
Appendix 1: Historic and Cultural Resources

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Project number: DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING / 77DCP581M
Project: GO BROOME STREET
Date received: 10/19/2018

Properties with no Architectural significance:

- 1) ADDRESS: 384 GRAND STREET, BBL: 1003460095

Properties with Architectural significance:

- 1) ADDRESS: 60 NORFOLK STREET, BBL: 1003460037, LPC FINDINGS: DESIGNATED NYC LANDMARK EXTERIOR; PERMIT FROM THE LPC PRESERVATION DEPARTMENT REQUIRED, STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: PROPERTY NATIONAL REGISTER LISTED
- 2) ADDRESS: NORFOLK STREET, BBL: 1003460075, LPC FINDINGS: DESIGNATED NYC LANDMARK EXTERIOR; PERMIT FROM THE LPC PRESERVATION DEPARTMENT REQUIRED, STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: PROPERTY NATIONAL REGISTER LISTED

Properties with Archaeological significance:

ADDRESS: 384 GRAND STREET, BBL: 1003460095
ADDRESS: 60 NORFOLK STREET, BBL: 1003460037,
ADDRESS: NORFOLK STREET, BBL: 1003460075

Comments:

The LPC is in receipt of the EAS and Draft Scope of Work for EIS, both dated 10/12/18.

Please note that any work being done on the individual landmark and the landmark site requiring a DOB permit must also have an LPC permit under the LPC law. In addition, all work on the exterior of a designated building, and work on an interior landmark, that is not ordinary repair and maintenance, as defined by the LPC law, also requires LPC approval. Please confer with the agency's Preservation Department prior to any work being done.

If there is any discretionary State or Federal funding or permitting for this project, the New York State SHPO must also be contacted.

ARCHAEOLOGY

LPC review of archaeological sensitivity models and historic maps indicates that there is potential for the recovery of remains from Colonial and 19th Century occupation on the project site. Accordingly, the Commission recommends that an archaeological documentary study be performed for this site to clarify these initial findings and provide the threshold for the next level of review, if such review is necessary (see CEQR Technical Manual 2014).

Gina Santucci

11/26/18

SIGNATURE
Gina Santucci, Environmental Review Coordinator

DATE

File Name: 33730_FSO_DNP_10302018.doc

Cc: E. Stolk, LPC

ARCHAEOLOGY REVIEW

Project number: 19DCP119M (DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING)
Project: GO BROOME STREET
Date Received: 7/31/2019

Comments: The LPC is in receipt of the revised "GO Broome Street Development Archaeological Documentary Study" by VHB Engineering, Surveying, Landscape, Architecture, and Geology, P. C. dated June 2019. The LPC concurs with the report's findings and recommendation for Phase 1B archaeological testing. Please submit a printed version of this Phase 1A Report to the LPC.

Please submit work plan for the Phase 1B.



8/1/2019

SIGNATURE
Amanda Sutphin, Director of Archaeology

DATE

File Name: 33730_FSO_JSM_08012019.docx

ARCHAEOLOGY REVIEW

Project number: 19DCP119M (DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING)
Project: GO BROOME STREET
Date Received: 12/17/2019

Comments: LPC is in receipt of the revised "Phase 1B Archaeology Work Plan" for the Go Broome Street Development, Projected Development Site 1, submitted by VHB Engineering, Surveying, Landscape Architecture, and Geology, P.C. The LPC concurs with the work plan and all revisions requested have been made. The work plan is considered final and approved.

Please notify the LPC when the work is scheduled to begin.



12/20/2019

SIGNATURE

Amanda Sutphin, Director of Archaeology

DATE

File Name: 33730_FSO_JSM_12202019.docx

Archaeological Documentary Study (Phase 1A)

GO Broome Street Development

PREPARED FOR

GO Broome Street Development
423 Park Avenue, Second Floor
New York, NY, 10016

PREPARED BY



**VHB Engineering, Surveying,
Landscape Architecture, and
Geology, P.C.**

1 Penn Plaza
Suite 715
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212.857.7368

June 2019

Project Summary

SHPO Project Review Number: N/A

Involved Local, State and Federal Agencies: New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), New York City Department of City Planning

Phase of Survey: Phase 1A Documentary Study

Survey Area (Metric & English)

Number of Acres Surveyed: 1.14 acres

- › Number of Square Meters and Feet Excavated: None
- › Percentage of Site Excavated: N/A

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Maps: *Brooklyn, New York, 1995*

Results of Archaeological Assessment

Number & Name of Archaeological Sites identified: None

Number & Name of Historic Sites identified: None

Number & Name of Sites Recommended for Phase II/Avoidance: None

Recommendations: Phase IB testing is recommended for portions of Lots 75 and 95.

Report Author(s): Allison McGovern, PhD (RPA 16468)

Date of Report: March 13, 2019; revised June 24, 2019

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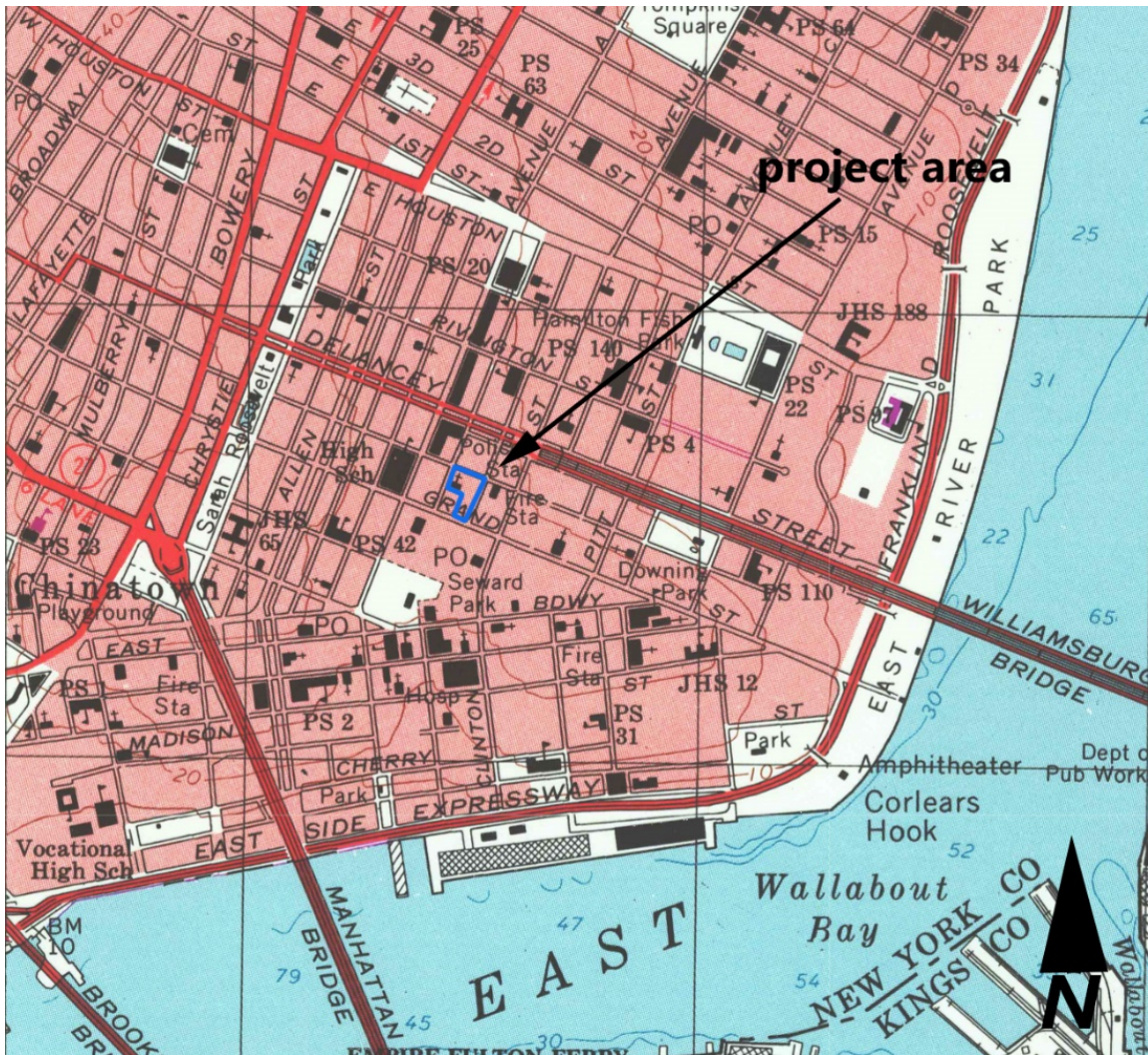
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Introduction

VHB Engineering, Surveying, Landscape Architecture, and Geology P.C. (VHB), New York, New York, has prepared this Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study report in accordance with the City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) process for applications to the Department of City Planning (“DCP”) on behalf of GO Broome LLC and The Chinatown Planning Council Housing Development Fund Company, Inc. for the properties located at 60 Norfolk Street (Block 346, Lots 37 and 75) and 384 Grand Street (Block 346, Lot 95) in Manhattan, New York.

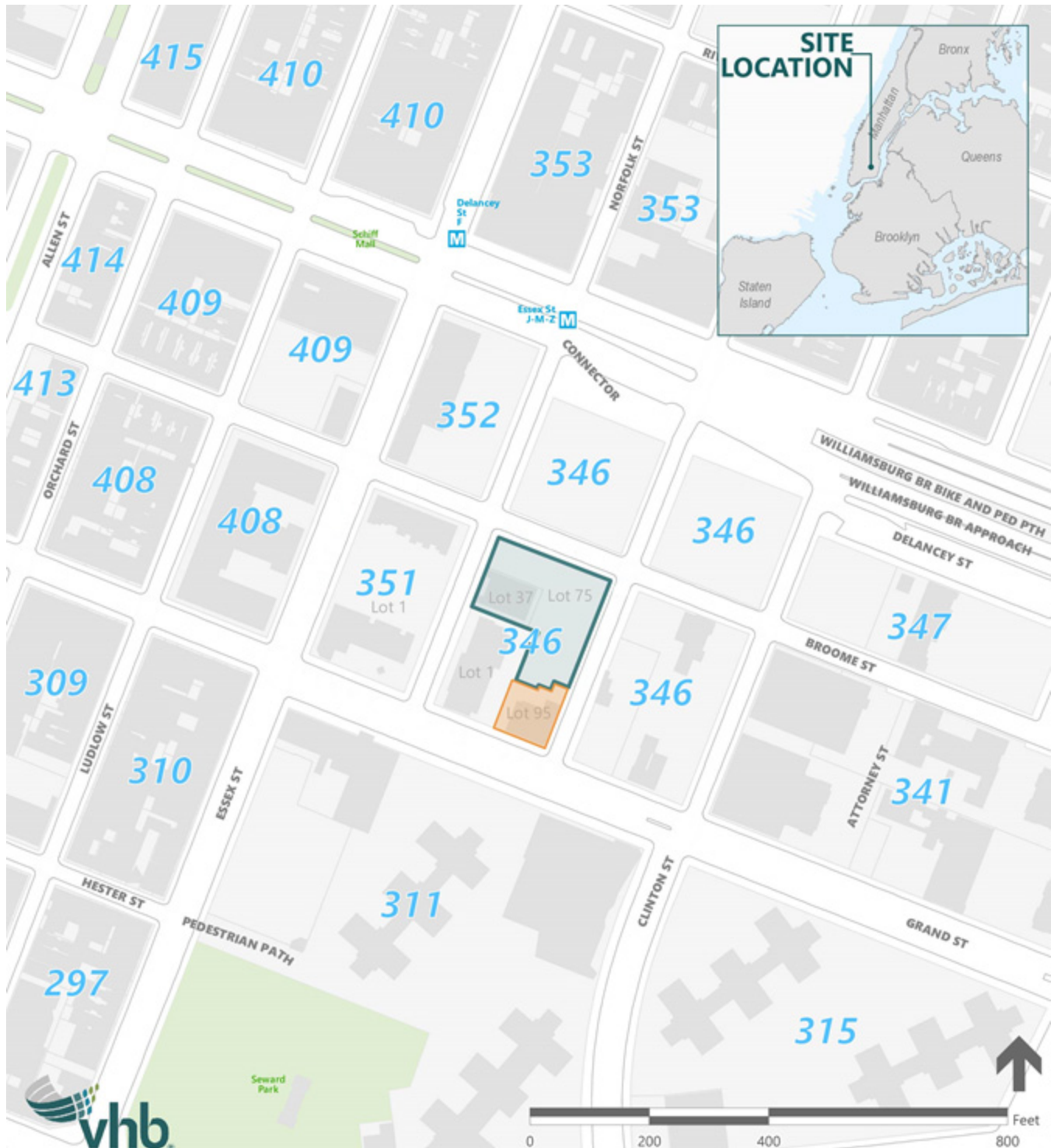
The Project Area is bounded to the north by Broome Street, to the east by Suffolk Street, to the south by the 14-story Hong Ning Housing for the Elderly building and Grand Street, and to the west by Norfolk Street in the Lower East Side neighborhood of Manhattan, Community District 3 (Figures 1 and 2). One extant building is located within the 1.14-acre parcel at 384 Grand Street within Lot 95. In addition, the structural remains of the Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodol Synagogue, which is listed on the New York State and National Register of Historic Places (S/NRHP) (99NR01552) and is a LPC-designated landmark (LP-00637), are present within Lot 37. Constructed in 1850 as the Norfolk Street Baptist Church, this building was subsequently home to the Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church, the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1885 the Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodol. The building suffered extensive damage in a fire in May 2017. The applicants are continuing to work with LPC to determine the process by which the remains will be incorporated into the proposed new development (Docket # LPC-19-13310).

Figure 1: 1995 USGS Topographic Map, Brooklyn, New York (1:24,000)



7.5-minute USGS series showing the location of the Project Area in blue.

Figure 2: Tax Map Showing Location of the Project Area



According to the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS), the Project Area is within an Archaeologically Sensitive Area. Consistent with the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a Request for

Archaeological Documentary Study (Phase 1A)

Environmental Review was made to the NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) on November 8, 2018 for the proposed project. In a response letter dated November 26, 2018, LPC noted that based on their review of archaeological sensitivity models, reports, and historic maps, there is potential for the recovery of Colonial era & 19th century remains on the projected development sites. LPC recommended “that an archaeological documentary study (Phase 1A) be performed for this site to clarify these initial findings and provide the threshold for the next level of review, if such review is necessary.”

The goals of this study are to research the archaeological sensitivity of the projected development sites, and to determine the extent of historic-period and modern-era disturbances within the Project Area. The study was performed in accordance with the *CEQR Technical Manual* (2014), the LPC Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City (2018), the guidelines outlined in the Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections issued by the New York Archaeological Council (1995) and the Phase I Archaeological Report Format Requirements issued by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (2005).

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Project Description

The Project Area is comprised of Block 346, Lots 37, 75, and 95 (former Block 351) at the southeast corner of the intersection between Norfolk and Broome Streets in the Lower East Side neighborhood of Manhattan. The Block and Lots were renumbered in the 1980s.

The applicants are seeking several discretionary actions from the City Planning Commission (CPC)—including zoning map and text amendments and modification to a large-scale residential development (LSRD)—to facilitate the development of two buildings to be located on Block 346, Lots 37 and 75. The proposed development would include a 30-story, 310-foot-tall mixed-use building called the “Suffolk Building” and a 16-story, 165-foot-tall Affordable Independent Residences for Seniors (“AIRS”) building called the “Norfolk Building.” In both cases, cellar excavation will extend to approximately 16 feet below the ground surface. Independent of the proposed development, in the future with the proposed actions, the owner of the existing 5-story mixed-use building located on Lot 95 of the project block would develop a small commercial addition. Therefore, Lots 37, 75, and 95 comprise the archaeological Area of Potential Effect (APE).

As mentioned earlier, the structural remains of the Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodol Synagogue are located within the APE. The building was designated a landmark by LPC in 1967 and listed on the S/NR in 1999. The Gothic Revival-style building was constructed in 1850 and originally known as the Norfolk Street Baptist Church. The building was used as a Synagogue from 1885 until 2007, when a Vacate Order was issued by the NYC Department of Buildings due to structural concerns. A fire in May 2017 badly damaged the building, but the applicant is working with LPC to incorporate some of the structure into the Norfolk Building for use as a Jewish Cultural Heritage Center (Docket # LPC-19-19657; COFA 19-

19657; Status Update Letter LPC-19-30708, dated October 5, 2018 [Appendix A]). As part of the proposed project, certain remnants would be preserved and incorporated into the Norfolk Building and project as a marker of the historic site use and structure. This would be accomplished as follows:

- › The historic trace of the synagogue would be preserved by keeping the sanctuary plan and orientation visible.
- › A glass-enclosed vestibule that faces the street would be added to create a new entrance space for the congregants. This interior space would also serve as a gallery for surviving artifacts and would protect the remaining synagogue remnants from the elements.
- › The former sanctuary would be memorialized by creating an outdoor courtyard that can be used for worship and other purposes.

Figure 3: Photograph Location Map

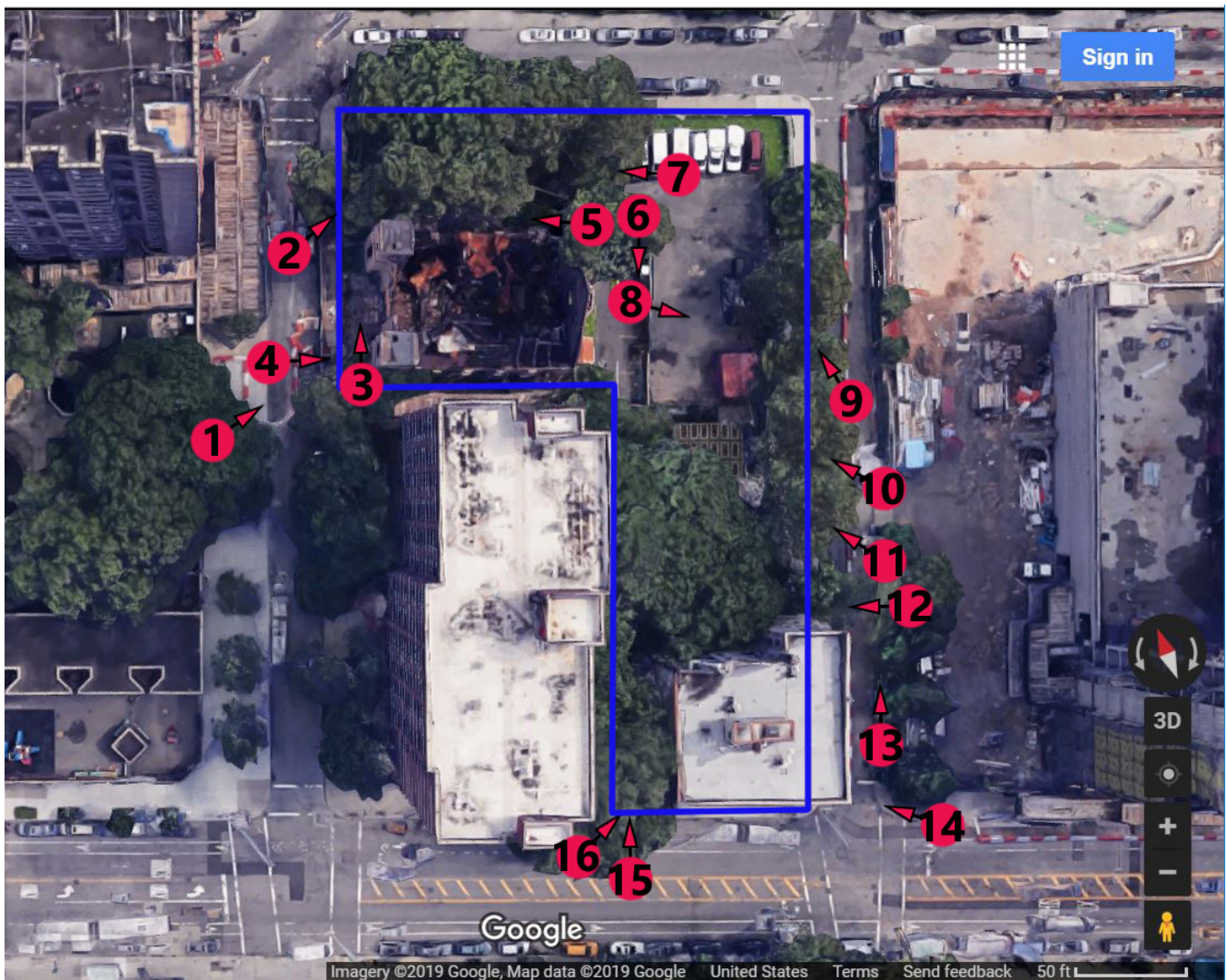


Photo 1 Looking Northeast Towards the Remains of the Beth Hamedresh Hagodol Synagogue.



Photo 2 Looking Northeast at Property Immediately North of the Synagogue



Photo 3 Looking North Across Front Elevation of the Synagogue Remains



Photo 4 Eastern View Along the South Elevation of the Synagogue.



Photo 5 Western View Along the North Elevation of the Synagogue



Photo 6 Looking South Along the Rear Elevation of the Synagogue



Photo 7 Looking West Along the Northern Edge of the APE



Photo 8 Looking Southeast at Parking Lot in Lot 75



Photo 9 Northern View along the Suffolk Street, the eastern boundary of the APE



Photo 10 Looking Northwest toward the Hong Ning Garden in the Eastern Portion of the APE



Photo 11 Looking Northwest Toward Vacant Land in the Northern Portion of Lot 95



Photo 12 Western View of Vacant Land in the Northern Portion of Lot 95; the Northern Elevation of the Building at 384 Grand Street is Visible in the Left Portion of the Photograph



Photo 13 Northern Street View of Suffolk Street; the Building at 384 Grand is Visible to the Left.



Photo 14 Southeast Corner of Suffolk Street and Grand Street; View is West.; the Building at 384 Grand Street Will Remain



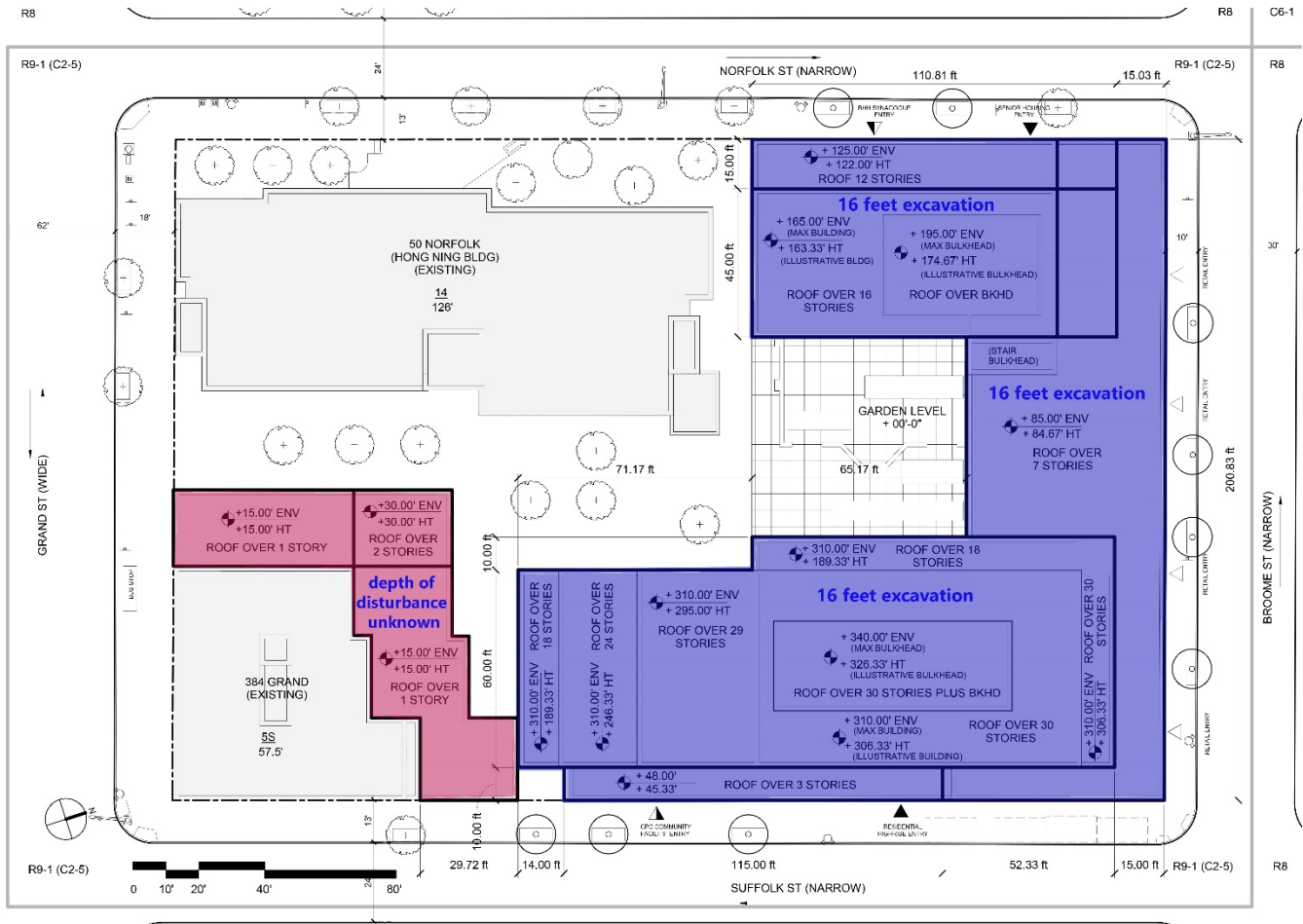
Photo 15 Northern View of Vacant Land in the Western Portion of Lot 95



Photo 16 Looking Northeast at Vacant Land Adjacent to the West Elevation of 384 Grand Street



Figure 4: Concept Excavation Diagram Showing Proposed Depths of Disturbance



Source: Dattner Architects

3

Research Design

A Phase I archaeological survey typically involves archival research (reconnaissance, or Phase IA) and archaeological testing (intensive, or Phase IB). Initial consultation with LPC resulted in a review letter issued by LPC on November 26, 2018 noting that the Project Area is potentially sensitive for the remains of Colonial and 19th century sites and that a Phase IA Documentary Study is warranted.

According to LPC guidelines, the Phase IA documentary study must:

- › Document the site's use and occupation
- › Assess whether the site has been so disturbed in the past that it no longer has potential for intact archaeological remains to be present
- › Assess the probability that potential archaeological resources will be disturbed by the proposed project
- › Explain why further archaeological work should or should not be required

In order to accomplish this, this documentary study includes a review of data from a variety of digital and archival repositories for relevant information, including archaeological site forms and archaeological surveys conducted near the Project Area; archival research to determine the range of potential archaeological sites that may exist within the Project Area; a summary of the specific land use history for the Project Area that focuses on the physical integrity of potential archaeological resources and the impact of previous disturbance to the archaeological record; a brief sketch of the area history and how the specific history of the Project Area fits within that general historical context; and evidence of historic and existing ground disturbance.

A variety of published and unpublished materials was reviewed for this study, including historic maps and photographs, local histories, building records, tax assessments, historic directories, and secondary historical accounts. In addition to historic/archival research, VHB consulted resources on soils, geology, hazardous materials, and soil borings to describe evidence of historic and recent-period disturbance at the site (e.g., Langan 2017). VHB conducted research at the repositories noted in Table 1.

Table 1: Archival Research and Repositories

Source Repository	Information Obtained
Hathitrust Digital Library	New York City Business Directories
New York City Department of Buildings, Building Information System and Records Department	Jobs and Actions, Lots 37, 75 and 95
New York City Department of Finance, City Register	Property Conveyance Books Property Deed, 1767-1956, Tax photos
New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission	Archaeological reports, historic photographs
New York City Municipal Archives, Department of Finance	Tax assessment records
New York County Office of the Register, Deeds and Conveyances	Conveyance records
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Cultural Resource Information System	Archaeological report and archaeological form records
New York Public Library, Pincus and Princess Fayal Map Division	Historic maps, 1776-1921
New York Public Library, Microforms Section	City Directories, 1893-1898 Reverse Phone Directories, 1929, 1935, and 1940
New York Historical Society	Historic photographs
Museum of the City of New York	Historic photographs
NYCity DoITT Map	1926 and 1951 aerial photographs
U.S. Library of Congress	Historic maps, 1800-1896
Historic Map Works	Historic maps, 1890
USGS Map Locator	Topographic maps
Web Soil Survey	Soil map

4

Environmental Setting

The Project Area, comprised of three lots measuring roughly 1.14 acres, lies in lower Manhattan, a densely-settled urban landscape. Topography of the area is gently sloping, but the Project Area surface is relatively level with an average elevation of 30 feet (9 meters) above mean sea level (Figure 1). There are no surface forms of fresh water within or adjacent to the Project Area. The nearest source of water is the East River, located 0.55 mile (885 meters) to the east.

There is generally some disagreement as to the age and classification of Manhattan geology (see Gratacap 1909; Kieran 1982; Schuberth 1968). According to the United States Geological Survey (“USGS”), Manhattan island is situated geologically within the bedrock region known as the Manhattan Prong of the Highlands Province, a portion of the Appalachian Piedmont (US DOI 2017). Manhattan is underlaid by metamorphic and sedimentary rock of Late Precambrian and Early Paleozoic age. The most recent geological strata, the Manhattan Schist, serves as an anchor for Manhattan architecture in most sections of the city (Kieran 1982; Taterka 1987). During the Wisconsin period (the last glacial period) of the Pleistocene, a mantling of glacial drift was deposited over the older bedrock. This left gravel and boulders deposited around 15,000 years ago, along with deposits of both unsorted till (a clay matrix with boulder to pebble-sized rocks intermixed), and sorted and stratified sand and gravel (the result of glacial outwash). The glacial movements left behind sandy hills, as well as kettle ponds, lakes, streams, and rivers. Tens of thousands of years later, European settlement drastically changed these landscape features, levelling off high points and filling in low-lying and marshy areas to create greater land mass throughout what would become

known as Manhattan island. The modern-day gently sloping landscape, therefore, was well established by the 19th century.

Soils in the Project Area consist of Urban land, outwash substratum (UoA), 0-3% slopes. Urban land, which is commonly found in dense, urban areas, is characterized by soils that have been heavily disturbed by anthropogenic activities. In the case of the Project Area, the Urban land soils likely represent filling following the demolition of 19th-century buildings in the late 20th century. The representative profiles for Urban land are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Mapped Soils Within the Project Area

Name	Soil Horizon Depth	Color	Texture	Slope %
Urban land, outwash substratum	0-6 inches (0-15 cm)	N/A	Cemented material	0-3
	6-20 inches (15-50 cm)	N/A	Cemented material	
	20-72 inches (50 cm-1.8 m)	N/A	Gravelly sand	

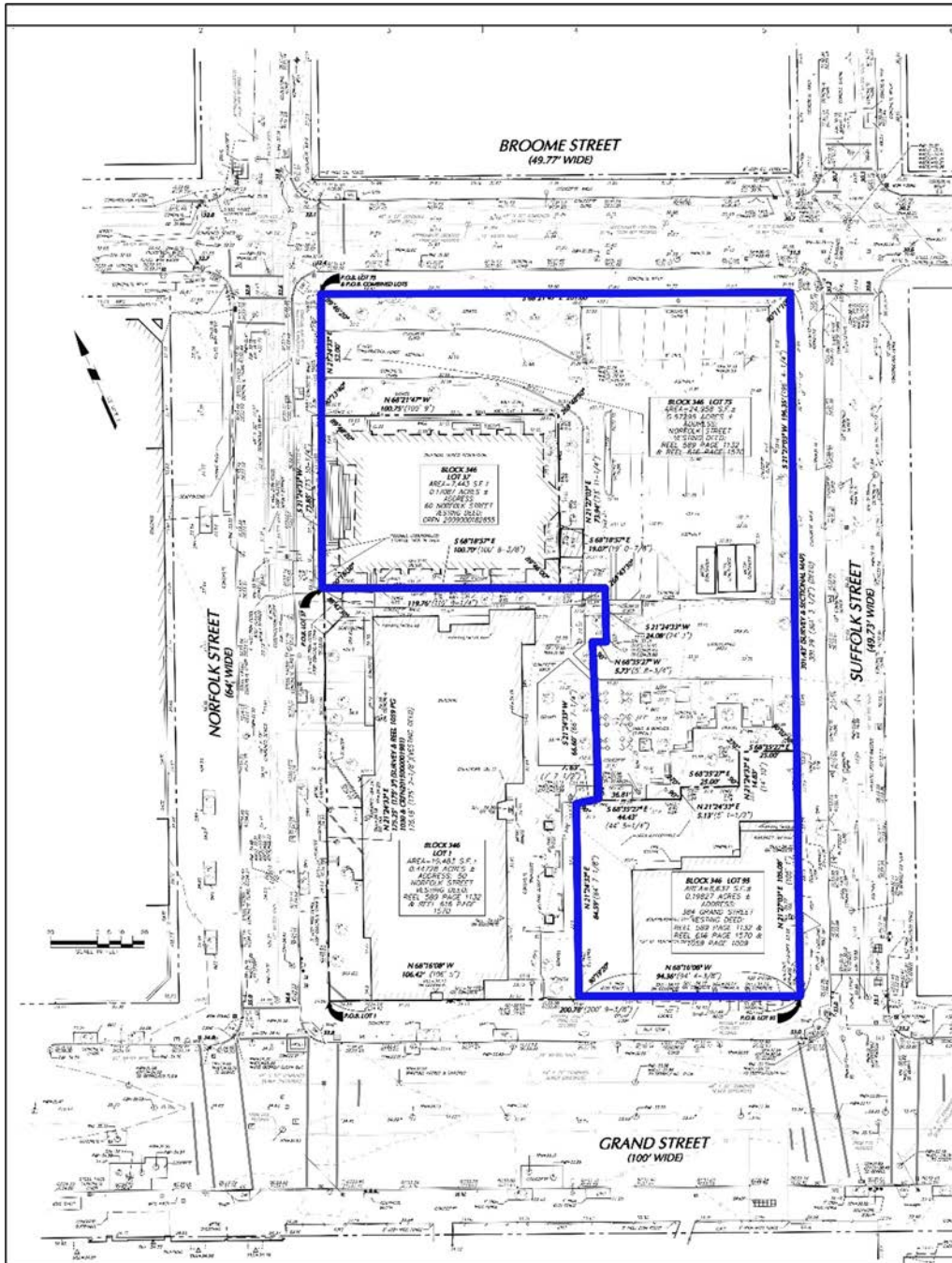
5

Existing Conditions

The Project Area, comprised of three lots within Block 346, is situated in a highly-urbanized location in downtown Manhattan. Lot 37 is occupied by the structural remains of the Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodol Synagogue, nearly to the lot lines (Photographs 1-5; Figure 5). The Synagogue was a single-story Gothic Revival-style structure with a basement. A paved parking area with few trees and limited curb-lined landscaping is evident in Lot 75 north and east of the synagogue (Photographs 6-9; Figure 5). A garden with benches and gravel for use by residents of the Hong Ning building are evident in the eastern portion of the Project Area near the southern limits of Lot 75 (Photographs 10-11; Figure 5).

One extant building is located within the Project Area. Built c.1894, the building at 384 Grand Street is a row of three 5-story brick tenements (Photographs 13-14; Figure 5). The building has been determined not eligible for listing on the S/NR (USN 06101.018341). Minimal patchy grass is evident along the north and west elevations of the building (Photographs 15-16; Figure 5).

