average: 1.5 2/3 - 66% born in NY | Range: 15-26 Average: 20.3 |

All three households, William Ward, Alexander Donald and Margaret Hart are listed as only inhabitants of 519 Pearl in 1880 and 1870 census. A James Donald, lamps, is listed at 519 Pearl beginning in 1853-54 directory - possibly Alexander's father. Alexander is listed in 1879-80 directory as crockery, all other years he is an oil dealer. William Ward is listed as living at 37 Centre Street in 1870-71 directory.

517 Pearl Street: (5 households)

| Age | Occupation* | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|----------------------------|
| Range: 28-50 Average: 41 | 1 - Keeps H 1 - Laundry Man 1 - Printer 1 - Shoe Mkr | 2 - Ireland 2 - New York 1 - China | Range: 1-9 Average: 6 24/24 bornNY | Range: 1-2 Average: 1.5 |

*1 occupation unidentified

Lee Hing (last name not clear in census) lives with brother. They are from China, neither are listed in directory. John H. Gaughan in listed in 1880 dir. at 186 Hester.

| 515 1/2 Pearl Street: (| (4 households) |
|-------------------------|----------------|
|-------------------------|----------------|

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-------------------------------|--|---|---|--------------------------|
| Range: 34-49 Average:42.75 | 2 - Porter 1 -Confectionr 1 - Tailor | 1 - Bavaria 1 - Hanover 1 - Ireland 1-LindzerLnd | Range: 2-4 Average: 2.3 7/7 born NY | Range: 1-5 Average: 3 |

515 Pearl Street: (4 households)

| Age: | Occupation: | Ethnicity: | Number of Children per family: | Longevity: (for those found in Dir.) |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|--|
| Range: 43-52 Average:48.25 | 1 - Plumber 1 - Porter 1 - Saloon Kpr 1 - Tailor | 3 - Ireland 1 - Austria | Range: 4-9 Average: 6 18/18 bornNY | Range: 1-5 Average: 3.6 |

Michael T. Haley, plumber, has two boarders living with him. In dir. from 1876-81.

41 Centre Street: (1 household)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|--|-----------------------|
| Range: 28 Average: 28 | 1 - Hotel Kpr | 1 - Ireland | Range: 2 Average: 2 2/2 born NY | not found |

Only occupant is **Michael Flynn** and family. He runs a hotel with 18 boarders and 3 Irish servants.

37 Centre Street: (1 household)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------|---|------------------------|
| Range: 48 Average: 48 | 1 - Gold Refiner | 1 - New York | Range: 2 Average: 2 1/2 - 50% born in NY | Range: 2 Average: 2 |

35 Centre Street: (1 household)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|--|------------------------|
| Range: 25 Average: 25 | 1 - Printer | 1 - Wales | Range: 1 Average: 1 1/1 born NY | Range: 2 Average: 2 |

31 Centre Street: (1 household)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|--|--------------------------|
| Range: 73 Average: 73 | 1 - Pawn Brkr | 1 - England | none | Range: 39 Average: 39 |

Abraham Goodman first listed in 1845-46 directory living at 31 Centre. In 1854, directory lists his shop at 31 Centre and his home at 40 Duane - these are the same building (on the corner of Duane and Centre). He stays at these addresses until 1884. He is listed in both 1880 and 1870 census as living at 31 Centre.

29 Centre Street: (1 household)

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|--|-----------------------|
| Range: 28 Average: 28 | 1 - Hotel Kpr | 1 - Prussia | Range: 3 Average: 3 3/3 born NY | not found |

Jacob Sauer has one boarder staying at his hotel at the time of the census.

SUMMARY FOR BLOCK 155

13 Buildings 35 Households

| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Number of Children per Household | Years of Residency |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------------------|
| Range: 28-73 Average: 45 | 7 - Keeps H 3 - Tailor 3 - Porter 2 - Shoe Mkr 2 - Printer 2 - Hotel Kpr 1 - Liquor 1 - Liquor 1 - Wine Merchant 1 - Milk Dlr 1 - Plumber 1 - Plumber 1 - Drayman 1 -ParasolMkr 1 - Segar Mkr 1 - Oil Dealer 1 - Laundry Man 1 -Confectionr 1 - Saloon Kpr 1 - Gold Refiner 1 - Pawn Brkr | 16 - Ireland 3 - New York 2 - Baden 2 - Bavaria 2 - Hanover 2 - Scotland 1 - Austria 1 - Austria 1 - Bremen 1 - China 1 - England 1 - Frankfurt 1-LindzerLnd 1 - Prussia 1 - Wales 32/35 - 91% Foreign Born | Range: 1-9 Average: 3.3 87/91 - 95% born in NY | Range: 1-39 Average: 7.9 |

