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Cultural Resources

Topic-Intensive Documentary Study

Third Avenue HUB Retail Development

The Bronx, New York

CEQR No. 94DME-012X

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Cultural Resources
Topic-Intensive Documentary Study

Third Avenue HUB Retail Development
The Bronx, New York
CEQR No. 94DME-012X

Prepared

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I. INTRODUCTION

The New York City Economic Development Corporation proposes to dispose of Block 2363 Lots 16 and 24 in the Melrose section of the Bronx for development as a retail shopping center (Fig. 1). The Third Avenue Retail Development Site is the northern part of the block, bounded by Third Avenue, East 156th Street and Brook and Bergen Avenues. Lot 24, approximately 90,000 square feet of the project site, is vacant and will be completely covered by the proposed building, which, as planned by Rosenshein Associates, will have two stories and a basement, and accommodate approximately seven stores, including a Bradlee's department store. The new shopping complex will rest on a spread-footing foundation which will extend two to three feet below the basement floor. Lot 16, which borders Lot 24 to the south, contains a 4-story parking garage, which will continue to serve as a parking facility for shoppers. Only minor renovations to the exterior fabric are proposed.

In order to determine the presence/absence, type, and possible extent of buried prehistoric and historical resources on this site, a report based on archival research: "Phase 1A Cultural Assessment for the Third Avenue Hub Retail Development Site, the Bronx, New York (CEQR No. 94DME-012X) was completed in September 1994 (Kearns, Kirkorian and Schaefer 1994). Although the Third Avenue Hub site contains two lots, because no new subsurface disturbance has been proposed for Lot 16, only Lot 24 was considered in the Phase 1A assessment. "Analysis of archaeological resources is typically not necessary" following the CEQR Technical Manual (210. Archaeological Resources), in the circumstance that "Actions that would not result in ground disturbance." There will be no ground disturbance on Lot 16. (See Fig. 2 for the visual distinction between Lots 16 and 24.)

The Phase 1A report concluded that sections of Lot 24, to which the rest of this report will refer as the study or project site, have a high potential for hosting cultural resources from both the prehistoric and historic eras. The earlier report identified specific portions of the project site that might have functioned as Native American temporary campsites or processing centers and which had not been disturbed by subsequent development. Potential historic-era resources were identified as subsurface remains related to shaft features which served the existing homelots on a portion of the site between c.1860, when the first houses were documented (Fig. 3) and 1883 when both municipal sewer and water service became available. The 1885 Robinson Atlas identifies the property boundaries just two years after the introduction of these utilities (Fig. 4) Because the proposed Hub foundation excavation will occur below the layers of protective fill present on the project site, endangering potentially existing archaeological resources (Fig. 5), one of the recommendations of the Phase 1A Cultural Assessment was the present report, a topic-intensive analysis concerning the c.1860-1883 historical homelots, based on the examination of additional maps, directories, census, tax and real property data, which was beyond the scope of the Phase 1A report. The purpose of this

topic-intensive research is to define more precisely the areas of the c.1860 homelots, relating the individual properties to the present landscape, and to determine the location and nature of later lot subdivisions and house construction which occurred between 1860 and 1883.

This additional documentary research will also make it possible, if deemed necessary by the Landmarks Preservation Commission, to concentrate additional Phase 1B investigation on the lots which show the highest potential for producing meaningful archaeological data - artifacts which can be related to specific households and used to test current archaeological research hypotheses. Lots with the "highest potential" in this sense are e.g., those for which there is a long period of documented, continuous occupation by one family, or by a succession of families of a similar socioeconomic status and/or ethnic group. Given the high concentration of Germans immigrants in the Melrose area during the study period and the probable German origin of the names of the 1860 property owners (Lerch, Gerken, Herlich), documentary study, along with archaeological data may provide valuable information on life in a 19th-century ethnic enclave.

After careful examination of the documentary data it was determined that three of the nine homelots present at the introduction of modern utilities were newly divided homelots. The individuals occupying these lots had only been there a short time and the archaeological excavation of these lots would not be recommended as they would have left very little imprint on the archaeological landscape (e.g., wells and privies). Three of the lots identified on an 1885 map (see Fig. 4) are considered to be historically sensitive. These lots, according to the nineteenth century lot numbers, are 20, 21, 24, and 30. These lots are recommended for further examination because of the long-term occupation of three German immigrant families prior to the lots division in the late 1870s -early 1880s. The Gerkin, Lerch, and Herlich families lived on these lots from the 1850s through the 1880s.

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II. METHODOLOGY

The analysis of the documentary record as an integral part of urban archaeology and the reconstruction of past behavior is one that has been well established. The tremendous potential of the documentary record in enabling a more accurate reconstruction of the past to be made has been emphasized by historical archaeologists (see Beaudry 1988; Little 1992). Through the critical analysis of primary documents, many factors that influenced the archaeological record can be recognized (e.g., economic, social, political, and ideological motivations).

The purpose of the present topic-intensive study is to focus on the late nineteenth-century occupants of the Third Avenue Hub Retail Development Site. As mentioned above, the study concentrates on the examination of documentary data pertaining to the c.1860-1883 homelots and their associated residents identified in the Phase 1A Report (Kearns, Kirkorian and Schaefer 1994). The five categories of documentary data examined included: 1) tax records; 2) census records; 3) land records; 4) city directories; and 5) cartographic information. Documentary data were collected for this research at the following institutions: the Westchester County Historical Society; the New York Public Library; the Westchester County Land Records Office; and the New York City Municipal Archives.

Tax Records (Real Estate Valuations)

The Real Estate Tax Valuations for the project area were examined at the Municipal Archives in New York City. The records of tax assessment were studied for information regarding property ownership and description. Real estate valuations were assessed on all buildings and property. Personal estate valuations, however, were not listed in these records. The late nineteenth-century tax valuations are on microfilm and list taxpayers by their Manhattan Ward and Village. For the present study, records of Manhattan's 23rd Ward in the village of East Melrose were investigated. Tax valuations were examined for the years 1874 through 1883 (1874 being the earliest available valuation). Information recorded on taxpayers included: name, real estate description (lot size), house size, stories high, number of houses on lot, street number, avenue, and real estate value. The street number recorded for the individuals of East Melrose corresponds to the designated lot numbers found on an 1850 map by Andrew Findley and continued on the later maps for this area (see Fig. 3). The Real Estate Valuations for each of the lots in the project area can be found in Appendix A.

Census Records

Census information, located at the New York Public Library and the Westchester County Historical Society, was expected to reveal household membership, age, sex, place of birth, and occupation. The Federal Census records for 1860, 1870 and 1880 are on microfilm and at present, only the 1860 and 1880 censuses are indexed

by the individual's last name. The 1860 Census lists the residents of Third Avenue (between Grove Street and Milton Avenue) under the Village of Morrisania. The 1870 Census is in poor condition and proved not to be useful in the identification of residents of the study area. The 1880 Census, however, included the expected information as well as the place of birth of the individual's parents and in some cases the length of time an individual was unemployed. In addition, individuals in the census were organized under their election district (District Number 10). The families identified on the 1860 map and individuals later discovered through tax records as living in the project area were located on each Census. Appendix B contains the information retrieved from the 1860 and 1880 Federal Census Records.

Land Records

The Grantee/Grantor land records for the project area were examined at the Westchester County Land Records Office located in White Plains, New York. These records were examined in order to more closely date the divisions of properties and to identify individuals who may have owned various properties but were not listed on the tax and census records. It was also hoped that the deeds would contain descriptions of property layout and/or outbuildings located on the lot. The Grantee/Grantor Records for the County of Westchester are indexed on computer for the years 1680-1898. Entries are listed under the surname of the individual. The Grantee Records are descriptions of sales listed by property buyers and Grantor Records are listed under the name of the property seller. A typical deed will name the parties involved in the sale, the date of sale, and a description of the size of the property boundaries. In a few cases the physical description of the property may include mention of buildings on the property or a map of the property for clarification. In many cases the deeds were recorded long after the actual purchase and transfer of property is listed under the date recorded in the index. The deeds examined for this project yielded information regarding the dates of lot sales and the identity of the parties involved. Unfortunately the deeds examined did not specifically describe the physical layout of any of the lots in the project area.

City Directories

City directories for Morrisania and Westchester were examined for the identified names of individuals in the project area. The directories were examined at the New York Public Library and the Westchester County Historical Society. Each directory contains information about various businesses and residents of the area. In most directories there is some attempt to list each name in alphabetical order, however, many names are listed randomly under the first letter of the last name. Each directory was also examined carefully for phonetic or incorrect spellings of the individual names. For individuals most directories list the last name, first name, occupation, and house location by street. A list of individuals from the study block who were found in the directories searched can be found in Appendix C.

Maps

Information collected from cartographic sources for the Phase IA report was reexamined along with additional maps found in the Map Division of the New York Public Library. These maps were examined for any additional information that could be established regarding the dates of houselot divisions and the construction of new buildings. Although no exact date of divisions or changes was recovered, the maps together with the above documentary data helped to determine the events taking place on the lots in the project area. Three maps that were found showing the project location date to 1850, 1879, and 1882 and were photographed for this project. One of these maps, the 1879, shows the division of lots by number, the lot size, and buildings present (Fig. 6).

III. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Melrose was just one of many new villages established in the section of Westchester County now known as the western Bronx during the mid-19th century. Beginning in 1848, the village of Morrisania was developed by a consortium of "mechanics and laboring men" who were seeking a location near the city where they could build houses and settle their families, escaping the noise and crowded conditions of Manhattan, "with the satisfaction of knowing that they were not at the mercy of their landlords" (Frisbee and Coles 1871:v-vi)

Before the coming of the railroads which passed through the extensive estates of the Morris family, such a settlement by working class families would not have been possible, given the time and money which would have been expended on a daily commute to New York City. However, the Morrisania area, was only an hour by train from City Hall, and Morrisania Village was established on 200 acres of farmland (about 1,250 feet north of the study parcel, north of the intersection of Third and Brook Avenues) purchased from Gouverneur Morris II (Frisbee and Coles 1871:v-vi, xii, xvii; Henry 1853:29; TAMS 1993:3.5-21).

Other groups, as well as developers noting the success of Morrisania village, purchased land from the various Morrises, and by 1871 there were "no less than 18 such enterprises," in the area around Morrisania village (Frisbee and Coles 1871:xv). Directly east of the railroad tracks, and thus within 250 feet of the project parcel was Bensonia, developed by Benjamin Benson on land he purchased from Gouverneur Morris II in 1853. The village of Melrose, basically the area between the two wishbone-like branches of the railroad (See Fig. 8) was laid out by 1850 (TAMS 1993:3.5-22, Fig 3.5-5). It seems that the southern boundary of Melrose proper ended 100 feet north of present East 156th Street (170 feet north of the project site), but subsequent developments using the Melrose name were created to the south, east and north. From the street grid on the 1851 Sidney and Neff map, North Melrose, South Melrose and East Melrose appear to have been laid out shortly after Melrose, and all are lumped together as simply "Melrose." (Fig. 7) Technically, East Melrose, which had the Mill Brook as its eastern and Third Avenue as its western boundaries, included all of the project site west of the brook, except for the north 80 feet of present Lot 24 along the south side of East 156th Street. This area included all of the historical homelots being examined in this report, and when they appear in tax assessment records, they are listed under the heading "East Melrose." The small portion of the study lot east of Mill Brook was part of a narrow property between the brook and the railroad tracks, which had been sold by Gouverneur Morris II in 1842, and officially was part of neither Melrose nor Bensonia (Beers 1876:Sect.8). By 1856, the

Melroses, which to avoid confusion, will be referred to as simply Melrose, boasted 376 houses, a total which grew to 842 by 1868 (Frisbee and Coles 1871:xv).

