

SoHo/NoHo Neighborhood Plan

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

Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study

Prepared for:

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Executive Summary

CEQR Number: 21DCP059M

**LPC Project Unique
Identification Number:** 35200

Involved Agencies: New York City Department of City Planning
New York City Planning Commission

Phase of Survey: Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study

Location Information

Location: Manhattan
Minor Civil Division: 06101
County: New York County

Survey Area

Length (Project Area): Approximately 5,000 feet
Width (Project Area): Approximately 2,250 feet
Area (Project Area): Approximately 146 acres
*Area (Phase 1A Study
Area Combined):* Approximately 3 acres/131,850 square feet

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: Brooklyn Quadrangle

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A. INTRODUCTION

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

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

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

C. DEFINITION OF PHASE 1A STUDY AREA

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

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

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

| Block/Lot | Modern Address | Development Site | Previous Analysis/Historical Designation |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 227/1 | 381 Canal Street | Projected Development Site 7 | SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (National Historic Landmark [NHL]) |
| 227/2 | 383 Canal Street | Projected Development Site 7 | SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL) |
| 227/6 | 391 Canal Street | Projected Development Site 6 | SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL) |
| 227/7 | 393 Canal Street | Projected Development Site 6 | SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL) |
| 227/20 | 43 Grand Street | Projected Development Site 5 | SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL); Previously analyzed in AKRF 2008 |
| 227/22 | 47 Grand Street | Projected Development Site 5 | SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL); Previously analyzed in AKRF 2008 |
| 234/11 | 159 Grand Street/ 157 Lafayette Street | Projected Development Site 4 | |
| 475/1 | 337-339 West Broadway | Potential Development Site CCC | SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL) |
| 475/3 | 341 West Broadway | Potential Development Site CCC | SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL) |
| 475/4 | 343 West Broadway | Potential Development Site CCC | SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL) |
| 475/9 | 355 West Broadway | Potential Development Site TT | SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL) |
| 475/19 | 47-49 Wooster Street | Potential Development Site G | SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL) |
| 475/59 | 76 Grand Street | Potential Development Site D | SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL) |
| 482/9 | 57 Crosby Street | Potential Development Site A | SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District Extension (LPC) |
| 482/26 | 220 Lafayette Street | Potential Development Site GG | |
| 483/29 | 54 Crosby Street | Potential Development Site CC | SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL) |
| 485/28 | 81 Mercer Street | Projected Development Site 16 | SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL) |
| 487/18 | 395-397 West Broadway | Potential Development Site C | SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL) |
| 487/28 | 146 Spring Street | Potential Development Site BBB | SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL) |
| 487/29 | 144 Spring Street | Potential Development Site BBB | SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL) |
| 513/25 | 163 Mercer Street | Potential Development Site X | SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL) |
| 513/33 | 149 Mercer Street | Potential Development Site JJ | SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL) |
| 515/7 | 463 West Broadway | Potential Development Site B | SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District (NHL) |
| 531/3 | 686 Broadway | Potential Development Site BB | NoHo Historic District (NHL) |
| 531/17 | 28 Great Jones Street/ 375-379 Lafayette Street | Projected Development Site 2 | NoHo Historic District Extension (LPC) |
| 531/37 | 358 Bowery/ 40-44 East 4th St | Projected Development Site 13 | The Bowery Historic District (NHL) |
| 531/41 | 352 Bowery | Projected Development Site 1 | The Bowery Historic District (NHL) |
| 531/42 | 350 Bowery | Projected Development Site 1 | The Bowery Historic District (NHL) |
| 531/52 | 32-34 Great Jones Street | Projected Development Site 2 | NoHo Historic District Extension (LPC) |
| 476/57* | 32 Thomson Street | Projected Development Site 20 | |
| Notes: *Not initially reviewed by LPC | | | |
| Source: LPC comment letter dated October 28, 2020. | | | |

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

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

Chapter 2: Research Goals and Methodology

A. RESEARCH GOALS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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

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

¹ <https://cris.parks.ny.gov>

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

To document the occupants of the lots during this period, certain documentary records including historical deeds, directories, and census records were collected where possible. However, the ability to research certain document types—notably historical conveyance records and tax assessment records—was limited due to office closures associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. The research therefore relied heavily on historical directories, which were accessed through www.Fold3.com and other similar digital collections. Directories were also used to identify changes in street names and house numbering schemes. Where possible, this research was supplemented with digital collections of census records and historical conveyances, as well as tax assessment records previously collected from the New York City Municipal Archives prior to pandemic-related closures. Historical conveyance records were accessed through the New York Land Records collection from www.FamilySearch.com. Limited information from census records and wills was accessed through www.Ancestry.com. Census records were researched only where connections between specific entries and specific parcels of land could be ascertained with a high level of certainty. As such records predating the second enumeration of the 1870 federal census are typically not associated (or are inconsistently associated) with specific street addresses or street names, it can be difficult to confirm which records correspond to which residence. As a result of changing block, lot, ward, and street numbers/names, only those records that were confirmed to be associated with a particular property based on cross-referencing various historical documents have been included in this study’s appendices.