SUMMARY OF 1880 CENSUS - INHABITANTS WARD 6 - BLOCKS, 168, 166, 158, 155

35 Buildings 112 Households

| | | | Number of Children per | Years of |
|---------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Age | Occupation | Ethnicity | Household | Residency |
| Range: 22-73 | 12 - Keeps H. | 46 - Ireland | Range: 1-9 | Range: 1-39 |
| Average: 41.3 | 7 - Saloon Kpr | 15 - Italy | Average: 2.7 | Average: 9.15 |
| | 5 - Fruit Pedlr | 10 - New York | 01 (1000 000 | |
| | 5 - Porter | 6 - Baden | 214/232 - 92% | |
| | 5 - Shoe Mkr | 5 - England | born in NY | |
| 1 | 5 - Tailor | 5 - Prussia | | |
| | 4 - Laborer | 4 - Bavaria 3 - Hanover | | |
| | 4 - Shoreman 3 - Clothing | 2 - Saxony | | |
| | 3 -Confectionr | 2 - Scotland | | |
| | 3 - Hotel Kpr | 1 - Austria | | |
| | 3 - Printer | 1 - Bremen | | |
| | 2 - Carpenter | 1 - China | | |
| | 2 - Clerk | 1 - Frankfurt | | |
| | 2 - Dress Mkr | 1 - Hamburg | | |
| | 2 - Liquor | 1-LindzerLnd | | |
| | 2 - Machinist | 1 - New | | |
| | 2 - Peddler | Hampshire | × | |
| | 2 - Plumber | 1 - New Jersey | | |
| | 2 - Umbrellas | 1 - Wales | | |
| | 1 - BoardingH | 1 -Westphalia | | |
| | 1 -Bookbinder | 0/ 1100 0001 | | |
| | 1 - Butcher | 96/108 - 88% | | |
| | 1 - C.H. | Foreign Born | | |
| | Inspector 1 - Cabinet | | | |
| | Maker | 1 | | |
| | 1 - Drayman | | | |
| | 1 - Drugs | | | |
| 1 | 1 - Dyer | | | ł |
| | 1 - Feed | | ļ | |
| | 1 - Fruit | | | |
| | 1 - Gold | 1 | | |
| | Refiner | | | |
| | 1 - Hand | | | |
| | Organ | L | | |

SUMMARY Continued...

Occupation

- 1 House Porter
- 1 Janitor
- 1 Laundry Man
- 1 LodgingH
- 1 Milk Dealer
- 1 Oil Dealer
- 1 Paper Box Maker
- 1 Parasol Maker
- 1 Pawn Broker
- 1 Peanut Stand
- 1 Policeman
- 1 Restaurant
- 1 Segar Maker
- 1 Smith
- 1 Stationer
- 1 Tel. Clerk
- 1 Weigher
- 1 Wine Merchant
- 1 Works in Candy Store

Appendix D. FOLEY SQUARE RECONSTRUCTION Products of Industry 1870 Federal Census (Ward 6 Blocks 168, 166, 158, 155)

BLOCK 168

43 Elm Street: (1 Business)

| Name Product | | Years of Residency | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|--|
| Myles Hollis | Wood Sign Maker | 1870-1871 1 year | |

Myles Hollis moves store in 1871-72 out of project site to 25 Elm Street.

124 Worth Street: (1 Business)

| Name | Product | Years of Residency |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| John Dunbar & Co. | Packing Boxes | 1864-1912 48 years |

In 1876-77 directory, company is listed as being as 126 Worth Street only.

67 Centre Street: (1 Business)

| Name | Product | Years of Residency |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Morgan Jones | Plumber and Alderman | 1862-1882 20 years |

63 - 65 Centre Street: (1 Business)

| Name | Product | Years of Res | idency |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------|
| New York Lead Company | Lead Pipe and Shot Lead | 1866-1873 | 7 years |

63 Centre Street: (1 Business)

| Name | Product | Years of Residency |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Joseph P. Kennedy | Brass Cocks and Plumbers' Material | 1865-1872 7 years |

Appendix D. 1870 Products of Industry

1870 Federal Census - Industries

BLOCK 166

136 Worth Street: (1 Business)

| Name | Product | Years of Residency |
|---------------|---------|--------------------|
| Eli P. Cooley | Brooms | 1870-1875 5 years |

68-70 Centre Street: (1 Business)

| Name | Product | Years of Residency |
|---------------------|---------|--------------------|
| E.J. & Son Richmond | Brushes | 1870-1871 1 year |

In 1871-72 directory, business is listed at 71 Centre Street. See 1870 Census - Inhabitants.

