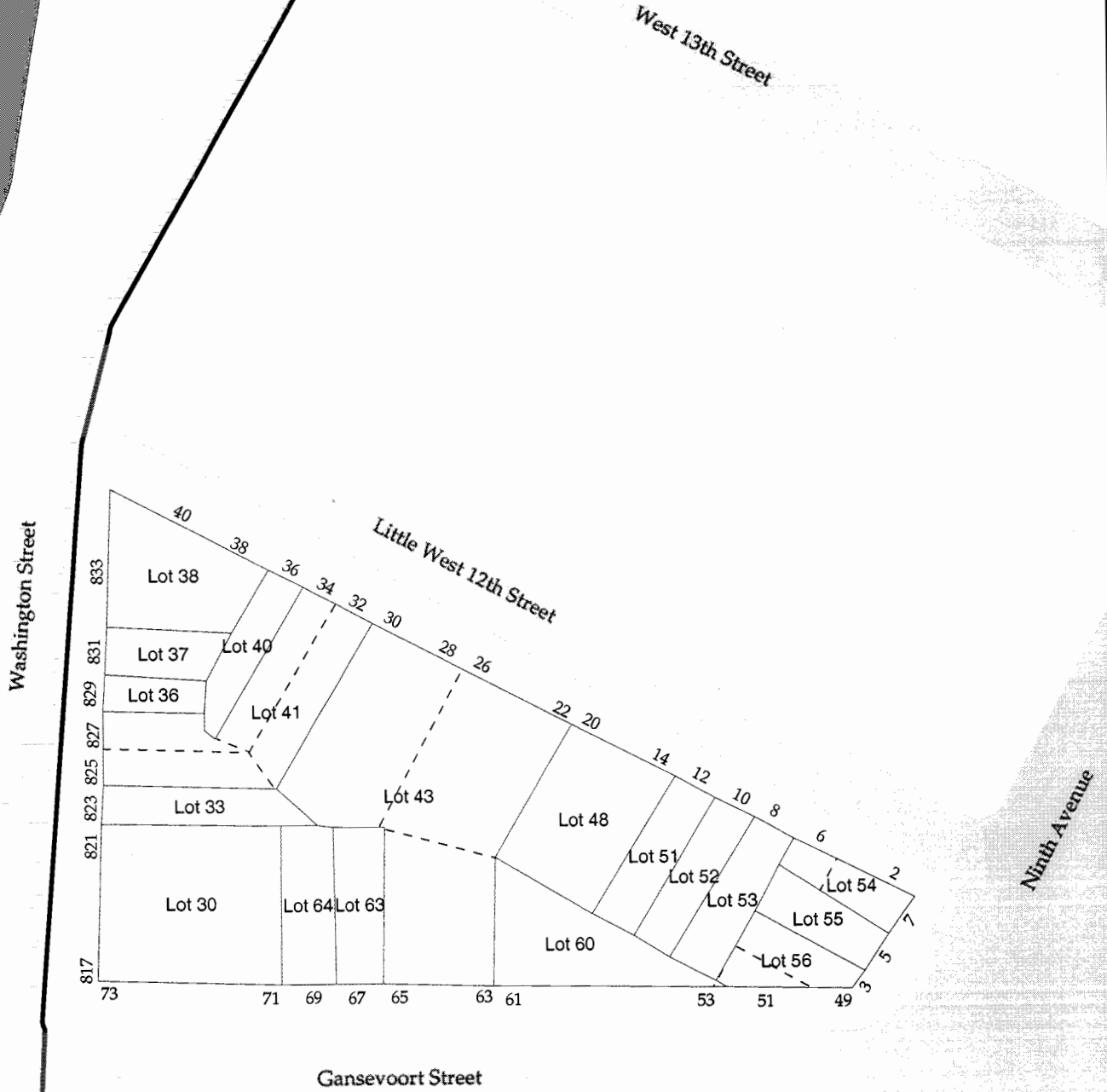




Block 644



 **Gansevoort Market District Boundaries**
 Lot Boundaries
 Additional Buildings on Lot
 High Line



Greenwich Village Historic District



BLOCK 644

817-821 WASHINGTON STREET (aka 71-73 GANSEVOORT STREET)

Tax Map Block 644, Lot 30

Alteration Date: 1940 (Alt. 1960-1940)

Owner: Dennis P. Kennedy

Type: Market building

Stories: 3

Facade Materials: brick, stone (Washington Street facade painted); cast-iron storefronts, metal canopies

Original Date: 1886-87 (NB 1966-1886)

Architect: James W. Cole

Builder: John Jordan

Original Owner: John Jacob Astor III

Original Type: French flats (3) with stores

Style: Queen Anne

Original Stories: 5

Alterations

some windows on Washington Street facade bricked-in; window restoration (2000-01); aluminum and glass storefronts installed, rooftop compressor (2003).

Ownership History (formerly lots 30-32)

1819 John Jacob Astor I/ Astor Estate/ John Jacob Astor III/ William Waldorf Astor

1923 Fox-Gelberg Holding Co.

1938 Dennis P. Kennedy (foreclosure)

1944 Gansevoort Holding Co. (foreclosure)

1999 GHC NY II Corp. (Romanoff Equities, Inc.)

Commercial Tenants (1895: No. 819-825; c.1923-39: Nos. 824, 825, 826)

Henry Meinken, liquor (1887); James McKenna, produce (1889-1900); Frederick Barth, Jr., produce (1889); Louis Kuhle, Jr., produce (1889); Michael and Catherine McEntee, liquor (1894-1901); Patrick J. Molloy, liquor (1902); William Mallard, fruit (1902-06); Jacob Lucca, grocer (1902); Thomas Gethins, produce (1902-06); James Morgan, produce (1906-12); Alfred D. Kahn, produce (1906); Thorman, Baum Co. produce (1929-36); S. Schechter, butter and eggs (1929); Frenza Bros., Inc., produce, trucking (1929-36); Clark, Hutcheon & Daizell, Inc., fruit (1933-36); Farmers Package Supply Co. (1938); Howard Produce Co. (1938); Samuel Dunkel & Co., butter (1941-42); Kohn & Joseph, meat (1942); Schuster & Schwab/ Schuster Meat Corp., meat (1942-93); Carl Waldeck, Inc., meat (1942); Starling Provision Co. (1946-50); K&D Empire Meat & Provision Co. (1946-50); Washington Dressed Meat Corp. (1946-55); Great Star Coffee Corp./ Pruyne Labs, Inc./ Solcafe Mfg. Co. (1943-50); Englander Wholesale Meats (1946-55); Sol Enameling Co. (1950-55); Samuel J. Allen, meat products (1950); Fudim Bros., Inc., meat (1950); Queen Ranch, meats (1950); Victory Gift Parcel Co. (1950); Art Prime Meat Corp. (1955); Jack Caan, meat (1955); Arthur Schindler Co. (1955); Weichsel Bros., meat (1955); Farrell Beef Co./ Kare-Pak Foods Co. (1959);

Admiral/Colonial Discount Corp. (1959-65); International Beef Corp. (1959-70); Mayer-Amron Meat Co. (1959); Petersen-Owens, Inc., meat (1965); Northern Boneless Meat Corp. (1970-75); Aaron Buchsbaum Co., meat (1970); Alex Nassauer, meat (1980-86); John Calendo Meat Co. (1986); Wholesale Food Assocs. (1986); St. James Importing (1986); GRI, Inc. (1986); Lamb Unlimited, Inc. (1993)

History

This building is the result of a 1940 alteration which connected and reduced in height three French flats buildings. The property (along with the entire blockfront of Washington Street) was owned by John Jacob Astor I and the Astor Estate since 1819. It passed, by partition of the Estate in 1878 (after William B. Astor's death in 1875), to John Jacob Astor III and then to William Waldorf Astor. It was developed in 1886-87 with three French flats buildings with stores. Commercial tenants were produce and liquor dealers. After William Waldorf Astor's death in 1919, the Astor family sold the property in 1923. It was acquired by the Fox-Gelberg Holding Co., along with 823-829 and 831-833 Washington Street and 32-36 Little West 12th Street [see] for \$700,000. The *New York Times* reported that Fox-Gelberg intended to "erect a ten-story concrete building having a complete refrigerating plant, offices and stores" that "will be the home of several prominent fruit growers' and produce dealers' associations as well as meat packing concerns." This project never went forward, however, and all of these properties were acquired after foreclosure in 1938 by Dennis P. Kennedy. Kennedy was a meat and provisions dealer at 444 West 14th Street [see] in 1936 and the president of the Chelsea Refrigerating Service in 1943. Kennedy announced in 1938 that his buildings would be "modernized and equipped with refrigeration for wholesale meat and poultry dealers" since "modern accommodations [are] now greatly needed in the Gansevoort market district." These flats buildings were reduced to three stories in 1940, receiving metal canopies and a new cornice. Kennedy lost all of these properties to foreclosure in 1944, however, and they were acquired by the Gansevoort Holding Co. Most later tenants were in the meat business, with Schuster & Schwab/ Schuster Meat Corp. here from the 1940s through the 1990s.

This Queen Anne style building, which has significant portions of its historic fabric, contributes to the historically-mixed architectural character and varied uses of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. The building was constructed in 1886-87, during one of the major phases of development of the district, when buildings were constructed as multiple residences or for produce-related businesses. It was altered in 1940, during the last major stage of development, when some buildings were reduced in height, while low-scale one- or two-story buildings were constructed, for either produce- or meat-related businesses. This building further contributes to the visual cohesion of the historic district through its brick and stone facades, metal canopies, cast-iron storefronts, and the fact that it is one of three buildings in the district designed by architect James W. Cole.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, May 29, 1894, 2, Jan. 4, 1900, 9, May 4, 1923, 28, May 8, 1923, 33, June 24, 1936, 43, Nov. 30, 1938, 40, Dec. 2, 1938, 44, Dec. 29, 1944, 18, Mar. 26, 1974, 32



BLOCK 644

823, 825-827, and 829 WASHINGTON STREET

Tax Map Block 644, Lot 33, part of Lot 41, and Lot 36

Date: 1880 (NB 490-1880); 1940 (Alts. 2333-, 2632-, 2633-1940) 19th-century cornice replaced by new cornice, metal canopies

Architect: Joseph M. Dunn

Builder: Michael Reid

Original Owner: John Jacob Astor III; Edward L. Donnelly (lessee)

Type: Market buildings (4)

Style: neo-Grec

Stories: 2

Facade Materials: brick, stone (painted); cast-iron storefronts, metal canopies

Alterations

aluminum and glass storefronts installed in some of the bays, sash replaced (2001-03)

Ownership History (formerly lots 33-36)

1819 John Jacob Astor I/ Astor Estate/ John Jacob Astor III/ William Waldorf Astor

1923 Fox-Gelberg Holding Co.

1938 Dennis P. Kennedy (foreclosure)

1944 Gansevoort Holding Co. (foreclosure)

1999 GHC NY II Corp. (Romanoff Equities, Inc.)

Commercial Tenants (1885: Nos. 827-833; 1895-1939: Nos. 827, 828, 829, 830)

Edward Gruber, produce (1883); Bischoff & Meyerhoff, grocer (1889); William Zimmer, butter, cheese, and eggs (1889-1902); William Young, saloon (1892); Herman Oetjen, produce (1902); L.I. Produce Co. (1906); Rose & Clark, produce (1906); Italian-American Spaghetti House (1938-39); J. Mannoia, celery (1936); Joseph Hanna, produce (1938); Beinicke, Inc., meat/ Beinicke Frosted Foods/ United Purveyors Corp./ Puritan Beef Co./ Puritan Frosted Foods, Inc. (1942-65); Theo. Schmalholz & Son, meat (1942); Englander Wholesale Meats (1942); Saxo Meat Co. (1946); National Purveyor Co. (1946-59); Carl Waldeck, Inc./ Waldeck-Abeson Co., meat (1950-65); Consolidated Food Co./ Frog Legs Farm, Inc. (1955); Richland Food Co. (1959); General Note Corp. (1959); Bell Meat Packing Co. (1965-70); M&J Flank Co., meat (1965-75); Victory Veal (1970-80); A&K Boneless Beef, Inc. (1970-75); Beef Fabrications, Inc. (1970); Half Moon Meat Co. (1970); Cosmos Meat & Cheese Market (1983-86); Aristocrat International Corp. (1986); Endicott Meats, Inc. (1993); Atomic Wings (1993); Romanoff Mgmt. Corp. (1993); Connoisseur Brands (1993); E&S Meats, Inc. (2003)

History

This property (along with the entire blockfront of Washington Street) was owned by John Jacob Astor I and the Astor Estate since 1819. It passed, by partition of the Estate in 1878 (after William B. Astor's death in 1875), to John Jacob Astor III and then to William Waldorf Astor. It was developed with four market buildings in 1880, with Edward L. Donnelly as lessee. Catherine M.

Donnelly (died 1913) held the lease to 1920. Builder-contractor Michael Reid (c. 1832-1918) later formed the M. Reid Co., which constructed the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, one of the Metropolitan Museum of Art additions, and eleven Carnegie libraries. Reid also built 53-61 Gansevoort Street [see] in 1887. Early known commercial tenants were mostly produce dealers. After William Waldorf Astor's death in 1919, the Astor family sold the property in 1923. It was acquired by the Fox-Gelberg Holding Co., along with 817-821 and 831-833 Washington Street and 32-36 Little West 12th Street [see] for \$700,000. The *New York Times* reported that Fox-Gelberg intended to "erect a ten-story concrete building having a complete refrigerating plant, offices and stores" that "will be the home of several prominent fruit growers' and produce dealers' associations as well as meat packing concerns." This project never went forward, however, and all of these properties were acquired after foreclosure in 1938 by Dennis P. Kennedy. Kennedy was a meat and provisions dealer at 444 West 14th Street [see] in 1936 and the president of the Chelsea Refrigerating Service in 1943. Kennedy announced in 1938 that his buildings would be "modernized and equipped with refrigeration for wholesale meat and poultry dealers" since "modern accommodations [are] now greatly needed in the Gansevoort market district." These market buildings were altered and joined to 32-36 Little West 12th Street in 1940. Kennedy lost all of these properties to foreclosure in 1944, however, and they were acquired by the Gansevoort Holding Co. Most later tenants were in the meat business, with Beinicke, Inc., and associated firms, National Purveyor Co., Carl Waldeck, Inc., M&J Flank Co., and Victory Veal here long term.

These neo-Grec style buildings, which have significant portions of historic fabric, contribute to the historically-mixed architectural character and various uses – including market-related functions – of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. Built in 1880, during one of the major phases of development of the area, when produce-related businesses were constructing buildings in the district, they further contribute to the visual cohesion of the district through their brick facades and metal canopies, and the fact that they are four of seven structures in the district designed by architect Joseph M. Dunn.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; Reid obit., *NYT*, Dec. 11, 1918, 15; *NYT*, Sept. 18, 1880, 3, Dec. 22, 1892, 3, Feb. 18, 1902, 9, Oct. 23, 1913, 16, May 4, 1923, 28, May 8, 1923, 33, June 24, 1936, 43, Nov. 30, 1938, 40, Dec. 2, 1938, 44, Feb. 8, 1943, 12, Dec. 17, 1944, 29, Aug. 18, 1973, 53, Jan. 11, 1983, 27.



BLOCK 644

831 and 833 WASHINGTON STREET (aka 38-40 LITTLE WEST 12TH STREET)

Tax Map Block 644, Lots 37 and 38

Date: 1880 (NB 272- and 558-1880); 1940 (Alts. 3634-, 3633-1940, 1292-1941) 19th-century cornice replaced by new cornice (No. 831), metal canopies

Architect: Christian F. Ridder, Jr.; W.G. Buckley

Builder: Cutley & Co. (No. 833)

Original Owner: John Jacob Astor III; James McComb, Michael Lawless (lessees)

Type: Market buildings (2)

Style: Utilitarian

Stories: 2

Facade Materials: brick (covered with cement stucco and painted), metal canopies

Alterations

security grilles at some of the second-story windows (late 1980s); aluminum and glass storefronts installed in some of the bays (2003)

Ownership History (formerly lots 37-39)

1819 John Jacob Astor I/ Astor Estate/ John Jacob Astor III/ William Waldorf Astor

1923 Fox-Gelberg Holding Co.

1938 Dennis P. Kennedy (foreclosure)

1944 Gansevoort Holding Co. (foreclosure)

1999 GHC NY II Corp. (Romanoff Equities, Inc.)

Commercial Tenants (1885: Nos. 835-841; c. 1895-1939: Nos. 831, 832, 833, 834 Washington St.)(c. 1885-1906: 32-36 Little West 12th St.)

Michael Lawless & Son/ Thomas P. Lawless, produce (1880-1906); Lynde Thompson, produce (1883); George P. Hammond & Co., fruit/produce (1888-1938); Tunis J. Bergen, fruit (1889); F.E. Colburn, fruit (1889); Martin Dohrmann, produce (1889); Frank & Manner, produce (1889); James Meehan, produce (1889); Henry A. Reese, liquor (1891-1902); Frederick Lemmermann, liquor (1891); August Beringer, provisions (1898-1906); James Hetherington, grocer (1900-06); William A. McGuire, produce (1900-12); Partlin & Co., fruit/produce (1889-1906); J. Rose & Co., produce (1902); Scheidel & Scheidel, butter, cheese and eggs (1902); Sullivan County Creamery (1902); George O. Kirk, fruit (1902); Ross & Buonocori, fruit (1906); Edward Woodruff, produce (1906); William Hirsch, produce (1912); Isaac Wachtler, butter, cheese and eggs (1912); Clark & Hutcheon, fruit (1929-33); Joseph Papalia, produce (1929-36); Verde Bros., produce (1929-38); F. Cavari, fruit (1933); S. Schechter, butter and eggs (1933); Bernard A. Quinn, Inc., express (1933-38); Sidewest Corp., produce (1933-38); Nathan Vertun, produce (1938); Nicholas DiMarco/ John Schiro, fruit (1936-38); R.C. Decker Co. (pre-1939); Fried & Cohen (1939); Central Cuts Meats, Inc. (1941); Kosher Market Butchers, Inc. (1942); Sanford Hotel Supply Co., meat and poultry (1942); Emmanuel Strauss Veal Center, Inc. (1942); Central Packing Corp. (1942); Max Ruschin, meat (1942); Joseph Geier, meat (1942); West Side Beef Co. (1944-50); DeBragga & Spitler, meat (1946); Embassy Packing Co. (1946-50); Midtown Packing Co. (1946-59); Victory Veal (1946-50);

Gansevoort Banana Co. (1950-55); Diamond Brokerage Co./ N.Y. Meat Exchange, packing house brokers (1950-59); Julius Justus, meat (1950); Loew Ave. Beef Co./ Adolf Kusy, meat (1950-65); J&J Meat Co./ J&J Wholesale Veal, Inc. (1955-80); Republic Veal Boning Corp. (1955-65); Rosemar Packing Co. (1955); Genis Meat Corp. (1955); W. Greenbaum Co., meat (1955-75); Charles E. Haman Co. (1955); Tomken Trucking Co. (1955-59); A. Cuddy DeMarco, broker (1955-70); Scala & Remier (1959-70); Tringall Trucking Co. (1959); U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service office (1959); D'Ottavio Trucking Co. (1965-70); Nap's Transportation Co. (1965-75); Jerry Schick Co., meat (1965); Wertheimer Beef Co. (1965); London Meat Co. (1970-75); Washington Veal Corp. (1970); Lombino & Sons, bananas (1970-80); Atlas Meat, Inc. (1980); Royale Veal Corp./ Royale Prime Meats (1980-93); Nani Corp. (1986); North Atlantic Harvest, Inc. (1993); Industrial Refrigeration, Inc. (1993)

History

This property (along with the entire blockfront of Washington Street) was owned by John Jacob Astor I and the Astor Estate since 1819. It passed, by partition of the Estate in 1878 (after William B. Astor's death in 1875), to John Jacob Astor III and then to William Waldorf Astor. It was developed with market buildings in 1880. The lessees were James McComb, an English-born "produce business boarder," and Michael Lawless, produce dealer. Other early commercial tenants were also produce and liquor dealers. After William Waldorf Astor's death in 1919, the Astor family sold the property in 1923. It was acquired by the Fox-Gelberg Holding Co., along with 817-821 and 823-829 Washington Street and 32-36 Little West 12th Street [see] for \$700,000. The *New York Times* reported that Fox-Gelberg intended to "erect a ten-story concrete building having a complete refrigerating plant, offices and stores" that "will be the home of several prominent fruit growers' and produce dealers' associations as well as meat packing concerns." This project never went forward, however, and all of these properties were acquired after foreclosure in 1938 by Dennis P. Kennedy. Kennedy was a meat and provisions dealer at 444 West 14th Street [see] in 1936 and the president of the Chelsea Refrigerating Service in 1943. Kennedy announced in 1938 that his buildings would be "modernized and equipped with refrigeration for wholesale meat and poultry dealers" since "modern accommodations [are] now greatly needed in the Gansevoort market district." These market buildings were altered in 1940. Kennedy lost all of these properties to foreclosure in 1944, however, and they were acquired by the Gansevoort Holding Co. Most later tenants were in the meat business, including Loew Ave. Beef Co., J&J Meat Co., Republic Veal Boning Corp., and W. Greenbaum Co.

These utilitarian style buildings with metal canopies contribute to the historically-mixed architectural character and various uses – including market-related functions – of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. Built in 1880, during one of the major phases of development of the area, when produce-related businesses were constructing buildings in the district, they further contribute to the visual cohesion of the blockfront which was built at the same time or slightly later.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, Jan. 7, 1900, 13, Feb. 7, 1900, 12, May 4, 1923, 28, May 8, 1923, 33, June 24, 1936, 43, Nov. 30, 1938, 40, Dec. 2, 1938, 44, Feb. 8, 1943, 12, Dec. 17, 1944, 29, June 28, 1993, B4; U.S. Census (1880).



BLOCK 644

32-34 and 36 LITTLE WEST 12TH STREET

Tax Map Block 644, part of Lot 41 and Lot 40

Date: 1880 (NB 676-1880); 1941 (Alt. 1264-1941) metal canopy

Architect: James Stroud

Builder: Patrick Gallagher

Original Owner: John Jacob Astor III; Patrick Gallagher (lessee)

Type: Market buildings (3)

Style: neo-Grec

Stories: 2

Facade Materials: brick, stone lintels, metal cornice, cast-iron storefronts, metal canopy

Alterations

Aluminum and glass storefronts and new sash (2000-01)

Ownership History (formerly lots 40-42)

1819 John Jacob Astor I/ Astor Estate/ John Jacob Astor III/ William Waldorf Astor

1938 Dennis P. Kennedy (foreclosure)

1944 Gansevoort Holding Co. (foreclosure)

1999 GHC NY II Corp. (Romanoff Equities, Inc.)

Commercial Tenants (c. 1885-1906: 28-1/2-30 Little West 12th Street)

Patrick and Edwin Gallagher, liquor (1880-1903); Marie Somma, fruit (1906); Joseph Comfort, produce (1906); Lemler & Wistrech, produce (1912); R. Starace & Bros., fruit (1928-29); Vincent Cioffi, fruit (1929); Bernard A. Quinn, Inc., express (1929); Benjamin Lemier, produce (1929-33); Mallard Bros., fruit (1933-36); W.F. Murray, fruit (1933); Vogel Produce Co. (1938); House of Silz/Freirich, Inc., poultry (1940-50); U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service office (1955); Fudim Bros, Inc., meat (1955-65); Carroll & Cantwell, meat (1955); Sidney Fox Poultry Corp. (1955); Loew Ave. Beef Co. (1970-93)

History

This property (along with the entire blockfront of Washington Street) was owned by John Jacob Astor I and the Astor Estate since 1819. It passed, by partition of the Estate in 1878 (after William B. Astor's death in 1875), to John Jacob Astor III and then to William Waldorf Astor. It was developed with three market buildings in 1880 by builder/lessee Patrick Gallagher, who was a liquor dealer. Commercial tenants were produce dealers. After William Waldorf Astor's death in 1919, the Astor family sold the property in 1923. It was acquired by the Fox-Gelberg Holding Co., along with 817-821, 823-829, and 831-833 Washington Street [see] for \$700,000. The *New York Times* reported that Fox-Gelberg intended to "erect a ten-story concrete building having a complete refrigerating plant, offices and stores" that "will be the home of several prominent fruit growers' and produce dealers' associations as well as meat packing concerns." This project never went forward, however, and all of these properties were acquired after foreclosure in 1938 by Dennis P. Kennedy. Kennedy was a meat and provisions dealer at 444 West 14th Street [see] in 1936 and the president of the

Chelsea Refrigerating Service in 1943. Kennedy announced in 1938 that his buildings would be “modernized and equipped with refrigeration for wholesale meat and poultry dealers” since “modern accommodations [are] now greatly needed in the Gansevoort market district.” These market buildings were altered and joined to 823-829 Washington Street in 1940. Kennedy lost all of these properties to foreclosure in 1944, however, and they were acquired by the Gansevoort Holding Co. Later tenants included meat and poultry merchants, including House of Silz, Fudim Bros, Inc., and Loew Ave. Beef Co.

These neo-Grec style buildings, which are largely intact, contribute to the historically-mixed architectural character and varied uses – including market-related functions – of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. Constructed in 1880, during one of the major phases of development of the district, when produce-related businesses were constructing buildings, they further contribute to the visual cohesion of the district through their brick and stone facades, metal canopies, and cast-iron storefronts.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, May 4, 1923, 28, May 8, 1923, 33, July 11, 1928, 18, June 24, 1936, 43, Nov. 30, 1938, 40, Dec. 2, 1938, 44, Feb. 8, 1943, 12,



BLOCK 644

22-26 and 28-30 LITTLE WEST 12TH STREET

Tax Map Block 644, part of Lot 43

Date: 1908-09 (NB 77-1908); 1911 (NB 708-1910)

Architect: John M. Baker

Original Owner: American Transfer Co.; Trustees of Mary C. L. Whiley Andrews, American Transfer Co. (lessee)

Type: Stables buildings (2)

Style: neo-Georgian

Stories: 6 and 3

Facade Materials: brick, stone (base painted)

Alterations

sash replaced (late 1980s)

Ownership History (formerly lots 45 and 43; previously lots 43-47)

Lot 45

1907 Etagloc [Colgate] Holding Co.

1908 American Transfer Co.

1921 Transfer Realty Corp.

Lot 43

1849 William and Maria C. Whiley, etc./ Trustees of Mary C. L. Whiley Andrews/ Anna Beekman Whiley Moore/ Celestine T. and Patrina M. Duggan

1926 Ninth Ward Realty Co.

1927 Rubel Coal & Ice Corp./ Rubel Ice & Ice Cream Mfg. Corp.

1939 Regis Holding Corp.

1944 Bolton Realty Corp. (Alex E. Beretta, president)/ Angeline and Achille Beretta

1954 Gansevoort Street Corp.

1981 William Gottlieb

Commercial Tenants

U.S. Customs Dept., kennel for confiscated dogs (1910); Greenwich Stable Co. (1914-17); Commercial Delivery Service Co. (1921); Ice Service Co./ Rubel Coal & Ice Corp./ Rubel Ice & Ice Cream Mfg. Corp. (1921-31); Greenwich Veterinary Hospital (1929-33); Reliable Cooperage Corp. (1931); Superior Auto Springs Co., wagon repair, barrel storage (1932-36); Truck Equipment Co. (1936); Ideal Auto Service (1936-46); William D'Angelo/ Willy's Produce Service (1938-50); Vogel Produce Co. (1942-50); C. Ruckert & Bro., produce (1942); Paul's Delivery Service (1955); Ganwest Garage (1955-70); V.A. Maturo & Co., trucking (1959); Blanco Bros., Inc., trucking (1975); Greenacres Garage (1980); Meat Market Garage (1986-93)

History

These two stables buildings were constructed in 1908-09 and 1911 for the American Transfer Co. on one lot that the firm owned and one lot leased from the Whiley family. The American Transfer Co. was an important subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co., in control of Standard's northeast oil pipelines after 1873. It appears that the Greenwich Stable Co., listed here in directories, was a subsidiary of American Transfer, since Simon Hess was president of both firms. In 1927, both buildings were purchased by the Rubel Coal & Ice Corp. (Samuel Rubel, president), which had recently effected a \$25 million merger of its assets with the Ice Service Co. (which had been a tenant here since 1921), Commonwealth Fuel Co., and Putnam Coal & Ice Co. Rubel at that time was said to control "forty subsidiary companies, forty ice factories, fifty coal and ice stations, and thirty-five coal pockets." Rubel sold its coal business to Burns Brothers in 1929, becoming the Rubel Ice & Ice Cream Mfg. Corp. Rubel leased the buildings to other businesses from 1931 until their sale in 1939. In 1938-39 (Alt. 2295-1937), the structures were combined and extended to a new garage at 63-65 Gansevoort [see] for auto repairs, gasoline sales and storage for Ideal Auto Service. The buildings have since been used for trucking and produce companies and as garages.

These neo-Georgian style buildings, which are largely intact, contribute to the historically-mixed architectural character and varied uses – including transportation- and market-related functions – of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. These buildings were constructed in 1908-11, during one of the major phases of development of the area, when market-and transportation-related structures were built in the district.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, Oct. 7, 1857, 5, July 9, 1861, 8, Sept. 14, 1906, 7, Sept. 30, 1910, 22, Jan. 13, 1921, 28, Aug. 18, 1921, 32, Jan. 20, 1927, 1, Feb. 12, 1927, 27, Apr. 1, 1927, 25, Nov. 17, 1928, 28, July 17, 1929, 35, Jan. 23, 1931, 44, July 21, 1939, 33, July 26, 1952, 25.



BLOCK 644

63-65 GANSEVOORT STREET

Tax Map Block 644, part of Lot 43

Date: 1938-39 (Alt. 2295-1937)

Architect: Albert K. Wilson

Original Owner: Rubel Coal & Ice Corp.

Type: Garage

Style: None

Stories: 1

Facade Materials: brick (painted)

Alterations

large single opening altered to multiple openings; wood and glass storefront, security gate, sign (2000)

Ownership History (formerly part of lot 45; previously lots 61-62)

1927 Rubel Coal & Ice Corp./ Rubel Ice & Ice Cream Mfg. Corp.

1939 Regis Holding Corp.

1944 Bolton Realty Corp. (Alex E. Beretta, president)/ Angeline and Achille Beretta

1954 Gansevoort Street Corp.

1981 William Gottlieb

Commercial Tenants

J&D Auto Service (1950); William D'Angelo/ Willy's Express (1955-59); Blanco Bros., Inc., trucking (1965-75); Ragwoman (1980); Executive Limousine Repair, Inc. (1993); T-Bone, Inc. (1993); Rhone, bar (2000-03).

History

This property was purchased in 1927 by the Rubel Coal & Ice Corp., along with 22-26 and 28-30 Little West 12th Street [see]. After it became the Rubel Ice & Ice Cream Mfg. Corp. in 1929, the firm leased the buildings to other businesses from 1931 until their sale in 1939. In 1938-39 (Alt. 2295-1937), they were combined and extended with this new garage structure for auto repairs, gasoline sales and storage for Ideal Auto Service.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories.



BLOCK 644

14-20 LITTLE WEST 12TH STREET

Tax Map Block 644, Lot 48

Date: 1928 (NB 274-1928)

Architect: John B. Snook Sons

Original Owner: Wendel Estate

Type: Market building

Style: Utilitarian (altered)

Stories: 1

Facade Materials: brick (painted), metal canopy

Alterations

loading docks altered (mid-20th century); wood and glass storefront installed in one of the bays (2002)

Ownership History (formerly lots 48-50)

1837 John Gottlieb Mathias and Elizabeth Astor Wendel/ Rebecca Antoinette Dew Wendel Swope, Mary Eliza Astor Wendel, Ella Virginia von Echtzel Wendel/ Wendel Foundation

1943 Little West 12th Street Realty Corp.

1982 Isabel Litterman, Fred U. Tate

2000 Little West 12th Street Realty LP

Commercial Tenants

Peters Produce, Inc. (1929); A.B. Van Nostrand & Co., commission merchants (1929-50); Ike Bleier & Co., fruit (1933-50); Louis Nadel & Co. (1933); William T. Hait, produce (1936); A.J. Frenza/ A.J. Frenza & Bro., produce (1938-59); Orient Beef Products Corp. (1955-59); N.Y. Poultry By-Products Corp. (1955-70); Jerry Greenhut, meat (1965-70); LaFrieda Park Meats (1965); Production Arts Studio (1970); Asia Meat Co. (1975-93); Nyack Meat Co. (2002)

History

From 1837, when it was acquired from John Jacob Astor I, until 1943, this property was owned by Astor colleague John Gottlieb Mathias Wendel and his wife, nee Elizabeth Astor (sister of John Jacob I), their descendants, and the Wendel Foundation [for Wendel family, see essay]. This one-story market building, constructed in 1928, has been used primarily for produce and meat businesses, several of them long-term tenants. Since 1943, this building and 8-12 Little West 12th Street, 3-7 Ninth Avenue, and 51 Gansevoort Street [see] have been in common ownership.

This was the first purpose-built low-scale 20th-century market building constructed in the district. The utilitarian-style building contributes to the historically-mixed architectural character and varied uses—including market-related functions—of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. The building was constructed in 1928, during one of the major phases of development in the area, when market-related structures were built in the district.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, Dec. 4, 1936, 48, Sept. 28, 1943, 38, Dec. 28, 1943, 20.



BLOCK 644

8, 10, and 12 LITTLE WEST 12TH STREET

Tax Map Block 644, Lots 53, 52, and 51

Date: c. 1849; c. 1852 (No. 12); 1895 (Alt. 1138-1895) facades rebuilt, storefronts, balconies
Original Owner: John Gottlieb Mathias and Elizabeth Astor Wendell; James Conkright (lessee)

Type: Rowhouses (3) with stores

Style: Vernacular

Stories: 3

Facade Materials: brick, stone, iron balconies, iron-and-steel storefronts

Alterations

cornices removed, wood and glass storefronts installed (c.1940-85); storefronts restored (2001-02); some sash replaced (2002-03).