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

Chapter 3: Environmental Context and Assessment of Landscape Modification

A. CURRENT CONDITIONS

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

Table 3-1
Current Conditions of Study Area development sites

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

Table 3-1 (cont'd)

Current Conditions of Study Area development sites

| Block/ Lot | Address | Current Conditions ¹ |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 531/52 | 32-34 Great Jones Street/ 375 Lafayette Street | Lot is a paved surface parking lot an unenclosed, multi-tier parking structure |
| 476/57 | 32 Thompson Street | Lot is developed with an four-story building with a basement and has an undeveloped rear yard |
| Note: ¹ The existence of basements or cellars was confirmed through an examination of historical maps and DOB records; not all cellars/basements are identified on Sanborn maps. DOB defines a cellar as a story that is 50 percent or more below grade and a basement as a story that is 50 percent or more above grade. ² Buildings with undeveloped rear yards of less than 10 feet in width are determined to have been fully disturbed in association with the excavation of the adjacent basement. ³ City records indicate that Lot 4 is now included within Lot 3. | | |

B. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

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

SOILS

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

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

C. ASSESSMENT OF LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECONSTRUCTION OF 19TH CENTURY TOPOGRAPHY

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

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

| Intersection: | 1865 Viele | 1865 Harriot/ Burrell Maps | 1885 Robinson | 1937 Rock Data Map | 1951 Sanborn | 2013 LIDAR (MBD) | 2013 LIDAR (NAVD88) |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Canal Street and West Broadway | 3.2 | 7.67 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7 | 6.3 | 8 |
| Canal Street and Broadway | 16.89 | 10.5 | 10.30 | 10.1 | 11 | 10.3 | 12 |
| Spring Street and West Broadway | 20 | 12 | 12 | 13.8 | 14 | 12.3 | 14 |
| Spring Street and Broadway | 38 | 31 | 30.6 | 30.3 | 30 | 30.3 | 32 |
| West Houston Street and West Broadway | 28 | 28 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 22.3 | 24 |
| West Houston and Broadway | 34 | 41 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 41 | 40.3 | 42 |
| Broadway and Great Jones Street | 38 | 38.3 | 33.4 | 38.9 | 38 | 36.3 | 38 |
| Bowery and Great Jones Street | 39 | 40.6 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 41 | 36.3 | 38 |
| Broadway and Astor Place | 35 | 30.1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 36.3 | 38 |
| Bowery and Astor Place | 39 | 39.2 | 39 | 39.2 | 40 | 38.3 | 40 |
| Notes: The elevations on these maps are identified as “above high tide” with the exception of the 1937 Rock Data Map (which is relative to the Manhattan Borough Datum [MBD]) and 2013 LIDAR (which is relative to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 [NAVD88] and is also presented as converted to MBD for the sake of comparison). See below for a discussion of datum points. Furthermore, these maps and atlases may depict the city’s legal grade at these intersections; which may have differed from the actual elevation. | | | | | | | |

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

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

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

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

A. INTRODUCTION

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

B. PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED NATIVE AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Information regarding such previously identified archaeological sites was obtained from various locations including the site files of OPRHP and NYSM, accessed via CRIS² and published accounts such as R.P. Bolton's 1922 work, *Indian Paths in the Great Metropolis*. The Project Area is partially situated within a generalized area of archaeological sensitivity as mapped in CRIS. These sites are summarized in **Table 4-1**, below. Because these sites were discovered and/or reported by late 19th or early 20th century archaeologists (e.g., Parker 1920 and Bolton 1922), there is limited descriptive information available about what these sites contained.

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

| Site Name/ Number | Time Period | Approximate Distance from Project Area | Site Type |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Shell Point/Werpoes</i> NYSM: 4059 | Precontact | Overlaps | Native American village and shell middens |
| <i>Nechtanc</i> NYSM: 4060 | Precontact; Contact | 1,000 feet | Native American village used as a retreat during 17th century wars with the Dutch |
| <i>Shepmoes</i> * | Precontact | 2,000 feet | Occupation site |
| <i>Sapohanikan</i> * | Precontact | 5,500 feet | Landing place and trading point |
| Note: *Not mapped in CRIS; included in Bolton (1922) | | | |
| Sources: CRIS; Parker 1922, and Bolton 1922. | | | |

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

¹ <https://cris.parks.ny.gov>.

² Accessible at: <https://cris.parks.ny.gov>

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

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

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

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

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

A. COLONIAL OCCUPATION OF THE PROJECT AREA

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLONIAL LAND GRANTS WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT

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

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

MUNICIPAL DIVISION OF SPACE IN THE 19TH CENTURY

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

THE GROWTH OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD

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

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

THE PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

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

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

CHANGING ETHNIC MAKEUP AND POPULATION DENSITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD

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

¹ On file at the New-York Historical Society.