66 Centre Street: (1 Business)

| Name | Product | Years of Residency |
|----------------|-----------|--------------------|
| William Murray | Umbrellas | 1856-1885 29 years |

See 1870 and 1880 Census - Inhabitants for William Murray.

62 Centre Street: (2 Businesses)

| Name | Product | Years of Residency |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Livesey Brothers | Printers | 1864-1891 27 years |
| Stewart Hartshorn | Shade Rollers | 1866, 1871 2 years |

Stewart Hartshorn is listed at 62 Centre in the 1866-67 and 1870-71 directories. He is also listed in 1867-68 and 68-69 directory at 63 Centre.

60 Centre Street: (2 Businesses)

| Name | Product | Years of Residency |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| John Dwyer | Shoes and Boots | 1860-1871 11 years |
| L.M. Holzwasser | Tailor | 1870-1871 1 year |

John Dwyer is listed on the 1870 census and lives at 60 Centre Street (was previously at 68 Centre from 1854-1858). L.M. Holzwasser only found in 1870-71 directory, but Wolf Holzwasser is listed as working at 60 Centre from 1864-66 and living at 59 Centre (See 1870 Census-Inhab.)

Appendix D. 1870 Products of Industry

61 Centre Street: (1 Business)

| Name | Product | Years of Res | idency |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|----------|
| David Goggin & Son | Kitchen Stoves | 1843-1871 | 28 years |

See 1870 Census - Inhabitants for more on David Goggin.

530 Pearl Street: (1 Business)

| Name | Product | Years of Residency |
|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| William Porter | Bread and Cake Baker | 1870-1882 12 years |

BLOCK 155

521 Pearl Street: (1 Business)

| Name | Product | Years of Residency |
|-------------|---------|--------------------|
| J.G. Duncan | Baker | 1870-1883 13 years |

43 Centre Street: (2 Businesses)

| Name | Product | Years of Residency | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------|
| Isaac Hall | Telegraph | 1870-1881 | 11 years |
| James Somerville | Book Binder | 1857-1889 | 32 years |

Isaac Hall is listed in directory as occupying "Rear" of 43 Centre Street. James Somerville is listed in directory as being at 45 Centre in 1872-75, 1878-82. In 1882 James's son John A. Sommerville takes over at 45 Centre and is at 45 from 1882-84, moves back to 43 from 1884-86 and then is at 45 Centre in 1887 and back in 43 from 1888-89.

41 Centre Street: (3 Businesses)

| Name | Product | Years of Residency |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Martin Rau | Machinist | 1863-1876 13 years |
| A. Schmidt & Bros. | Machinist | 1863-1887 24 years |
| Henry Moore | Brass Faucets | 1866-1873 7 years |

Both Martin Rau and A. Schmidt & Bros. are listed in directory as occupying "Rear" of 41 Centre Street.

39 Centre Street: (2 Businesses)

| Name | Product | Years of Res | idency |
|-------------------------|---------|--------------|----------|
| Henry Ludwig | Printer | 1857-1877 | 30 years |
| Henry E.Sackmann & Sons | Binders | 1858-1898 | 40 years |

Edward O. Sackmann takes over business in 1878 and is listed alone at 39 Centre Street until 1898.

BLOCK 158

38 Centre Street: (1 Business)

| Name | Product | Years of Residency |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| George M. Topkins | Carpenter | 1870-1875 5 years |

On 1894 Sanborn map, there is no 38 Centre Street. Numbers jump from 36 to 42.