Ownership History

1837 John Gottlieb Mathias and Elizabeth Astor Wendel/ Rebecca Antoinette Dew Wendel Swope,
Mary Eliza Astor Wendel, Ella Virginia von Echtzel Wendel/ Wendel Foundation

1943 Little West 12th Street Corp.

1982 Isabel Litterman, Fred U. Tate

2000 Little West 12th Street Realty LP

Commercial Tenants

No. 8: Robert Coutant, produce (1889); Frederick T. Mallard/ Joseph F. Mallard/ John W. Mallard,
fruit (1906-70); West Side Fruit & Produce Distributors, Inc. (1965); Nick's Refrigeration
and Airconditioning Repair Service (1993)

No. 10: Claus Cordes, produce (1889); Washnitzer & Weintraub/ Samuel Weintraub, produce
(1906-12); Abe Bernstein, produce (1929); Vincent Cioffi, fruit (1933-86); Tesco Farms,
butter and eggs (1942-59); Frank T. Smith, Inc. (1965)

No. 12: John G. Parr & Sons, produce (1906); Max Tausend, produce (1912); Guiseppi Comti,
celery (1933-36); J. Mannoia, celery (1938-50); Blotchers Express (1950); Asia Meat Co.
(1959-70); Abe's Meats (1975-80); Akiyama, Inc. (1986-93)

History

From 1837, when they were acquired from John Jacob Astor I, until 1943, these properties were owned by Astor colleague John Gottlieb Mathias Wendel and his wife, nee Elizabeth Astor (sister of John Jacob I), their descendants, and the Wendel Foundation [for Wendel family, see essay]. These buildings were probably constructed as rowhouses c. 1849 and c. 1852 by James Conkright, who was listed as paying the taxes. James Conkright & Son operated a turpentine distillery next door on Little West 12th Street, prior to 1852. By the late nineteenth century, these houses were in use as tenements. In 1895, the facades were rebuilt, with new iron storefronts and balconies. Since the 1880s, commercial tenants have included fruit and produce businesses, with two very long-term fruit dealers, the Mallard family and Vincent Cioffi. Since 1943, these buildings and 14-20 Little West 12th Street, 3-7 Ninth Avenue, and 51 Gansevoort Street [see] have been in

common ownership.

These vernacular style buildings, which are largely intact to the 1895 alteration, contribute to the historically-mixed architectural character and varied uses – including residences and market-related functions – of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. Altered in 1895, during one of the major phases of development of the district, when buildings were constructed for produce-related businesses, the buildings further contribute to the visual cohesion of the district through their brick facades, iron balconies, and cast-iron storefronts.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, Dec. 4, 1936, 48, Sept. 28, 1943, 38.



BLOCK 644

3 NINTH AVENUE (aka 49 GANSEVOORT STREET), 5 NINTH AVENUE, and 7 NINTH AVENUE (aka 2-4 LITTLE WEST 12TH STREET)

Tax Map Block 644, part of Lot 56, Lot 55, and part of Lot 54

Date: c. 1849; 1887 (Alt. 392-1887) No. 3 reduced one bay at south end, storefront
Original Owner: John Gottlieb Mathias and Elizabeth Astor Wendel; James Conkright (lessee)

Type: Rowhouses (3)

Style: Greek Revival (altered)

Stories: 3; 4 (No. 7)

Facade Materials: brick, stone; cast-iron storefront (No. 3); stoop and entrance (No. 5)

Alterations

lintels shaved, cornices removed, some window openings sealed with brick at No. 7, cast-iron porch on No. 5 removed (c.1940-1985); wood and glass storefront with roll-down security gate at No. 7 (c. 1965-80); wood and glass storefront installed at No. 3 (1998); No. 7 sign (2002-03)

Ownership History

1837 John Gottlieb Mathias and Elizabeth Astor Wendel/ Rebecca Antoinette Dew Wendel Swope, Mary Eliza Astor Wendel, Ella Virginia von Echtzel Wendel/ Wendel Foundation

1943 Little West 12th Street Corp.

1982 Isabel Litterman, Fred U. Tate

2000 Little West 12th Street Realty LP

Commercial Tenants

No. 3: John Black, fruit (1929); Guiseppe Mastellone/ L. Mastellone & Co., produce (1936-55); Seven Arts Coffee Gallery (1965-75); Valentine Garcia, produce (1970)

No. 5: Andy's Trucking Service/ Pollio & Son, Inc., trucking (1959-65)

No. 7 (aka 2 Little West 12th St.): Fleming & Sons, produce (1889); Felix Larkin, saloon (1873-90s); hotel (1897); David Greenfield, paper bags (1939-59); Little West 12th Street Realty Corp. (1965-70); Tortuga Restaurant/Bar (1980); Rio Mar Restaurant (1980-2003)

History

From 1837, when they were acquired from John Jacob Astor I, until 1943, these properties were owned by Astor colleague John Gottlieb Mathias Wendel and his wife, nee Elizabeth Astor (sister of John Jacob I), their descendants, and the Wendel Foundation [for Wendel family, see essay]. These buildings were constructed as rowhouses c. 1849 by James Conkright, who was listed as paying the taxes. James Conkright & Son operated a turpentine distillery nearby on Little West 12th Street, prior to 1852. The 1851 *Doggett's New York City Street Directory* lists A.S. Crosby, Aaron Marsh, and Patrick Dunn, liquor dealer, as residents of Nos. 3-7. In 1887, when Gansevoort Street was widened, No. 3 was reduced in width by one bay on the south end, and received a storefront. By the 1890 census, No. 3 was still a single-family residence (Fred Hanefel), while the other two buildings were multiple dwellings. Felix Larkin and his family lived in No. 7, where he had operated a saloon since 1873. No. 7 was converted into a hotel in 1897. There have been several

fruit and produce businesses, as well as restaurants and others commercial uses, located here. Since 1943, these buildings and 8-12 and 14-20 Little West 12th Street and 51 Gansevoort Street [see] have been in common ownership.

These altered Greek Revival style rowhouses, which still have significant portions of their historic fabric, contribute to the historically-mixed architectural character and varied use – including residences and market-related functions -- of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. The buildings were originally constructed c. 1849, during the first major phase of development, when parts of the area were being developed with residences. They were altered in the late-19th century, when buildings in the district were constructed for produce-related businesses and other market uses.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; *Doggett's New York City Street Directory* (1851); NYC Directories; *NYT*, Dec. 4, 1936, 48, Sept. 28, 1943, 38; Gerry Brick, Larkin family info.



BLOCK 644

6 LITTLE WEST 12TH STREET

Tax Map Block 644, part of Lot 54

At the time of designation, this appeared to be a construction site.

Ownership History

see above



BLOCK 644

51 GANSEVOORT STREET

Tax Map Block 644, part of Lot 56

Date: 1887 (Alt. 392-1887)

Original Owner: Wendel Estate

Type: Stable

Style: Vernacular (originally); none (currently)

Stories: 1

Facade Materials: brick; iron-and-steel-framed opening (currently obscured by storefront)

Alterations

storefront (1998)

Ownership History

1837 John Gottlieb Mathias and Elizabeth Astor Wendel/ Rebecca Antoinette Dew Wendel Swope,
Mary Eliza Astor Wendel, Ella Virginia von Echtzel Wendel/ Wendel Foundation

1943 Little West 12th Street Corp.

1982 Isabel Litterman, Fred U. Tate

2000 Little West 12th Street Realty LP

Commercial Tenants (No. 51 on historic maps is believed to be this building)

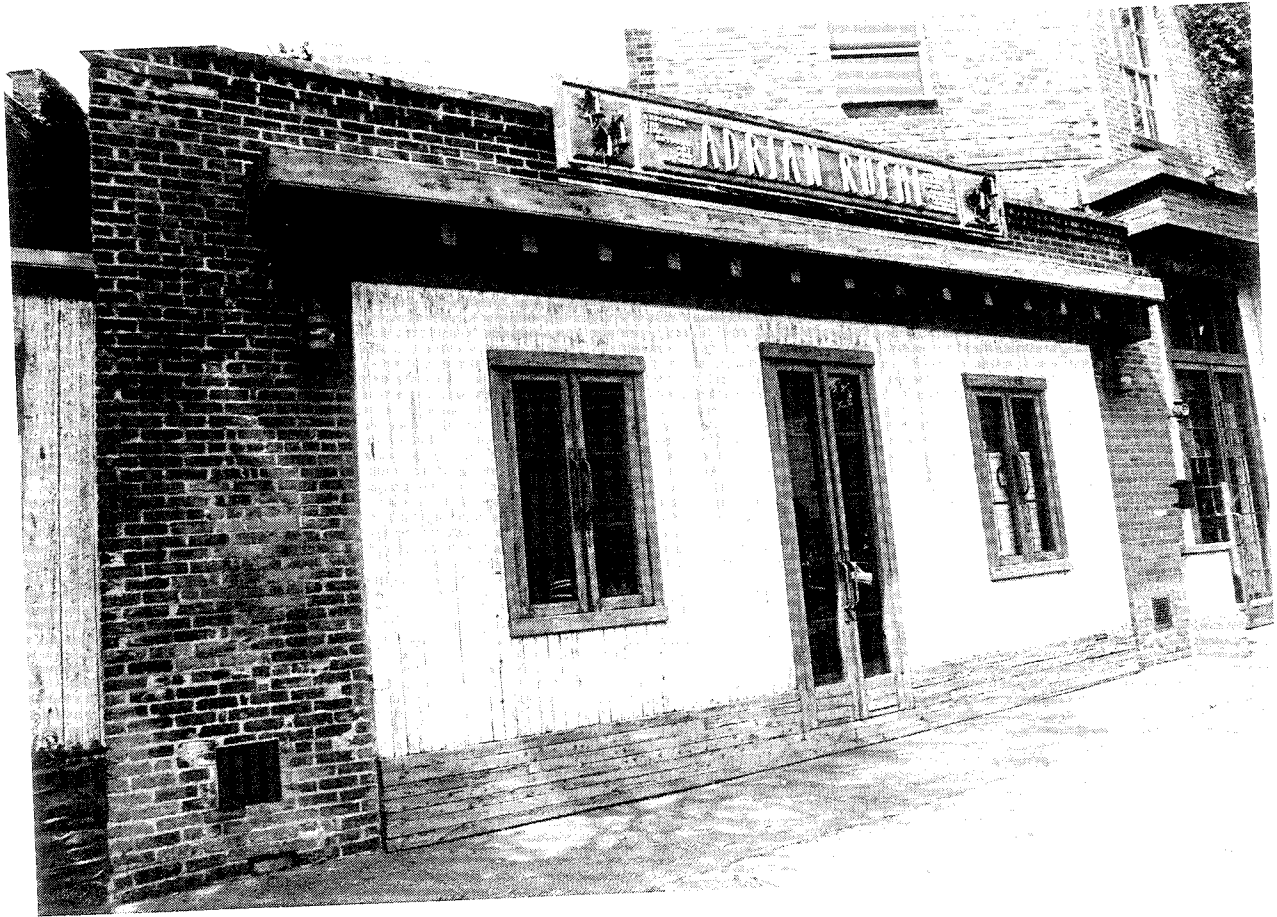
McKenna & Co., produce (1889); John J. Gillen, oysters (1902); Raphael Marmiello, fruit (1906);
Dominic DiPalma, restaurant (1912); Car Trucking Corp. (1929); James S. Sequino, fruit (1942-46);
Everything for Everybody, Inc. (1980)

History

From 1837, when it was acquired from John Jacob Astor I, until 1943, this property was owned by Astor colleague John Gottlieb Mathias Wendel and his wife, nee Elizabeth Astor (sister of John Jacob I), their descendants, and the Wendel Foundation [for Wendel family, see essay]. In 1887, when Gansevoort Street was widened (at the same time that No. 3 Ninth Avenue [see] was reduced in width by one bay on the south end and received a storefront), this one-story stable building was the result of the alteration of a remaining triangular portion of No. 1 Ninth Avenue. Since 1943, this building and 8-12 and 14-20 Little West 12th Street and 3-7 Ninth Avenue [see] have been in common ownership.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, Dec. 4, 1936, 48, Sept. 28, 1943, 38.



BLOCK 644

53-61 GANSEVOORT STREET

Tax Map Block 644, Lot 60

Date: 1887 (NB 695-1887)

Architect: Joseph M. Dunn

Builder: Michael Reid

Original Owner: Robert and Ogden Goelet

Type: Store-and-loft building

Style: Vernacular

Stories: 5

Facade Materials: brick, stone, cast-iron storefronts, metal canopy

Alterations

most sash replaced (c.1988-2002); parapet repairs (2003)

Ownership History

1847 Goelet family (Peter, Robert, Robert, Ogden, Robert Walton and Anne Marie Guestier Goelet)

1942 Joseph Zaccaro, Jr.

1945 Anthony L. Armentano

1950 Gansevoort Refrigerating Corp. (H. Harold Romanoff, president)/ Gansevoort Holding Corp./
GHC NY Corp. (Romanoff Equities, Inc.)

Commercial Tenants

New England Biscuit Works (1889); E[lmer]. S. Burnham & Co./ E.S. Burnham Packing Co.,
canned goods, druggist sundries (1889-1929); Holmes & Scott, produce (1889); C.D. Bos & Son,
crackers/ship biscuits (1902); A. Bohrer & Co., fruit (1929-36); James Fancelli, produce (1929-50);
Otto J. Stumpp, seeds (1929-42); Eastern Products Co./ General Desserts Corp./ Jersey Belle Food
Products Co. (1933-36); William D'Angelo/ Willy's Express (1950); Schmidt's Motor Express
(1950); Ronald T. Calvin, meat (1955); Plymouth Beef Co. (1955); Verona Packing, Inc. (1955);
Temple Packing Co., meat (1955-70); Western Window Cleaning Co. (1955-59); A. Michaud Co.,
meat (1959); Edward Seh, Jr., meat (1959); Ben Squires, Inc. (1959); A.G. Savetz Co., meat/poultry
(1950); National Purveyor Co., meat (1965); L&S Flanks, meat (1965); James E. Reardon, Inc.
(1965); R. Friend & Co. (1970-86); Budget Movers (1970); West Allen Tarwater (1970); Rubin &
Schoener, Inc. (1970-75); Knapp Meat Supply, Inc. (1975); Yama Seafood Co. (1980); Nishimaru,
Inc. (1980); Slowik Meat Co. (1980); Rimi Packing Co. (1980); Hughie Wholesale Meats, Inc.
(1980); Village Wholesale Meat Corp. (1986-93); Direct Market Transporting (1986); Sal DiFlore,
meat (1993); Gotham Seafood Corp. (1993); Hell, club (1999-2003)

History

For nearly a century, from 1847 to 1942, this property belonged to the prominent Goelet family, which held extensive real estate in Manhattan, including 402-408 West 14th Street [see]. This parcel passed in 1849 from Peter Goelet (1800-1879) to Robert Goelet (1809-1879); in 1881 to Robert Goelet (1841-1899) and Ogden Goelet (1846-1897) by partition deed; and, after their deaths,

to Robert Walton Goelet (1880-1941) and Anne Marie Guestier Goelet. This building was constructed in 1887, at the time of the widening of Gansevoort Street. Its unusual shape, an acute triangle, comes from the odd plan of the lot. Architect Joseph M. Dunn executed a number of commissions for the Goelets during his career. Builder-contractor Michael Reid (c. 1832-1918) later formed the M. Reid Co. which constructed the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, one of the Metropolitan Museum of Art additions, and eleven Carnegie libraries. Reid also built 823-829 Washington Street [see] in 1880. E.S. Burnham & Co./ E.S. Burnham Packing Co., canned goods and, later, druggist sundries, remained in this location until around 1929. Elmer S. Burnham (c. 1854-1941), born in Michigan, began as a grain broker in Chicago prior to establishing his packing business. Among Burnham's products were clam chowder and clam bouillon. From 1905 to 1929, the E.S. Burnham Packing Co. operated a clam cannery on Marco Island, Florida. Painted signs still existing on this building advertise Burnham and other tenants. A painted sign at the upper portion of the western wall advertises "BURNHAM'S CLAM CHOWDER" superimposed with "BEET WINE." "NEW ENGLAND BISCUIT WORK" appears above the second story, and Burnham's "CLAM CHOWDER" and "CLAMBOUILLON" are painted above the fourth story, of the Gansevoort Street facade. Tenants in the 1920s-40s included A. Bohrer & Co., fruit; James Fancelli, produce, and Otto J. Stumpp, seeds. Many of the tenants after the mid-1950s were meatpackers. Photographer Berenice Abbott photographed this building as part of her work *Changing New York* in 1936.

This imposing vernacular style building, which is largely intact, contributes to the historically-mixed architectural character and varied uses – including market-related functions – of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. Constructed in 1887, during one of the major phases of development of the area, when buildings were constructed for produce- and food-related businesses, the building further contributes to the visual cohesion of the district through its brick and stone facades, metal canopy, cast-iron storefronts, and the fact that it is one of seven buildings in the district designed by architect Joseph M. Dunn.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; Reid obit., *NYT*, Dec. 11, 1918, 15; *NYT*, Aug. 16, 1938, 33, Jan. 6, 1941, 15, Apr. 8, 1942, 33, Aug. 10, 1945, 28, Apr. 8, 1950, 26, July 24, 1952, 40; Jan. 11, 1955, 40; Bonner, 816; "The Founding Days: Clams Brought Marco's First Boom," *Naples News*, Jan. 1, 2000.



BLOCK 644

67 GANSEVOORT STREET

Tax Map Block 644, Lot 63

Date: 1887 (NB 634-1887); 1922 (Alt. 180-1922) storefront; 1947 (Alt. 602-1947) metal canopy

Architect: Bernard J. Schweitzer

Original Owner: John Jacob Astor III; Bernard Hughes (lessee)

Type: French flats with store

Style: neo-Grec

Stories: 3

Facade Materials: brick, stone, metal cornice, cast-iron storefront

Alterations

metal and glass storefront restored (c.1988-2002); metal canopy altered (1997)

Ownership History

1819 John Jacob Astor I/ Astor Estate/ John Jacob Astor III/ William Waldorf Astor

1920 Mary Hughes

1921 John Dupont, Edward P. and Frederick W. Erts (John Dupont & Co.)

1943 67 Gansevoort Street Realty Corp. (Harold Fried, president)/ Flomay Realty Corp.

1980 Sash Realty Corp.

1997 Anne Fairfax Ellette, Richard F. Simmons

Commercial Tenants

Bernard Hughes, produce (1887-1903); Henry N. Gerken, butter, cheese and eggs (1906); John Dupont & Co., eggs/butter (1912-43); Fancelli Bros., produce (1912); Frederick Muller, butter/eggs (1929); Washington Creamery Co. (1946); Eagle Brand Products, Inc., meat (1950); Half Moon Meat Co. (1955); Starling Provision Co. (1955-70); R.H. Maderick Meat Brokerage Co. (1959); Jack Magennis, meat broker (1965); Flavor-Rite Provision Co. (1975-93)

History

This property (along with the entire blockfront of Washington Street) was owned by John Jacob Astor I and the Astor Estate since 1819. It passed, by partition of the Estate in 1878 (after William B. Astor's death in 1875), to John Jacob Astor III and then to William Waldorf Astor. This lot was developed in 1887 (at the time Gansevoort Street was widened) with a three-story French flats building. The original lessee was produce dealer Bernard Hughes. An 1889 commercial directory lists produce dealer "Barry" Hughes here. According to the 1890 census, this was home to two families, those of Thomas J. Dowling, a driver, and Mary Beckar. Bernard Hughes died in 1903 and Mary Hughes (probably his wife) died in 1909; both were listed at this address. After William Waldorf Astor's death in 1919, the Astor family sold this building in 1920 to Mary Hughes (possibly a daughter, or her estate). The property was purchased in 1921 by John Dupont & Co., wholesale eggs and butter merchants, who had been tenants here since at least 1912. The year following the purchase, the firm renovated the commercial space, including the storefront, for its business. Dupont remained in the building until 1943, when it was sold to the Fried family. In 1947,

the building was converted into a wholesale meat market. The Frieds retained the building until 1980.

This neo-Grec style building, which is largely intact, contributes to the historically-mixed architectural character and varied uses – including market-related businesses – of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. Constructed in 1887, during one of the major phases of development, when buildings were constructed as residences and for produce-related businesses and other market uses, the building further contributes to the visual cohesion of the district through its brick facade, metal canopy, and cast-iron storefront.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, May 12, 1903, 9, May 17, 1909, 17, Apr. 16, 1947, 44.



BLOCK 644

69 GANSEVOORT STREET

Tax Map Block 644, Lot 64

Date: 1949 (Alt. 1907-1949)

Architect: George H. Suess

Builder: Foch Construction Co.

Owner: Charles Resko (69 Gansevoort Corp.)

Type: Restaurant; apartment building (rear)

Style: Moderne

Stories: 1

Facade Materials: brick, aluminum

Ownership History

1857 David Weir/ Katherine Ferris/ Lillian M. Weir, Margaret D. Weir Becker, Ida F. Weir McDonald

1948 Charles Resko (69 Gansevoort Corp.)

1964 A&J Management, Inc.

1995 Joanne Lucas

Commercial Tenants

James Duffy, produce (1889); Arthur and Charles Richardson, produce (1906); Thomas Gethins' Son, produce (1912); Jacob Fried, hotel supplies (1913-17); speakeasy (1929); Puritan Products Co./Assn. (1930-32); Nathan Vertun, produce (1938); R&L Lunch/ R&L Restaurant (J. Riderman/Bron Biederman; Charles Resko) (1938-84); Florent, restaurant (1985-2003)

History

This building is the result of a 1949 alteration that reduced in height a 19th-century house and installed a Moderne style facade. The property, owned by David Weir and his descendants from 1857 to 1948, was developed with a three-story wood-frame house, facing the street, and a four-story rear tenement. David Weir was listed in an 1851 directory as a chandler living at 14 Gansevoort Street, and in 1859 was a soapmaker at 33 Gansevoort Street. Directories also indicate that there were produce dealers and a hotel supplies merchant in the commercial space in the house on this site in the late-19th and early-20th centuries. The *New York Times* reported that a speakeasy was raided here in 1929, and that the "Puritan Products Co." (or Association) located here was indicted as part of a bankruptcy fraud racket in 1932. Ann Resko leased the house in 1938, and the R&L Lunch appears in a photograph from the Dept. of Taxes in 1939. The *Times* and directories list the restaurant under the names of J. Riderman and Bron Biederman in 1946 and Charles Resko in 1948, the year he purchased the property. In 1949, a major alteration occurred when the three-story house was reduced to one brick-and-aluminum-faced story in the Moderne style (the R&L Restaurant) and the four-story rear tenement was reduced to two stories and connected to the restaurant. The Florent restaurant, opened in 1985 by Florent Morellet, was one of the first "new" businesses in the Gansevoort Market Historic District.

This Moderne style building, which is largely intact to its 1949 alteration, contributes to the

historically-mixed architectural character and varied uses of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. The building further contributes to the visual cohesion of the district through its brick and metal facade.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, Oct. 23, 1913, 17, Jan. 10, 1929, 17, May 28, 1930, 40, Dec. 24, 1930, 8, Mar. 16, 1932, 38, Jan. 29, 1938, 1, Oct. 27, 1938, 42, July 11, 1946, 33.





823-825 and 817-821 Washington Street
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives



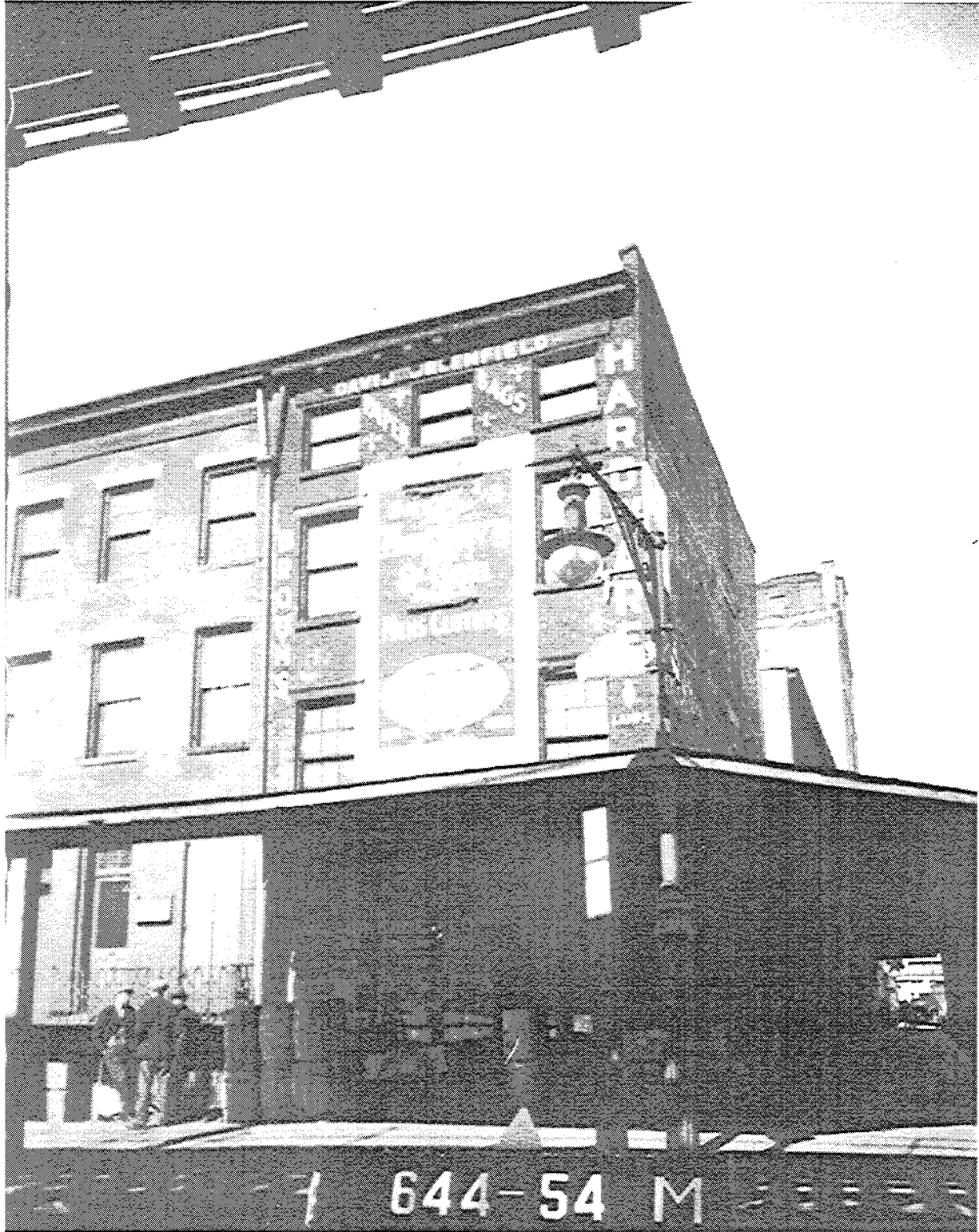
823-827 Washington Street
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives



831 Washington Street
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives



8-10 Little West 12th Street
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives

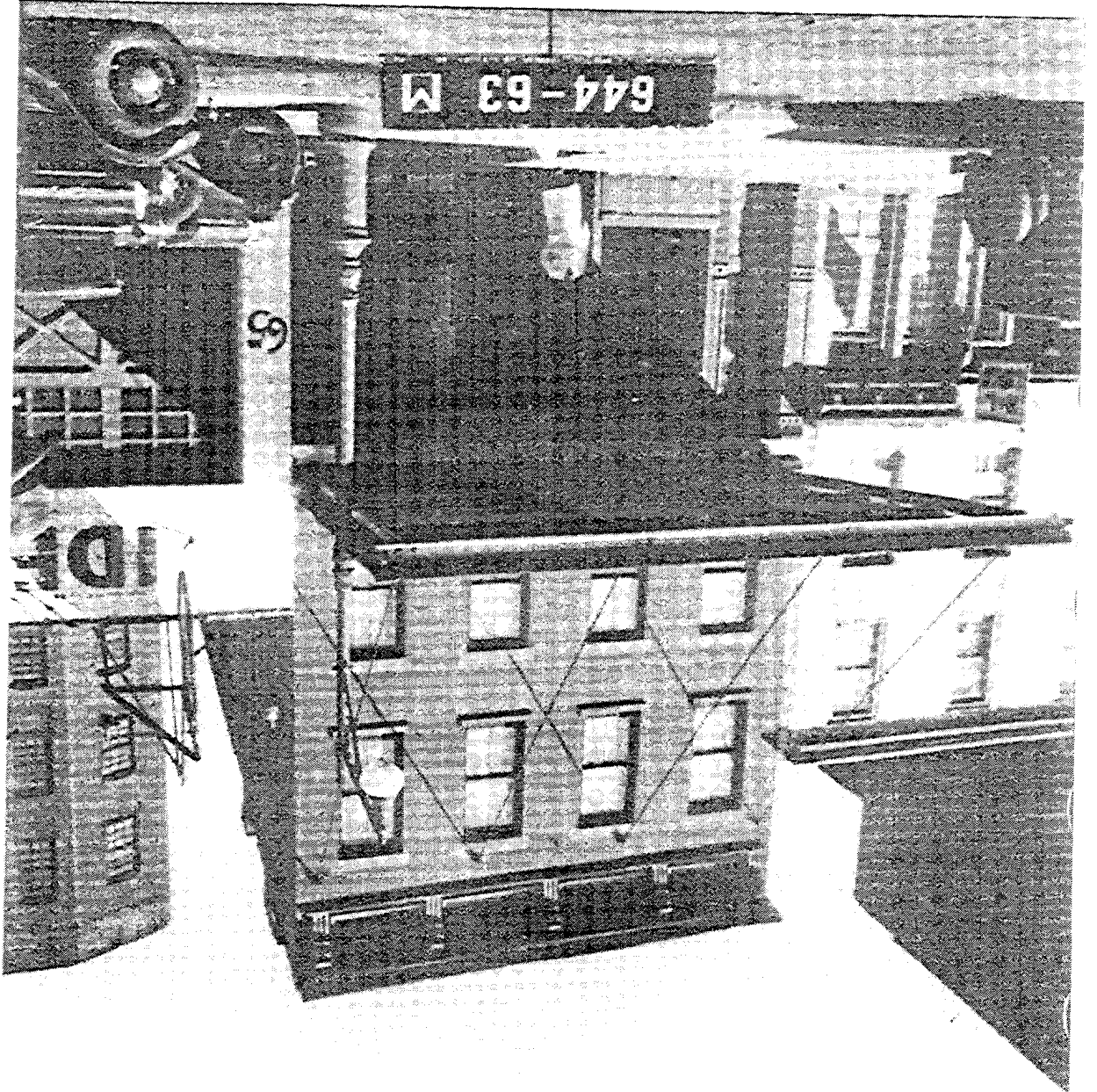


5 and 7 Ninth Avenue
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives

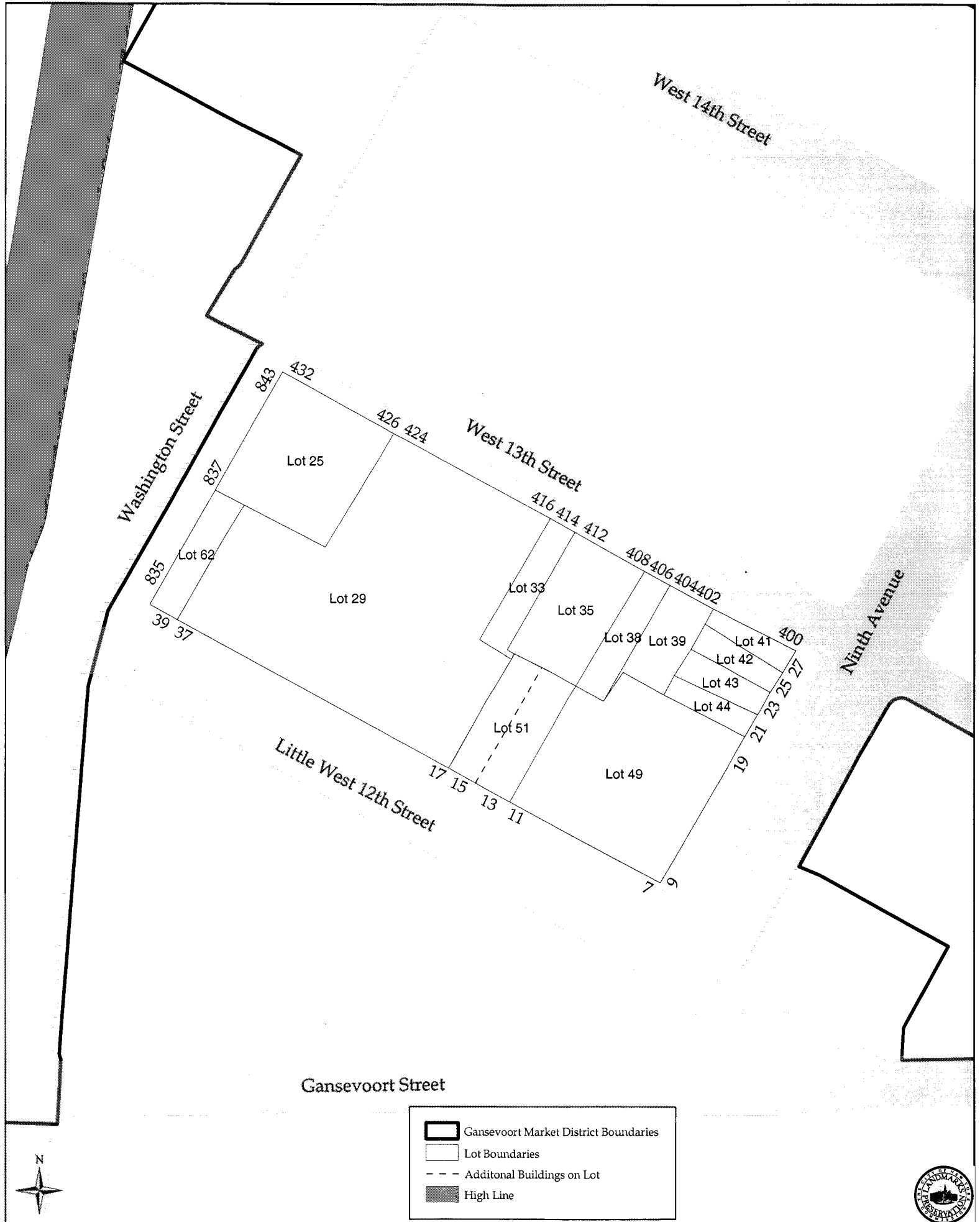


3 and 5 Ninth Avenue
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives

67 Gansevoort Street
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives



Block 645



BLOCK 645

837-843 WASHINGTON STREET (aka 426-432 WEST 13TH STREET)

Tax Map Block 645, Lot 25

Date: 1938 (NB 40-1938)

Architect: David M. Oltarsh

Original Owner: Zanville Realty Co.