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

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

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

A. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Table 6-1 (cont'd)

Properties Identified by LPC as Potentially Archaeologically Sensitive

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

Note: *Not initially reviewed by LPC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE OCCUPANTS OF BLOCK 227, LOT 6 BEFORE 1870

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The 1853 and 1859 Perris maps depict two buildings on the parcel: a wood frame building at 30 Laurens Street/56 Grand Street¹ that occupied the western half of the historical lot and an industrial/commercial wood frame building with an undeveloped rear yard at 58 Grand Street. These buildings appear to be

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

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

THE OCCUPANTS OF 337 WEST BROADWAY BEFORE 1870

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

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

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

THE OCCUPANTS OF 339 WEST BROADWAY BEFORE 1870

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

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

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

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

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

THE OCCUPANTS OF 341 WEST BROADWAY BEFORE 1870

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE OCCUPANTS OF 355 WEST BROADWAY BEFORE 1870

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

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

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

HISTORICAL LOT AT 47 WOOSTER STREET

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

THE OCCUPANTS OF 47 WOOSTER STREET BEFORE 1870

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

HISTORICAL LOT AT 49 WOOSTER STREET

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

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

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

THE OCCUPANTS OF 49 WOOSTER STREET BEFORE 1870

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

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

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

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

THE OCCUPANTS OF 76 GRAND STREET BEFORE 1870

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

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

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

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

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

THE OCCUPANTS OF 57 CROSBY STREET BEFORE 1870

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

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

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

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

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 206 ELM STREET BEFORE 1870

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 54 CROSBY STREET BEFORE 1870

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

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

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

¹ <http://nycma.lunaimaging.com/luna/servlet/s/a1i411>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 395-397 WEST BROADWAY BEFORE 1870

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

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

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

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

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 144 SPRING STREET BEFORE 1870

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

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

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

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

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

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 146 SPRING STREET BEFORE 1870

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 121 MERCER STREET BEFORE 1870

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 144 LAURENS STREET BEFORE 1870

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INVESTIGATION INTO THE USE OF THE CHURCH PROPERTY FOR HUMAN BURIALS

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

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

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

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

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

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 32 GREAT JONES STREET BEFORE 1870

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

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

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 34 GREAT JONES STREET BEFORE 1870

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

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 36 GREAT JONES STREET BEFORE 1870

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

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 38 GREAT JONES STREET BEFORE 1870

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

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

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

HISTORICAL LOT AT 358 BOWERY

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

THE OCCUPANTS OF 358 BOWERY BEFORE 1870

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

HISTORICAL LOT AT 360 BOWERY

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

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

THE OCCUPANTS OF 360 BOWERY BEFORE 1870

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

HISTORICAL LOT AT 40 EAST 4TH STREET

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

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

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

HISTORICAL LOT AT 42 EAST 4TH STREET

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

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

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

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

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

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF LOT 41 BEFORE 1870

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS OF 30 AND 32 THOMPSON STREET BEFORE 1870