28 Centre Street: (2 Businesses)

| Name | Product | Years of Res | idency |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------|
| James Conners & Sons | Type Founders and Electrotype | 1863-1875 | 12 years |
| Russel Bros. | Printers | 1870-75 | 5 years |

Appendix D. 1870 Products of Industry

25 Centre Street: (3 Businesses)

| Name | Product | Years of Resi | dency |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| Michael Reynolds | Silver Plater | 1863-1875 | 12 years |
| James Coleman & Co. | Brass | 1870-1881 | 11 years |
| Edwin R. Sheridan | Machinist | 1862-1880 | 18 years |

42 Duane Street: (1 Business)

| Name | Product | Years of Residency |
|-----------------|---------|--------------------|
| Öscar F. Keplar | Printer | 1864-1891 27 years |

Summary - 1870 Federal Census - Industry Enumeration- (Ward 6) Blocks 168, 166, 158, 155

20 Buildings

29 Businesses

| Industry | Length of Residency |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 4 - Printer | Range: 1-48 years |
| 3 - Machinist | Average: 15.8 years |
| 1 - Baker | |
| 1 - Binder | 459/29 |
| 1 - Book Binder | |
| 1 - Brass | |
| 1 - Brass Cocks and | |
| Plumbers' Material | |
| 1 - Brass Faucets | |
| 1 - Bread and Cake Baker | |
| 1 - Brooms | Ì |
| 1 - Brushes | |
| 1 - Carpenter | |
| 1 - Kitchen Stoves | |
| 1 - Lead Pipe and Shot | |
| 1 - Packing Boxes | |
| 1 - Plumber/Alderman | |
| 1 - Shade Rollers | |
| 1 - Shoes and Boots | ļ |
| 1 - Silver Plater | |
| 1 - Tailor | |
| 1 - Telegraph | ļ |
| 1 - Type Founder and | |
| Electrotype | 1 |
| 1 - Umbrellas | 1 |
| 1 - Wood Sign Maker | |

The 1870 Industry Enumeration does not contain specific street addresses but is arranged by Enumeration District. Addresses were obtained by cross-referencing business names with directories. Therefore, because some industries may not have been listed in the directory, this table represents a minimum number of industries in the project site.

| Street Name | Number | Business/Industry | Owner/Occupant |
|---------------|---------|----------------------------------|--|
| Block 154 | | | |
| Centre Street | 23 | Board of Foreign Missions of | Walter Lowrie, Rev John |
| Westside | | the Presbyterian Church | C. Lowrie, Secretaries Wm. Rankin Jr. Treasurer |
| | | Pressmaker | F. J. Austin |
| | | Brass founders | G. Pollock & Co |
| | | | (George Pollock, Timothy Conner) |
| | 25 | Oysters | William Tooley |
| | | Executors | J.W. Brick's |
| | 25 1/2 | Valves | Judson & Temple |
| | 27 | No listing in Directory | · |
| | 29 | Painter | H. W. Monroe |
| | | Boarding | William Jackson |
| Duane Street | 40 | Pawnbroker | Abraham Goodman |
| | | (same as 31 Centre) | |
| Southside | 42-46 | Iron founders (manufacturers | D. D. Badger & Co |
| | | of iron shutters & store fronts) | |
| Block 155 | ; | | |
| Duane Street | 41 | Porter house | P. Garick |
| Northside | 43 | Surgical instruments | C. W. Forsberg |
| | | Cutler | J. D. Chevalier |
| | | Glass cutters | Turner & Lane |
| | | | (William Turner, |
| | | | W. H. Lane) |
| | 45-59 | Founders & Millstone | Peter Morris & Co |
| | | manufactures | (J. H. Morris) |
| Centre Street | 33 | Liquors | Patrick Garrick |
| Westside | | Beer | Joun Huhn |
| | 35 | Lawyer | Richard Voorhees |
| | | | Daniel Dillon |
| | 37 | Variety store | Charles Goodwin |
| | 39 | Umbrellas | Daniel Dillon |
| | 41 | Liquors | Patrick Henry |
| | 43 | Bootmaker | Patrick Riley |
| | | Glassframes | J. M. Tytler |
| | 45 | Liquors | Julia Hearn |
| | 47 | Liquors | Paul Henry & Co |
| | | - 101 8 8 | (Patrick Dimond) |
| | | Musician | John Crowe |
| | 49 | Butcher | John Ghild |
| | | Machinist | Francis Comtesse |
| Pearl Street | 513 | Grocers | A. Bohle & Co grocers |
| Southside | 515 | Physician | Pierre Preterre |
| | 515 1/2 | Confectioner | Hermann Bollvinker |
| | 517 | Lodgings | William Tooll |
| | 519 | Lamps | William Carter |
| | | Segars | Jacob & Bejur |
| | 571 | Boos average | (H. Jacob, A. Bejur) |
| | 521 | Beer pumps | Richard Seely |
| | | Веег | James Graham |
| | | Engraver | Bernard Rade |
| | 500 | Dressmaker | Elizabeth Lloyd |
| | 523 | Physician | William Neergaard |
| | 525 | Clothing | Louis Schilt |