Type: Market building

Style: Moderne

Stories: 2, 1

Facade Materials: tan and red brick, metal canopies

Alterations

sash replaced and security grilles installed at the second-story windows (c.1988-2002)

Ownership History (formerly lots 25-26)

1930 Zanville Realty Co.

1943 DJF Realty Corp./ David Cohn/ Esther Cohn

1950 843 Washington Street Corp.

1977 Helro Realty, Inc.

1981 Libeef Co.

1986 James A. Ortenzio

Commercial Tenants

Center Veal & Beef Co. (1939-42); Gansevoort Meat Co. (1939-42); Brooklyn Hotel Supply Co. (1942-46); Arthur A. Leeds, meat (1942); F.W. Shattuck & Co., meat (1942); Wallenstein Bros., meat (1942); Romanoff Bros./ Harold Romanoff, meat (1942); Petersen-Owens, Inc., meat (1942-55); Monarch Beef Corp. (1944-65); Lang Beef Co. (1944); Schweid's Hotel & Restaurant Supply Co. (1946); Sterling Provision Co. (1946); Franklin Beef Co. (1946); Lincoln Meat Packers Corp. (1950-59); Henry Abrams, Inc. meat (1950-55); Mutual Meats, Inc. (1950); T.A. White Co., meat (1950-70); Charles Haugh Trucking (1950); Lackawanna Beef & Provision Co. (1950); Cardinal Meats Co./Cosmopolitan Beef Co./Murray Packing Co. (1950); Dan de Vries, Inc., meat (1955-59); United Packing Co. (1955); Harrington-Casey Meat Co. (1959); Master Purveyors, Inc. (1959-70); Quality Wholesale Veal Co. (1959); The Beef House, Inc. (1959); Anthony Fenicchia & Son, poultry (1959); R&W Provisions Co. (1959-2003); Har-Ted Beef, Inc. (1965-75); Flank Steaks, Inc. (1965); Robert Hough Trucking (1965); S&L Meats (1965); Cut Well Beef Co. (1965-88); Old Bohemian Meat, Inc. (1965-70); Gold Steer Packing Corp. (1970-80); Long Island Beef Co./ St. James-Gourmet Importers (1970-80); BBS Packing Co. (1970); Meyer Meat Products, Inc. (1970); Burkart Meat Co. (1980-86); Disco Wholesale Meats, Inc. (1980-86); Maggio Beef Corp. (1980); Superior Wholesale Meat Products, Inc. (1986); Walmir Hotel & Restaurant Supply Co./ Walmir Meat, Inc. (1986-2003); Gerlach Beef, Inc. (1986-93); Healthy Food Services, Inc. (1986); Carroll & Cantwell/ Monarch Beef Corp. (1993); Ottomanelli Co., meat (2003); Lamb Unlimited (2003); Diamond Meat Packer (2003)

History

This was one of the new market buildings constructed in the 1930s when the Gansevoort Market district experienced redevelopment due to the elevated Miller Highway and elevated freight line of the New York Central Railroad. For most of its history it has had meatpacking business tenants. Some of the longer-term have been Monarch Beef Corp., T.A. White Co., Master Purveyors, Inc., R&W Provisions Co., Har-Ted Beef, Inc., Cut Well Beef Co., Gold Steer Packing Corp., and Long Island Beef Co.

This Moderne style building, which is largely intact, contributes to the historically-mixed architectural character and varied uses – including market-related functions – of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. Constructed in 1938, during the last major phase of development of the district, when new low-scale buildings were constructed, or buildings were altered and reduced in height, for meat-related businesses or other market uses, the building further contributes to the visual cohesion of the district through its brick facade and metal canopies.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, June 29, 1944, Dec. 17, 1944, 29, Nov. 24, 1959, 1, May 31, 1967.



BLOCK 645

416-424 WEST 13TH STREET (aka 17-37 LITTLE WEST 12TH STREET) P.F. COLLIER & SON BUILDING

Tax Map Block 645, Lot 29

Date: 1901-02 (NB 29-1901)

Architect: Trowbridge & Livingston

Builder: Tide-Water Building Co.

Original Owner: John Jacob Astor IV; P.F. Collier & Son (lessee)

Type: Factory (printing plant)/ office building

Style: neo-Classical

Stories: 3

Facade Materials: granite, brick, limestone, metal spandrels

Alterations

cornices, and two parapet sculptures (13th Street), removed (c.1940-85)

Ownership History (formerly lots 29-33, 53-61)

1878 William Astor/ John Jacob Astor IV/ William Vincent Astor

1956 Little West Twelve Corp.

1963 Loriet Fashions, Inc./ Loriet Properties, Inc.

1976 Jay Lind Veal Corp./ Novasac Sales Co.

1988 Sam Erlichman, Paul Krich, Jack Ostry

1995 Greenway Mews Realty LLC

Commercial Tenants

P.F. Collier & Son (1902-29); General Electric Co. (1929-70); N.Y. Knitting Mills, Inc./ Henry W. Lambert Co., girdle linings (1936-70); Niagara Duplicator Co. (1942); Manne-Knowlton Insulation Co. (1955); Modell Sporting Goods Co. (1958-59); Clasp Envelope Co. (1959); Pegi Paris, Inc. (1959-65); Centre Finishing Corp./ Newburgh Moire Co. (1959-93); Dee/ Emerald/ Greencraft-Parisac Handbag Co. (1965-86); Loriet Fashions, Inc. (1965-75); Goldfarb Bros., Inc. (1970); Novasac Corp. (1976-93); Miss Grimble Corp. (1986); Accessories by Pearl, Inc. (1993); American Diecutters & Graphics, Inc. (1993); Burke & Burke (1993); Star Trek Moving & Storage (1993); Negroni Group (1993); Trans Hudson Gallery (1996)

History

This Astor family property passed from the John Jacob I Estate by partition in 1878 to William Astor, then to John Jacob Astor IV, and finally to William Vincent Astor. In July 1900, Douglas Robinson, trustee of the Astor Estate, confirmed in the *New York Herald* that a 20-year lease was arranged with P.F. Collier & Son for the construction of the firm's new publishing house on this site. Peter Fenelon Collier (1849-1909) was the founder (1875) of this book and periodical publishing firm and the creator in 1896 of the influential magazine *Collier's Weekly*. *Collier's* specialized in muckraking articles advocating reform, as well as the work of Henry James and Richard Harding Davis, and was noted for its particularly fine illustrations, including the work of

Frederick Remington and Charles Dana Gibson. Noted poet e.e. cummings worked for *Collier's* in 1913. Collier's company, previously located at the western end of West 13th Street, was dislocated for the construction of the Chelsea Piers. Collier's son, Robert C. Collier, was married to Sarah Stewart Van Alen, a daughter of Emily Astor Van Alen and a granddaughter of William Astor. The new neo-Classical style Collier printing plant and office building, designed by the prestigious firm of Trowbridge & Livingston, featured two full facades and cost \$800,000. The company celebrated the completion of the building with an open house consisting of tours of the various departments and concluding in an elaborate lunch; out-of-town advertisers were brought to the event on a specially chartered train. The building was later connected by a bridge to 421-425 West 13th Street [see] in the 1910s-20s. The plant employed some 700 people and produced up to 20,000 books a day.

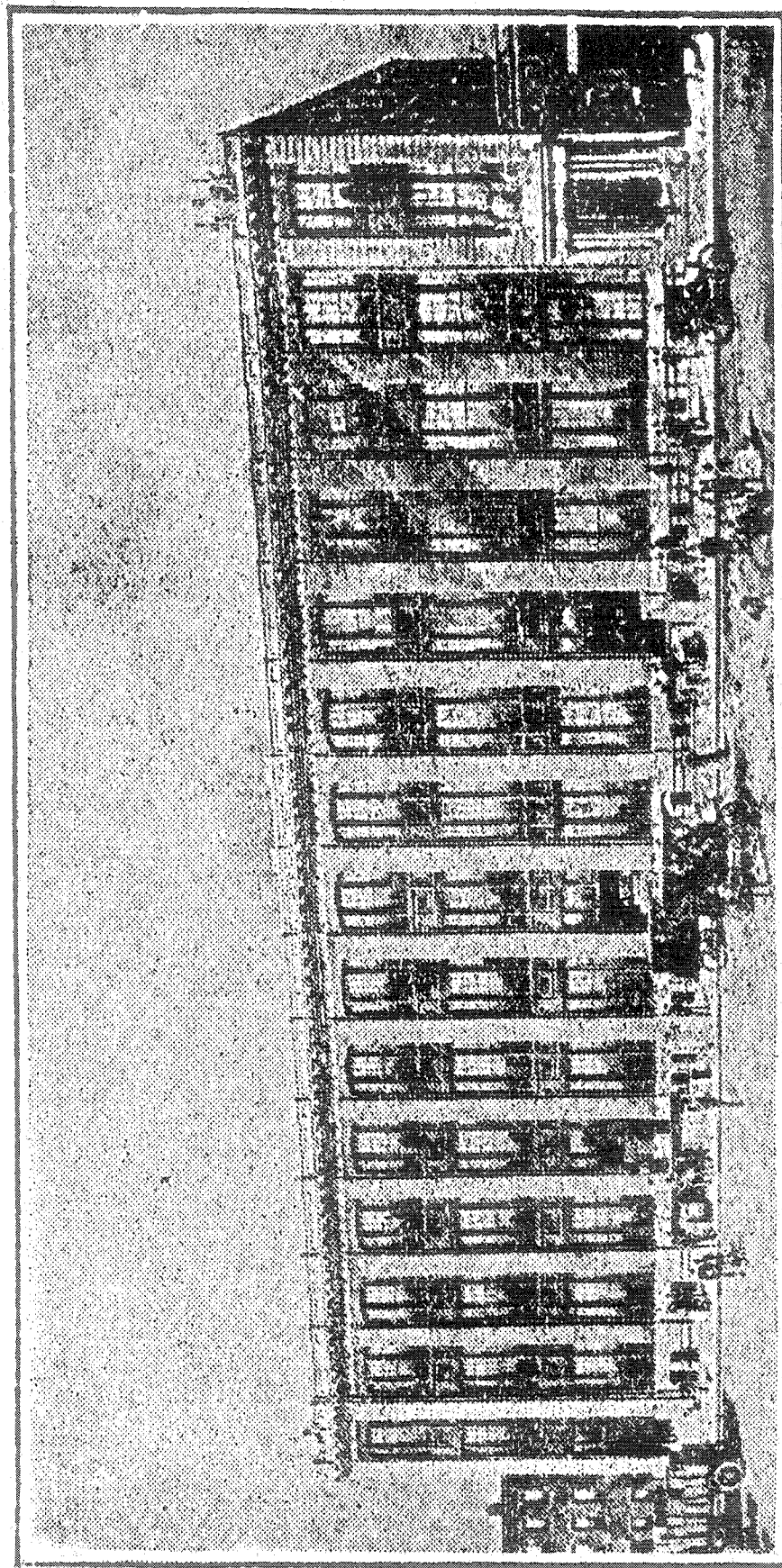
In 1929, this building was leased to the General Electric Co., and was used as warehouse for the General Electric Appliance Co. and General Electric Contracts Corp. An annex was built next door at 414 West 13th Street [see] in 1929-30. General Electric established a new factory distribution branch for G.E. products in 1941; this location was the product service shop and warehouse. General Electric used this facility until at least 1970. It was also the home of a number of textile and handbag firms, as well as miscellaneous businesses not associated with the produce or meatpacking trades.

This neo-Classical style building, which is largely intact, contributes to the historically-mixed architectural character and varied uses of the Ganesvoort Market Historic District. The building was constructed in 1901-02, during one of the major periods of development of the district, when buildings were constructed for industrial uses and produce-related businesses or other market functions. The building's two fully-developed neo-Classical style facades by the eminent firm of Trowbridge & Livingston, with their tripartite composition and well-detailed fenestration, and the elaborate main entrance on West 13th Street, make it a significant presence in the Gansevoort Market Historic District.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; "Peter Fenelon Collier," *DAB* 2 (1929), 304-305; *New York Herald*, July 18, 1900, 2; *New York Tribune*, Dec. 13, 1902; *RERG*, Mar. 30, 1901, 543, Nov. 22, 1902, 761; *NYT*, Sept. 24, 1902, 16, Sept. 11, 1936, Mar. 13, 1941, Apr. 14, 1955, Jan. 23, 1956, Mar. 12, 1958, June 30, 1996; *Edison Monthly* (Dec. 1909).





Rendering of P.F. Collier & Son Building, 416-424 West 13th Street
Source: *Real Estate Record & Guide* (Nov. 22, 1902), 761.

BLOCK 645

414 WEST 13TH STREET

Tax Map Block 645, Lot 33

Date: 1929-30 (NB 962-1929)

Architect: Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.

Original Owner: William Vincent Astor; General Electric Co. (lessee)

Type: Factory

Style: International

Stories: 3

Facade Materials: ironspot brick (painted), steel industrial windows

Alterations

Security cameras flanking entryway (c.1988-2002)

Ownership History (formerly lot 34)

1902 John Jacob Astor IV/ William Vincent Astor

1956 Little West Twelve Corp.

1963 Loriet Fashions, Inc./ Loriet Properties, Inc.

1985 City of New York (foreclosure)

1992 Robert Isabell

Commercial Tenants

General Electric Co. (1930-70?) [see 416-424 West 13th Street]

History

An annex to the General Electric Co. building next door at 416-424 West 13th Street [see], this early International Style structure was built in 1929-30 by the eminent firm of Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., specialists in factory design. The property was owned by William Vincent Astor. The building's large steel industrial windows and straightforward treatment of the ironspot brick make it one of the earliest examples of modern architecture in New York City, along with the New School for Social Research (1929-31, Joseph Urban), in the Greenwich Village Historic District, and the Starrett-Lehigh Building (1930-31, Cory & Cory), a designated New York City Landmark. Separate directory listings, which only occurred until the late 1930s, indicate that this was used by General Electric as a service shop. Along with 416-424 West 13th Street, it was purchased by the Little West Twelve Corp. in 1956, and by Loriet Fashions, Inc./ Loriet Properties, Inc. in 1963. The City of New York foreclosed on the property in 1985, and it was placed at auction in 1992.

Built in 1929-30, during the last major period of development of the district, when buildings were constructed for industrial uses and produce- and meat-related businesses or other market functions, this building contributes to the historically-mixed architectural character and varied uses of the Ganesvoort Market Historic District.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, Jan. 23, 1956, Apr. 26, 1992.



BLOCK 645

408-412 WEST 13TH STREET

Tax Map Block 645, Lot 35

Date: 1941 (NB 195-1940)

Architect: Charles N. & Selig Whinston

Original Owner: West 13th Street Realty Corp.

Type: Market building

Style: none

Stories: 2 (front), 1 (rear)

Facade Materials: brick (painted), metal canopy

Alterations

metal canopy alterations, security grilles on second-story windows (c.1988-2002)

Ownership History (formerly lots 35-37)

1940 West 13th Street Realty Corp.

1947 Steinberg-Feldman, Inc./ Feldman family

1986 James A. Ortenzio

1989 Forsythe Meats, Inc.

1990 Robert Isabell

Commercial Tenants

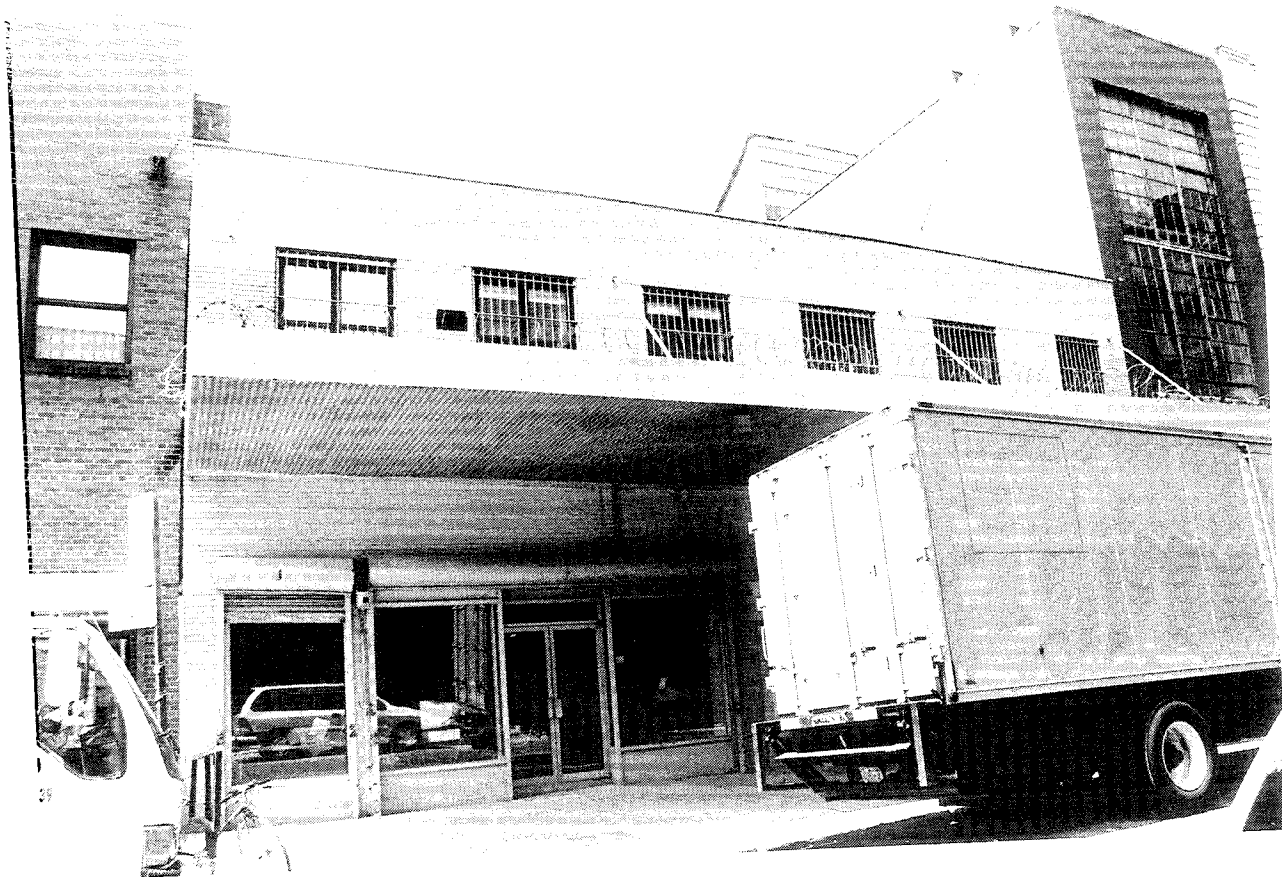
Abe Sklut/ Eastern Skin Co., hides and skins (1942-70); Feldman Bros./ Steinberg-Feldman, Inc./ Feldman Veal Corp., meat (1946-70); M. Smith Trucking (1959); Jay-Lind Veal Corp. (1975); Janol Packing, Inc. (1980); Shell Lobster Co. (1985-86); Donald Kaufman Color (1993); Robert Isabell, Inc. (1990-2003)

History

This property, then the site of tenements, was acquired in 1940 by the West 13th Street Realty Corp. from Chase National Bank, which had foreclosed on it the previous year. A new market building was constructed in 1941. Long-term businesses here have been Abe Sklut (later Eastern Skin Co.), hides and skins, and the three meat firms owned (along with this building) by the Feldman family. The Feldmans achieved notoriety as “the worst violator of Department of Agriculture regulations in the East,” according to a U.S. attorney in 1971 in the *New York Times*, after convictions for the sale of uninspected, inferior, or putrid meat in 1949, 1951, 1961, 1968, and 1971. This building was connected to 15 Little West 12th Street [see] in 1961 (Alt. 339-1961).

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, July 31, 1968, Apr. 8, 1969, Aug. 7, 1971, Aug. 21, 1985.



BLOCK 645

402-404 and 406 WEST 13TH STREET

Tax Map Block 645, Lots 39 and 38

Date: 1950 (Alt. 1165-1950); 1955 (Alt. 683-1955)

Architect: Abraham L. Seiden

Owner: 402/404 West 13th Street Corps.; 406 West 13th Street Corp.

Type: Market buildings (2)

Style: none

Stories: 2

Facade Materials: brick, metal canopy

Alterations

sash replaced and security grilles installed at the second-story windows (c.1988-2002).

Ownership History (formerly lots 38-40)

Lot 38 (No. 406):

1951 406 West 13th Street Corp.

1985 William Gottlieb

1998 406 West 13th Street LLC

Lot 39 (Nos 402-404):

1947 402 West 13th Street Corp. (No. 402)

1948 404 West 13th Street Inc. (No. 404) (foreclosure)

1965 406 West 13th Street Corp.

1985 William Gottlieb

1998 406 West 13th Street LLC

1999 GHC NY II Corp. (Romanoff Equities, Inc.)

Commercial Tenants

No. 402-404: Capitol Hotel Supply Co./ A.H. Sickinger, Inc./ West Shore Beef Co. (1955); Robert Lieberman, meat (1955-59); Stanley Englander Wholesale Meats (1959); Arnold Co. (1965); J&J Flank Co. (1965); United Veal Cuts Corp. (1965-75); Premier Hotel Supply Corp./ Joseph John Cox, Inc., meat (1970-75); Willam Balash Purveyor (1980); Ru-Vee Meats, Inc. (1980-86); Sid Martin Meats (1980); Downeast Seafood, Inc. (1997-2003)

No. 406: Hermes Restaurant & Bar (1959); Marine Carpenters, Local 901 (1959-75); Martin & William Smith, Inc., general contractors (1965); CM Wholesale Veal Co. (1965); Everything for Everybody, Inc. (1975); Kleinhardt Hardware & Locksmith, Inc. (1975); Force Five Designs, Inc. (1980); Industrial Refrigeration, Inc. (1980); Connie Peters, Inc. (1993); The Event Group, Inc. (1993)

History

These two buildings were originally constructed c. 1846-47 as three Greek Revival style rowhouses for Philip Burrows, lessee of Joseph G. and Elizabeth M. Tallmadge Taylor [see 21-27 Ninth Avenue]. In 1950 (Alt. 1165-1950), Nos. 402-404 were combined, reduced from three stories

to two, extended front and rear, and given a new brick-clad facade for use as a meat market. In 1955 (Alt. 683-1955), No. 406 was altered in the same manner. Abraham L. Seiden was architect of both alterations. In 1971 (BN 4934-1971), No. 402 was connected to 21-27 Ninth Avenue [see]. The union of Marine Carpenters, Local 901, was a tenant in No. 406 for a number of years.

References

Kellerman; NYC, Dept. of Buildings; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, July 26, 1914, May 19, 1951, Feb. 26, 1997.



BLOCK 645

21, 23, and 25 NINTH AVENUE and 27 NINTH AVENUE (aka 400 WEST 13TH STREET)

Tax Map Block 645, Lots 44, 43, 42, and 41

Date: c. 1844-46; c. 1886 storefront elements

Original Owner: Elizabeth M. Talmadge Taylor; Philip Burrows (lessee)

Type: Rowhouses; store (No. 27)

Style: Greek Revival (altered)

Stories: 3

Facade Materials: brick, stone, metal canopy, cast-iron storefront pilasters, and corner cast-iron column (No. 27)

Alterations

new storefronts (Alt. 1297-1971); cornices removed (c.1985); window restoration (c.1988-2002)

Ownership History

1829 Elizabeth M. Tallmadge/ Joseph G. and Elizabeth M. Tallmadge Taylor/ Robert Usher, Jr.

1862 Bernard Reilly (lot 42)

1867 Terence McGuire (lot 41); Lewis and Anna A. Johnston (lots 42-43); Frederick and Praxyda Rader (lot 44)

1875-76 Lewis and Anna A. Johnston (lot 44)

1877 Margaret Cornelia/ Cunneely family (Joseph J., Henry C., Gussie) (lot 41)

1886 Patrick Skelly/ Hugh P. Skelly (lots 42-44)

1922 National Hotel Supply Co. (William J. & Joseph A. McKinley) (lots 42-44)

1927 National Hotel Supply Co. (William J. McKinley) (lot 41)

1938 William J. McKinley

1961 Drumholm Realty Corp.

1970 25 Ninth Avenue Corp.

Commercial Tenants

No. 21: Patrick Skelly/ Hugh P. Skelly, wine and liquor (1886-1910s); Pharmaceutical Alcohol Distributing Co.(1922-24); Metropolitan Hotel Supply Co. (Swift & Co.)(1927-36); McKinley Meat & Poultry Corp. (1936-38); Iowa-Nebraska Transportation Co. (1942-50); Joseph Higgins, fruit (1942); Harmac Trucking Co. (1946); Groeneveld Co., meat (1946-55); Stamm Trucking Co. (1950-55); GI Joe's Express (1955); Abe Lyons, Inc., meat (1959); McKinley Meat & Poultry Corp. (1965-70); Hugh Roth Meat Co. (1970); The Meat Man, Inc. (1970)

No. 23: Patrick Skelly/ Hugh P. Skelly, wine and liquor (1886-1910s); National Hotel Supply Co. (1923-27); Metropolitan Hotel Supply Co. (Swift & Co.)(1927-36); McKinley Meat & Poultry Corp. (1936-42); N.P. Burkart, provisions/ Burkart Meat Co. (1946-70); Joseph A. McKinley, Inc., meat (1950-59)

No. 25: American Hotel & Steamship Supply Co./ National Hotel Supply Co. (1920-27); Metropolitan Hotel Supply Co. (Swift & Co.)(1927-36); McKinley Meat & Poultry Corp. (1936-59); Kosher Dressed Poultry Co./ Empire Kosher Dressed Poultry Co. (1942-55); Land

of Israel Meat Packing Co./ Rondo Meat Co. (1965-70); Pork Packers, Inc. (1965-70); St. James Gourmet (1993)
No. 27 (400 West 13th Street): Bernard McMahon, saloon (1892-95); John and Emma Luedeke, liquor (1910-13); Gansevoort Meat Co. (1938); Morris Lebowitz, meat (1942); Crown Meat Co. (1950-59); Continental Flank Co. (1965); Pork Packers, Inc. (1971-86); Royal Bavarian Process Meats, Inc. (1986)

History

The property on which these four Greek Revival style rowhouses were built c. 1844-46 was owned since 1829 by Elizabeth M. Tallmadge, an heir of George Clinton and later the wife of Joseph G. Taylor. They were built by lessee Philip Burrows, who also constructed three houses at 402-406 West 13th Street [see] c. 1846-47. The *Doggett's Directory* of 1851 lists J.T. Slingerford, John Burns (collector), Abraham Cummings, and John Hanna (boots) as the residents. The elevated railroad line was completed in front of these houses in 1869, and by 1876 all of them had storefronts. In 1886, Patrick Skelly (also one of the owners of the Centennial Brewery at 409-411 West 14th Street [see], built in 1876) owned Nos. 21-25 and combined Nos. 21-23. His wine and liquor business, later continued after his death (c. 1909) by his son, Hugh P. Skelly, was located here at least until the 1910s. Hugh Skelly was president of the Kips Bay Brewery in 1914. A saloon was located in No. 27 in the 1890s; by that time it had a high cornice along both facades. In 1922, the National Hotel Supply Co. (William J. & Joseph A. McKinley), apparently the successor to the American Hotel & Steamship Supply Co. (a tenant in No. 25 since 1920), purchased the Skelly buildings. They were still in use as apartments upstairs. Alterations in 1923-24 included the installation of metal canopies and conversion of the three buildings into a drugstore (No. 21) and wholesale meat market and offices (with vacant third stories). The National Hotel Supply Co. acquired the fourth building (No. 27) in 1927. William J. McKinley owned these properties until 1961, and McKinley interests, including the McKinley Meat & Poultry Corp. and Joseph A. McKinley, Inc., were located here into the 1970s. Most tenants have been meat and poultry dealers and trucking companies, including N.P. Burkart, provisions, and Kosher/Empire Dressed Poultry Co. In 1971 (Alt. 1297-1971), the buildings were combined and connected to 402-404 West 13th Street [see].

These altered Greek Revival style rowhouses, which still have significant portions of their historic fabric, contribute to the historically-mixed architectural character and varied uses -- including residential and market-related functions -- of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. Constructed c. 1844-46, during the first major phase of development of the area, when parts of the neighborhood were being developed with residences, the buildings were adapted in the 1880s and 1920s for liquor and meat businesses. They further contribute to the visual cohesion of the historic district through their brick and stone facades, metal canopies, and cast-iron storefront elements.

References

Kellerman; NYC, Dept. of Buildings; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; New York Public Library, photograph (1876); *NYT*, May 25, 1895, Apr. 11, 1914, June 7, 1922, Apr. 21, 1927, May 5, 1937, May 5, 1955.



BLOCK 645

9-19 NINTH AVENUE (aka 7-11 LITTLE WEST 12TH STREET)

Tax Map Block 645, Lot 49

Alteration Date: 1921-22 (Alt. 2409-1921)

Architect: Bloch & Hesse

Owner: William Vincent Astor; Alexander Geiger (lessee)

Type: Garage with stores

Stories: 2

Facade Materials: brick (painted)

Original Dates: 1881 (alteration); 1889 (rebuilding); 1905 (rebuilding); 1908

Original Owner: William Astor; John Jacob Astor IV

Type: Stables and wagon storage buildings (4)

Stories: 2, 3

Style: Vernacular

Alterations

sash replaced (late-1980s); wood and glass storefronts installed, metal canopies removed (1996-99)

Ownership History (formerly lots 45 and 49; previously lots 45-49)

1878 William Astor/ John Jacob Astor IV/ William Vincent Astor

1943 Domenico Calarco

1962 19-9th Avenue Corp.

1985 William Gottlieb

1998 9 Ninth Avenue LLC

Commercial Tenants

Partlin & Co., fruit (1889); Christian Handelmann, produce (1889); Frank T. Scheidel, produce (1889-97); Ephraim Booth, produce (1889); Michael Tremberger, Jr., fruit/produce (1890); F.J. Larkin & Bro., fruit (1902-06); William Hirsch, produce (1902); Domenico Calarco, fruit (1906-70); Frank Cliento & Co., fruit (1906-29); Ernest Celendine, produce (1906); William Berkowitz, produce (1906); Samuel Ascitutto, produce (1906); Joseph Acanford, produce (1906); Louis Tausend, produce (1906-12); White's Express Co. (1909-12); Angelo Gionfrida, fruit (1910-55); Joseph Vogel, produce (1912); Atlantic Express Co. (1913); C[harles]. Perceval, Inc., provisions (1921-22); Radio Garage, Inc. (1921-23); Avenue Garage, Inc. (1926-46); Coltri-Ceaser, auto reps. (1929-33); Gigoux Bros., food products (1929); Regular Fruit & Produce Co. (1929); Adler's Express Co./ Market Hardware Co. (1929-33); Radio Coffee Pot (1929-33); West Side Water Cress Co. (1929-59); Arthur H. & L. Nadel, produce (1929); C. Starace & Bro./ C. Starace & Bros., Inc./ J.J. Starace, Inc., fruit (1933-80); Chisholm Motor Service (1933); Excellent Fruit & Produce Distributors, Inc. (1933); United Hotel Supply, Inc. (1933); Sun Restaurant (1936-42); Joseph Buonocore, fruit (1936-38); Salvatore Buonocore, produce (1946); Gansevoort Garage, Inc. (Leo and Frank Calarco)/ Olympia Garage, Inc. (1949-93); A. Stalano, produce (1950); J&D Auto Service/ B&C Auto & Truck Maintenance (1955-59); A&J Tantillo, produce (1959-65); Far-Best Transportation Co. (1959-

65); Brothers Truck Rental Co. (1970-86); Shiff Produce, Inc. (1975-80); Allied Farms (1980); Farm Crest Markets, Inc. (1980); Pastis, restaurant (1999-2003)

History

From 1878, when the John Jacob Astor I Estate was partitioned, this property passed to William Astor, then to John Jacob Astor IV, and finally to William Vincent Astor, who held it until 1943. This building has had a complex construction history. Its present form resulted from an alteration in 1921-22 (Alt. 2409-1921) when four two- and three-story stables and wagon storage buildings were unified at two stories, fortified with interior steel girders, and converted to a garage (on both stories) with stores. It appears that the previous buildings were: a two-story former store/dwelling (11 Little West 12th Street) altered in 1881 (Alt. 972-1881, A.B. Van Heusen, builder); a two-story stables building (17 Ninth Avenue) rebuilt in 1889 (Alt. 597-1889, Hugh Getty, mason); a one-story market and stables building (9 Ninth Avenue) rebuilt and raised to two stories in 1905 (Alt. 1398-1905, George M. McCabe, architect), after being condemned by the Board of Health; and a three-story stables building (19 Ninth Avenue) constructed in 1908 (NB 647-1906, George M. McCabe, architect). Commercial tenants both before and after the 1920s alteration were mostly in the fruit and produce business, including several long-term ones: Domenico Calarco, Frank Cliento & Co., Angelo Gionfrida, West Side Water Cress Co., and C. Starace & Bro. (later C. Starace & Bros., Inc. and J.J. Starace, Inc.). Domenico Calarco purchased the building from Astor in 1943 and held it until 1962. It operated as the Radio Garage and Avenue Garage until the 1940s, then as the Gansevoort Garage (Leo and Frank Calarco) and Olympia Garage.

This building was the result of a 1921-22 alteration during one of the major phases of development in the area, when transportation and market-related buildings were being constructed or significantly adapted in the district.

References

Kellerman; NYC, Dept. of Buildings; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, Aug. 9, 1897, Apr. 15, 1900, Apr. 10, 1910, Jan. 9, 1913, Sept. 1, 1943, 31, May 24, 1960.