Figure 5 Site Survey Showing Existing Conditions of the Project Area



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Archaeological Site File Search

Consultation with the NYC LPC and the NYS CRIS indicates that the Project Area lies within an Area of Archaeological Sensitivity. Three archaeological sites have been documented within a half-mile radius of the Project Area, as shown in Table 3, and approximately 12 archaeological survey reports have been completed and filed with the OPRHP and/or LPC.

Table 3: Archaeological Sites Identified Within 0.5 Mile (0.8 km) Radius of the Project Area

Site Identifier	Site Name	Period/ Cultural Affiliation	Description	References
NYSM 4060; ACP NYRK No #	Nechtanc	Pre- contact/Contact	Native American village site used during 17 th century wars with Dutch	(Parker 1920; Bolton 1922)
A06101.015708	97 Orchard Street	Historic/Euro- American	Privy excavation associated with tenement	(Geismar 1999)
A06101.018564	St. Philips Cemetery	Historic with human remains	Partially mortared stone and brick retaining wall; human remains uncovered; this was the former site of the St. Philips Cemetery (c.1795-1853).	Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI 2006)

Previous archaeological work in the area includes mostly Phase IA Documentary Studies, some of which have led to Phase IB and Phase II testing for the presence of archaeological features. At least two of these studies have been conducted for rezoning and redevelopment projects, including the Seward Park Mixed-Use Development Project which examined blocks north and east of the APE. Recommendations were made for subsurface testing of select blocks as a result of a Phase IA study (AKRF 2011), but Phase IB testing yielded no evidence of archaeological sites (AKRF 2014).

According to LPC sensitivity models, the archaeological sensitivity of the Project Area is based on documentary and archaeological evidence for Colonial and 19th century settlements in the area. In the 19th century especially, tenement buildings lined the streets of the Lower East Side, often with associated features like cisterns and privies which are occasionally recovered archaeologically. The archaeological remains at 97 Orchard Street—the Lower East Side Tenement Museum—is a prime example, as privies and historic artifacts were recovered from the rear lot of the building (Geismar 1999; Howe 2000).

A search of archaeological reports for the Lower East Side on file with LPC indicates that this neighborhood became home to a sizable European-Jewish population in the late 19th century (Bergoffen 1997; Bergoffen 2008). Based on this historic context, the site is also sensitive for the presence of archaeological features associated with religious or spiritual activity. Archaeological features typically associated with this history include ritual bath pools and/or mikvahs, which were occasionally housed within synagogues, or adjacent to synagogues in the basements of tenement buildings.

7

Prehistoric Sensitivity

Prehistoric cultural sequences represented in New York comprise the three major archaeological time periods known as the Paleoindian (c. 13,500-10,000 years Before Present, or B.P.), Archaic (10,000-3,000 years B.P.), and Woodland (3,000-350 years B.P.). Overall, these generalized cultural sequences, with minor localized subdivisions (e.g., Early Archaic, Late Woodland), conform well to the wider settlement and site patterns observed throughout the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast regions of eastern North America.

The results of more than twenty years of archaeological studies in New York and the southern New England region suggests that the locations of pre-contact archaeological sites appear to be strongly influenced by the proximity of navigable bodies of water (e.g., streams, rivers, bays), natural sources of fresh drinking water (e.g., springs, seeps), elevated landforms, and lithic outcrops (sources of raw material for the manufacture of stone tools). Typically, pre-contact archaeological deposits encountered on landforms associated with larger water bodies like rivers or bays, contain a greater diversity of artifact assemblages, subsurface features, and overall dimensions. Sites located away from water sources are typically considered to be short-term resource procurement zones. These are considered logistically mobile sites where a limited range of activities were performed, such as hunting, nut collecting, plant processing, or lithic raw material procurement (i.e. quarries). Archaeological assemblages recovered from these loci frequently contain a low diversity of artefactual remains, due to the short term/specialized use of resource procurement zones.

One pre-contact archaeological site, NYSM area 4060, is documented within a half-mile of the Project Area. This site, a Native American village, was located east of the APE on high ground. Although the Project Area may have been occupied by Native Americans in the pre-contact and Colonial eras, traces of such occupation (if present) would be ephemeral and present in shallow, undisturbed soils. Due to Colonial-period farming, historic-period cutting and filling, followed by 19th century construction and demolition of multi-story buildings and tenements, the Project Area has a low potential for the presence of intact soils and archaeological deposits dating to the pre-contact and contact periods.

8

Historic Context

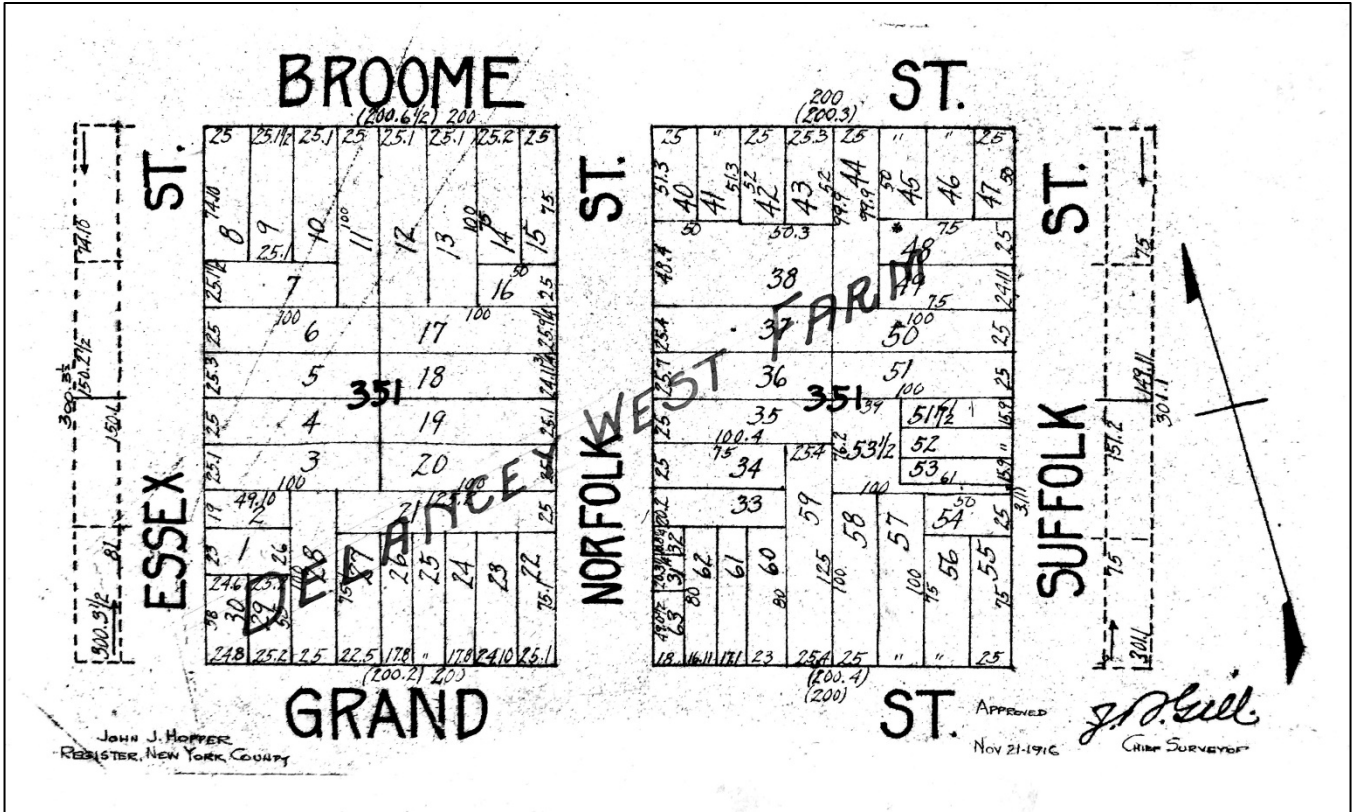
Several sources (primary and secondary) were consulted to develop the historic context for the Project Area and surroundings. For instance, trends in development and land use can be discerned by a study of historic-period maps. In combination with deeds and conveyances, these data can shed light on ownership and development. Photography became more widely used beginning in the mid-19th century, offering snapshots of streetscapes and buildings. Together with secondary accounts, these resources provide the pieces for reconstructing past landscapes.

Due to the known history of late-19th through 20th century Jewish settlement in the Lower East Side and the presence of the synagogue within the project site, particular attention was paid to documented alterations, utility connections, and business listings for clues to possible mikvah construction in the documentary record. According to Celia Bergoffen (2017), there are three types of mikva'ot that have been identified in New York City documentary and archaeological records: a mikvah built directly associated with a synagogue, a mikvah that was operated independently of a synagogue, and a mikvah that was offered as part of a full-service bathhouse. In light of Bergoffen's review of New York City examples, tax assessment records (Appendix B) were reviewed alongside business directories and fire insurance maps for possible clues to mikva'ot construction and operation within the project site.

In the 19th century, the Blocks and Lots within and around the Project Area were numbered differently: present-day Block 346 was formerly Block 351 (Figure 6). The Blocks and Lots were renumbered in the 1980s. The conveyance and deed records below include the 19th-late 20th century Block and Lot numbers. Beginning with the earliest available conveyance

records, the Project Area was documented as part of West Farm of James Delancey, as acquired in 1741 and 1765 (Appendix B).

Figure 6: Conveyance Records Tax Map for Section 2 Block 351



The Dutch colony of New Amsterdam was established near the southern tip of Manhattan. Near the mid-17th century, the Dutch West India Company established large farmsteads called bouwerie to encourage farming among new settlers. The Project Area was part of one of these large farmsteads.

In 1664, the English seized Dutch possessions and renamed the New Amsterdam colony New York. Large farms continued to dominate the landscape in the southern tip of Manhattan. In the 18th century, the Project Area and surrounding farmlands were part of James Delancey's extensive land acquisitions. Delancey and his heirs eventually accumulated a large estate that would encompass most of the Lower East Side neighborhood, including three agricultural parcels that were conveyed to Cornelis Steenwyck and Olof Stevens Van Cortlandt during the second half of the 17th century (Stokes 1967). The Project Area was part of the West Delancey Farms, which were situated west of Clinton Street.

James Delancey and his family, apparently Loyalists, visited England in 1775 before the start of the American Revolution. They never returned to America and their properties were

confiscated by the *Act of Confiscation* of 1779, divided and sold by Isaac Stoutenburgh and Philip Van Cortlandt, Commissioners in Forfeiture (Stokes 1967).

The Ratzler *Plan of the City of New York, in North America: Surveyed in the Years 1766 & 1767* (Figure 7) shows extensive farming laid out along a few main roads. On this map, the Project Area is illustrated as part of a parcel of land divided into lots. The Project Area appears to be situated north of Grand Street, but it is not clear if this map accurately reflects street layout and development of the time. A similar plan is shown in the 1797 *A new & accurate plan of the city of New York in the state of New York in North America* (Figure 8). While some structures and development are shown in the neighborhood, the APE is shown devoid of structures.

Several Revolutionary War-era fortifications and redoubts were established throughout Manhattan: two were on Mercer Street between Broome and Spring Streets, one stood in the center of the block bounded by Grand, Broome, Mercer, and Greene Streets, and one stood between Grand and Broome Streets (Stokes 1967). These were located more than a half-mile from the Project Area.

After the Revolution, the large farms of the Lower East Side were divided; this led to rapid urbanization in the area. Hills were leveled, low-lying areas were filled in, and road construction throughout the former Delancey farm was facilitated by an order of the Common Council (*Minutes of the Common Council* [MCC] 1917 III: 199; AKRF 2011).

Figure 7: 1767 Ratzler Plan of the City of New York



In North America: Surveyed in the Years 1766 & 1767, the plan shows the Project Area as part of a plan/grid. Farmland is evident south and east.

Figure 8: 1797 A New & Accurate Plan for the City of New York in the State of New York in North America



The project area is shown within a grid overlaying the Lower East Side.

By the late 18th century, the APE was acquired by Isaac Roosevelt and John R. Livingston. According to the conveyance records on file at the New York City Register's Office, John R. Livingston subdivided the property into lots of various sizes and sold them throughout the 19th century, beginning around 1807 (Appendix B). City Directories for the 1820s-1860s suggest that the lots on present-day Block 346 (former Block 351) included a mix of residential and commercial properties. In 1826, for instance, several grocers occupied the Lower East Side neighborhood, including the smaller lots that comprise present-day Lot 75. David Ludlam, who owned or rented former Lot 41 in 1826 (Appendix B; Figure 6) is listed in the New York City Directory as a grocer located at the corner of Broome and Ludlow, but whose home was at 240 Broome Street. That same year, Ann Ludlow is the grantee for a conveyance for former Lot 40 (Figure 6). She is listed in the New York City Directory as the widow of a grocer at 209 Broome Street. James Halsey, who owned or rented former Lots 45, 46, and 47 in 1828 was also listed as a grocer at the corner of Broome and Suffolk Streets. David Halsey, listed as a shipjoiner at 126 Broome Street, may also be associated with former Lots 45, 46, and 47 (Appendix B, Figure 6). Another shipjoiner, Luther Halsey, is listed at 40

Suffolk Street in 1824 and 1826, which might correspond to Lot 49 (Appendix B, Figure 6). At this time, Lots 37 and 38 were owned or rented by Benjamin Perine Jr., a shoemaker located at 55 Norfolk (Appendix B, Figure 6). No information was obtained for building records pertaining to these former Lot numbers.

While maps dating to the 1820s and 1830s show general platting and development in the Lower East Side, they do not show the site-specific development as evident in conveyances and tax documents. On the 1840 World Atlas map, development within the APE is marked by dark hatching; only public buildings are individually noted on this map (Figure 9). The Norfolk Street Baptist Church is depicted on the Block north of the APE, and according to the Phase IA Study for the Seward Park Mixed-Use Development Project, tax documents indicate the church stood on the northeast corner of Broome and Norfolk Streets until the late 1840s, when the land was sold (AKRF 2011).

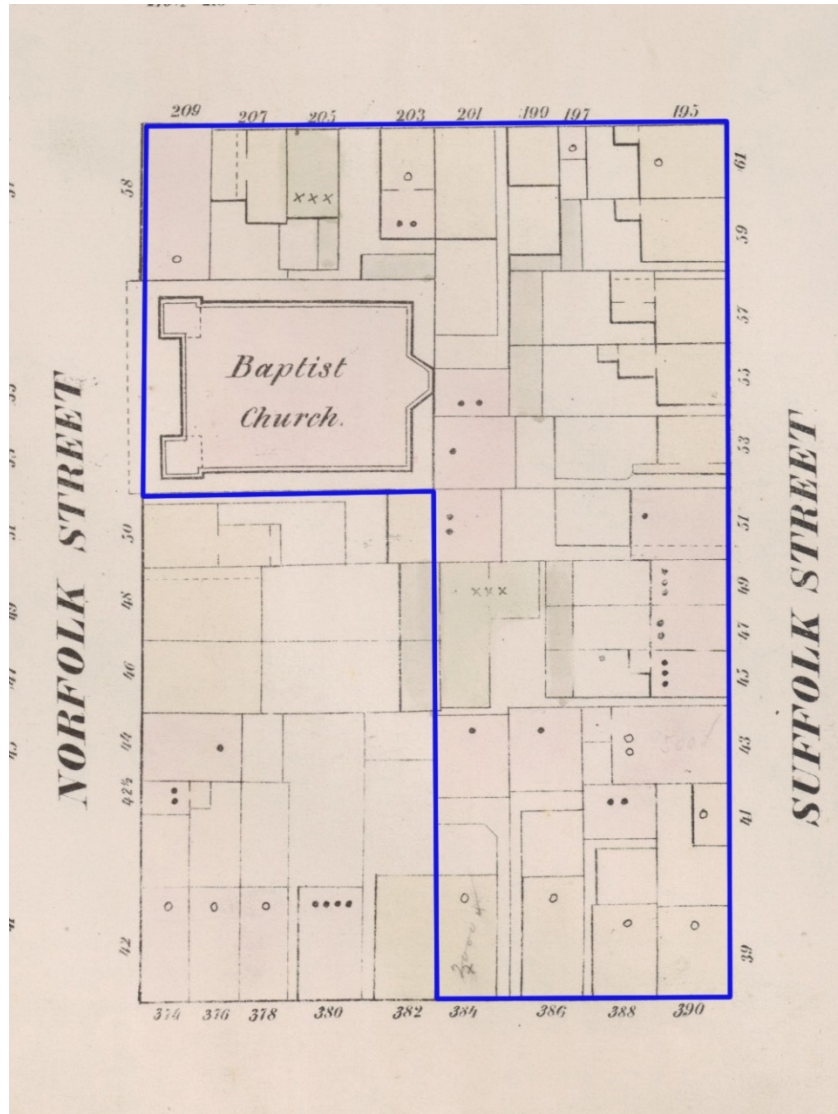
Figure 9: World Atlas



Source: David Rumsey Collection

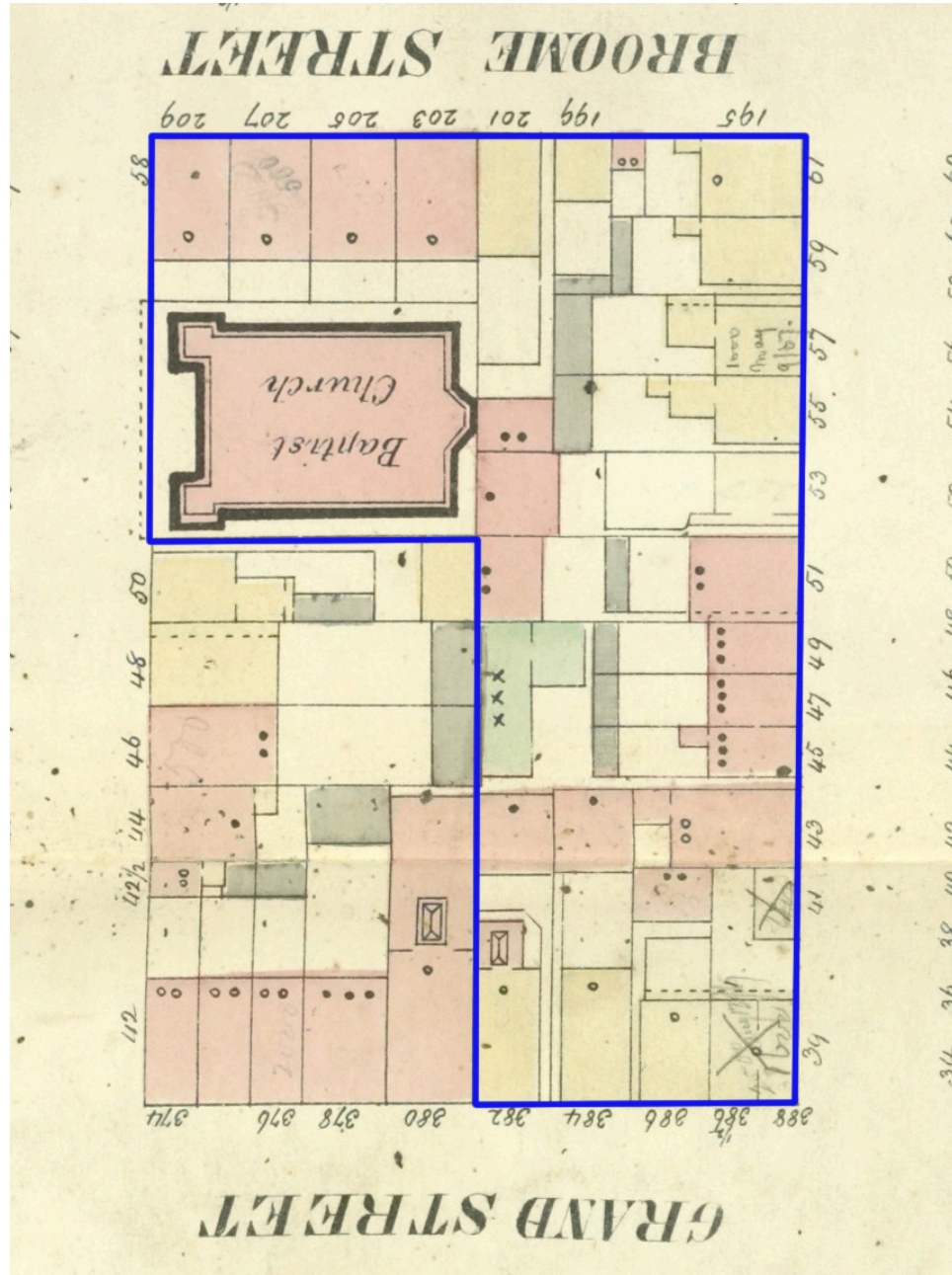
In 1848, the Norfolk Street Baptist Church purchased former Block 351, Lot 37 from John and Delaphine Polhanus and former Block 351, Lot 38 from Benjamin Perine Jr. and his wife Phebe, James and Jane Purdy, and John and Mary Jane Brown (Appendix B). Maps dating to 1854 (Figure 10) and 1857 (Figure 11) show the Norfolk Street Baptist Church located in present-day Lot 37. These maps illustrate the Project Area as improved with several buildings.

Figure 10: 1854 Perris Map of the City of New York



Source: NYPL Digital Collections

Figure 11: 1857 Map of the City of New York

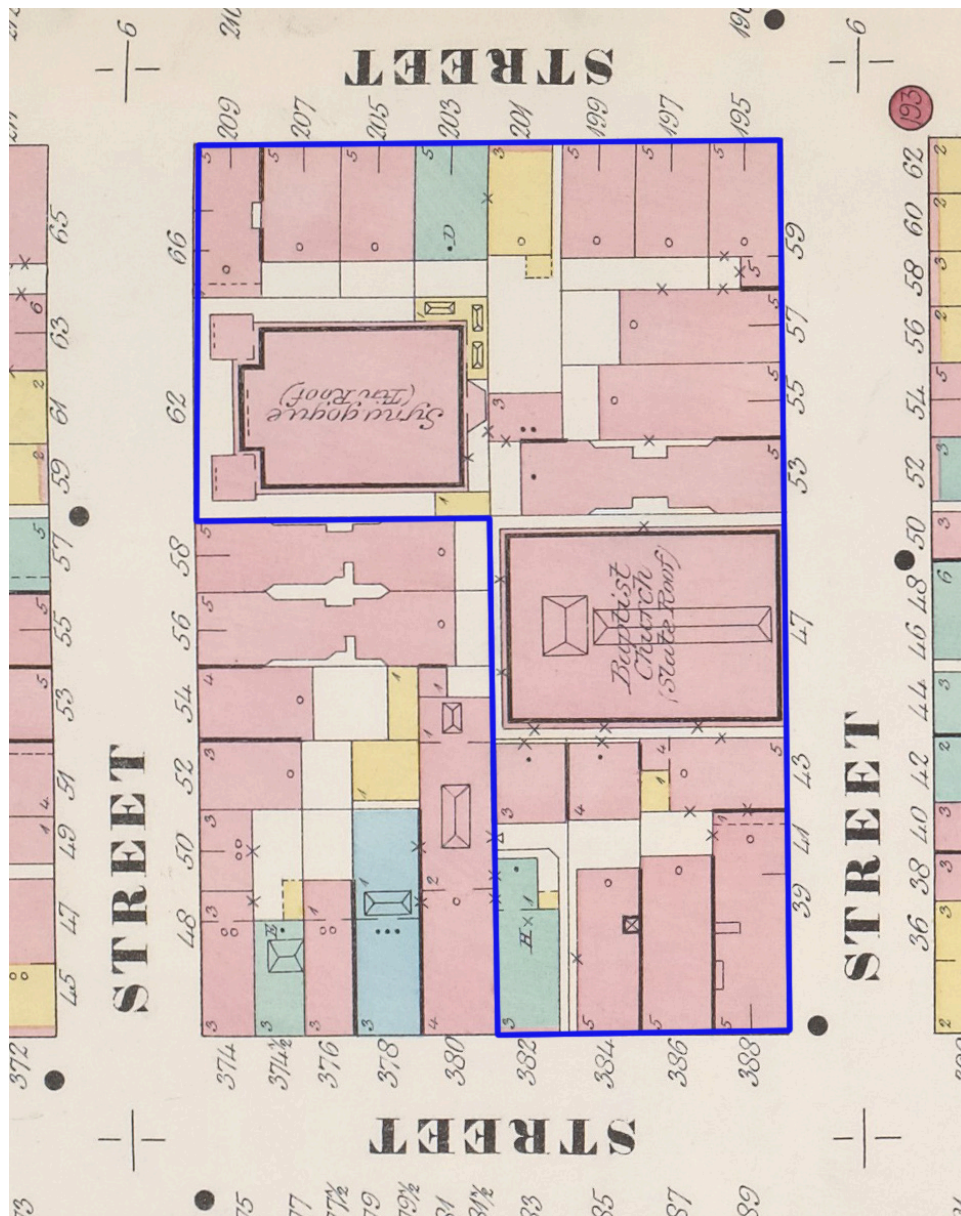


Source: NYPL Digital Collections

Through the mid to late 19th century, former Block 351 continued to be densely occupied by buildings that included residences and commercial enterprises, including grocers, liquor vendors, and iron workers. By 1862, the Norfolk Street Baptist Church building was purchased and became home to the Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church of the City of New York (Appendix B). Shortly thereafter, the Lower East Side witnessed a growing population of Jewish immigrants; with these arrivals came the need for houses of worship. According to Bergoffen (2008), during this time some immigrants practiced worship within rooms or

apartments of tenements, while other congregations converted churches or built new synagogues. By 1885, the Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodol had acquired Lot 37 of present-day Block 346 and converted the existing church building into a synagogue. The 1894 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows the synagogue constructed of brick with a tin roof in Lot 37 (former Lots 37 and 38), and another Baptist Church constructed of brick in Lot 75 (former Lots 51-53 1/2).

Figure 12: 1894 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



Source: NYPL Digital Collections

A similar settlement pattern is shown on the 1903 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Figure 13). By this time, nearly all of the buildings in the APE are shown as brick storefronts with dwellings (SD), mostly 5-storied and some with basements. The replacement of earlier

framed dwellings with larger, 5-storied brick tenement buildings reflected the need for rapid accommodation of growing numbers of immigrants to the area, where overcrowding of tenements was becoming a concern. Within Block 346, exceptions include the synagogue and the church, which are each 1-story buildings with basements.

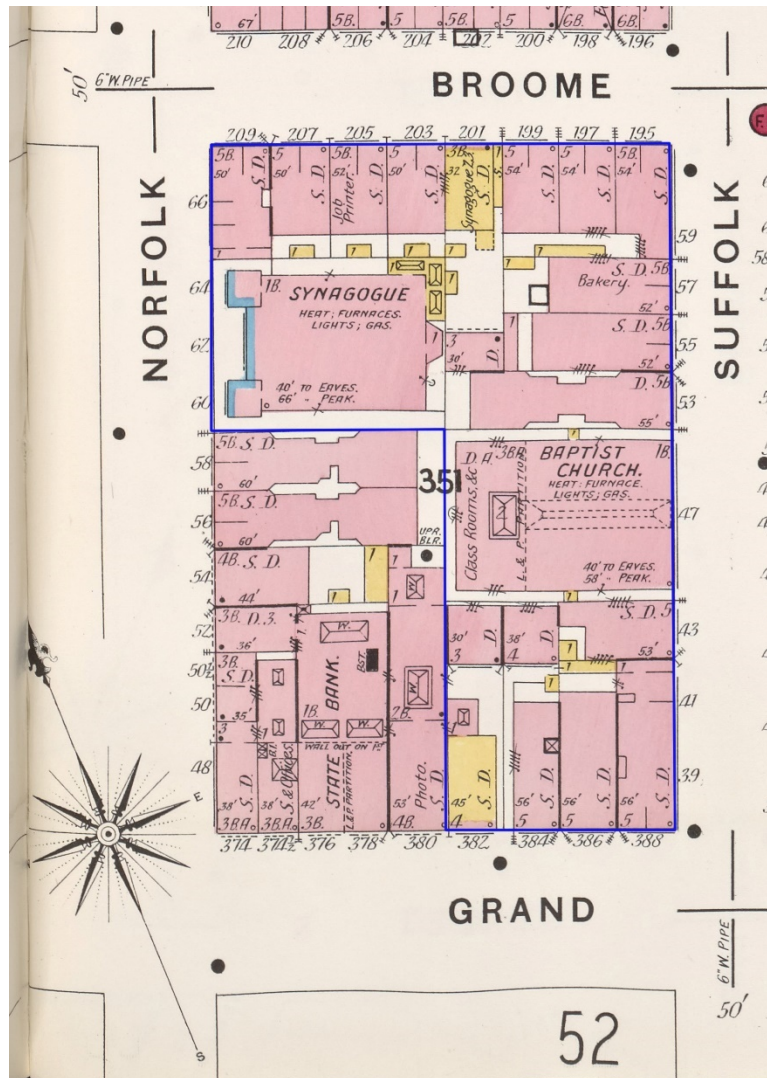
Two synagogues are identified on the 1903 Fire Insurance Map: one at 60-64 Norfolk Street and one at 201 Broome Street. Archival research indicates that at least four congregations were listed at 201 Broome Street between 1897 and 1907 (Table 4). As was the case in many other neighborhood blocks in the Lower East Side, this synagogue appeared during a time when the Orthodox Jewish community was expanding. However, the congregations that utilized 201 Broome Street were not affiliated with the Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodol.

Some of the properties facing Broome Street and the southeast corner of Grand and Suffolk Streets have single-story frame buildings in their rear lots. These mapped buildings indicate the presence of backhouses. There also appears to be an oven attached to a bakery on Norfolk Street, and several buildings that are identified as residences in the rear yards. By this time, water and sewer lines within the streets would have been accessible, as indicated on the 1864/5 *Viele Sanitary & Topographic Map of the City and Island of New York*. However, in many cases public services were not available to accommodate the growing numbers of poor, immigrant residents. As a result, many people lived in squalor and privies likely stayed in use for much longer than in other parts of the city. If present, the presence of shaft features (like privies [dry-laid or water-cleansed], but also including cisterns and wells) would yield important information about water collecting and sanitation practices within this site.

Table 4: Congregations at 201 Broome Street

Year Organized	Name	Associated Town/Region	Notes
1897	Zemach Zadik, Congregation; Zemach Zedek		Hasidic 1900/1901 American Jewish Year Book: Listed 1907/1908 American Jewish Year Book: Listed
1907	Anshei Kolker, Beth Hak'nesseth	Kolky (Ukraine)	Likely Hasidic Jewish Communal Register (1917/1918): Listed as Orthodox, organized 1907, Membership: 65, Seating Capacity: 100, Cemetery.
	Sons of Israel Anshe Piatnitzer	Piatnica (Poland)	In the Jewish Communal Register (1917/1918) was located at 15 Ludlow Street as Congregation B'nai Israel Anshei Piontnita. 1907/1908 American Jewish Year Book: Listed
1905	Keneseth Israel Independent Hebrew Community		American Jewish Year Book Volume 9: Listed

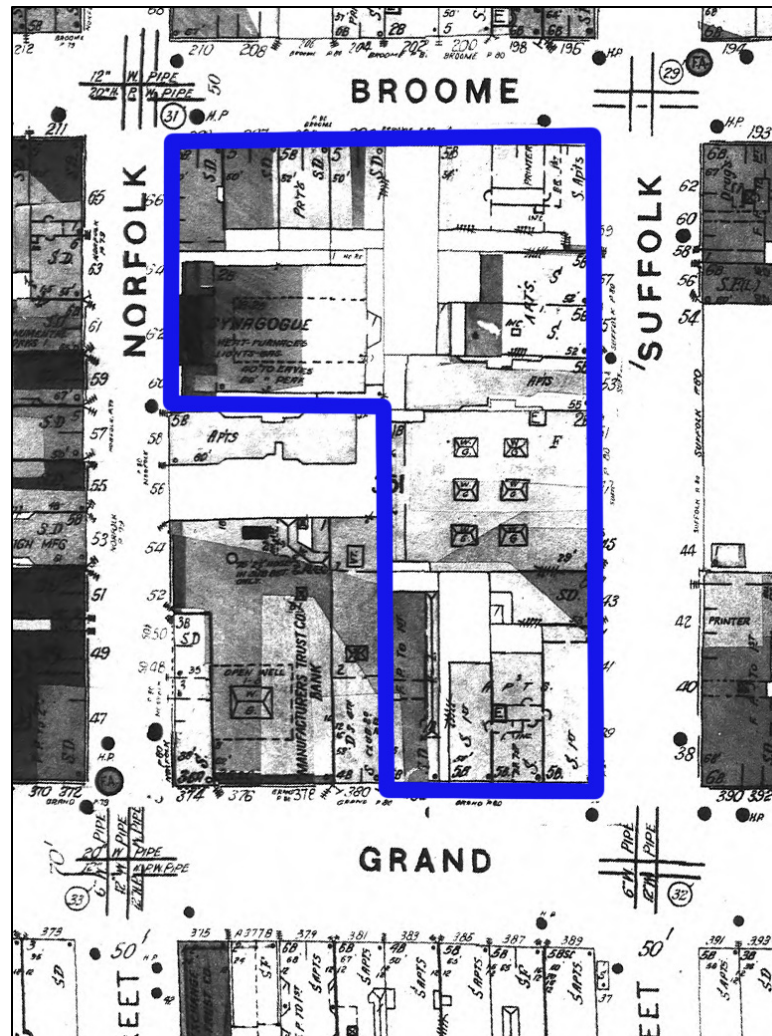
Figure 13: 1903 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



Source: NYPL Digital Collections

Between 1905 and 1950, several businesses were listed in the City Directories for the lots in Block 346, including printing services (1905-1950), a coppersmith and tinsmith (1920), and laundry services (1922, 1947-1968), plumbers, grocers, and a delicatessen (Landan 2017). The 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map continues to show the presence of 5-story tenements along Broome, Suffolk, and the southeast corner of Suffolk and Grand Streets. The synagogue has an oil-burning furnace and electrical lighting. The former Baptist Church in present-day Lot 75 is replaced by a large 2-story building with a basement.

Figure 14: 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



Source: EDR

A circa 1979 photograph of the Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodol on Norfolk Street provides a view of the synagogue flanked by vacant land (Figure 15). The tenements that once lined Broome Street north of the synagogue appear to have been demolished by this time.

Figure 15: 1979 Photograph of Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, by Edmund Vincent Gillon



Source: Museum of the City of New York

A limited review of historic maps, photographs, conveyances, and historical accounts demonstrates that the APE witnessed transformations in the 18th century (from farming to residential and commercial development), 19th century (from frame dwellings to larger, brick tenements with basements), and 20th century (the razing of tenements and other buildings in Lot 75 and subsequent construction of paved parking and the on-site garden for residents of the Hong Ning building). The Norfolk Street Baptist Church/Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodol remained intact during these periods of change, until destruction by fire in 2017. Based on this understanding, undisturbed portions of the Project Area, if present, would have a moderate to high potential for the recovery of intact archaeological deposits dating to the 19th century. The APE has a low potential for the recovery of Colonial-period archaeological sites.