Appendix E. FOLEY SQUARE RECONSTRUCTION Residents/Businesses in Study Area 1851 (Doggett 1851)

2

| | Number | Business/Industry | Owner/Occupant |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|
| | | Dressmaker | Wilhelima Aldinger |
| | | Tailor | Charles Mayer |
| | | Tailor | George Leitkeuser |
| | 69 | Watchmaker | Thomas Mountjoy |
| | 69 1/2 | Shoe findings | A. H. Beschormann |
| | 71 | Grocers | Weeks & Carpenter |
| | | | (J. S. Weeks, Aaron |
| | | | Carpenter) |
| | 73,75** | Liquors | John Bauchle |
| Worth Street | 118 | Gauger | Joseph Lynn |
| Southside | | Laborer | Michael Henness |
| | | Laborer | Martin McConnell |
| | 120 | Shoemaker | Christian Drude |
| | | Liquors | Edward O. Gorman |
| | 122 | Grocery | Owen Kinney |
| | | Shoemaker | Henry Martin |
| | | | Jane Donavan |
| | | Mariner | Martin Brooks |
| | 124 | Grocery | John Ward |
| | | Tailor | Henry Jabes |
| | | Shoemaker | George Thom |
| | 126 | Liquors | James Tumpany |
| | | Porter | Thomas Donnelly |
| | 128 | Liquors | John Kelly |
| | | Carpenter | Michael Leary |
| | | Mason | Henry Forman |
| | 8 B | Tailor | Henrich Meyer |
| | 130 | Liquors | Peter McDonald |
| | 132 | Liquors | Patrick Dolan |
| | | Laborer Mason | Thomas Dillon George Carter |
| | | | - |
| Block 158 | | | |
| Block 158 Centre Street | 36 | No listing in Directory | |
| 50 N | 36 38 | No listing in Directory Liquors | P. G. Melville |
| Centre Street | | | P. G. Melville |
| Centre Street | 38 | Liquors | P. G. Melville Francis Monda |
| Centre Street | 38 40 | Liquors No listing in Directory | |
| Centre Street | 38 40 | Liquors No listing in Directory Locksmith | Francis Monda James Glancy |
| Centre Street | 38 40 42 | Liquors No listing in Directory Locksmith Laborer No listing in Directory Liquors | Francis Monda James Glancy Hugo Wellenkamp |
| Centre Street | 38 40 42 44 | Liquors No listing in Directory Locksmith Laborer No listing in Directory Liquors Police | Francis Monda James Glancy Hugo Wellenkamp John Tomoney |
| Centre Street | 38 40 42 44 | Liquors No listing in Directory Locksmith Laborer No listing in Directory Liquors Police Clerk | Francis Monda James Glancy Hugo Wellenkamp John Tomoney Peter Buchanan |
| Centre Street | 38 40 42 44 46 | Liquors No listing in Directory Locksmith Laborer No listing in Directory Liquors Police Clerk Dressmaker | Francis Monda James Glancy Hugo Wellenkamp John Tomoney Peter Buchanan Mary A. Phillips |
| Centre Street | 38 40 42 44 | Liquors No listing in Directory Locksmith Laborer No listing in Directory Liquors Police Clerk Dressmaker Oysters | Francis Monda James Glancy Hugo Wellenkamp John Tomoney Peter Buchanan Mary A. Phillips John Doscher |
| Centre Street | 38 40 42 44 46 | Liquors No listing in Directory Locksmith Laborer No listing in Directory Liquors Police Clerk Dressmaker Oysters Furniture | Francis Monda James Glancy Hugo Wellenkamp John Tomoney Peter Buchanan Mary A. Phillips John Doscher Richard King |
| Centre Street | 38 40 42 44 46 | Liquors No listing in Directory Locksmith Laborer No listing in Directory Liquors Police Clerk Dressmaker Oysters Furniture Shoemaker | Francis Monda James Glancy Hugo Wellenkamp John Tomoney Peter Buchanan Mary A. Phillips John Doscher Richard King Frederick Wetteroth |
| Centre Street | 38 40 42 44 46 | Liquors No listing in Directory Locksmith Laborer No listing in Directory Liquors Police Clerk Dressmaker Oysters Furniture Shoemaker Dressmaker | Francis Monda James Glancy Hugo Wellenkamp John Tomoney Peter Buchanan Mary A. Phillips John Doscher Richard King Frederick Wetteroth Elmira Wetteroth |
| Centre Street | 38 40 42 44 46 | Liquors No listing in Directory Locksmith Laborer No listing in Directory Liquors Police Clerk Dressmaker Oysters Furniture Shoemaker Dressmaker Tailor | Francis Monda James Glancy Hugo Wellenkamp John Tomoney Peter Buchanan Mary A. Phillips John Doscher Richard King Frederick Wetteroth Elmira Wetteroth G. M. Steib |
| Centre Street | 38 40 42 44 46 48 | Liquors No listing in Directory Locksmith Laborer No listing in Directory Liquors Police Clerk Dressmaker Oysters Furniture Shoemaker Dressmaker Tailor Tailor | Francis Monda James Glancy Hugo Wellenkamp John Tomoney Peter Buchanan Mary A. Phillips John Doscher Richard King Frederick Wetteroth Elmira Wetteroth G. M. Steib Morris Gollandt |
| Centre Street | 38 40 42 44 46 | Liquors No listing in Directory Locksmith Laborer No listing in Directory Liquors Police Clerk Dressmaker Oysters Furniture Shoemaker Dressmaker Tailor | Francis Monda James Glancy Hugo Wellenkamp John Tomoney Peter Buchanan Mary A. Phillips John Doscher Richard King Frederick Wetteroth Elmira Wetteroth G. M. Steib Morris Gollandt Michael M. O'Neil |
| Centre Street | 38 40 42 44 46 48 | Liquors No listing in Directory Locksmith Laborer No listing in Directory Liquors Police Clerk Dressmaker Oysters Furniture Shoemaker Dressmaker Tailor Tailor Physician | Francis Monda James Glancy Hugo Wellenkamp John Tomoney Peter Buchanan Mary A. Phillips John Doscher Richard King Frederick Wetteroth Elmira Wetteroth G. M. Steib Morris Gollandt Michael M. O'Neil Augusta Mitchell |
| Centre Street | 38 40 42 44 46 48 | Liquors No listing in Directory Locksmith Laborer No listing in Directory Liquors Police Clerk Dressmaker Oysters Furniture Shoemaker Dressmaker Tailor Tailor | Francis Monda James Glancy Hugo Wellenkamp John Tomoney Peter Buchanan Mary A. Phillips John Doscher Richard King Frederick Wetteroth Elmira Wetteroth G. M. Steib Morris Gollandt Michael M. O'Neil |