BLOCK 645

13 LITTLE WEST 12TH STREET

Tax Map Block 645, part of Lot 51

Date: 1933 (Alt. 140-1933); 1969 (Alt. 206-1969)

Architect: Martin Smith; Abraham L. Seiden

Owner: Eleanor G. Burrows; Forsythe Meats, Inc.

Type: Market building

Style: none

Stories: 2

Facade Materials: brick, metal canopy

Ownership History (formerly lot 51)

1861 Patrick McCormick/ Burrows Family (Annie E., Eleanor G., Sophie, Leo C., James M., Donald F.)

1968 Forsythe Meats, Inc.

1994 Duncan-Radcliff, LP

Commercial Tenants

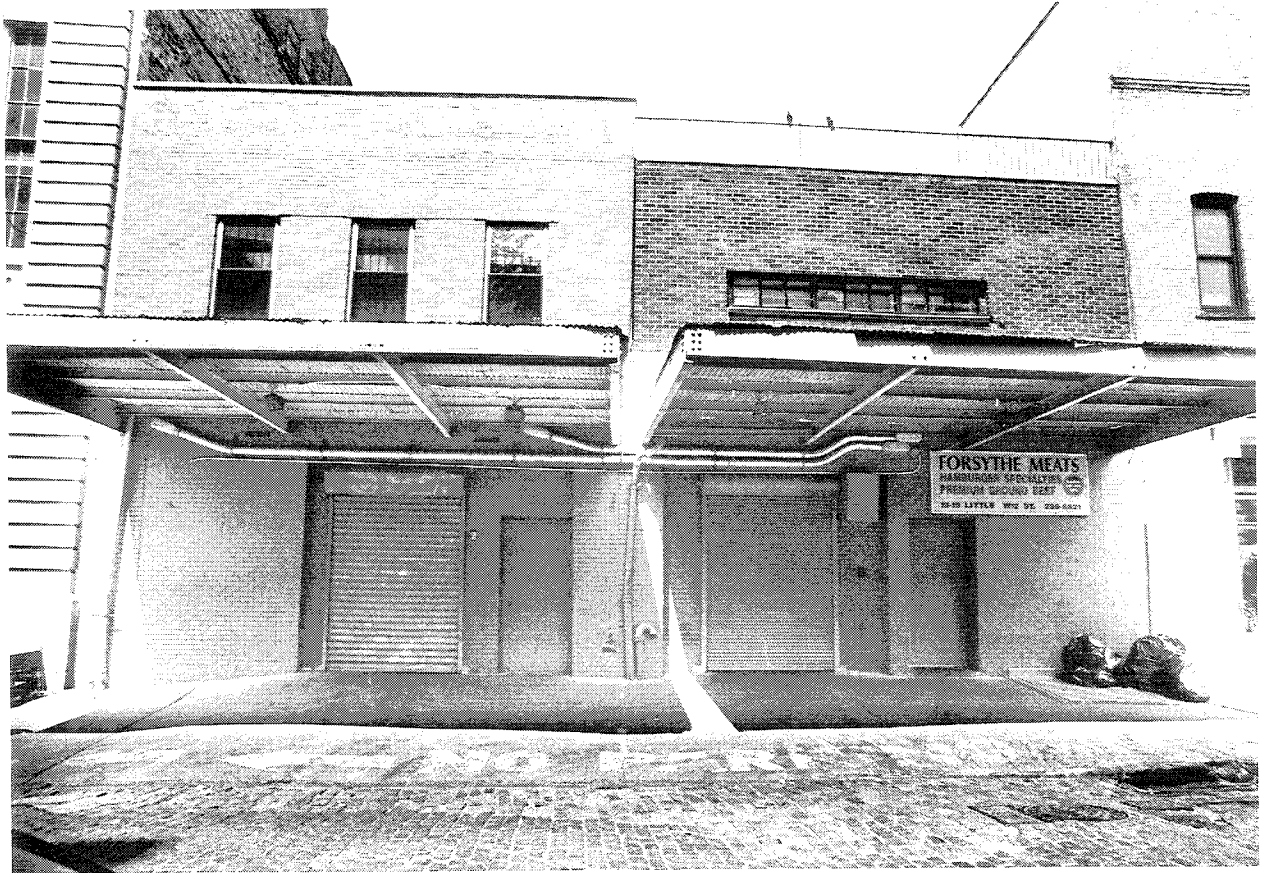
Devo Produce Co. (1933-38); Joseph Higgins, fruit (1938); DiMarco & Schiro, fruit (1942-50); A. Bernstein, vegetables (1942-46); A. Stalano, produce (1955); Roger Beef Co. (1957-59); Ambassador Hotel Supply Co./ B. Ainbinder Meat Corp./ Maccabee Kosher Food Products (1965); Forsythe Meats, Inc. (1968-2002)

History

This building was originally a four-story tenement. It was altered to a one-story fruit market building with a metal canopy in 1933 (Alt. 140-1933) by Martin Smith, who also built the adjacent one-story fruit market building at 15 Little West 12th Street [see] in 1933. This building was altered again in 1969 (Alt. 206-1969) for Forsythe Meats, Inc., at which time the second story was apparently constructed.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC, Dept. of Buildings; NYC Directories; *NYT*, May 26, 1933, Dec. 16, 1957.



BLOCK 645

15 LITTLE WEST 12TH STREET

Tax Map Block 645, part of Lot 51

Date: 1933 (NB 91-1933); c. 1961

Architect: Martin Smith; attributed to Abraham L. Seiden

Owner: Kaproco Realty Co.; West 13th Street Realty Corp.

Type: Market building

Style: none

Stories: 2

Facade Materials: brick, metal canopy

Ownership History (formerly lot 52)

1929 Kaproco Realty Corp. (Joseph Cohen, president)

1952 Trustees of Joseph Conn

1954 Champion Realty Corp.

1956 Boxer Realty Co., Inc.

1961 West 13th Street Realty Corp. (Abe Feldman, president)/ Feldman family (Abe, Bernard, Sam, Sarah, Norman, Carl, and Irving)

1994 Duncan-Radcliff, LP

Commercial Tenants

Gaetano Calarco, fruit (1938-59) Previ & Co., produce (1938-59); Deli-King Food Products/ Delico Provision Co. (1965-70); Flavor-Rite Provision Co. (1970); West-Conn Meat Co. (1980-86); N.Y. Meat Exporters, Inc. (1986)

History

This structure began as a one-story fruit market building with a metal canopy in 1933 by Martin Smith, who also altered the adjacent property at 13 Little West 12th Street [see] into a one-story fruit market building in 1933. Gaetano Calarco and Previ & Co., fruit and produce dealers, were longtime tenants. In 1961 (Alt. 339-1961), this building was connected to 408-412 West 13th Street [see], at which time the second story was apparently built, for the Feldman family. The Feldmans achieved notoriety as “the worst violator of Department of Agriculture regulations in the East,” according to a U.S. attorney in 1971 in the *New York Times*, after convictions for the sale of uninspected, inferior, or putrid meat in 1949, 1951, 1961, 1968, and 1971.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, July 31, 1968, Apr. 8, 1969, Aug. 7, 1971.

BLOCK 645

835 WASHINGTON STREET (aka 39 LITTLE WEST 12TH STREET)

Tax Map Block 645, Lot 62

Date: 1926-27 (NB 414-1926)

Architect: Keeler & Fernald

Original Owner: William Wallace Wotherspoon

Type: Market building

Style: Art Deco

Stories: 2

Facade Materials: brick (covered with cement stucco and painted), metal canopy

Alterations

windows (c.1940-85); metal canopy alterations (1998-99)

Ownership History

1924 William Wallace and Theodosia Wotherspoon

1930 Zanville Realty Co.

1938 William Wallace and Theodosia Wotherspoon

1940 Hilda I. Jaffe, Helen Mazur

1943 Burton Estates, Inc./ Tarlton Realty Corp. (Arthur J. Levine)

1962 Alba Holding Corp.

1963 Hardor Holding Co.

1964 Washington Realty Co. (Sophie Cohen, David D. Sauber)

1974 Francis Schaeffer

1976 Pinky Sohn

1983 DAJ Real Estate Mgmt. Corp.

1987 William Gottlieb

Commercial Tenants

Augusta Vogel/ Vogel Produce Co., fruit (1929-33); Columbus Packing Co., provisions (1929); N.Y. Live Poultry Commission Merchants Assn. (1929-36); N.Y. Poultry Exchange (1929-36); Postal Telegraph Cable Co. (1929-38); Pan American Produce Dealers, Inc. (1929-33); William M. Duncan, refrigeration supplies (1929); Vincent Sequino, fruit (1929); J. Frank, produce (1929-33); Avon Commission Co. (1933); [Michael A.] Lombino Banana Co. (1933-36); Landini & Pittorino, fruit (1936); Archie Restaurant (1937-59); [Morris] Burg Trucking Corp. (1938-59); M.M. Mades Co., meat (1938-42); Western Union Telegraph Co. (1938-59); Maurice Ettlinger, casings (1942-59); S&S Heyman Ltd., provisions (1942-75); F&G Carloading Co. (1946); George Gold, meat (1946); Food Fair Stores, Inc. (1950); Haugh & de Vries Trucking, Inc. (1950-55); Jim & Pat Trucking (1950); Nap's Transportation Co. (1950-59); Paul Emanuele Trucking Co. (1955); Marine Carpenters, Local 901 (1955); Atlas Brokers Food Products (1959); D'Ottavio Trucking Co. (1959); Al Moss, meat (1965); C&H Provision Co./ Abraham I. Hasner & Co., meat (1965); Cycle, Den, Zodiac, O.K. Corral, gay clubs (1970-75); Mineshaft, gay club (1976-85)

History

This market building was erected in 1926-27 for William Wallace Wotherspoon, son of Gen. William Wallace Wotherspoon (1851-1921). The firm of Wotherspoon Brothers' Phoenix Plaster Mills, 426-428 West 13th Street, was a fixture on the block from at least after the Civil War through the 1880s. William Wotherspoon, Sr., entered the army in 1873, rose to become a Major-General, Chief of the General Staff of the Army, and president of the Army War College (1907-09). He also served as N.Y.S. Commissioner of Public Works in the 1910s. No. 835 Washington Street has had a wide variety of tenants over the years, including poultry associations, fruit, provision, and meat dealers, trucking firms, telegraph companies, and a restaurant. Among the longer-term tenants were the Postal Telegraph Cable Co., Archie Restaurant, [Morris] Burg Trucking Corp., Western Union Telegraph Co., Maurice Ettlinger, and S&S Heyman, Ltd. During the 1970s, several gay clubs (Cycle, Den, Zodiac, O.K. Corral) were located here, followed by the Mineshaft.

This Art Deco style building, which is largely intact, contributes to the historically-mixed architectural character and varied uses – including market-related and other functions – of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. It was constructed during one of the major phases of development in the area, when market-related structures were being built in the district.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, Oct. 22, 1921, 13, Mar. 21, 1930; Miller, 162-163; Hurewitz, 139-140; U.S. Census (1880).





837-843 Washington Street
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives



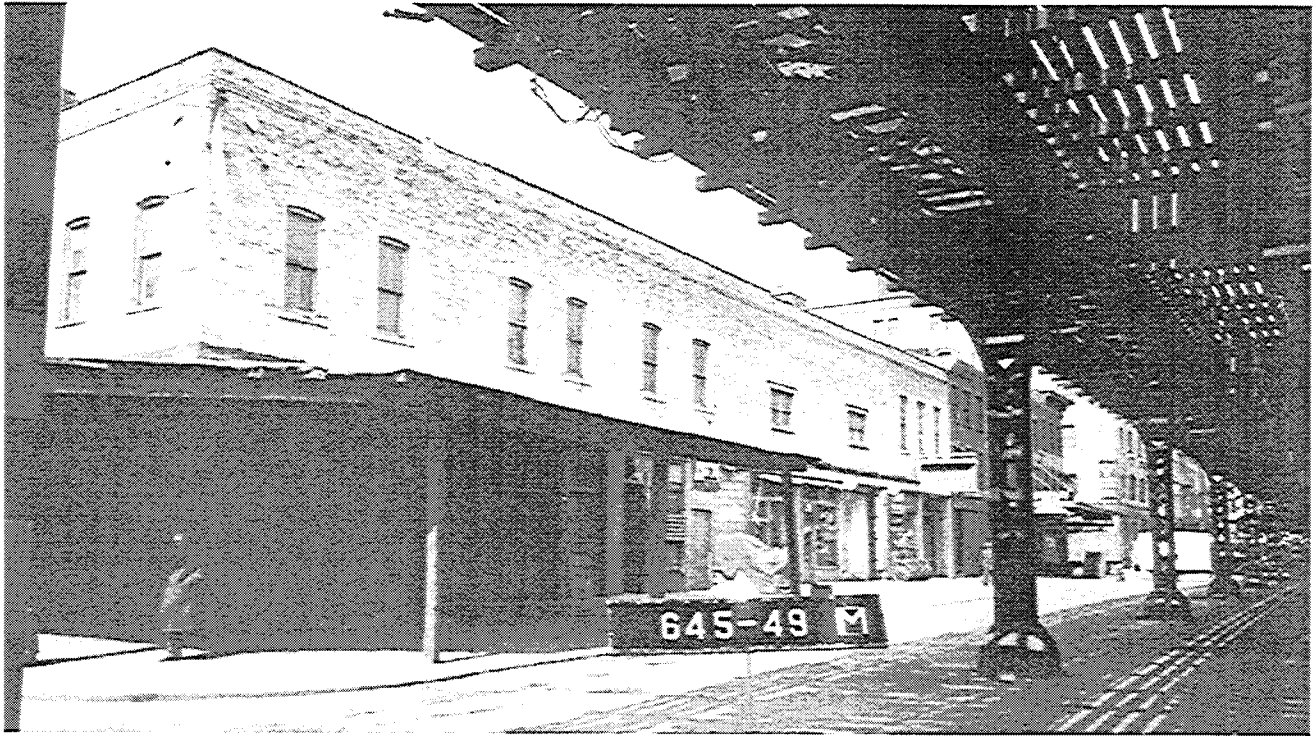
P. F. Collier & Son, 416-424 West 13th Street
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives



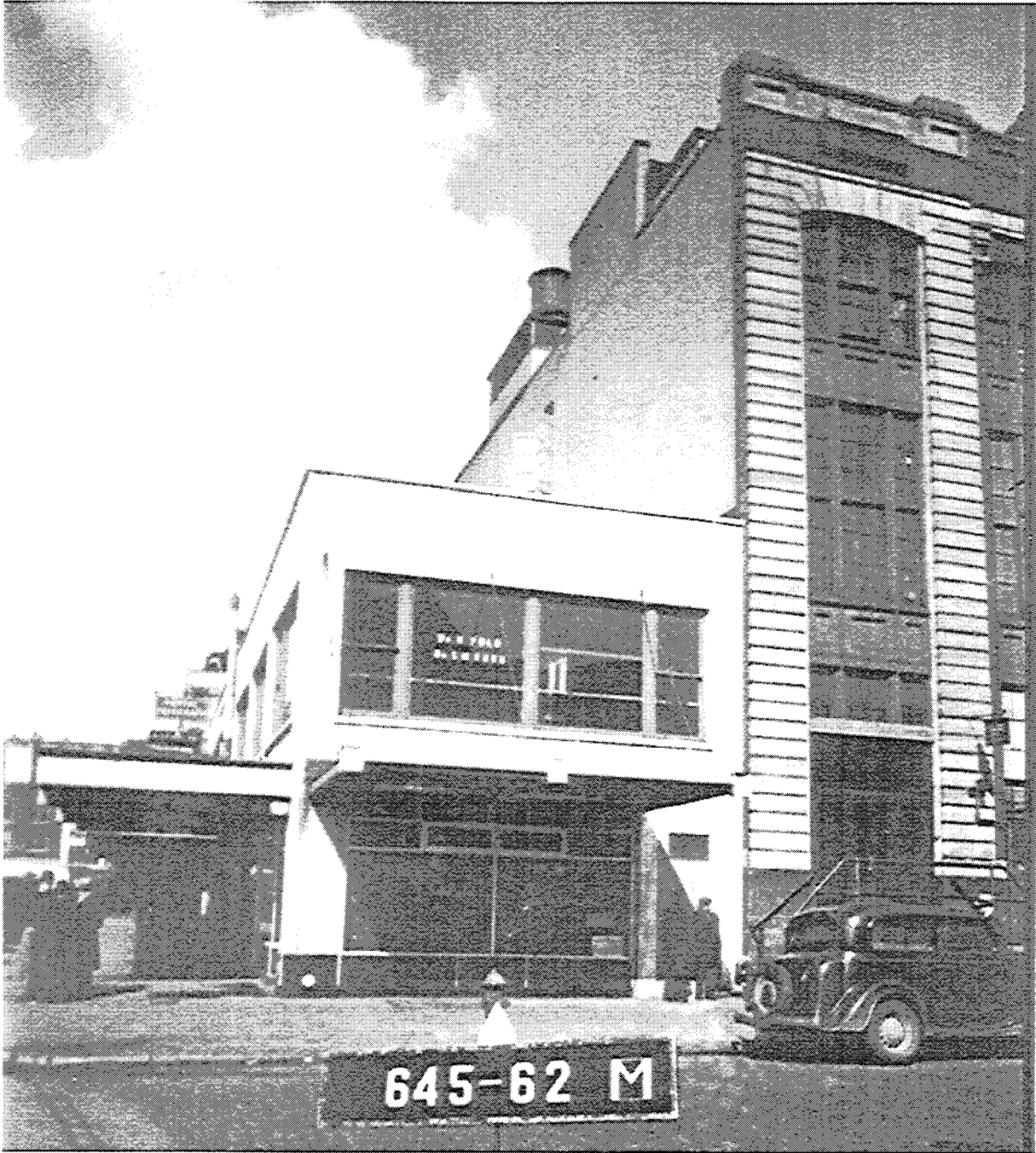
27 Ninth Avenue
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives



21-27 Ninth Avenue
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives

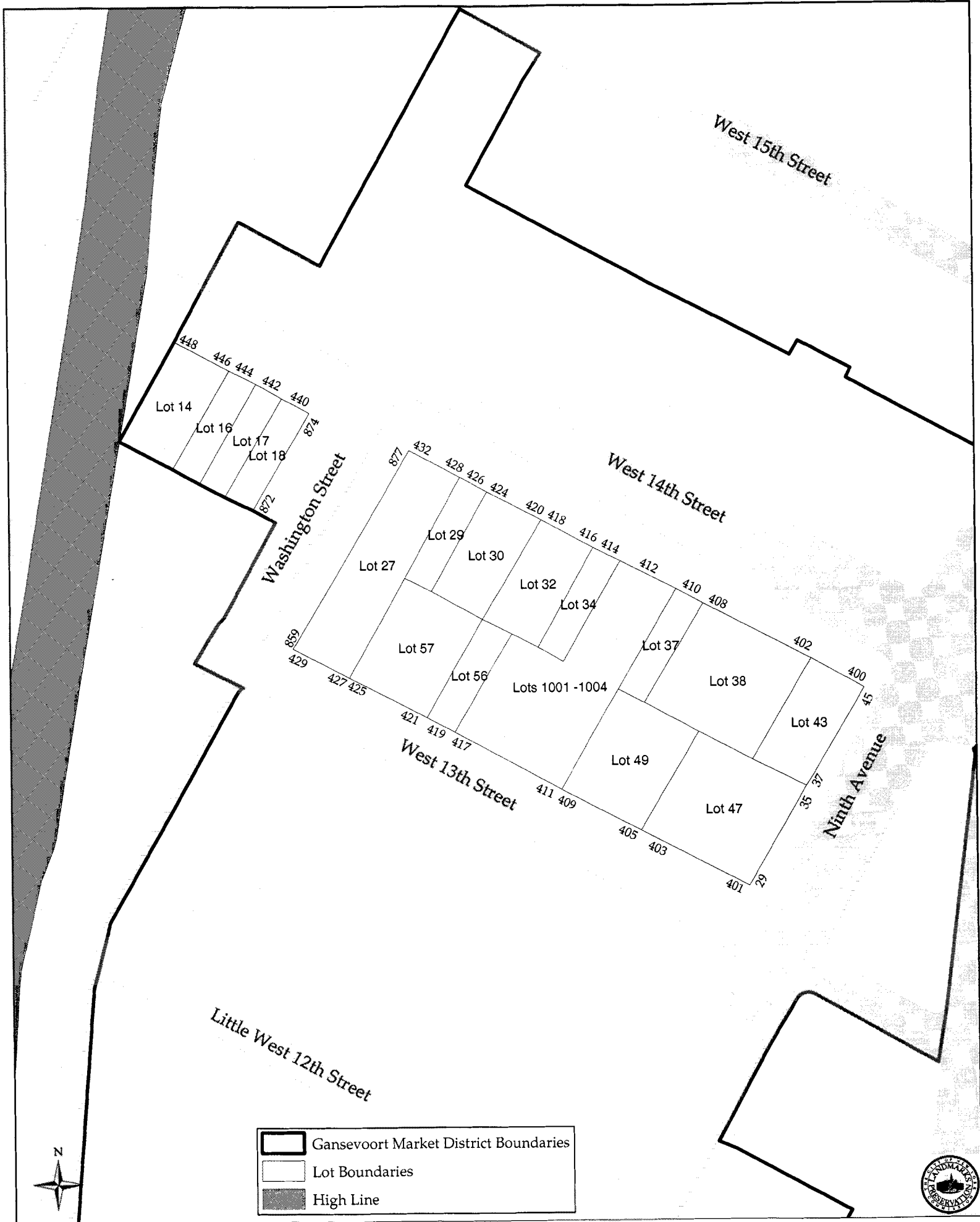


9-19 Ninth Avenue
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives



835 Washington Street
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives

Block 646



BLOCK 646

446-448 WEST 14TH STREET

Tax Map Block 646, Lot 14

Date: 1936-37 (NB 97-1936)

Architect: H. Peter Henschien and Axel S. Hedman

Builder: Turner Construction Co.

Original Owner: John Morrell & Co.

Type: Market building

Style: Moderne

Stories: 4

Facade Materials: limestone, metal canopy

Ownership History (formerly lots 14-15)

1933 John Morrell & Co.

1951 A[braham]. Woursell, Inc./ Woursell Estate/ Woursell Meats, Inc.

1990 446 West 14th Street Realty Corp.

Commercial Tenants

John Morrell & Co., meat (1937-51); A. Woursell, Inc./ Woursell Meats, Inc., meat (1951-90);

Dubuque Packing Co. (1975-80); Eastern Meats, Inc. (1993-2003)

History

This three-story, limestone-clad structure, built for John Morrell & Co., was one of the new market buildings constructed in the 1930s when the Gansevoort Market district experienced redevelopment due to the elevated Miller Highway and elevated freight line of the New York Central Railroad. Its architect, H. Peter Henschien, was a Norwegian-born specialist in the design of packinghouses whose practice was based in Chicago. Brooklyn architect Axel S. Hedman's role was possibly limited to filing and/or supervision. John Morrell & Co., founded in England in 1827, considers itself "the oldest continuously operating U.S. meat manufacturer" (today, it is an independently managed subsidiary of Smithfield Foods). The name "MORRELL" originally appeared across the top of the fourth story. The company remained in business in this building until 1951, when it was sold to another meatpacker, Abraham Woursell of A. Woursell, Inc. The Woursell firm retained the property until 1990.

This Moderne style building, which is largely intact, contributes to the historically-mixed architectural character and varied uses – including market-related functions – of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. Built in 1936-37, during the last major period of development of the district, when low-scale buildings were constructed or altered for meat-related businesses, the building further contributes to the visual cohesion of the district through its stone facade and metal canopy.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; www.johnmorrell.com website; *NYT*, June 7, 1936, Aug. 7, 1951, 34, Oct. 8, 1951, 42, Dec. 4, 1963, 49.



BLOCK 646

444 WEST 14TH STREET

Tax Map Block 646, Lot 16

Alteration Date: 1923 (Alt. 861-1923)
Architect: James S. Maher
Original Owner: Cunningham Brothers, Inc.

Type: Market building
Style: Utilitarian
Stories: 3
Facade Materials: brick (painted), metal canopy

Alterations

sash replaced, through-the-wall air conditioning units installed (c.1940-85).

Ownership History

1921 Cunningham Brothers, Inc.
1936 444 West 14th Street Corp.
1971 T.A. White Co.

Commercial Tenants

Cunningham Bros., poultry, meat, and provisions (1923-36); Joseph Burnett Co., flavoring extracts (1929); Deerfoot Farm (1929); Frank O'Toole & Co., meat (1929-33); Dennis P. Kennedy, meat and provisions (1936); Rath Packing Co., (1936-59); Unipac Beef Corp./ United Wholesale Meats (1965); Pacific Hotel Supply Co. (1970-80); Pacific-Seh Hotel Supply Co./ Edward Seh, Jr., Inc., meat (1970); Julius Valentino, meat (1970); T.A. White Co., meat (1971-2003); Primo Meat & Food Wholesale, Inc. (1993)

History

In 1921, Cunningham Brothers, Inc., wholesale poultry, meat, and provision dealers, purchased this property from the descendants of the McDonnell family, which had owned it since 1875. The firm, consisting of David F., John J., and Michael A. Cunningham, was established in 1883. On this site was a three-story former house that had been constructed prior to 1852. In 1923, architect James S. Maher, who also designed 413-435 and 401-403 West 14th Street [see] in 1913-14 and 1923, altered the structure for market use by Cunningham Brothers and designed a new facade. Michael Cunningham died in 1929, followed in 1932 by John; the company sold this building in 1936. It was immediately leased to the Rath Packing Co., one of the country's largest meatpacking firms. Rath remained here until the 1960s, when the company experienced financial problems. This building was subsequently owned and used by the T.A. White Co., also meat merchants.

This utilitarian style building contributes to the historically-mixed architectural character and varied uses –including market-related functions– of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. Altered in 1923, during a major phase of development in the district when buildings were constructed or significantly adapted for meat-related businesses or other market uses, this building is one of three buildings on 14th Street designed by architect James S. Maher.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; Bonner, 806; *NYT*, Apr. 15, 1904, Apr. 24, 1929, 29, May 24, 1932, 19, June 24, 1936, 43, July 22, 1936, 37, Feb. 15, 1985, A16.



BLOCK 646

442 WEST 14TH STREET

Tax Map Block 646, Lot 17

Date: 1890 (NB 566-1890)

Architect: Thom & Wilson

Builder: G.A. Zimmerman & Sons

Original Owner: John Harmon Rohde

Type: French flats with store

Style: neo-Grec

Stories: 4

Facade Materials: brick, stone, pressed metal cornice, metal canopy

Ownership History

1888 John Harmon Rohde/ Rohde Estate/ Kuhlmann family (Marie, John, Rohda)

1947 440 West 14th Street Realty Corp. (Bernard Monath, president)/ Bernard and Alice Monath

1979 Char-Rich Realty Corp./ Char-Rich Assocs.

2002 Char-Bar Assocs.

Commercial Tenants

Lange Bros./ Jefferson County Creamery, grocers, wine/liquor, butter, cheese, and eggs (1902-06); Robert Black, produce commission merchant (1906); Drohan Co., poultry, game, and meat for hotels and steamships (1922-46); Triangle Meat Distributors, Inc. (1949); Sterling Provision Corp. (1950); Cort Packing Corp., meat (1959-65); Worth Packing Co. (1970); Sky Meat, Inc. (1975); Pacific-Seh Hotel Supply Co. (2003)

History

This French flats building was constructed in 1890 to the design of Thom & Wilson, talented and prolific architects of residential structures. It is an indication that quality residential buildings were still being built on West 14th Street until the turn of the century, despite the inroads of commerce all around the district. The owner was liquor dealer John Harmon Rohde who was a Silesian-born (1841) grocer at 814 Washington Street through the 1870s, and changed to liquors in the 1880s-90s. After 1887, Rohde's business address was 440 West 14th Street [see], next door. Rohde was also the owner, since 1873, of 82 Gansevoort Street and 814-816 Washington Street (these properties were sold by his estate in 1926 and developed in 1931-35 for a building in the Manhattan Refrigerating Co. complex [see]). At least two early produce and provisions merchants are known tenants of the commercial space at the turn of the century. A long-term later tenant was the Drohan Co., purveyors of poultry, game, and meat for hotels and steamships, here from 1922 until the 1940s. The descendants of Rohde sold the property in 1947 to 440 West 14th Street Realty Corp., controlled by wholesale butcher Bernard Monath, owner of Monath Beef & Provision Corp. In 1957 (Alt. 1834-1957), the building was connected to No. 440 West 14th Street [see], also owned by Monath, for use as a cold storage warehouse.

This neo-Grec style building, which is largely intact, contributes to the historically-mixed architectural character and varied uses – including market-related functions – of the Gansevoort

Market Historic District. Built in 1890, during one of the major periods of development of the district when buildings were constructed as residences and for produce-related businesses and other market uses, the building further contributes to the visual cohesion of the district through its brick and stone facade, metal cornice, and metal canopy.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, Feb. 18, 1906, 16, Nov. 15, 1907, 13, Feb. 5, 1924, 13, Sept. 1, 1926, 39, Oct. 16, 1940, 46, Oct. 31, 1945, 25, July 16, 1947, 40, Jan. 26, 1950, 50, Jan. 17, 1951, 54, Mar. 13, 1951, 54; U.S. Census (1880).



BLOCK 646

440 WEST 14TH STREET (aka 872-874 WASHINGTON STREET)

Tax Map Block 646, Lot 18

Date: 1887 (NB 332-1887)

Architect: James W. Cole

Builder: John Jordan

Original Owner: William Astor

Type: French flats with store

Style: Queen Anne

Stories: 4

Facade Materials: brick, stone, pressed metal cornice, cast-iron storefronts, metal canopies

Alterations

windows blocked with brick (c. 1957); metal canopy altered (c.1940-85)

Ownership History

1819 John Jacob and Sarah Astor/ Astor Estate/ William Astor/ Trustees for Helen Rebecca Roosevelt/ Helen Rebecca Roosevelt Robinson/ Douglas Robinson, Helen Douglas Robinson Hinckley (later Cutting), Elizabeth Mary Douglas Robinson de Sibour, Alida Douglas Robinson Walker (later Sage)

1946 440 West 14th Street Realty Corp. (Bernard Monath, president)/ Bernard and Alice Monath

1979 Char-Rich Realty Corp./ Char-Rich Assocs.

2002 Char-Bar Assocs.

Commercial Tenants

John Harmon Rohde, liquor (1887-1906); Frederick Seissenschmidt, butter, cheese and eggs (1889); S.S. Long & Bro., produce (1889); Soltau Bros., produce (1889); William J. Hutcheon, produce (1902); Patrick Hughes, produce (1902); E.E. Durkee & Co., produce (1906); Frederick Rolfes, saloon (1906-10); John Buckle, Inc., produce (1918-19); George F. Hinrichs, Inc, poultry (1927-46); Benjamin Cohen, provisions (1936-38); North Packing & Provision Co./ Sperry & Barnes Co. (1936-38); John P. Squire Co., provisions (1936-38); Bowling Green Meat Packing Corp. (1946); Monath Beef & Provision Corp. (1947); Triangle Meat Distributors, Inc. (1950-59); National Packing Co./Corp. (1959-65); Farmland Veal Corp. (1970); Murray Berkowitz Wholesale Meat Co./ Berkowitz & Krantz Wholesale Meat Co. (1970-75); Gordon Packing, Inc. (1975); Charles Gachot, Inc./ Gachot & Roethel, Inc./ Richard F. Roethel & Sons, Inc./ Gachot & Gachot, Inc., meat (1980-2003)

History

From 1819 to 1946, this property was owned by John Jacob Astor I and his descendants, transferred to his grandson William Astor in 1878 after partition of the Astor Estate; to the Trustees for Helen Rebecca Roosevelt, his granddaughter, after William Astor's death in 1892, and to Helen Rebecca Roosevelt Robinson when she came of age; and in 1941 to her four children, Douglas Robinson, Helen Douglas Robinson Hinckley (later Cutting), Elizabeth Mary Douglas Robinson de

Sibour, and Alida Douglas Robinson Walker (later Sage).

In 1887, this French flats building (actually one of a pair, the other one was located to the south on Lot 19; it was demolished by 1936) was built to the design of architect James W. Cole. At the same time, two other buildings designed by Cole were under construction for the Astors: 859-877 Washington Street (across the street) and 817- 821 Washington Street [see]. Like No. 442 West 14th Street next door, it is an indication that quality residential buildings were still being constructed on West 14th Street until the turn of the century, despite the inroads of commerce all around the district. A number of produce and provisions merchants, as well as a saloon and liquor dealer John H. Rohde [see 442 West 14th Street] are known early tenants of the commercial space. In 1927 (Alt. 1361-1927), the ground story was converted to a wholesale meat market, and the second story to offices; by 1935, the upper stories were no longer in residential use. George F. Hinrichs, Inc, poultry, was a tenant from 1927 until the 1940s. The Astor descendants sold the property in 1947 to 440 West 14th Street Realty Corp., controlled by wholesale butcher Bernard Monath, owner of Monath Beef & Provision Corp. In 1956-57 (Alts. 340-1956, 1834-1957), the building's two top stories were converted to offices, and the base was connected to No. 442 West 14th Street [see], also owned by Monath, for use as a cold storage warehouse. It was rented afterwards by a number of meatpacking firms.

This Queen Anne style building, which contains significant portions of its historic fabric, contributes to the historically-mixed architectural character and varied uses of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. Built in 1887, during one of the major phases of development of the district, when buildings were constructed as residences and for produce-related businesses and other market uses, the building further contributes to the visual cohesion of the district through its two brick and stone facades on a prominent corner, metal cornice, cast-iron storefronts, metal canopies, and the fact that it is one of three buildings in the district designed by architect James W. Cole.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, July 14, 1910, 4, May 15, 1918, Jan. 26, 1950, 50, Jan. 17, 1951, 54, Mar. 13, 1951, 54, Sept. 14, 1951, 19.