Contributing to village growth were large numbers of German immigrants. These settlers of the Melrose area were mainly working class Germans, while well-to-do Germans who were members of the professional classes settled to the west in an area

known as Woodstock (laid out on land sold by Gouverneur Morris II in 1858). (See Fig. 7) Their concentrated numbers enabled the Melrose Germans to found an entire network of German institutions, *Turnvereins* (athletic clubs), singing societies and churches, including St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church on 156th Street between Courtlandt and Melrose Avenues (1,000 feet west of the project site),¹ officially organized in 1862, but meeting for services at other locations as early as 1852 (Jenkins 1912:288; McNamara 1989:50). Presumably the ethnic enclave also attracted and made profitable the establishment of makers, purveyors and processors of typical German and German-style foods, such as butchers, bakers and greengrocers.

Certainly a large number of breweries were established. Clustered along Third Avenue between East 167th and 170th Streets, about a mile north of the project lot, were Mayer's, Eichler's (later taken over by Rheingold), Zeltner's, Fidelio, Lion and Liebermann's Breweries. Huepfel's was at the southeast corner of East 161st and St. Anne's Avenue (1,250 feet northeast of the study parcel), Ebling's was between East 156th and 158th on St. Ann's (about 500 feet to the east of the study lot), and Haffen's stood 750 feet west of the study lot, on the southwest corner of Melrose Avenue and East 152nd Street. One resident during the early decades of the 20th century recalled that "the pleasant aroma of cooking hops and malt permeate[d] the neighborhood and one never tired of watching . . . the splendid white and grey Percheron dray horses pulling the wagons loaded with wooden kegs of good lager beer" (Weigers 1972:28; Marks 1968:29). The 1860 map even shows an unnamed brewery at the southeast corner of the project block, along Mill Brook and Grove Street (153rd). (see Fig. 3)

The Haffen brewery probably began as a fairly typical family enterprise. Mathias Haffen came to the United States from Germany in 1831, and settled in Melrose in 1850, where he opened a small brewery on Melrose Avenue at 152nd Street, 750 west of the study lot. He expanded the enterprise in 1856, building extensive storage vaults for "lagering" the beer. They extended 230 feet south to 151st Street with massive walls four feet thick. Mathias retired in 1871, and his two eldest sons, Mathias and John took over operations, expanding the J & M Haffen Brewery into a 4-story brick building along 152nd Street. With success came interest in finance and politics. Youngest brother Louis Haffen became the first Bronx Borough President in 1898. John Haffen was the

¹The present building, completed in 1895 at 374 East 156th Street, is now the Greater Victory Baptist Church (Willensky and White 1988:490).

first president of the 23rd Ward Bank (1888), later the Bronx County Trust Company. His son, John Mathias Haffen, preferred banking to brewing, and when he inherited the brewery in 1910, he sold his interest and the building was demolished in 1917 (McNamara 1973:51-54,58).

Melrose's *gemütlich* atmosphere was further enhanced by the beer gardens and saloons, sometimes associated with the breweries, such as Zeltner's Park and Casino, and Ebling's Casino (Marks 1968:29). The 1870-1 Morrisania and Tremont directory lists 51 saloons, and the 1860 map shows two establishments within 150 feet of the study parcel. (See Fig. 3) During the 1880s, German brass bands wandered the streets, playing outside the clubs and saloons, as well as for the workers on the brewery loading platforms, a practice which did not disappear until after World War I. The neighborhood retained a strong German flavor until the 1920s (McNamara 1989:45-46,62).

Between 1858 and 1860, the first structures were built on the project lot, fronting on Third Avenue, then called Old Boston Road. Their early settlement was probably due to the importance of the Boston Road, by then served by the Harlem Bridge, Morrisania, Fordham Horse [trolley] line, connecting Manhattan and what was then Westchester County. Four buildings, owned/occupied by A. Gerken, Jno. Lerch, P. Halleck (Herlich) and one unnamed person, stood on the southern half of present lot 24, while the northern half from approximately 155th to 156th Streets remained empty (Dripps 1858). The lots extended east to Mill Brook. (See Figs. 3, 6).

Between 1860 and 1908, the vicinity of the project site developed as a typical "streetcar suburb." As railroads and horsecar lines penetrated rural lands outside the city, they greatly expanded the land area available for settlement by people whose jobs required them to travel into the central city. The wealthiest part of the population (that could afford to buy its own housing) had greater control over its hours and location of work, could afford to keep horses, and could live the farthest outside the city. Some could even afford to have both a town house and a country estate. The middle income group, such as shop owners, teachers, lawyers, etc., had longer working hours and a stable work location to which they travelled over a regular daily route. They required a "good linear streetcar service" or even a railroad if the stations deposited them at convenient locations. The lowest income group (that could afford to purchase property), such as salesmen, better-paid clerks, skilled factory workers, artisans and small shopkeepers, had walked to work before the advent of the horsecar. These people worked long hours, often extra hours during certain seasons, and were likely to change locations to different shops, factories or construction sites, depending on where their labors were required. Often more than one person in the household was employed, which meant that a central location was necessary. Of the three groups, this group had to live in the most inner suburban ring, and required a cheap, efficient crosstown streetcar system by which its members could reach almost any location in the city. Because the inner suburban real estate was the most expensive, they built cheap free-standing woodframe houses, small single homes or multiple family structures, often on narrow lots

(Warner 1978:53-57). This last group is strongly reminiscent of the denizens of the project area. Since this was numerically the largest of the three groups, construction proceeded rapidly, and lots were subdivided and quickly filled with dwellings.

Although the first homeowners on the project lots generally occupied fairly wide lots of 56' to 61', as can be seen in the Homelot Histories section (Appendix A), as early as 1860, lots were being subdivided and narrow 25' lots created, and built upon. By the time of the 1880 census, two of the three original lot owners/residents (Gerken and Herlich) were sharing their houses with another household, and by 1885, the four 1860 properties had been divided into nine, with nine buildings. (see Fig. 4) This development was hastened by the extension of the Third Avenue "el," which reached 169th Street by 1888 (Olmsted 1989:81), definitively pulling Melrose within the settlement area of the lowest income groups.

IV. HOMELOT HISTORIES

With the introduction of modern utilities in 1883, the occupants of the nineouselots located at that time in the project area no longer needed some of the back lot outbuildings and below ground water management systems (e.g., privies, wells, cisterns). One of the goals of this report is to identify the occupants of theouselots found on the 1860 and 1885 maps and present a detailed history of their occupation. What follows is a discussion of seven homelots within the nine lots identified in the project area. Lot designations are based on the 1860 Beers map. The 1885^{map} designates different lot numbers in the project block. In order to illustrate the sensitive areas, Figure 8 has been developed to ~~the~~ depict the approximate locations of the 1860 households and 1885 lot divisions within the 1994 project boundaries. [It should be noted that Figure 8 has been developed from cartographic comparisons and any future site investigations should rely on a professional survey.]

Scherding and Lassig properties (Lots 86 and 87)

The Scherding and Lassig properties are located outside the project site to the south but their homelot activities could impinge on the identified lots and, therefore, will be discussed briefly below.

Christian Scherding purchased Lot 86 from Kasper Zuern during the 1850s and the sale was recorded in the Grantee Record Book on May 4, 1867 (WCLR). The 1860 Beers map indicates that by that time there were two adjoining structures on Scherding's property (See Fig. 3). The larger of these structures is identified as a "Market." According to Curtin's Westchester Directory for 1868-70, Scherding is listed as a butcher which would account for the presence of a market on his property (Appendix C). Although there was no listing on the 1860 Census for Scherding, the 1880 Census identifies Christian "Sherting" as a 60 year old butcher from Alsace (Appendix B). According to the 1871-72 Morrisania and Tremont Directory and the 1874 Tax Valuations, John Trinner and his wife were also living on Lot 86. Trinner is identified as being a cigar manufacturer. Mrs. "Trimmer" is listed as the owner or occupant of Lot 86 up until 1880. Neither she or her husband were found on the 1880 census.

Lot 87, listed as being owned by John Lassig on the 1860 map, was purchased by Anna Maria Freese and husband on January 16, 1869 for \$9,250.00. The 1860 map shows a single structure on this property. Grantee information identifies John Edward Lassig as "a single man" and he likely lived on this property alone. (The City Directories for 1871-73 indicate that Lassig moved to another part of Morrisania following the sale of Lot 87 [Appendix C]). Tax valuations examined for this project show that Christian Scherding also purchased a portion of Lot 87 sometime before 1874 (Appendix A). By 1875, Anna Maria Freese and her husband John, a grocer, obtained the Scherding property and Christian moved to the south part of Lot 86, perhaps sharing the property with the Trinner until their departure in 1880. Although these two lots are not directly

in the project site, the presence of a butcher shop, later a grocery, may have had some impact on the archaeological record.

● Gerkin property (Lot 88)

Andrew Gerkin² purchased Lot 88 from Henry Morris for \$108.00 on December 30, 1852 (WCLR). The lot, as mentioned above, was part of the Morris family estate and fronted Boston Road (later known as Third Avenue). The 1850 map by Andrew Findley, and the 1879 Bromley map, show the size of the lot as being 202' along the southern boundary, 184' to the north, 75' long where the property meets the Mill Brook to the east, and 86' along the western boundary (see Fig. 6). Census records indicate that by 1860 Andrew Gerkin, who was 42 years old, lived on the property with his 35 year-old wife, Sarah M. Gerkin (Appendix B). Their children, Amanda M. (16 years), Sarah L. (14 years), and John (3 years) were also included in the census. Gerkin was born in Germany and probably came to the United States in the late 1830s or early 1840s where he met and married his wife who was born in New York.

Gerkin is listed in Curtin's Westchester Directory for 1871-3 as living on Third Avenue, however, no mention of his occupation is made (Curtin 1871, 1872; Appendix C). He is also listed in the Morrisania and Tremont Directory for the 1871 as occupying the 6th house north of Grove Street on the east side of Third Avenue (Frisbee and Coles 1871). In the 1874 tax valuations for East Melrose the Gerkin house is described as a 30' X 18', two story house. The first mention of his occupation is in the 1880 Federal Census where Gerkin is identified as a retired merchant (Appendix B). By this date his wife Sarah is no longer living, as he is further identified as a widower. His two daughters, Amanda and Sarah, now 34 and 33 years of age, are still living with their father and "keeping house." According to the tax valuations for 1880, Gerkin and John Paxton each paid taxes on land owned on Lot 88. The lot was unevenly split and Gerkin owned the larger portion of the property (Appendix A). The tax valuations further indicate that Paxton had a three story house on the property. In order to determine when John Paxton moved onto the property an examination of the Grantee/Grantor records was completed. It was discovered that Andrew Gerkin sold approximately 1/3 of his property (25' X 190') to Margaret Stonebridge and husband on April 3, 1872 for \$1,700 (WCLR). The lot was then sold almost exactly one year later on April 1, 1873 to John Paxton for \$10,500. The difference in price is probably linked with the construction of the three-story house on the lot. Although John Paxton is listed as the owner and paid taxes on this property, there is no evidence of his occupation of the site as he is not recorded in the 1880 Federal Census. Perhaps Paxton was the absentee owner of the property with various tenants and/or boarders living there. Tax valuations indicate that Gerkin retained ownership of his 2/3 of Lot 88 through 1883 with no changes made to the house and/or lot size.

² Some sources identify the name as Gerken. The pronunciation of this name was most likely Gair-kin.