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

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

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

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

A. CONCLUSIONS

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

PRECONTACT SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

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

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

HISTORIC SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

Table 7-1
Determinations of Archaeological Sensitivity

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

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

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

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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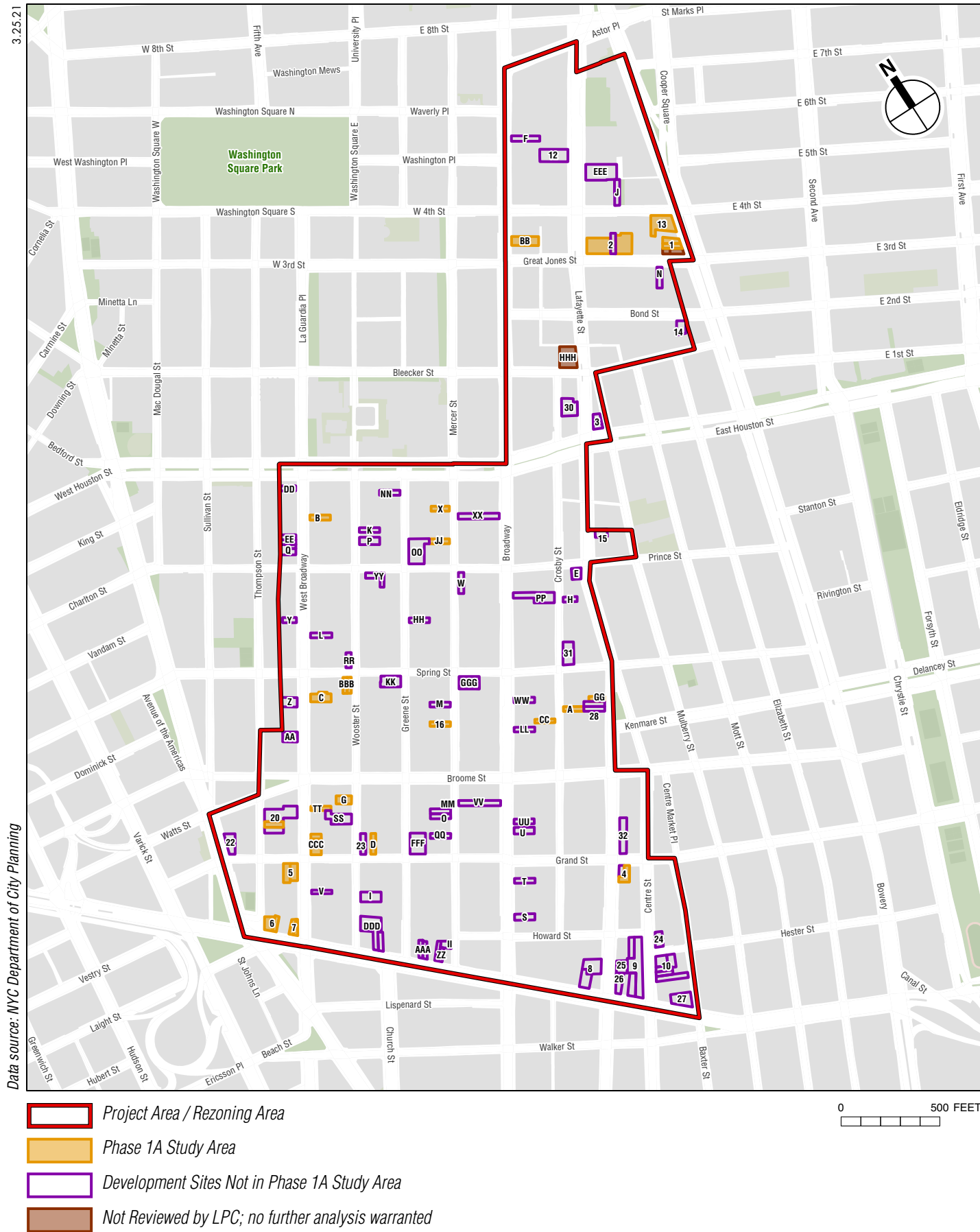
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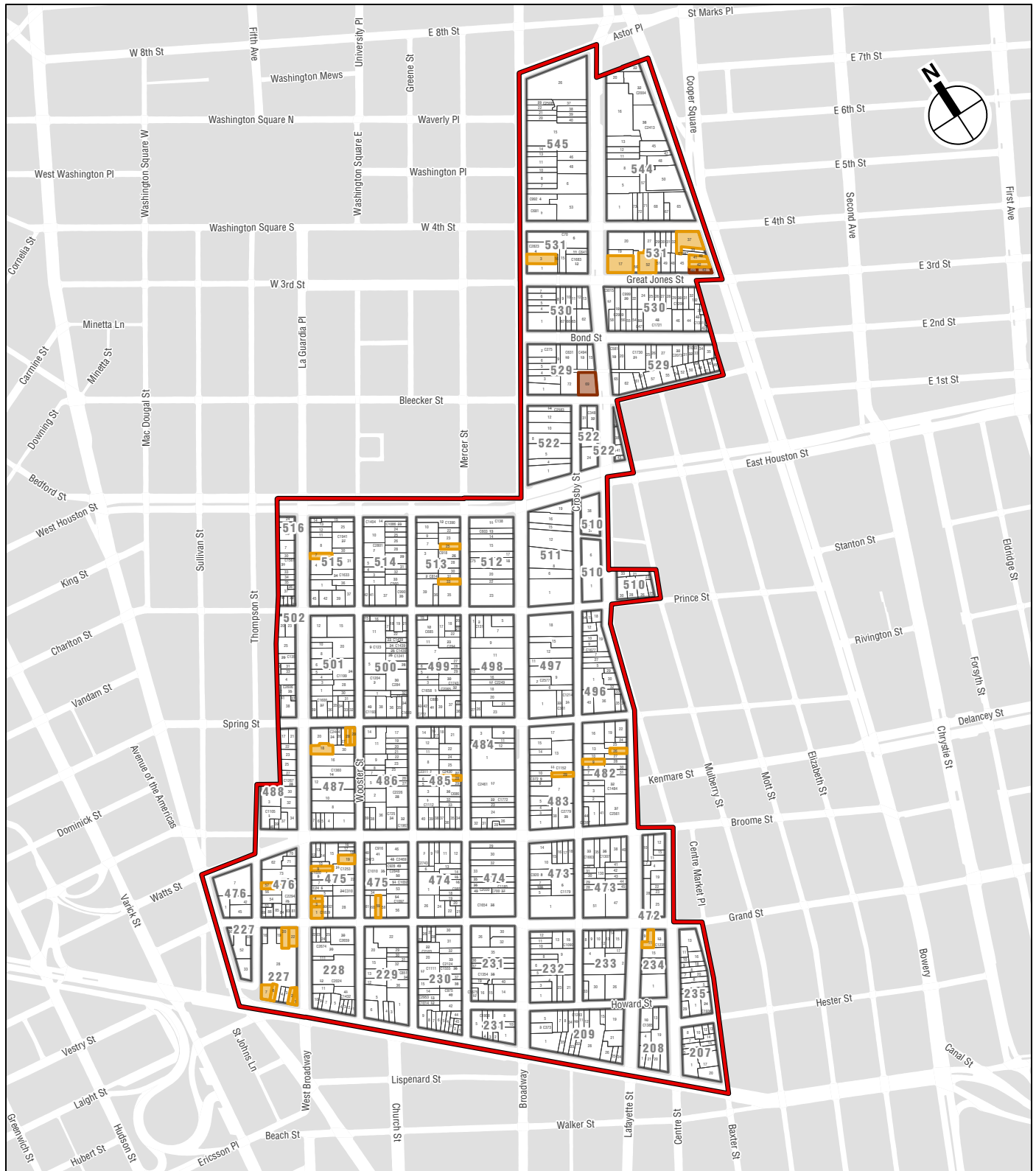
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Figures