9

Results

Prior to the 19th century, the area in and around the Project Area was primarily agricultural. Large farms that were laid out by the Dutch in the 17th century were acquired by English settlers when the British seized the New Amsterdam colony. Following the end of the American Revolution, English landholdings like the Delancey farms (of which the Project Area was a part) were reclaimed from Loyalists and resold. Shortly thereafter, development of the Lower East Side accelerated with the division of farms into small, platted lots. The APE, for instance, grew to include frame dwellings and stores in the 1820s and 1830s. As immigration increased through the 19th century, the neighborhoods swelled with new arrivals. Shortly after the middle of the 19th century, frame dwellings were replaced by more substantial, 5-story brick tenements. Mixed within these buildings in the APE were Christian and Jewish houses of worship.

Historically, there were two synagogues documented within the GO Broome Development parcel in the early 20th century: Beth Hamedrash Hagadol at 60 Norfolk Street, and a separate synagogue at an historic property known as 201 Broome Street (now a portion of the paved parking area within Lot 75). These two synagogues represent two general sects of Orthodox Jewish community: Litvish (comprising primarily Litwauni and Russian city immigrants) and Hasidic (comprising Ukraine and Poland).

According to Mendel Greenbaum, the Rabbi of Beth Hamedrash Hagadol Congregation:

...both sects had tens maybe hundreds of fractions (with slightly different customs, also as coming from various cities).... But there was and still is

some general differences... One BIG universal difference is, Man going to daily bath as a Ritual and soul purification, Hasidic are going and Litvish not going. Therefore some Hasidic congregations would built in their building a Man's bath, to make it more accessible and easier for their congregants for daily use. But a Litvish congregation would never have built this (As they were not only not going daily, but they were very against it). That being said, BHH was created by Russian/Litwanan immigrants, and the Bylaws were structured that all customs need to be as LITVISH (emphasis and spelling as in original email communication dated June 4, 2019).

The historical presence of Orthodox Jews from at least two different Orthodox sects suggests that the potential for archaeological features associated with ritual practice is varied, based on site use and beliefs in the late 19th and early 20th century.

A review of historic maps indicates that the APE witnessed minimal change through the 20th century until the 1970s, when it became the target for urban renewal. At that time, many of the late 19th century buildings were demolished and replaced by paved parking lots and gardens. As seen elsewhere throughout the city, this type of redevelopment has proven to be minimally destructive to archaeological sites/features (including shaft features), oftentimes leaving archaeological features preserved within historic/modern fill.

Below is a review of the history of development on Block 346, Lots 37, 75 and 95, and potential archaeological sensitivity.

Block 346, Lot 37

Prior to the 1980s, Block 346, Lot 37 was listed in tax documents as Lot 351, Section 2, Lots 37 (25.4'x100.3') and 38 (48.4'x100.3'). This portion of the APE remained part of the farm and extensive landholdings of the Delancey family, with minimal evidence of development. By 1807, the portion of the Delancey farm within the APE was fragmented, partitioned and conveyed to various recipients. Although no buildings are shown within this lot on early maps, data from New York City Directories suggest that Benjamin Perine, Jr., a shoemaker, occupied a portion of this lot.

In 1848, he and others sold Lot 38 and Lot 37 to the Norfolk Street Baptist Church, who subsequently built the brick Gothic-Revival style church building on the site. There is no documented evidence that an associated cemetery would have been built for the congregation at this site. The church measured 75 by 100 feet, thus occupying the entirety of present-day Lot 37 and leaving no room for an adjacent churchyard or cemetery. In 1823, New York City burials were restricted south of Grand Street (which forms the southern boundary of the Project Area), and burial restrictions grew increasingly strict thereafter.

The building and site were sold around 1860 to the Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church; then in 1885 the New York Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church sold the building and property to Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodol. The building was designated an LPC landmark in 1967, and subsequently listed on the S/NRHP in 1999.

The site was purchased and reconfigured by the Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodol during a period of heightened Jewish immigration and settlement. According to Bergoffen, it was not uncommon for a congregation to purchase a church and repurpose it with a bath feature in the basement, space behind the building, or on a neighboring lot; she argues that “[g]iven the *mikvah*'s central role in Judaism, it is not surprising that in New York, up to the early twentieth century, *mikva'ot* were often located in synagogues—the community's spiritual centers” (Bergoffen 2017:169). However, a review of the NR nomination form, along with consultation with Mendell Greenbaum, the Rabbi from Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, suggests this was never the case with Beth Hamedrash Hagodol.

According to the NR-nomination form, a few decorative changes were made to the church to accommodate the requirements of Orthodox Jewish services. In the narthex (which is reached from the front entrance), sinks and towel racks were available. From the narthex, stairs led to the basement, which was divided into several rooms including a large lower sanctuary. While the architectural details of the building's interior are noted in the nomination form, there is no mention of ritual baths or pools within, outside, or adjacent to the building.

According to email communication from Rabbi Greenbaum of the Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, there are no extant records that would indicate the presence of a ritual bath feature on the site, either in the past or in the present. There are no known congregation archives available; Rabbi Greenbaum noted that many synagogue items were destroyed in the 2017 fire. He further recalls that the building never had a basement below grade, and that the ground floor (which has three steps down and functions as the basement) was fully occupied with three rooms: a large prayer room (which extended the width of the building from Norfolk Street east toward the rear of the building, about 30 feet deep), with two smaller rooms (a classroom and a storage room) with separate doorways from the prayer room and separated by a divider wall. He also noted that the only waterline was connected to the front of the building, where there were two sets of bathrooms on either side of the building. There was no water or drainage in any part of the building other than the front, suggesting that the water connection could not have supported a mikvah within the synagogue.

In addition to the structural explanations supporting the absence of ritual bath features at the site, the beliefs and practices of the Litvish Orthodox sect at Beth Hamedrash Hagodol do not include ritual bath immersion (as noted above). Rabbi Greenbaum further noted that when he was ordained as Assistant Rabbi by the late Rabbi Oshry, he was asked to maintain the customs of the sect.

The potential to recover ritual bath features within or below Lot 37 is low, as ritual bath immersion is not, nor ever was, practiced by Litvish Jews at Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodol. Furthermore, Rabbi Greenbaum explained that the shed that was constructed off the northeast corner of the building (as seen in 20th century maps) was a Suka, used on the Sukkos holidays). This documentation from the Rabbi, therefore, explains the uses of buildings within present-day Block 346 Lot 37 and precludes the need for exploratory archaeology.

The church-turned-synagogue building was constructed almost to the limits of Lot 37, leaving little (if any) vacant land immediately around the synagogue. One exception to this

would be in the northeast corner, where a small addition appears to have been built onto the synagogue in 1903. In 1935, an oil burner permit was filed with the New York City Records Department, and a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment indicates that a fill port and vent pipe observed near the sidewalk suggest the presence of at least one below-ground storage tank (Langan 2017). These observations are further substantiated by 20th century Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, which indicate the presence of a furnace to heat the synagogue. As mentioned earlier, the building suffered structural damage from a fire that occurred at the site in 2017, and a Vacate Order was issued by the NYC Building Department. Because of this, the interior of the building is currently inaccessible. Based on this assessment of historic and existing conditions, Block 346, Lot 37 has a low potential for the recovery of intact archaeological deposits.

Block 346, Lot 75

The 17th and 18th-century history of this site is like Block 346, Lot 37. Originally part of the Delancey farm and landholdings, the Lot was divided into small lots and sold beginning in 1807. Prior to the 1980s, this section of the APE was identified as Block 351, Section 2 and included Lots 40 (25'x51.3'), 41 (25'x51.3'), 42 (25'x52'), 43 (25.3'x52'), 44 (25'x99.9'), 45 (25'x50'), 46 (25'x50'), 47 (25'x50'), 48 (25'x75'), 49 (24.11'x75'), 50 (25'x100'), 51 (25'x100'), 52 (25'x100'), 51 ½ (15.9'x61'), 52 (15.9'x61'), 53 (15.9'x61'), and 53 ½ (15.9'x61').

Archival data from deeds and conveyances, tax assessments (Appendix B), and New York City Directories suggest that by the 1820s, present-day Lot 75 was occupied by several residences and commercial business, including grocers, shipjoiners, shoemakers, liquor sales, and iron work. Many of the area residents were Irish immigrants. The Lot remained occupied by a mix of residential and commercial occupants through the mid-19th century, when the Norfolk Street Baptist Church moved to present-day Lot 37. Historic maps dating to the mid-19th century (Figures 10-11) illustrate a mixture of wood frame and brick buildings on Lot 75 with very slim rear yard spaces (a few of which appear to have 1-story outbuildings), but by the late 19th century, nearly all the frame dwellings are replaced by 5-story brick tenement buildings (Figure 12). The rear spaces of these historic lots show backhouses or outbuildings which may have functioned as privies. Because insurance agents made little effort to record backhouses accurately, and because building record information for these structures no longer exists in municipal archives, it is impossible to know if these backhouses represent privies that were present on the site in the mid-19th century (or if they were built in the late 19th century in response to tenement laws of 1888 and 1889). In addition to privies, these rear yard spaces may include traces of wells, cisterns, and/or other water-collecting structures, paved surfaces, and/or traces of sheds/outbuildings.

According to aerial photographs from 1924 and 1951, the brick tenement buildings occupied the site until the late 20th century. As mentioned earlier, a circa 1979 photograph of the Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodol on Lot 37 shows vacant land on either side of the synagogue (Figure 15). By that time, the tenements that lined Broome Street were razed and replaced by a paved parking area with cement curbs, trees, and ornamental plantings.

In addition to the mixed residential and commercial buildings, a Baptist Church was built in the eastern portion of Lot 75, on former Lots 51-53 ½. On the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, this building is described as single-story with a basement, with a rear 3-story addition

with basement (Figure 13). By 1950 (Figure 14), the entirety of Lots 51-53 ½ are occupied by a 2-story building with basement that may have functioned as a U.S. Post Office in the 1920s. The building was razed in the late 20th century, and today a garden with bench seating is present on this portion of the site.

The presence of map-documented structures (single story structures that may have served as privies, sheds, or other functions) in the yards of historic properties suggests that portions of Lot 75 have a moderate to high sensitivity for the presence of archaeological features. If encountered, expected features might include privies, cisterns, and wells, as well as building and structure remains.

In addition to the sensitivity for 19th century shaft features, a portion of Lot 75 is sensitive for the presence of features associated with the synagogue that was historically located at 201 Broome Street. According to informants connected to Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, the Synagogue at 201 Broome Street was an Hasidic congregation and therefore would not have been affiliated with Beth Hamedrash Hagodol. Table 4 includes several names of the congregations that were located at 201 Broome Street between 1897 and c.1917. Based on notes and dates from the American Jewish Year Book, it is possible that these congregations shared the building that formerly stood at 201 Broome Street. The Jewish Communal Register notes several features of the Anshei Kolker, Beth Hak'nesseth, one of the congregations at 201 Broome Street, but bath features are apparently not listed. As noted above, Hasidic communities have in the past, and some continue in the present, to practice ritual bath immersion for ritual purity. Because Hasidic communities can be insular, and the nature of their practices sensitive, specific information about ritual practice is limited to outsiders. New York City business directories were reviewed for business listings under baths, including "lavatory," "medicated," "Russian," "swimming," "Turkish," and "vapor". In addition to this, fire insurance maps, tax documents, and building records were reviewed for evidence of documented alterations that might suggest historic construction or use for ritual bathing. This research resulted in no documented evidence for the presence of such features. However, the absence of documented information pertaining ritual bathing does not preclude the presence of such features on the site (as indicated in Bergoffen 2008; 2013).

Based on the results of archival research and the conditions of the site (i.e., the presence of a paved parking area), Lot 75 has a moderate to high sensitivity for the presence of intact 19th century and early 20th century archaeological features.

Block 346, Lot 95

Like Lots 37 and 75, Lot 95 was part of the Delancey farm and landholdings in the 18th century, and appears to be a part of the same subsequent ownership and partition as Lots 37 and 75. Prior the 1980s, this section of the APE was identified as Block 351, Section 2, Lots 54 (25'x50'), 55 (25'x75'), 56 (25'x75'), 57 (25'x100') and 58 (25'x100'). Currently, this is the site of an extant building at 384 Grand Street (Photos 13-16) that, according to NYC DoITT Map, was constructed in the 1920s. A review of historic maps from the mid-19th through the mid-20th century (Figures 10-14) suggests that these lots were mostly occupied by frame dwellings with rear yards space in the 1850s. The mid-19th century buildings were replaced by more substantial, 5-story brick buildings by the 1890s. Interestingly, the extant building shares a footprint with three buildings constructed in this location as early as 1894 (Figure

12). In 1903 and 1950 (Figure 13 and 14), additional single-story and multi-story buildings were built north and west of the extant building, but they were apparently demolished in the second half of the 20th century. Today, narrow stretches of vacant land are evident north (Photo 13) and west (Photos 15-16) of the building at 384 Grand Street.

The presence of map-documented structures (single story structures that may have served as privies, sheds, or other functions, in addition to small domestic structures) in the yards of historic properties suggests that portions of Lot 95 have a moderate to high sensitivity for the presence of 19th-century archaeological features.

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Conclusions

A review of historic maps, conveyance records, building records, and historic photographs indicates that Lots 37, 75, and 95 transitioned from farmland in the 17th and 18th centuries to mixed residential and commercial development in the 19th century. Archival research indicates that the site was developed with frame buildings that may have served as combined homes and businesses in the early to mid 19th century. In some cases, these buildings were replaced by multi-story brick tenements with ground-floor store fronts by the late 19th century. To the rear of these buildings, several single-story frame structures are documented on historic maps. These structures may have functioned as backhouses, sheds, or other functions which cannot be discerned from archival research. Nearly the entire Block was developed by the late 19th and early 20th centuries, at a time when the Lower East Side was populated in high numbers by immigrants living in tenement houses. Synagogues and Churches were constructed throughout the area, and sanitation systems were expanding to accommodate the growing population.

During the second half of the 20th century, all of the buildings that once stood within Lot 75, and outbuildings in Lot 95, were demolished. The ground was cleared and replaced with a paved parking lot with cement curbs, few trees, and landscaping north and east of the Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, and a garden for residents of the Hong Ning building. As seen elsewhere throughout the city, the razing of structures and subsequent replacement with paved parking and/or gardening areas often serves to preserve archaeological features (like privies, wells, and cisterns) within historic/modern fill, capped below pavement. Nevertheless, historic lots that were fully developed with structures with basements are considered to be disturbed and are therefore not sensitive for archaeological

resources. Those historic lots that were not fully disturbed by basement excavation, and within historic lots where rear yard space with outbuildings is shown on historic maps, are determined to have moderate to high sensitivity for archaeological resources associated with the 19th century residential occupation of those lots. The one exception to this assessment is at historic address 201 Broome Street. Although the historic structure on this property is recorded as having a basement, its use as a synagogue in the early 20th century by more than one Hasidic congregation suggests that this portion of the property has a moderate to high sensitivity for the presence of archaeological features that may be associated with ritual bath immersion.

Recommendations for Block 346, Lots 37, 75 and 95 are as follows:

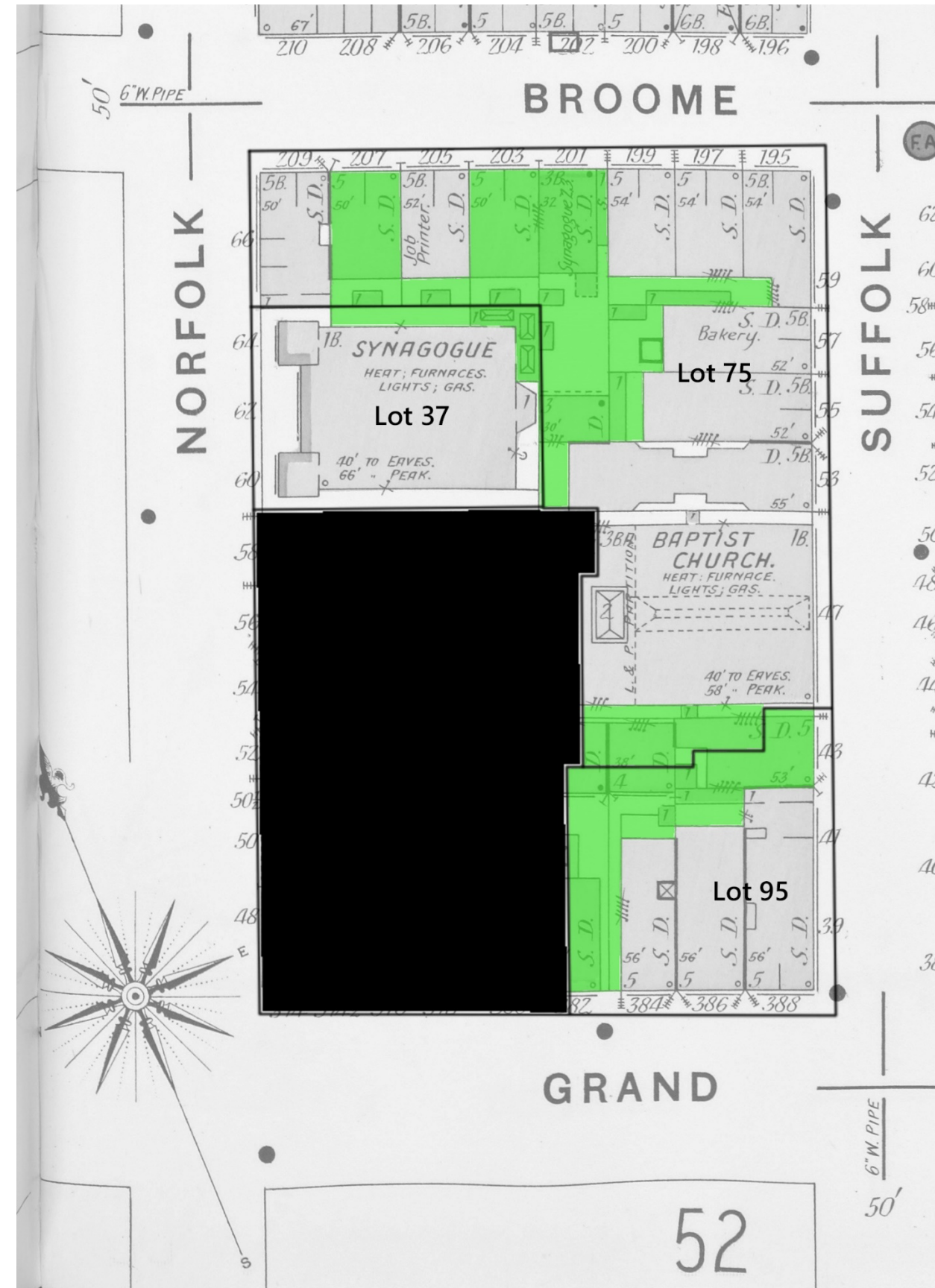
A review of historic maps and site conditions suggests that Block 346, Lot 37 (which contains the remains of the Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagadol) has an overall low sensitivity for the presence of intact archaeological deposits. One exception to this would be near the northeast corner of the synagogue which in 1903 appears to have had an addition. Because lot lines have changed over time, it is difficult to determine at this point if remnants of this addition would be within the corner of present-day Lot 37 or Lot 75.

A review of historic maps for Block 346, Lot 75 indicates that portions of the site have a moderate to high sensitivity for the presence of 19th century archaeological features. Expected site types might include shaft features (e.g., privies, wells, cisterns), as well as archaeological evidence for residential and/or commercial use of rear yard space. In addition to this, the presence of a synagogue at 201 Broome Street suggests that this portion of the lot has a moderate to high sensitivity for the presence of archaeological features associated with Orthodox Jewish worship and practice.

A review of historic maps for Block 346, Lot 95 indicates that portions of the site have a moderate to high sensitivity for the presence of 19th century archaeological features. Expected site types might include shaft features (e.g., privies, wells, cisterns), as well as archaeological evidence for residential and/or commercial use of rear yard space.

Based on this assessment, Phase IB archaeological testing is recommended for portions of Block 346 within Lots 75 and 95, as well as the northeast corner of Lot 37 (if possible, given the presence of construction fencing and building rubble) as indicated within the sensitivity map in Figure 16. The purpose of Phase IB testing is to determine the presence or absence of archaeological materials on site. According to the *Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City* (LPC 2018), a Work Plan must be designed and approved by LPC prior to the commencement of Phase IB testing. If archaeological features are identified in the field during Phase IB testing, an expanded research design may be required (including Phase II site evaluation) to determine the significance of the archaeological finds. Archaeological fieldwork is performed in close consultation with the Archaeological Department at LPC.

Figure 16 Aerial photo of site conditions in 2016 on the left (NYC ZoLa) and 1903 Fire Insurance Map on the right showing archaeologically sensitive areas shaded in green. On the 1903 map, the grey areas are expected to be disturbed by the historic presence of buildings with basements



11

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Appendix A

Docket # LPC-19-13310

Certificate of Appropriateness, Issued 11/30/2017

LPC Status Update Letter, October 5, 2018



Date: 7/11/2017
LPC Docket #: LPC-19-13310
LPC Action: Approved in part
Action required by other agencies: DOB
Permit Type: CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS

Address: 60 Norfolk Street - Beth Hamerdash Hagodol Synagogue (originally Norfolk Street Baptist Church) ✓

Borough: Manhattan

Block: 346 **Lot:** 37

Historic District: Individual Landmark

Description: A modified Gothic Revival style synagogue built in 1850 and altered in 1885. Application is to demolish the building. ✓

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission noted that originally the building was constructed as a church, clad with brownstone ashlar, and featuring crenelated parapets at the two towers; that the main façade was stuccoed-over, and the crenelated parapets removed when the structure was altered for the Beth Hamedrash Hagodol Synagogue in 1885; that historically the Synagogue featured a central finial consisting of a domed roof supported by slender colonnettes, and an ornate gable with a Star of David; and that the historic domed-roof tower and gable ornament had been removed prior to the fire. The Commission noted that the interior of the building showed damage due to ongoing water penetration through the façade and roof; that the Rose window suffered significant damage during a storm in 1997. The Commission finally noted that efforts by the Congregation since the late 1990's to address the building's condition resulted in some repairs, including new windows and a new roof; that the building was closed by the congregation in 2007; and that a Vacate Order was issued by the NYC Department of Buildings due to structural concerns.

Pursuant to Section 25-307 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, the Commission APPROVED THE PROPOSAL IN PART, finding

- that the building suffered a serious fire that significantly damaged the building; ✓
- and that portions of the building, especially on the west, north and south facades, are structurally unsound and unsafe and need to be removed and other portions need to be assessed for the feasibility of retaining them. ✓

However, in voting to grant this approval, the Commission required:

- that the work be done carefully to minimize the amount of material that must be removed and shall continue only to the point where it is feasible to stabilize the facades;
- that significant architectural features and finished material be salvaged where feasible;
- and that the removal be closely monitored on site by the Commission's engineer.

VOTE:

Present: Meenakshi Srinivasan, Frederick Bland, Diana Chapin, Wellington Chen, Michael Devonshire, Michael Goldblum, John Gustafsson

7-0-0

In Favor = M.Srinivasan, F.Bland, D.Chapin, W.Chen, M.Devonshire, M.Goldblum, J.Gustafsson

Oppose =

Abstain =

Recuse =

Please note that these "Commission Findings" are a summary of the findings related to the application. This is NOT a permit or approval to commence any work. No work may occur until the Commission has issued a Certificate of Appropriateness, which requires review and approval of Department of Buildings filing drawings and/or other construction drawings related to the approved work. In addition, no work may occur until the work has been reviewed and approved by other City agencies, such as the Department of Buildings, as required by law



NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING/MEETING
July 11, 2017

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Title 25, chapter 3 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York (Sections 25-303, 25-307, 25-308, 25,309, 25-313, 25-318, 25-320) on Tuesday, July 11, 2017 at 9:30 AM, a public hearing will be held at 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor, Borough of Manhattan with respect to the following properties and then followed by a public meeting. The final order and estimated times for each application will be posted on the Landmarks Preservation Commission website the Friday before the hearing. Any person requiring reasonable accommodation in order to participate in the hearing or attend the meeting should contact the Landmarks Commission no later than five (5) business days before the hearing or meeting.

PRESERVATION DEPARTMENT PUBLIC HEARING AGENDA		
1	Staff: K B M.Srinivasan - D.Chapin 8-0-0 Action: Approved with modifications M.Devonshire - A.Shamir-Baron 8-0-0 Hearing/Meeting: Closed	LPC-18-1970 122 West 73rd Street - Upper West Side/Central Park West Historic District Manhattan - Block 1144 - Lot 141 Zoning R8B CD: 7 CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS A neo-Grec style rowhouse designed by Thom & Wilson and built in 1881-82. Application is to construct rooftop and rear yard additions.
2	Staff: D D M.Srinivasan - J.Gustafsson 8-0-0 Action: Approved M.Devonshire - F.Bland 8-0-0 Hearing/Meeting: Closed	LPC-19-4834 1 Bond Street - Robbins and Appleton Building - Individual Landmark - NoHo Historic D Manhattan - Block 529 - Lot 7504 Zoning M1-5B CD: 2 CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS A French Second Empire style commercial building designed by Stephen Decatur Hatch and built in 1879-80. Application is to replace mechanical equipment installed without Landmarks Preservation Commission Permits.
3	Staff: W N M.Srinivasan - F.Bland 7-0-0 Action: Approved in part M.Goldblum - J.Gustafsson 7-0-0 Hearing/Meeting: Closed	LPC-19-13310 60 Norfolk Street - Beth Hamerdash Hagodol Synagogue (originally Norfolk Street Bapt Manhattan - Block 346 - Lot 37 Zoning R8 CD: 3 CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS A modified Gothic Revival style synagogue built in 1850 and altered in 1885. Application is to demolish the building.



THE NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
1 CENTRE STREET 9TH FLOOR NORTH NEW YORK NY 10007
TEL: 212 669-7700 FAX: 212 669-7780



August 24, 2017

ISSUED TO:

Aron Mandel, Board Member
Beth Hamedrash Hagedol of NY Restoration, Inc.
60 Norfolk Street
New York, NY 10002

Re: **STATUS UPDATE LETTER**
LPC-19-13310
SUL-19-13310
60 NORFOLK STREET
Beth Hamerdash Hagodol Synagogue, Individual
Landmark
Manhattan
Block/Lot: 346 / 37

This letter is to inform you that at the Public Meeting of July 11, 2017, following the Public Hearing of the same date, the Landmarks Preservation Commission voted to approve, with modifications, a proposal to demolish the building, as put forward in your application completed on June 16, 2017. The approval will expire on July 11, 2023.

However, in voting to approve this proposal, the Commission stipulated that only selective demolition be done carefully to minimize the amount of material that must be removed and shall continue only to the point where it is feasible to stabilize the facades; that significant architectural features and finished material be salvaged where feasible; and that the removal be closely monitored on site by the Commission's engineer. No work may begin until a Certificate of Appropriateness has been issued. Upon receipt, review and approval of two signed and sealed sets of the final Department of Buildings filing drawings for the approved work, a Certificate of Appropriateness will be issued

Please note that all drawings, including amendments which are to be filed at the Department of Buildings, must be approved by the Landmarks Preservation Commission.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Page 1

Issued: 08/24/17

DOCKET #: LPC-19-13310



William Neeley

Please Note: THIS IS NOT A PERMIT

cc: Jared Knowles, Director; H. M. Greenbaum, Beth Hamedrash Hagedol; H. M. Greenbaum/ Beth Hamedrash Hagedol; Thomas L. McMahon/TLM Associates, LLC; Bryan Chester, PE/Howard L. Zimmerman Architects PC; Jared Knowles, Director of Preservation/LPC; John Weiss, Deputy Counsel/LPC



THE NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
 1 CENTRE STREET 9TH FLOOR NORTH NEW YORK NY 10007
 TEL: 212 669-7700 FAX: 212 669-7780



PERMIT CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS

ISSUE DATE: 11/30/17	EXPIRATION DATE: 7/11/2023	DOCKET #: LPC-19-19657	COFA COFA-19-19657
ADDRESS: 60 NORFOLK STREET		BOROUGH: Manhattan	BLOCK/LOT: 346 / 37
Beth Hamerdash Hagodol Synagogue, Individual Landmark			

Display This Permit While Work Is In Progress

ISSUED TO:

Herman Grunbaum
Beth Hamedrash Hagodol of New York
60 Norfolk Street
New York, NY 10002

Pursuant to Section 25-307 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, the Landmarks Preservation Commission, at the Public Meeting of July 11, 2017, following the Public Hearing of the same date, voted to approve a proposal to demolish portions of the synagogue due to hazardous conditions following a fire, as put forward in your application completed on June 15, 2017, and as you were notified in Status Update Letter 19-13310, issued on August 24, 2017.

The proposal, as approved, consists of building-wide emergency stabilization work, including demolition of unstable top sections of the masonry walls and towers down to a stable structural condition. The proposal was shown on presentation documents with the title “Beth Hamedrash Hagodol Proposal for Demolition” dated July 11, 2017, prepared by Howard L. Zimmerman Architects, and submitted as components of the application, and presented at the Public Hearing and Public Meeting.

In reviewing this proposal, the Commission noted that the Designation Report describes 60 Norfolk Street as a modified Gothic Revival style synagogue originally built in 1850 and altered in 1885; the Commission further noted that originally the building was constructed as a church, clad with brownstone ashlar, and featuring crenelated parapets at the two towers; that the main façade was stuccoed-over, and the crenelated parapets removed when the structure was altered for the Beth Hamedrash Hagodol Synagogue in 1885; that historically the Synagogue featured a central finial consisting of a domed roof supported by slender

colonnettes, and an ornate gable with a Star of David; and that the historic domed-roof tower and gable ornament had been removed prior to the fire. The Commission noted that the interior of the building showed damage due to ongoing water penetration through the façade and roof; that the Rose window suffered significant damage during a storm in 1997. The Commission finally noted that efforts by the Congregation since the late 1990's to address the building's condition resulted in some repairs, including new windows and roof work; that the building was closed by the congregation in 2007; that a fire destroyed large portions of the building in 2017 and that a Vacate Order was issued by the NYC Department of Buildings due to structural concerns.

With regard to this proposal, the Commission found that the building suffered a serious fire that significantly damaged the building; and that portions of the building, especially on the west, north and south facades, are structurally unsound and unsafe and need to be removed and other portions need to be assessed for the feasibility of retaining them. Based on these findings, the Commission determined the proposed work to be appropriate to the building and voted to approve it.

However, in voting to approve this proposal, the Commission required that the work be done carefully to minimize the amount of material that must be removed and shall continue only to the point where it is feasible to stabilize the facades and eliminate threats to public safety; that significant architectural features and finished material be salvaged where feasible; that the removal be closely monitored on site by the Commission's engineer; and that at least two complete sets of signed and sealed Department of Buildings filing drawings be submitted for review and approval by the staff of the Commission. Subsequently, on November 30, 2017, the staff received existing conditions report and photographs, written statements, and drawings OT-000.00 through OT-004.00, OT-100.00 through OT-111.00, OT-200.00, and OT-300.00 dated November 21, 2017, prepared by James M. Patterson, P.E..

Staff reviewed these materials and noted they contain additional work, including removal of a section of the wrought iron fences, where required for demolition accessibility, and storing them on-site for re-installation.

With regard to this additional work, staff finds that the removal of the fence is necessary to gain access to the building during the demolition and assessment; and that the fence will be documented and salvaged for re-use. Finally, staff finds that the design approved by the Commission has been maintained. Based on these and the above findings, the drawings have been marked approved with a perforated seal, and Certificate of Appropriateness 19-19567 is being issued.

PLEASE NOTE: This permit is contingent upon the Commission's review of extensive documentation of the fences and masonry façade prior to removal or demolition; and the presence of an engineer representing the Landmarks Preservation Commission during the demolition work. Submit any digital photographs to estolk@lpc.nyc.gov for review.

This permit is issued on the basis of the building and site conditions described in the application and disclosed during the review process. By accepting this permit, the applicant agrees to notify the Commission if the actual building or site conditions vary or if original or historic building fabric is discovered. The Commission reserves the right to amend or revoke this permit, upon written notice to the applicant, in the event that the actual building or site conditions are materially different from those described in the application or disclosed during the review process.

All approved drawings are marked approved by the Commission with a perforated seal indicating the date of the approval. The work is limited to what is contained in the perforated document. Other work or amendments to this filing must be reviewed and approved separately. The applicant is hereby put on notice

that performing or maintaining any work not explicitly authorized by this permit may make the applicant liable for criminal and/or civil penalties, including imprisonment and fine. This letter constitutes the permit; a copy must be prominently displayed at the site while work is in progress. Please direct inquiries to Egbert Stolk.



Meenakshi Srinivasan
Chair

PLEASE NOTE: PERFORATED DRAWINGS AND A COPY OF THIS PERMIT HAVE BEEN SENT TO:
Cassie Lynch, Domani Consulting

cc: Caroline Kane Levy, Deputy Director; Cassie Lynch, Domani Consulting



THE NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
1 CENTRE STREET 9TH FLOOR NORTH NEW YORK NY 10007
TEL: 212 669-7700 FAX: 212 669-7780



October 5, 2018

ISSUED TO:

Herman Grunbaum
Beth Hamedrash Hagodol of New York
60 Norfolk Street
New York, NY 10002

Re: **STATUS UPDATE LETTER**

LPC-19-30708
SUL-19-30708
60 NORFOLK STREET

Beth Hamerdash Hagodol Synagogue, Individual
Landmark

MANHATTAN

Block/Lot: 346 / 37

This letter is to inform you that at the Public Meeting of October 2, 2018, following the Public Hearing of Public Hearing of July 11, 2017, the Landmarks Preservation Commission voted to approve with modifications a proposal to amend Certificate of Appropriateness 19-19657 (LPC 19-19657) to further demolish portions of the fire-damaged building remaining at the subject premises, as put forward in your application completed on September 6, 2018. The approval will expire on July 11, 2023.

However, in voting to approve this proposal, the Commission stipulated that the applicant will work with staff and the Landmarks Preservation Commission's engineer to determine the feasibility of retaining the south tower. No work may begin until a Certificate of Appropriateness has been issued. Upon receipt, review and approval of two signed and sealed sets of the final Department of Buildings filing drawings for the approved work, incorporating the required changes, a Commission's Miscellaneous/Amendment will be issued.