Lerch property (Lot 89)

John Lerch³ purchased Lot 89 from Henry Morris on May 22, 1852 for \$108.00 (WCLR). The property must have been empty at the time, and the first structure appears between 1858 and 1860, when Lerch's name appears next to a building on a large lot running between Old Boston Road (now Third Avenue) and the Mill Brook (Dripps 1858). (See Fig. 3) According to the 1860 census, John "Leach" was a 58-year-old quarryman, who like his wife Catherine, also 58, had been born in Germany. However their two sons John, 19, and —y (illegible - probably Henry, who is listed in real estate tax records in 1878), 17 had both been born in New York, indicating that the Lerches had immigrated to the United States by 1841. The younger son worked as a laborer. Another woman of German birth, AnnLisa (probably Anneliese - AH-neh-LEE-seh) Keem, aged 64, also lived with the family, but it is unclear whether she was a border, or a relative of the Lerches.

Lerch is listed as a laborer in several neighborhood directories between 1871 and 1873, where his name is spelled Leach (Curtin's 1871, 1872; Frisbee and Coles 1871). Real estate assessments begun after annexation by New York City in 1874, show Lot 89 to be divided into two sections, Lerch's 60' by 190', and John Hilker's 25' by 190' lot (89a) directly to the north. Hilker's lot corresponds to the unnamed lot on the 1860 map (Fig. 6 - Hilker will be discussed separately), Lerch must have subdivided the lot soon after he purchased the property. Lerch's single-story house was 35' by 18', and the whole property valued at \$2,000. At about this time, Third Avenue was widened by ten feet, and it is probable that some sort of adjustment was made to the lot border with Mill Brook, because the dimensions of Lot 89 are listed as 61' by 170' in 1875, and remain at 60' by 170' until 1877. "John R. Lerche" divided his property again in 1878, retaining 24' by 170' (Lot 89b) which included the house, while the 36' by 164' (Lot 89) with no dwelling is owned by "Henry Lerche". This is the first listing of the name "John R.," and it is possible that John Sr., now 68, had divided his homelot between his sons, the eldest, John R., then 38, receiving the family house. Ownership does not change for the rest of the study period (through 1883), although no additional house is listed for Henry's lot. The father John "Lurch" continued to live at the house on 89a, and appears in the 1880 census as a widower, aged 73 (possibly a transcription error - he would be 78 by the 1860 census), living alone. At some point during the 1870s he changed professions, possible opening a shop, because he is listed as a retired merchant.

³In different sources the name is rendered Lerch, Lerche, Lurch and Leach. The most likely versions seem to be the first two, pronounced Lairch or LAIRCH-eh, respectively. The German ch is pronounced like the ch in loch.

Unnamed property (John Hilliker Lot 89a)

Although the Hilliker⁴ house appears on the 1860 map between Lots 89 and 90 (See Fig. 3), no name is associated with it, and no family is listed in the 1860 census between the families on the adjacent lots. The first mention of the Hilliker family appears in 1870 (August 1), when Mary L. Hilliker and her husband purchased part of lot 89 (the northern side) from Anna Gertrude Lerch and her husband, for \$2,050. It is possible that the Lerches rented the building to the Hillikers or some other family after it was built c.1860 and before the Hillikers bought the property in 1870. At the time of the first New York City real estate assessment in 1874, the owner of the 25' by 190' property with a two-story, 21' by 28' foot house is listed as John "Hilker." Oddly, the length of the lot *increases* in the 1875 assessment to 200', but after 1875, when Third Avenue reaches its present width, and the boundary with Mill Brook is fixed, the lot boundaries remain stable at 25' by 170'.

The 1880 census gives a good picture of the Hilliker family. The patriarch, John Hilliker, 63, was a carpenter who had been born in New York, as had his parents. The census form indicates that he may have been unemployed for an unspecified period during 1879/80. His wife, Mary Hilliker, 59, also born in New York of native New Yorkers, kept house and presumably raised their three children: Amelia, unmarried at 39, a school teacher; John A., 21 who is listed as "at home," and Hattie, 17. All three offspring were born in New York. In addition, the Hillikers had another family living with them, probably renting a floor or section of the house. This was Alfred and Mary Conklin, both 28, and their 1-year-old daughter, Hattie. Thirteen-year-old Kate Spring was their live-in servant. Alfred, who worked in a planing mill, had been born to native New Yorkers in New Jersey, while the rest of his household had been born in New York. Like the Hillikers, their ethnicity is unclear, but the name Conklin suggests an Irish origin.

Herlich property (Lot 90/90a)

Peter Herlich⁵ purchased Lot 90 from Kasper Zuern in 1851 (March 5) for \$400. Zuern had previously acquired it from Henry Morris. Herlich built a house between 1858 and 1860, when the name "Halleck" appears next to the dwelling on Lot 90 (Dripps 1858). (See Fig. 3) He is listed as Peter "Hallack" in the 1860 census, when he and his wife Elizabeth, both 40, lived with their five children: John, 15; Peter, 8; Arthur, 5; Catherine,

⁴This name appears as Hilker, Heilker, Alker, Hilliker in various sources. The ethnic origin is unknown.

⁵Herlich is also rendered Halleck, Hallack, Heerliche, Herliche and Herlicke. Given their German origin, and its predominance in the records, Herlich seems the most likely, pronounced HAIR-lich (ch as in loch).

4; and George, 3. Although both parents were natives of Germany, the children had all been born in New York, suggesting an immigration date of before 1845.

Herlich was mentioned in neighborhood directories between 1871 and 1873, where his occupation is listed as a printer, probably in the card factory in which he worked, according to the 1880 census. The first New York City real estate tax assessment shows lot 90 to be 56' by 190', with the southern section of 28' by 190' owned by John D. Thees (Lot 90a until 1878, when it becomes Lot 90). At first the Herlich lot is Lot 90, but by 1878 it is called Lot 90a. The Herlichs must have divided the original lot and sold the smaller section between 1860 and 1874. The Herlich house was a two-story building, with dimensions of 25' by 28'. Like the other lots between Third Avenue and the Mill Brook, lot length drops to 170' in 1876, then 56.6' by 160' in 1879, and then dimensions are stable until the end of the study period (1883). The house remains the same size as well.

At the time of the 1880 census, Herlich, 61, worked in a card factory. Elizabeth was 60, and only two of his unmarried sons remained, Adam, 28 (corresponds to either the 1860 census' Arthur or Peter), worked as a jeweler's assistant, and George, now 23, was a day laborer. With three of their five children gone, the Herlichs rented part of their house to G. Armeny and his family. Armeny, who worked in a jewelry shop (possibly with Adam Herlich), was a native of Hungary, and was the same age as his wife Kate, 30, who had been born in New York of German parents. The Armenys had three daughters: Lily, 6, who was at school; Caroline, 5; and Julie, 3.

Theese property (Lot 90/90a)

John D. "Thees"⁶ first appears on the 1874 real estate assessment roll as the owner of the southern section of Lot 90. Since this division does not appear on the 1860 map (See Fig. 6), and his household is not recorded in the 1860 census, he must have purchased his 28' by 190' lot between 1860 and 1874. The assessment also lists a 2-story house with the dimensions 20' by 13'. For reasons unknown, on the 1875 tax roll alone his name is included with E. Krieger, while on subsequent lists until 1883 his name appears alone, and from 1879-1881 as J. D. Theese. Minor adjustments to lot dimensions occur, probably as a result of Third Avenue's widening and adjustments in the border with Mill Brook. They stabilize at 28.6' by 160' in 1879. No listing for Theese was in the Westchester and Morrisania Directories and the 1880 Federal Census.

⁶Name appears as Thees (Tays) and Theese (TAY-seh).

V. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Once water and sewer service were provided by the city in 1883, privies, wells and cisterns, no longer required for their original purposes, would be quickly filled with refuse, providing a valuable time capsule of stratified deposits for the modern archaeologist. These shaft features frequently provide the best domestic remains recovered on urban sites, including animal bones, seeds, ceramics, glass, metal, stone, and sometimes leather, cloth and wood. By analyzing such artifacts, archaeologists can learn much about the diet, activities and customs of the inhabitants, and attempt to relate these "consumer choices" to ethnicity, socioeconomic status, gender, environment, etc.

Consumer Choice

Examination of artifacts as an indicator of socioeconomic status or ethnicity is an area of inquiry that has long been applied in archaeological research. In the field of historical archaeology, with the additional study of documentary data, this has become a standard practice and research goal. Many factors have been seen to influence consumer choices. Amy Friedlander cautions that although artifact patterning and scaling are useful tools to the archaeologist, it is important to go beyond simple comparisons and look at the factors that initiate choice (Friedlander 1990: 109). In Consumer Choice in Historical Archaeology, Suzanne Spencer-Wood has collected together several important studies of consumer behavior in urban settings (1987). In one, LuAnn DeCunzo's study of the effects of industrialization and urbanization on consumer behavior in Paterson, New Jersey, the examination of privy deposits yielded information on consumer behavior and settlement patterns. However, because of the "diversity among the households" studied, the small sample size recovered, and the diversity within single households, it was not possible to narrow down how socioeconomic status and ethnicity specifically influenced consumer behavior (DeCunzo 1987: 290-291). In their study of household consumer behavior in Wilmington, Delaware, Charles LeeDecker et al. linked consumer behavior to household composition, developmental stage, and income strategy (LeeDecker et al. 1987: 257). Bearing these two studies in mind it can be seen that the houselots discussed above will provide the ideal location to continue along this research vein. Therefore, the two areas of inquiry chosen for further investigation are socioeconomic status (based on occupation and household composition) and the ethnic identity of the neighborhood's residents.

Socioeconomic Status

The examination of socioeconomic status with regard to historical sites is often done by using the occupation or wealth of the head of the household as the status marker (e.g. Bragdon 1988). The work of LeeDecker et al., mentioned above, has shown that the examination of occupation alone has limited utility since such studies exclude factors such as household composition, size, life cycle, income strategy, and the influence

of external forces on behavior (1987: 233, 235). The examination of the documentary record has established each of the above criteria for the project area. Census records have provided information on household size, age, occupation, and ethnic background. Further, the presence of one or more working household members is noted for several of the families who lived along Third Avenue. Therefore, archaeological evidence recovered from the back lots may provide information on how socioeconomic status influenced consumer choice behavior.

German Ethnicity

According to the definition of an ethnic group used by Frederik Barth in his book *Ethnic Groups and Boundaries*, an ethnic group is a population which "Shares fundamental cultural values, realized in overt unity in cultural forms," and "Has a membership which identifies itself, and is identified by others, as a category distinguishable from other categories of the same order" (Barth 1969:10-11). If one accepts these points, then it follows that each ethnic group should possess a differing material culture, and therefore, the archaeological record should yield evidence which illustrates these cultural patterns. Archaeologists have already applied this model to the study of African-Americans in various parts of the country, and Chinese immigrants in the American West (See Schuyler 1980). The German immigrant community in Melrose presents a similar example of a non-Anglo-American cultural group. The Germans who settled in the project area (i.e., Gerken on Lot 88, Lerch on Lot 89 and Herlich on Lot 90) would have brought Melrose a host of cultural preferences and attitudes relating to diet, clothing, music, religion, politics, work, leisure activities, etc. While isolated Germans would have had to adapt their lifeways to available goods and services (unless they were wealthy enough to be able to import goods from outside the community), by their concentrated numbers the Melrose Germans would have been able to influence the local economy to cater to their needs by offering familiar products and services, and eventually to control local production and distribution centers.