- Project Area / Rezoning Area
- Phase 1A Study Area
- Not Reviewed by LPC; no further analysis warranted
- Tax Lot Boundary
- 1 Tax Block Boundary

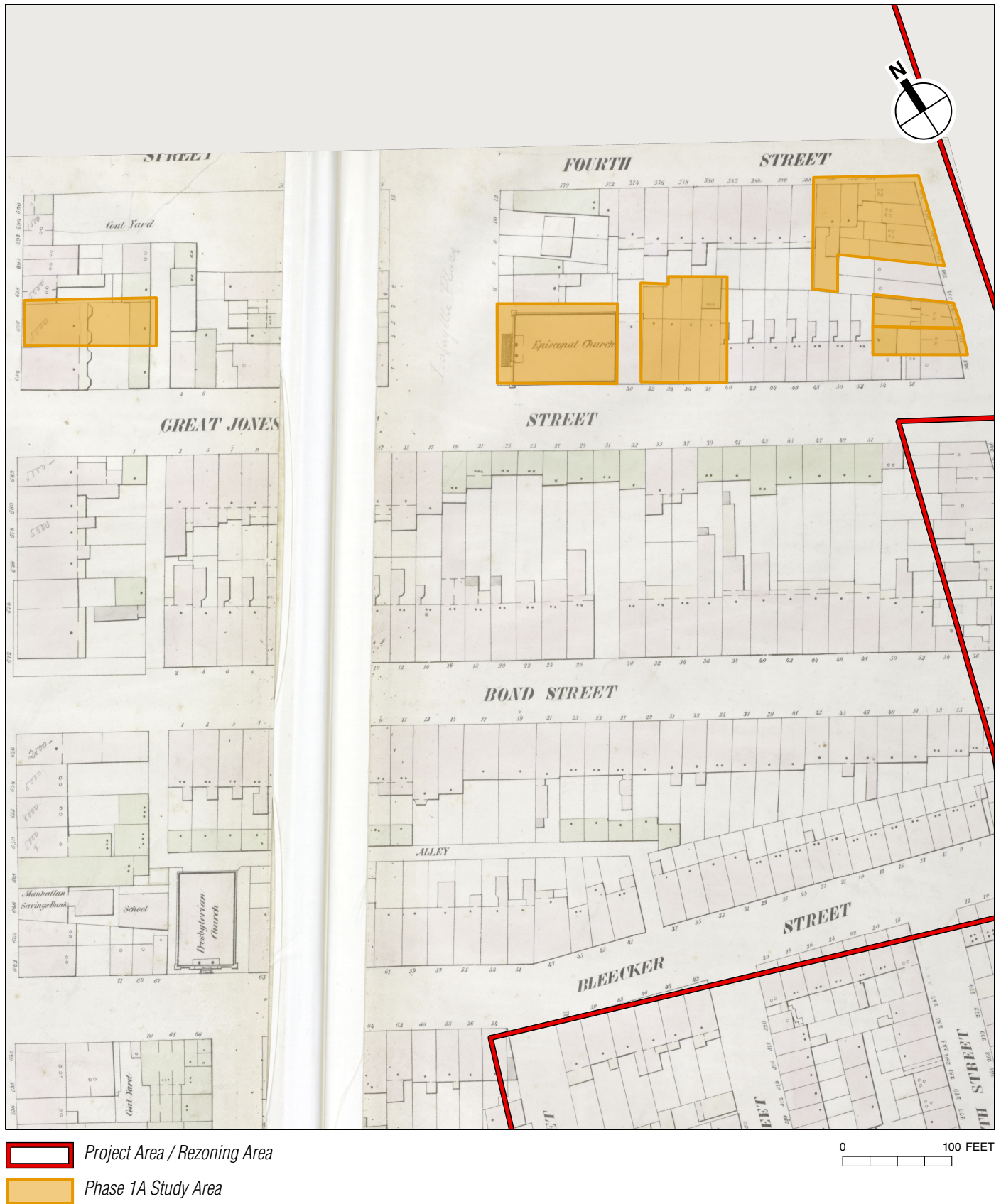
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1776 Ratzer Map (Depicts 1767)