Please note that all drawings, including amendments which are to be filed at the Department of Buildings, must be approved by the Landmarks Preservation Commission.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Page 1

Issued: 10/5/18

DOCKET #: LPC-19-30708



Egbert Stolk

Please Note: THIS IS NOT A PERMIT

cc: Caroline Kane Levy, Deputy Director; Valerie Campbell, Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel LLP

Appendix B

Historic Deeds and Conveyances (c.1741-1965) for present-day Block 346, Lots 37, 75, 95

Tax Assessment Rolls, 1828-1896

Historic Deeds and Conveyances*									
	Lot 37			Lot 75			Lot 95		
Year	Grantor	Grantee	Notes	Grantor	Grantee	Notes	Grantor	Grantee	Notes
1741 /65	This block was wholly within the West Farm of James Delancey								
1793	Isaac Roosevelt to John R. Livingston Liber 49:13								
1796	Isaac Stoutenbough and Van Cortlandt, Philip (Commissioners in Forfeiture for the Southern District of New York) to Isaac Roosevelt Liber 51:254								
1807	Livingston, John R. and Eliza I	Eckert, Joshua	Liber 76:231 ; Lots 38, 40	Livingston, John R. and Eliza I	Eckert, Joshua	Liber 76:231 ; Lots 38, 40			
1811							Livingston, John R.	Redmond, Samuel	Liber 95:60, Lots 54, 55, 56
1812							Redmond, Samuel	Murray, Alexander	Liber 97:457, Lots 54, 55, 56
1815							Murray, Alexander	Cooper, Robert and James	Liber 112:265, Lots 54, 55, 56
1819				Livingston, John R.	Brown, Goold	Liber 137:75 , Lots 45, 48, 49			
1819	Livingston, John R.	Eckert, Joshua	Liber 137:10 2, Lots 38, 41	Livingston, John R.	Eckert, Joshua	Liber 137:10 2, Lots 38, 41			
1819							Livingston, John R.	Mustard, Alexander	Liber 139:307, Lot 58
1820	Livingston, John R.	Meserve, William	Liber 141:22 8, Lots 38, 43	Livingston, John R.	Meserve, William	Liber 141:22 8, Lots 38, 43			
1820	Livingston, John R.	Meserve, William	Liber 141:23 0, Lots 38, 42	Livingston, John R.	Meserve, William	Liber 141:23 0, Lots 38, 42			
1820				Livingston, John R.	Brewer, John	Liber 147:28 6, Lot 44			
1821				Livingston, John R.	Webb, Benjamin	Liber 152:10 5, Lot 50			

1821				Livingston, John R.	Furman, Job	Liber 156:30 9, Lot 51			
1822				Furman, Job and Sarah	Cowzins, John	Liber 161:79 , Lot 51			
1822				Livingston, John R.	Couzines, John	Liber 161:36 6, Lot 51 1/2, 52, 53, 53 1/2			
1823				Livingston, John R.	Halsey, David	Liber 164:37 0, Lots 46, 47, 48, 49			
1823				Livingston, John R.	Halsey, Luther	Liber 165:41 8, Lot 44			
1823				Halsey, David and Mary	Halsey, Luther	Liber 168:80 , Lot 49			
1824							Cooper, Robert and Margaret	Cooper, Edward	Liber 183:243, Lot 55
1824							Cooper, Robert and Margaret	Hook, Margaret	Liber 183:257, Lot 55
1825				Halsey, David and Mary	Waterhou se, Robert	Liber 186:25 , Lot 45, 46, 47			
1825	Eckert, Joshua	Perine, Benjamin Jr.	Liber 189:13 , Lot 37, 38						
1825				Halsey, Luther and Harriet	Howel, Matthew	Liber 202:26 7, Lot 44			
1825				Couzins, John and Mary	Bancker, Everit A.	Liber 191:41 9, Lot 51, 51 1/2, 52, 53, 53 1/2			
1826	Eckert, Joshua	Wood, John	Liber 202:50 3, Lot 38						

1826	Eckert, Joshua	Ludlam, Ann	Liber 205:171, Lot 40 (ex 38)	Eckert, Joshua	Ludlam, Ann	Liber 205:171, Lot 40 (ex 38)			
1826				Brewer, John and Ann	Livingston, John R.	Liber 205:499, Lot 44			
1826	Eckert, Joshua	Ludlam, David	Liber 211:258, Lot 41 (ex 38)	Eckert, Joshua	Ludlam, David	Liber 211:258, Lot 41 (ex 38)			
1827				Halsey, David and Mary	Topping, Stephen H.	Liber 224:243, Lot 48			
1828				Halsey, David and Mary	Halsey, James	Liber 234:336, Lot 45, 46, 47			
1829						Cooper, Thomas	Cooper, Edward	Liber 247:497, Lot 54	
1829				Topping, Stephen H. and Nancy M.	Boyd, Nathaniel J. and Timpson, Cornelius B.	Liber 249:325, Lot 48			
1829						Cooper, Thomas, devisee of Cooper, Robert and Sarah	Cooper, Edward	Liber 255:89, Lot 54	
1830	Bonson, Joseph and Jane	Armstrong, Matthew	Liber 259:1, Lot 38, 43	Bonson, Joseph and Jane	Armstrong, Matthew	Liber 259:1, Lot 38, 43			
1830						Mustard, Alexander and Abigail	Cox, Jameson	Liber 260:216, Lot 58	
1831				Halsey, James and Fanny	Waterhouse, Robert	Liber 275:176, Lot 45, 46, 47			

1831						Cooper, Margaret, widow of Robert Cooper	Cooper, Edward	Liber 272:423, Lot 55, 56, 57	
1832				Boyd, Nathaniel J. and Hester	Timpson, Cornelius B.	Liber 281:163, Lot 48			
1832				Halsey, Luther and Harriet	Parker, Allen	Liber 279:438, Lot 49			
1833						Cooper, Edward and Ann	Brown, Alexander	Liber 294:308, Lot 54	
1833	Wood, John	Wilson, Sophia S.	Liber 298:311, Lot 38						
1833				Ludlam, David Jr. and Tamer Ann	Cook, James	Liber 297:535, Lot 41			
1833				Ludlam, Ann	Ludlam, David Jr.	Liber 303:369, Lot 40			
1834				Ludlam, David Jr. and Tamer Ann	Pope, Henry	Liber 309:298, Lot 40			
1836	Livingston, John R.	Brown, Harriet L.	Liber 363:287, Lot 37						
1838	Clark, Benjamin (Master in Chancery), Robert Martin et al., Defendants, Cook, Letitia (Gdn of)	Christopher, Richard	Liber 387:48, Lot 41 (ex 38)	Clark, Benjamin (Master in Chancery), Robert Martin et al., Defendants, Cook, Letitia (Gdn of)	Christopher, Richard	Liber 387:48, Lot 41 (ex 38)			
1838	Delafield, Henry, William, John, Joseph and Edward	Hogg, Thomas	Liber 394:4, Lot 38, 42	Delafield, Henry, William, John, Joseph and Edward	Hogg, Thomas	Liber 394:4, Lot 38, 42			

1839				Pope, Henry	Ludlam, David Jr.	Liber 399:274, Lot 40			
1841							Hook, Margaret	Moore, Henry	Liber 413:280, Lot 56
1841							Moore, Henry and Abby	Mott, Samuel F.	Liber 416:479, Lot 56
1841	Sidell, John A. (Master in Chancery), Ann Messerve et al, Defendants	Brown, John	Liber 416:486, Lots 38, 42, 43	Sidell, John A. (Master in Chancery), Ann Messerve et al, Defendants	Brown, John	Liber 416:486, Lots 38, 42, 43			
1842				Waterhouse, Robert and Sarah Ann	Ferris, William H.	Liber 421:601, Lot 45			
1842				Valentine, Stephen and Titus, Peter	Waterhouse, Robert	Liber 421:603, Lot 45			
1842				Timpson, Cornelius B. and Susan M.	Appleby, Joseph C.	Liber 424:218, Lot 48			
1842				Waterhouse, Robert and Sarah Ann	Young, Edward	Liber 428:293, Lot 45-47 incl			
1843							Hart, Monmouth B. (Sheriff), Bancker, Everit A. (Interest of)	Burtus, James A.	Liber 435:287, Lots 51-53 1/2, incl
1843							Hart, Monmouth B. (Sheriff), Bancker, Everit A. (Interest of)	Burtus, James A.	Liber 435:289, Lots 51-53 1/2, incl
1843							Hart, Monmouth B. (Sheriff), Bancker, Everit A. (Interest of)	Burtus, James A.	Liber 435:290, Lots 51-53 1/2, incl

1843							Hart, Monmouth B. (Sheriff), Bancker, Everit A. (Interest of)	Burtus, James A.	Liber 435:291, Lots 51-53 1/2, incl
1844							Hart, Monmouth B. (Sheriff), Cox, James G. (Interest of)	Schureman, Nicholas	Liber 443:5, Lot 58
1844							Brown, Alexander, Jane, Augustus, Ingraham	Lawrence, William	Liber 443:232, Lot 54
1844							Hall, Mary Ann	Albro, James Jr. and Charlotte	Liber 447:26, Lot 57
1845							Schurman, Nicholas and Deborah	Cox, Catharine M.	Liber 455:363, Lot 58
1845				Ferris, William H. and Rebecca	Longstreet, Barnes S.	Liber 460:230, Lot 45			
1845				Christopher, Richard and Catherine	Brown, John	Liber 461:129, Lot 41			
1846	Brown, Harriet L.	Chase, Alanson H.	Liber 482:91, Lot 37						
1846	Chase, Alanson H. and Mary Jane	Spotten, Thomas	Liber 482:92, Lot 37						
1847	Sputten, Thomas and Harriet	Sandford, Charles	Liber 485:420, Lot 37						
1847				Jenny, Susan Ann and Cocks, Caroline E., Heirs of Parker, Allen; Jenny, Ephraim H.; Cocks, John S.	Parker, William A.	Liber 487:148, Lot 49			

1847,				Parker, Ann, widow of Parker, Allen	Parker, William A.	Liber 487:15 1, Lot 49			
1847	Van Zandt, William J. and Sophia A.	Purdy, James	Liber 491:32 1, Lot 38						
1847	Sandford, Charles and Sarah M.	Polhanus , John	Liber 503:67 , Lot 37						
1848							Westervelt, John J. V. (Sheriff), Cox, Catherine M. (Interest of)	McEvoy, John	Liber 503:414, Lot 58
1848							McEvoy, John	McEvoy, Finton and Timothy	Liber 503:455, Lot 58
1848	Perine, Benjamin Jr. and Phebe	Norfolk Street Baptist Church of the City of New York	Liber 510:52 2, Lot 38						
1848	Polhanus, John and Delaphine	Norfolk Street Baptist Church of the City of New York	Liber 510:55 3, Lot 37						
1848	Purdy, James and Jane	Norfolk Street Baptist Church of the City of New York	Liber 510:56 2, Lot 38						
1848	Brown, John and Mary Jane	Norfolk Street Baptist Church of the City of New York	Liber 510:56 4, Lot 38						

1848				Lozier, James	Brown, John	Liber 509:61 0, Lots 42, 43			
1848				Parker, William, Allen, Laura L	Fick, Peter	Liber 605:63 , Lot 49			
1853				Longstreet, Barnes S. and Martha R.	Paine, William	Liber 623:64 5, Lot 45			
1855				Young, Edward	Kessler, John	Liber 667:61 6, Lots 45-47 incl			
1856							Lawrence, William and Elsie M.	Wells, Isaac	Liber 709:511, Lot 54
1856				Paine, William and Mary	Tumalty, Charles	Liber 720:10 8, Lot 45			
1857				Brown, John and Mary Jane	Steinhardt , Selig	Liber 727:17 4, Lots 41, 42, 43			
1859							McEvoy, Timothy B. and Margaret	McEvoy, John	Liber 791:446, Lot 58
1860	Norfolk Street Baptist Church	Briggs, Alanson T.	Liber 813:21 4, Lots 37, 38						
1862	Briggs, Alanson T. and Sarah M.	Alanson Methodis t Episcopal Church of the City of New York	Liber 848:55 4, Lots 37, 38						
1862				Steinhardt, Selig and Pauline	Feikert, John	Liber 870:12 3, Lots 42, 43			
1862							McEvoy, John and Finton	McEvoy, Timothy B.	Liber 867:373, Lot 58

1863				Burtus, James A. and Jane A.	Burtus, John A.	Liber 883:28 3, Lots 51, 51 1/2, 52, 53, 53 1/2			
1863				Burtus, John A.	Burtus, Jane A.	Liber 879:55 7, Lots 51, 51 1/2, 52, 53, 53 1/2			
1864				Kessler, John and Margaretha	Muller, Elizabeth	Liber 906:41 1, Lots 45, 46, 47			
1864				Feikert, John and Christina	Goldberg, Philip	Liber 924:12 3, Lots 42, 43			
1865				Steinhardt, Selig and Pauline	Goldberg, Philip	Liber 947:16 8, Lot 41			
1865				Goldberg, Philip	Elsbach, Julia	Liber 940:38 8, Lots 41, 42			
1862				Elsbach, Julia and Isaac	Gerech, Philip and Bischofs, Jacob	Liber 951:20 9, Lots 41, 42			
1866,				Pope, Henry (Ex of)	Stubben, Henry	Liber 967:46 5, Lot 40			
1867				Goldberg, Philip and Lena	Ring, Henry and Peter	Liber 1016:4 03, Lots 42, 43			
1868				Ring, Henry, Pauline, Lester, and Louise	Braun, Phillip	Liber 1047:3 43, Lot 42			
1868				Ring, Henry, Pauline, Lester, and Louise	Schindler, Philip and Schmidt, William	Liber 1065:1 9, Lot 43			
1868				Braun, Philip and Elizabeth	Josephs, Isaacs	Liber 1071:3 68, Lot 42			

1868				Gerech, Philip and Doris	Weiss, Edward M.	Liber 1078:3 03, Lot 41, 42			
1869				Schindler, Philip and Elizabeth; Schmitt, William and Ann M.	Nicolai, August and Andrea	Liber 1079:6 10, Lot 43			
1869				Weiss, Edward and Catherine	Bischofs, Jacob	Liber 1095:1 07, Lot 41, 42			
1869				Bischofs, Jacob and Doris	Witt, Henry	Liber 1096:2 54, Lot 41, 42			
1869				Corse, Elizabeth A.; Pope, Henry and Anna T., Heirs & Devises of Pope, Henry; Corse, Samuel; Pope, Lauretta W.	Stubben, Henry	Liber 1090:6 59, Lot 40			
1869				Witt, Henry and Elizabeth	Cohen, Jacob	Liber 1121:1 49, Lot 41, 42			
1869				Pope, George A.	Stubben, Henry	Liber 1100:4 64, Lot 40			
1870				Frick, Peter and Mary Jane	Hall, Williams	Liber 1133:6 24, Lot 49			
1870				Appleby, Joseph C. and Mary	Kuhn, George	Liber 1143:6 90, Lot 48			
1870				Hall, William and Kuhn, George	Party Wall Agreement	Liber 1149:4 87, Lots 48, 49			
1870				Tumulty, John and Mary	Muller, Frederick	Liber 1158:3 38, Lot 45			
1870				Stubben, Henry	Alt, William	Liber 1152:5 46, Lot 40			

1870				Alt, William	Stubben, Juliana	Liber 1152:5 48, Lot 40			
1871				White, Lavinia S.; Smith Mary C. and Charles J.; Rockwell, Henry, James R. and Elizabeth R.; Chichester, Lewis and Clarissa; Stevens, Delia M.; Richards, Samuel, Anson, and George; Smith, Mary; Webb, Benjamin S.; Sanford, Laura; Webb, William D. and Willett; Waterbury, Hannah M.; Scofield, Josephine; Buxon, J. Lewis; Heirs of Webb, Benjamin	Webb, Benjamin (Exrs of)	Liber 1165:2 89, Lot 50 (ex 51)			
1871				Hall, William and Mary Ann	Kuhn, George	Liber 1161:3 75, Lot 49			
1871				Kuhn, George and Julia	Kaufman, Ferdinand	Liber 1180:1 0, Lot 49			
1871				Kuhn, George and Julia	Muller, Frederick	Liber 1183:5 4, Lot 48			

1871				Webb, Benjamin (Exrs of)	White, Lavinia; Smith, Mary C. and Charles J.; Rockwell, Henry, James R., and Elizabeth R.	Liber 1168:2 96, Lot 50 (ex 51)			
1871				Isaacs, Joseph and Hannah	Cohen, Abraham	Liber 1162:6 71, Lot 42			
1871				Buxton, James M.	Buxton, J. Lewis	Liber 1193:2 66, Lot 50			
1873				Cohen, Jacob and Dora	Ridder, Frederick W. and Christina B.	Liber 1269:7 7, Lots 41, 42			
1874				Nicolai, Andrea	Gerber, Frederick	Liber 1281:8 4, Lot 43			
1875				Josephs, Isaac and Hannah	Cohen, Abraham	Liber 1335:1 84, Lot 42			
1875				McEvoy, Timothy B. and Margaret	Phelan, Thomas	Liber 1333:4 04, Lots 58, 59			
1875				Phelan, Thomas	Dunn, Edward	Liber 1348:1 79, Lots 58, 59			
1875							Dunn, Edward	McEvoy, Margaret A.	Liber 1348:227, Lots 58, 59
1876				Ridder, Frederick William and Christina	Schickle, John Henry Bernard and Babette	Liber 1387:1 5, Lots 41, 42			
1876 6				Muller, Frederick	Krieger, Philip	Liber 1391:1 15, Lot 45			

1876				Krieger, Philip	Muller, Elizabeth	Liber 1365:4 00, Lot 45			
1876							McEvoy, Margaret A. and Timothy B.	Dunn, Elizabeth	Liber 1386:166, Lot 58
1876				Schickle, John Henry Bernard and Babette	Riddler, Christina B.	Liber 1389:1 37, Lots 41, 42			
1877							Hull, Mary Ann (Exc of)	Winans, Jacob C.	Liber 1405:408, Lot 57
1877							Winans, Jacob C. and Sarah M.	Burnet, Helen	Liber 1389:439, Lot 57
1877							Shafer, E. B. (Referee); Timothy B. Mc Evoy et al. Defendants	Petri, Heinrich	Liber 1388:499, Lot 58
1877							Wells, Mary Ann	Reilly, Bernard C.	Liber 1400:399, Lot 54
1877							Mc Evoy, John	Lawlor, Michael J.	Liber 1430:215, Lots 58, 59
1877							Lawlor, Michael J.	Hassell, John	Liber 1426:64, Lots 58, 59
1877							Dunn, Elizabeth, wife of Dunn, Edward	Lawlor, Michael J.	Liber 1430:244, Lots 58, 59
1877				Townley, William H. (Referee), Lavinia S. White et al, Defendants	Sanford, David B.	Liber 1427:3 18, Lot 50			
1877				Cohen, Abraham and Jeanette	Cohen, Jacob	Liber 1371:3 65, Lot 42			
1878				Burtus, Anna M. A.	Hanson, David N.	Liber 1461:3 4, Lots 51, 51 1/2, 52, 53, 53 1/2			

1878							Lewis, Richard	Burnet, Helen	Liber 1471:64, Lot 57
1878							Eaton, James	Burnet, Helen	Liber 1471:67, Lot 57
1878							Eaton, Louis K.	Burnet, Helen	Liber 1471:69, Lot 57
1878				Gilbert, James H. (Referee), Henry Stubben et al. Defendants	National Fire Insurance Company in the City of New York	Liber 1474:31, Lot 40			
1879				Gerber, Frederick and Marie	Benner, Ella	Liber 1476:319, Lot 43			
1879				Benner, Ella and Charles H.	Nicolai, Andrea	Liber 1476:322, Lot 43			
1879							Reilly, Bernard C. and Harriet C. E.	Wells, Julia J.	Liber 1488:230, Lot 54
1879							Cook, Silas P.	Burnett, Helen	Liber 1500:8, Lot 57
1879				National Fire Insurance Company in New York City	Horst, William	Liber 1496:434, Lot 40			
1880	Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church of the City of New York	New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church	Liber 1547:213, Lots 37, 38						
1881				Cohen, Israel and Pauline	Cohen, Jeannette	Liber 1617:216, Lot 42			

1882							Wells, Julia J.	Schleveck, Isidor and Frank, Samuel	Liber 1644:109, Lot 54
1882				Kaufman, Ferdinand and Babetta	Zimendy, Louise	Liber 1661:496, Lot 49			
1882				Hanson, David N. and Harriet E.	Bostwick, Jabez A.	Liber 1680:82, Lots 51 1/2 - 53 1/2 incl			
1882							Petri, Heinrich and Katharina	Randall, Carlton C.	Liber 1679:382, Lot 58
1882							Randall, Carlton C.	Petri, Katharina	Liber 1679:383, Lot 58
1883				Bostwick, Jabez A. and Helen C.	Fifth Avenue Baptist Church	Liber 1715:296, Lots 51 1/2 - 53 1/2 incl			
1883							Wells, Isaac (Exc of) Wells, Mary Ann	Reilly, Bernard C.	Liber 1723:22, Lot 54
1883							Schleveck, Isidor and Betsy; Frank, Samuel and Sarah	Joseph, Samuel	Liber 1714:230, Lot 54
1883							Wells, Isaac (Exc of)	Schleveck, Isidor and Frank, Samuel	Liber 1714:233, Lot 54
1883				Zimendy, Louise	Hastorf, Charlotte	Liber 1758:476, Lot 49			
1884				Hastorf, Charlotte and Hermann	Cohen, Joseph	Liber 1772:466, Lot 49			

1884				Cohen, Joseph and Elka	Cohen, Isaac	Liber 1831:3 82, Lot 49			
1884				Hastorf, Charlotte and Hermann	Cohen, Joseph	Liber 1831:3 85, Lot 49			
1884				Cohen, Isaac and Rachel	Cohen, Joseph	Liber 1830:2 06, Lot 49			
1884					55	Cooper, Margaret; Arrowsmith, Eliza Ann and John; Cooper, Susan and Josephine; Salisbury, Susan Emily and William; Garlinghou se, Jamesina and Arthur; Catlin, Haretta and George	Bachrach, Solomon	Liber 1853:82, Lot 55	
1885					58	Petri, Katharina and Heinrich	Levine, Edward	Liber 1881:268, Lot 58	

1885	New York Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church	Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodel	Liber 1873:33, Lot 37, 38						
1886				Joseph, Samuel and Annie	Harris, Solomon	Liber 1995:266, Lot 54			
1887				Harris, Solomon and Annie	Levy, Morris and Stone, Abraham L.	Liber 2081:294, Lot 54			
1887				Harris, Solomon and Annie	Levy, Morris and Stone, Abraham L.	Liber 2090:300, Lot 54			
1888				Stone, Abraham L. and Fromet; Levy, Morris and Agnes	Kajowski, Nathan	Liber 2133:48, Lot 54			
1889				Cohen, Ellie, Isaac and Solomon; Wolf, Betsy, widow and heirs of Cohen, Joseph; Cohen, Rachel, Carie, and Betsy; Wolf, Max	Jacon, Elias	Liber 2184:121, Lot 49			
1889							Kajowski, Nathan and Frederike	Goodman, Louise	Liber 2208:16, Lot 54
1889							Ring, George W. and Eullyn S.	Duer, William A.	Liber 2193:251, Lot 56
1889				Jacobs, Elias and Bertha	Baron, Max	Liber 2193:35, Lot 49			
1889							Macdougall, Maria L., Legatee will of Mott, Samuel F.	Weil, Charles	Liber 2197:424, Lot 56

1889							Smyth, William	Weil, Charles	Liber 2197:426, Lot 56
1889							Duer, William A. and Ellin T.	Weil, Charles	Liber 2197:426, Lot 56
1889							Hoffman, Martin, Emily and Virginia; Ring, John J. and Franklin M.	Weil, Charles	Liber 2197:428, Lot 56
1889							Ring, Henry (Comm of)	Weil, Charles	Liber 2197:432, Lot 56
1889							Weil, Charles	Eisner, Julius H.	Liber 2197:434, Lot 56
1889				Friedman, Lena and Isaak; Wolinsky, Rachel and Charles	Newmann, Marks and Kuvi, Ernestine	Liber 2204:4 69, Lot 49			
1889							Goodman, Louis and Rachel	Michelson, David and Abraham	Liber 2223:155, Lot 54
1889				Sanford, David B.	Jacoby, Morris	Liber 2226:3 76, Lot 50			
1889				Sanford, David B.	Jacoby, Morris	Liber 2226:3 78, Lot 50			
1889				Webb, Benjamin (Exrs of); Webb, Benjamin and Ann J.	Jacoby, Morris	Liber 2226:3 80, Lot 50			
1889				Jacoby, Morris	Jones, Louis M.	Liber 2226:3 82, Lot 50			
1889				Jones, Louis M. and Louisa	Parker, John H.	Liber 2238:3 , Lot 50			
1889				Fifth Avenue Baptist Church	Jacoby, Morris	Liber 2226:3 79, Lot 51			

1889				Parker, John H. and Kate	Edgerly, Oscar M.	Liber 2257:2 0, Lot 50			
1889				Joseph, Lena	Joseph, Herman	Liber 2261:3 94, Lot 50			
1890				Parker, John H. and Kate	Abraham, David	Liber 2282:3 17, Lot 50			
1890							Michelson, David, Ilena, Abraham and Sarah	Weil, Samuel	Liber 2282:486, Lot 54
1890				Horst, William and Myers, Eva	Myers, Eva	Liber 2350:3 3, Lot 40			
1890							Weil, Samuel and Rachel	Cohen, Israel M.	Liber 2327:429, Lot 54
1890				Abraham, David and Lena	Webb, Robert O.	Liber 2352:1 28, Lot 50			
1891							Cohen, Israel M. and Harriet	Emrich, Joseph Jr.	Liber 1:54, Lot 54
1891				Newmann, Marks and Clara	Kiwi, Ernestine	Liber 2:248, Lot 49			
1891							Emrich, Joseph Jr. and Mary	Meyer, Harris and Cohen, Abraham	Liber 1:474, Lot 54
1891							Cohen, Abraham and Minna; Meyer, Harris and Dora	Lipkes, Philip	Liber 4:427, Lot 54
1891				Paasch, August; Miller (or)	Miller, Elizabeth (Exr & Trus of), Miller, Frederick (Indiv & Trustee), Miller, Frederick Jr.; Raub, Emma	Liber 5:19, Lots 46, 47, 45			

1891				Kiwi, Ernestine	Solinsky, Louis and Monsky, Morris W.	Liber 5:81, Lot 49			
1891				Muller, Frederick Sr.	Muller, Frederick Jr.	Liber 5:369, Lot 48			
1891				Muller, Frederick Jr.	Fabel, Philipp	Liber 7:324, Lot 48			
1892							Lipkes, Philip and Rosa	Goldfarb, Joseph and Blankenst ein, Harris	Liber 4:8, Lot 54
1892				Cohen, Alexander and Yetta	Munter, Joseph	Liber 10:181 , Lot 42			
1892				Cohen, Harris and Betsy	Cohen, Sarag	Liber 10:198 , Lot 42			
1892							Goldfarb, Joseph and Flora; Blankenste in, Harris, Jennie and Annie	Minsky, Louis	Liber 11:292, Lot 54
1892							Levine, Edward and Sarah	Harris, Simon	Liber 9:464, Lot 58
1892							Minsky, Lewis and Esther	Jufe, Isidor and Steinberg, Barnett	Liber 12:240, Lot 54
1892				Myers, Eva	Cohen, Lucia M.	Liber 14:119 , Lot 40			
1892				Jacobs, Edward (Referee), Joseph Munter Plaintiff against Joseph Cohen et al Defendants	Munter, Joseph	Liber 15:54, Lot 42			
1892				Cohen, Jacob and Essie	Munter, Joseph	Liber 15:52, Lot 42			

1892				Dembinsky, Nathan	McDonald , Charles	Liber 16:104 , Lot 40			
1892				Brown, Yetta	Dembinsk y, Nathan	Liber 16:103 , Lot 40			
1892				Dembinsky, Nathan and Blodofsky, Barnet	McDonald , Charles	Liber 16:150 , Lot 40			
1893							Eisner, Julia H.	Landauer, Julius and Kaim, Maurice	Liber 17:337, Lot 56
1893				Micheals, David	Kahl Chassidim Anshi Kurinitz of Shethea Torah, Dickstein, Alexander (Vice Pres't of)	Liber 20:441 , Lot 44			
1895				Solinsky, Lewis	Solinsky, Bessie	Liber 32:443 , Lot 49			
1895				Cohen, Lucia M.	Brown, Yette	Liber 37:263 , Lot 40			
1895				Solinsky, Bessie and Louis; Monsky, Morris W. and Yette	Fabel, Philipp	Liber 41:190 , Lot 49			
1896							Harris, Simon	Harris, Moses	Liber 46:426, Lot 58
1896							Harris, Simon and Rachel	Salomon, David	Liber 43:318, Lot 58
1896							Eaton, James Albro	Gilhooly, Patrick H.	Liber 47:326, Lot 57
1897				Miller, Frederick	Mittlemar k, Sarah	Liber 52:419 , Lot 45			
1897							Salomon, David and Rebecca	Firuski, Samuel	Liber 57:128, Lot 58

1898							Gilhooly, Patrick H. and Grace K.	Eaton, Louise K.	Liber 62:3, Lot 57
1898							Gilhooly, Patrick H. and Grace K.	Albro, Lewis K.	Liber 61:39, Lot 57
1898							Gilhooly, Patrick H. and Grace K.	Cornwell, Jenny A.	Liber 61:37, Lot 57
1898							Gilhooly, Patrick H. and Grace K.	Poor, Charlotte A.	Liber 59:298, Lot 57
1898							Gilhooly, Patrick H. and Grace K.	Schenck, Mary L.	Liber 58:373, Lot 57
1898							Gilhooly, Patrick H. and Grace K.	Lewis, William H.	Liber 58:368, Lot 57
1898							Gilhooly, Patrick H. and Grace K.	Cook, Georgianna L.	Liber 58:370, Lot 57
1899				Munter, Joseph and Lillis	Levy, Esther	Liber 68:272, Lot 42			
1899				Brown, Yetta	Brown, Marous	Liber 71:5, Lot 40			
1899							Laundauer, Julius and Mamie; Kame, Maurice and Effie M.	Rothstein, Louis	Liber 73:129, Lot 56
1899							Rothstein, Louis and Pauline	Lunitz, Jacob	Liber 69:401, Lot 56
1899							Firuski, Samuel (Exr of)	Cohen, Joseph	Liber 74:139, Lot 58
1899							Luniz, Jacob and Bessie	Smolensky, Joseph	Liber 73:477, Lot 56
1900				Johnson, Minerva A. (Admx of)	Michaels, David	Liber 78:217, Lot 44			
1900				Michaels, David	Cohen, Michael	Liber 77:305, Lot 44			

1900							Bachrach, Solomon	Scholssber g, Isaac	Liber 80:238, Lot 55
1900				Jay, William H. E. (Referee), Caroline E. Johnson, Plaintiff, against Emma F. Gildersleeve et al. Defendants	O'Callaghan, Fannie A.	Liber 83:15, Lot 44			
1900				Johnson, James W., Harriet C. and Caroline E.; Gildersleeve, Emma F. and Florence E.	O'Callaghan, Fannie A.	Liber 83:16, Lot 44			
1900				Schmidt, August	Johnson, Caroline E.	Liber 81:196 , Lot 44			
1900				Nicolai, Andrea	Goldberg, Louis	Liber 81:439 , Lot 43			
1901							McClure, David (Referee), Georgianna L. Cook Plaintiff against Jenny E. Cornwell Defendant	Lowenfeld , Charles	Liber 85:222, Lot 57
1901				Brown, Marcus	Cohen, L.	Liber 88:23, Lot 40			
1901				O'Callaghan, Fannie	Cohen, Michael	Liber 84:451 , Lot 44			
1901				Ridder, Theodore and Minnie	Ridder, Louisa	Liber 91:480 , Lot 41			
1902				Ridder, Louise	Ridder, Minnie	Liber 92:282 , Lot 41			

1902							Blankenstein, Annie	Jufe, Isidor and Steinberg, Barnett	Liber 99:157, Lot 54
1902							Lowenfeld, Charles and Fanny	Smolensky, Joseph	Liber 98:221, Lot 57
1902				Schweitzer, Julius and Rachel	Bernstein, Sarah	Liber 99:345, Lot 41			
1902				Ridder, Christina Barbara (Exrs of)	Schweitzer, Julius	Liber 99:344, Lot 41			
1902				Bernstein, Sarah	Goldberg, Morris	Liber 103:363, Lot 41			
1903							Baum, Lemuel (Agent)	Brenimowitz, S.	Liber 107:37, Lot 58
1903							Firuski, Fannie (Ecx)	Brownsville Fruit Distilling Company	Liber 108:282, Lot 58
1903							Bachrach, Solomon	Schlossberg, Isaac	Liber 113:259, Lot 55
1903							Schlossberg, Isaac	Schlossberg, Gertrude	Liber 113:262, Lot 55
1903							Schlossberg, Gertrude	Hatow, Marcus	Liber 113:262, Lot 55
1903							Schlossberg, Gertrude	Robbins, Geo and Leo	Liber 113:263, Lot 55
1903							Hatow, Marcus	Schlossberg, Gertrude	Liber 113:258, Lot 55
1903				Fabel, Philip	Streit, Aaron	Liber 111:418, Lot 48			
1903				Fabel, Philip and Elizabetha	Bester, Abraham; Lengl, Esther; Goldberg, Morris	Liber 118:252, Lots 48, 49			

1904				Bernstein, Sarah and William	Shulman, Charles H. and Pierce, Louis	Liber 119:15 5, Lot 41			
1904				Bester, Abraham; Lengl, Esther; Goldberg, Morris;	Rieger, Isidor	Liber 117:29 0, Lots 48, 49			
1904				Fabel, Philip	Streit, Aaron	Liber 120:22 9, Lot 48			
1904				Pierce, Louis and Annie	Shulman, Lazar	Liber 122:16 3, Lot 41			
1904				Shulman, Charles H. and Rachel	Shulman, Lazar	Liber 121:45 4, Lot 41			
1904				Cohn, Louis	Rabinowit z, Louis	Liber 124:33 2, Lot 40			
1904				Cohn, Louis	Farber, Simon and Putterman , Ellis	Liber 123:25 1, Lot 40			
1904				Cohn, Louis	Scwartz, Benny	Liber 124:43 0, Lot 40			
1904				Brown, Marcus	Asch, Beni	Liber 125:32 8, Lot 40			
1904				Cohen, L.	Brown, Marcus	Liber 125:33 9, Lot 40			
1904							Robbins, Leo	Chankin, Abraham	Liber 130:38, Lot 55
1904				Levy, Esther	Finburg, Solomon	Liber 132:40 , Lot 42			
1905				Asch, Beni	Wolpiansk y, David	Liber 135:37 6, Lot 40			
1905				Rieger, Isidor	Bester, Abraham; Lengl, Esther; Goldberg, Morris	Liber 140:18 9, Lots 48, 49			

1905				Bester, Abraham; Lengl, Esther; Goldberg, Morris and Rosie	Goldberg, Max and Morris	Liber 138:29 1, Lots 48, 49			
1905							Smolensky, Joseph	Singer Sewing Machine Company	Liber 140:254, Lot 57
1905							Firuski, Samuel (Exr of), Firuski, Fannie (Trustee)	Tenebaum, Jacob	Liber 141:181, Lot 58
1905				Berenholz, Sophie	Levy, Al	Liber 148:6, Lot 41			
1906				Goldberg, Max and Mores	Riegel, Isidor; Whitehorn, S.	Liber 141:44 2, Lots 48, 49			
1906				Asch, Beni	Kantrowitz, Samuel	Liber 149:33 1, Lot 40			
1906							Jufe, Isidor and Fannie; Steinberg, Barnett (Exrs of)	Greenberg, Louis	Liber 147:481, Lot 54
1906				Asch, Beni	Rabinowitz, Louis	Liber 148:48 8, Lot 40			
1906				Rieger, Isidor; Whitehorn, S.	Goldberg, Max and Morris	Liber 153:26 8, Lot 48, 49			
1906				Malzman, Pincus and Fannie	Feusterheim, Samuel and Tanz, Louis	Liber 153:22 8, Lot 48, 49			
1906				Goldberg, Max, Hany, Morris, Rosie	Malman, Pincus	Liber 157:17 0, Lot 48, 49			
1906				Shulman, Lazar	Levy, Al	Liber 155:23 0, Lot 41			
1906				O'Callaghan, Fannie A.	Cohen, Michael	Liber 159:85 , Lot 44			