Naturally, some of these cultural preferences are more easily observable in the archaeological record than others. Most obvious are products that can be traced to German companies/factories, such as labelled or distinctive ceramics, medicine and perfume bottles. Foodways have an extremely strong influence on the major categories of artifacts usually recovered on historical sites, i.e., ceramics, glass, metal and faunal remains. Among German communities, certain food preferences have been recorded in the documentary record, and present hypotheses which could be tested by artifacts recovered from the homelots on the HUB site.

One obvious area of investigation is drinking habits. The historical background section mentions at least nine breweries in the general vicinity of the project area by name, as well as one brewery on the southeast corner of the project block. (see Fig. 3) The large number of breweries, saloons and beer gardens, suggest the not surprising hypothesis that Germans drink beer, and that therefore on the homelots of German

immigrants, a large number of artifacts will be recovered which relate to beer-drinking. This generalization does have a factual basis, although popular beer consumption was a wider geographical phenomenon, which had its roots in the Middle Ages, when it was the customary drink of the masses in Central and Northern Europe - generally those regions outside major grape-growing areas⁷ (Braudel 1973:167-169). German immigrants scandalized many native-born Americans by insisting on observing the "Continental Sunday" of entertainment and relaxation (Hays 1957:100), which included alcohol consumption in a beer garden or other such establishment. Although it is also possible that beer consumption among immigrants took on socioeconomic overtones - a working class drink that crossed ethnic boundaries,⁸ to test that hypothesis would require a range of sites representing a variety of statuses and incomes.

The expected archaeological evidence of this behavior includes bottles, which would often have embossed inscriptions and logos, revealing the company name of the user and/or maker, place of origin and the contents. The appearance and use of the Hutchinson stopper (c.1879-1914), a rubber gasket on a heavy wire loop, opened by being forced into the bottle⁹ (Schuyler 1980:53), would provide an important dating tool, coinciding closely with the end of the study period. Specialized glassware and ceramic vessels are also associated with beer drinking, such as the pilsener beer glass and glass and stoneware "steins."¹⁰

Another preference which should appear in the archaeological record is the traditional German reliance on pork as the chief source of meat. This was not the practice in England (and to some extent among Anglo-Americans) who seemed to prefer beef and mutton, while settlers from the North of England ate pork rarely and considered it "loathesome" (Fischer 1989:137,349,354,543,729).

⁷In fact, the southwestern sections of Germany, e.g., the valleys of the Rhine and Mosel, where most German wine is produced, are wine-drinking regions.

⁸E.g., archaeological analysis of late 19th-century material at Sandy Ground, an African-American community on Staten Island, reported that beverage bottles were mainly for soda and beer (Schuyler 1980:53).

⁹The "escape of carbonation caused a distinctive 'pop'" from which soda pop derived its name (Schuyler 1980:53).

¹⁰The pilsener is a tall conical glass on a flat base. Steins, basically large mugs, come in a variety of shapes, sizes and materials, including glass, pewter, and earthenware, but are traditionally made of stoneware. They can be plain or highly decorated.

In German-speaking parts of Europe, "pork was the most favored meat among the farming classes, because hogs were not difficult to raise and did not require pastureland, which belonged almost exclusively to the nobility. Furthermore, unlike mutton, pork could be put to a vast number of uses, from sausages to pot puddings. Very little of the animal was wasted, so in terms of economic return, it was by far the most practical source of meat for the farmer" (Weaver 1983:19-20). Among the 18th century German immigrants to Pennsylvania, the consumption of mutton, lamb and beef was originally very low. Mutton could not be utilized like pork [as beef could], except to treat it as venison (Ibid.:21-22). Rural Germans in New Jersey during the same period also relied heavily on pork and bacon, which they raised and slaughtered themselves. Other traditional foods included poultry, cheese and eggs as well as cabbage, potatoes, beans and corn (Cohen 1984:175-176). Conversely, beef was not popular. In eighteenth-century German cookbooks, recipes for roast beef almost always included the phrase "*auf englische Art*" (in the English manner) (Weaver 1983:25), and modern German cookbooks have continued this custom into the 20th century (Goebeler and Goetz c.1930:148). As an indication of the original foreign origin of such dishes German-language cookbooks still use the English words "Roastbeef," "Beefsteak" and "Rumpsteak" (Ibid.:142,147,148,149; Rokitsky 1910:186,187,192,193).

Although the preceding examples occur in basically rural settings, poultry and pigs could easily have been raised in the lots of the project site. In fact these animals were ideal foragers under such conditions, and in the days before regular street cleaning, benefitted the community by removing garbage from the streets. Such "urban farmsteads" flourished, as archaeologist Leslie Stewart-Abernathy points out, until municipal restrictions and services caused their demise at the end of the 19th century. Lots such as those that existed on the project site had been used to supplement both income and diet (small livestock, vegetables), and for a variety of service buildings (privies, coops, sheds) (Stewart-Abernathy 1986:12-13). If the residents of the Hub site raised some of their own animals, analysis of faunal remains, with regard to butchery marks, portion division and body parts present, may be able to distinguish between amateur and professional slaughtering, reflecting Melrose's transition from rural village to city suburb.

If these markers of German ethnicity are present in the archaeological record, then they would also be subject to alteration through time, as the New York-born children of the immigrant parents reach adulthood and are influenced by their contacts with American culture. However, the approximately 25 years of the study period does not appear to be long enough to document this sort of change. It appears that the heads of household of the Herlich, Lerch, and Gerken families remained in residence throughout the period, and most members of the next generation moved out of the family dwelling. Furthermore, it will be interesting to see to what extent the remains relating to non-German or at least non-immigrant residents, such as the Hillikers and their tenants the Conklins (Lot 89), reflect the consumer choice power of the German community. As at least second generation native Americans living in the same environment and at the

same economic level, did they assemble a different material culture and diet from the same elements available to their immigrant neighbors?

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The expected archaeological deposits in what were back lots of a limited portion of the present project site will help to expand the body of data recovered in urban settings and may provide information linking socioeconomic status and ethnicity to consumer choice. The socioeconomic status and ethnic character of the property owners along Third Avenue is not as diverse as the DeCunzo Paterson study and may be more successful in identifying the factors influencing consumer behavior. In addition, the presence of high numbers of people living in this area occurs after the introduction of water and sewer utilities indicating that any intact shaft features recovered archaeologically will yield information on the individuals researched for this report.

The current plans for development of the HUB property indicate that the back lots of the buildings along Third Avenue will be severely impacted by the construction of a basement level 20 feet below the present curb. If the design cannot be altered to penetrate the upper layer of fill only, it is recommended that three of the lots identified in this research be examined archaeologically for any intact shaft features (e.g., wells, privies, cisterns). Three of the households (four lots) discussed in this report are considered to be eligible of continued investigation. The Gerkin, Lerch, and Herlich properties were occupied continuously during the mid to late nineteenth century and will provide much needed information on the consumer choice patterns and homelots of the German immigrant community in East Melrose (Fig. 8). In focusing on these three households (on four lots) a comparative body of data will be collected representing this urban setting.

The Gerkin houselot represents a thirty year occupation of a family of changing economic status. Gerkin, a merchant, at first lived on the property with his wife and children. At the end of the study period, Gerkin had retired and lived in his two story house with his unmarried daughters and no visible means of income indicating a possible reduction of socioeconomic status that may be reflected in the archaeological record.

The Lerch houselot, was first occupied by John Lerch, a quarryman, and his wife and children. Lerch, who retired a merchant, was living alone on Lot 89 by the year 1880 and the assemblage of materials recovered from this property should reflect a dwindling pattern of consumption.

The final property selected for study is the Herlich houselot. This houselot was chosen because, like the Gerkin and Lerch lots, it also represents a long-term occupation of the project area. Unlike the Gerkin and Lerch properties, however, archaeological materials recovered from the Herlich property should reflect an increase in household size and makeup. Herlich, who lived on this property with his wife and five children in 1860, was by 1880 living in the same building with his wife, two sons and the Armeny family. Although the exact date that the Armeny family moved onto the property is not known, their presence and the presence of Herlich's two working sons indicates that the materials

recovered should represent a wider variety of consumer choices made by a more diverse household.

The choice of these three households for study will enable the research to focus on a particular group of individuals within the project area. This will also enable researchers to link artifacts and features recovered archaeologically with particular individuals or households. By eliminating almost all of the non-German houselots, mostly because of the short-term occupation of the lots before the introduction of utilities, similar links can be made between the artifacts recovered and the ethnic identity of the German neighborhood.

Although this report has focused on the historical component of the project area from c.1850-1883, the three lots recommended for study can also be investigated for the presence of prehistoric materials. The Phase IA report concluded that the site may also be sensitive for prehistoric remains. There are, however, no recorded village or campsites near the project location. The likelihood of a large village or settlement in this block was determined to be low as the topography and swamp-like environment noted on the Viele map would have discouraged any permanent settlement (Fig. 9). Instead, the Native groups may have exploited the locale for a small, temporary workshop or butchering site or discarded single items as they walked through this area. The chances of finding a large site, or even one of the small secondary sites, are too minimal to justify the expense and additional time needed to conduct a large scale hit or miss testing of the entire project site. Also, there are no topographic or geological features to differentiate one section of the prehistoric sensitivity area from the remainder. It is therefore recommended that the careful examination of the lot areas listed above for historical study be also investigated for any possible prehistoric remains.