BLOCK 646

859-877 WASHINGTON STREET (aka 427-429 WEST 13TH STREET and 428-432 WEST 14TH STREET

Tax Map Block 646, Lot 27

Date: 1887 (NB 1071-1887)

Architect: James W. Cole

Builder: John Jordan

Original Owner: William Astor

Type: Market building

Style: Queen Anne

Stories: 5

Facade Materials: brick, stone, cast-iron storefronts, metal canopies

Alterations

cornice removed (pre-1933); new storefronts, new roof cornice (2001-03)

Ownership History (formerly lots 27 and 60; previously lots 27-28, 60-61)

1819 John Jacob and Sarah Astor/ Astor Estate/ William Astor/ Trustees for Helen Rebecca Roosevelt and James Roosevelt Roosevelt, Jr./ Helen Rebecca Roosevelt Robinson and James Roosevelt Roosevelt, Jr./ Douglas Robinson, Helen Douglas Robinson Hinckley (later Cutting), Elizabeth Mary Douglas Robinson de Sibour, Alida Douglas Robinson Walker (later Sage)

1979 14th Street Realty Corp.

2000 Starwood Urban Retail MM, Inc.

Commercial Tenants

Pape & Deyo/ W.C. Deyo & Bro., produce (1889-1933); Christian H. Koster/ & Son, butter and eggs (1889-1919); Henry E. Schwitters/ & Son, produce (1889-1919); J. Albert Smith, produce (1889); Van Brunt & Bennett, produce (1889); C.P. Wortendyke, produce (1889); Peters & Hyer, produce (1889); Diedrick Bahrenburg, produce (1889); J.M. Bennett & Bro., produce (1889); Diffie & Wells, produce (1889); Lauricella & Pittorino/ Landini & Pittorino, fruit (1902-29); Patrick Ford & Son, butter and eggs/produce (1902-12); Joseph B. Kirk, produce (1902-33); Austin G. Bennett, produce (1902-06); E. Frank's Son, produce (1902-06); Margaret A. Mandeville, produce (1902-06); Bedford & Dubois, produce (1902); Metropolitan Hotel Supply Co. (Swift & Co.) (1911-20); Strauss-Adler Markets, meat (1927); John Buckle, Inc., produce/ T.P. Kidd, meats (1929); Scanlan Bros., Inc., meat (1929-42); I. Fox & Sons, Inc., poultry (1929); Long Island Beef Co. (1928-38); Metropolitan Fur Dyeing Co. (1929); Louis Rappaport Paper Box Corp. (1929-33); Ruby Lamp Mfg. Co./ Brighter Lighting Co./ Lighting Distributors, Inc., lighting fixtures (1929-42); Vincent Rizzo, bananas (1933); Dorato & Cerutti / Allied Farms, meat (1933-75); U.L. Meloney, Inc., eggs and poultry (1933); Samuel S. Feinberg, meat (1933); National Purveyor Co. (1933-36); Diplomat Products, Inc. (1933); City Provision Co. (1931-42); Duval Tobacco Co. (1933); Valley Upholstery Co./ Valley Furniture Shops, Inc. (1933-70); J. Howley, restaurant/bar & grill (1936-86); Adolf Kusy & Co., meat (1934-93); M.M. Mades Co., meat (1936); Samuel Bender & Sons, meats (1936-75);

W&R Kraus/ George Kraus & Sons, meat (1936-38); Feldman Bros., butchers (1936-42); Matthew Crisco, provisions (1938); State Provision Co./ Zucker & Friend/ Walpole Bros. (1938-80); M.R. Greenberg, Inc., meat (1942-50); T.A. White, meat (1946); Zeger, Inc., meat (1946-59); Safer Beef Co. (1946-50); Milton Weiss, meat (1946-50); Sidney Fox Poultry Co. (1946-50); Gloka Corp., polo shirts (1946); Ideal Garment Co. (1946); A. & M. Bugnon, meat (1950-70); Baslor Meat Corp, meat (1955); Whitehouse Beef Co., Inc. (1959); Har-Ted Meats (1959); Tomken Trucking Co. (1965); Frigid Meats (1965); Global Sales, Inc. (1965); Washington Veal Corp. (1965); Pet Toy, Inc. (1965); Edward Seh, Jr., Inc., meat (1965); Republic Meat Co. (1970-80); Decor Studios/ Native American Design Co./ Sea Isle Screen Printing Corp. (1970-75); Farm Crest Markets, Inc. (1975); The Spice Exchange, Inc. (1980); Walmir Hotel & Restaurant Supply Co. (1980); Biltmore & Community Meat (1986); M & R Poultry & Meat, Inc. (1986); Hogs & Heifers, bar (1993-2003); GBA Meats (1993); American Beef Cuts Co. (1993); 14th Street Stage Lighting, Inc. (1993); Westprint, Inc. (1993); Encocagiba (1993); Clit Club, Mother, Jackie 60, clubs (1990s)

History

From 1819 to 1979, this property was owned by John Jacob Astor I and his descendants, transferred to his grandson William Astor in 1878 after partition of the Astor Estate, to the Trustees for Helen Rebecca Roosevelt and James Roosevelt Roosevelt, Jr., his granddaughter and grandson, after William Astor's death in 1892, and to Helen Rebecca Roosevelt Robinson and James Roosevelt Roosevelt, Jr., when they came of age, and in 1941 (lot 60) and in 1963 (lot 27) to Helen's four children, Douglas Robinson, Helen Douglas Robinson Hinckley (later Cutting), Elizabeth Mary Douglas Robinson de Sibour, and Alida Douglas Robinson Walker (later Sage).

In 1887, this five-story, long (on two lots) market building was built to the design of architect James W. Cole. At the same time, two other buildings designed by Cole were under construction for the Astors: 440 West 14th Street (across the street) and 817- 821 Washington Street [see]. Produce and provisions merchants were the immediate tenants of this structure (some remaining for decades), including Pape & Deyo/ W.C. Deyo & Bro., Henry E. Schwitters/& Son, and Joseph B. Kirk, produce; Christian H. Koster/& Son, and Patrick Ford & Son, butter and eggs; and Lauricella & Pittorino/ Landini & Pittorino, fruit. By the late 1920s, meatpackers were the predominant tenants in the building, some of the longer-term of whom were Scanlan Bros., Inc., Long Island Beef Co., Dorato & Cerutti / Allied Farms, City Provision Co., Adolf Kusy & Co., Samuel Bender & Sons, State Provision Co./ Zucker & Friend/ Walpole Bros., Zeger, Inc., A. & M. Bugnon, and Republic Meat Co. Two furniture-related businesses were Ruby Lamp Mfg. Co./ Brighter Lighting Co./ Lighting Distributors, Inc., and Valley Upholstery Co./ Valley Furniture Shops, Inc. The biker bar Hogs & Heifers has been located here since the early 1990s. The building was purchased in 2000 for over \$10 million by Starwood Urban Retail MM, Inc., Washington- and Connecticut-based investors, for redevelopment, including offices and high-end retail.

This Queen Anne style building, which contains significant portions of its historic fabric, contributes to the historically-mixed architecture and varied uses – including market-related functions – of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. Constructed in 1887, during one of the major phases of development of the district, when buildings were constructed for produce-related businesses and other market uses, the building further contributes to the visual cohesion of the district through its prominence on two corners and long Washington Street blockfront, its three brick and stone facades, cast-iron storefronts, metal canopies, and the fact that it is one of three buildings in the district designed by architect James W. Cole.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, May 17, 1927, 52, Dec. 24, 1995, July 16, 2000; *Chelsea-Village Partnership Newsletter* (Winter-Spring 2001-02), 6-7.



BLOCK 646

426 WEST 14TH STREET

Tax Map Block 646, Lot 29

Date: 1908-10 (NB 273-1910); 1936 (Alt. 3211-1936) metal canopy

Architect: Lafayette A. Goldstone

Original Owner: Jacob Mayers

Type: Warehouse

Style: simplified neo-Georgian

Stories: 6

Facade Materials: brick, stone, metal canopy

Alterations

parapet alterations (c.1940-85); second- and third-story sash replaced (late 1980s)

Ownership History

1908 Jacob Mayers

1944 Misc. charitable institutions (will of Jacob Mayers)

1955 Bernard and Alice Monath

1977 Imperial Veal & Lamb Co. (Alfred P. Seligman, president)

1993 Ben'ous Realty, Inc.

Commercial Tenants

Joelson's Cafeteria (1929-32); Woltra Co., drugstore/sundries (1929-33); Golden Rule Cafeteria (1932-33); Massasoit Trading Co., upholstery (1936); Ruschin & Hirsch, Inc./ Hirsch's Wholesale Meats, Inc. (1938-43); M&M Veal Co. (1946); L. Meilman, meat (1946); Clover Packing Co. (1950); Basior-Schwartz Meat Products, Inc. (1959); Daniel de Vries, Inc. (1965-75); Imperial Veal & Lamb Co. (1977); M&W Packing, Inc., meat (2002-03)

History

This six-story warehouse building was constructed in 1908-10 for butcher Jacob Mayers (c. 1855-1943). In 1886, Mayers founded the trade publication *The Butcher's Advocate*, which he owned until its sale in 1928. This building was apparently mostly used for light manufacturing initially. It had a cafeteria on the ground story in the 1920-30s. A new metal canopy was installed in 1936 (Alt. 3211-1936). In the late 1930s, meatpacking firms began to use the building. After Mayer's death in 1943, his will left this property to a group of charitable institutions, who retained it until 1955 [see also 419 West 13th Street]. It was then purchased by Bernard Monath, owner of the Monath Beef & Provision Corp. and 440 and 442 West 14th Street [see], since 1946-47. After 1977, when it was acquired by the Imperial Veal & Lamb Co. (Alfred P. Seligman, president), this building became associated as a meat market with 420-424 West 14th Street [see] to the east, also owned by Seligman, since 1970.

This simplified neo-Georgian style building, which is largely intact, contributes to the historically-mixed architecture and varied uses – including market-related functions – of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. Constructed in 1908-10, during one of the major phases of

development of the district, when buildings were constructed for storage- and produce-related businesses and other market uses, this building further contributes to the visual cohesion of the district through its brick and stone facade and metal canopy.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, Feb. 11, 1906, 15, Oct. 22, 1932, Nov. 17, 1943, 25, Nov. 25, 1943, Aug. 11, 1954, Oct. 28, 1973.



BLOCK 646

420-424 WEST 14TH STREET

Tax Map Block 646, Lot 30

Date: 1903-04 (NB 685-1903)

Architect: Thomas H. Styles

Builder: John Jordan & Son

Original Owner: Diedrich and George A. Fink

Type: Store-and-loft building

Style: neo-Classical

Stories: 6

Facade Materials: brick (painted), limestone, pressed metal cornice, metal canopy

Alterations

one-over-one metal replacement sash on upper floors

Ownership History (formerly lots 30-31)

1903 Diedrich and George A. Fink

1909 John Jordan/ Adeline S. Fink Jordan

1919 August Silz

1921 14th Street Realty Corp.

1954 Mildin Realty Corp.

1962 420 West 14th Street Realty Corp.

1966 New York Loin Corp.

1970 Alfred P. Seligman, Inc.

1996 EBS LLC

Commercial Tenants

Diedrich and George A. Fink, paper and woodware (1904-09); A. Silz, Inc., poultry (1906); William A. Vanwoert & Co., produce (1906); Edward Davis, Inc., meat and poultry for hotels, restaurants and steamships/ Renid Sterilizing Corp (1929-65); Great Western Distributors (1939); Jiffy Foods, Inc. (1942); New York Loin Corp. (1966-70); Imperial Veal & Lamb Co. (1970-88); Heller Gallery (1999-2002)

History

This six-story store-and-loft building was constructed in 1903-04 for Diedrich and George A. Fink, paper and woodware merchants. By 1909, both Finks were deceased and the property was transferred to John Jordan, its builder. Also in 1909, the building concern of John Jordan & Son went bankrupt. Adeline S. Fink, presumably the widow of one of the Finks, married Jordan in 1910. This structure appears initially to have been used mostly for storage, packing, and offices. It was owned briefly in 1919-21 by poultry dealer August Silz [see 414-418 West 14th Street and 419 West 13th Street]. In 1921 (Alt. 2587-1921) the structure was converted into a cold storage warehouse for meatpackers. Edward Davis, Inc., supplier of meat and poultry for hotels, restaurants and steamships, was a long-term tenant. A painted sign advertising "Edward Davis, Inc." is still partially

visible above the fourth story. Between 1966 and 1970, the building was owned and used by the New York Loin Corp. The next owner was Alfred P. Seligman, also owner of the Imperial Veal & Lamb Co., located here, and 426 West 14th Street [see], which became associated this building after its purchase by Seligman in 1977. In 1996-99, the upper stories were converted into offices.

This neo-Classical style building, which is largely intact, contributes to the historically-mixed architecture and varied uses – including market-related functions – of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. Constructed in 1903-04, during one of the major phases of development of the district, when buildings were constructed for storage- and produce-related businesses and other market uses, this building further contributes to the visual cohesion of the district through its brick and stone facade, metal cornice, and metal canopy.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, Jan. 17, 1909, 14, Jan. 22, 1909, 14, Dec. 16, 1909, 15, Nov. 10, 1910, 16, Dec. 16, 1910, 11, June 4, 1959, 31, Nov. 4, 1970, 93.



BLOCK 646

414 and 416-418 WEST 14TH STREET

Tax Map Block 646, Lots 34 and 32

No. 414: Date: 1887 (Alt. 1400-1887); c. 1906-07 cornice

Architect: Joseph M. Dunn

Original Owner: William Astor; Aaron Holbrook Wellington (lessee)

No. 416-418: Date: 1874 (NB 14-1874); 1917 (Alt. 1758-1917) fifth-story front wall constructed

Architect: S.W. Johnson

Builder: Michael Reid

Original Owner: Aaron Holbrook Wellington

Type: Factory; warehouse

Style: originally Italianate (now altered) (No. 414); none (No. 416-418)

Stories: 5

Facade Materials: brick and stucco (painted), pressed metal cornice

Alterations

No. 414: ornament shaved, new sash, metal canopy removed, telecommunications equipment on roof (c.1988-2002); awning (1998)

No. 416-418: ornament shaved, fifth-story openings covered, cornice removed (c. 1940-80); new sash, metal canopy removed, storefront, awning (c. 1992-98)

Ownership History

No. 414:

1819 John Jacob and Sarah Astor/ Astor Estate/ William Astor/ John Jacob Astor IV/ William Vincent Astor

1943 Harry Greenes, Isidor R. Isaacs, Alba A. Ferraguzzi/ Hilda I. Jaffe, Helen Mazur/ Michael Mazur Trust Fund

1974 Jackem Realty Corp.

1987 Meilman Bros./ Meilman Mgmt. & Development LLC

No. 416-418: (formerly lots 32-33)

1873 Aaron H. Wellington

1906 August and Margaret Silz/ A. Silz, Inc./ House of A. Silz

1928 County Trust Co. of N.Y. (foreclosure)

1932 Estate of Bradish Johnson

1945 BIL Food Products, Inc.

1949 Lomel Meats, Inc./ Lomel Realty, Inc. (Louis Meilman)/ Meilman Bros./ Meilman Mgmt. & Development LLC

Commercial Tenants

No. 416-418 (and, after 1887, 414-418): Merchants' Print Works (Aaron H. Wellington), cotton prints (1875-1906)

No. 414: [Benjamin] Boley Mfg. Co., bottle dealers (1906-12); A. Silz, Inc., poultry (1914);

Hoffman & Mayer, Inc., poultry and game (1929-75); Food Traders & Vendors Ltd. (1980); West Side Cooler Corp. (1993)
No. 416-418: A. Silz, Inc., poultry (1906-28); Hoffman & Mayer, Inc., poultry and game (1929-33); Atlantic Hotel Supply Co. (Armour & Co.), meat (1928-38); Market & Business Men's Assn. of Greenwich and Chelsea Districts (1929-33); Diplomat Products, Inc./ Silz Packing Co. (1936); Dumortier & Co., meat (1942); Great Western Distributors, Inc., eggs and poultry (1942); BIL Food Products, Inc. (1945-49); Sidney Katz, meat (1950); Louis Meilman, Inc./ Meilman Bros., meat (1949-93); Alfred P. Seligman, meat (1950-70); M&M Veal Co./ M&M Packing Co. (1950-86); Whitehall Packing Co. (1959); New York Ki Society (1993); Technowild Electrosystems (1993); The Cooler (1993)

History

These buildings have had a complex construction history, made confusing by the existing records. In 1873, Aaron H. Wellington, proprietor of the Merchants' Print Works (located in 1870 at 69 Worth Street), purchased the property at No. 416-418, and in 1874 constructed a four-story, 50-foot-wide cotton print works factory and one-story stable to the design of S.W. Johnson. This is one of the earliest extant factory buildings in the historic district. In 1887, No. 414 was built as a five-story warehouse addition to Wellington's factory, on a lot he leased from William Astor (the Astors owned this property between 1819 and 1943). Architect Joseph M. Dunn apparently continued the earlier Italianate style design of Johnson. An 1889 commercial directory corroborates that Wellington used the entire site (Nos. 414-418) for his business. After 1906, when Wellington ceased using this property, No. 414 was leased by the Boley Mfg. Co., bottle dealers.

In 1906, August Silz purchased the property at No. 416-418. Silz (1874-1921), born in Paris, immigrated to New York in 1898 and founded A. Silz, Inc., which the *New York Times* called in 1921 "one of the largest breeders and distributors of poultry and game in the United States," supplying to hotels, clubs, restaurants, steamships, and the military. A company advertisement in 1914 boasted of being the "largest distributing house in the world." The *Times* also credited Silz with popularizing the guinea hen with New York diners. No. 416-418 was altered for Silz, as shown on a surviving letterhead from 1911: new storefront, metal canopy, iron balconies, and a bracketed, deeply overhanging cornice (all since removed); No. 414 received a similar cornice around this time (which survives). In 1908 (Alt. 1940-1908), the interior upper portion of No. 414 was altered for meat and poultry cold storage, apparently for Silz. No. 416-418 was connected in 1911 to 419 West 13th Street [see], also used by Silz's firm. In 1917 (Alt. 1758-1917, George Dress), a fifth-story "false front" wall was constructed on No. 416-418 (to raise it to match No. 414), with the c. 1906-07 cornice re-used (the cornice has since been removed and the fifth-story openings covered). At Silz's death in 1921, the Hotel Men's Assn. ordered flags at all hotels flown at half mast. The business continued as House of A. Silz by Raymond Silz. In 1928, however, the property (No. 416-418) was foreclosed by the County Trust Co. of N.Y. When the bank constructed a new building at the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and West 14th Street, it gave partial payment of their lease to the Estate of Bradish Johnson by transferring No. 416-418 in 1932 to the Johnson estate.

Most later tenants have been poultry and meat dealers. In 1949, No. 416-418 was acquired by Lomel Meats, Inc./ Lomel Realty, Inc. (Louis Meilman); Meilman Bros. purchased No. 414 in 1987. For years, the facade of No. 416-418 was covered by a screen; a recent renovation has uncovered the original fenestration pattern.

No. 414 was constructed and altered during one of the major phases of development in the district, when buildings were developed for market-related and other industrial uses. It also housed

one of the earliest industries in the district and a significant market-related business.

References

Kellerman; NYC, Buildings Dept.; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC, Tax Assessments (1875-87); NYC Directories; *NYT*, Feb. 11, 1906, 15, Mar. 29, 1921, 5, Feb. 5, 1924, 13, Oct. 6, 1932, 42, May 27, 1933, 26, June 2, 1936, 13; Silz advertisement, *N.Y. Produce News*, Feb. 7, 1914.



BLOCK 646

405-409 WEST 13TH STREET (aka 410 WEST 14TH STREET)

Tax Map Block 646, Lots 37 and 49

Date: 1909 (NB 817-1909)

Architect: Charles H. Cullen

Original Owner: John Jacob Astor IV

Type: Store-and-loft building

Style: Arts and Crafts

Stories: 3

Facade Materials: brick, marble, metal canopies

Alterations

new sash, aluminum and glass show window installed on the West 14th Street facade (c.1988-2002).

Ownership History (formerly lot 37; previously lots 37, 49-51)

1819 John Jacob and Sarah Astor/ Astor Estate/ William Astor/ John Jacob Astor IV/ William Vincent Astor

1943 Harry Greenes, Isidor R. Isaacs, Alba A. Ferraguzzi/ Hilda I. Jaffe, Helen Mazur/ Michael Mazur Trust Fund

1974 Amcojor Realty Corp. (lot 37)

1980 Jarmco Holding Corp. (lot 49)

Commercial Tenants (listed on maps as No. 408 West 14th Street into early 1930s)

John J. Felin & Co., provisions/pork products (1926-39); American Fig & Date Co./ Superior Salted Nut Co./ Harvest Packing Co. (1929-59); Charles Wissmann Co., provisions (1929-36); Deerfoot Farms Co./ M. Kraus & Bros., meat and poultry (1939-70); Apex Luncheonette Supplies (1942); Avon-Atlas Luncheonette Supply Corp./ Avon-Atlas Food Purveyors (1942-59); Four Star Kosher Poultry Corp. (1950); Prime Meat Co. (1955); Hess & Mendel, meat (1959); Bodine & Hinrichs, poultry (1965); Mutual-Elgo Purveyors Corp. (1970); Moriah Kosher Poultry, Inc./ Turkey House of N. Y. (1970-86); Scope Furniture, Inc. (1970-93); Washington Market Synagogue (1980); Scandia Seafood N. Y., Inc. (1993); Videoplex (1993); 360 Design, Inc. (1993); Lure, gay club (1995-2003)

History

This was the third of the adjacent properties developed with store-and-loft and warehouse buildings by John Jacob Astor IV between 1900 and 1909 [see 411-417 West 13th Street and 29-35 Ninth Avenue]. This three-story, brick-and-marble-clad structure, L-shaped in plan, has two facades: three bays on West 14th Street, and 13 bays on West 13th Street. A 1919 map indicates that this building was used for cold storage. The earliest known tenants, in the 1920s, included provisions, meat, and dried fruit and nuts dealers. Later tenants were predominately meat and poultry purveyors, but included seafood and furniture merchants as well.

This Arts and Crafts style building, which retains significant portions of its historic fabric, contributes to the historically-mixed architecture and varied uses – including market-related functions – of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. Built in 1909, during one of the major phases

of development of the district, when buildings were constructed for storage- and produce-related businesses and other market uses, this building further contributes to the visual cohesion of the district through its two well-crafted brick and marble facades and metal canopies.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, Dec. 8, 1909, 16, Nov. 20, 1929, 58, Dec. 29, 1929, 20, Mar. 4, 1926, 23, Feb. 21, 1931, 13, Apr. 1, 1938, 38, July 7, 1938, 19; *N.Y. Blade*, Mar. 21, 2003, 8.





BLOCK 646

402-408 WEST 14TH STREET

Tax Map Block 646, Lot 38

Date: 1891 (NB 785-1891)

Architect: Frank Otto Fiedler

Original Owner: Robert and Ogden Goelet

Type: Store-and-loft building

Style: Vernacular

Stories: 3

Facade Materials: brick, stone, pressed metal cornice

Alterations

sash replaced (late1980s); metal canopies removed, metal and glass storefronts installed, one-story roof top addition (2000-02)

Ownership History (formerly lots 38-41)

1850 Goelet family (Peter, Robert, Robert, Ogden, Robert and Roberta)

1947 14th Street Corp.

1962 402 West 14th Street Corp.

1981 Plymouth Beef Co.

1995 408 West 14th Realty LLC

1999 404 West LLC

Commercial Tenants (listed as No. 404-410 or 402-406 into the early 1930s)

Doenitz & Barnstorff, importers of china, canned goods and surgical instruments (1892); Mrs. S.J. Lawson, restaurant (1899); Braumuller Piano Co./ Ward Piano Co./ Schmodt-Dabuer Co. (1899-1926); George F. Fish/ George F. Fish's Son, produce/celery (1902-19); James H. Pettingill & Co., coal (1905); [Jenny] Gee's Restaurant (1912-38); Greenwich Beef & Provisions Corp. (1922-29); Berliner & Marx, Inc., meats/ Mayfair Provision Co. (1929-50); Interstate Packing Co. (1929-36); Farmers' Commission House, poultry (1931); F&F Carting Co., ash removal/ F&F Sanitation Service, Inc. (1933-75); Feldman & Mullen, provisions (1933-65); Hunter Packing Co. (1933-42); Krey Packing Co./ Maloney Packing Co. (1933-42); B. Frankfeld & Co., provisions (1933); Jacob E. Decker & Sons (1933); A.D. Makepeace Co., cranberries (1933); Maurice F. Neil, meat (1933); Rath Packing Co. (1933); C.A. Thorp, poultry and game (1933); Columbus Packing Co., provisions (1936-38); Big Four Razor Co. (1936-42); Ideal Commission Co., poultry (1936); Mifler & Hart, Inc., packers (1936); North American Car Corp./ Palace Live Poultry Car Co. (1936-42); Solomon Bros., poultry (1936-50); Transamerican Freight Lines, Inc. (1936); Russell Whaley, Inc., poultry (1936); Dell Ray Hauling Co./ Zohn's Refrigerated Trucking Service (1936-46); Loyal Blanchard Co., poultry (1936); Borden Sales Co., poultry (1936); Fairmont Creamery Co., poultry (1936); H. Savane & Sons, poultry (1936); Jerpe Commission Co., poultry (1936-38); Producers Distributing Agency, Inc. (1936); United Poultry Co. (1936); Withington Co., packers (1938); Martin C. Brand, provisions (1938-42); Bruns Employment Service (1938-42); Dubuque Packing Co. (1938-65); Esskay Co., wholesale provisions/ William Schluderberg-T.J. Kurdle Co., meat (1938-50); Kosher

Foods, Inc. (1938); Samuel Nagle, meat (1938-42); Bell-Fair Meat Center (1940); M.S. Abraham, provision broker (1942-70); John J. Felin & Co., provisions (1942); Postal Telegraph Cable Co. (1942); Savage Poultry Co. (1942); Longchamps, Inc., baker (1944); A&E Service Co./ Schloss Trucking Corp (1946); Blue Ridge Farms, poultry (1946-55); Glen Valley Poultry & Dairy Farm (1946); London Poultry Co. (1946-50); Silver Shredded Sauerkraut (1946); Slotnick & Forsmith, poultry (1946-59); Stiefken Restaurant (1946); Beinecke Inc., butchers/Iowa Packing Co. (1946-50); DeAngelis Packing Co. (1946); Independent Meat Supply Co. (1946); Martin Packing Co. (1946); Alfred V. Zammataro, meat (1946-70); United Brands, frozen food (1947); A&P Food Stores, Eastern Division, beef, lamb, veal purchasing office (1950-65); Marcy Fox Poultry Co. (1950-59); E.G. James Co., brokers (1950); Pearl Valley Poultry Farms (1950-55); Philadelphia Dressed Beef Co. (1950-70); SSD Trucking Corp. (1950); Windsor Packing Co., Inc., meat (1950); Charles Abramson, poultry (1950-55); Bricks Service Station/ Car Care, Inc. (1950); Ernest Cupo, meat (1950); Feder & Barnett (1950-75); Food Fair Stores, Inc., meat (1950); C.S. Frost, meat (1950); GI Joe's Express (1950); George L. Hanshaw, meat (1950); Walter W. Koch Co, dairy (1950); Mystery Writers of America, Inc. (1950); Nathor Distributing Co. (1950-57); North Star Food Products Co. (1950-59); Poly-Copy Products Co. (1950-55); Radinite Corp., furniture polish (1950-55); Safer Beef Co. (1950-55); Star Poultry Co. (1950); Stuart Transportation Corp., trucking (1950); W.M. Tynan & Co., meat (1950); Plainfield Cold Storage Co. (1954-55); Anthony Fenicchia & Son, poultry (1955); Nathan Lotto, poultry (1955); Cosmopolitan Beef Co. (1955-59); Merchants Beef Co. (1955); Alcon Trading Co. (1955); Dilbert Bros., Inc. (1955); East Coast Packers, Inc. (1955); Friend & Monahan, meat (1955); G&M Packing Co., Inc. (1955-75); General Refrigeration Corp./ Parameats Inc. (1955); H.J. Hibson, meats (1955-65); Timothy J. Loughlin, meat (1955-75); Lundy Packing Co., meat (1955); M.E. Mendelson, Inc., frozen foods (1955); Palace Products, poultry (1955); Royal Factors Co. (1955-59); Herman Weiser, meat (1955); Milton Weiss & Son, meat (1955-65); Bodine & Hinrichs, poultry (1955); C. Beattie Foods Co., distributor (1959); Danvilla Food Sales Co. (1959); Fourteenth Street Corp. (1959); Bob McCahan & Co./ Albert F. Goetze Inc., meat (1955-65); Robert Hoberman, meat (1959); Holiday Meats, Inc. (1959); Intercontinental Meat Traders, Inc. (1959); Jones Dairy Farm (1959-65); Benjamin B. Kline Co. (1959); Market Service, Inc. (1959); National Meat Traders (1959-65); R&C Packing Co. (1959); Trans-World Trading Co. (1959-70); Triangle Meat Brokers (1964-66); Excelsior Food Products (1965-70); Northern Boneless Meat Corp. (1965-70); Antor Meats, Inc. (1965-70); Bonanza Packing Corp./ Topel Brokerage Co., Inc. (1965-75); Breslau Packing & Unloading Co., Inc. (1965); Brunswick Quick Freezer, Inc./ Edward Whitteaker Foods Co. (1965-75); C & L Trucking Co. (1965); Gold Steer Packing Corp. (1965); Hygrade Food Products Corp. (1965); Onley Refrigerated Transportation, Inc. (1965-70); Pean Packing Co. (1965); S&W Trucking Co., Inc. (1965); Washington Market Synagogue (1965-75); Consolidated Dressed Beef Co., Inc (1970); Curzon Food Products, Inc. (1970); Hunts Point Cooperative, Inc. (1970); Kaylo Trading Associates, Inc. (1970-80); N.P. Provision Co./Stuyvesant Meat Co. (1970-80); Hy Wynn, meat (1970); Ranchland Meats, Inc. (1975-80); M. Allen Prime Meats Inc. (1975); Becker's Wholesale Meat Specialties (1975); Alfred Braunschweiger, trucking (1975); Brothers Truck Rental Co., Inc. (1975-93); Duffy Disposal Co. (1975); WW&S Meats, Inc. (1975); M&W Packing, Inc. (1980); Universal Hamburger Systems, Inc. (1980); Antique Conservation, Inc. (1986); Arien Food, Inc. (1986-93); City Center Elevator Corp. (1986-93); Flash Courier Services (1986); Nighthawk Courier Service (1986); Womanews (1986); ANS Computers (1993); Area Wise Courier Services (1993); Dizzy Izzy's New York Bagels, Inc. (1993); M&J Hansen Designs, Ltd. (1993); The Place, studio (1993)

History

This three-story, 15-bay, brick-clad store-and-loft building was constructed in 1891 for Robert and Ogden Goelet, whose family had owned the property since 1850 [see also 53-61 Gansevoort Street (1887)]. In the 1910s, poultry dealers [John E. and Joseph] Conron Bros. (at 42-46 Tenth Avenue since 1903) leased and sub-leased the building [see also 400 West 14th Street]. Among the early tenants were three piano manufacturers, from the 1890s to the 1920s. Another long-term tenant after 1912 was Jenny Gee's Restaurant, in whose space a fire started in January 1926, causing an estimated \$150,000 damage to the building. At that time, the piano firm was the only other business in the building. From the late 1920s to the present, there have been an incredible number of commercial tenants, whose businesses and/or offices have been housed here. These have included mostly meat and poultry packing businesses, but also firms dealing in provisions, ash removal, trucking, frozen foods, etc.

This vernacular style building, which retains significant portions of its historic fabric, contributes to the historically-mixed architecture and varied uses – including market-related functions – of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. Constructed in 1891, during one of the major phases of development of the district, when buildings were constructed for storage- and produce-related businesses and other market uses, the building further contributes to the visual cohesion of the district through its long brick facade and metal cornice.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, Sept. 15, 1892, 5, Feb. 14, 1899, 7, Mar. 14, 1905, 12, Nov. 9, 1909, 18, Sept. 17, 1912, 17, Mar. 3, 1913, 16, Jan. 3, 1926, 22, Feb. 21, 1931, 13, Apr. 1, 1938, 25, July 7, 1938, 19, Oct. 17, 1940, 17, June 6, 1944, 19, Oct. 14, 1944, 15, Apr. 19, 1947, 22, Dec. 6, 1954, 24, Dec. 23, 1955, 18, Mar. 25, 1957, 138, Oct. 5, 1962, 68, Dec. 18, 1964, 18, June 3, 1966, 60, Nov. 9, 1986, H32.