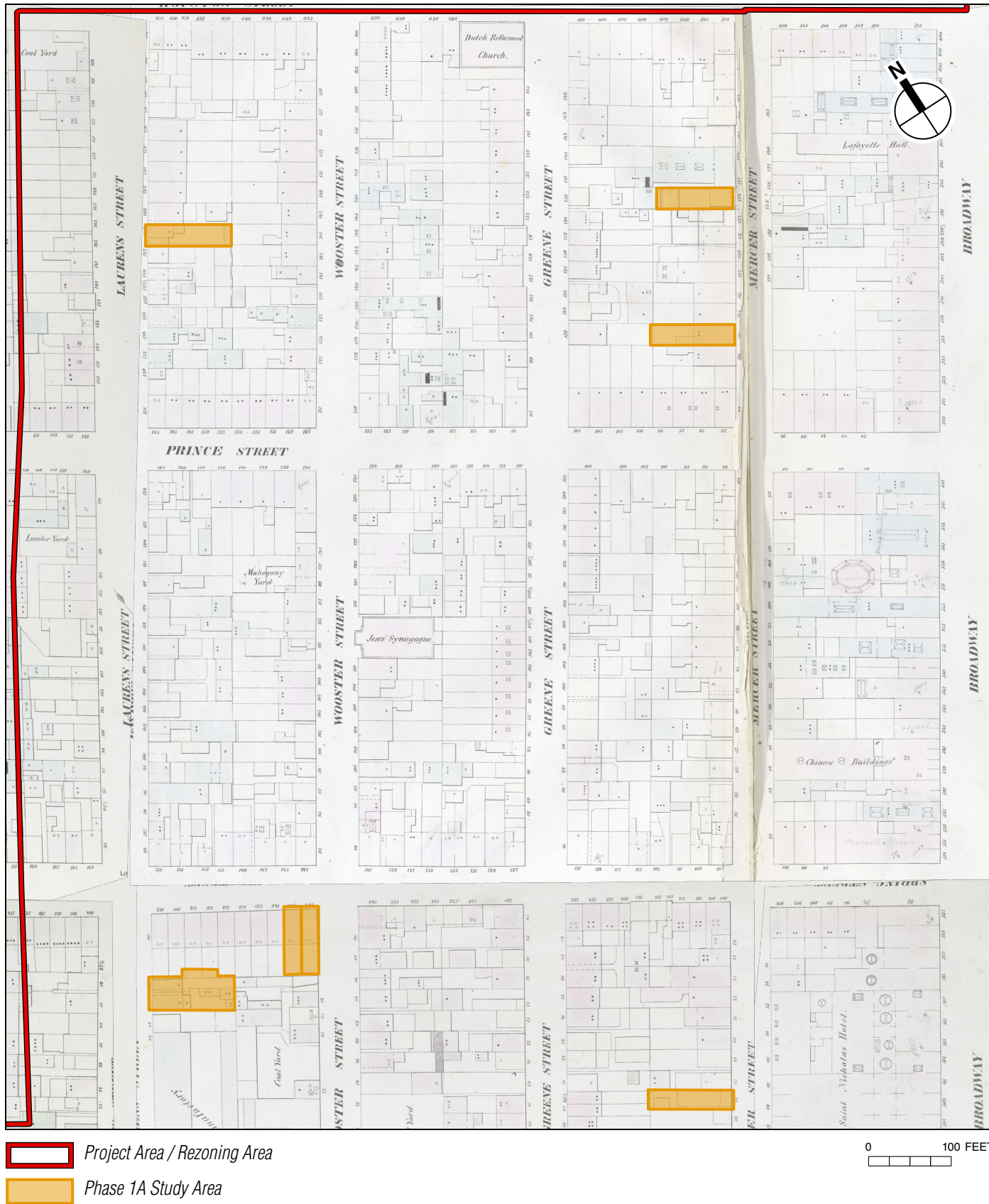


Data source: NYC Department of City Planning



-  Project Area / Rezoning Area
-  Phase 1A Study Area

Note: Locations are approximate.