.

| Street Name | Number | Business/Industry | Owner/Occupant |
|-----------------|---------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | | Bootmaker | G. P. Schinzal |
| | | | P. W. Smith |
| Pearl Street | 509 | Dry goods | Mary Kavanagh |
| Southside | 507 | Butcher | C. W. Salter |
| | | Barber | M. Keitling |
| | | Dressmaker | Hannah Geraghty |
| | | Shoemaker | Bryant Lynch |
| Block 166 | | | |
| Centre Street | 60 | Clothing | S. W. Conlan |
| Eastside | | Peddler | John McGovran |
| | 62 | Bootmaker | Michael Wortars |
| | -• | Liquors | Patrick Gilmartin |
| | | Sempstress | Mary A. Chinery |
| | | Laborer "(col'd)" | John Martin |
| | | Laborer | Matthew Ward |
| | | | N. M. Weeks |
| | | Laborer "(col'd)" | |
| | | Laborer "(col'd)" | Charles Loyd |
| | ~ | Laundress "(col'd)" | F. F. Putnam |
| | 64 | White washer "(col'd)" | Wm. Jackson |
| | | Liquors | John Lee |
| | | Tailor | Thomas Brady |
| | | Laborer | William Minough |
| | | Peddler | Michael McLaughlin |
| | 66 | Laborer | John McGowan |
| | | Liquors | Thomas Hines |
| | | Peddler | Timothy Jasey |
| | | Porter | Patrick Halbert |
| | | Laborer | Michael Laly |
| | | Laborer | Thomas McGorvin |
| | | Tailor | William Ward |
| | | Sempstress | Elizabeth Callaghn |
| | | Peddler | Edward Carroll |
| | з | Umbrella maker | Luke Henry |
| | | Whip maker | Thomas Molan |
| | | Laborer | Thomas Rice |
| | 68 | Junk | David Riordan |
| | | Bootmaker | James Powell |
| | | Porter | T. L. Wool |
| | | Peddler | M. H. Cavana |
| | | Peddler | Bridget McGuire |
| Worth Street | 136 | I Codici | Unoccupied |
| Southside | 138 | | Unoccupied |
| Soudiside | 138 | Smith | William Leonard |
| | 140 | Mariner | Henry Ripley |
| | | Tailor | |
| | 1.40 | | Bernard Bogart |
| | 142 | Carpenter | Joseph Castles |
| | | Coachman | Stephen Morgan |
| | 22 A.M. | Printer | Thomas Fisher |
| | 144 | Liquors | James Green |
| | | Mason | Martin Morse |
| Block Below 158 | | Tailor | Theodric Rientz |
| | | • | |
| Centre Street | 28 | Liquors | Frank Kernin |
| Eastside | | Liquors | Damas LeFebevre & Co |