BLOCK 646

400 WEST 14TH STREET (aka 37-45 NINTH AVENUE)

Tax Map Block 646, Lot 43

Date: 1886 (NB 103-1886)

Architect: Joseph M. Dunn

Builder: Marc Eidlitz & Son

Original Owner: James Alfred Roosevelt

Type: Warehouse

Style: neo-Grec

Stories: 5

Facade Materials: brick, stone, cast-iron storefronts

Alterations

sash replaced (c.1988-2002); wood, aluminum, and glass storefronts with roll-down security gates installed (1992); sign structure on roof (2000)

Ownership History (formerly lots 42-43)

1850 Cornelius Van Shaack Roosevelt/ James Alfred Roosevelt/ Roosevelt Estate

1923 Arthur H. and Elizabeth M. Bannin Kelly/ 400 West 14th Street Corp.

1987 SAAB Assocs.

Commercial Tenants

Henry Penterman & Co., produce (1889); C. Wicht, produce (1889); A.A. Romaine & Co., produce (1889); Conover Bros. Co., pianos (1889); Martin O'Dowd, saloon (1892-99); Hugh Reilly, produce (1897); McInnis & Agnew/ Alexander McInnis, fruit (1902-13); J.P. Sauer & Co., produce (1902-06); Henry Bohlen, wholesale grocer (1906); J.J. Kelly (1913); Collins Wagner Mfg. Co., factory (1929-33); J.J. McMahon, cigars (1929); Collins & Thompson, fire screens (1929-42); Standard Meat Supply Co. (1929); Ceres Lunch Corp. (1929); Spohr Co. (1930); Charles Gurgone, barber (1933-50); Kaftan Lunch Co./ Angus Pub (1933-70); Otis Mfg. Co., paper boxes (1933-46); American Frog Co./Lafayette Beef Co. (1933); Jason D. Chios, meat (1933-70); Deerfoot Farms Co. (1930-36); Michelman & Fridland, Inc., boxes (1936-55); H.J. Fischer/ Greenwich Mills Co., coffee and tea (1938-46); Maloney Packing Co. (1938); N. P. Burkart, provisions (1942); American Brand Cosmetics (1946-80); Decor Studios/ Sea Isle Screen Printing Corp. (1946-70); Pyramid Coffee Co. (1946); Lederman Meats (1946-55); Monroe Upholstery Shops, Inc. (1950-70); Barrack Poultry Corp. (1959); Godfrey A. Kriehn, poultry (1959); Herbert Meat Co. (1959-65); Prime Meat Co. (1959-65); Champion Banner & Lettering/ Display Novelty Co./ L. Fine Co., flags and banners (1965); Jay-Gee-Jay Food, Inc. (1965); Morris Smith Enterprises, Inc. (1965); Rex Refrigerated Service, Inc. (1970); Tanners Transportation, Inc. (1970); Tomas Studio (1970-75); Barry Packing Co. (1970); Sweet Corner Restaurant Corp. (1975); West Side Discussion Group, gay rights group (1974-75); Supreme Hotel Supply Co. (1975-80); Simex International Corp. (1975); Studio Couture (1986); Sid Martin Meats (1986); Telor, Inc. (1986); Locker Room, gay club (1990); Lee's Mardi Gras Enterprises/ Transvestite Boutique (1993); Mike's Bar, gay bar (1993); Diamond Meat Packers (1993); La Petite Abeille, restaurant (1999-2003); Gaslight, bar (1999-2003)

History

James Alfred Roosevelt (1825-1898), the brother of future-President Theodore, inherited this property from their father, Cornelius Van Shaack Roosevelt (1794-1871). James Alfred succeeded his father as head of the firms of Roosevelt & Son, investment bankers, and the Broadway Improvement Co., which controlled the family's real estate holdings, and served as board member of Chemical Bank and as a director of the New York Life Insurance Co. He developed this property in 1886 with a substantial five-story, neo-Grec style brick warehouse building. The architect, Joseph M. Dunn, also designed a number of other buildings in the historic district [see Architects Appendix] for the Astors and Goelets. The building firm, Marc Eidlitz & Son, was established in 1854 by Marc Eidlitz (1826-1892), who was born in Prague, Bohemia. The firm was responsible for the construction of many of New York's important structures, including the Metropolitan Opera House, Steinway Hall, Astor Library addition, and J.P. Morgan's residence. Early tenants here were produce and fruit merchants, grocers, and a piano manufacturer. In the 1910s, poultry dealers [John E. and Joseph] Conron Bros. leased and sub-leased the building [see also 402-408 West 14th Street]. It was purchased by Arthur H. and Elizabeth M. Bannin Kelly in 1923, and transferred in 1928 to the 400 West 14th Street Corp., a Kelly family concern. Arthur Kelly died in 1939. Until a very recent renovation, it read "KELLY BUILDING" above the third story on the West 14th Street facade of the structure.

This building has housed a very wide range of tenants over the years, including: meat and poultry packers, such as Jason D. Chios; Kaftan Lunch Co./ Angus Pub; Otis Mfg. Co., and Michelman & Fridland, Inc., paper boxes; H.J. Fischer/ Greenwich Mills Co., coffee and tea; American Brand Cosmetics; Decor Studios/ Sea Isle Screen Printing Corp.; and Monroe Upholstery Shops, Inc. Of interest to the gay and lesbian community were the presence of the West Side Discussion Group, an early gay rights group in the 1970s; the Locker Room and Mike's Bar, gay clubs; and Lee's Mardi Gras Transvestite Boutique.

This imposing neo-Grec style building, which is largely intact, contributes to the historically-mixed architecture and varied uses – including storage and manufacturing- and market-related functions – of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. Constructed in 1886 as one of the first warehouses in the district, during one of the major phases of development when buildings were constructed for storage and produce-related businesses, the building further contributes to the visual cohesion of the district through its prominent corner location, brick and stone facades, cast-iron storefronts, and the fact that it is one of seven structures in the district designed by architect Joseph M. Dunn.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; Nathan Miller, *The Roosevelt Chronicles* (Gdn. City, NY: Doubleday & Co., 1979), 163; *NYT*, Dec. 22, 1892, 3, Feb. 14, 1899, 7, Sept. 17, 1912, 17, June 7, 1913, 17, Nov. 27, 1928, 60, Apr. 19, 1930, 34, Apr. 24, 1930, 50, May 21, 1930, 54, June 29, 1930, July 17, 1933, 28, July 26, 1939, 19, Jan. 9, 1953, 44, Sept. 21, 1974, 18, Apr. 21, 1974, 52.



BLOCK 646

29-35 NINTH AVENUE (aka 401-403 WEST 13TH STREET)

Tax Map Block 646, Lot 47

Date: 1902-03 (NB 122-1902)

Architect: Boring & Tilton

Builder: Tide-Water Building Co.

Original Owner: John Jacob Astor IV; Steinhardt Bros. & Co. (lessee)

Type: Warehouse

Style: neo-Romanesque

Stories: 6

Facade Materials: tan brick, stone

Alterations

windows enlarged, first-story windows converted to storefronts with aluminum and glass show windows, loading dock altered, rooftop bulkhead and deck (2000-03)

Ownership History (formerly lots 44-48)

1819 John Jacob and Sarah Astor/ Astor Estate/ William Astor/ John Jacob Astor IV/ William Vincent Astor

1943 Harry Greenes, Isidor R. Isaacs, Alba A. Ferraguzzi/ Hilda I. Jaffe, Helen Mazur/ Michael Mazur Trust Fund/ Harold Isaacs

1997 29-35 Ninth Avenue LLC

Commercial Tenants

Steinhardt Bros. & Co., importers and wholesale liquor dealers (1903-18); S. Kahn & Co., wholesale wine and liquor (1906); Delmel Bros. & Co., wholesale wine and liquor (1906); Wine Growers Assn. (1906-12); N.Y. Distributing Co., wholesale wine and liquor (1912); N.Y. Pure Food Cordial Co., wholesale wine and liquor (1912); Picker Bros., Inc. wholesale wine and liquor (1912); C.A. Theller Co., wholesale wine and liquor (1912); Interborough Rapid Transit Co. (1916-17); E.C. Rich, Inc., glaceed fruits/fancy food products (1918-51); Beech-Nut Packing Co. (1929); Pond Pharmacal Co. (1929-36); Seaman Box Co. (1929-42); Giroux Co./ C.A. Thaller Co., syrups/table sauces/food products (1929-50); Henry Kelly, Jr./ George Ehlenberger & Co., butter (1933-50); Prometheus Electric Corp./ Major Electric Co. (1933-50); Federal Plastic Corp. (1942-46); [David] Bogen Sound Systems/ Challenger Amplifier Co./ Genex Corp./ Middlesex Wood Products Corp. (1954-55); Ottman & Co., Inc., meat (1965-70); Coronet Press, Inc./ Lincoln Letter Service, Inc./ Lincoln Lithograph Co./ Transportability Magazine/ Victory Offset Corp. (1965-70); Norfolk Distributors Ltd./ Fairview Book Co. (1965); Cardinal Ribbon & Carbon Co. (1965-70); Helrose Bindery, Inc. (1965-70) American Paper Converters/ Arrow Paper Co. (1970); Universal Screw & Bolt Co. (1975-80); Hanover Moving & Storage (1990s); Vitra, furniture (2003); Jean-Georges Vongerichten, restaurant/offices (2003); Soho House, hotel/club (2003)

History

This Astor property, held between 1819 and 1943, was developed by John Jacob Astor IV in 1902-03 with a handsome six-story, neo-Romanesque style warehouse, clad in tan brick, designed by the firm of Boring & Tilton. This building was begun just a year after the completion of Boring & Tilton's complex at the U.S. Immigration Station on Ellis Island [see Architects Appendix]. This was one of three adjacent properties developed with warehouses by Astor between 1900 and 1909 [see 405-409 and 411-417 West 13th Street]. The initial lessee of this structure, from 1903 to 1918, was Steinhardt Bros. & Co., importers and wholesale liquor dealers. The firm consisted of Alex L., David J., Fred F., Melville G., Morris, and Richard Steinhardt. The building was also used by other wholesale wine and liquor dealers. The next major tenant, beginning in 1918, was E.C. Rich, Inc. (established 1860), purveyors of fancy food products and called by the *New York Times* in 1944 "among the largest processors of glaced fruits in America." Rich remained here (the building became known as the Rich Building) until bankruptcy in 1951. In 1920 (Alt. 1488-1920), alterations were made to convert the facility to a food processing plant. Other lessees during these years included Seaman Box Co.; Giroux Co./ C.A. Thaller Co., syrups/table sauces/food products; Henry Kelly, Jr./ George Ehlenberger & Co., butter; and Prometheus Electric Corp./ Major Electric Co. Since the 1950s, the building housed a variety of firms, including electronics, meat, printing, paper, screw and bolt, and moving and storage businesses. A painted advertisement for Bogen Sound Systems (c. 1950s) is still visible on the West 13th Street facade at the corner of Ninth Avenue. This building was sold for over \$8 million in 1997, and in 2000-03 experienced redevelopment into offices, hotel/club, and restaurant.

This neo-Romanesque style warehouse building, which retains significant portions of its historic fabric, contributes to the historically-mixed architecture and varied uses – including market-related functions – of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. Constructed in 1902-03, during one of the major phases of development of the district, when buildings were constructed for storage- and produce-related businesses or other market uses, including liquor, the building's massive scale, prominent corner location, and simple but well-crafted neo-Romanesque details, executed in tan brick, by the eminent firm of Boring & Tilton make it a significant presence in the Gansevoort Market Historic District.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *RERG*, June 11, 1904, 1440; *NYT*, May 17, 1902, 170, Jan. 22, 1922, 105, Sept. 6, 1942, Nov. 13, 1944, 16, Dec. 9, 1947, 37, Aug. 7, 1951, July 4, 1954, X10, Aug. 15, 2001, Mar. 2, 2003, IX1/9; *Villager*, Oct. 24, 2001.



BLOCK 646

419 WEST 13TH STREET

Tax Map Block 646, Lot 56

Date: 1900 (NB 1960-1899)

Architect: William H. Whittall

Builder: Harry McNally

Original Owner: Denison P. Chesebro, Harry McNally

Type: Stables/lofts building

Style: Vernacular

Stories: 6

Facade Materials: brick, stone, pressed metal cornice, cast-iron storefront elements, fire escape

Alterations

new sash, first-story facade altered (c.1988-2002).

Ownership History

1899 Denison P. Chesebro, Harry McNally

1903 Abingdon Warehousing Co.

1905 Charles F. Petry/ Petry Estate

1924 JM Holding Corp.

1944 Jacob Mayers Estate/ Misc. charitable institutions (will of Jacob Mayers)

1955 419 West 13th Street Realty Corp.

1988 James Ortenzio

1992 Mailoff, Inc.

Commercial Tenants

A. Silz, Inc./ Silz Packing Co. (1911-29); Globe Cork Insulation Co./ Schreckinger & Sons/ Smith-Globe-Schreckinger Contractors, Inc., refrigerators/ butcher fixtures (1939-93); Martin & William Smith, general contractors (1975); Petrossian, caviar distributor (1993)

History

Denison P. Chesebro, a real estate investor and ladder dealer, and builder Harry McNally acquired this property through foreclosure sale in 1899. They constructed this six-story stables/lofts building in 1900. The stables were located on the ground story, while the rest of the structure was apparently used for storage. The Abingdon Warehousing Co., owner of 421-425 West 13th Street [see] next door, acquired this property through foreclosure sale in 1903. The property was acquired by liquor merchant Charles F. Petry in 1905. It was used as stables and for printing and storage until 1911 (Alt. 1187-1911), when the upper stories were connected to 416-418 West 14th Street [see] for use by the chicken packing firm of A. Silz, Inc./ Silz Packing Co. In 1926 (Alt. 1236-1926), the fifth story became Silz's canning department. Silz was "one of the largest dealers in poultry and game in the country," according to the *New York Times* in 1928. In 1924, the building had been acquired by the JM Holding Corp., possibly an entity of butcher Jacob Mayers (who died in 1943), to whose estate this property was transferred in 1944. Mayers was the owner of 426 West 14th Street [see],

built in 1908-10. His will left both of these properties to charitable institutions, which retained them until 1955. In 1939 (Alt. 2871-1939), this building was converted for the manufacture of industrial refrigerators by the Globe Cork Insulation Co./ Schreckinger & Sons/ Smith-Globe-Schreckinger Contractors, Inc., also dealers in butcher fixtures, who remained here into the 1990s. The *Times* announced in 1993 that the building was taken over by Petrossian, a caviar distributor.

This vernacular style building, which is largely intact, contributes to the historically-mixed architecture and varied uses – including market-related functions – of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. Constructed in 1900, during one of the major phases of development of the district, when buildings were constructed for storage- and produce-related businesses or other market uses, including stables, the building further contributes to the visual cohesion of the district through its brick and stone facade, metal cornice, and cast-iron storefront.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, Oct. 1, 1899, 12, Aug. 2, 1903, Oct. 11, 1903, 24, Oct. 15, 1903, 14, Aug. 3, 1905, 5, Apr. 22, 1928, 34, Apr. 24, 1928, 25, Aug. 10, 1928, 31, Aug. 6, 1955, 23, Nov. 28, 1993, RE9.



BLOCK 646

421-425 WEST 13TH STREET

Tax Map Block 646, Lot 57

Date: 1901-02 (NB 1348-1900); 1937 (Alt. 1472-1937) storefront, metal canopy

Architect: Hans E. Meyen

Original Owner: John C. Kluber, John P. and Katherine M. Ryan

Type: Warehouse

Style: neo-Renaissance

Stories: 6

Facade Materials: ironspot brick, stone, pressed metal cornice, metal canopy

Alterations

cornice removed, steel and glass storefront with masonry infill, metal canopy altered, concrete access ramp with tubular iron railings (c.1988-2002); awning (2002)

Ownership History (formerly lots 57-59)

1901 John C. Kluber, John P. and Katherine M. Ryan

1902 Abingdon Warehousing Co.

1905 Bagot family (Catherine, Elizabeth J., Mary J. Engelmann, Alice J. Harris, Peter)/ Bagot Realty Co.

1937 421 West 13th Street Corp. (foreclosure)

1940 Henry Greenes, Helen and David B. Mazur, Hilda I. Jaffe, Gertrude Isaacs

1943 Anna Levinson

1944 Long Corp. (Joseph Longhi)

1951 General Desserts Corp. (Anthony L. Arment)

1956 Danman Realty Corp./ Meilman family/ M. Meilman Realty & Consulting LLC

Commercial Tenants

P.F. Collier & Son (1916-25); American Lithographic Co. (1929); Walker & Heisler, Inc., rugs, carpets, floor coverings (1930-36); Benny's Restaurant (1938-55); Eastern Products Co./ General Desserts Corp./ Jersey Belle Food Products Co./ Food Packing Co./ Marshak Co./ Yum Yum Desserts, Inc./ J.A. Co. (1938-55); Walter Stern Meat Corp., Inc. (1937-59); Peter Anthos, restaurant (1959-65); Nationwide Meat Corp. (1959); A.H. Sickinger, Inc., meat (1959-70); Standard Hotel Supply Co. (1959); Arment Brothers/ Toma Corp., food brokers (1959-70); Case Stationery Co./ Case Playing Card Corp./ Holiday All-Plastic Playing Card Corp. (1958-70); Triangle Meat Brokers (1965); Barry Packing Co. (1965); Quality Wholesale Veal Co. (1965-93); Zoo, gay club (1970); It's Alright Boys, Inc. (1970-86); Star Trek Movers Corp./A, moving & storage (1980-93); In Control (1986-93); Andasimo Designs, Inc. (1993); Dewitt Affiliates, Inc./ Stuyvesant Meat Co. (1993); Noblet Serigraphie, Inc. (1993); fressen, restaurant (1999-2003)

History

Denison P. Chesebro, a real estate investor and ladder dealer, and builder Harry McNally acquired this property and that to the east through foreclosure sale in 1899. They constructed a six-story stables/lofts building in 1900 at 419 West 13th Street [see]. This property was acquired in 1901 by John C. Kluber and John P. and Katherine M. Ryan. In 1901-02, they had constructed a six-story warehouse building in the neo-Renaissance style, featuring rusticated orangish ironspot brick. In 1902, Kluber and John Ryan were directors in the incorporation of the Abingdon Warehousing Co., to which this building was transferred. The company also became owner of 419 West 13th Street through foreclosure sale in 1903. Both buildings were sold in 1905. This one was acquired by the Bagot family/ Bagot Realty Co., which retained it until foreclosure in 1937. P.F. Collier & Son, publishers at 416-424 West 13th Street [see] across the street, used this facility, connected by a bridge, from at least 1916 to 1925. The *New York Times* reported at the end of 1929 that the entire building, then in use by the American Lithographic Co., would be altered for workrooms and shipping/receiving departments for Walker & Heisler, Inc., dealers in rugs, carpets, and floor coverings. In 1937 (Alt. 1472-1937), a new storefront and metal canopy were installed for wholesale meat market use. Meatpackers in this building have included Walter Stern Meat Corp., Inc.; A.H. Sickinger, Inc.; and Quality Wholesale Veal Co.

Other food-related tenants have been Benny's Restaurant; General Desserts Corp. (owner of the building in 1951-56) and affiliated companies; and Arment Brothers/ Toma Corp., food brokers. Case Stationary Co. and related firms, and Star Trek Movers Corp./A, moving & storage, have also been housed here. The Zoo, opened in 1970, just one year after the Stonewall Rebellion, was the first gay club to open in the Gansevoort Market area.

This large neo-Renaissance style warehouse building, which retains substantial portions of its historic fabric, contributes to the historically-mixed architecture and varied uses – including industrial- and market-related functions – of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. Constructed in 1901-02, during one of the major phases of development of the district, when buildings were constructed for storage- and produce-related businesses, the building further contributes to the visual cohesion of the district through its ironspot brick and stone facade, metal cornice, and metal canopy.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, Oct. 1, 1899, 12, June 24, 1902, 11, Aug. 3, 1905, 5, Dec. 24, 1929, 33, Feb. 7, 1930, 42, Jan. 21, 1965, 33, Apr. 23, 1980, C6, Sept. 17, 1999, E43; Miller, 162.



BLOCK 646

411-417 WEST 13TH STREET (aka 412 WEST 14TH STREET)

Tax Map Block 646, Lots 1001-1004

Date: 1900-01 (NB 1118-1900); 1939 (Alt. 3548-1939) 14th Street metal canopy
2002-03 five-story addition

Architect/ Builder: Thompson Starrett Co.

Steven Kratchman Architect, PC (2003)

Original Owner: John Jacob Astor IV; California Wine Assn. (lessee)

Type: Warehouse

Style: Vernacular (14th Street); none (13th Street)

Stories: originally 3; now 8

Facade Materials: beige brick, stone, metal canopies; black glazed brick and black enameled aluminum panels (addition)

Alterations

14th Street: storefront openings altered (c. 1940-88); fire door and escapes, windows bricked in, parapet altered (Alt. 3706-1964)

13th Street: cornice/parapet removed, new addition, new windows, storefront openings altered, metal canopy altered (2002)

Ownership History (formerly lot 35; previously lots 35-36, 52-55)

1819 John Jacob and Sarah Astor/ Astor Estate/ William Astor/ John Jacob Astor IV/ Willaim Vincent Astor

1943 Harry Greenes, Isidor R. Isaacs, Alba A. Ferraguzzi/ Hilda I. Jaffe, Helen Mazur/ Michael Mazur Trust Fund

1981 Time Equities Assocs.

1982 Expedi Printing, Inc.

2000 Atlantis 13th Street LLC; Bohem Fdtn.; Sub 412 Assocs. LLC; 2398 Realty Assocs. LLC

Commercial Tenants (listed on maps as No. 410-412 West 14th Street into the early 1930s)

California Wine Assn. (1901-16); Kohler & Van Bergen/ Kohler & Frohling, wine/liquor (1912); Napa Valley Wine Co. (1912); Ajax Warehouse Corp. (1919); Continental Warehouse Corp. (1925-70); Hoffman & Mayer, poultry/game (1939); West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., warehouse (1942-46); Capitol Hotel Supply Co. (1959); Daniel de Vries, Inc., meat (1980-86); Expedi Printing, Inc. (1983-2001); T&W Enterprises, Inc. (1986); Village Type & Graphics (1986); Ru-Vee Meats, Inc. (1993)

History

Held by the Astor family between 1819 and 1943, this was one of three adjacent properties developed with warehouses by John Jacob Astor IV between 1900 and 1909 [see 405-409 West 13th Street and 29-35 Ninth Avenue]. This three-story, beige brick-clad structure was designed and constructed by the prominent building firm of Thompson Starrett Co. in 1900-01.

The initial lessee, the California Wine Assn., remained here into the 1910s. Other wine and liquor

dealers were also tenants. By 1919, the Ajax Warehouse Corp. was using this facility, as was the Continental Warehouse Corp., by 1925 into the 1970s. In 1939 (Alt. 3548-1939), the 14th Street facade was lowered and a metal canopy was installed for use as a meat market. Expedi Printing, Inc., owned and used this building between 1982 and 2000. The Bohlen Foundation, for the support and promotion of the arts, entered into a partnership for the redevelopment of this property as a commercial condominium in 2000. A five-story addition, clad in black glazed brick and black enameled aluminum panels, rising from the 13th Street facade and set back, was constructed in 2002-03.

This building was originally constructed in 1900-01, during one of the major phases of development when buildings were constructed for market-related businesses in the district.

References

Kellerman; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, Oct. 27, 1900, 12, Nov. 4, 1900, 12, Oct. 3, 1903, 5, May 26, 2002.





446-448 West 14th Street
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives



440 and 442 West 14th Street
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives



859-877 Washington Street
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives



416 through 432 West 14th Street
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives



412 through 416 West 14th Street
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives



400 and 402-408 West 14th Street
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives



400 West 14th Street
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives

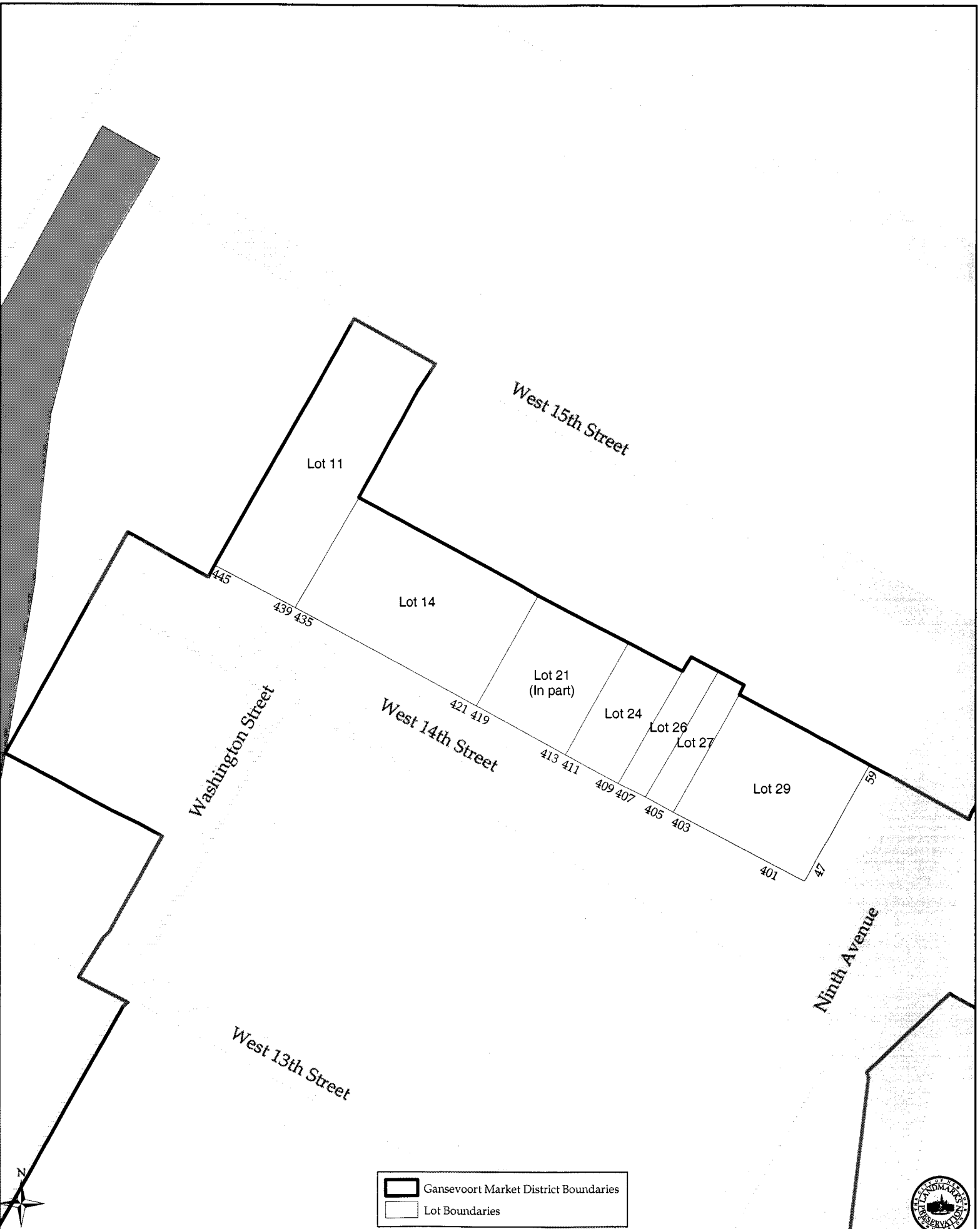


29-35 Ninth Avenue
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives



421-425 West 13th Street
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives

Block 712



BLOCK 712

439-445 WEST 14TH STREET (aka 438-440 WEST 15TH STREET)

Tax Map Block 712, Lot 11

Date: 1892-93 (NB 81-1892)

Architect: Thomas R. Jackson

Builder: Hugh Getty

Original Owner: William Waldorf Astor; New York Biscuit Co. (lessee)

Type: Stables building

Style: Romanesque Revival

Stories: 3

Facade Materials: brick, stone, copper cornice

Alterations

portions of the windows on 15th Street bricked-in (c.1988-2002); sign on 14th Street, awnings on both facades (2003).

Ownership History (formerly lots 11-13, 52-54)

1819 John Jacob Astor I/ Astor Estate/ John Jacob Astor III/ William Waldorf Astor

1919 National Biscuit Co.

1959 Industry City Realty Co./ Manhattan Industrial Center Co.

1970 Saks & Co.

1990 Winrock, Inc./ Fifteenth Win, Inc.

1995 Ceco Studios, LLC

Commercial Tenants

New York Biscuit Co./ National Biscuit Co. (1893-1958); LTL Transportation Co. (1965); T&T Service Auto Rental Corp. (1965-70); Cortefiel de Espana, warehouse (1965-70); Lincoln Industrial Displays/ Lincoln Scenic Studios (1975-80); Ceco International Corp., TV and film production (1986-2003); First National Properties, Inc. (1993)

History

Owned by the Astors from 1819 to 1919, this property passed from John J. Astor I, to the Astor Estate until partition in 1878, then to John Jacob Astor III, and William Waldorf Astor. After the latter's death in 1919, it was sold to the National Biscuit Co., the successor to the original lessee. This building was erected in 1892-93 to the design of one of New York's most eminent architects, Thomas R. Jackson, as a stables building for the New York Biscuit Co.

Hugh Getty (c. 1849-1922), responsible for its construction, was one of the city's leading builder/contractors. The structure runs through the block to West 15th Street, and features two nearly identical facades. The newly formed (1890) New York Biscuit Co. had recently completed its huge bakery and office complex at Tenth Avenue and West 15th Street, which became the world's largest. *King's Handbook* (1893) called the firm "by far the greatest producer in the world of biscuits, or crackers, but it is also enabled to produce them at the lowest possible figure of cost.... It supplies its widespread trade by means of teams, railroads and vessels; its products reach all civilized parts of

the world.” In 1898, the New York Biscuit Co. merged with its competitor, the American Biscuit Co., acquiring the Fig Newton and Premium Saltine brands and becoming the National Biscuit Co. After the turn of the century, the firm introduced the highly successful Uneeda Biscuit soda crackers. The company headquarters were moved to New York from Chicago in 1906. With the introduction of Oreos and Animal Crackers, National was the country’s major manufacturer of cookies and crackers. Nabisco became the firm’s trademark name in 1941. In the 1920s, this building was converted to a garage for the company’s trucks, as well as a warehouse with offices. Nabisco moved to New Jersey in 1958 and the building was sold the following year to the Industry City Realty Co. It was apparently used as a warehouse for years.

This Romanesque Revival style building, which is largely intact, contributes to the historically-mixed architectural character and varied uses – including market-related functions – of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. Constructed in 1892-93, during one of the major phases of development of the district, when buildings were constructed for produce-related businesses or other market uses, including stables, the building’s monumental scale, two nearly identical brick and stone facades, copper cornices, and well-crafted details by an eminent architect make it a significant presence in the district.

References

NYC, Dept. of Buildings; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *King’s Handbook* (1893), 944-945; *Encycl. of NYC*, 1010; “Hugh Getty,” *Hist of R.E.*, 324-326; *NYT*, Dec. 5, 1922.



BLOCK 712

413-435 WEST 14TH STREET GILLEN BUILDING

Tax Map Block 712, Lot 14 and Lot 21 in part

Date: 1914 (NB 63-1913); 1922 (Alt. 2603-1921) pedimented fourth-story addition (No. 413-419)

Architect: James S. Maher; William P. Seaver (1922)

Original Owner: William Waldorf Astor; John J. Gillen and James S. Maher (lessees)

Type: Market building

Style: Arts and Crafts

Stories: 4 and 3

Facade Materials: brick (covered with cement stucco and painted)

Alterations

cornice removed, metal canopies removed, metal and glass storefronts with roll-down security gates, sash replaced (1998); awnings (2002).

Ownership History (formerly lots 14-23)

1878 John Jacob Astor III/ William Waldorf Astor/ Astor Estate

1964 413 West 14 Corp.

1987 413 West 14 Assocs.

Commercial Tenants

James S. Maher, architect (1914-20s); John J. Gillen/ West 14th Street Corp. (1914-70); Henry Kelly & Sons, Inc./ Casagrande Kelly Co./ Henry Kelly Importing & Distributing Co./ Henry Kelly Trading Co./ Henry Kelly, Jr., Inc./ C.R. Harper & Co. Agencies, Ltd., fruit/produce/liquor/ food distributors (1914-59); Charles Gachot, Inc., meat/poultry for hotels and restaurants (1914-75); A. Silz, Inc., poultry (1914); George Ehlenberger & Co., butter, eggs and cheese for hotels, steamships and restaurants (1919-29); W.J. Hinrichs & Blanchard Bros./ L&G Blanchard Co., commission merchants (1919-39); Poggi Bros. & Fantini (Fernuccio Fantini, Giacomo Poggi), restaurant (1920-36); Federal Bureau of Markets (1923); [Jos. B.] Dulany & [T. Norman] Tull, commission merchants (1924-42); Greater N.Y. Live Poultry Chamber of Commerce (1928-29); Missouri Farmers Assn. (1929); Jewell Bros., commission merchants (1929); Seymour Packing Co., frozen eggs (1929-38); Daniel P. Boehm Co., poultry (1929-33); Perfection Ink Co. (1929); Charles S. Ward, architect (1928-50); J. Cousin, butcher supplies (1929-42); Libby, McNeill & Libby, Inc., meat (1929); Pel-Ray Trucking Co./ Dell-Ray Hauling Co. (1929-33); Herman Schlosser, Inc./Corp., butcher (1929-46); Cudahy Bros. Co., dry sausage (1929-42); Lodell Poultry Corp./ Metzger Meat Specialties (1933-86); John W. & Paul A. Spitler, olive oil/meat (1933); Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc. (1933); Heslin & Hinrichs, Inc./ Royal F. Hinrichs, poultry (1933-36/ 1950-70); Sunset Sales Corp. (1936-38); S[amuel]. Schweitzer & Sons, meat/poultry (1936-59); N.Y. Live Poultry Trucking Co. (1936-38); Felten & Sons, Inc./ R.B. Shimer & Co., butter/eggs (1936-38); Frank's Restaurant (1938-93); Hy-Score Products, Inc. (1938); Jiffy Foods, Inc. (1942); Selby Poultry Co. (1942); Hirsch's Wholesale Meats, Inc. (1942); John J. Gillen, Jr., attorney (1942-65); Long Island Beef Co. (1942-65); Dorato & Cerutti, Inc., meat (1942-46); M&D Hog Cutters (1942-46); Bonnie-Brae Realty & Development Corp. (1946-50); Chelsea SS Freight Forwarding Co. (1946); U.L. Meloney, poultry

(1946); Clyde Hardin & Co., meat (1950); Joseph Martorelli & Sons/ Martorelli Bros., Inc., meat/ N.Y. Provision Co./ Hamilton Dean Co. (1950-70); Saint Moritz Meat Market (1950); T&T Service Trucking (1950-59); Ronald T. Calvin, meat (1959); Lane Factors (1959); Bronx Meat Co./ Mizrach Kosher Provisions/ North River Meat Co./ Shofer Kosher Foods, Inc. (1965-93); Baslor-Schwartz Meat Products, Inc. (1965-86); Rose Meat Co. (1965); Mazzer Meat Processors, Inc. (1965); Elliott Meat Co. (1970); Porkmasters, Inc. (1970); Richard F. Roethel & Sons., Inc. (1975); Plymouth Beef Co. (1975-2000); Nap Trucking (1975); Nat-Sol Meat Co. (1980); Chinatown Dim Sum, Inc. (1980); Allen Prime Meats, Inc. (1980); PHS Ships Supply Corp. (1980-93); West 15th Street Meat Market (1980-86); Maggio Beef Corp. (1986); Times for Chinese Food (1986-93); MR Provision Co. (1986); Champion Provisions, Inc. (1993); West Star Roofing & Construction Co. (1993); New England Meat Service Co. (1993); Green Turtle Productions (1993); BHS Contractors Co. (1993); Lights-in-Motion (1993); 14th Street Food Depot, Inc. (1993); Orient, restaurant (1999)

History

The *New York Times* carried an item in February 1913 that announced the imminent construction of this 12-bay building, of concrete construction, for developer John J. Gillen. Henry Kelly & Sons, Inc., wholesale produce merchants, had already leased the four easternmost bays (Nos. 413-419). In March, the paper reported that Kelly would lease an additional two bays. The building was to “contain all facilities for a wholesale market, such as cold air refrigeration, steam heat, modern plumbing, and installation consisting of pressed cork and cement. ... the combined structures will be known as the Gillen Building.” Gillen had been listed in a 1902 directory as an oyster dealer at 51 Gansevoort Street [see]. By 1909, he had become a developer and was a frequent partner with architect James H. Maher [see Architects Appendix], as he was with this building. In 1918, Gillen was living in Newark (he was the brother of that city’s mayor). He was later the co-owner with Maher of 401-403 West 14th Street [see], constructed in 1923 to Maher’s design, and the Herring Building, 669-685 Hudson Street [see]. Maher and Gillen both had their offices in 413-425 West 14th Street. Gillen’s son, attorney John J. Gillen, Jr., also had his office here for years. In 1922 (Alt. 2603-1921), a fourth-story addition, to the design of architect/engineer William P. Seaver, was constructed atop the eastern portion of the building (Nos. 413-419) for Edward J. Kelly. John J. Gillen assigned his lease on that portion of the property to the Henry Kelly Holding Corp. in 1933. Metal canopies were installed over the storefronts over the years: Nos. 413-419 [1914], No. 431 (1914), Nos. 421-427 and 433 (1926), No. 435 (1929), and No. 429 (1954).