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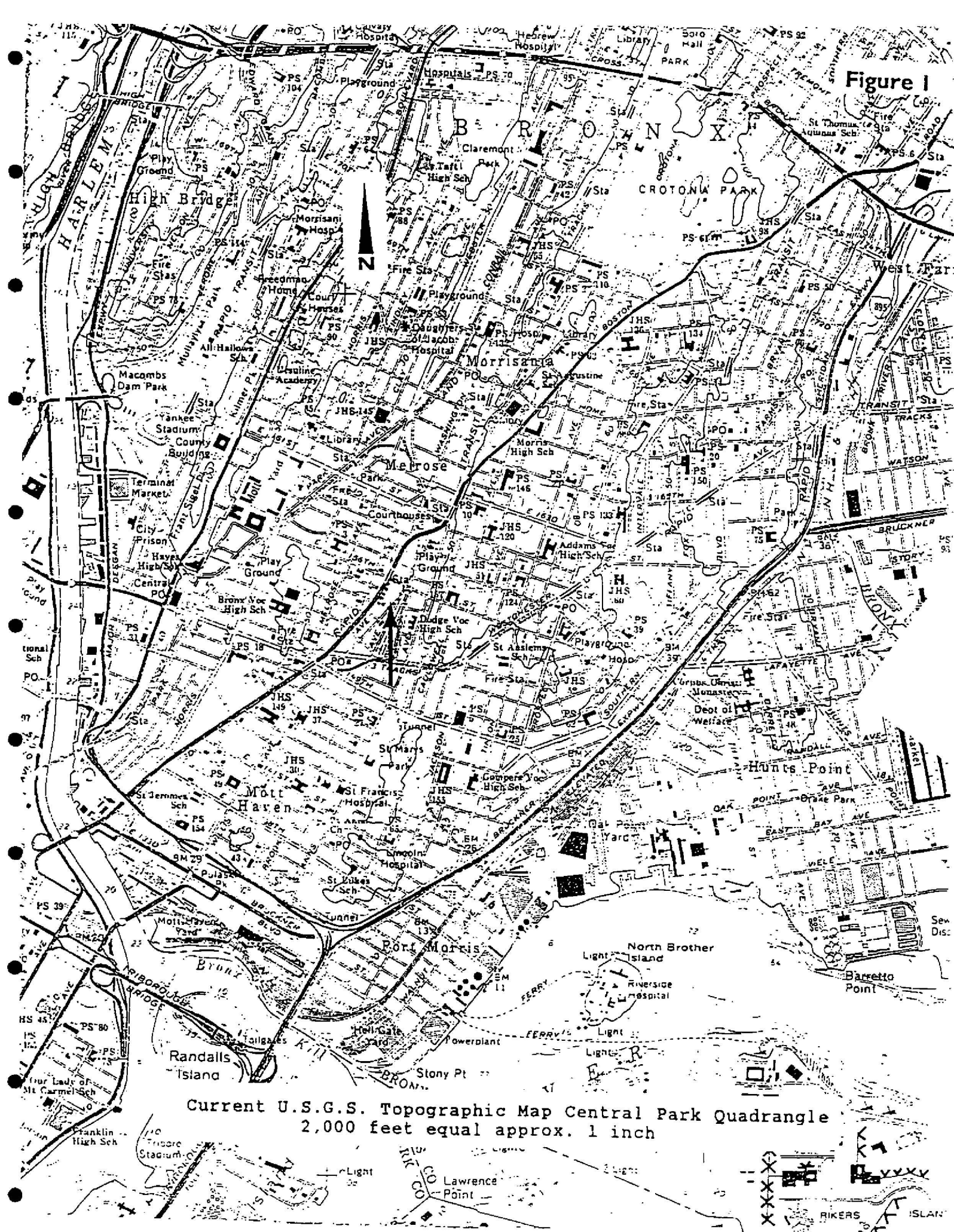
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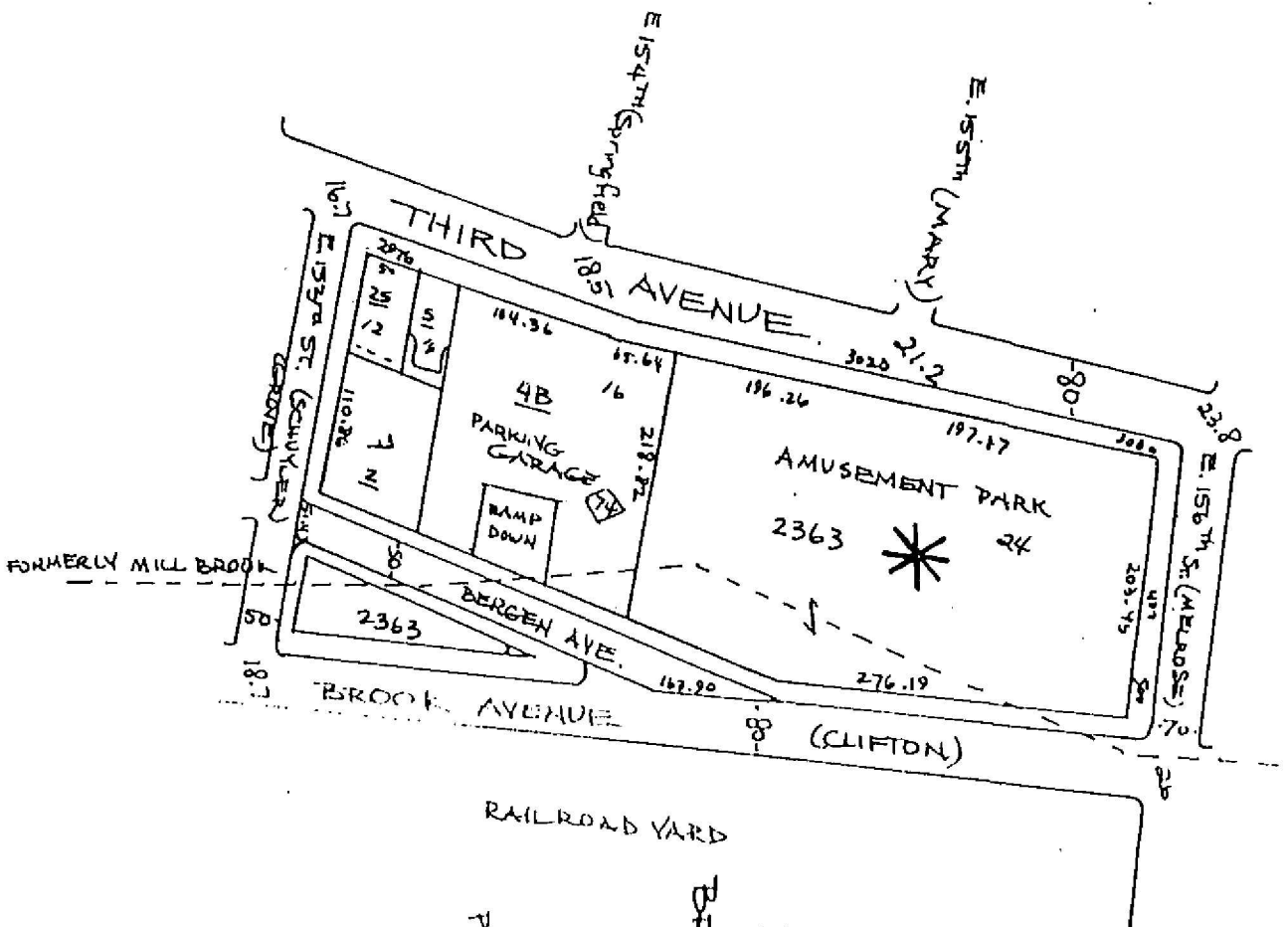
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Figure 1



Current U.S.G.S. Topographic Map Central Park Quadrangle
2,000 feet equal approx. 1 inch

Figure 2



REDI - SANBORN
 BRONX LAND BOOK VOL. 1
 plate 244
 1993
 PROJECT LOT: *



Figure 3

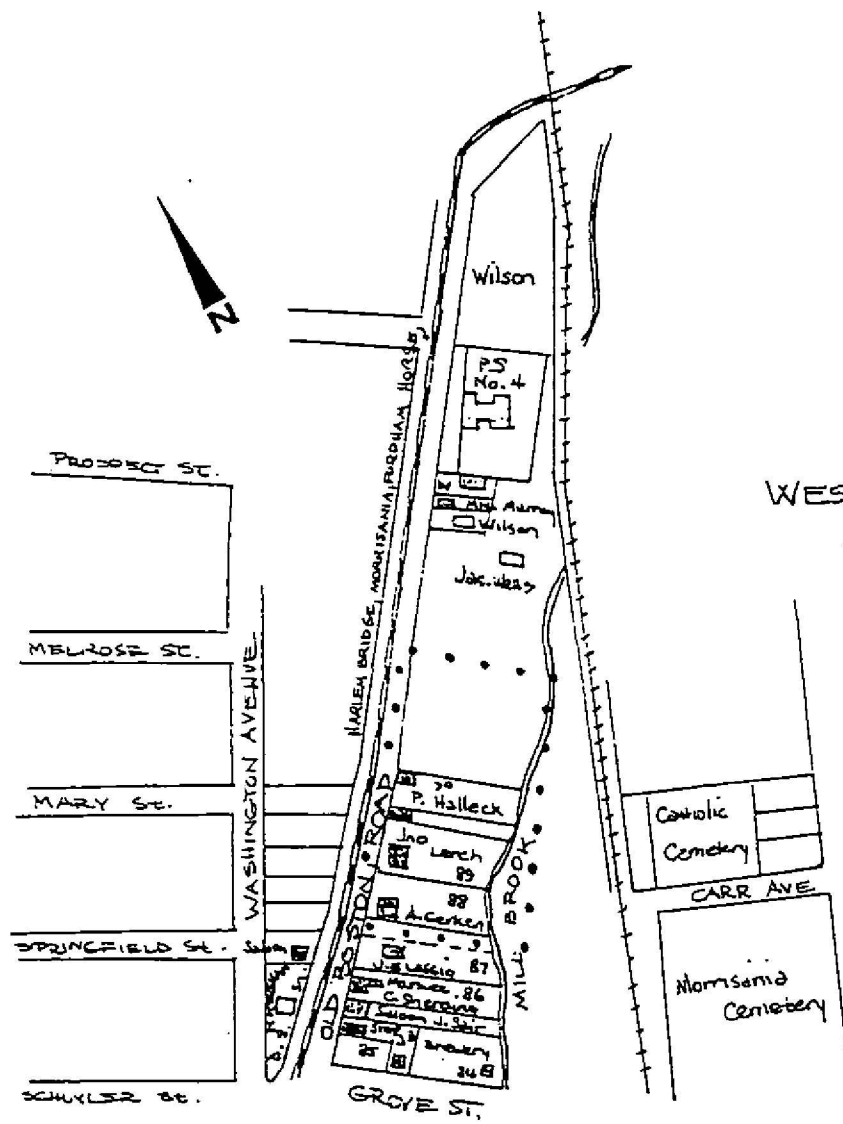
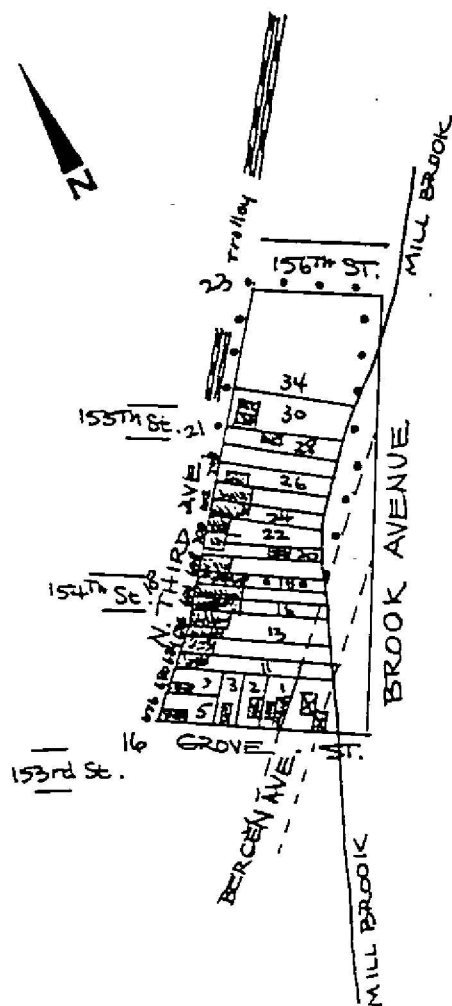