1906				Ainisman, Michel, Firm of Cohen and Ainisman	Romm, Abraham	Liber 164:17 8, Lot 43			
1907				Mollenick, Arnold	Mollenick, Sarah	Liber 168:37 , Lot 50			
1907				Raub, Emma	Berkowitz, Joseph and Landsman n, Solomon M.	Liber 171:5, Lot 45, 46, 47			
1907					54		Greenberg, Louis and Jennie	Greenberg , Simon	Liber 168:342, Lot 54
1907				Webb, Robert O.	Mollenick, Arbold	Liber 146:40 4, Lot 50			
1907				Mollenick, Sarah	Eisenstadt, Henry	Liber 178:50 , Lot 50			
1908				Mollenick, Arnold	Webb, Robert O.	Liber 185:11 4, Lot 50			
1908				Eisenstadt, Henry	Mollenic, Arnold	Liber 185:11 3, Lot 50			
1908							Greenberg, Louis, Jennie, Simon, Rosie	Horwitz, Nathan	Liber 186:277, Lot 54
1910				Fensterhei m, Samuel and Lena	Fichter, Herman	Liber 198:49 6, Lot 48, 49			
1911							Smolensky, Joseph	Waldman, Samuel H.	Liber 205:288, Lot 57
1912				Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of the City of New York	Agid, Sale	Liber 213:18 , Lots 51-53 1/2 Incl			

1912				Baptist Home Society of the City of New York	Fifth Avenue Baptist Church	Liber 213:17 , Lots 51-53 1/2 Incl			
1912				Shulman, Lazar (Exr of)	Shulman, Isaac	Liber 211:26 8, Lot 41			
1912				Berkowitz, Josphe and Landsmann, Solomon M.	Schwartz, Benjamin	Liber 212:17 7, Lot 47			
1912				Berkowitz, Joseph and Mary; Landsmann, Solomon M.	Falkenberg, Charles and Jacob	Liber 212:19 5, Lots 45, 46, 47			
1912				Falkenberg, Charles and Jacob	Lichtenberg, Hyman	Liber 213:45 1, Lot 47			
1912				Fichter, Herman and Kedy	Tanz, Louis	Liber 213:49 6, Lot 48			
1912				Tanz, Louis and Sarah	Fichter, Herman	Liber 213:49 4, Lot 49			
1912				Fichter, Herman and Kedy	Tanz, Louis	Liber 218:39 4, Lot 49			
1912				Agid, Sali	Gens, Sarah	Liber 216:46 0, Lots 51-53 1/2 Incl			
1913							Horwitz, Nathan and Lena	Greenberg , Jennie and Rosie	Liber 222:246, Lot 54
1913							Jufe, Isidor	Greenberg , Louis	Liber 223:303, Lot 54
1913				Falkenberg, Charles and Jacob	Schwartz, Benjamin	Liber 223:43 5, Lot 47			

1913				Freidel, Louis and Montheim, Louis	Agreemen t	Liber 228:19 5, Lots 51-53 1/2 Incl			
1913				Freidel, Louis	Goldstein , Benjamin	Liber 228:19 4, Lots 51-53 1/2 Incl			
1914							Bachrach, Solomon (Exr of)	Gruber, Samuel	Liber 229:90, Lot 55
1914							Gruber, Samuel	Price, Celia and Dermer, Rose	Liber 228:340, Lot 55
1914				Lande, Louis (Referee) David Frankel Plaintiff against Sale Agid, Defendant	El Nido Holding Company (Incorporat ed)	Liber 232:15 5, Lots 51, 51 1/2, 52, 53, 53 1/2 Incl			
1914				El Nido Holding Company (Incorporat ed)	45 Suffolk Street Company (Incorporat ed)	Liber 234:32 , Lots 51-53 1/2 Incl			
1914							Bachrach, Solomon (Exr of)	Price, Abraham and Celia; Dermer, David and Rose	Liber 235:89, Ex Lot #55
1914							Price, Celia and Dermer, Rosie	Bachrach, Solomon (Exr of)	Liber 232:418, Ex Lot #55
1914				Asch, Benny	Wortman, Sam	Liber 234:25 2, Lot 40			
1915				Tanz, Louis and Sarah	Tanz, Etta	Liber 236:45 5, Lot 49			

1915				Tanz, Louis	Tanz, Louis	Liber 236:449, Lot 48			
1915				45 Suffolk Street Company (Incorporated)	United States of America (by Postmaster General)	Liber 236:490, Lots 51-53 incl			
1915				Wortman, Samuel	Lichtenberg, Hyman	Liber 240:318, Lot 40			
1915				Falkenberg, Charles and Jacob, Firm of Charles and Jacob Falkenberg	Lichtenberg, Hyman	Liber 240:439, Lot 47			
1915				Asch. Beni and Pauline	Tolk, Herman	Liber 242:322, Lot 40			
1916							Smolensky, Joseph	Smith, Jacob and Loshinsky, Isidor	Liber 248:159, Lot 56
1918							Greenberg, Rosie	Greenberg, Jennie	Liber 3036:11, Lot 54
1918				Morrissey, Joseph, P. (Ref.), Supreme Court NY Co., Robert B. Hirsch (Trus) vs. Sarah Tanz	Lawyers Mortgage Co.	Liber 3042:125, Lot 48			
1918				Conness, Matthias L. (Ref) Supreme Court NY Co, Henry Burden (Trus) vs. Etta Tanz	Lawyers Mortgage Co.	Liber 3042:183, Lot 49			
1919				Lawyers Mortgage Co.	Seligman, Gertrude	Liber 3053:380, Lot 48, 49			
1919				Falkenberg, Chas and Jacob	Schwartz, Benjamin	Liber 3119:66, Lot 47			

1921				Shapiro (formerly Seligman), Gertrude	Kunstler, Felix	Liber 3204:3 78, Lots 48, 49			
1921				Kunstler, Felix	Stoffman, Aaron	Liber 3207:2 75, Lots 48, 49			
1921							Smolensky, Joseph	Cohen, Harry	Liber, 3224:178, Lot 57
1921							Smolensky, Joseph	Cohen, Harry	Liber, 3223:194, Lot 57
1921				Kunstler, Felix and Nellie	Blum, Jacob	Liber 3210:3 71, Lots 48, 49			
1921				Blum, Jacob and Lizzie	Goldberg, Tillie	Liber 3239:3 62, Lots 48, 49			
1922							Smolensky, Joseph and Bessie	Cohen, Harry	Liber 3306:224, Lot 57
1922							Greenberg, Jennie	Greenberg , Samuel	Liber 3301:362, Lot 54
1923							Greenberg, Jennie	Gilboa Realty Co. Inc	Liber 3311:219, Lot 56
1923							Tenenbaum , Jacob and Sarah	Rubin, Lillie	Liber 3289:491, Lot 58
1923				Tolk, Herman and Lillie	Gedan, Abraham and Minnie	Liber 3375:3 3, Lot 40			
1923				Goldberg, Lillie	Rothbaum , Rebecca	Liber 3359:3 05, Lots 48, 49			
1923				Stoffman, Aaron	Goldberg, Silbie	Liber 3358:4 35, Lots 48, 49			
1923				Gedan, Abraham, Rose, and Minnie	Wiskner, Harry and Max	Liber 3387:3 57, Lot 40			

1924				Rothbaum, Rebecca	Roglas Realty Co.	Liber 3426:2 26, Lots 48, 49			
1924				Wiskner, Harris and Max	Wiskner, Lena and Fanny	Liber 3444:1 28, Lot 40			
1924							Rubin, Lillie	Benowitz, Celia	Liber 3445:211, Lot 58
1925							Bachrach, Solomon (Exr of)	Maljul Holding Corp.	Liber 3459:93, Lot 55
1925				45 Suffolk Street Company (Incorporat ed)	United States of America	Liber 3481:4 90, Lots 51-53 1/2			
1926							Greenberg, Samuel	Greenberg , Augusta	Liber 3524:256, Lot 54
1926							Benowitz, Celia	Rubin, Lillie	Liber 3516:436, Lot 58
1926				Wiskner Bros by Wiskner, Max	Glembotz ky, Abraham	Liber 3526:1 52, Lot 40			
1926				45 Suffolk Street Company (Incorporat ed)	A. F. E. W. Realty Corp.	Liber 3541:1 1, Lot 51-53 1/2			
1926				Wiskner, Lena and Fanny	Zuckerma n Realty Co. Inc.	Liber 3552:1 66, Lot 40			
1927							Cohen, Harry and Sylvia	Grand Mortgage Corp	Liber 3628:177, Lot 57
1927							Gelboa Realty Co. Inc.	Shayfor Corporatio n	Liber 3623:299, Lot 56
1927							Grand Mortgage Corp	Cohen, Harry	Liber 3641:400, Lot 57
1929							Shayfor Corp	Greycourt Holding Corp	Liber 3749:157, Lot 56

1930							Greycourt Holding Corp	Delnam Realty Co. Inc.	Liber 3756:63, Lot 56
1930							Greenberg, Samuel and Augusta	Olson, Elizabeth C.	Liber 3746:372, Lot 54
1930							Rubin, Lillie	Marks, Leah	Liber 3750:482, Lot 58
1930				Webb, Robert O. (Exc of)	Congregational Board of Ministerial Relief	Liber 3754:318, Lot 50			
1930				Bayley, Laura M. W. widow of Webb, Robert O.	Congregational Board of Ministerial Relief	Liber 3754:315, Lot 50			
1930							Edelson, Joseph D. (Referee) Supreme Court NY Co... Morris Smolensky Plt vs. Delman Realty Co. Deft	Smolensky, Morris Trus will of Joseph	Liber 3744:326, Lot 56
1930							Smolensky, Morris Trustee will of Joseph	Aremes Realty Corp	Liber 3759:253, Lot 56
1931							Johnston, Frank K. Referee, Judgment, Supreme Court NY Co., Dry Dock Savings Inst., Plt vs. Leah Marks et al. Dft	Dry Dock Savings Institution	Liber 3800:68, Lot 58
1931							Cohen, Harry	Tanenbaum, Henrietta	Liber 3807:155, Lot 57
1931				A. F. E. W. Realty Corp.	Thirty One Madison Aven Realty Corp	Liber 3812:404, Lots 51-53 1/2			

1932							Dry Dock Savings Institution	Federated Realty Cor	Liber 3843:406, Lot 58
1933				Thirty One Madison Avenue Realty Corporation	Dinkelspiel, David	Liber 3851:286, Lots 51-53 1/2			
1933				Zuckerman Realty Co. Inc.	Levy, Harris	Liber 3854:376, Lot 40			
1933				Dinkelspiel, David	Suffolk Realty Corp	Liber 3864:100, Lots 51-53 1/2			
1933				Mitchell, Harold C. (Referee), Edward A. Ridley Plt vs. Roglas Realty Corp. et al. Deft	Ridley, Edward A.	Liber 3865:126, Lot 48			
1933				Dooling, John T. (Referee) Edward A. Ridley Plt. Vs. Roglas Realty Corp. Et al. Dft.	Ridley, Edward A.	Liber 3864:127, Lot 49			
1938				Central Savings Bank in the City of New York		Liber 3990:20, Lot 39			
1938				Gluckstern's Inc.		Liber 3982:155, Lot 39			
1939							Krakow, Hyman		Liber 4006:259, Lot 58
1940							Kurtzbard, Lilliam		Liber 4080:130, Lot 58
1941							Krakow, Hyman and Dworetzky, Hyman		Liber 4119:44, Lot 58
1942				Sutherland, Robert L.		Liber 4144:440, Lot 42			

1946				Gluckstern's Inc.		Liber 4462:369, Lot 41			
1951				Declaration of Trust		Liber 44M(?) :81, Lot 42			
1952				Delancey Kosher Restaurant and Caterers Corp		Liber 4772:220, Lot 39			
1952				Delancey Kosher Restaurant and Caterers Corp		Liber 4783:97, Lot 42			
1952				Delancey Kosher Restaurant and Caterers Corp		Liber 4783:100, Lot 41			
1953				Ralph Griffen Inc		Liber 4828:166, Lot 42			
1953				Same		Liber 4828:158, Lot 42			
1953				Abrams, Ralph and Gollschmidt, Beatrice C.		Liber 4828:170, Lot 42			
1953				Release of Lein of N. York Estate Tax		Liber 49T:43, Lot 42			
1953				Delancey Norfolk Corporation		Liber 4854:530, Lot 42			
1954							Hara Realty Co. Inc.		Liber 4877:255, Lot 57
1956				Delancey Kosher Restaurant and Caterers Corp		Liber 4972:394, Lot 42			
1956							Delancey Kosher Restaurant and Caterers Corp		Liber 4987:404, Lot 58
1959							Bienstock, Benjamin		Liber 5089:134, Lot 58
1961							extension of lease		Liber 5171:493, Lot 58
1962							Simonds, Shirley A.		Liber 5195:385, Lot 54

1962							Greenberg, Ruth M.	Liber 5206:136, Lot 54
1963				Rosenfeld, Sarah; Rosentfeld, Nathan S.;		Liber 5219:3 90, Lot 47		
1963							Cardigan Realty Corp.	Liber 5258:213, Lot 54
1964				Hollander, Miriam		Liber 5268:4 7, Lot 47		
1964				Leifer, Sally		Liber 5287:6 4, Lot 42		
1965				Min-Morris Inc.		Liber 5335:7 3, Lot 43		

* Historic Deeds and Conveyances were researched at the New York City Register's Office, Department of Finance, 66 John Street, New York. However, only legible information is recorded in the table above. The ledgers contain hand-written accounts and because of this, there might be errors of transcription.

Historic Tax Assessments*

Year	Location	Address	Name of Owner	Name of Occupant	Description of Property	Assessed Value
1828	East side of Norfolk Street, Broome Street, corner	58 Norfolk Street	Ann Ludlow		Lot and House	1900
		56 Norfolk Street	John Wood		Lot and House	1100
		54 Norfolk Street	Benjamin Perine		Lot and House	1400
				Frederick Puff		
		52 Norfolk Street	Jacob Cannon		Lot and House	1500
		50 Norfolk Street	John J. Anthony		Lot and House	2500
				Daniel Barker		
				Jeremiah Lawrence		
		48 Norfolk Street	Samuel Forgay		Lot and House	2300
				Christopher Nevins		
				Charles Jenkins		
		46 Norfolk Street	James Pinkerton		Lot and House	3000
				Capt Sinclair		
		44 Norfolk Street	Alexander Stewart		Lot and House	600
	corner		Alexander Stewart		Lot and House	2300
				D. Hager		
	Suffolk Street, west side, Grande Street, corner		Edward Cooper		Lot and House	2600
				James M. Creskrey		
		33 Suffolk Street	Tho. Cooper		Lot and House	1100
				Mr. Cooper		
				Mr. Mullur		
		35 Suffolk Street	E. A. Bancker		Lot and Hosue	1600
				Abraham (illegibile)		
				Ja. Eastwood		
		37 Suffolk Street	E. A. Bancker		Lot and House	1600
				J. Chapman		
				Mr. Hull		
		39 Suffolk Street	E. A. Bancker		Lot and House	1600
				Miles Lowerbey		
				Jacob Justison		
			E. A. Bancker		Lot and House	2200

				J. J. Simpson		
		43 Suffolk Street	Benjamin Webb		Lot and House	1400
		45 Suffolk Street	Luther Halsey		Lot and House	1900
				Hanranster Terry		
				Wm. Post		
				Ja. P. Horton, Jr.		
		47 Suffolk Street	Stephen H. Tappan		Lot and House	1900
				Ja. McCully		
		49 Suffolk Street	R. Waterhouse		Lot and House	1700
				Mr. Latham		
		51 Suffolk Street	Ja. Halsey		Lot and House	2400
				Edward Rose		
				Azariah Hunt		
Grand Stre		360 Grand Street	Margaret Hooks		Lot and House	2500
				Chauncey Ives		
		358 Grand Street	Capt Hull		Lot and House	3000
		356 Grand Street	Alexander Mustard		Lot and House	3000
		354 Grand Street	William Thadwick		Lot and House	3000
		352 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		Lot and House	3400
			Alexander Stewart		Lot and Shop	1300
	Broome Street South Side beginning at Norfolk Street	207 Broome Street	David Ludlam		Lot and House	1400
				Henry Sickles		
				Mr. Vandergriff		
		205 Broome Street	Jospeh Bowsor		Lot and House	1600
				Isaac Hamilton		
		203 Broome Street	Joseph Bowsor		Lot and House	1600
		201 Broome Street	Luther Halsey		Lot and House	2500
				Doctor Hunter		
Suffolk Street		191 Broome Street	David Keys		Lot and House	2500
		189 Broome Street	Edward Gumbs		Lot and House	2500
		187 Broome Street	Ja. Wibray		Lot and House	2500
		185 Broome Street	Daniel Hoogland		Lot and House	2000
				Mr. Gildersleve		
				Richard Mosher		
				Benjamin Gildersleve		
				A. German		

1830	Norfolk Street East Side, Broome Street corner	corner	Ann Ludlam		Lot and House	1800
		56 Norfolk Street	John Wood		Lot and House	900
		54 Norfolk Street	Benjamin Perine		Lot and House	1200
				Francis Lecourt		
		52 Norfolk Street	Jacob Cannon		Lot and House	1300
		50 Norfolk Street	John T. Anthony		Lot and House	2300
				J. J. Farran		
		48 Norfolk Street	Saml Forgay		Lot and House	2300
				Jeremiah Vanderbilt		
		46 Norfolk Street	Ja. Pinkerton		Lot and House	3000
		44 Norfolk Street	Alexander Stewart		Lot and House	500
		corner	Alexander Stewart		Lot and House	2200
				Thos. Cosgrove		
	Suffolk Street West Side, Grand Street	29 Suffolk Street	Edward Cooper		Lot and House	2500
				H. L. Matthews		
				Edward Manning		
				Ja. Bancker		
		33 Suffolk Street	Edward Cooper		Lot and House	800
				(illegible) Cooper		
				illegible		
		35 Suffolk Street	E. A. Bancker		Lot and House	1500
				Abraham (illegible)		
				Wm (illegible)		
		37 Suffolk Street	E. A. Bancker		Lot and House	1500
				Mr. Chapman		
		39 Suffolk Street	E. A. Bancker		Lot and House	1200
				Miles Lowerbey		
				Edward A. Taylor		
		41 Suffolk Street	E. A. Bancker		Lot and House	2000
				T. T. Simpson		
		43 Suffolk Street	Benjamin Webb		Lot and House	1300
		45 Suffolk Street	Luther Halsey		Lot and House	1800
				Warranstan Terry		
				Wm. Post		
		47 Suffolk Street	Boyd F. Simpson		Lot and House	1800
				Wm. Hannel		

		49 Suffolk Street	R. Waterhouse		Lot and House	1600
	corner	51 Suffolk Street	R. Waterhouse		Lot and House	2300
	Grand Street North Side, Suffolk Street	360 Grand Street	Margaret Hooks		Lot and House	2300
		358 Grand Street	Widow Hull		Lot and House	3000
				Doctor Thayer		
		356 Grand Street	Jameson Cox		Lot and House	3100
		354 Grand Street	William Thadwick		Lot and House	3100
				Caleb Huff		
		352 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		Lot and House	3500
			Alexander Stewart		Lot and Shop	1200
	Broome Street South Side beginning at Norfolk Street	207 Broome Street	David Ludlam		Lot and House	1100
		205 Broome Street	Jospeh Bowsor		Lot and House	1400
		203 Broome Street	Jospeh Bowsor		Lot and House	1400
		201 Broome Street	Matthew Howell		Lot and Hosue	2400
				Aaron Coats		
				Mr. Hurman		
1835	Norfolk Street East Side, Cross	44 Norfolk Street	Alex Stewart		Lot and Shop	800
	Grand	46 Norfolk Street	James Pinkerton		Lot and House	3300
		48 Norfolk Street	Saml Forgay		Lot and House	2500
			Wm. Forgay		Lot and House	
		50 Norfolk Street	L. H. Anthony		Lot and House	2700
		52 Norfolk Street	Jacob Cannon		Lot and House	1800
		54 Norfolk Street	Benj Perine		Lot and House	1400
		56 Norfolk Street	Vangard		Lot and House	1200
	Suffolk West Side, Cross Broome Street	corner, 57 Suffolk St	Robert Waterhouse		Lot and House	3300

		49 Suffolk Street	Robert Waterhouse		Lot and House	1800
		47 Suffolk Street	Corn. B. Simpson		Lot and House	2000
		45 Suffolk Street	Allen Parker		Lot and House	2100
		43 Suffolk Street	Benjm Webb		Lot and House	1400
		41 Suffolk Street	E. A. Bancker		Lot and House	2500
		39 Suffolk Street	E. A. Bancker		Lot and House	1600
		37 Suffolk Street	E. A. Bancker		Lot and House	1600
		35 Suffolk Street	E. A. Bancker		Lot and House	1600
			E. A. Bancker		Lot and Shop	1000
		33 Suffolk Street	Alex Broom		Lot and House	900
	Grand Street North Side, Cross Suffolk Street					
		362 Grand Street, c	Edward Cooper		Lot and House	3500
		360 Grand Street	Margaret Hooks		Lot and House	2700
		358 Grand Street	Est. of Wm. Hull		Lot and House	4000
		356 Grand Street	Jameson Cox		Lot and House	4000
		354 Grand Street	James H. Lyons		Lot and House	4000
		352 Grand Street	Eley Stewart		Lot and House	4200
		350 Grand Street	Eley Stewart		Lot and House	3000
		348A Grand Street	Eley Stewart		Lot and House	3000
				Chas Buff		
		348 Grand Street, c	Eley Stewart		Lot and House	4000
			A & E Stewart			
	Broome Street South Side Commence at Norfolk					
		209 Broome Street,	Henry Pope		Lot and House	
				John F. Randolph		
		207 Broome Street	Est of Cook		Lot and House	1100
		205 Broome Street	Jane Bonsor		Lot and House	1800
		203 Broome Street	Jane Bonsor		Lot and House	1800
		201 Broome Street	Matthew Howell		Lot and House	2500
	Norfolk Street East Side Cross Grand Street					
1839	Street	44 Norfolk Street	Alexander Stewart		Lot and House	2400
		46 Norfolk Street	James Pinkerton		Lot and House	4300
		48 Norfolk Street	Est. Sam Forgay		Lot and House	3400

				William Forgay		
		50 Norfolk Street	John J. Anthony		Lot and House	3200
		52 Norfolk Street	Jack Cannon		Lot and House	2900
		54 Norfolk Street	Benjamine Perine		Lot and House	1900
		56 Norfolk Street	Sophie Wilson		Lot and House	1800
				William Vanguard		
	Suffolk Street West Side Cross Broome					
		51 Suffolk Street	Robert Waterhouse		Lot and House	4100
		49 Suffolk Street	Robert Waterhouse		Lot and House	2700
		47 Suffolk Street	C. B. Simpson		Lot and House	2800
		45 Suffolk Steet	Allen PArker		Lot and House	2900
		43 Suffolk Street	Benjamin Webb		Lot and House	2400
		41 Suffolk Street	E. A. Bancker		Lot and House	3100
		39 Suffolk Street	E. A. Bancker		Lot and House	2000
		37 Suffolk Street	E. A. Bancker		Lot and House	2000
		35 Suffolk Street	E. A. Bancker		Lot and House	2000
			E. A. Bancker		Lot and Shop	1200
		33 Suffolk Street	Alexander Brown		Lot and House	1500
	Norfolk Street Grand and Broome					
			Alexander Stewart			3000
			James Pinkerton			4500
			(illegible) Forgay			3400
				(illegible) Forgay		
			John Anthony			3600
			Jacob Cannon			3600
			Benjamine Perine			1800
			(illegible) Wilson			1500
				(illegible) Vanguard		
1841	Suffolk Street, Broome and Grand					
			Robert Waterhouse			4100
			Robert Waterhouse			2700
			C. B. Thomson			3300
			Allen Parker			2800
			Benjamin Webb			2300
			E. A. Bancker			1800
			E. A. Bancker			2000
			E. A. Bancker			2000

			E. A. Bancker			2000
			E. A. Bancker			2000
			Alexander Brown			1500
	Broome Norfolk & Suffolk		Henry Pope			1400
			R. Christine			1000
			James (illegible)			1800
			James (illegible)			1900
			Alex Stewart			1900
			(illegible)			1900
			David Keys			3000
			Benjamin Webb			
			(illegible) Gumbs			3400
			(illegible) Hughs			3400
			John (illegible)			3300
1845	Norfolk Street East X Grand	44 Norfolk Street	Alexander Stewart			3000
		46 Norfolk Street	James Pinkerton			4200
		48 Norfolk Street	Est. Samuel Forgay			3800
		50 Norfolk Street	John J. Anthony			3000
		52 Norfolk Street	Jacob Cannon			2100
		54 Norfolk Street	Benjamin Perine			2000
		56 Norfolk Street	William Vanguard			1600
		(illegible) corner	(illegible)			
	Suffolk West Side Broome	51 Suffolk Street	Edward Young			3000
		49 Suffolk Street	Edward Young			2300
		47 Suffolk Street	Joseph C. Appleby			3100
		45 Suffolk Street	Allen Parker			3000
		43 Suffolk Street	Est. Benjamin Webb			2200
		41 Suffolk Street	James (illegible)			4800
		39 Suffolk Street	James (illegible)			2400
		37 Suffolk Street	James (illegible)			2400
		35 Suffolk Street	James (illegible)			2400
			James (illegible)			1000
		(illegible)	William (illegible)			1500
		31 Suffolk Street	(illegible)			
		29 Suffolk Street	(illegible)			

	Grand Street North Side Suffolk		Estate Ann Cooper			9800
			Samuel Forgay			4800
			(illegible) Hull			5000
			(illegible) Cox			5000
			(illegible) Thompson			5000
			Alexander Stewart			5000
			Alexander Stewart			4500
			Alexander Stewart			4500
			Alexander Stewart			6000
	Broome Street Side Norfolk	209 Broome Street	Henry Pope			1900
		207 Broome Street	J(illegible) B(illegible)			1800
		205 Broome Street	J(illegible) B(illegible)			2000
		203 Broome Street	J(illegible) B(illegible)			2000
		201 Broome Street	(illegible)			3300
		199 Broome Street	(illegible)			1800
		197 Broome Street	(illegible)			
		195 Broome Street	(illegible)			
1850	Norfolk Street East Side Grand and Broome	44 Norfolk Street	Alexander Stewart			2800
		46 Norfolk Street	James Pinkerton			4000
		48 Norfolk Street	Samuel Forgay			3800
		50 Norfolk Street	John C. Anthony			3200
		52 Norfolk Street				
		54 Norfolk Street	Baptist Church			
		56 Norfolk Street	Baptist Church			
	Suffolk Street West Side Broome and Grand	51 Suffolk Street	Edward Young			3100
		49 Suffolk Street	Edward Young			2300
		47 Suffolk Street	Joseph C. Halsey			3000
		45 Suffolk Street	Hannah Webb			3000
		43 Suffolk Street	James B(illegible)			2300

		41 Suffolk Street	James B(illegible)			4600
		39 Suffolk Street	James B(illegible)			1700
		37 Suffolk Street	James B(illegible)			1700
		35 Suffolk Street	James B(illegible)			1700
						1500
		33 Suffolk Street	William Lawrence			3200
	Grand Street North Side Suffolk Street	(illegible) Grand Street	Ann Cooper			5000
		386 Grand Street	Samuel Mott			4900
		384 Grand Street	Mary Ann Hall			5200
		382 Grand Street	John M. (illegible)			5800
		380 Grand Street	Est. R. Thomson			5000
		378 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart			5300
		376 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart			4000
		374 1/2 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart			4000
		374 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart			5500
	Broome Street South Side Norfolk Street					
		209 Broome Street	Henry Pope			
		207 Broome Street	John Brown			
		205 Broome Street	John Brown			
		203 Broome Street	John Brown			
		201 Broome Street	Minerva Cl(illegible)			
		199 Broome Street	Barnes Longstreet			
1855	Norfolk Street East Side Grand Street	44 Norfolk Street	Alexander Stewart		2800	
		46 Norfolk Street	James Pinkerton		4000	
		48 Norfolk Street	Samuel (illegible)		4000	
		50 Norfolk Street	Est. of J. J. Anthony		3500	3200
		52 Norfolk Street	Est. of J. J. Anthony			
		54 Norfolk Street	Baptist Church			
		56 Norfolk Street	Baptist Church			
	Suffolk Street West Side Broome	51 Suffolk Street	Edward Young		3800	

		49 Suffolk Street	Edward Young		2500	
		47 Suffolk Street	Joseph C. Appleby		3000	
		45 Suffolk Street	William Parker		3000	
		43 Suffolk Street	Ann Webb		3000	
		41 Suffolk Street	James Bulis		4000	
		39 Suffolk Street	James Bulis		1700	
			James Bulis		1700	
			James Bulis		1700	
			James Bulis		1500	
		33 Suffolk Street	William Lawrence		4000	
	Grand Street North Side Suffolk	388 and 386 1/2 Grand Street	Ann Cooper		5000	
		386 Grand Street	Samuel F. Mott		5000	
		384 Grand Street	Mary Ann Hall		7000	
		382 Grand Street	John M. Every		6500	
		380 Grand Street	Estate of A. Thompson		5500	
		378 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		5800	
		376 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		4300	
		376 1/2 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		4200	
		374 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		6100	
	Broome Street South Side at Norfolk	209 Broome Street	Estate of Henry Pope			
		207 Broome Street	John Brown			
		205 Broome Street	John Brown			
		203 Broome Street	John Brown			
		201 Broome Street	M. Clough			
		199 Broome Street	William Paine			
1860	Norfolk Street East Side Grande Street		Alexander Stewart		2800	
			James Pinkerton		4000	
			Samuel Mott		4300	
			illegible		3500	
			Baptist Church			

	Suffolk Street West Side at Broome Street		illegible			
1863	Suffolk Street West Side at Broome Street	61 Suffolk Street	John (illegible)		3000	
		59 Suffolk Street	John (illegible)		3000	
		57 Suffolk Street	Joseph Appleby		3000	
		55 Suffolk Street	(illegible) Frick		3000	
		53 Suffolk Street	Ann Webb		3500	
		51 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		4500	
		49 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		1700	
		47 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		1700	
		45 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		1700	
		43 1/2 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		1800	
		43 Suffolk Street	illegible		3300	
	Grand Street North Side at Suffolk	388 and 388 1/2 Grand Street	Ann Cooper		5000	
		386 Grand Street	Samuel F. Mott		5000	
		384 Grand Street	Mary Ann Hall		7000	
		382 Grand Street	John Mc Evoy		6000	
		380 Grand Street	John Mc Evoy		4000	
		378 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		5500	
		376 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		4000	
		374 1/2 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		4000	
		374 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		6000	
	Broome Street South Side at Norfolk	209 Broome Street	Est of Henry Pope		4500	
		207 Broome Street	S. Reinhardt			5500
		205 Broome Street	John Feikert			4500
		203 Broome Street	John Feikert		5000	
		201 Broome Street	M. Clough		4000	
		199 Broome Street	C. (illegible)		1800	

1868	Norfolk Street East Side at Grand Street	44 Norfolk Street	Alexander Stewart		3000	
		46 Norfolk Street	James Pinkerton		4000	
		48 Norfolk Street	Samuel Forgay		5000	
		50 Norfolk Street	Methodist Church		4000	
		52 Norfolk Street	Methodist Church			
		54 Norfolk Street	Methodist Church			
		56 Norfolk Street	Methodist Church			
	Suffolk Street West Side at Broome Street	61 Suffolk Street	Frederick Miller		5500	
		59 Suffolk Street	Frederick Miller		3300	
		57 Suffolk Street	Joseph D. Appleby		3600	
		55 Suffolk Street	Peter Fick		3500	
		53 Suffolk Street	Ann Webb		11500	
		51 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		5500	
		49 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		1800	
		47 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		1800	
		45 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		1800	
		43 1/2 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		1600	
		43 Suffolk Street	Isaac Wells		3500	
	Grand Street North Side at Suffolk	388 and 388 1/2 Grand Street	Ann Cooper		6000	
		386 Grand Street	Samuel F. Mott		5500	
		384 Grand Street	Mary Ann Hall		8000	
		382 Grand Street	Timothy B. Mc Evoy		7000	
		380 Grand Street	Finston B. Mc Evoy		14000	
		378 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		7500	
		376 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		4500	
		374 1/2 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		4500	
		374 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		9000	
	Broome Street South Side at Norfolk Street	209 Broome Street	Henry (illegible)		6000	
		207 Broome Street	illegible		7000	

		205 Broome Street	H. Ring		5500	
		203 Broome Street			6500	
		201 Broome Street	M. Clough		4500	
		199 Broome Street	C. Turnblay		1800	
1870	Norfolk Street East Side Grand to Broome	44 Norfolk Street	Alex Stewart		4500	
		46 Norfolk Street	James Pinkerton		5000	
		48 Norfolk Street	Samuel Forgay		5500	
		50 Norfolk Street	Est. J. J. Anthony		4000	
		52 Norfolk Street	Methodist Church			
		54 Norfolk Street	Methodist Church			
	Suffolk Street West Side at Broome Street	61 Suffolk Street	Frederick K. Miller		5500	
		59 Suffolk Street	Frederick K. Miller		3500	
		57 Suffolk Street	Joseph D. Appleby		3800	
		55 Suffolk Street	Peter Fick		3800	
		53 Suffolk Street	Ann Webb		5000	
		51 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		5500	
		49 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		1800	
		47 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		1800	
		45 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		1800	
		43 1/2 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		1600	
		43 Suffolk Street	Isaac Mills		3500	
	Grand Street	388 and 388 1/2 Grand Street	Ann Cooper		6000	
		386 Grand Street	Samuel F. Mott		6000	
		384 Grand Street	Mary Ann Hall		8000	
		382 Grand Street	Timothy B. Mc Evoy		7000	
		380 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		15000	
		378 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		8500	
		376 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		5000	
		374 1/2 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		5000	
		374 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		9000	
	Broome Street South Side Norfolk to Suffolk	209 Broome Street	Harry Stubben		6000	
		207 Broome Street	P. Gerick		8500	

		205 Broome Street	H. Ring		8000	
		203 Broome Street	H. Ring		8000	
		201 Broome Street	M. Clough		5500	
		199 Broome Street	C. Trumblay		2000	
1872	Norfolk Street East Side at Grand Street	44 Norfolk Street	Alexander Stewart		4500	
		46 Norfolk Street	James Pinkerton		5000	6500
		48 Norfolk Street	Samuel Forgay		6500	
		50 Norfolk Street	Est. J. J. Anthony		11500	5500
		52 Norfolk Street	Methodist Church			
		54 Norfolk Street	Methodist Church			
		56 Norfolk Street	Methodist Church			
	Suffolk Street West Side at Broome Street	61 Suffolk Street	Frederick Miller		5500	
		59 Suffolk Street	Frederick Miller		4000	
		57 Suffolk Street	Joseph C. Appleby		12000	
		55 Suffolk Street	Peter Fick		13500	13000
		53 Suffolk Street	Ann Webb		5000	5500
		51 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		2500	6500
		49 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		2000	
		47 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		2000	
		45 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		2000	
		43 1/2 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		1500	
		43 Suffolk Street	Isaac Wells		4000	
	Grand Street North Side at Suffolk	388 and 388 1/2 Grand Street	Ann Cooper		8000	
		386 Grand Street	Samuel F. Mott		6500	
		384 Grand Street	Mary Ann Hall		9000	
		382 Grand Street	Timothy B. Mc Evoy		8500	
		380 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		1500	
		378 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		8000	
		376 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		5000	
		374 1/2 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		5000	
		374 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		9000	