8

| treet Name | Number | Business/Industry | Owner/Occupant |
|---------------|--------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Machinist | Isaac Smith |
| | | Gilder | Fred Burgh |
| | | Books | M. Bowlan |
| | 527 | Fancy goods | Mrs George Chapman |
| | | , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , | Andrew Crown |
| | 529 | Barber | Jacob Decker |
| | | Porter house | John Lane |
| | | Boarding | William S. Hughes |
| Block 168 | | | |
| Pearl Street | 514 | Porter house | M. T. Brennan |
| Northside | | Saloon | L. Glockman & W. Hildebrandt |
| | 516 | Tobacconist | Jacob Meyer |
| | | Fancy goods | Mr. J. Meyer |
| | 518 | Grocer | William Lynch |
| | 520 | Undertaker | H. M. Caddin Jr |
| | 522 | Butcher | Ward & Eels |
| | | | (Henry Ward, John Eels) |
| | | Butcher | James Lovelook |
| | | Tailor | William Clark |
| | | Shoemaker | Charles Miller |
| | | Tailor | George Hill |
| | | Shoemaker | Christian Kranz |
| | | | W. Grem |
| | 524 | Confectioners | E. Buckenthal & Co |
| | | | (A. Kennegeaser) |
| | | Saddler | Caleb Day |
| | 526 | Fancy goods | Mrs. Snaith Keeler |
| | | | Thomas Bush |
| | | Artificial flowers | Louis Penhs |
| | | Hatter | S. Dando |
| | | Chaser | Achilles Bujes |
| | | Tailor | Patrick McNevin |
| | | Gunsmith | Henry Wilkinson |
| | 528 | Porter house | Christian Winkler |
| | | Boarding | J. R. White |
| | 530 | Baker | F. Emmons |
| | | Boarding | Eleanor Schluter |
| | | | Esther Higgs |
| | | Cabinetmaker | J. Stonebraker |
| Centre Street | 57 | Liquors | William Hildebrant |
| Westside | | Printer | W. H. White |
| | | Saloon | M. T. Brennan |
| | | Exchange | Joseph Coles |
| | 59 | Liquors | Mary Gilfeather |
| | 61 | Stoves | David Goggin |
| | 63, 65 | | A. B. Reynolds & Co |
| | | Faucet Manufacturer | Croton Faucet Manufacturer |
| | | | (W. H. Buckley) |
| | | Manufacturer | Abraham Bassford |
| | | Manufacturer | H. F. Griffin |
| | | Engineers | A. Longbottom & Co |
| | 67 | Police | Patrick O'Neill |
| | | Bootmaker | Patrick Hinchey |
| | | Shoemaker | Louis Aldinger |

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| street Name | Number | Business/Industry | Owner/Occupant |
|-------------|--------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | (Peter Gaellard) |
| | | | II. N. Dressler |
| | | Confectioner | Zimmerman |
| | 30 | Segars | Charles Kroeter |
| | | Tailor | James Lacy |
| | 32 | Grocers | Lynch & McKenna |
| | | | (James Lynch, Hugh McKenna) |

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 Directory says Centre intersects here with 134 Worth part of Block 166; 1894 Sanborn map shows 134 Worth part of Block 168

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** Directory shows 73 & 75 as a combined address; the 1894 Sanborn shows 73 Centre as being part of Block 168; the 1894 Sanborm shopws 75 Centre as being part of Block 169