Figure 4



ATLAS OF NEW YORK
CITY

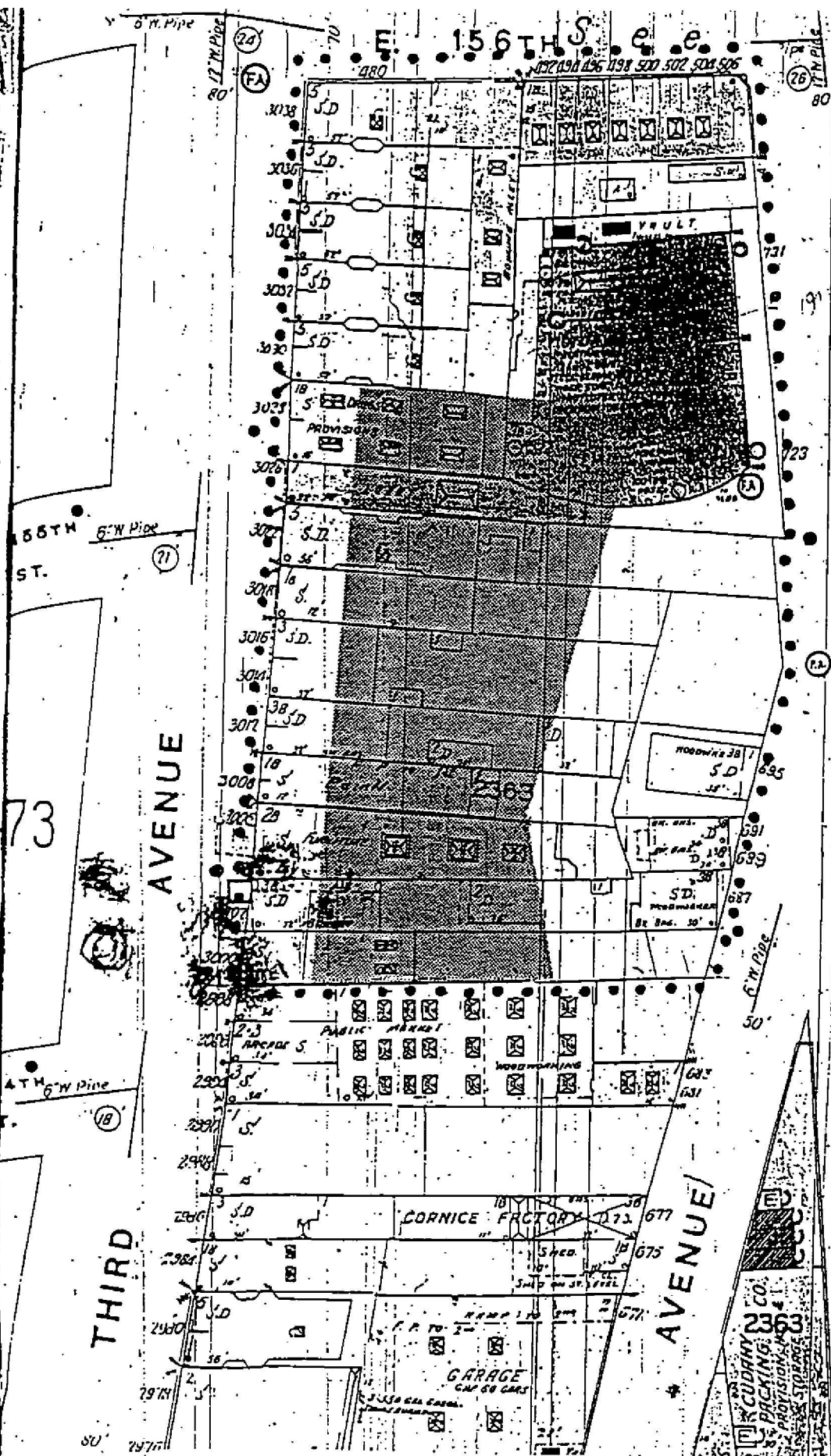
E. ROBINSON 1885
plate 34

ALL BLDGS. WOOD FRAME
EXCEPT LOTS 16-18.

300' = 1"



99

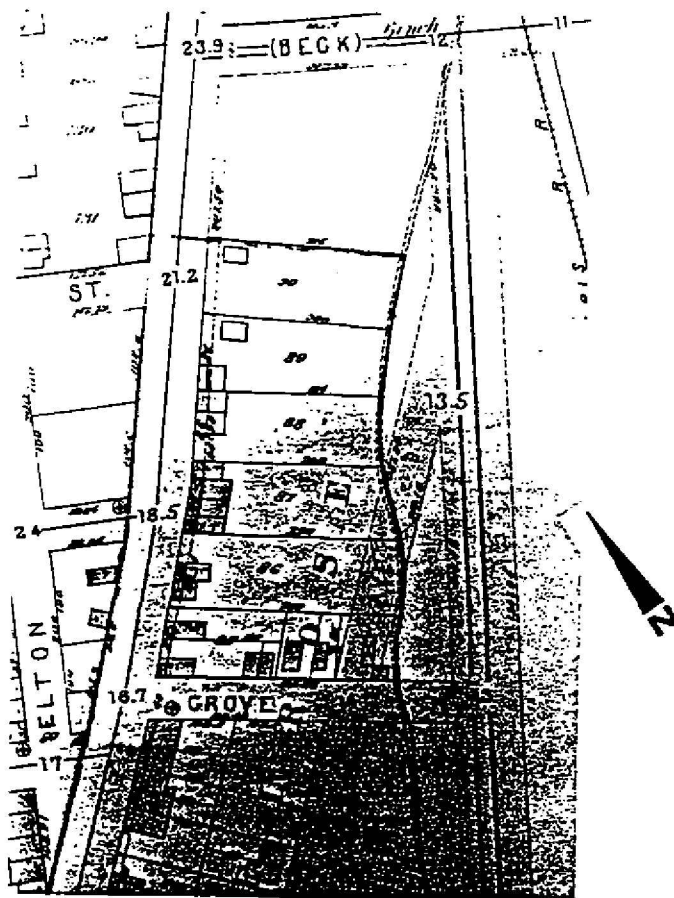


(FA) Archaeological Sensitivity Map - Historical
(Map base is 1935 Sanborn)

Areas of sensitivity:

المعجم: ١٠٠٠ / ١٠٠٠ / ١٠٠٠

Figure 6



Bromley, Atlas of New York City, plate 34, 1879.

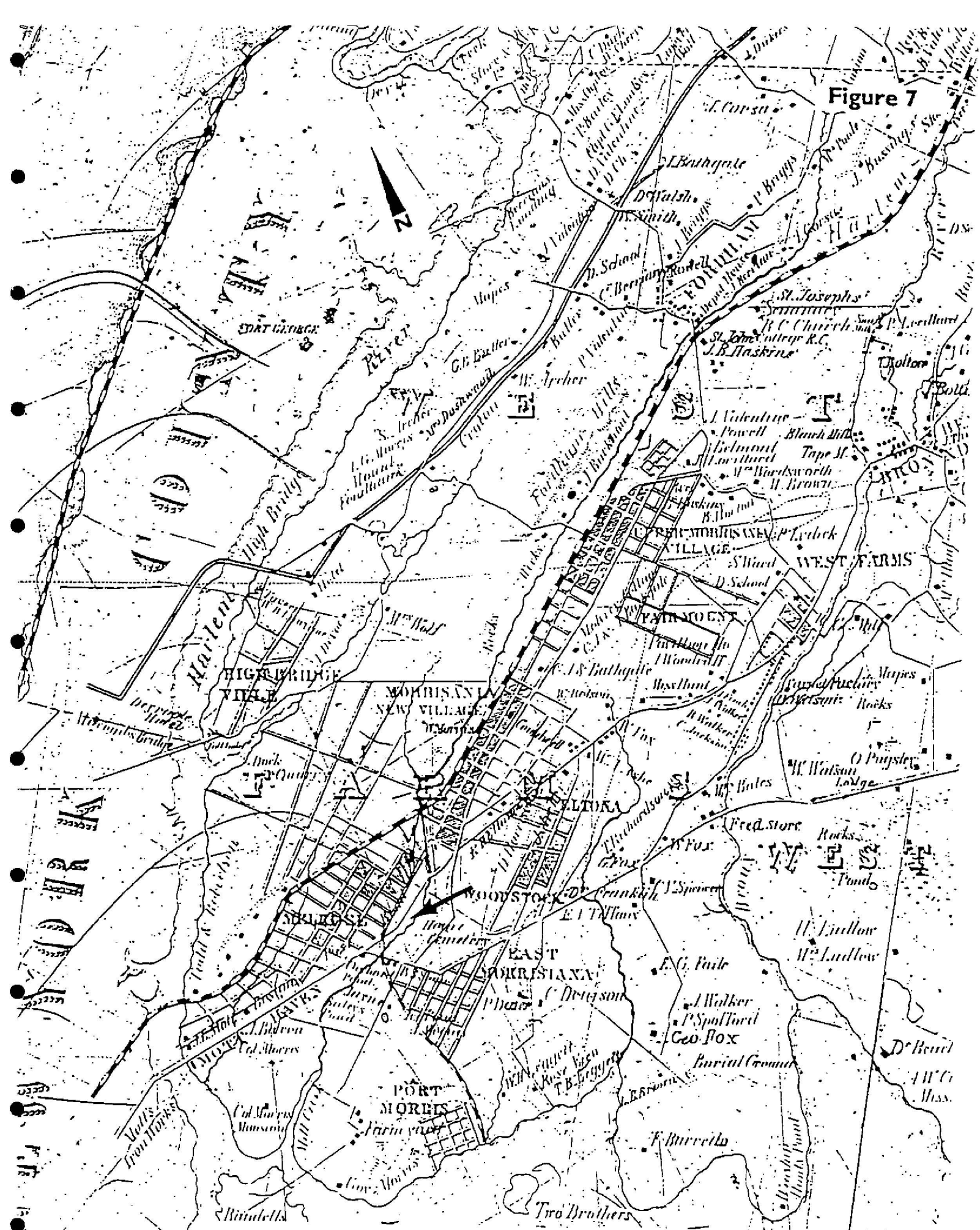
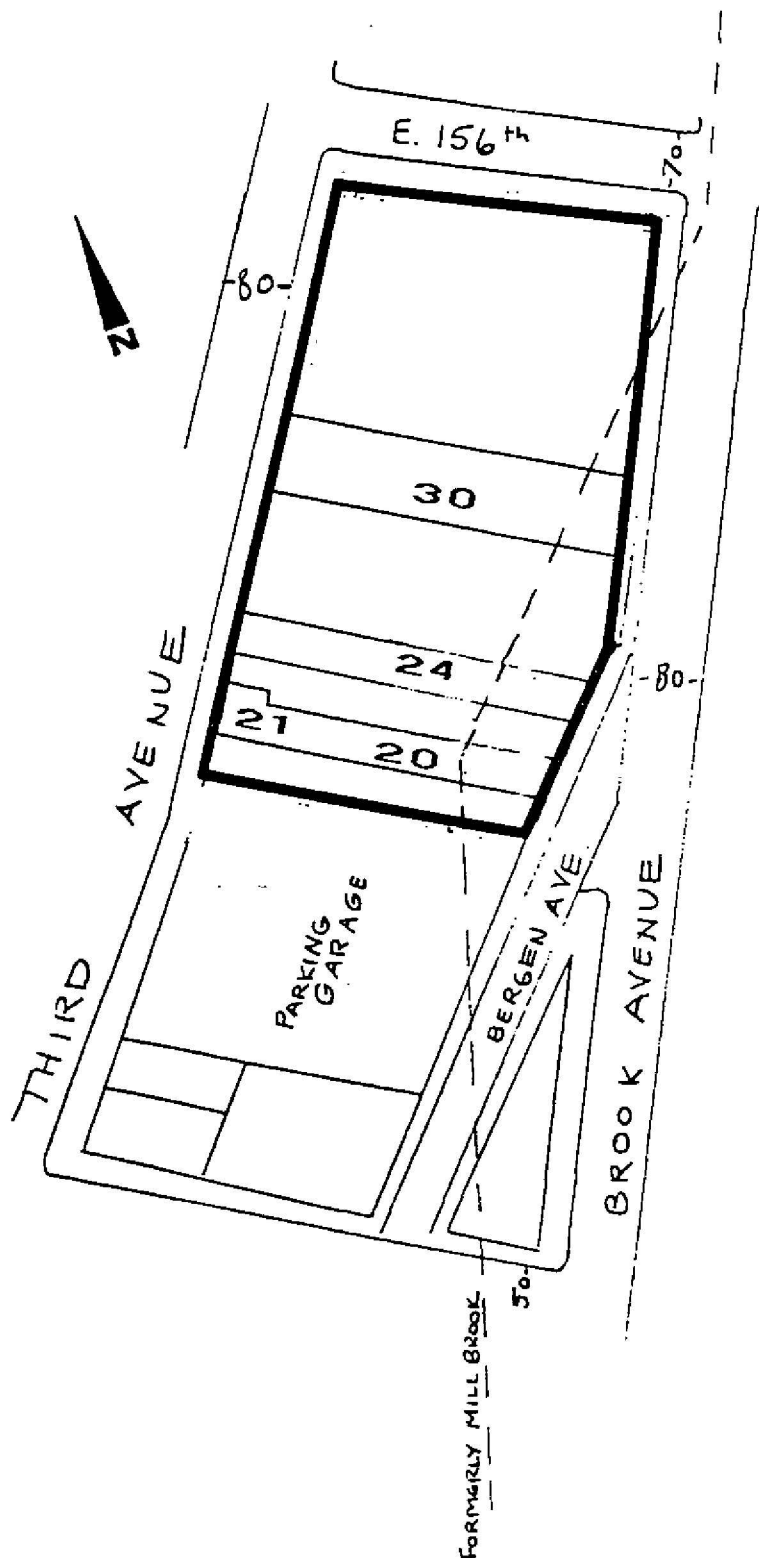


Figure 7

Figure 8



Based on cartographic comparisons, the approximate locations of three households (4 lots) identified as sensitive: Lot 20, 21, 24, and 30.