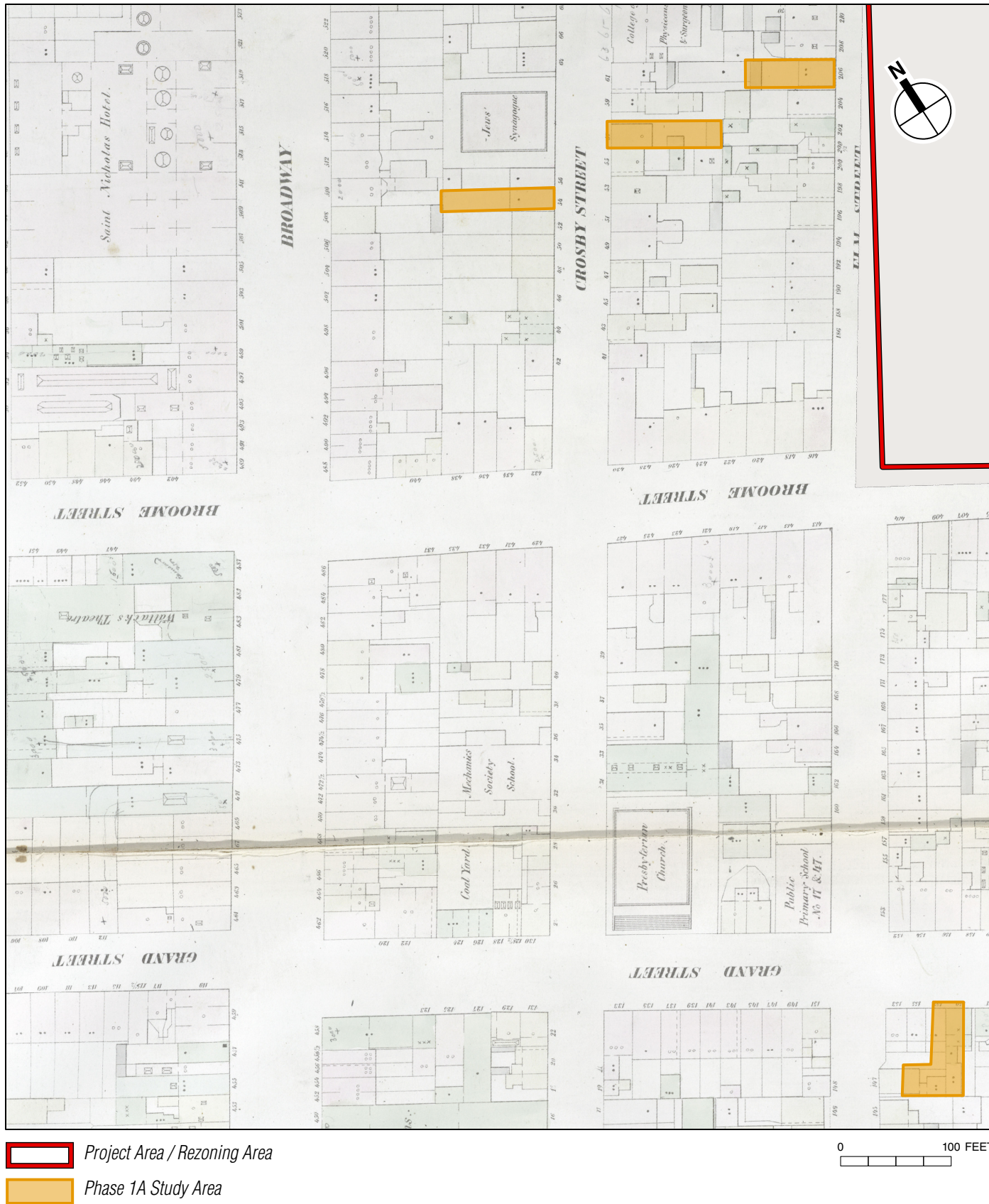


Note: Locations are approximate.



- Project Area / Rezoning Area
- Phase 1A Study Area

Note: Locations are approximate.



Note: Locations are approximate.