	Broome Street South Side at Norfolk Street	209 Broome Street	Henry Stubben		7000	
		207 Broome Street	P. Geuch		9000	
		205 Broome Street	H. Ring		8000	
		203 Broome Street	H. Ring		8000	
		201 Broome Street	M. Clough		6000	6500
		199 Broome Street	C. Tombly		2000	8500
1876	Norfolk Street East Side at Grand Street	44 Norfolk Street	Alexander Stewart		4500	
		46 Norfolk Street	Est. James Pinkerton		6500	
		48 Norfolk Street	Samuel Forgay		6500	
		50 Norfolk Street	Est. J. J. Anthony		5500	
		52 Norfolk Street	Methodist Church		Exempt	
	Suffolk Street West Side at Broome Street	61 Suffolk Street	Frederick K. Miller			
		59 Suffolk Street	Frederick K. Miller			
		57 Suffolk Street	Joseph C. Appleby		12000	
		55 Suffolk Street	Peter Fick		13000	
		53 Suffolk Street	Ann Webb		6000	
		51 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		7000	
		49 Suffolk Street	James Burtis			
		47 Suffolk Street	James Burtis			
		45 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		10000	
		43 1/2 Suffolk Street	James Burtis			
		43 Suffolk Street	Est Isaac Wells		4000	
	Grand Street North Side at Suffolk	388 and 388 1/2 Gr	Ann Cooper		10000	
		386 Grand Street			10000	
		384 Grand Street	Mary Ann Hall		12000	
		382 Grand Street	Timothy B. Mc Evoy		12000	
		380 Grand Street	Timothy B. Mc Evoy		19000	
		378 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		10500	
		376 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		7000	

		374 1/2 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		7000	
		374 Grand Street	Alexander Stewart		10000	
	Broome Street South Side at Norfolk Street	209 Broome Street	Henry Stubben		7000	
		207 Broome Street	P. Geuch		9000	
		205 Broome Street	H. Ring		8000	
		203 Broome Street	H. Ring		8000	
		201 Broome Street	M. Clough		6500	
		199 Broome Street	illegible		8500	
		197 Broome Street	illegible			
			illegible		20000	
1878	Grand Street North Side at Suffolk	388 and 388 1/2 Gr	Ann Cooper		10000	
		386 Grand Street	Clinton Greeham (ex)		16000	
		384 Grand Street	Mary Ann Hall		12000	
		382 Grand Street	T. R. Mc Evoy		12000	
		380 Grand Street	T. R. Mc Evoy		19000	
		378 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		10500	
		376 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		7000	
		374 1/2 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		7000	
		374 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		11000	
	Broome Street South Side at Norfolk	209 Broome Street	Henry Stubbins		7000	
		207 Broome Street	P. Gersch			8000
		205 Broome Street	H. Ring		7500	
		203 Broome Street	H. Ring		7500	
		201 Broome Street	M. Clough		6500	
		199 Broome Street	Frederick Miller		8000	
		197 Broome Street	Frederick Miller			
			Frederick Miller		20000	
	Norfolk Street East Side at Grand Street	44 Norfolk Street	Alex Stewart		4500	
		46 Norfolk Street	Est. James Pinkerton		6500	
		48 Norfolk Street	George M. Allen		6500	

		50 Norfolk Street	Est. J. J. Anthony		5500	
		52 Norfolk Street	Methodist Church		Exempt	
	Suffolk Street West Side at Broome Street		Frederick Miller			
			Frederick Miller			
		57 Suffolk Street	Joseph C. Appleby		10500	
		55 Suffolk Street	Peter Fick		11000	
		53 Suffolk Street	Ann Webb		6000	
		51 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		7000	
		49 Suffolk Street	James Burtis			
		47 Suffolk Street	James Burtis			
		45 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		10000	
		43 1/2 Suffolk Street	James Burtis			
		43 Suffolk Street	Est Isaac Wells		4000	
1879	Grand Street North Side at Suffolk Street	388 and 388 1/2 Grand Street	Ann Cooper		10000	
		386 Grand Street	Clinton Graham (ex)		16000	
		384 Grand Street	Mary Hall		12000	
		382 Grand Street	T. R. Mc Evoy		12000	
		380 Grand Street	T. R. Mc Evoy		19000	
		378 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		10500	
		376 Grand Street	Mary (illegible)		7000	
		374 1/2 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		7000	
		374 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		11000	
	Broome Street South Side at Norfolk	209 Broome Street	Henry Stubbins		7000	
		207 Broome Street	P. Gersch			8000
		205 Broome Street	H. Ring		7500	
		203 Broome Street	H. Ring		7500	
		201 Broome Street	M. Clough		6500	
		199 Broome Street	Frederick Miller		8000	
		197 Broome Street	Frederick Miller			
			Frederick Miller		20000	

1881	Norfolk Street East Side at Grand Street	42 Norfolk Street	Eliza Stewart			
		44 Norfolk Street	Alex Stewart			
		46 Norfolk Street	Est. James Pinkerton		6500	
		48 Norfolk Street	George M. Allen		6500	
		50 Norfolk Street	Est. J. J. Anthony		5500	
		52 and 56 Norfolk S	Methodist Church		Exempt	
	Suffolk Street West Side at Broome Street	61 Suffolk Street	Frederick Miller			
		59 Suffolk Street	Frederick Miller			
		57 Suffolk Street	Joseph C. Appleby		10500	
		55 Suffolk Street	Peter Fick		11000	
		53 Suffolk Street	Ann Webb		6000	
		51 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		7000	
		49 Suffolk Street	James Burtis			
		47 Suffolk Street	James Burtis			
		45 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		10000	
		43 1/2 Suffolk Street	James Burtis			
		43 Suffolk Street	Est Isaac Wells		4000	
	Grand Street North Side at Suffolk Street	388 and 388 1/2 Gr	Ann Cooper		10000	
		386 Grand Street	Clinton Graham (ex)		16000	
		384 Grand Street	Mary Hall		12000	
		382 Grand Street	T. R. Mc Evoy		12000	
		380 Grand Street	T. R. Mc Evoy		19000	
		378 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		10500	
		376 Grand Street	Mary (illegible)		7000	
		374 1/2 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart Est of?		7000	
		374 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart Est of?		11000	
	Broome Street South Side at Norfolk	209 Broome Street	Henry Stubbins		7000	
		207 Broome Street	P. Gersch		8000	
		205 Broome Street	H. Ring		7500	

		203 Broome Street	H. Ring		7500	
		201 Broome Street	M. Clough		6500	
		199 Broome Street	Frederick Miller		8000	
		197 Broome Street	Frederick Miller			
			Frederick Miller		14000	
1882	Norfolk Street East Side at Grand Street	42 Norfolk Street	Eliza Stewart		2000	
		44 Norfolk Street	Eliza Stewart		1000	
		46 Norfolk Street	Alex Stewart		5000	
		48 Norfolk Street	Est. James Pinkerton		5000	
		50 Norfolk Street	George W. Allen		6500	
		52 Norfolk Street	Est. J. J. Anthony		5500	
		54 Norfolk Street	Methodist Church			
	Suffolk Street West Side at Broome Street	61 Suffolk Street	Frederick Miller			
		59 Suffolk Street	Frederick Miller			
		57 Suffolk Street	Joseph C. Appleby		10500	
		55 Suffolk Street	Peter Fick		11000	
		53 Suffolk Street	Ann Webb		6000	
		51 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		7000	
		49 Suffolk Street	James Burtis			
		47 Suffolk Street	James Burtis			
		45 Suffolk Street	James Burtis		10000	
		43 1/2 Suffolk Street	James Burtis			
		43 Suffolk Street	Est Isaac Wells		4000	
	Grand Street North Side at Suffolk Street	388 and 388 1/2 Grand Street	Ann Cooper		10000	
		386 Grand Street	Clinton Graham (ex)		16000	
		384 Grand Street	Mary Hall		12000	
		382 Grand Street	T. R. Mc Evoy		12000	
		380 Grand Street	T. R. Mc Evoy		19000	
		378 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		10000	
		376 Grand Street	Mary E. Chambers		7000	
		374 1/2 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart Est of?		7000	
		374 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart Est of?		8000	

	Broome Street South Side at Norfolk	209 Broome Street	Henry Stubbins		7000	
		207 Broome Street	P. Gersch		8000	
		205 Broome Street	H. Ring		7500	
		203 Broome Street	H. Ring		7500	
		201 Broome Street	M. Clough		6500	
		199 Broome Street	Frederick Miller		8000	
		197 Broome Street	Frederick Miller			
			Frederick Miller		19000	
1883	Norfolk Street East Side at Grand Street	42 Norfolk Street	Eliza Stewart		2000	
		44 Norfolk Street	Eliza Stewart		1000	
		46 Norfolk Street	Alex Stewart		5000	
		48 Norfolk Street	Est. Jas Pinkerton		5000	
		50 Norfolk Street	G. W. Allen		6500	
		52 Norfolk Street	Est. J. J. Anthony		5500	
		54 Norfolk Street	Methodist Church			
	Suffolk Street West Side at Broome Street	61 Suffolk Street	Frederick Miller			
		59 Suffolk Street	Frederick Miller			
		57 Suffolk Street	Jos C. Appleby		10500	
		55 Suffolk Street	Peter Fick		11000	
		53 Suffolk Street	Ann Webb		5500	
		51 Suffolk Street	James Bartis		exempt	
		49 Suffolk Street	James Bartis			
		47 Suffolk Street	James Bartis			
		45 Suffolk Street	James Bartis			
		43 1/2 Suffolk Street	James Bartis			
		43 Suffolk Street	Est Isaac Wells		5500	
	Grand Street North Side at Suffolk Street	388 and 388 1/2 Gr	Ann Cooper		10000	
		386 Grand Street	Clinton Graham (ex)		16000	
		384 Grand Street	Mary Ann Hall		12000	

		382 Grand Street	T. R. Mc Evoy		12000	
		380 Grand Street	T. R. Mc Evoy		19000	
		378 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		10000	
		376 Grand Street	Mary E. Chambers		7000	
		374 1/2 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart Est of?		7000	
		374 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart Est of?		8000	
	Broome Street South Side at Norfolk					
		209 Broome Street	Henry Stubbins		7000	
		207 Broome Street	P. Gersch		8000	
		205 Broome Street	H. Ring		7500	
		203 Broome Street	H. Ring		7500	
		201 Broome Street	M. Clough		6500	
		199 Broome Street	Frederick Miller		8000	
		197 Broome Street	Frederick Miller			
			Frederick Miller		19000	
	Norfolk Street East Side at Grand Street					
1884			Eliza Stewart		2000	
			Eliza Stewart		1000	
		44 Norfolk Street	Alex Stewart		5000	
		46 Norfolk Street	Est. Jas Pinkerton		6500	
		48 Norfolk Street	Samuel Forgay		6500	
		50 Norfolk Street	Est. J. J. Anthony		5500	
		52 and 54 Norfolk S	Methodist Church			
	Suffolk Street West Side at Broome Street					
		57 Suffolk Street	Jos C. Appleby		10500	
		55 Suffolk Street	Peter Fick		11000	
		53 Suffolk Street	Ann Webb		5500	
		51 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		49 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		47 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		45 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		43 1/2 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		43 Suffolk Street	Est Isaac Wells		4500	

	Grand Street North Side at Suffolk Street	388 and 388 1/2 Gr	Ann Cooper		10000	
		386 Grand Street	Clinton Graham (ex)		16000	
		384 Grand Street	Mary Ann Hall		12000	
		382 Grand Street	T. R. Mc Evoy		12000	
		380 Grand Street	T. R. Mc Evoy		19000	
		378 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		10000	
		376 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		7000	
		374 1/2 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart Est of?		7000	
		374 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart Est of?		8000	
	Broome Street South Side at Norfolk	209 Broome Street	Henry Stebbins		7000	
		207 Broome Street	P. Geisch		8000	
		205 Broome Street	H. Ring		7500	
		203 Broome Street	H. Ring		7500	
		201 Broome Street	M. Clough		6500	
		199 Broome Street	Frederick Miller		8000	
		197 Broome Street	Frederick Miller			
			Frederick Miller		19000	
1885	Norfolk Street East Side at Grand Street		Eliza Stewart		2000	
			Eliza Stewart		1000	
		44 Norfolk Street	Alex Stewart		5000	
		46 Norfolk Street	Est. Jas Pinkerton		6500	
		48 Norfolk Street	Samuel Forgay		6500	
		50 Norfolk Street	Est. J. J. Anthony		5500	
		52 and 54 Norfolk S	?		see page 41	
	Suffolk Street West Side at Broome Street	57 Suffolk Street	Jos C. Appleby		10500	
		55 Suffolk Street	Peter Fick		11000	
		53 Suffolk Street	Ann Webb		5500	
		51 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		49 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			

		47 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		45 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		43 1/2 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		43 Suffolk Street	Est Isaac Wells		4500	
	Grand Street North Side at Suffolk Street	388 and 388 1/2 Gr	Ann Cooper		10000	
		386 Grand Street	Clinton Graham (ex)		16000	
		384 Grand Street	Mary Ann Hall		12000	
		382 Grand Street	T. R. Mc Evoy		12000	
		380 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		19000	
		378 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		10000	
		376 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		7000	
		374 1/2 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart Est of?		7000	
		374 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart Est of?		8000	
	Broome Street South Side at Norfolk	209 Broome Street	Henry Stebbins		7000	
		207 Broome Street	P. Geisch		8000	Cristian B. F
		205 Broome Street	H. Ring		7500	
		203 Broome Street	H. Ring		7500	
		201 Broome Street	M. Clough		6500	
		199 Broome Street	Frederick Miller		8000	
		197 Broome Street	Frederick Miller			
			Frederick Miller		19000	
1886	Norfolk Street East Side at Grand Street		Eliza Stewart		2000	
			Eliza Stewart		1000	
		44 Norfolk Street	Alex Stewart		5000	
		46 Norfolk Street	Est. Jas Pinkerton		6500	
		48 Norfolk Street	Samuel Forgay		6500	
		50 Norfolk Street	Est. J. J. Anthony		5500	
		52 and 54 Norfolk S	?		see page 41	
	Suffolk Street West Side at Broome Street	57 Suffolk Street	Jos C. Appleby		10500	

		55 Suffolk Street	Peter Fick		11000	
		53 Suffolk Street	Ann Webb		5500	
		51 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		49 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		47 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		45 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		43 1/2 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		43 Suffolk Street	Est Isaac Wells		4500	
	Grand Street North Side at Suffolk Street	388 and 388 1/2 Grand Street	Ann Cooper		18000	
		386 Grand Street	Clinton Graham (ex)		16000	
		384 Grand Street	Mary Ann Hall		12000	
		382 Grand Street	T. R. Mc Evoy		12000	
		380 Grand Street	T. R. Mc Evoy		19000	
		378 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		10000	
		376 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		7000	
		374 1/2 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		7000	
		374 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		8000	
	Broome Street South Side at Norfolk	209 Broome Street	Henry Stebbins		7000	
		207 Broome Street	Chris B. Ritter		8000	
		205 Broome Street	H. Ring		7500	
		203 Broome Street	H. Ring		7500	
		201 Broome Street	M. Clough		6500	
		199 Broome Street	Frederick Miller		8000	
		197 Broome Street	Frederick Miller			
			Frederick Miller		19000	
1887	Norfolk Street East Side at Grand Street		Eliza Stewart		2000	
			Eliza Stewart		1000	
		44 Norfolk Street	Phebe Stewart		5000	
		46 Norfolk Street	Est Jos Pinkerton		6500	
		46 Norfolk Street	Samuel Forgay		6500	
		50 Norfolk Street	Est. J. J. Anthony		5500	
		52 and 54 Norfolk Street	Methodist Church			

	Suffolk Street West Side at Broome Street	57 Suffolk Street	Jos C. Appleby		10500	
		55 Suffolk Street	Peter Fick		11000	
		53 Suffolk Street	Ann Webb		5500	
		51 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		49 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		47 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		45 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		43 1/2 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		43 Suffolk Street	Est Isaac Wells		4500	
	Grand Street North Side at Suffolk Street	388 and 388 1/2 Grand Street	Ann Cooper		18000	25000
		386 Grand Street	Clinton Graham (ex)		16000	
		384 Grand Street	Mary Ann Hall		12000	
		382 Grand Street	T. R. Mc Evoy		12000	
		380 Grand Street	T. R. Mc Evoy		19000	
		378 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		10000	
		376 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		7000	
		374 1/2 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		7000	
		374 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		8000	
	Broome Street South Side at Norfolk	209 Broome Street	Henry Stebbins		7000	
		207 Broome Street	Christian B. Ritter		8000	
		205 Broome Street	H. Ring		7500	
		203 Broome Street	H. Ring		7500	
		201 Broome Street	M. Clough		6500	
		199 Broome Street	Frederick Miller		8000	
		197 Broome Street	Frederick Miller			
			Frederick Miller		19000	
1888	Norfolk Street East Side at Grand Street		Eliza Stewart		2000	
			Eliza Stewart		1000	
		44 Norfolk Street	Alex Stewart		5000	

		46 Norfolk Street	Est Jos Pinkerton		6500	
		46 Norfolk Street	Samuel Forgay		6500	
		50 Norfolk Street	Est. J. J. Anthony		5500	
		52 and 54 Norfolk S	Methodist Church			
	Suffolk Street West Side at Broome Street	57 Suffolk Street	J. C. Appleby		10500	
		55 Suffolk Street	Peter Fish		11000	
		53 Suffolk Street	Ann Webb		5500	
		51 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		49 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		47 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		45 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		43 1/2 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		43 Suffolk Street	Est Isaac Wells		4500	
	Grand Street North Side at Suffolk Street	388 and 388 1/2 Gr	Ann Cooper		2500	
		386 Grand Street	Clinton Graham (ex)		16000	
		384 Grand Street	Mary Ann Hall		12000	
		382 Grand Street	T. R. Mc Evoy		12000	
		380 Grand Street	T. R. Mc Evoy		19000	
		378 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		10000	
		376 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		7000	
		374 1/2 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		7000	
		374 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		8000	
	Broome Street South Side at Norfolk	209 Broome Street	Henry Stebbins		7000	
		207 Broome Street	Christian B. Ritter		8000	
		205 Broome Street	H. Ring		7500	
		203 Broome Street	H. Ring		7500	
		201 Broome Street	M. Clough		6500	
		199 Broome Street	Frederick Miller		8000	
		197 Broome Street	Frederick Miller			
			Frederick Miller		19000	

1889	Norfolk Street East Side at Grand Street		Eliza Stewart		2000	
			Eliza Stewart		1000	
		44 Norfolk Street	Alex Stewart		5000	
		46 Norfolk Street	Est Jos Pinkerton		6500	
		46 Norfolk Street	Samuel Forgay		6500	
		50 Norfolk Street	Est. J. J. Anthony		5500	
		52 and 54 Norfolk S	Methodist Church			
	Suffolk Street West Side at Broome Street					
		57 Suffolk Street	J. C. Appleby		12500	
		55 Suffolk Street	Peter Fish		11000	
		53 Suffolk Street	Ann Webb		5500	
		51 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		49 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		47 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		45 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		43 1/2 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		43 Suffolk Street	Est Isaac Wells		4500	
	Grand Street North Side at Suffolk Street					
		388 and 388 1/2 Gr	Ann Cooper		2500	
		386 Grand Street	Clinton Graham (ex)		16000	
		384 Grand Street	Mary Ann Hall		18000	
		382 Grand Street	T. R. Mc Evoy		12000	
		380 Grand Street	Joseph Hossell		19000	
		378 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		10000	
		376 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		7000	
		374 1/2 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		7000	
		374 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		8000	
	Broome Street South Side at Norfolk					
		209 Broome Street	Henry Stebbins		7000	
		207 Broome Street	Christian B. Ritter		8000	
		205 Broome Street	H. Ring		7500	
		203 Broome Street	H. Ring		7500	

		201 Broome Street	M. Clough		6500		
		199 Broome Street	Frederick Miller		8000		
		197 Broome Street	Frederick Miller] 19000		
			Frederick Miller				
1890	Norfolk Street East Side at Grand Street		Eliza Stewart		2400		
			Eliza Stewart		1200		
		44 Norfolk Street	Eliza Stewart		5000		
		46 Norfolk Street	Est James Pinkerton		7000		
		46 Norfolk Street	Samuel Forgay		7000		
		50 Norfolk Street	Est. J. J. Anthony		6000		
		52 and 54 Norfolk S	Methodist Church				
	Suffolk Street West Side at Broome Street						
		57 Suffolk Street	J. C. Appleby		12500		
		55 Suffolk Street	Peter Fish		13000		
		53 Suffolk Street	Ann Webb		18000		
		51 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church				
		49 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church]]]]]		
		47 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church				
		45 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church				
		43 1/2 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church				
		43 Suffolk Street	Est Isaac Wells			4500	
	Grand Street North Side at Suffolk Street						
		388 and 388 1/2 Gr	Ann Cooper		28000		
		386 Grand Street	Clinton Graham (ex)		18000		
		384 Grand Street	Mary Ann Hall		19000		
		382 Grand Street	T. A. Mc Evoy		12000		
		380 Grand Street	Joseph Hossell		20000		
		378 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		11000		
		376 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		8000		
		374 1/2 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		8000		
		374 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		9000		

	Broome Street South Side at Norfolk	209 Broome Street	Henry Stebbins		8500	
		207 Broome Street	Christian B. Ritter		8500	
		205 Broome Street	H. Ring		8000	
		203 Broome Street	H. Ring		8000	
		201 Broome Street	M. Clough		8000	
		199 Broome Street	Frederick Miller		8500	
		197 Broome Street	Frederick Miller			
			Frederick Miller		21000	
1891	Norfolk Street East Side at Grand Street		Eliza Stewart		2400	
			Eliza Stewart		1200	
		44 Norfolk Street	Alex Stewart		5500	
		46 Norfolk Street	Est James Pinkerton		8000	
		46 Norfolk Street	Samuel Forgay		21000	
		50 Norfolk Street	Est. J. J. Anthony		21000	
		52 and 54 Norfolk S	Methodist Church			
	Suffolk Street West Side at Broome Street	57 Suffolk Street	J. C. Appleby		12500	
		55 Suffolk Street	Peter Fish		13000	
		53 Suffolk Street	Ann Webb		20000	
		51 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		49 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		47 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		45 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		43 1/2 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		43 Suffolk Street	Est Isaac Wells		5000	
	Grand Street North Side at Suffolk Street	388 and 388 1/2 Gr	Ann Cooper		28000	
		386 Grand Street	Clinton Graham (ex)		18000	
		384 Grand Street	Mary Ann Hall		19000	
		382 Grand Street	T. A. Mc Evoy		12000	
		380 Grand Street	Joseph Hossell		20000	

		378 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		11000	
		376 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		8000	
		374 1/2 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		8000	
		374 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		9000	
	Broome Street South Side at Norfolk					
		209 Broome Street	Henry Stebbins		21000	
		207 Broome Street	C. B. Ritter		9500	
		205 Broome Street	H. Ring		9000	
		203 Broome Street	H. Ring		9000	
		201 Broome Street	M. Clough		8500	
		199 Broome Street	Frederick Miller		9500	
		197 Broome Street	Frederick Miller			
			Frederick Miller		22000	
	Broome Street South Side at Norfolk					
1892		209 Broome Street	Henry Stebbins		21000	
		207 Broome Street	C. B. Ritter		9500	
		205 Broome Street	H. Ring		9000	
		203 Broome Street	H. Ring		9000	
		201 Broome Street	M. Clough		8500	
		199 Broome Street	Frederick Miller		9500	
		197 Broome Street	Frederick Miller			
			Frederick Miller		22000	
	Grand Street North Side at Suffolk Street					
		388 and 388 1/2 Grand Street	Ann Cooper		30000	
		386 Grand Street	Clinton Graham (ex)		18000	
		384 Grand Street	Mary Ann Hall		19000	
		382 Grand Street	T. A. Mc Evoy		14000	
		380 Grand Street	Joseph Hossell		26000	
		378 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		11000	
		376 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		8000	
		374 1/2 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		8000	
		374 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		9000	

	Suffolk Street West Side at Broome Street	57 Suffolk Street	J. C. Appleby		12500	
		55 Suffolk Street	Peter Fish		13500	
		53 Suffolk Street	Ann Webb		20500	
		51 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		49 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		47 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		45 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		43 1/2 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		43 Suffolk Street	Est Isaac Wells		11500	
	Norfolk Street East Side at Grand Street		Eliza Stewart		2400	
			Eliza Stewart		1200	
		44 Norfolk Street	Alex Stewart		5500	
		46 Norfolk Street	Est James Pinkerton		8000	
		46 Norfolk Street	Samuel Forgay		21000	
		50 Norfolk Street	Est. J. J. Anthony		21000	
		52 and 54 Norfolk Street	Methodist Church			
1893	Broome Street South Side at Norfolk	209 Broome Street	Henry Stebbins		21000	
		207 Broome Street	Christian B. Ritter		9500	
		205 Broome Street	H. Ring		10000	
		203 Broome Street	H. Ring		9000	
		201 Broome Street	M. Clough		8500	
		199 Broome Street	Frederick Miller		9500	
		197 Broome Street	Frederick Miller			
			Frederick Miller		25000	
	Grand Street North Side at Suffolk Street	388 and 388 1/2 Grand Street	Ann Cooper		30000	
		386 Grand Street	Clinton Graham (ex)		18000	
		384 Grand Street	Mary A. Hall		19000	
		382 Grand Street	T. R. Mc Evoy		14000	
		380 Grand Street	Joseph Hossell		20000	

		378 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		13000	
		376 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		8000	
		374 1/2 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		8000	
		374 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		9000	
1894	Norfolk Street East Side at Grand Street		Eliza Stewart		2400	
			Eliza Stewart		1200	
		44 Norfolk Street	Alex Stewart		5500	
		46 Norfolk Street	Est James Pinkerton		8000	
		46 Norfolk Street	Samuel Forgay		21000	
		50 Norfolk Street	Est. J. J. Anthony		21000	
		52 and 54 Norfolk Street	Methodist Church			
	Suffolk Street West Side at Broome Street					
		57 Suffolk Street	J. C. Appleby		12500	
		55 Suffolk Street	Peter Fish		13500	
		53 Suffolk Street	Ann Webb		21000	
		51 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		49 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		47 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		45 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		43 1/2 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		43 Suffolk Street	Est Isaac Wells		11500	
	Grand Street North Side at Suffolk Street					
		388 and 388 1/2 Grand Street	Ann Cooper		30000	
		386 Grand Street	Clinton Graham (ex)		18000	
		384 Grand Street	Mary A. Hall		19000	
		382 Grand Street	T. R. Mc Evoy		14000	
		380 Grand Street	Joseph Hossell		20000	
		378 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		13000	
		376 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		8000	
		374 1/2 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		8000	
		374 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		9000	

	Broome Street South Side at Norfolk	209 Broome Street	Henry Stebbins		21000	
		207 Broome Street	Christian B. Ritter		9500	
		205 Broome Street	H. Ring		10000	
		203 Broome Street	H. Ring		9000	
		201 Broome Street	M. Clough		8500	
		199 Broome Street	Frederick Miller		9500	
		197 Broome Street	Frederick Miller			
			Frederick Miller		25000	
1895	Norfolk Street East Side at Grand Street		Eliza Stewart		2400	
			Eliza Stewart		1200	
		44 Norfolk Street	Alex Stewart		5500	
		46 Norfolk Street	Est James Pinkerton		8000	
		46 Norfolk Street	Samuel Forgay		21000	
		50 Norfolk Street	Est. J. J. Anthony		21000	
		52 and 54 Norfolk S	Methodist Church			
	Suffolk Street West Side at Broome Street	57 Suffolk Street	J. Appleby		12500	
		55 Suffolk Street	Peter Fish		13500	
		53 Suffolk Street	Ann Webb		21000	
		51 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		49 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		47 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		45 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		43 1/2 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		43 Suffolk Street	Est Isaac Wells		11500	
	Grand Street North Side at Suffolk Street	388 and 388 1/2 Gr	Ann Cooper		30000	
		386 Grand Street	Clinton Graham (ex)		18000	
		384 Grand Street	Mary A. Hall		19000	
		382 Grand Street	T. R. Mc Evoy		14000	
		380 Grand Street	Joseph Hossell		20000	

		378 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		13000	
		376 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		8000	
		374 1/2 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		8000	
		374 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		9000	
	Broome Street South Side at Norfolk					
		209 Broome Street	Henry Stebbins		21000	
		207 Broome Street	Christian B. Ritter		9500	
		205 Broome Street	H. Ring		10000	
		203 Broome Street	H. Ring		9000	
		201 Broome Street	M. Clough		8500	
		199 Broome Street	Frederick Miller		9500	
		197 Broome Street	Frederick Miller			
			Frederick Miller		25000	
	Broome Street South Side at Norfolk					
1896		209 Broome Street	Yettie Brown		21000	
		207 Broome Street	Christian B. Ritter		9500	
		205 Broome Street	H. Ring		10000	
		203 Broome Street	H. Ring		9000	
		201 Broome Street	M. Clough		8500	
		199 Broome Street	Frederick Miller		9500	
		197 Broome Street	Frederick Miller			
			Frederick Miller		25000	
	Grand Street North Side at Suffolk Street					
		388 and 388 1/2 Grand Street	Ann Cooper		30000	
		386 Grand Street	Clinton Graham (ex)		18000	
		384 Grand Street	Mary A. Hall		19000	
		382 Grand Street	T. R. Mc Evoy		14000	
		380 Grand Street	Joseph Hossell		20000	
		378 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		13000	
		376 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		8000	
		374 1/2 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		8000	
		374 Grand Street	Eliza Stewart		9000	

	Suffolk Street West Side at Broome Street	57 Suffolk Street	J. C. Appleby		12500	
		55 Suffolk Street	Peter Fisk		13500	
		53 Suffolk Street	Ann Webb		21000	
		51 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		49 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		47 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		45 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		43 1/2 Suffolk Street	Baptist Church			
		43 Suffolk Street	Est Isaac Wells		11500	
	Norfolk Street East Side at Grand Street		Eliza Stewart		2400	
			Eliza Stewart		1200	
		44 Norfolk Street	Alex Stewart		5500	
		46 Norfolk Street	Est James Pinkerton		8000	
		46 Norfolk Street	Samuel Forgay		21000	
		50 Norfolk Street	Est. J. J. Anthony		21000	
		52 and 54 Norfolk Street	Methodist Church			

* Tax assessment rolls were examined at the NYC Municipal Archives for all years between 1828 and 1896. However, only legible information is recorded in the table above. The ledgers contain hand-written accounts and because of this, there might be errors of transcription.

Phase IB Archaeology Work Plan

GO Broome Street Development, Projected Development Site 1

PREPARED FOR

GO Broome Street Development
423 Park Avenue, Second Floor
New York, NY, 10016

PREPARED BY



**VHB Engineering, Surveying,
Landscape Architecture, and
Geology, P.C.**

1 Penn Plaza
Suite 715
New York, NY 10119
212.857.7368

DECEMBER 2019

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1

Introduction

VHB Engineering, Surveying, Landscape Architecture, and Geology P.C. (VHB), New York, New York, has prepared this Phase 1B Work Plan for Projected Development Site 1 of the GO Broome Development in accordance with the City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) process for applications to the Department of City Planning (“DCP”) on behalf of GO Broome LLC and The Chinatown Planning Council Housing Development Fund Company, Inc. for the properties located at 60 Norfolk Street (Block 346, Lots 37 and 75) in Manhattan, New York.

Project Name:	GO Broome Development
Project Address:	60 Norfolk Street (Manhattan Block 346, Lots 37 ad 75)
LPC PUID:	N/A
Applicant Name:	GO Broome LLC and The Chinatown Planning Council Housing Development Fund Company, Inc. (CPC) c/o GO Broome Street Development
Applicant Contact:	Simeon Maleh, Vice President, Gotham 423 Park Avenue, 2 nd Floor, New York, NY 10016 SMaleh@GothamOrg.com
Lead Agency:	New York City Department of Planning (DCP)
Lead Agency Contact:	Olga Abinader, Director, Environmental Assessment and Review Division
Secondary Agency:	Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC)

Secondary Agency Contact: Amanda Sutphin, Director; Jessica MacLean, Review
Archaeologist

Archaeology PI: Allison McGovern, PhD, RPA, Senior Archaeologist at VHB

Archaeology personnel: Gillian Scholz, B.A., Archaeologist at VHB

Mechanical Services: TBD

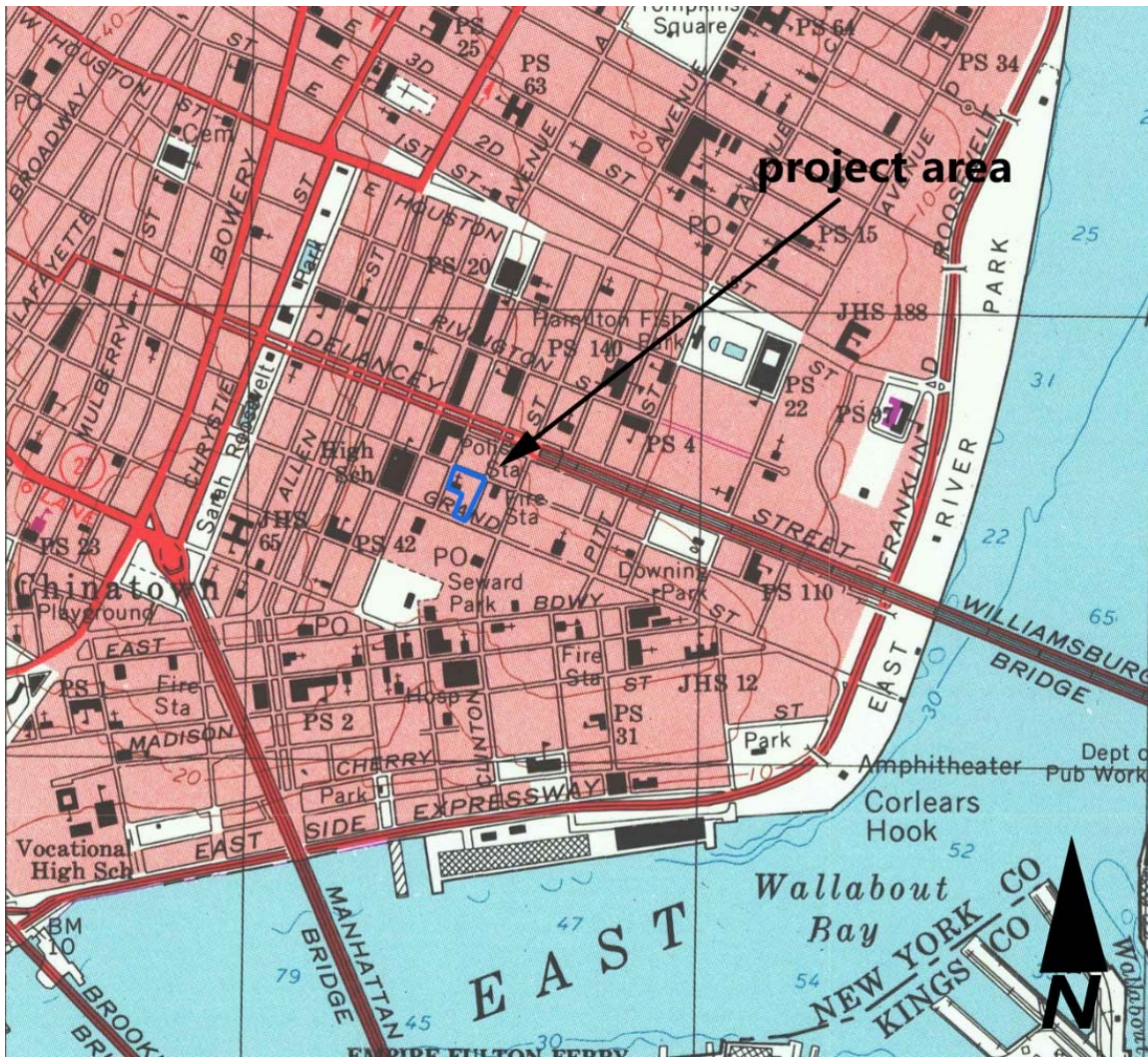
Project Review Summary

In a letter dated November 26, 2018, the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) identified the Project Area (called “Projected Development Sites 1 and 2” in the environmental review documents for the project) as having the potential for archaeological sensitivity and recommended “that an archaeological documentary study [Phase 1A] be performed for this site to clarify these initial findings and provide the threshold for the next level of review, if such review is necessary.”

A Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study was prepared in January 2019 and updated based on consultation with the Archaeology Department at LPC. The study concluded that portions of Projected Development Sites 1 and 2 have a moderate to high sensitivity for the presence of 19th century archaeological features. If present, expected site types might include shaft features (e.g., privies, wells, cisterns), as well as archaeological evidence for residential and/or commercial use of rear yard space. In addition to this, the presence of a synagogue at 201 Broome Street suggests that this portion of the lot has a moderate to high sensitivity for the presence of archaeological features associated with Orthodox Jewish worship and practice. Based on this assessment, Phase 1B testing was recommended. The purpose of Phase 1B testing is to determine the presence or absence of archaeological materials on site.

In a letter dated August 1, 2019, LPC concurred with the findings of the Phase 1A and requested that a Work Plan be developed to determine the scope of the Phase 1B testing.

Figure 1 1995 USGS Topographic Map, Brooklyn, New York (1:24,000)



7.5-minute USGS series showing the location of the Project Area in blue.

Figure 2 Tax Map Showing Location of the Project Area

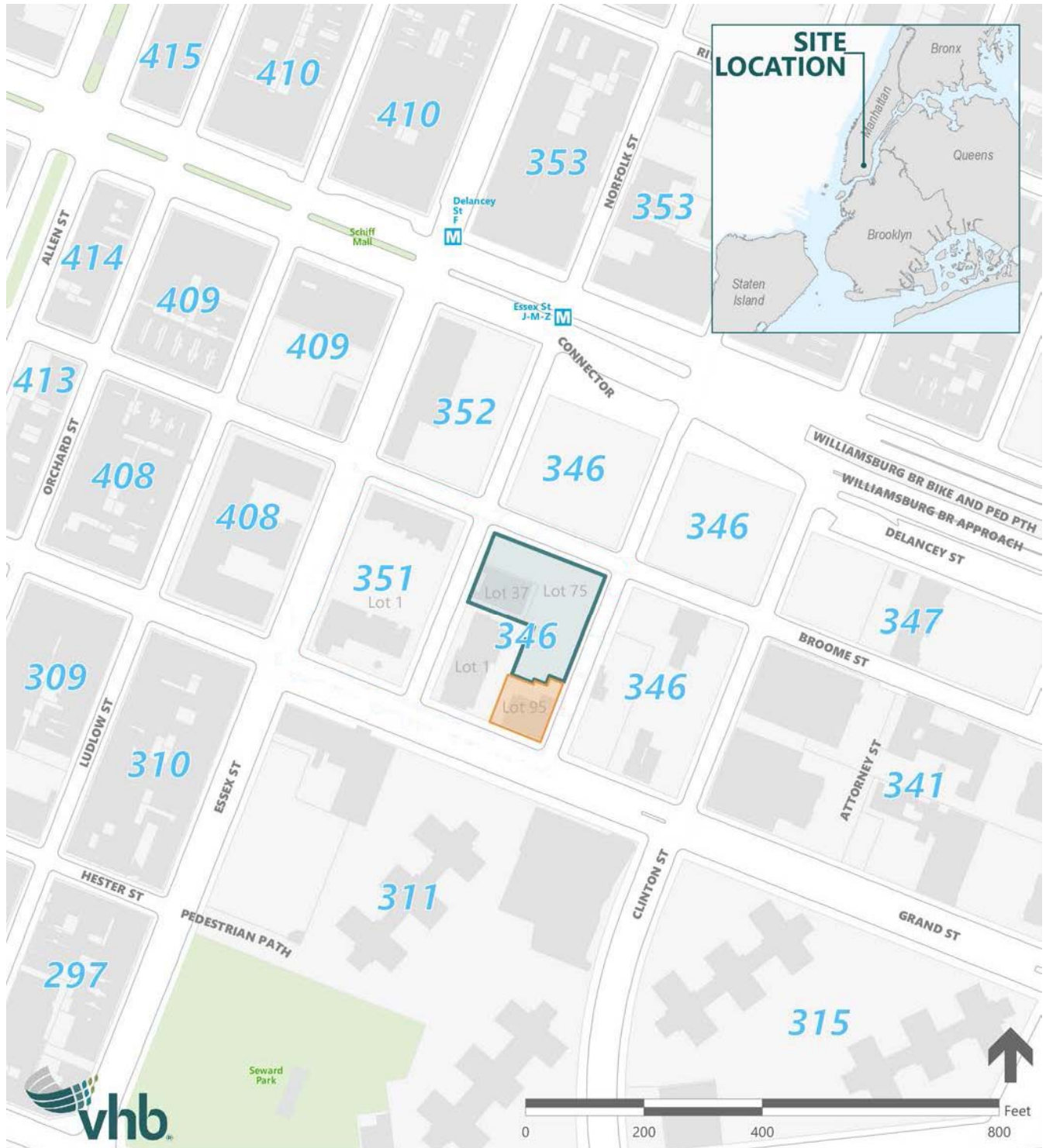


Figure 1 - Site Location Map

Projected Development Site 1 Projected Development Site 2

2

Environmental and Historical Context

Projected Development Site 1 is comprised of Block 346, Lots 37, and 75 (former Block 351¹) at the southeast corner of the intersection between Norfolk and Broome Streets in the Lower East Side neighborhood of Manhattan, a densely-settled urban landscape. It is bounded to the north by Broome Street, to the east by Suffolk Street, to the south by the 14-story Hong Ning Housing for the Elderly building and Projected Development Site 2, and to the west by Norfolk Street in the Lower East Side neighborhood of Manhattan, Community District 3 (Figures 1 and 2).

Topography of the area is gently sloping, but the ground surface within Projected Development Site 1 is relatively level with an average elevation of 30 feet (9 meters) above mean sea level (Figure 1). As mentioned in the Phase 1A report, the modern-day gently sloping landscape was well-established by the 19th century. Indeed the 1865 *Viele Sanitary and Topographical Map of the City and Island of New York*² shows the streets laid out over original terrain and water courses; the elevation is shown as similar to the 1995 USGS topographic map (Figure 2). The Viele map also shows marshland northeast and southeast of the Projected Development Sites and the Collect Pond approximately 4,000 feet to the southwest; these fresh water resources were filled in by the mid-19th century.

¹ The Block and Lots were renumbered in the 1980s.

² 1865 *Viele Sanitary & Topographical Map of the city and Island of New York*. Available here https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Viele_Map_1865.jpg, accessed on October 15, 2019.

According to the “Surficial Geologic Map of New York” by the New York State Museum State Geological Survey, the surficial geology at the site consists of till. The till is underlain by the Ravenswood Granodiorite which consists granitic to gneissic granite and diorite.³ During a preliminary geotechnical investigation, test borings were dug at a site located approximately 500-feet north of Projected Development Site 1. The site subsurface conditions consisted of a 15 foot thick layer of dense miscellaneous fill underlain by successive layers of sand, silt, clay, and glacial till. Groundwater was encountered at 20-feet below grade within the test borings.⁴ There are no surface forms of fresh water within or adjacent to the site. The nearest source of water is the East River, located 0.55 mile (885 meters) to the east.

Lot 37 was formerly occupied by the Beth Hamedrash Hagodol Synagogue, nearly to the lot lines. The Synagogue, which is listed on the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places (S/NRHP) (99NR01552) and is a LPC-designated landmark (LP-00637), was a single-story Gothic Revival-style structure with a basement. Constructed in 1850 as the Norfolk Street Baptist Church, this building was subsequently home to the Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church, the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1885 the Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodol. The building suffered extensive damage in a fire in May 2017. Subsequent efforts were made by the site owner to determine, in consultation with LPC, how the post-fire remnants of the synagogue would be incorporated into the proposed new development (Docket # LPC 19-13310). In October 2019, a structural collapse occurred at the site, and all remaining remnants were removed. As part of the design development for the proposed project, the Applicant will work with LPC to determine the process by which any remnants salvaged from the former synagogue can be integrated into the new development. A paved parking area with few trees and limited curb-lined landscaping is evident in Lot 75 north and east of the synagogue. A garden with benches and gravel for use by residents of the Hong Ning building are evident in the eastern portion of the Project Area near the southern limits of Lot 75.

³ Phase I Environmental Site Assessment for 60 Norfolk Street, Manhattan, New York County, New York. Prepared for GO CPC, LLC, prepared by Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying, and Landscape Architecture, D.P.C., 2017.

⁴ Ibid.

Figure 3 Photograph Location Map



Photo 1 Looking southeast toward Lots 37 and 75, November 2019



Photo 2 Looking southeast toward Lots 37 and 75 from Essex Market, November 2019



Photo 3 Eastern view across Lot 37, November 2019



Photo 4 Western view along the southern lot line of Lot 37, November 2019



Photo 5 Southwest view across Lot 37, November 2019



Photo 6 View of construction rubble across the interior of Lot 37, November 2019.



Photo 7 Looking West Along the Northern Edge of the APE (Broome Street), February 2018



Photo 8 Looking Southeast at Parking Lot in Lot 75, February 2018



Photo 9 Northern View along the Suffolk Street, the eastern boundary of the APE, February 2018



Photo 10 Looking Northwest toward the Hong Ning Garden in the Eastern Portion of the APE, July 2019



Previous Archaeological Work

Consultation with the NYC LPC and the NYS CRIS indicates that the Project Area lies within an Area of Archaeological Sensitivity. As discussed in the Phase 1A report, three archaeological sites have been documented within a half-mile radius of the Project Development Sites and approximately 12 archaeological survey reports have been completed and filed with the OPRHP and/or LPC. There is one National Register listed above ground resource, the Beth Hamedrash Hagodol Congregation Synagogue, located within Projected Development Site 1. There are no National Register listed or previously determined eligible archaeological sites within or adjacent to the Projected Development Sites, and the site is not located within any State, National, or LPC-designated historic districts.

A review of archaeological investigations that have been completed in the vicinity for the Projected Development Sites is important for understanding the archaeological sensitivity of the area, the range of potential site types that might be encountered, the field methods that have been used to investigate similar project areas, and the results of similar investigations in the area. A review of previous archaeological work also provides important information about site formation processes and disturbance at similar sites.

Previous archaeological work in the Lower East Side area includes mostly Phase 1A documentary studies, some of which have led to Phase 1B and Phase 2 testing for the presence of archaeological features. At least two of these studies have been conducted for rezoning and redevelopment projects: the Lower East Side Rezoning Project in 2018, and the Seward Park Mixed-Use Development Project in 2011. The latter examined blocks north and east of the Projected Development Sites. Recommendations were made for subsurface testing of select blocks within the Seward Park Mixed-Use Development area as a result of a Phase IA study (AKRF 2011), but Phase IB testing yielded no evidence of archaeological sites (AKRF 2014).

According to LPC sensitivity models, the archaeological sensitivity of the Project Area is based on documentary and archaeological evidence for Colonial and 19th century settlements in the area. In the 19th century especially, tenement buildings lined the streets of the Lower East Side, often with associated features like cisterns, wells and privies and school sinks which are occasionally recovered archaeologically. The archaeological remains at 97 Orchard Street—the Lower East Side Tenement Museum—is a prime example, as a backyard privy/school sink as well as historic artifacts were recovered from the rear lot of the building (Geismar 1999; Howe 2000).

A search of archaeological reports for the Lower East Side on file with LPC indicates that this neighborhood became home to a sizable European-Jewish population in the late 19th century (Bergoffen 1997; Bergoffen 2008). Based on this historic context, the site is also sensitive for the presence of archaeological features associated with religious or spiritual activity. Archaeological features typically associated with this history include ritual bath pools and/or mikvahs, which were occasionally housed within synagogues, or adjacent to synagogues in the basements of tenement buildings.

Historic Land Use

As noted in the Introduction (Chapter 1), a Phase 1A Documentary Study was prepared for this project by VHB and approved by LPC in July 2019. The following review of historic land use within the Project Area is based on research performed for and presented within the Phase 1A report.

Prior to the 19th century, the area in and around the Projected Development Sites was primarily agricultural. This Manhattan Block was part of the farm and extensive landholdings of the Delancey family. Large farms that were laid out by the Dutch in the 17th century were acquired by English settlers when the British seized the New Amsterdam colony. Following the end of the American Revolution, English landholdings like the Delancey farms (of which the Projected Development Sites were a part) were reclaimed from Loyalists and resold. Shortly thereafter, development of the Lower East Side accelerated with the division of farms into small, platted lots.

The Projected Development Sites evolved to include frame dwellings and stores in the 1820s and 1830s. As immigration increased through the 19th century, the neighborhoods swelled with new arrivals. Shortly after the middle of the 19th century, frame dwellings were replaced by more substantial, 5-story brick tenements. In some cases, historic lots within the Projected Development Sites included two multi-floor residential structures—one facing the street and one at the rear of the lot. A review of Census Data from 1880 and 1900 indicates that renters comprised most if not all of these properties, and those residents changed between the decades of the Census. Stores were located in the first floor of most of the buildings. Mixed within these buildings in the Projected Development Sites were Christian and Jewish houses of worship.

Historically, there were two synagogues documented within Projected Development Site 1 in the early 20th century: Beth Hamedrash Hagadol Congregation at 60 Norfolk Street, and a separate synagogue at an historic property known as 201 Broome Street (now a portion of the paved parking area within Lot 75). These two synagogues represent two general sects of Orthodox Jewish community: Litvish and Hasidic.

According to Mendel Greenbaum, the Rabbi of Beth Hamedrash Hagadol Congregation:

...both sects had tens maybe hundreds of fractions (with slightly different customs, also as coming from various cities)... But there was and still is some general differences... One BIG universal difference is, Man going to daily bath as a Ritual and soul purification, Hasidic are going and Litvish not going. Therefore some Hasidic congregations would built in their building a Man's bath, to make it more accessible and easier for their congregants for daily use. But a Litvish congregation would never have built this (As they were not only not going daily, but they were very against it). That being said, BHH was created by Russian/Litwanan immigrants, and the Bylaws were structured that all customs need to be as LITVISH (emphasis and spelling as in original email communication dated June 4, 2019).

The historical presence of Orthodox Jews from at least two different Orthodox sects suggests that the potential for archaeological features associated with ritual practice is varied, based on site use and beliefs in the late 19th and early 20th century.

Between 1905 and 1950, several businesses were listed in the City Directories for the lots in Block 346, including printing services (1905-1950), a coppersmith and tinsmith (1920), and laundry services (1922, 1947-1968), plumbers, grocers, and a delicatessen. The 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map continues to show the presence of 5-story tenements along Broome, Suffolk, and the southeast corner of Suffolk and Grand Streets. The Projected Development Sites witnessed minimal change through the 20th century until the 1970s, when the block was targeted for urban renewal. At that time, many of the late 19th century buildings were demolished and replaced by paved parking lots and gardens.

Below is a review of the history of development on Block 346, Lots 37 and 75, and potential archaeological sensitivity.

Block 346, Lot 37

Prior to the 1980s, Block 346, Lot 37 was listed in tax documents as Lot 351, Section 2, Lots 37 (25.4'x100.3') and 38 (48.4'x100.3') (Figure 4). This portion of Projected Development Site 1 remained part of the farm and extensive landholdings of the Delancey family, with minimal evidence of development. By 1807, this portion of the Delancey farm was fragmented, partitioned and conveyed to various recipients. Although no buildings are shown within this lot on early maps, data from New York City Directories suggest that Benjamin Perine, Jr., a shoemaker, occupied a portion of this lot.

In 1848, he and others sold Lot 38 and Lot 37 to the Norfolk Street Baptist Church, who subsequently built the brick Gothic-Revival style church building on the site. The church measured 75 by 100 feet, thus occupying nearly the entirety of present-day Lot 37 and leaving no room for an adjacent churchyard or cemetery. The building and site were sold around 1860 to the Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church; then in 1885 the New York Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church sold the building and property to Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, during a period of heightened Jewish immigration in the area. The building was designated an LPC landmark in 1967, and subsequently listed on the S/NRHP in 1999.

The church-turned-synagogue building was constructed almost to the limits of Lot 37, leaving little (if any) vacant land immediately around the synagogue. In 1935, an oil burner permit was filed with the New York City Records Department, and a Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment indicates that a fill port and vent pipe observed near the sidewalk suggest the presence of at least one below-ground storage tank. These observations are further substantiated by 20th century Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, which indicate the presence of a furnace to heat the synagogue. As mentioned earlier, the building suffered structural damage from a fire that occurred at the site in 2017, and a Vacate Order was issued by the NYC Building Department. Because of this, the interior of the building is currently inaccessible. Based on this assessment of historic and existing conditions, most of Block 346, Lot 37 has a low potential for the recovery of intact archaeological deposits. One exception to this would be in the northeast corner, where a small addition appears to have been built

onto the synagogue in 1903. Because lot lines have changed over time, it is difficult to determine if this addition would be within the northeast corner of Lot 37 or within Lot 75.

Block 346, Lot 75

The 17th and 18th-century history of this site is like Block 346, Lot 37. Originally part of the Delancey farm and landholdings, the Lot was divided into small lots and sold beginning in 1807. Prior to the 1980s, this section of the APE was identified as Block 351, Section 2 and included Lots 40 (25'x51.3'), 41 (25'x51.3'), 42 (25'x52'), 43 (25.3'x52'), 44 (25'x99.9'), 45 (25'x50'), 46 (25'x50'), 47 (25'x50'), 48 (25'x75'), 49 (24.11'x75), 50 (25'x100'), 51 (25'x100'), 52 (25'x100'), 51 ½ (15.9'x61'), 52 (15.9'x61'), 53 (15.9'x61'), and 53 ½ (15.9'x61'). The historic addresses and functions of these lots are illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1 Historic Lots by historic address within present-day Lot 75 and their descriptions based on historic maps

Historic Address	1854	1857	1894	1903
209 Broome St	› Brick dwelling with store under	Brick dwelling with store under	Brick 5-story dwelling and store, built to limits	Brick 5-story dwelling with store and basement
207 Broome St	› Framed dwelling	Brick dwelling with store under	Brick 5-story dwelling and store	Brick 5-story dwelling with store; 1-story frame outbuilding
205 Broome St	› Framed industrial building (printer?); one outbuilding/extension	Brick dwelling with store under	Brick 5-story dwelling and store	Brick 5-story dwelling with store and basement; 1-story frame outbuilding; Job printer
203 Broome St	› Framed dwelling with store under; one outbuilding	Brick dwelling with store under	Brick 5-story warehouse, also identified as a dwelling	Brick 5-story dwelling with store; 1-story frame outbuilding
201 Broome St	› Framed dwelling; one brick dwelling in rear of lot	Frame dwelling; one brick dwelling in rear of lot	Frame 3-story dwelling and store with rear extension; brick 3-story dwelling in rear lot	Frame 3-story dwelling and store with rear extension, Synagogue; two 1-story frame outbuildings; brick 3-story dwelling in rear lot
199 Broome St	› Framed dwelling	Frame dwelling with outbuilding; one outbuilding	Brick 5-story dwelling with store	Brick 5-story dwelling and store with 1-story frame outbuilding- possible school sink shared with 197 and 195 Broome St
197 Broome St	› Framed dwelling with store under	Brick dwelling with store under	Brick 5-story dwelling with store	Brick 5-story dwelling and store with 1-story frame outbuilding- possible

				school sink shared with 199 and 195 Broome St
195 Broome St	› Framed dwelling with store under		Brick 5-story dwelling with store and 5-story rear extension	Brick 5-story dwelling and store with basement; 1-story frame outbuilding-possible school sink shared
61 Suffolk St	› Framed dwelling with extension with store under	Framed dwelling with rear extension with store under		
59 Suffolk St	› Framed dwelling with rear extension; two outbuildings	Framed dwelling with rear extension; two outbuildings		
57 Suffolk St	› Framed dwelling with large rear extension; one outbuilding	Framed dwelling with large rear extension; one outbuilding	Brick 5-story dwelling with store	Bick 5-story dwelling with store and basement, Bakery, with oven extension; one-story framed outbuilding
55 Suffolk St	› Framed dwelling with two rear extensions; one outbuilding	Framed dwelling with two rear extensions; one outbuilding	Brick 5-story dwelling with store	Brick 5-story dwelling with store and basement; 1-story brick outbuilding
53 Suffolk St	› Frame dwelling; brick dwelling in rear lot	Frame dwelling; brick dwelling in rear lot	Brick 5-story dwelling	Brick 5-story brick dwelling
51 Suffolk St	› Brick dwelling; brick dwelling in rear lot	Brick dwelling; brick dwelling in rear lot		
49 Suffolk St	› Brick dwelling one outhouse; framed industrial building in rear lot	Brick dwelling one outhouse; framed industrial building in rear lot		
47 Suffolk St	› Brick dwelling; one outbuilding; part of industrial building from 49 Suffolk St in rear lot	Brick dwelling; one outbuilding; part of industrial building from 49 Suffolk St in rear lot	Brick 1-story Baptist Church	Brick 1-story Baptist Church with basement; rear 3 story extension with basement and attic, classrooms and dwelling
45 Suffolk St	› Brick dwelling; one outbuilding; part of industrial	Brick dwelling; one outbuilding; part of industrial building from 49		

building from	Suffolk St in rear
49 Suffolk St in	lot
rear lot	

Archival data from deeds and conveyances, tax assessments, and New York City Directories suggest that by the 1820s, present-day Lot 75 was occupied by several residences and commercial business, including grocers, shipjoiners, shoemakers, liquor sales, and iron work. Many of the area residents were Irish immigrants. The Lot remained occupied by a mix of residential and commercial occupants through the mid-19th century, when the Norfolk Street Baptist Church moved to present-day Lot 37. Historic maps dating to the mid-19th century illustrate a mixture of wood frame and brick buildings on Lot 75 with very slim rear yard spaces (a few of which appear to have 1-story outbuildings), but by the late 19th century, nearly all the frame dwellings are replaced by 5-story brick tenement buildings. The rear spaces of these historic lots show backhouses or outbuildings which may have functioned as privies. Because insurance agents made little effort to record backhouses accurately, and because building record information for these structures no longer exists in municipal archives, it is impossible to know if these backhouses represent privies that were present on the site in the mid-19th century (or if they were built in the late 19th century in response to tenement laws of 1888 and 1889). In addition to privies, these rear yard spaces may include traces of wells, cisterns, and/or other water-collecting structures, paved surfaces, and/or traces of sheds/outbuildings.

According to aerial photographs from 1924 and 1951, the brick tenement buildings occupied the site until the late 20th century. As mentioned earlier, a circa 1979 photograph of the Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodol on Lot 37 shows vacant land on either side of the synagogue. By that time, the tenements that lined Broome Street were razed and replaced by a paved parking area with cement curbs, trees, and ornamental plantings.

In addition to the mixed residential and commercial buildings, a Baptist Church was built in the eastern portion of Lot 75, on former Lots 51-53 ½. On the 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, this building is described as single-story with a basement, with a rear 3-story addition with basement. By 1950, the entirety of Lots 51-53 ½ are occupied by a 2-story building with basement that may have functioned as a U.S. Post Office in the 1920s. The building was razed in the late 20th century, and today a private garden with bench seating is present on this portion of the site.

The presence of map-documented structures (single story structures that may have served as privies, sheds, or other functions) in the yards of historic properties suggests that portions of Lot 75 have a moderate to high sensitivity for the presence of archaeological features. If encountered, expected features might include privies, cisterns, and wells, as well as building and structure remains.

In addition to the sensitivity for 19th century shaft features, a portion of Lot 75 is sensitive for the presence of features associated with the synagogue that was historically located at 201 Broome Street. According to informants connected to Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, the Synagogue at 201 Broome Street was a Hasidic congregation and therefore would not have been affiliated with Beth Hamedrash Hagodol. Archival research indicates that at least four

congregations were listed at 201 Broome Street between 1897 and c.1917. Based on notes and dates from the American Jewish Year Book, it is possible that these congregations shared the building that formerly stood at 201 Broome Street. As noted above, Hasidic communities have in the past, and some continue in the present, to practice ritual bath immersion for ritual purity. Archaeological investigations at other sites in the Lower East Side have yielded archaeological evidence of late 19th and early 20th century mikvah use (Bergoffen 2008; 2013). New York City business directories were reviewed for business listings under baths, including "lavatory," "medicated," "Russian," "swimming," "Turkish," and "vapor". In addition to this, fire insurance maps, tax documents, and building records were reviewed for evidence of documented alterations that might suggest historic construction or use for ritual bathing. This research resulted in no documented evidence for the presence of such features. However, the absence of documented information pertaining to ritual bathing does not preclude the presence of such features on the site (as indicated in Bergoffen 2008; 2013).

Based on the results of archival research and the conditions of the site (i.e., the presence of a paved parking area), Lot 75 has a moderate to high sensitivity for the presence of intact 19th century and early 20th century archaeological features.

Figure 4 Conveyance Records Tax Map for Section 2 Block 351

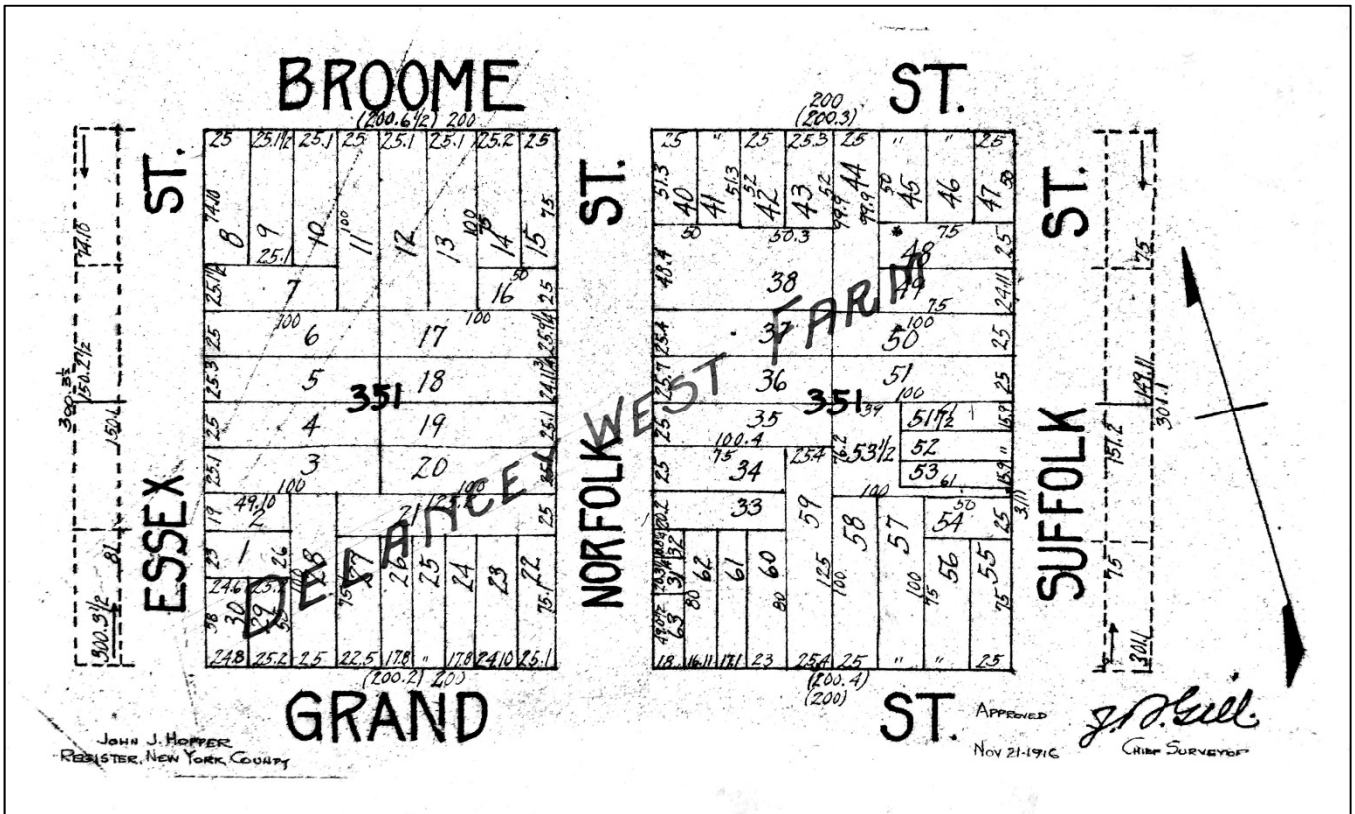


Figure 5 1854 and 1857 Perris Map of the City of New York

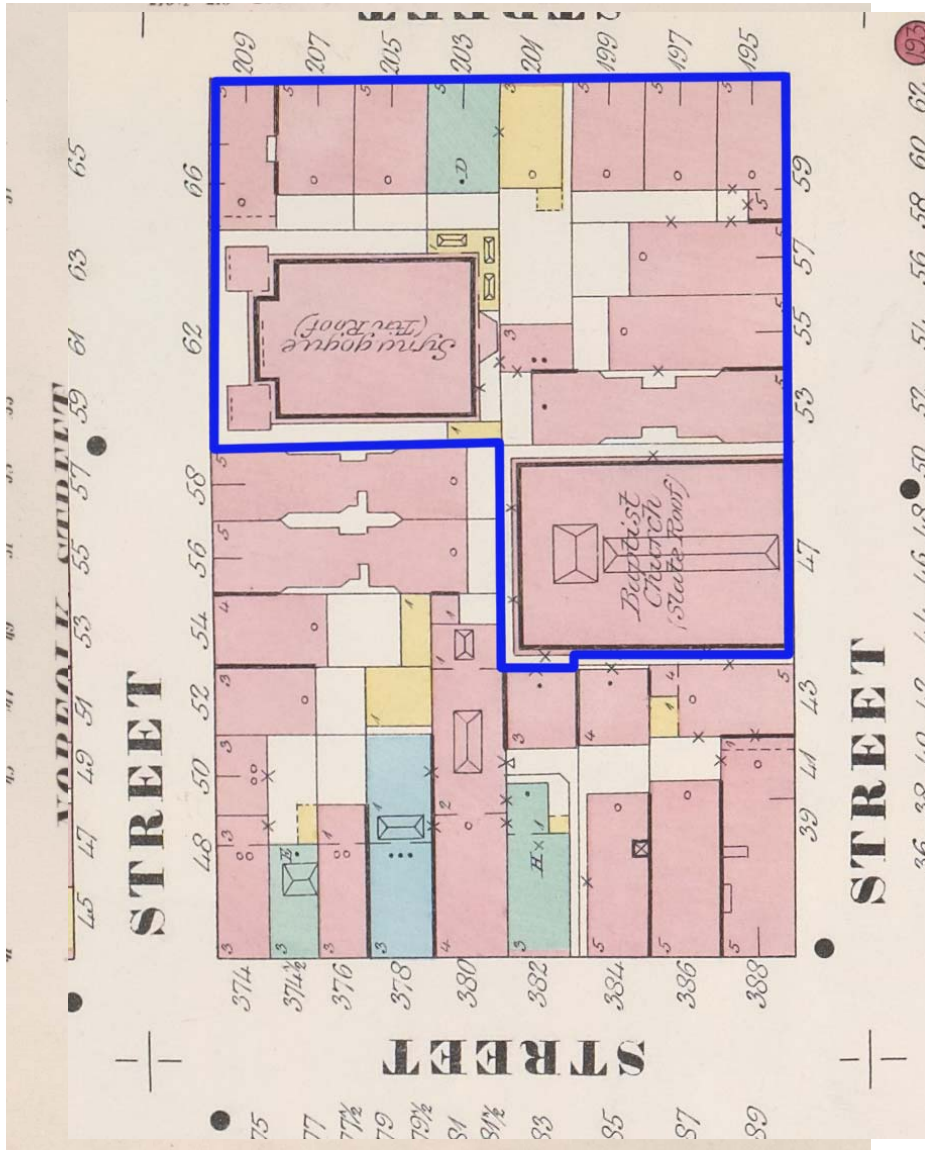
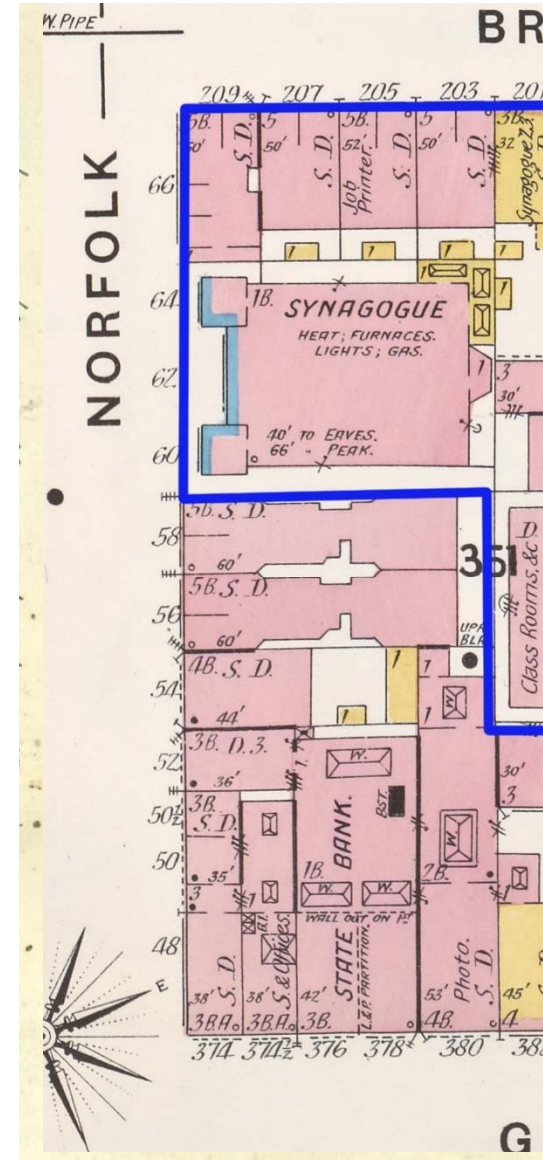


Figure 6 1894 and 1903 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of the City of New York



3

Research Design

According to the guidelines for cultural resources as laid out in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the determination of significance of a project site is directly related to whether the identified resource type “is likely to contribute to current knowledge of the history of the period in question” (2001 Section 321.2.5: 3F-9). A list of research topics has, therefore, been developed based on the suspected archaeological features and site types that may be encountered within Projected Development Site 1.