Egbert L. Viele, Topographical Atlas of the City of New York
including the Annexed Territory, 1874

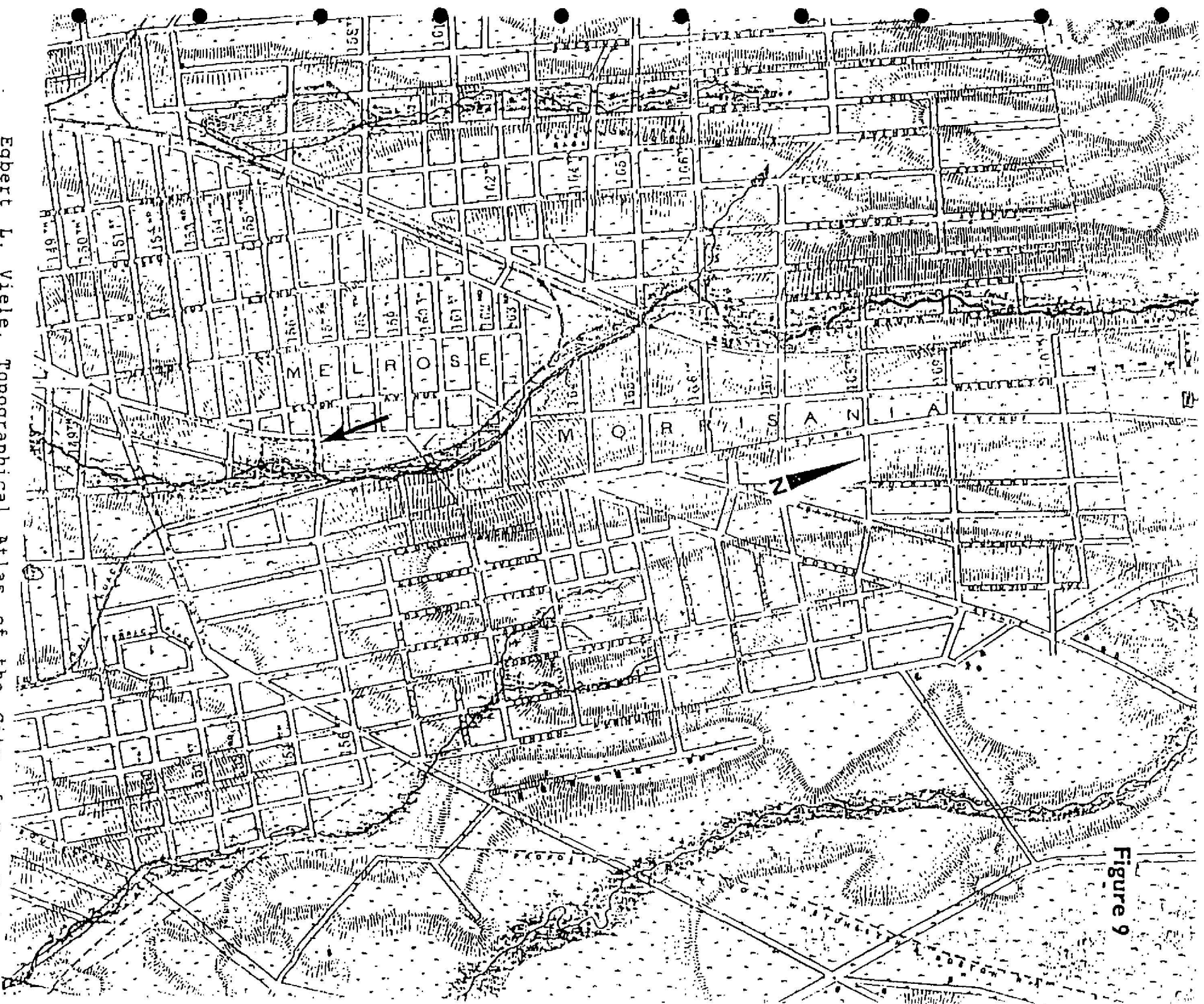


Figure 9

East Melrose 1874

Owner or Occupant	Size of Lot	Size of House	Stories	Houses on Lot	Ward #	Street #	Avenue	Street	Value of Real Estate
Mrs Trimmer	25 x 240	20 x 33 15 x 25	2 1 B	1 1		86	3rd		\$1,500.00
Sherding	N 60 x " S 5 x "	21 x 42	3	1		86 87	"		\$3,000.00
Freese J. H.	N 55 x "	25 x 30 20 x 26	1 2	1 1		87	"		\$2,500.00
Bieker Peter	N 25 x 190	25 x 25	2	1		87	"		\$1,200.00
Gerkins Adam	S 61 x	30 x 18	2	1		88	"		\$2,000.00
Paxton John R.	W 25 x	25 x 50	3	1		88	"		\$3,000.00
Lerch John	S 60 x	35 x 18	1	1		89	"		\$2,000.00
Hilker John	N 25 x	21 x 28	2	1		89	"		\$1,400.00
Herlich Peter	N 56 x	25 x 28	2	1		90	"		\$2,000.00
Thees John D.	S 28 1/2	20 x 13	2	1		90	"		\$900.00

East Melrose 1875

Owner or Occupant	Size of Lot	Size of House	Stories	Houses on Lot	Ward #	Street #	Avenue	Street	Value of Real Estate
Sherding Christ	S pt 65 x 250			1		86	3		\$1,800.00
Freese J. H.	N 25ft x 250 S 30" x "			1		86 87	"		\$2,500.00
Liher J.	pt			1		87	"		\$1,100.00
Bieker Peter	pt			1		87	"		\$1,100.00
Gerkins Adam	S 61			1		88	"		\$1,500.00
Paxton John R.	W 25		3	1		88	"		\$3,000.00
Lerch John	S 61 x 170			1		89	"		\$2,000.00
Hilker John	N 25 x 200			1		89	"		\$1,500.00
Herlich Peter	56			1		90	"		\$1,500.00
Kreiger E (Thees John D.)	S 28 1/2			1		90	"		\$900.00

East Melrose 1876

Owner or Occupant	Size of Lot	Size of House	Stories	Houses on Lot	Ward #	Street #	Avenue	Street	Value of Real Estate
Mrs Trimmer	25 x 240	20 x 33	2	1		86	3rd		\$1,500.00
Sherding	65 x 240	21 x 42	3	1		86a	"		\$3,000.00
Mrs. Freese	55 x 220	25 x 30	2	2		87	"		\$2,500.00
Peter Bieker	25 x 190	25 x 25	2	1		87 a b c d	"		\$1,200.00
Adam Gerkins	61 x 186	30 x 18	2	1		88	"		\$2,000.00
Jno R. Paxton	25 x "	25 x 50	3	1		88a	"		\$3,000.00
Jno Lerch	60 x 170	35 x 18	1	1		89	"		\$2,000.00
Jno Hilker	25 x "	21 x 28	2	1		89a	"		\$1,400.00
Peter Herlich	56 x "	25 x 28	2	1		90	"		\$2,000.00
Jno Theese	28.6 "	20 x 13	2	1		90a	"		\$900.00

East Melrose 1877

Owner or Occupant	Size of Lot	Size of House	Stories	Houses on Lot	Ward #	Street #	Avenue	Street	Value of Real Estate
Mrs Trimmer	25 x 240	20 x 33	2	1		86	3rd		\$1,500.00
Sherding	65 x 240	21 x 42	3	1		86a	"		\$3,000.00
Freese J. H.	55 x 220	25 x 30	2	2		87	"		\$2,500.00
Peter Bieker	25 x 190	25 x 25	2	1		87 a b c d	"		\$1,200.00
Adam Gerkins	61 x 186	30 x 18	2	1		88	"		\$2,000.00
Jno R. Paxton	25 x "	25 x 50	3	1		88a	"		\$3,000.00
Jno Lerch	60 x 170	35 x 18	1	1		89	"		\$2,000.00
Jno Hilker	25 x "	21 x 28	2	1		89a	"		\$1,400.00
Peter Herlich	56 x "	25 x 28	2	1		90	"		\$2,000.00
Jno Theese	28.6 "	20 x 13	2	1		90a	"		\$900.00

East Melrose 1878

Owner or Occupant	Size of Lot	Size of House	Stories	Houses on Lot	Ward #	Street #	Avenue	Street	Value of Real Estate
Mrs Trimmer	25 x 240	20 x 33 15 x 25	2 1 B	1 1		86	3rd		\$1,500.00
Sherding	60 x " 5 x "	21 x 42	3	1		86a 87	" "		\$3,000.00
Peter Bieker	25 x 190	25 x 25	2	1		87a	"		\$1,200.00
Geo H. Keller	18.4 x 220 " "	18.4 x 50 " "	3B " "			87b 87c 87d	" " "		\$1,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$1,500.00
A. Gerkins	61 x 186	30 x 18	2	1		88	"		\$2,000.00
Jno R. Paxton	25 x "	25 x 50	3	1		88a	"		\$3,000.00
Henry Lerche	36 x 164			"		89	"		\$900.00
Jno R. Lerche	24 x 170	35 x 18	1	1		89b	"		\$1,100.00
Jno Hilker	25 x "	21 x 28	2	1		89a	"		\$1,400.00
P. Herlich	56 x "	25 x 28	2	1		90a	"		\$2,000.00
Jno Theese	28.8 x "	20 x 13	2	1		90	"		\$900.00

East Melrose 1879

Owner or Occupant	Size of Lot	Size of House	Stories	Houses on Lot	Ward #	Street #	Avenue	Street	Value of Real Estate
Mrs Trimmer	25 x 220	20 x 23	2	1		86	3rd		\$1,500.00
Sherding	60 x "	15 x 25	1	"		86a	"		\$3,000.00
		21 x 42	3	"					
	5 x "					87	"		
Peter Becker	25 x 190	25 x 25	2	1		87a	"		\$1,200.00
G. H. Keller	18.4 x 220	18.4 x 50	3B	1		87b	"		\$1,500.00
	"	"	"			87c	"		\$1,500.00
	"	"	"			87d	"		\$1,500.00
A. Gerkins	60 x 170	30 x 18	2	1		88	"		\$2,000.00
Jno R. Paxton	25 x 165	25 x 50	3	1		88a	"		\$3,000.00
H. Lerche	36 x 164			"		89	"		\$900.00
Jno Hilker	25 x 170	21 x 28	2	1		89a	"		\$1,400.00
J. R. Lerche	24 x 170	35 x 18	1	1		89b	"		\$1,100.00
J. D. Theese	28.6 x 160	20 x 13	2	1		90	"		\$900.00
P. Herlicke	56.6 x "	25 x 28	2	1		90a	"		\$2,000.00