1894-1895 Sanborn Map
Figure 6a



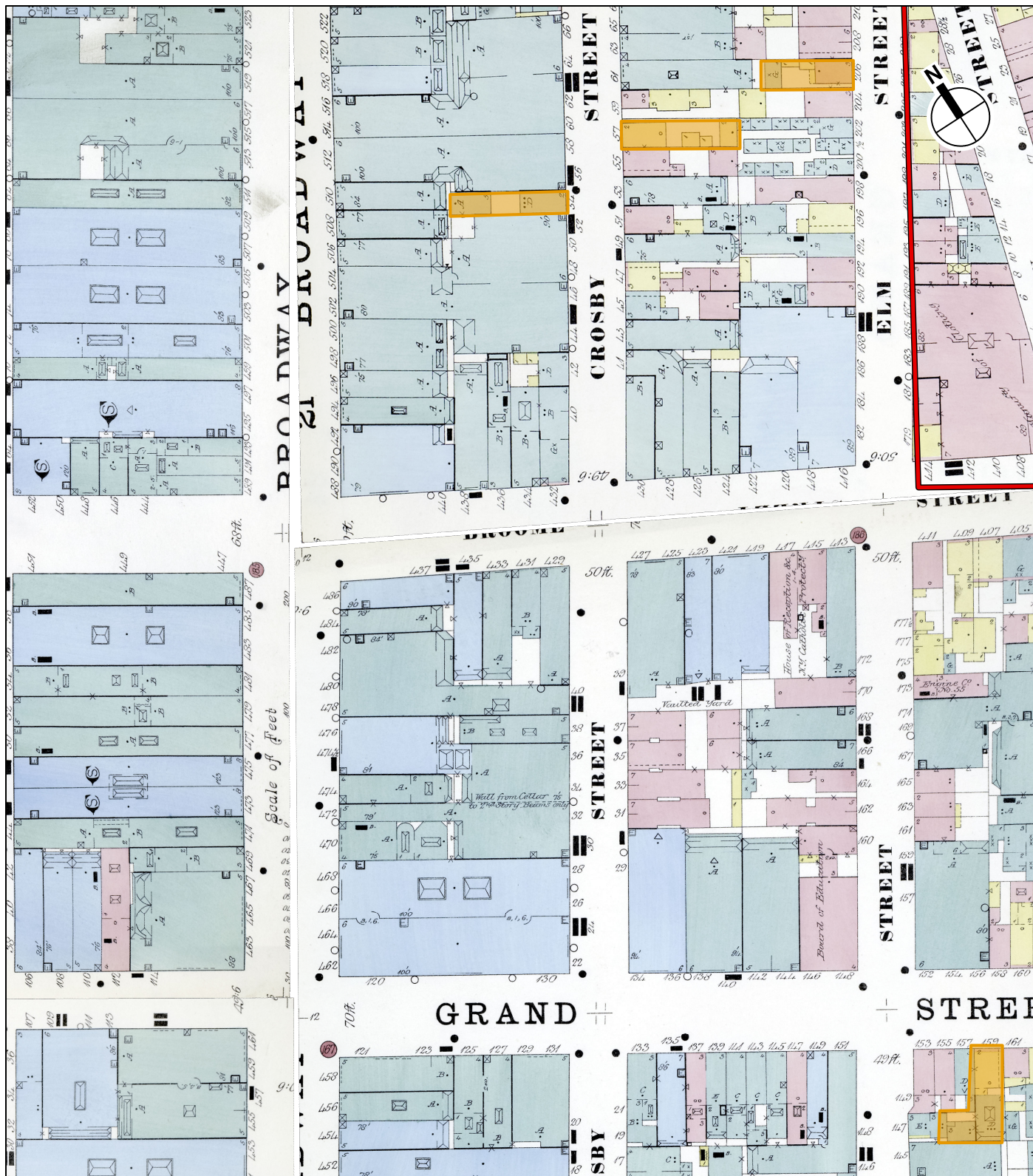
1894-1895 Sanborn Map
Figure 6b

Data source: NYC Department of City Planning



- Project Area / Rezoning Area
- Phase 1A Study Area

Note: Locations are approximate.



- Project Area / Rezoning Area
- Phase 1A Study Area

Note: Locations are approximate.



Areas of Archaeological Sensitivity
Figure 7

Appendix A:

Summary of Limited Documentary Research

Appendix A-1:**Summary of Historical Directory Research**

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

SoHo/NoHo Neighborhood Plan

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

Appendix A-1: Summary of Historical Directory Research

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

SoHo/NoHo Neighborhood Plan

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

Appendix A-1: Summary of Historical Directory Research

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

SoHo/NoHo Neighborhood Plan

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

Appendix A-1: Summary of Historical Directory Research

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

SoHo/NoHo Neighborhood Plan

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

Appendix A-1: Summary of Historical Directory Research

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

SoHo/NoHo Neighborhood Plan

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

Appendix A-1: Summary of Historical Directory Research

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

SoHo/NoHo Neighborhood Plan

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

Appendix A-1: Summary of Historical Directory Research

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

SoHo/NoHo Neighborhood Plan

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

Appendix A-1: Summary of Historical Directory Research

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

SoHo/NoHo Neighborhood Plan

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

Appendix A-1: Summary of Historical Directory Research

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

SoHo/NoHo Neighborhood Plan

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

Appendix A-1: Summary of Historical Directory Research

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

SoHo/NoHo Neighborhood Plan

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

Appendix A-1: Summary of Historical Directory Research

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

Notes: See Table 6-1 for information on changes to historical street numbers and street names.

Sources: Directory databases accessed through www.Fold3.com.

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Appendix A-2:

Summary of Limited Census Research

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

SoHo/NoHo Neighborhood Plan

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

Appendix A-2: Summary of Limited Census Research

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

SoHo/NoHo Neighborhood Plan

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

Appendix A-2: Summary of Limited Census Research

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

SoHo/NoHo Neighborhood Plan

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

Appendix A-2: Summary of Limited Census Research

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

SoHo/NoHo Neighborhood Plan

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

Appendix A-2: Summary of Limited Census Research

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

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

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

*