In general, Projected Development Site 1 is sensitive for the presence of various 19th century features. These features, described in more detail below, may yield important information about consumer choices and lived experiences for the site’s 19th century residents, if remnants of these features remain buried within the site.

Potential Archaeological Resources

Historic Rear Yard Areas, Portion of Lot 75

Archival and historic map research of the Projected Development Sites indicates that Lot 75 was developed with residential and mixed-use residential and commercial buildings by the mid-19th century. During that time, the Lot was divided into approximately 16 lots of smaller size, many of which included a structure that contained a store front with residences above (see Tables 1 and 2 above). Historic maps from 1850 to 1903 suggest that some of the mid-19th century buildings

(especially in the northeast corner of Lot 75) were replaced by more substantial brick buildings by the 1890s. Nonetheless, in all cases, rear yard spaces are shown to have existed behind these buildings, and some of these spaces included backhouses and/or outbuildings. Because most of these buildings were razed by the 1970s (with the exception of the Synagogue at 60 Norfolk Street) and no subsequent development occurred, portions of Projected Development Site 1 have a moderate to high sensitivity for the presence of archaeological features associated with the 19th century occupation of these lots. Anticipated archaeological features might include shaft features associated with residential activities on site, including privies, cisterns and wells, which would have been constructed in 19th century rear yards. Cisterns and wells (which would have been used to collect water) were typically built into the ground close to a dwelling, whereas privies (which were constructed below outhouses) were located along rear lot lines, further away from the dwelling. These features would have remained in use until connections to municipal water and sewer would have been available. Additional archaeological features that might be encountered in historic rear yards include retaining walls, paving stones, outbuilding foundations, and midden deposits.

Footprint of 201 Broome Street

As mentioned above, a building once located at 201 Broome Street was identified as a single-story frame-built synagogue with a basement. In addition to the frame building, a brick residence stood in the rear portion of the lot (Table 1). On the 1894 Sanborn map, the frame building that faced Broome Street had a small frame rear extension. Archival research indicates that at least four Hasidic congregations were listed at 201 Broome Street between 1897 and c.1917. Based on notes and dates from the American Jewish Year Book, it is possible that these congregations shared the building that formerly stood at 201 Broome Street. In addition, the US Federal Census lists eight men (five Rabbis, two watchmen, and one peddler) as residents of 201 Broome Street in 1900. The residents likely lived in the brick dwelling that was situated at the rear of the lot.

As noted above, Hasidic communities have in the past, and some continue in the present, to practice ritual bath immersion for ritual purity. Archaeological investigations at other sites in the Lower East Side have yielded archaeological evidence of late 19th and early 20th century mikvah use (Bergoffen 2008; 2013). Today, the site of 201 Broome Street is a paved and minimally-landscaped parking area. In light of this history and because paved parking areas have been known to preserve buried archaeological deposits in other areas throughout the City, this portion of Lot 75 has a moderate to high sensitivity for the presence of archeological features associated with Orthodox Jewish ritual and religious activity (such as a mikvah), as well as rear yard shaft features.

Rear Extension at 57 Suffolk Street

A building once located at 57 Suffolk Street was identified as a bakery on the 1903 Sanborn map. Although a building in this location has been documented as early as

1854, by 1903 it includes an extension for an oven. According to NYC LPC review archaeologist Jessica MacLean, there has been no known archaeological investigation of an oven in New York City. In 2006, an oven was encountered under a house extension during a residential renovation on West 20th Street.⁵ The brick oven was documented, but no archaeological investigations were performed. The portion of Lot 75 that may include remains from 57 Suffolk Street, therefore, have a moderate to high sensitivity for the presence of buried structural remains associated with the baking industry.

Research Topics for this Phase IB Archaeological Survey

Historic Rear Yard Areas

Archaeological resources recovered from historic rear yard areas can provide particular information about the individuals who lived and worked at the site during the 19th and early 20th centuries. In particular, archaeological research can provide information that supplements the archival record regarding daily lived experiences, and consumer choices. This information can be attained from both structural and artifactual resources.

In this study, special attention will be devoted to identifying and recording domestic shaft features in the rear yards of residential buildings that might pre-date 1903, if present. By 1903, school sinks appear to have been in use within the Projected Development Sites, as evident on the 1903 Sanborn Fire Insurance map. A school sink would have required a reliable water source, as well as cesspool or connection to municipal sewers to flush human waste from the vault (Geismar 2003). Because there is minimal documentation regarding water and sanitation resources for this site in the mid to late 19th century, this project seeks to answer the following question:

- Prior to public water and sanitation connections, what provisions were available for fresh water (e.g., wells, cisterns) and sanitation (e.g., privies) for historic residents of the Projected Development Site?

When privies were closed and replaced (either by school sinks, or by indoor toilets), they were often filled with trash and capped. The trash that was deposited into shaft features can provide information about the abandonment date for the feature (and, possibly, the construction date). Historic trash deposits can also provide data on household behavior and consumer choice, which is often influenced by socio-economic factors, ethnicity, and household composition. Therefore, if artifacts are present in shaft features within the Projected Development Site, this investigation will seek to answer the following question:

⁵ That oven appears to be the second one built by Samuel Bath Thomas, the creator of Thomas's English Muffins; Do you know the Muffin Man was on West 20th Street? *New York Times*, July 28, 2006. Available here <https://www.nytimes.com/2006/07/28/nyregion/28muffins.html? r=0>, accessed on October 15, 2019.

- Were consumer choices at the site influenced by household size/composition, socioeconomic status, and/or ethnicity?

Because these sites were occupied by multiple households comprised of mostly renters who may not have lived at the site for more than a few years (as suggested by a review of the 1880 and 1900 census rolls), it may be difficult to associate an assemblage with a particular household. Therefore, a clear temporal analysis will be required to associate an assemblage with residents from a particular time frame. This will require a detailed analysis of dateable artifacts to establish a *terminus post quem* (TPQ) (an earliest possible date for an artifact) for dating the use of the feature. This analysis will also be important for correlating the feature and its artifacts with the site's inhabitants, which may be discerned from census data.

Archaeological deposits from domestic assemblages (if present) can be compared with similar data from other comparable sites in the Lower East Side to identify broad patterns in lived experiences in the 19th century. This will also be the case if archaeological deposits associated with commercial use are uncovered at the site.

Footprints at 201 Broome Street

Archaeological investigations at the 201 Broome Street location are specifically focused on identifying structural and artifactual resources that may be associated with Orthodox Hasidic Jewish practice in the 19th and early 20th centuries. These may be located within the footprint of the building that faced Broome Street, in the vicinity of the rear extension, or in the footprint of the rear brick dwelling which appears to never have had a basement.

Due to the known history of Jewish settlement in the Lower East Side during this period, and the presence of a synagogue within Projected Development Site 1, this portion of the site is particularly sensitive for the presence of archaeological deposits associated with Jewish occupancy and religious practice at the site. These resources may be used to address the following research questions:

- How is Orthodox Jewish lived experience and religious practice rendered visible in the urban archaeological record?
- Are Orthodox Jewish experiences, and thus their archaeological traces, impacted by gender?

Elsewhere in the Lower East Side, archaeological investigations have yielded artifactual and structural evidence of Jewish behavior and religious practice. Archaeological features typically associated with this history include ritual bath pools and/or mikvahs, which were occasionally housed within synagogues, or adjacent to synagogues in the basements of tenement buildings. According to Celia Bergoffen (2017), there are three types of mikva'ot that have been identified in New York City documentary and archaeological records: a mikvah built directly associated with a synagogue, a mikvah that was operated independently of a synagogue, and a mikvah that was offered as part of a full-service bathhouse.

A review of historic tax documents, city business directories, and English-translated Jewish directories (as available online) for this site do not suggest that a bathhouse was established anywhere within Lot 75. However, a review of historic maps indicates that a frame single-story structure stood in this location from 1854 to 1922. In 1903, that building was recorded as a synagogue and had a basement. In addition, a brick dwelling stood at the rear of the lot. Most of the residents within the building were listed as Rabbis in the Federal Census.

Phase IB archaeological investigations in this portion of Lot 75, therefore, are directed at identifying the remains of ritual bath features, if present, and/or archaeological deposits associated with the Rabbis' residence.

Ritual bath features are apparently diverse in size, location, and function. A small mikvah is typically used by women after their menstrual periods, whereas men typically use larger, communal mikvahs for purification prior to the Sabbath. Given the documented presence of five Rabbis as residing at 201 Broome Street in 1900, the size and function of a mikvah, if present, would provide important information about gendered spiritual practice. If present, a ritual bath feature would contribute important data to the range of archaeological site types associated with Orthodox Jewish practice in New York City, as well as how this feature might make use of either collected or public water sources.

Rear Extension at 57 Suffolk Street

Archaeological investigations within this portion of Lot 75 are focused on identifying the material traces of industrial activity associated with 57 Suffolk Street, where a bakery once stood. As indicated on the 1903 Sanborn map, an oven was constructed to the rear of the five-story building that occupied the site. The building was a mixed-use residential and commercial building that was identified as a bakery.

As mentioned above, there are limited extant or archaeological examples of 19th century ovens in New York City. In 2006, a brick oven was discovered during a home renovation, but no archaeology was done at the site. Because this site type has not previously been explored by archaeologists in New York City, this portion of Lot 75 has a potential to reveal new information about industrial site-types in the 19th century. Archaeological investigations of a 19th century oven may address the following research questions:

- When was the oven constructed?
- What methods were used to construct the oven?

Archaeological inquiries of oven features would primarily address structural composition and function of the feature. However, investigations within this portion of Lot 75 may also yield material evidence of baking practices.

4

Project Methods

This Section presents the testing protocol for the Phase 1B archaeological investigations.

As mentioned above, a Phase 1A Documentary Study was prepared to determine the archaeological sensitivity and potential historic-era disturbances to the Project Development Sites. While a Phase 1A determines the research potential of a site, it is not possible to know if a project site actually contains archaeological resources until the site is physically tested (*CEQR Technical Manual 2014*).

The purpose of Phase 1B archaeology testing is to:

- Determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and features on the project site
- Determine the significance of any archaeological resources that are encountered during the testing
- Document the resources that may be encountered by the proposed development/construction

The testing protocol for the Phase 1B archaeological testing for the Projected Development Sites is developed based on the results of archival research conducted for the Phase 1A Documentary Study, supplemental archival research performed in preparation for this Work Plan, and research questions outlined in Section 3 above.

This testing protocol is developed in accordance with the LPC's *Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City* (2018), the New York Archaeological Council's *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State* (1994), and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) *Phase I Archaeological Format Requirements* (2005).

Sampling Projected Development Site 1

Based on the review of 19th century maps, it appears that every historic lot within Projected Development Site 1 (Lots 37 and 75) was developed with buildings. However, not all of these lots were built to the lot lines. For instance, eight of the eleven historic addresses with present-day Lot 75 had rear yard spaces. These are locations where buried shaft features may be encountered during subsurface testing. Seven of those lots were disturbed by basement excavations. Disturbed areas have a lower potential for the recovery of intact archaeological deposits.

Because it is not logistically or economically possible to excavate the entire Project Area, and because some areas were obviously disturbed by late 19th century building construction, a testing protocol was designed to investigate only those areas of the Projected Development Sites that have not been previously disturbed by basement excavation, and where building construction did not occur to the limits of the historic lot lines. Based on this strategy, no testing will take place within the structural footprints of former street-facing buildings at the following historic addresses (Figure 6):

- 60 Norfolk Street
- 209 Broome Street
- 207 Broome Street
- 205 Broome Street
- 203 Broome Street
- 199 Broome Street
- 197 Broome Street
- 195 Broome Street
- 55 Suffolk Street
- 53 Suffolk Street
- 47 Suffolk Street

As noted above, 60 Norfolk Street was occupied by the remains of the Beth Hamedrash Hagodol Congregation. Following a structural collapse in October 2019, all remaining remnants were removed from the site. A statement from the site owner's engineer notes that this portion of the Development Site is currently unsafe

for historic investigations. In light of these conditions, and because archaeological testing is proposed at the synagogue site at 201 Broome Street, no testing is proposed for this portion (Lot 37) of the Development Site.

Phase 1B Archaeological Testing

The Phase 1B field methods will consist of a series of machine-assisted (e.g., backhoe) trenches to identify buried shaft and structural features that may be buried below pavement and historic fill. Trenches may be supplemented by hand-excavation where needed, as described below. Backhoe excavation is a common component of Phase 1B testing protocols throughout New York City, especially in areas of Manhattan that are sensitive for domestic shaft features and/or mikvahs (AKRF 2014; Bergoffen 2001; Geismar 2001). A mapping datum will be established using the North American Datum 1983—NAV 83 with a vertical datum of NAVD88, if possible, and all excavation trenches will be mapped in coordination with the datum. A geophysical survey was conducted in 2019 to no effect.

The first step in the Phase 1B is to mechanically remove the paved surface areas with a backhoe. This will be done by a mechanical operator provided by the Applicant, who will work in close coordination with VHB's Senior Archaeologist (the PI). Once the pavement has been removed, trenches will be excavated in two primary locations within archaeologically sensitive portions of the Development Site: near the rear wall of residences, and near the rear lot lines (Figure 7). Trenches will be excavated in natural layers, where possible, or in accordance with visible changes to soil color and/or texture. In fill and other types of deep strata, excavations will be conducted in arbitrary layers (with special attention to soil changes) to monitor the identification and distribution of artifacts. Trenches will be excavated along rear lot lines in search of privy pits and subsurface remains associated with school sinks. Trenches that are excavated near the rear wall of former residential structures will be placed to uncover potential cisterns and wells.

This testing strategy will be performed in the rear lots of the following historic addresses within Lot 75:

- 207 Broome Street
- 205 Broome Street
- 203 Broome Street
- 199 and 197 Broome Street (where a school sink may have been shared by residences)

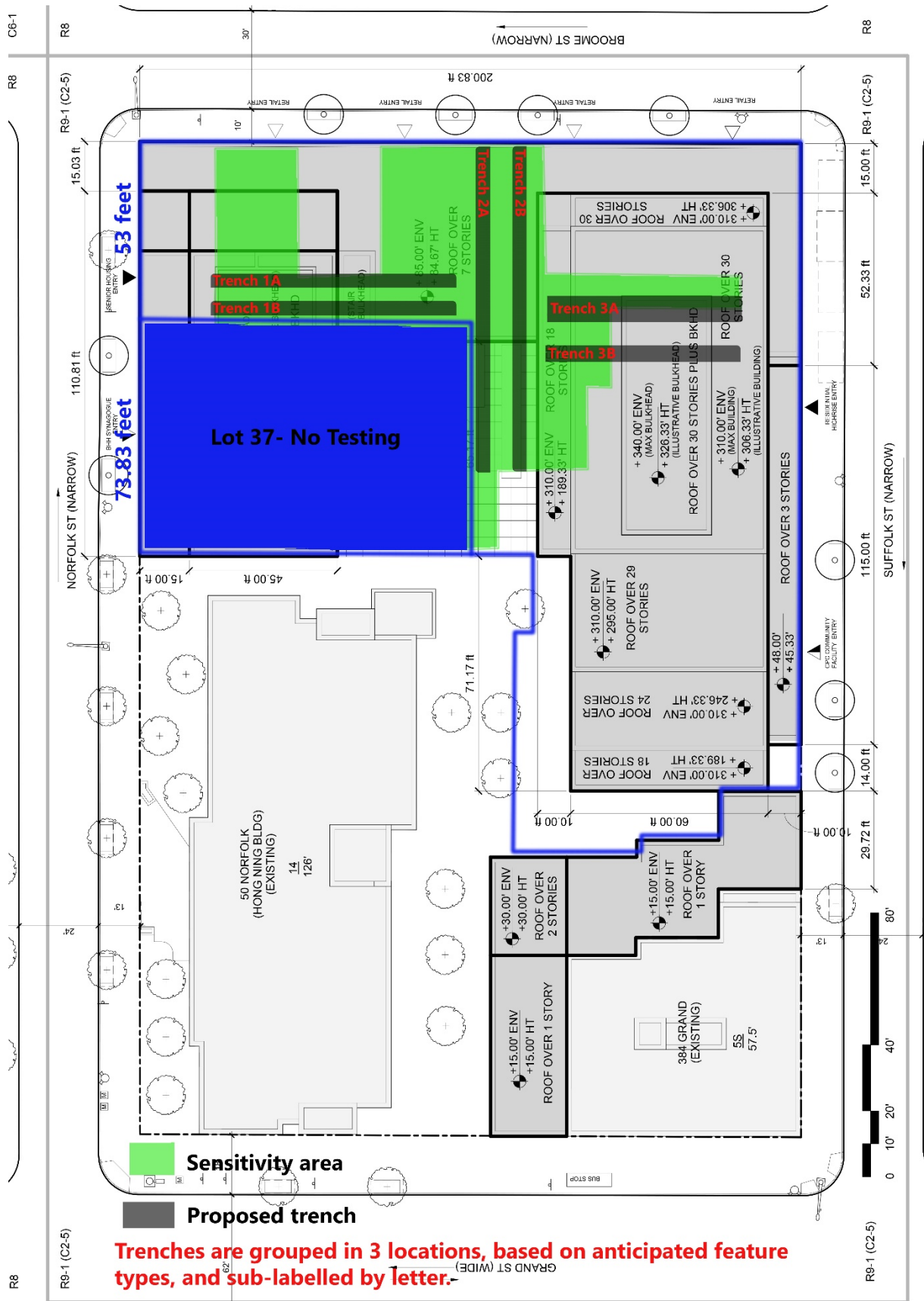
Trench excavation is designed to search for the presence or absence of shaft features, which will be minimally disturbed by backhoe activity. Trenches will be dug at approximately 4 to 6 feet in width. Where possible, trenches will be excavated to sterile soil to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological features. Based on Phase 1B testing for the Seward Park/Essex Crossing (AKRF 2014), sterile soils are expected to be encountered between 6 and 8 feet below the ground surface.

If shaft features are identified, then backhoe excavation will cease and archaeologists will hand excavate by shovel and trowel to clear away and expose the feature, before proceeding with sampling (outlined below). Similarly, if 19th century ground surface is exposed during trenching, then backhoe excavation will cease and archaeologists will excavate a limited number of shovel test pits (STPs) for the presence or absence of historic artifacts. STPs measure approximately 18 inches in diameter and are dug by hand to a depth of 3 to 4 feet. All soils within STPs will be screened through ¼ inch wire mesh to aid in the recovery of artifacts. Soils will be recorded, and artifacts will be bagged for laboratory processing. If high numbers of brick, coal, or other non-diagnostic artifacts are recovered, a representative sample will be bagged and the remains will be discarded in the field.

Trench excavations at 201 Broome Street in Lot 75 will be directed toward the investigation of subsurface features within the footprint of the synagogue and the residence at the rear of the lot (Figure 7). These locations are sensitive for the presence of ritual bath features. In this case, linear trench excavations are proposed in a north-south direction, from Broome Street toward the historic rear lot line in order to maximize exposure across the layout of the historic lot. In this method, trenches will bisect basement/subfloor contexts (if present) as well as central yard space between the two structures, where domestic shaft features may be buried. If traces of tile-lined basin features or other subsurface features are encountered, then mechanical excavation will cease and archaeologists will hand excavate using shovels and/or trowels to expose the features (see excavation plans below).

Trench excavations in the historic lot associated with 57 Suffolk Street will focus on uncovering features and deposits associated with industrial baking at the site. In this location, two trenches will be excavated across the historic lot from the Broome Street façade of the former building toward the historic rear lot line in order to maximize coverage across the lot (Figure 7). Trenches in this lot will be directed toward investigating the location of the oven, the possible privy structure in the rear of the lot, and potential subfloor/basement deposits that may contain material traces associated with baking.

Figure 7 Sensitivity Map and Phase 1B Testing Protocol



Trenches are grouped in 3 locations, based on anticipated feature types, and sub-labelled by letter.

Documentation of Trench Excavation

All trench excavations will be measured and documented through profile maps and photography. All measurements will be recorded using English/Imperial units of measure. Trenches and features (if present) will be photographed with a north arrow, unit of measure, and sign board showing the Site Name, Trench Number, Feature Number (if features are present) and date.

Results of Trench Excavation

Archaeological testing at the site will likely result in one of three scenarios:

Scenario 1- testing reveals no archaeological features at the site. If the Phase 1B testing is completed and no archaeological features or significant archaeological deposits are encountered, then the proposed project will likely have no impact to archaeological resources within the Development Site. No further archaeological investigations will be recommended, and the results of the Phase 1B will be presented in a Final Technical Report for submission to LPC.

Scenario 2- testing reveals all documented features at the site, and the artifacts within all the features are generally similar. In the event that Phase 1B testing reveals all of the archaeological features at the site, an excavation plan (below) has been outlined with a sampling strategy for investigating the significance of the features.

Scenario 3- testing reveals some of the documented features. In the event that Phase 1B testing reveals some of the suspected archaeological features, an excavation plan (below) has been outlined with a sampling strategy for investigating the significance of the features.

At the completion of the Phase 1B, an End of Field letter will be sent to LPC indicating the results of the testing. In the event of Scenario 2 or 3, a call from the field to LPC will be made to inform LPC of the findings and discuss the appropriateness of the pre-determined Excavation Plan (outlined below) for Phase 2 site evaluations. No work will proceed beyond the Phase 1B without authorization from LPC.

Phase 2 testing is used "to obtain detailed information on the integrity, limits, structure, function, and cultural/historical context of an archaeological site sufficient to evaluate its potential National Register eligibility" (NYAC 1994: 4). Phase 2 testing involves detailed research beyond that done in the first phase, greater sampling of the property, a greater variety in the types of excavation units (e.g., including larger excavation units and/or shovel test pits at closer intervals), and closer analysis of artifacts. The results of the Phase 2 determine the significance of the site, and the need for Phase 3 Data Recovery.

Phase 2 Excavation Plan

Historic Yard Features

In preparation for Phase 2 investigations, loose soils around the features will be cleared as needed to fully expose the feature and to provide a safe and stable work surface. Then, each shaft feature will be bi-sectioned and one half of the feature interior and exterior will be excavated. Excavation will be performed by machine or by hand, depending on the size and accessibility of the feature in order to unearth information about the date and method of construction, recover a sample of artifacts from within the feature, and determine when use of the feature discontinued. If the interior of the feature contains artifact-bearing fill, then soils will be removed and screened onsite using ¼ inch wire mesh in order to recover artifacts. Screened artifacts will be bagged for transport to the laboratory for analysis. No more than half of the interior soils will be excavated and screened.

If shaft features are excavated and the fill contains little or no artifacts, then all of the features will be documented through field notes, measured drawings, and photography. Digital scanning may also be considered as a means of documentation. Particular attention will be paid to construction methodologies, but few artifacts would be collected for analysis and no soils samples would be collected.

If more than one feature has artifact-bearing fill, a sampling strategy will be outlined (below) based on the number of features and the extent of the artifact-bearing fill. Sampling will not exceed 50% of the feature.

Excavation Plan for Bath Features

Excavation of bath features will be accomplished using a combination of backhoe excavation and hand excavation to ensure the careful exposure of the feature. No screening of excavated soils will be performed, as these soil deposits are likely to be redeposited fill with limited research potential. Once fully exposed, the bath feature will be documented through field notes, measured drawings, and photography. Digital scanning may also be considered as a means of documentation. A phone call will be made to LPC about additional recommendations (such as the potential that the feature can be incorporated into the development program at the site or removed intact and placed elsewhere for exhibition and/or conservation).

Excavation Plan for Oven

Excavation of bakery features, such as an oven, will be accomplished using a combination of backhoe excavation and hand excavation to ensure the careful exposure of the feature. Once fully exposed, the bath feature will be documented through field notes, measured drawings, and photography. Digital scanning may also be considered as a means of documentation. If discreet artifact-bearing deposits are encountered, these will be sampled based on the size and extent of the deposit(s).

Artifact Collection

Artifact collection will focus on diagnostic items (e.g., intact bottles, ceramics, personal items, organic materials, etc.) that can provide more information regarding the temporal association and function of the artifact assemblage than can non-diagnostic artifacts (e.g., non-diagnostic bottle glass, window glass, and rusted metal). In the event of large numbers of similar artifacts (e.g., window glass, brick, etc.), artifacts will be sampled by volume. Sampled artifacts will be systematically collected from all depths from within each feature and soil samples will be collected as necessary. Mortared brick may also be sampled, and sampled locations documented, from intact architectural features or building phases, if possible.

Sampling Options

Because it is not feasible to fully excavate all features across the site, if all features are indeed present, two sampling options have been outlined for field implementation based on what is recovered in the field. If neither of these options are useful given the results of the Phase 1B, then additional consultation with LPC will be necessary to outline an appropriate sampling strategy.

Scenario 2 Sampling Strategy

In the event that all anticipated archaeological features are encountered during trench excavation, and that these features all contain generally similar artifacts, a Phase 2 testing protocol has been outlined to document and sample a limited number of the features and determine their historic significance. This Phase 2 testing protocol takes into account the research questions outlined in Section 3 above.

If possible, Phase 2 investigations in this case will be directed primarily toward two lots specifically in order to relate the on-site features to documentary evidence of the site's inhabitants. This sampling strategy will allow for intra-site comparison of domestic activities between two historic lots, and it will permit greater control of the data when investigating the following question:

- Were consumer choices at the site influenced by household size/composition, socioeconomic status, and/or ethnicity?

Testing would begin at 201 Broome Street, as this lot was occupied by households that are unique in composition (i.e., all men, most of them Rabbis) compared to the surrounding historic lots (comprised of families). The feature(s) would be excavated as outlined above, and no more than 50% of the contents would be sampled, as outlined above. Then, a second lot would be selected for excavation; 50% of the contents of the second lot's feature(s) would be sampled. After the second feature, additional features would be investigated individually. If the content of subsequent features are functionally and temporally analogous to the first feature, then a smaller sample (no more than 10%) would be collected for comparison with the first and

second features. Archaeological collection will focus on diagnostic items as outlined above.

Assuming that Phase 1B testing results in the presence of multiple ritual bath features, then one will be chosen for excavation and documentation. Phase 2 investigation of ritual bath features are focused on the size and function of the feature, rather than discreet archaeological (artifactual) deposits.

Assuming that all features are recovered during the Phase 1B testing within the historic lot at 57 Suffolk Street, then Phase 2 investigation will be directed toward exposing the remains of the oven for documentation of its shape and construction. Additional investigations here may utilize a combination of mechanical (where possible) and hand excavations in order to expose enough of the structure to be able to determine its size, layout, and function.

Scenario 3 Sampling Strategy

In the event that Phase 1B testing reveals some of the anticipated archaeological features, then investigations will be performed similar to Scenario 2, one feature at a time, beginning with 201 Broome Street. Up to 50% of the first feature excavated after 201 Broome Street will be collected. If during the excavation of subsequent features it becomes apparent that their contents are functionally and temporally different from the first and second feature, then excavation of subsequent features will be conducted in a manner similar to the excavation of the first feature, with no more than 50% of each feature sampled. This sampling strategy would be focused on the collection of diagnostic artifacts.

Investigations of bath features and bakery features/ovens would be performed as outlined in Scenario 2.

Artifact Analysis

All collected artifacts will be cleaned, cataloged, and recorded in a computerized database in accordance with NYAC standards. Artifacts will be cataloged by material, ware type or color, and function where possible. Historic period artifacts will be identified and classified using a number of standard manuals (e.g., Noël Hume 1970).

Because we will not know the true scope of archaeological analysis until the site is investigated and artifacts/data are collected, it may be necessary to develop a more detailed scope for analysis following fieldwork. This may require sampling of the archaeological assemblage to determine a reasonable sample of artifacts for analysis, and consulting with specialists for analysis, as needed. For instance, if a large assemblage of faunal remains are recovered during the Phase 1B/2 investigations, then a faunal specialist will be consulted for analysis of those remains. A scope and fee for that work will be developed at that time.

Similarly, if Phase 1B testing unearths shaft features and Phase 2 investigations proceed, soil samples may be taken from within particular shaft features. Soil samples have the potential to retain significant information including macro-biological remains (including small faunal like fish bones, fish scales, bird bones, and egg shells), macro-botanical remains (nuts, seeds, small wood fragments, and other small plant remains), and artifacts that are too small to be recovered in ¼ inch wire mesh. The recovery of these small remains is done via flotation of soils and separation of heavy and light fractions. The scope of this level of analysis, if needed, will be determined following and based on the results of the Phase 1B/2 investigations.

Technical Report

The results of the Phase 1B testing and Phase 2 investigations (if needed) will be presented in a final technical report with measured drawings, photographs, and appendices (comprising field and lab data).

5

Project Management

The landowners of Lots 37 and 75 have granted permission and site access for this proposed work to proceed within Projected Development Site 1. The proposed work as outlined in this Work Plan is expected to begin in January 2020 and will be performed in coordination with regulatory requirements and a Health and Safety Plan (HASP) developed for the site pursuant to the Brownfield Cleanup Program, as well as VHB's Health and Safety plan for archaeology. All work as proposed within this Work Plan will be performed in full compliance with applicable health and safety laws and regulations, including Site and OSHA worker safety requirements. Confined space entry, if any, will comply with OSHA requirements and industry standards and will address potential risks. The archaeology PI will ensure that performance of work is in compliance with the HASP and applicable laws and regulations.

The proposed Phase 1B testing will not be compromised by any other regulatory requirements.

The Phase 1B testing protocol outlined above is also dependent on the following conditions for site access:

- Removal of the construction fencing within Lot 75
- Removal of storage units and trailers from Lot 75
- Removal of benches and gardening structures from Lot 75

If the Phase 1B testing cannot be performed in accordance with this Work Plan due to the presence of these or other obstructions, then LPC will be notified in order to establish a satisfactory testing protocol.

During the field and laboratory investigations for Projected Development Site 1, all sampled artifacts (if any) will be curated and processed within VHB's laboratory facilities at 100 Motor Parkway in Hauppauge, New York.

After the completion of the project, long-term curation will be sought at the New York State Museum. Acceptance of the collection will be based on the collection's potential for further research. Because the project site is located on private land and not on property owned by the City of New York, the collection is not eligible for curation at LPC's Archaeological Repository.

6

Project Timeline and Resource Estimate

This section outlines the personnel and hours necessary to complete the various tasks for this project as described above in Section 4. Table 2 itemizes the various tasks with estimated hours and project personnel. All onsite investigations will involve no less than two VHB archaeology personnel, including the PI, on site at all times.

Table 2 Itemized tasks and personnel

Task and location	Testing Protocol	VHB Personnel	Days	Expenses
Phase 1B Testing				
207 Broome St	2 mechanical trenches, hand excavation, and field documentation	Allison McGovern	1	Mileage
		Gillian Scholz	1	
205 Broome St	2 mechanical trenches, hand excavation, and field documentation	Allison McGovern	1	Mileage
		Gillian Scholz	1	
203 Broome St	2 mechanical trenches, hand excavation, and	Allison McGovern	1	Mileage
		Gillian Scholz	1	

	field documentation			
201 Broome St	2 mechanical trenches, hand excavation, and field documentation	Allison McGovern Gillian Scholz	1 1	Mileage
199 Broome St	2 mechanical trenches, hand excavation, and field documentation	Allison McGovern Gillian Scholz	1 1	Mileage
197 Broome St	2 mechanical trenches, hand excavation, and field documentation	Allison McGovern Gillian Scholz	1 1	Mileage
57 Suffolk Street	2 mechanical trenches, hand excavation, and field documentation	Allison McGovern Gillian Scholz	1 1	Mileage
43 Suffolk St	1 mechanical trenches, hand excavation, and field documentation	Allison McGovern Gillian Scholz	1 1	Mileage
Project Communication		Allison McGovern	1	
Phase 2 Investigations				
207 Broome St	2 mechanical and hand excavation as needed and field documentation	Allison McGovern Gillian Scholz	2 2	Mileage
205 Broome St	2 mechanical and hand excavation as needed and field documentation	Allison McGovern Gillian Scholz	2 2	Mileage
203 Broome St	2 mechanical and hand excavation as needed and field documentation	Allison McGovern Gillian Scholz	2 2	Mileage
201 Broome St	2 mechanical and hand excavation as needed and field documentation	Allison McGovern Gillian Scholz	2 2	Mileage
199 Broome St	2 mechanical and hand excavation as needed and field documentation	Allison McGovern Gillian Scholz	2 2	Mileage

197 Broome St	2 mechanical and hand excavation as needed and field documentation	Allison McGovern Gillian Scholz	2 2	Mileage
57 Suffolk Street	2 mechanical and hand excavation as needed and field documentation	Allison McGovern Gillian Scholz	2 2	Mileage
43 Suffolk St	2 mechanical and hand excavation as needed and field documentation	Allison McGovern Gillian Scholz	2 2	Mileage
Project communication		Allison McGovern	1	
Artifact Processing and Analysis		Allison McGovern Gillian Scholz	4 8	Artifact bags; archival boxes
Report		Allison McGovern Gillian Scholz	10 10	

Based on the outline above, the Phase 1B testing will take approximately 8 days to complete. If the Phase 1B leads directly to Phase 2 investigations, that fieldwork will require an additional 18-20 days to complete the sampling in accordance with scenarios outlined in Section 4 above. If Phase 1B results yields different results, then the timeline will change based on (1) what is encountered and (2) what needs to be investigated for the Phase 2.

Project communication is estimated at 16 hours (or 2 days). Additional estimates for artifact analysis and report writing are outlined in Table 2 above. The time and resources needed for Artifact Processing and Analysis may change based on the quantity and quality of artifacts recovered during the archaeological investigations. Artifact Processing and Analysis and Report production are performed after all fieldwork is completed. If preliminary results of the archaeological investigations indicate that the proposed development will not impact archaeological resources, then LPC will be informed of these results in an End of Field Letter. If LPC and DCP agree, the proposed development may be able to proceed while the Analysis and Report work are underway.

7

Project Communication

This section presents the communication plan, detailing how and when VHB’s Senior Archaeologist (the PI) will communicate with LPC and other involved agencies about the project status and preliminary findings.

As stated in Section 4 above, a phone call will be made to LPC from the field upon the results of the Phase 1B testing. This call will be made following communication between the PI, the VHB team and the Applicant. The purpose of the call with LPC will be to inform LPC of the results of the Phase 1B testing. If no Phase 2 investigations are warranted, LPC will be informed from the field and an End of Field Letter will be submitted to LPC when VHB’s archaeology team returns to the office. The End of Field Letter will provide preliminary findings while the final report is compiled.

If Phase 1B testing yields results that differ from the scenarios presented above in Section 4, then VHB’s archaeologist will need to coordinate closely with LPC to develop an alternative Phase 2 Excavation Plan. This communication protocol will begin with a call from the field to LPC. Following the call, there may be some days where field work will be halted in order to develop a revised excavation strategy.

If Phase 2 investigations proceed and the results are historically significant (i.e., the archaeological site may be determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places), then close coordination with LPC will be necessary to develop a mitigation strategy for the site. In this case, there may be a pause in fieldwork in order to develop a strategy with LPC for moving forward.

During the archaeological investigations, there will be no communication with the public, no communication with the press, and no posts to social media. Following completion of the project, the results may be presented to the public through publication, press, social media, and/or public presentation.