From its completion in 1914 until the 1980s, this building successfully attracted many long-term tenants in the food industries: Henry Kelly & Sons, Inc., distributors of fruit, produce, liquor, and food; Charles Gachot (died 1928), a French-born merchant whose firm (established 1903) supplied meat and poultry for hotels and restaurants; George Ehlenberger & Co., butter, eggs and cheese for hotels, steamships and restaurants, another Kelly family concern; W.J. Hinrichs & Blanchard Bros./ L&G Blanchard Co., and Dulany & Tull, commission merchants; Poggi Bros. & Fantini’s restaurant; Frank’s Restaurant; Seymour Packing Co., frozen eggs; J. Cousin, butcher supplies; Herman Schlosser, Inc./Corp., Cudahy Bros. Co., Lodell Poultry Corp./ Metzger Meat Specialties, Royal F. Hinrichs, S[amuel]. Schweitzer & Sons, Long Island Beef Co., Joseph Martorelli & Sons, Bronx Meat Co. and associated firms, Baslor-Schwartz Meat Products, Inc., and Plymouth Beef Co., meat and poultry; and PHS Ships Supply Corp.

This Arts and Crafts style building, despite some alterations, contributes to the historically-mixed architectural character and varied uses – including market-related functions – of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. Constructed in 1913-14, during a major phase of development

of the district, when buildings were constructed for produce- and meat-related businesses or other market uses, this building further contributes to the visual cohesion of West 14th Street in that it is one of three buildings designed by architect James S. Maher, who was also a partner in its development.

References

NYC, Dept. of Buildings; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, Feb. 26, 1913, Mar. 16, 1913, Mar. 1, 1916, Sept. 7, 1919, Apr. 22, 1923, Mar. 11, 1923, Feb. 5, 1924, 13, May 7, 1928, Dec. 28, 1928, June 15, 1933, Dec. 2, 1939, Oct. 24, 1942, 15, Nov. 14, 1943, 47, Dec. 17, 1944, 29, Dec. 29, 1944, 18.



BLOCK 712

407 and 409-411 WEST 14TH STREET (Centennial Brewery)

Tax Map Block 712, Lots 26 and 24

Date: 1876 (Alt. 820-1876)

Architect: John B. Snook

Builders: Abraham A. Andrus & Son

Original Owner: Hugh O'Reilly, Patrick Skelly & Patrick A. Fogarty; Philip Herrman

Type: French flats; brewery

Style: Italianate

Stories: 4

Facade Materials: brick (covered with cement stucco, painted), metal cornice, cast-iron storefront

Alterations

metal canopy removed (c.1985-2002); wood, glass, and metal storefronts and signs installed (1996)

Ownership History (formerly lots 24-26)

1875 James Stewart (lots 24-25); Philip Herrman (lot 26)

1876 Patrick Skelly, Patrick A. Fogarty/ Willam P. Fogarty (lots 24-25)

1900, 1901 James Stewart and Eliza W. Herrman/ Philip and Muriel H. Herrman/ Hermann family

1976 ON-AN-PA Realty Corp.

1980 William Gottlieb

Commercial Tenants

O'Reilly, Skelly & Fogarty, ale brewery, liquor (1876-1901); [Ruel S. & Herbert C.] Darling Bros. Co., meat (1901-15); Korner & Schwabeland Co., grocers/ H. Schwabeland & Sons, butter, cheese and eggs (1902-12); Winfield H. Mapes, butter, cheese and eggs (1902); Edward Poppe Co., grocers (1906); Barnes English Sauce Co. (1906); H. Webster Co., wine and liquor (1912); Nathan Schweitzer Co./Lomen Reindeer Corp. (Armour & Co.), poultry/game/meat (1916-42); Kornblum's Markets, Inc., provisions/ McKay Packers, Inc. (1946-55); R&S Poultry Co. (1946); Merchants Packing Co. (1947); Alexander Rudnick & Son, boxes (1950); G&M Packing Co., meat (1950); Knickerbocker Meat, Inc. (1950/1965-70); Joseph Rosov, meat (1950); Crown Packing Co. (1950-55); Maurice Feldman, meat (1950); Gourmet Meat Co. (1955); Kayrite Meat & Provision Corp. (1955-59); Kleinmintz Meats, Inc. (1955-59); Berliner & Marx, meat (1955-59); Blanco Bros., trucking (1955-59); Atlas Meats, Inc. (1965); Anderson & Tarlow, Inc., hotel supplies (1965-70); John Campos Studio, Inc. (1993); Garston & Weller (1993); Michael-Jon Costumes, Inc. (1993)

History

These buildings have a complex and fascinating history. When John Jacob Astor I died in 1848, his will specified that his executors were to provide for his "insane" son, John Jacob Astor, Jr. A residence was constructed for him (c. 1848-52) on the western portion of this site (then No. 237 West 14th Street), where he lived until his death in 1869. Leased from 1869 to 1875 by the Samaritan Home for the Aged, it was described by Rev. J.F. Richmond in 1871 as "a large double house, fifty feet front, constructed of brick, with three stories and basement." In 1875, James Stewart and his

son-in-law, Philip Herrman, both builders, acquired this residence and the two lots to the east. The Scottish-born Stewart was the head of the firm of James Stewart & Son, 82 Horatio Street, and was the superintendent of construction of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church (1873-75, Carl Pfeiffer), 705 Fifth Avenue. Herrman [see Architects Appendix] owned and built his carpenter shop next door at 405 West 14th Street [see] in 1878. Stewart and Herrman started altering the Astor residence in 1875-76 (Alts. 1179-, 1181-1875), but Buildings Department records indicate that the project was abandoned. Stewart died in 1876 and his portion of this property was sold to Patrick Skelly and Patrick A. Fogarty. Patrick Skelly was a brewer and distiller who later (1886) acquired 21-25 Ninth Avenue [see] and operated a wine and liquor business there; it was continued by his son, Hugh P. Skelly, until the 1910s. Patrick A. Fogarty was also a brewer and distiller, at five locations according to an 1880 directory. They were joined by business partner Hugh O'Reilly. The existing Astor structure was altered and expanded into an ale brewery and a flats building in 1876 (Alt. 820-1876), with a unified four-story facade by eminent commercial architect John B. Snook. The brewery building appears on an 1879 map as O'Reilly, Skelly & Fogarty's Centennial Brewery.

By 1899, O'Reilly, Skelly & Fogarty were in financial difficulty and their properties were sold at public auction in 1901. The brewery building reverted to James Stewart Hermann, Philip's son who also owned the flats portion after his father's death. In 1900-01 (Alts. 575-1900, 35-1901), interior alterations were made "for stores, light storage and manufacturing," and a new storefront was installed. A party wall was removed, replaced by steel framing, in 1917 (Alt. 524-1917). A rear extension was constructed, and a metal canopy added to the front, in 1926 (Alt. 1417-1926). Until the 1970s, tenants have been primarily meat, poultry, and dairy merchants, with longer durations by Darling Bros. Co., Korner & Schwabeland Co./ H. Schwabeland & Sons, and Nathan Schweitzer Co., a subsidiary of Armour & Co.

This wide Italianate style brewery and similar French flats building contribute to the historically-mixed architecture and varied uses – including industrial and market-related functions – of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. Constructed in 1876, during the second phase of development of the district, these buildings further contribute to the visual cohesion of West 14th Street through their Italianate details by an eminent commercial architect, metal cornice, cast-iron storefronts, and, in particular, as one of the district's earliest intact industrial structures.

References

NYC, Dept. of Buildings; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC, Tax Records, 16th Ward (1873-82); NYC Directories; "The Astor Family In New York," *Scribner's Monthly* (Apr. 1876), 884; Rev. J.F. Richmond, 436-438; *NYT*, May 30, 1875, Oct. 10, 1881, Jan. 14, 1900, 12, Mar. 28, 1900, Jan. 29, 1901, 15, Dec. 23, 1899, Apr. 4, 1901, Mar. 8, 1902, June 24, 1933, June 2, 1936, 13.



BLOCK 712

405 WEST 14TH STREET

Tax Map Block 712, Lot 27

Date: 1878 (NB 760-1877)

Builder: Philip Herrman

Original Owner: Philip Herrman

Type: Carpenter shop

Style: neo-Grec

Stories: 4

Facade Materials: brick, stone (painted), pressed metal cornice, cast-iron storefront

Alterations

metal canopy removed, wood and glass show windows and entryways installed, light fixtures, wooden sidewalk deck (c.1985-2002); sign (2001).

Ownership History

1875 Philip and Catherine Stewart Herrman/ James Stewart and Eliza W. Herrman/ Philip and Muriel H. Herrman/ Hermann family

1976 ON-AN-PA Realty Corp.

1980 William Gottlieb

Commercial Tenants

Philip Herrman, carpenter shop/ Philip Herman's Son, builders (1878 on); [Ruel S. & Herbert C.] Darling Bros. Co., meat (1899-1929); Trevisan & Vignali (1921); Nathan Schweitzer & Co., meat/poultry (1926); Lass & Cohen, poultry (1936-39); Taylor Provision Co. (1936); L&G Blanchard Co., commission merchants (1942); Arctic Foods Co. (1946); Columbia Purveyors, Inc., meat (1950); Monroe/De Angelis Packing Co./ Monroe Provision Co./ Monroe Quality Pork Corp. (1946-59); Safer Beef Co. (1955); Williams Meat Co. (1959-75); Philip Herrman, real estate (1959-70); Julin & Larrabee (1993); London Features International USA Ltd. (1993)

History

In 1875, this property was purchased by builder Philip Herrman [see Architects Appendix]. At the same time, Herrman purchased, with his father-in-law, builder James Stewart, the lot and Astor residence immediately to the west [see 407-411 West 14th Street]. Herrman constructed a carpenter shop in 1878 on this site for the use of his own building firm. Buildings Department records indicate that it was intended to be a three-story iron-fronted building. It was constructed, however, as four stories clad in brick. Herrman built a two-story, L-shaped rear extension to the shop (NB 158-1878, Alt. 1201-1882) partially located behind No. 407. In 1899 (Alt. 247-1899), the storefront was altered. After Philip Herrman's death in the late 1890s, this property remained for decades in the Herrman family, passing to his son James Stewart Herrman, also a builder (who used this building for his business, Philip Herman's Son), and his wife Eliza, and to his son Philip Hermann, a real estate agent with offices here, and his wife Muriel.

Darling Bros. Co., meat merchants, were tenants for three decades, followed by other meat

and poultry vendors, including Monroe/De Angelis Packing Co.

This neo-Grec style building, which is largely intact, contributes to the historically-mixed architectural character and varied uses – including industrial and market-related functions – of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. Built in 1878 during an early phase of industrial development of the district, and one of the earliest factory structures in the historic district, the building further contributes to the visual cohesion of the district through its brick facade, cornice, and cast-iron storefront.

References

NYC, Dept. of Buildings; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC, Tax Records, 16th Ward (1873-82); NYC Directories; *Manufacturer & Builder* (Jan. 1878), 8; *NYT*, Jan. 29, 1901, 15, Mar. 22, 1921, 35.



BLOCK 712

401-403 WEST 14TH STREET (aka 47-59 NINTH AVENUE)

Tax Map Block 712, Lot 29

Date: 1923

Architect: James S. Maher

Builder: G.A. Zimmermann Corp.

Original Owner: West 14th Street Corp. (John J. Gillen and James S. Maher)

Type: Market/loft building

Style: Arts and Crafts

Stories: 3

Facade Materials: brick, concrete, steel industrial windows

Alterations

wood and glass storefronts, awnings (1998); wall sign, roof sign (2000-01)

Ownership History (formerly lots 28-32)

1923 West 14th Street Corp. (John J. Gillen and James S. Maher)

1968 Jacques Artel, Herman L. Blum

1972 Anthony R. Goldman

1977 Ninth Fourteenth Co.

1980 Gerald Sussman

1995 401 West 14th Realty LLC

Commercial Tenants

Frank Hillman, poultry (1925); George Cook Poultry Corp. (1926-36); Woolley & Hughes, Inc., produce (1928-36); T.W. Johnson & Co., poultry (1929); Farmers Commission House/ L.I. Duck Growers Assn./ L.I. Duck Packing Corp., poultry (1929-50); Rothschild-Bernstein, Inc., meat (1929-55); Rogall & Friedman, paper boxes (1929); United Cigar Stores Co./ cigar store (1929-59); Empire Hotel Supply Co. (1929-33); Elco Gelatone Publishing Corp. (1929); Cornell Unity, Inc., factory (1933-36); Edward J. Burbank Co., meat (1936-55); Gotham Hotel Supply Co., meat (1936-50); Charles Wissman Co., provisions (1938-50); S&S Heyman, provisions (1938); Unity-Grossman, Inc., shoes (1938); Appel's Butcher's Employment Agency/ *Independent Butcher* (1938); Coffee Pot, diner (1939-49); Josephson Mfg. Corp., stationery (1936-49); Cooke & Cobb, stationery mfrs. (1942-46); Shippers Trucking Co. (1950); World Examining/Sponging Works (1950-65); Albert Sommers, trucking (1950); Hess & Mendel, meat (1955); Clyde Hardin & Co., meat (1955); Knickerbocker Meat, Inc., (1955-59); Blue Arrow Luncheonette (1950-70); N.Y. Loin Corp. (1959-65); Abbey Textile Refinishers Ltd. (1965); Jayem Office Supplies, Inc. (1965); Ambassador Hotel Supply Co. (1965); Joseph Kenney Co. (1965-75); Manhattan Co., meat/poultry (1965-70); Plymouth Beef Corp. (1965); N.Y. Packing Co. (1965); Zeger, Inc., meat (1965); Itemz, Inc./ J&S/Mary-Fay/Summit Fashions, Inc. (1970-80); Temple Packing Co. (1970); BBS Packing Co. (1975); Kash & Karry Meat Wholesalers (1975); Meat & Food Warehouse, Inc. (1975-86); M&W Packing, Inc./ M&W Retail Butcher Shop (1980-93); L&H Trio Corp. (1986); Sea World Seafoods/ Western Seaworld (1986-93); PIK Pockets Ltd. (1986); SMR Apparel Trim, Inc. (1986); Webster

Hill Assocs. (1993); Western Beef, Inc. (1993-2003); Markt, restaurant (1999-2003)

History

This was the second (1923) of two modern market buildings constructed on this block by developer John J. Gillen and his partner, architect James S. Maher [see Architects Appendix]. Their other building was 413-435 West 14th Street [see], constructed in 1913-14. Their firm, the owner of this structure, was the West 14th Street Corp. The property had been purchased in 1923 from the estate of William Waldorf Astor, who had died in 1919. Like their other building, this one was quite successful in attracting long-term tenants, which included both food-related and non-food-related businesses: George Cook Poultry Corp., and L.I. Duck Growers Assn./ L.I. Duck Packing, poultry; Woolley & Hughes, Inc., produce; Rothschild-Bernstein, Inc., Edward J. Burbank Co., Gotham Hotel Supply Co., and M&W Packing, Inc., meat; Charles Wissman Co., provisions; Josephson Mfg. Corp., stationery; World Examining /Sponging Works; and the Coffee Pot and Blue Arrow Luncheonette, restaurants.

This Arts and Crafts style building, which is largely intact, contributes to the historically-mixed architectural character and varied uses – including market-related functions – of the Gansevoort Market Historic District. Constructed in 1923 during a major phase of development of the district, when buildings were constructed for produce- and meat-related businesses or other market uses, the building further contributes to the visual cohesion of West 14th Street through its prominent corner location, two brick and concrete facades, steel industrial windows, and the fact that it is one of three buildings on the street designed by architect James S. Maher, who was also a partner in its development.

References

NYC, Dept. of Buildings; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; *NYT*, Oct. 18, 1919, 23, June 12, 1925, June 2, 1936, 13.





439-445 West 14th Street
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives

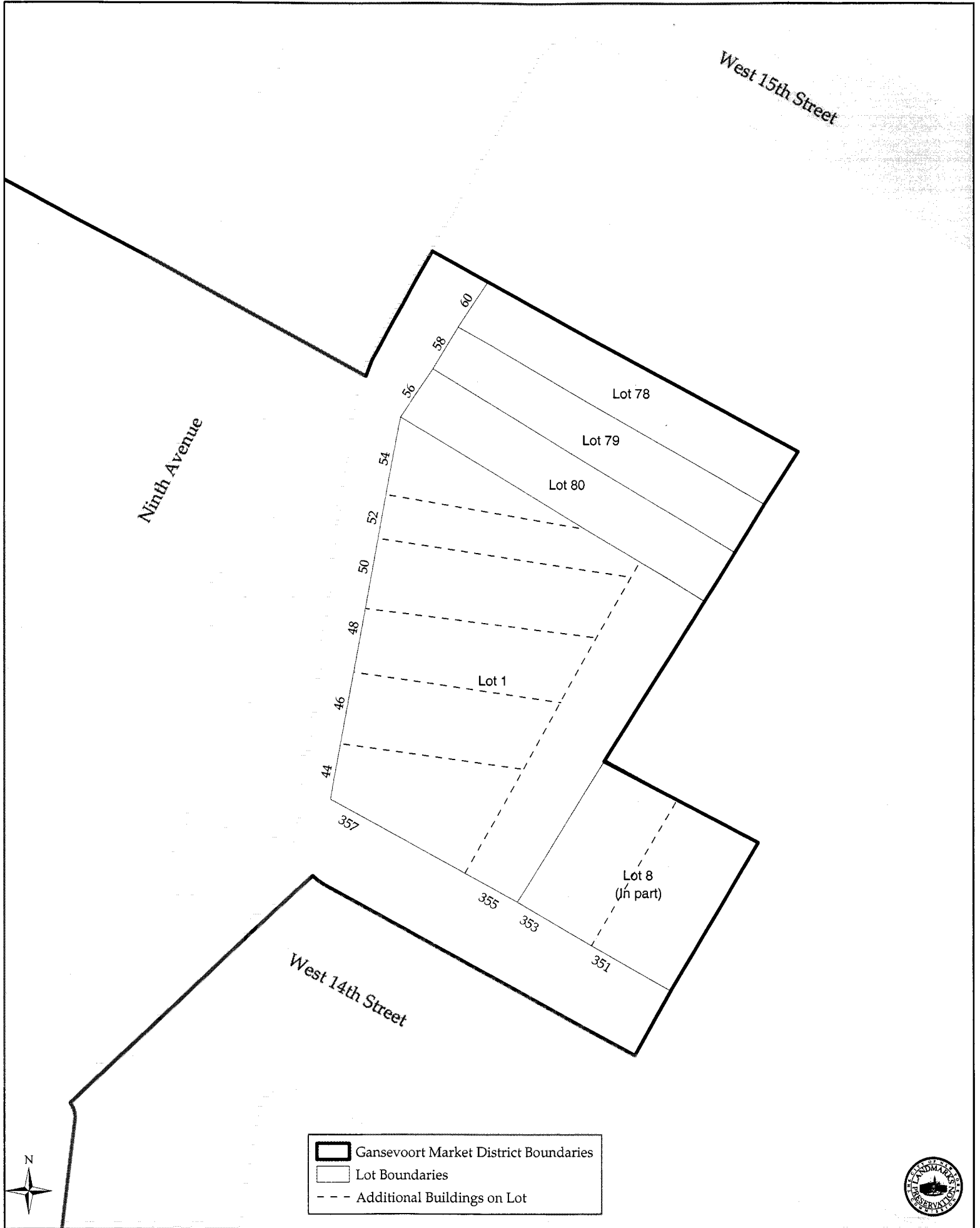


413-435 West 14th Street
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives



409 through 401-403 West 14th Street
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives

Block 738



BLOCK 738

44 NINTH AVENUE (aka 357 WEST 14TH STREET), 46, 48, 50, 52, and 54 NINTH AVENUE
Tax Map Block 738, part of Lot 1

Date: c. 1845-46

Original Owner: Henry Josephus Sanford

Type: Rowhouses with stores

Style: Greek Revival

Stories: 3 (plus attic)

Facade Materials: brick, stone lintels and sills (stuccoed and painted); cast-iron piers framing storefronts at Nos. 52 and 54

Alterations

non-historic six-over-six aluminum sash windows at Nos. 44-54; stores combined, new wood and metal storefronts with anodized aluminum windows, metal framed vinyl canopy (c. 1992), illuminated hanging signs at Nos. 44-46; new pedimented wood entrance surround with light fixtures at No. 48; wood storefronts, roll down security gates (c. 1960s), new dormers (c. 1995) at Nos. 48-50; metal and wood storefronts, retractable canvas awnings, horizontal light fixtures between second and third stories and spotlights at roofline, new dormers (c. 2002) at Nos. 52-54

Ownership History (formerly lots 1-6)

1844 Henry Josephus Sanford/ Sanford Estate (Anna Pamela Sanford McCracken)/ John Henry and William Denison McCracken, Mary J. McCracken Purdy, Anna Sanford McCracken Carter/ Carter-Purdy Estates

1989 Chelsea Village Assocs.

Commercial Tenants (before 1916: 686-691 Hudson Street)

No. 44 (357 West 14th St.): Dr. Richard S. Seaman, medical practice (c. 1855); Dr. Levi Jewett, medical practice/ drugstore (1866-82); Marcus F. Bender, drugstore (1882-87); Peter Vellonakis, fruit (1929-36); P. Krokondelas, candy (1938); Marathon Rapid Shoe Repairing (1940-48); Blue Star Food Shop/Luncheonette (P. Krokondelas)(1945-75); Jimmie & Sal/ Jimmy's Barber Shop (1959-65); Tina's Luncheonette (1965-70); Old Country Kitchen Restaurant (1980-93); Nick's City Kitchen Restaurant (c. 1993-2003)

No. 46: F.W. Trowbridge, pharmacy (1929-36); M./J. Matlaw, drugs (1938-55); John Ellis, luncheonette (1958); Nick's City Kitchen Restaurant (c. 1993-2003)

No. 48: Indianapolis Abbatoir Corp. (1929); Henry Colozza, shoes (1929); Leonard Migdalsky, shoes (1933); Jos. Sharowsky, shoes (1936-38); Service Cash Register Corp. (1942); Joe's Army & Navy Store (1950); Republic Meat Co. (1955-70); Pearl Packing Co. (1965-70); Cattleman's Beef Co./Lodell Poultry Corp. (1975-93); Store 48 (1975-86); Manhattan Steak Co. (1980-86); CB Food, Inc. (1993)

No. 50: Joe Cohen, Inc., meat (1933-); James F. Waters, Inc., meat (1933-); P.J. Molloy, restaurant (1936-38); Carroll's Pub (1942-50); Mulligan & Jones, restaurant/bar (1955-93); Old Homestead Gourmet Shop (1986-2003)

No. 52: Frank Jacob, beef (1933); [Ralph] Martin & [Herman H.] Siemer, Inc., meat (1936-42);

Joseph John Cox, Inc., meat (1942); Hadley's Meat Market (1946); David McDonough, meat (1955-70); Ambassador Hotel Supply Co. (1975); Walmir Hotel & Restaurant Supply Co. (1975); Old Homestead Restaurant (1980s-2003)
No. 54: W. Leveridge/ Willie's, candy, cigars, soda (1929-42); Gorman's Sandwich Shop (1950); Jerry's Luncheonette (1955-79); Old Homestead Restaurant (1980s-2003)

History

These six buildings, which form a picturesque ensemble at the wide, angled intersection of West 14th and Hudson Streets and Ninth Avenue, are rare surviving examples of 1840s pitched-roofed rowhouses in Manhattan. Erected c. 1845-46 as a speculative investment by Henry J. Sanford, they are more modest than the neighboring houses at 351-355 West 14th Street [see] that Sanford had built prior to the financial panic of 1845. Henry J. Sanford (1804-1854), with his brother John C. Stanford, began as a chemicals manufacturer through the operation of mills in Greenwich and Rye, Conn., that produced quinine from bark and other drug items, and by 1832, the processing of dyewoods. In 1837, the Sanfords established a company in Stamford, Conn., for processing "dyewoods, dye-stuffs, drugs, spices, plaster, extracts, minerals, clays and paints." This became Stamford's leading industry and "the world's foremost source for reliable dyewood extracts." In 1844, the Stamford Mfg. Co. was incorporated (with Henry J. Sanford as president for the next 10 years) and began producing licorice paste as a laxative, expectorant, flavoring and confection.

Although the ground-story storefronts of the houses have been altered, surviving cast-iron elements suggest that they were installed as early as the 1870s, and in at least one case (No. 44), these elements replaced earlier granite elements. The upper stories still retain their brick facades (now stuccoed and painted) and molded, pedimented stone window lintels and molded wood box cornices. The peaked roof that extends across the buildings is of a type popular in the 1820s and 1830s. Original gable-roofed double-window dormers survive at 44 Ninth Avenue (357 West 14th Street) and at Nos. 46 and 48 (the windows have been sealed at Nos. 46 and 48 and the old dormer at No. 48 is partially concealed by a large dormer installed c. 1995).

It is probable that these buildings always had ground-floor stores. With the exception of No. 54 (which has an unusual wedge-shaped plan), the buildings' upper-story living quarters were usually divided into two apartments. In the 1850s, the large corner house at 44 Ninth Avenue (357 West 14th Street) was occupied by physician Richard S. Seaman, his wife and son, and three boarders: attorneys William H. Wilson and William I. Jones, and druggist Ephraim Folsom. In 1866, Dr. Levi Jewett (1835-1908), a Connecticut-born physician who received his medical degree from Bellevue Medical College (1857) and had served as an assistant surgeon with the 14th Connecticut Infantry during the Civil War, moved to this house, where he ran a drug store and practiced medicine for seventeen years. In 1870, Dr. Jewett and his family shared the upstairs living quarters with the family of Deputy Sheriff William H. Stiles. After Dr. Levitt retired and moved to Connecticut in 1882, the drugstore and second-floor apartment were taken over by pharmacist Marcus F. Bender. In 1887, the Sanford Estate had the drugstore storefront remodeled; a granite post at the corner of the building was replaced by a cast-iron column and new show windows were installed on both facades (Alt. 628-87).

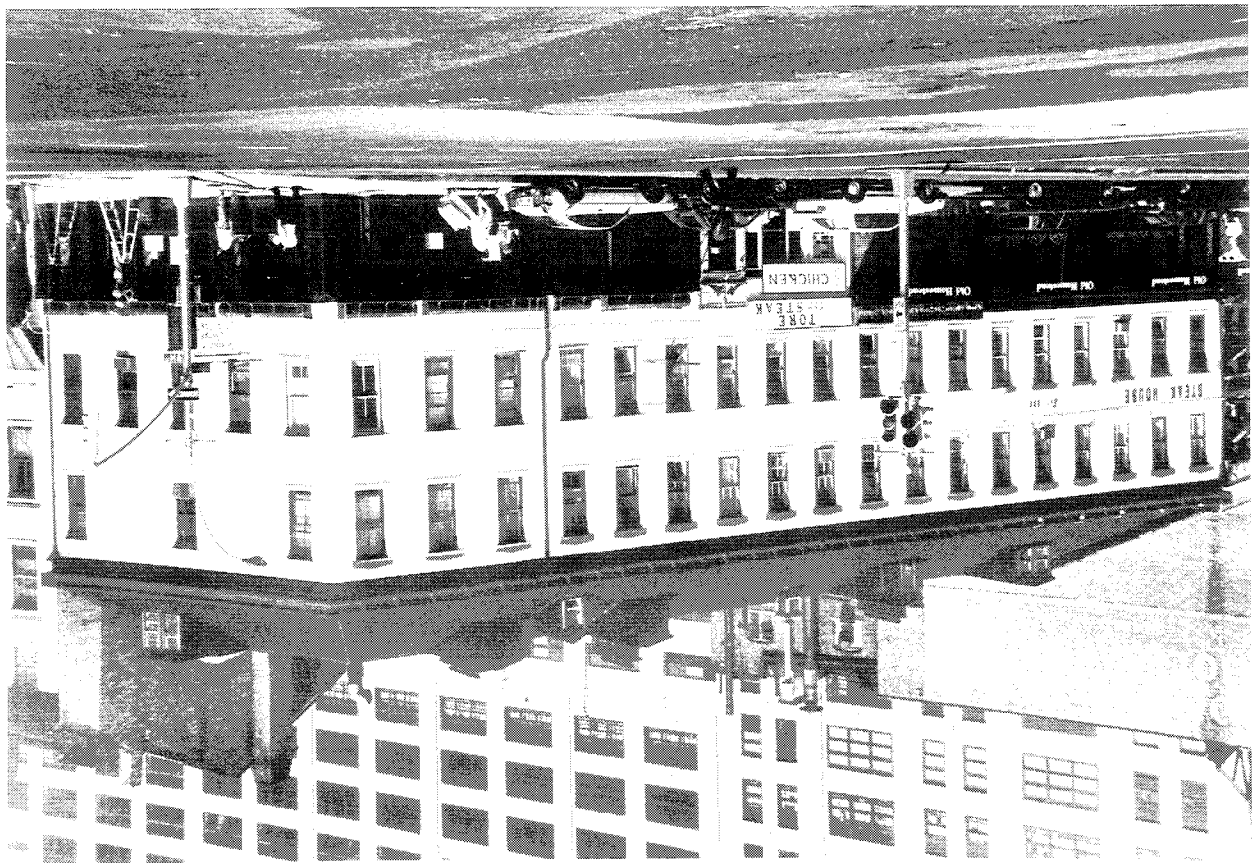
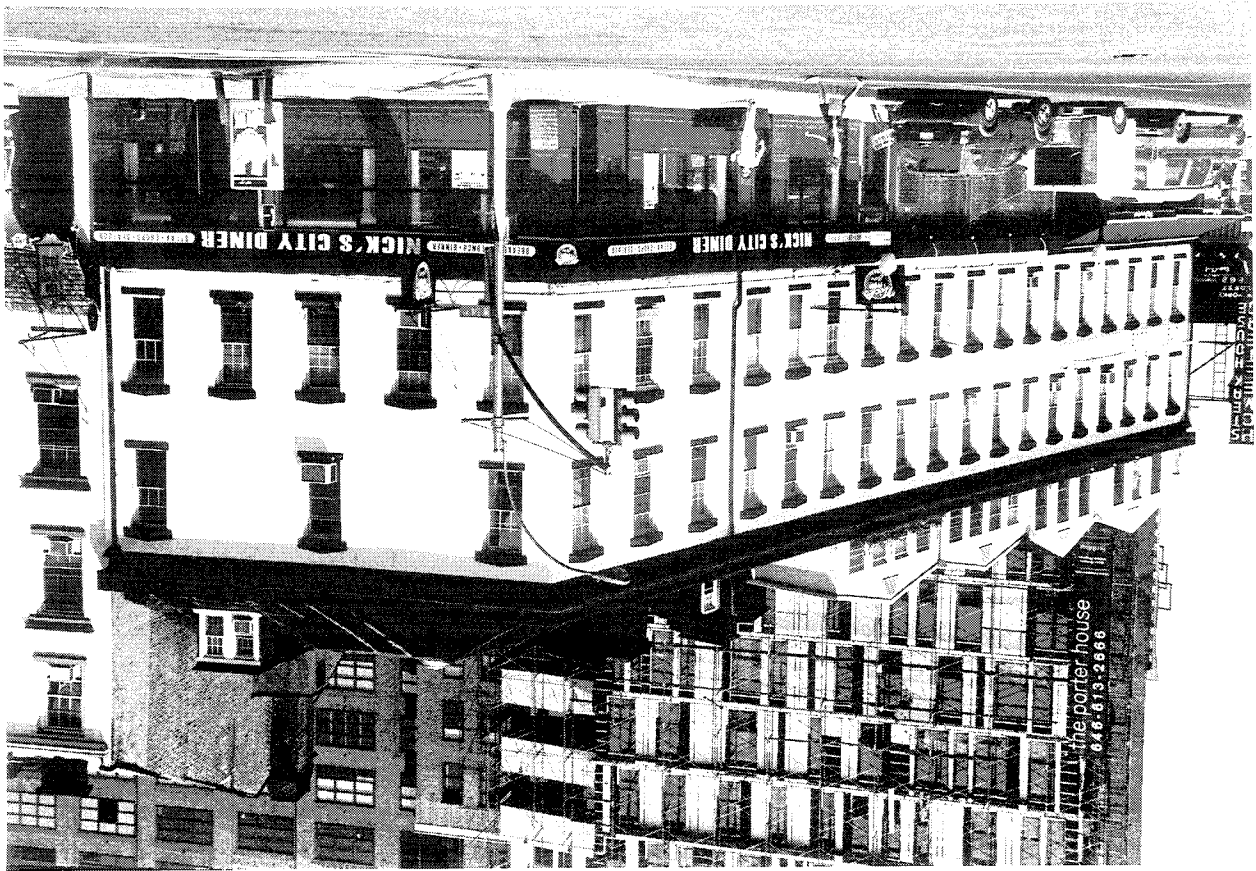
Other early residents of this row in the mid-1850s included the families of firearms merchant Alexander Knox (No. 52) and grocer John Ritter (No. 54). In the 1870s-80s, tenants included brick mason Edwin Denby (No. 46), feed merchant James Devine (No. 50), and agent James Anderson (No. 52).