East Melrose 1880

Owner or Occupant	Size of Lot	Size of House	Stories	Houses on Lot	Ward #	Street #	Avenue	Street	Value of Real Estate
Mrs Trimer	25 x 220	20 x 23	2	1		86	3rd		\$1,500.00
Sherding	60 x "	15 x 25	1	1		86a	"		\$3,000.00
		21 x 42	3						
	5 x "					87	"		
Peter Bieker	25 x 190	25 x 25	2	1		87a	"		\$1,200.00
Geo H. Keller	18.4 x 190	18.4 x 50	3B	1		87b	"		\$1,500.00
	"	"	"			87c	"		\$1,500.00
	"	"	"			87d	"		\$1,500.00
A. Gerkins	60 x 170	30 x 18	2	1		88	"		\$2,000.00
Jno R. Paxton	25 x 165	25 x 50	3	1		88a	"		\$3,000.00
Henry Lerche	36 x 164			"		89	"		\$900.00
Jno Hilker	25 x 170	21 x 28	2	1		89a	"		\$1,400.00
J. R. Lerche	24 x 170	35 x 18	1	1		89b	"		\$1,100.00
J. D. Theese	28.6 x 160	20 x 13	2	1		90	"		\$900.00
P. Herlich	56.6 x "	25 x 28	2	1		90a	"		\$2,000.00

East Melrose 1881

Owner or Occupant	Size of Lot	Size of House	Stories	Houses on Lot	Ward #	Street #	Avenue	Street	Value of Real Estate
Sherding	60 x "	15 x 25	1	"		86a	"		\$3,000.00
	5 x "	21 x 42	3	"		87	"		
Peter Becker	25 x 190	25 x 25	2	1		87a	"		\$1,200.00
G. H. Keller	18.4 x 100	18.4 x 50	3B	1		87b	"		\$1,500.00
	"	"	"			87c	"		\$1,500.00
	"	"	"			87d	"		\$1,500.00
A. Gerkins	60 x 170	30 x 18	2	1		88	"		\$2,000.00
Jno R. Paxton	25 x 165	25 x 50	3	1		88a	"		\$3,000.00
H. Lerche	36 x 164			"		89	"		\$900.00
Jno Hilker	25 x 170	21 x 28	2	1		89a	"		\$1,400.00
J. R. Lerche	24 x 170	35 x 18	1	1		89b	"		\$1,100.00
J. D. Theese	28.6 x 160	20 x 13	2	1		90	"		\$900.00
P. Herlicke	56.6 x "	25 x 28	2	1		90a	"		\$2,000.00

East Melrose 1882

Owner or Occupant	Size of Lot	Size of House	Stories	Houses on Lot	Ward #	Street #	Avenue	Street	Value of Real Estate
Sherding	60 x "	15 x 25	1.	1		86a	"		\$3,000.00
	5 x "	21 x 42	3			87	"		
Peter Bieker	25 x 190	25 x 25	2	1		87a	"		\$1,200.00
Geo H. Keller	18.4 x 90	18.4 x 50	3	1		87b	"		\$1,500.00
	"	"	"			87c	"		\$1,500.00
	"	"	"			87d	"		\$1,500.00
A. Gerkins	60 x 170	30 x 18	2	1		88	"		\$2,000.00
Jno R. Poxton	25 x 165	25 x 50	3	1		88a	"		\$3,000.00
Henry Lerche	36 x 164			"		89	"		\$900.00
Jno Alker	25 x 170	21 x 28	2	1		89a	"		\$1,400.00
J. R. Lerche	24 x 170	35 x 18	1	1		89b	"		\$1,100.00
Jno Theese	28.6 x 160	20 x 13	2	1		90	"		\$900.00
P. Heerliche	56.6 x "	25 x 28	2	1		90a	"		\$2,000.00

East Melrose 1883

Owner or Occupant	Size of Lot	Size of House	Stories	Houses on Lot	Ward #	Street #	Avenue	Street	Value of Real Estate
Sherding	60 x 220	15 x 25	1	2		86a	3d		\$3,000.00
	5 x "	21 x 42	3			87	"		
Peter Bieker	25 x 190	25 x 25	2	1		87a	"		\$1,200.00
Geo W. Keller	18.4 x 90	18.4 x 50	3	1		87b	"		\$1,500.00
	"	"	"			87c	"		\$1,500.00
	"	"	"			87d	"		\$1,500.00
Walter Shipley	25 x 170					88b			\$400.00
A. Gerkins	33 x 170	30 x 18	2	1		88	"		\$1,600.00
Wm Campbell	25 x 165	25 x 50	3	1		88a	"		\$3,000.00
Henry Lerch	36 x 164			"		89	"		\$900.00
Jno Heilker	25 x 170	21 x 28	2	1		89a	"		\$1,400.00
Jno Lerche	24 x 170	18 x 35	1	1		89b	"		\$1,100.00
Jno Theese	28.6 x 160	20 x 13	2	1		90	"		\$900.00
P. Herlich	56.6 x "	25 x 28	2	1		90a	"		\$2,000.00

APPENDIX B

1860 Federal Census

Dwelling Number	Family Number	Name	Age	Sex	Profession	Real Estate Value	Place of Birth
1735	1924	Jno Leach	58	M	Quarryman	\$1,200	Germany
		Cath "	58	F			"
		Jno "	19	M	[unclear]		NY
		[unclear]y	17	M	Laborer		NY
		AnnLisa Keem	64	F			Germany
1736	1925	And Gerkin	42	M		\$1,000	Germany
		Sarah M.	35	F			NY
		Amanda M	16	F			"
		Sarah L	14	F			"
		Jno	3	M			"
1733	1920	Peter Hallack	40	M			Germany
		Eliza	40				"
		Jno	15	F			NY
		Peter	8	M			"
		Arthur	5	M			"
		Cath	4	F			"
		Geo	3	M			"

1880 Federal Census

Dwelling Number	Family Number	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Relation	Profession	Place of Birth	Fa	Mo
43	83	Sherting, Christian	W	M	60		Butcher	Alsace	Al	Al
		Caroline	W	F	61	w	KW	Wirt	Wi	Wi
		McNally, John	W	M	46		police off	Ireland	Ir	Ir
		Mary	W	F	36	w	KH	"	Ir	Ir
	84	McNally, Catherine	W	F	70	mother	at home	Ireland	Ir	Ir
		Ott, Fred	W	M	50		Lager B. Saloon	Germany	Ge	Ge
		Wilhemina	W	F	13	dau	at home	NY	Ge	Ge
44	85?	Dora	W	F	4	dau	"	"	Ge	Ge
44	86	Frees, John	W	M	31		bricklayer	Germany	Ge	Ge
		Amelia	W	F	24	w	KH	NY	Ge	Ge
		William	W	M	5	s	at school	NY	Ge	NY
		Philip	W	M	4	s		"	Ge	NY
		Lena	W	F	1	d		"	Ge	NY
44	87	Mullen, John	W	M	37		drives truck	NY	Ir	NY
		Henrietta	W	F	25	wife	KH	NY	Ba	Ir

APPENDIX B cont.

1880 Federal Census - continued

Dwelling Number	Family Number	Name	Race Sex	Age	Relation	Profession	Place of Birth	Fa	Mo
44	88	Kohlman, Joseph	W M	37		carriage painter	Germany	Ge	Ge
		Lottie	W F	30	wife	KH	"	Ge	Ge
		Henry	W M	9	son	at school	NY	Ge	Ge
44	89	Nugent, James	W M	26		bricklayer	NY	Ir	Ir
		Maggie	W F	21	wife	KH	"	NY	En
		Wm	W M	1	son		"	NY	NY
		Bormann, Robt	W M	27	single	barber	Germany	Ge	Ge
		Petroll, Augusta	W F	6	neice	at school	"	Po	Ge
		Bormann, Ernst	W M	67	father	at home	"	Ge	Ge
		Matilda	W F	40	mother	at home	"	Ge	Ge
48?	100-106	Campbell, Wm	W M	60		brickmason	Ireland	Ir	Ir
		and others?							
49	109	Gerken, Andrew	W M	62	Wid	Ret'd merchant	Germany	Ge	Ge
		Amanda	W F	34	dau	Keep house	NY	Ge	NY
		Sarah	W F	33	dau	at home	NY	Ge	NY
52	112	Lurch, John	W F?	73	Wid	Ret'd merchant	Germany	Ge	Ge
53	113	Hilliker, John	W M	63	Carpt.	# mos unempl	NY	NY	NY
		Mary	W F	59		KH	"	NY	NY
		Amelia	W F	39	single	School teach	"	NY	NY
		John A.	W M	21	son	at home	"	NY	NY
		Hattie	W F	17	dau		"	NY	NY
53	114	Conklin, Alfred	W M	28		wks in planing mill	NJ	NY	NY
		Mary	W F	28	wife	KH	NY	NY	NY
		Hattie	W F	1	dau		NY	NJ	NY
		Spring, Kate	W F	13	single	serv't	NY	NY	NY
55	116	Herlich, Peter	W M	61	marr.	wks in card fac	Germany	Ge	Ge
		Elizabeth	W F	60	wife	keep house	"	Ge	Ge
		Adam	W M	28	son, sing	jewelr's asst	NY	Ge	Ge
		George	W M	23	son, sing	day labr	NY	Ge	Ge
55	117	Armeny, G.	W M	30	marr.	wk jewelry shp	Hung	Hu	Hu
		Kate	W F	30	wife	keep house	NY	Ge	Ge
		Lily	W F	6	dau	at school	NY	NY	NY
		Caroline	W F	5	dau		"	NY	NY
		Julie	W F	3	dau		"	NY	NY

Curtin's Westchester Directory for 1869-70

Freese, John H.	milk	h Boston rd
Scherding, Christian	butcher	h Boston rd c Springfield
Triner, John	cigar	h Findley n William
Wells, Jacob		h Boston rd

Curtin's Westchester Directory for 1871-72

Biecker, Peter	tailor	h 3d Av n Grove
Freese, John H.	grocer	h 3d av n Grove
Gerkin, Andrew		h 3d av n Grove
Herlich, Peter	printer	h 3d av n Milton
Lassig, Edward		h Fordham av n 5th
Leach, John (Lerch)	laborer	h 3d av n Milton
Scherding, Christian	butcher	h 3d av n Grove

Curtin's Westchester Directory for 1872-73

Biecker, Peter	tailor	h 3d Av n Grove
Freese, John H.	grocer	h 3d av n Grove
Gerkin, Andrew		h 3d av n Grove
Herlich, Peter	printer	h 3d av n Milton
Lassig, Edward		h Fordham av n 5th
Leach, John (Lerch)	laborer	h 3d av n Milton
Scherding, Christian	butcher	h 3d av n Grove

Morrisania and Tremont Directory 1871-72

Biecker, Peter	tailor	es 3d av 5th h n Grove
Freese, John H.	grocer	es 3d av 4th h n Grove
Gerkin, Andrew		es 3d av 6th h n Grove
Herlich, Peter	printer NY	es 3d av 4th h s Milton
Lassig, Edward		es 3d av 3d h n Fifth
Leach, John (Lerch)	lbr	es 3d av 7th h s Milton
Trinner, John	cigar manufacturer	es 3d av 2nd h n Grove
Wells, James		es 3d av 5th h n Grove