After the death of Anna Pamela Sanford McCracken (1833-1901), Henry J. Sanford's

daughter, these properties were transferred in 1902 to her four children, John Henry and William Denison McCracken, Mary J. McCracken Purdy, and Anna Sanford McCracken Carter. By the early 1900s, most of the lessees had several lodgers boarding with their families. By 1915, the number of residents per apartment had sharply increased and many of their tenants were dock workers and market employees. Around 1916, Conron Brothers, poultry dealers who also acted as a real estate development and management firm, entered into a long-term lease on the buildings. The firm commissioned architect James S. Maher in August 1916 to completely renovate the buildings, converting the upper floors to a bachelor apartment building with an entrance at No. 48, marked by a neo-Georgian surround (Alt. 1120-1916). Kitchens were added to the apartments in 1938; the upper stories remain in residential use. The ground story continued to be divided into stores, which were extended at the rear. Commercial tenants have included a number of restaurants and candy stores, pharmacies at No. 46 (1929-55), and wholesale meat dealers at Nos. 48-52 (1933-75). Since the mid-1980s, the Old Homestead Restaurant has occupied the ground stories of Nos. 52-54 and has maintained a gourmet butcher's shop at No. 50.

References

NYC, Dept of Buildings; NY County, Office of the Register; Robert D. Towne, "The Stamford Manufacturing Company and the Stamford Extract Manufacturing Company" (Stamford Histl. Soc., 1988), www.stamfordhistory.org/rg7.htm website; U.S. Census (1850, 1870, 1880, 1910); NYS Census (1855, 1905, 1915); Dr. Levi Jewett letters (1862), "Civil War Manuscripts Project," Conn. Historical Society, www.chs.kcwmp/exams/JewettL.html website; "Henry J. Sanford," www.familysearch.org website; NYC Directories; *NYT*, Jan. 3, 1863, Dec. 2, 1874, June 27, 1895, Oct. 23, 1913, 16.



BLOCK 738

351, 353, and 355 WEST 14TH STREET

Tax Map Block 738, Lot 8 in part and part of Lot 1

Date: c. 1842-43; c. 1844 (No. 355)

Original Owner: Henry J. Sanford

Type: Town houses with stores

Style: Greek Revival

Stories: 4

Facade Materials: brick (painted), stone lintels and sills, cast iron piers at No. 353

Alterations

non-historic six-over-six aluminum sash windows installed at Nos. 351-355 (c.1998); metal and glass storefront installed at Nos. 351-353 (c.1985-2002), non-historic vinyl canopy removed at Nos. 351-353 (c. 2003); wood pedimented surround at apartment entrance at No. 351 (c. 2000-03); wood clapboard storefront with shingled pent roof (c. 1940), roll down security gates, horizontal hanging wood sign, wood sign in form of American flag illuminated with Christmas lights at No. 355; facade repairs, including installation metal tie bolts, at second stories Nos. 351-353 (Job 101787407 -1998); skylights on roofs of Nos. 351-355; satellite antenna on roof of No. 353

Ownership History

1844 Henry Josephus Sanford/ Sanford Estate (Anna Pamela Sanford McCracken)/ John Henry and William Denison McCracken, Mary J. McCracken Purdy, Anna Sanford McCracken Carter/ Carter-Purdy Estates

1989 Chelsea Village Assocs.

2003 Ninth Avenue LLC (lot 8)

Commercial Tenants

No. 351: John Gabel Co. Automatic Phonographs (1933); Balfour Bros., Inc., egg commission merchants (1938-43); Felten Bros., Inc., butter/eggs (1942); Edward T. Finneran Co., produce (1965); Hellwell Produce, Inc. (1970-75); Serrano Beer & Soda Co. (1980-86); Met Foods; Strawberry Fields (2003)

No. 353: Elias Fisher, haberdasher (1929-33); Maritime Stores Corp. (1933-38); William H. Boyle, Inc., meat/poultry (1938-42); Pratt-Smith Produce Corp./ Edward T. Finneran Co., produce (1943-59)

No. 355: John McGuinness, restaurant/speakeasy (1922-23); W&Z&M Restaurant/ Colonial Eats (1927); M. Steinberg Cafeteria (1929); Randolph Cafeteria (1930); H. Weinstein Luncheonette (1933); Eagle Café (1936-59); Drum & Connell, bar/restaurant (1965-75); Eagle Tavern (1978-93); The Village Idiot (1999-2003)

History

Prominently sited near the wide, angled intersection of West 14th and Hudson Streets and Ninth Avenue, these three buildings are rare surviving examples of 1840s pitched-roofed Manhattan town houses. Erected c. 1842-44 as a speculative investment by chemicals manufacturer Henry J.

Sanford [see 44-54 Ninth Avenue], they were unusually large houses for the period, incorporating four tall stories above basements and having twenty-five-foot-wide fronts. The low profile of their roofs and lack of dormers reflects the Greek Revival taste for high-ceilinged rooms. Although altered at the ground story, the buildings' upper stories still retain their original brick facades (now painted) and historic molded stone window lintels. Among the notable historic features are the plinths/chimneys at the center front slope of each building. This highly unusual feature suggests that these houses may have been experimental in plan and architect-designed.

In the early 1850s, No. 351 was occupied by the family of dry goods importer William H. Walton. No. 353 was occupied by the family of Agnes Wenman, who was related to the socially-prominent Randall and Van Buren families and was the wealthy widow of Richard N. Wenman, an employee of the Greenwich Savings Bank. No. 355 was leased to bookkeeper David Hutching. By 1855, both Nos. 351 and 353 had been converted to high-class boarding houses, whose tenants included bankers, brokers, and attorneys. Pottery manufacturer James Carr, whose New York City Pottery (the former Hudson River Pottery, west of the historic district) was one of the leading producers of white ware and majolica in the country, occupied No. 355 with his family in the mid-1870s; he resided at No. 351 from around 1880 until 1885.

After the death of Anna Pamela Sanford McCracken (1833-1901), Henry J. Sanford's daughter, these properties were transferred in 1902 to her four children, John Henry and William Denison McCracken, Mary J. McCracken Purdy, and Anna Sanford McCracken Carter. By the early twentieth century, these large houses had been converted to boarding houses. In 1905, No. 351 was leased to Mrs. Carrie Blacklow, who had twelve boarders, including several typists, bookkeepers, and electricians. No. 353 was leased to Manuel Casto, a Spanish emigrant who rented rooms to Cuban, Spanish, and Venezuelan emigrants working in the cigar industry and tobacco trade. No. 355 was leased to George W. McGee, who ran a restaurant in the building (probably in the basement), and occupied the upper stories of the house with his wife and three daughters, one servant, and nine lodgers, most of whom worked in produce.

In 1919, the Sanford heirs commissioned Martin B. Smith to alter the basement and parlor floors of the three buildings into commercial space and to convert the upper floors to bachelor apartments (Alt. 1589-1919). In 1920, Smith was commissioned to design a one-story rear extension (Alt. 51-1920) to Nos. 351-353 that connected to 362-364 West 15th Street [neither this extension nor the 15th Street buildings are included within the Gansevoort Market Historic District], which was also owned by the Sanford heirs. This space was initially used as a hardware warehouse. From the 1930s through the 1950s, the commercial spaces at Nos. 351 and 353 were occupied by businesses typical of the historic district, including Felten Bros., dealers in butter and eggs, William H. Boyle, Inc., meat/poultry wholesalers, and the Pratt-Smith Produce Corp. The ground story of No. 355 remained a restaurant and bar throughout the twentieth century; from the late 1970s through the early 1990s, it was occupied by the Eagle Tavern, an important venue for folk, country, bluegrass, and ethnic music. Kitchens were added to the apartments in 1938 (Alt. 1951-1938); the upper stories remain in residential use.

References

NYC, Dept of Buildings; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC, 16th Ward Tax Records; NYC Directories; U.S. Census (1850, 1910); NYS Census (1855, 1905, 1915); *NYT*, Oct. 23, 1913, 16, Apr. 3, 1923, 25, Feb. 10, 1978, C1, Apr. 18, 1986, C1, Feb. 3, 1989, C8, Oct. 15, 1997, F2, Oct. 29, 1999, E30, *The Limburger Deal*, www.freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/knowner/limberger.htm website; Metropolitan Museum of Art, *Art and the Empire City: New York, 1825-1861* (New Haven:



BLOCK 738

56, 58, and 60 NINTH AVENUE

Tax Map Block 738, Lots 80, 79, and 78

Date: c. 1841-42

Original Owner: William Scott

Type: Rowhouses with stores

Style: Greek Revival

Stories: 3

Facade Materials: brick (No. 56 painted), historic stone lintels and sills (No. 56), historic molded wood cornice above storefront (No. 56)

Alterations

roof cornices removed (c.1940-76); canvas awning and gabled canvas canopy with decorative metal posts at No. 56 (c.1985-2002); new folding door wood and glass storefronts and wood door surrounds at Nos. 58 and 60 (2002-03); large upper-story commercial windows removed and wall restored to original three-bay configuration at No. 58 (2002-03); new six-over-six window sash and through-the-wall air conditioners at Nos. 58 and 60 (2002-03); polychrome half-size model steer moved from above metal canopy at No. 58 to No. 56 (c. 2002)

62-66 Ninth Avenue (aka 366-372 West 15th Street) Tax Map Block 738, Lot 76

At the time of designation, this property was under construction, which entailed the alteration of and addition by architects Sharples Holden Pasquarelli to a 1905 wine warehouse. Above the fourth story of the building, the new addition is cantilevered over No. 60 Ninth Avenue, within the Gansevoort Market Historic District.

Ownership History

1836 William Scott

56 Ninth Avenue

1886 John B. and Cora M. Scott

1917 Gustav Schauffert/ John and Minnie Heinz

58 Ninth Avenue

1886 Charlotte R. Scott

1899 Henry and Martha Klee, Jr.

1924 Emanuel Frank and Charles Rushin/ Manch Realty Co.

1946 58 & 60 Ninth Avenue Realty Corp. (John Heinz/ Herman H. Siemer)

60 Ninth Avenue

1886 Henrietta L. Douglas

1906 Hattie Fox Bass

1907 John and Eva Nickles

1916 Frederick Nienberg

1923 John McGeehan, Inc./ Helene McGeehan
1929 Emanuel Frank and Charles Rushin/ Manch Realty Co.
1946 58 & 60 Ninth Avenue Realty Corp. (John Heinz/ Herman H. Siemer)

1999 Ninth Avenue LLC

Commercial Tenants

- No. 56: David Lubberger, shoes (1850-51); John Ritter, grocer (1855); Ferdinand Blasy, saloon (1878-83); Adolf Schwerkolt, saloon (1890-92); Bernhard Efinger, saloon (1894-1910); Gustav S. Schauffert, saloon/ Old Homestead Restaurant & Café (1912-23); Old Homestead Restaurant & Café/ Old Homestead Steak House (trade name, various proprietors, 1925-2003)
- No. 58: Stephen Hughes, grocer (1851); Albert Schroeder, cigar maker (1870); Herman Hecht, tailor (1879-81); Henry Klee & Sons, cigars (1885-1916); Richard K. Brady, poultry/game (1926); Central Beef & Provision Co. (1929); Producers Distributing Agency (1933); House of Freirich/ Freirich, Inc. (1936-38); M.H. Nagle, Inc., meat (1942); Joseph John Cox, Inc./ Premier Hotel Supply Corp., meat (1946-59); [Ralph] Martin & [Herman H.] Siemer/ Siemer Packing Co., meat/ H&H Poultry Corp. (1946-64); Old Homestead Steak House (1964-2002)
- No. 60: Thomas Pendlebury, shoemaker (1843-55); Henry Bleekman, skylight maker (1890); Max Steinert, restaurant (1905); John Nickles, restaurant (1910-16); John McGeehan, café/saloon (1920-23); George Fette, delicatessen (1924-28); Buck & Grotheer, delicatessen (1929); Dick Kuenneke, restaurant (1933-42); Rainbow Tavern (1946); Hardin Brokerage Co. (1950); Henry Kelly Trading Co./ Robert N. Robson Co., exporters-importers (1950-55); PA Woo, provisions (1955); Michael Vitolo, Inc. (1950-65); Gansevoort Brokerage Co., meat/ Washington Service & Reporting (1955-59); Rose Packing Co., meat/ Seaford Transportation Corp./ William Tynan & Co., traffic dept. (1955-70); Fred J. Kytle, meat broker (1959); [George] Prentzel & [James Edgar] Wanzer, meat (1959-65); Maloy-Lasker, meat (1965); Siemer Packing Co. (1965); Joseph G. Sullivan, brokerage (1965); Landress Beef Co. (1970); Broadway Packing Co., Inc. (1975); Yankee Meat Co. (1980); Stebman & Co. Ltd., imports (1986); Old Homestead Restaurant (1986-2002)

History

These three Greek Revival style buildings are among the earliest surviving rowhouses in the Gansevoort Market Historic District that retain their residential character. They were constructed c. 1841-42 for dry goods merchant William Scott, on a parcel of land he had purchased in 1836 from George W. Clinton's daughter and son-in-law. Directory listings and census records suggest that these buildings always had stores at the first story and for much of the time were divided into two upstairs apartments. Early tenants of No. 56 were shoemaker David Lubberger, who probably had a shop on the premises in the early 1850s, baker William McClelland, sailor Shedrech Stones, and peddler Patrick John Kelly. Early residents of No. 58 included grocer Stephen Hughes, who had a store on the premises in the early 1850s, John Pugh, who owned a nearby foundry on West 13th Street, and widow Frances De Groot, who had a boarding house here in the mid-1850s. Among the earliest residents was shoemaker Thomas Pendlebury, who had his shop and residence at No. 60 by 1843; members of the Pendlebury family continued to reside here until about 1870.

In the 1870s, cigar dealer Albert Schroeder had his business and family residence at No. 58. By 1885, cigar manufacturer Henry Klee, Sr., his two middle-aged sons, Henry and Ernest, and

Henry's family, were occupying No. 58, which also housed the factory and store of Henry Klee & Sons. In 1899, Henry and Martha Klee, Jr., purchased the building at auction from the estate of Charlotte R. Scott. The Klees had the building extended at the rear in 1890 and 1900 to enlarge their factory (Alts. 861-1890, 745-1900). Members of the Klee family continued to reside at No. 58 until the mid-1920s. In 1924, the building was acquired by the Emanuel Frank and Charles Rushin. Frank was a veal merchant and real estate investor who specialized in updating buildings for market use [see 52-58 Gansevoort Street]. Frank converted No. 58 to a market building, with a metal canopy over the storefront and upstairs offices lit by large triple-pane windows (Alt. 1142-1925). In 1926, the building was leased to Richard K. Brady, a poultry/game dealer. The Dept. of Buildings issued a temporary certificate of occupancy, pending an application by the owners to the Board of Estimate to have the Gansevoort Market area enlarged to include the block of Ninth Avenue between West 14th and 15th Streets (adopted May 1930). Various wholesale butchers occupied the building until 1946, when it was acquired by the 58 & 60 Ninth Avenue Realty Corp., a partnership of meatpacker Herman H. Siemer and Old Homestead Restaurant owner John Heinz. In 1946, the Siemer Packing Co. moved to No. 58, where it continued operations until 1964, when the Old Homestead Restaurant took over the building. No. 58 was entirely occupied by the Old Homestead until 2002.

The Old Homestead Restaurant at No. 56 traces its heritage back to 1868. It seems possible that a saloon or restaurant began operating in this building at that date but, so far, the earliest identifiable restaurant business here was the saloon of Ferdinand Blasy, established around 1878. A German immigrant, Blasy was probably a member of a family that operated a number of saloons and beer gardens in New York City in the 1870s-80s. He and his wife Mary also resided in an apartment at No. 56 around 1879-84. The ground story of No. 56 continued to be used as a saloon in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Among the proprietors were Adolf Schwerkolt (1890-92) and Bernhard Efinger (1894-1910), both of whom resided at No. 56 with their families. Around 1912, Gustav S. Schauffert took over the saloon. In 1916, the first story was lowered to street grade and extended at the rear (Alt. 2498-1916). Schauffert purchased the building in 1917 and opened a restaurant, which he named the Old Homestead Restaurant & Cafe. The following year, he and two partners incorporated the business as the Old Homestead Cafe, Inc. The corporation was dissolved, however, in 1923, shortly before Schauffert's death. His widow seems to have retained the trade name and leased the restaurant. In 1925, it was listed in the Manhattan directory with Peter Rinert as proprietor. By 1929, the restaurant had been taken over by John Heinz. Heinz and his wife lived on the top floors of the building (which he came to own) until 1945. Heinz retired about 1955 and the restaurant was leased to the Original Old Homestead Corp., headed by Harry Lewin and Harry Sherry. In the 1950s, the Old Homestead's advertising emphasized its location in the "heart of the meat mart" and its history as "New York's oldest and finest steak house." Kate Simon's 1959 guide *New York Places and Pleasures* also remarked on the restaurant's relationship to the Gansevoort Market, describing it as "in the wholesale meat section and founded for and by the local merchants a long time ago." Over the years, the restaurant expanded into neighboring buildings, eventually occupying the ground-floor commercial space at Nos. 50, 52, 54, 58 and 60 Ninth Avenue. Historic signage on the facade of No. 56 includes a large vertical projecting neon sign, a large horizontal neon sign above the third-story windows, and the restaurant's signature polychrome sculpture of a steer, which rests on horizontal brackets above the first story.

During the early part of the twentieth century, No. 60 was also occupied as a restaurant, delicatessen, luncheonette, or saloon. Owners and proprietors included John Nickles, who had the first floor lowered to street grade in 1916, and Dick Kuenneke, who had a restaurant and delicatessen in the building c. 1933-42. In 1929, the building was acquired by the Emanuel Frank and Charles

Rushin (who had purchased No. 58 in 1924), and both buildings were transferred in 1946 to the 58 & 60 Ninth Avenue Realty Corp. (John Heinz/ Herman H. Siemer). In 1948, the ground story was altered for market use and the upstairs apartments converted to offices (Alt 2394-1948). Tenants included meatpackers, food brokers, and trading companies. From the mid-1980s through 2002, the ground floor was occupied by the Old Homestead Restaurant. In 2002, alterations were begun to return the upper floors to residential use and to renovate the ground-story commercial space.

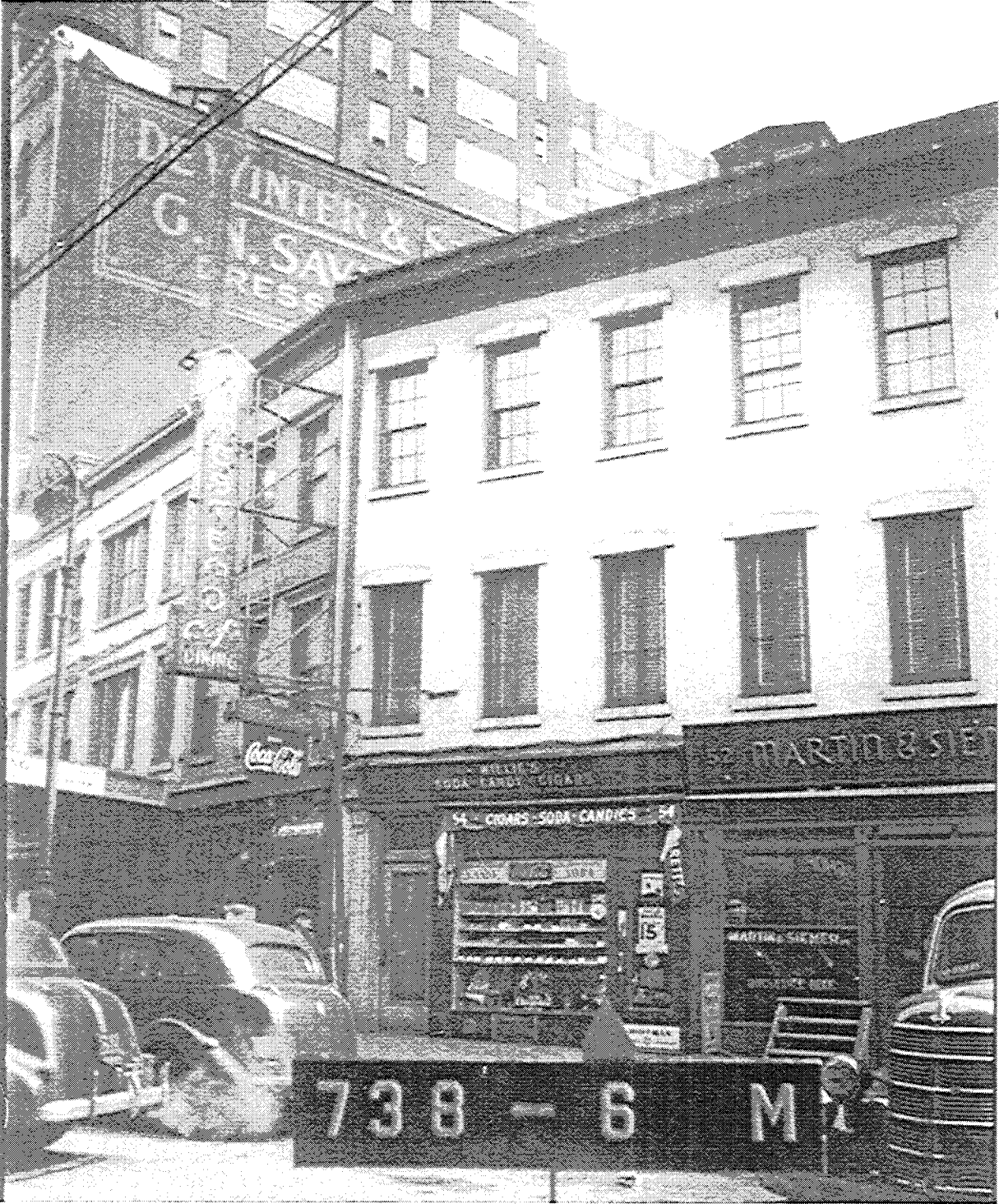
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NYC, Dept of Buildings; NY County, Office of the Register; NYC Directories; U.S. Census (1850, 1910); NYS Census (1855, 1905, 1915); *NYT*, July 11, 1906, 12, Jan. 22, 1922, 1, May 19, 1922, 24, Jan. 16, 1923, 23, Jun. 20, 1939, Nov. 7, 1954, 16, Aug. 4, 1964, 15, Jan. 3, 1968, 34, Jun 15, 1979, C18, Feb. 19, 1982, C1, Feb. 5, 1995, Oct. 29, 1999, E 30; Kate Simon, *New York Places & Pleasures* (N.Y.: Meridian Bks., 1959), 160; NY County Clerk's Office, Div. of Old Records, Old Homestead Café, Inc. Certificate of Incorporation, No. 3476-18; Edmund T. Delaney & Charles Lockwood, *Greenwich Village: A Photographic Guide* (N.Y.: Dover, 1976); "Old Meets New Atop Downtown Lofts" [62-66 Ninth Avenue], *The Real Deal* (July 2003), 1, 24.





48-44 Ninth Avenue
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives



58-52 Ninth Avenue
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives



355-351 West 14th Street
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives



60 Ninth Avenue
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives



60-56 Ninth Avenue
Source: Department of Taxes (c. 1939)
Photo: NYC Municipal Archives

FINDINGS AND DESIGNATION

On the basis of a careful consideration of the history, the architecture, and other features of this area, the Landmarks Preservation Commission finds that the Gansevoort Market Historic District contains buildings and other improvements which have a special character and special historical and aesthetic interest and value and which represent one or more eras in the history of New York City and which cause this area, by reason of these factors, to constitute a distinct section of the city.

The Commission further finds that, among its special qualities, the Gansevoort Market Historic District, consisting of 104 buildings, is distinctive for its architectural character which reflects the area's long history of continuous, varied use as a place of dwelling, industry, and commerce, particularly as a marketplace, and its urban layout; that the buildings, most dating from the 1840s through the 1940s, represent four major phases of development, and include both purpose-built structures, designed in then-fashionable styles, and those later adapted for market use; that the architecture of the district tells the story of an important era in New York City's history when it became the financial center of the country and when its markets were expanding to serve the metropolitan region and beyond; that visual cohesion is provided to the streetscapes by the predominance of brick as a facade material, the one- to six-story scale, the presence of buildings designed by the same architects, a number of them prominent, including specialists in market-related structures, the existence of metal canopies originally installed for market purposes, and the Belgian block paving still visible on most streets; that the street layout is shaped by the transition between the irregular pattern of northwestern Greenwich Village (as far north as Gansevoort Street) and the grid of the 1811 Commissioner's Plan, with unusually large and open intersections contributing to the area's unique quality, particularly where Ninth Avenue meets West 14th Street and Gansevoort Street (which was widened in 1887), and providing sweeping vistas that showcase the unusual building typology and mixed-use character of the district; that, aside from Tribeca, the Gansevoort Market Historic District is the only remaining marketplace district that served the once-flourishing Hudson River commercial waterfront; that the earliest buildings in the historic district date from the period between 1840 and 1854, most built as rowhouses and town houses, several of which soon became very early working-class tenements (all eventually had stores on the ground floor), but that the area's mixed use (unusual for the period) is evident in the rare surviving early factory building (c. 1849-60), on a flatiron-shaped lot, for Col. Silas C. Herring, a nationally significant manufacturer of safes and locks; that the stretch of Ninth Avenue between Gansevoort and West 15th Streets, albeit altered and interrupted with later additions, offers the vista of a distinctive Manhattan streetscape featuring twenty buildings of the 1840s; that, after the Civil War, the area began to flourish commercially as New York City solidified its position as the financial center of the country, and construction resumed in the district in 1870, including several major businesses; that residential and commercial development, including a variety of building types, was particularly spurred in the 1880s by two major factors, the creation of two nearby municipal markets (the open-air Farmers' or Gansevoort Market (1879) for regional produce, and the West Washington Market (1889) for meat, poultry, and dairy products), and the 1878 partition of real estate owned by the Astor family, which had remained underdeveloped since John Jacob Astor I's acquisition in 1819; that, from the 1880s until World War II, wholesale produce, fruit, groceries, dairy products, eggs, specialty foods, and liquor (until Prohibition) were among the dominant businesses within the district in response to the adjacent markets; that the first of the two-story, purpose-built market buildings in the district were erected in 1880, which typified the low-rise market buildings constructed in the district over the next

90 years; that commercial construction during this period, which represents the highest percentage of the district's varied yet distinctive building stock, included not only low-rise purpose-built market buildings, but also, in a variety of period styles, stables buildings, and five- and six-story store-and-loft buildings and warehouses constructed to house and serve these businesses, the warehouses, in particular, being among the most monumental structures in the district; that, of the 104 buildings in the district, over one-third of them were constructed by the Astors and related family members from 1880 to 1930, and that a number of other prominent owners also invested in real estate here and began to develop their properties; that these owners hired distinguished architects known for their significant public, commercial, and residential buildings, and gave multiple commissions to architects Joseph M. Dunn and James W. Cole, whose buildings in the then-fashionable neo-Grec or Queen Anne styles contribute to the district's visual cohesion; that, between 1897 and 1935, nearly the entire block bounded by Gansevoort, Horatio, Washington, and West Streets was developed with a handsome neo-Classical style ensemble in tan brick, by noted architects Lansing C. Holden, J. Graham Glover, and John B. Snook Sons, that included a power plant and nine cold storage warehouses for the Manhattan Refrigerating Co. (incorporated 1894), the firm responsible for installing the system of underground pipes that carried refrigeration to market-related structures throughout the district by about 1906; that this infrastructure, along with the completion by the N.Y.C. Dept. of Docks of the nearby Gansevoort Piers (1894-1902) and Chelsea Piers (1902-10), docks for the great trans-Atlantic steamships (and the busiest section of New York's port), had profound impacts on the district, with the distribution of wholesale meat, poultry, and seafood, particularly for hotels, restaurants, and steamships (by companies that were subsidiaries of major national meatpackers, or independent firms that were among the nation's largest), emerging as an important business throughout the district, resulting in new construction as well as bringing new uses to existing buildings; that the underground refrigeration system, the new piers, and the emergence of new uses relating to the burgeoning hotel and steamship industry further triggered the 20th-century construction and architectural change and flexibility that has shaped the character of the Gansevoort Market Historic District; that in contrast to the typical commercial redevelopment of neighborhoods in New York City that involved the demolition of earlier buildings for structures housing new uses, one of the district's unique qualities is that earlier buildings were retained and altered to market uses; that the completion of the Holland Tunnel (1927), the elevated Miller Highway (1931), and the New York Central Railroad's elevated freight railway (1934) provided easier access between the area and the metropolitan region and spurred another major phase of new low-rise construction and the functional conversion of existing buildings for market use in the district; that by World War II, poultry- and meat- packing had consolidated as the main commercial activity within the district, and lasted as such until the decline of maritime commerce along the Hudson River waterfront and changes in the meat and poultry industries meant a lessening presence in this area; and that today, the Gansevoort Market Historic District is a vibrant neighborhood of remaining meatpackers, high-end retail commerce, restaurants, offices, clubs, galleries, and apartments, that retains, despite recent changes, a strong and integral sense of place as a market district.

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 74, Section 3020, of the Charter of the City of New York and Chapter 3 of Title 25 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, the Landmarks Preservation Commission designates as a Historic District the Gansevoort Market Historic District, containing the property bounded by a line beginning at the northeast corner of Horatio and West Streets, extending northerly along the eastern curblineline of West Street to the southeast corner of West and Gansevoort Streets, easterly along the southern curblineline of Gansevoort Street to the southeast corner of Gansevoort and Washington Streets, northerly and northeasterly

along the eastern curbline of Washington Street to the southeast corner of Washington and West 13th Streets, northwesterly across Washington Street to the southwest corner of Washington and West 13th Streets, northeasterly along the western curbline of Washington Street, northwesterly along the southern property lines of 440 through 446-448 West 14th Street, northeasterly along the western property line of 446-448 West 14th Street and a line extending northeasterly to the northern curbline of West 14th Street, southeasterly along the northern curbline of West 14th Street to a point on a line extending southwesterly from the western property line of 439-445 West 14th Street (aka 438-440 West 15th Street), northeasterly along said line and the western property line of 439-445 West 14th Street (aka 438-440 West 15th Street) to the southern curbline of West 15th Street, southeasterly along the southern curbline of West 15th Street to a point on a line extending northeasterly from the eastern property line of 439-445 West 14th Street (aka 438-440 West 15th Street), southwesterly along said line and part of the eastern property line of 439-445 West 14th Street (aka 438-440 West 15th Street), southeasterly along the northern property line of 421-435 West 14th Street and a line extending southeasterly to and along the northern property line of 409-411 West 14th Street, northeasterly along part of the western property line of 407 West 14th Street, southeasterly along the northern property lines of 407 and 405 West 14th Street, southwesterly along part of the eastern property line of 405 West 14th Street, southeasterly along the northern property line of 401-403 West 14th Street (aka 47-59 Ninth Avenue) and a line extending southeasterly to the eastern curbline of Ninth Avenue, northeasterly along the eastern curbline of Ninth Avenue to a point on a line extending northwesterly from the northern property line of 60 Ninth Avenue, southeasterly along said line and the northern property line of 60 Ninth Avenue, southwesterly along the eastern property lines of 60 through 56 Ninth Avenue and part of the eastern property line of 44-54 Ninth Avenue (aka 355-357 West 14th Street), southeasterly along the northern building line of 351-353 West 14th Street, southwesterly along part of the eastern property line of 351-353 West 14th Street and a line extending southwesterly to the northern curbline of West 14th Street, northwesterly along the northern curbline of West 14th Street to the northeast corner of Ninth Avenue and West 14th Street, southwesterly across West 14th Street to the southwest corner of West 14th and Hudson Streets, southerly along the western curbline of Hudson Street to the southwest corner of Hudson and West 13th Streets, northwesterly along the southern curbline of West 13th Street, southwesterly along the eastern curbline of Ninth Avenue, southeasterly along the northern property lines of 5 Little West 12th Street (aka 2-8 Ninth Avenue) through 1 Little West 12th Street, southwesterly along the eastern property line of 1 Little West 12th Street to the northern curbline of Little West 12th Street, westerly along the northern curbline of Gansevoort Street to a point in the center of Hudson Street, southerly along a line in the center of Hudson Street to a point on a line extending easterly from the southern property line of 639-1/2 Hudson Street, westerly along said line and the southern property line of 639-1/2 Hudson Street, northerly along the western property line of 639-1/2 Hudson Street, westerly along part of the southern property line of 641 Hudson Street, northerly along part of the western property line of 641 Hudson Street, westerly along the southern property line of 36-40 Gansevoort Street (aka 831-835 Greenwich Street) and a line extending westerly to a point on a line in the center of Greenwich Street, southerly along a line in the center of Greenwich Street to a point on a line extending easterly from the southern property line of 838-840 Greenwich Street, westerly along said line and the southern property line of 838-840 Greenwich Street, northerly along part of the western property line of 838-840 Greenwich Street, westerly along the southern property lines of 52-58 through 60-68 Gansevoort Street and part of the southern property line of 803-807 Washington Street, southerly along the eastern property lines 803-807 and 799-801 Washington Street and a line extending southerly to a point on a line in the center of Horatio Street, westerly along a line in the center of Horatio Street,

and northerly along a line extending southerly from the eastern curblineline of West Street, to the point of beginning, Borough of Manhattan.

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