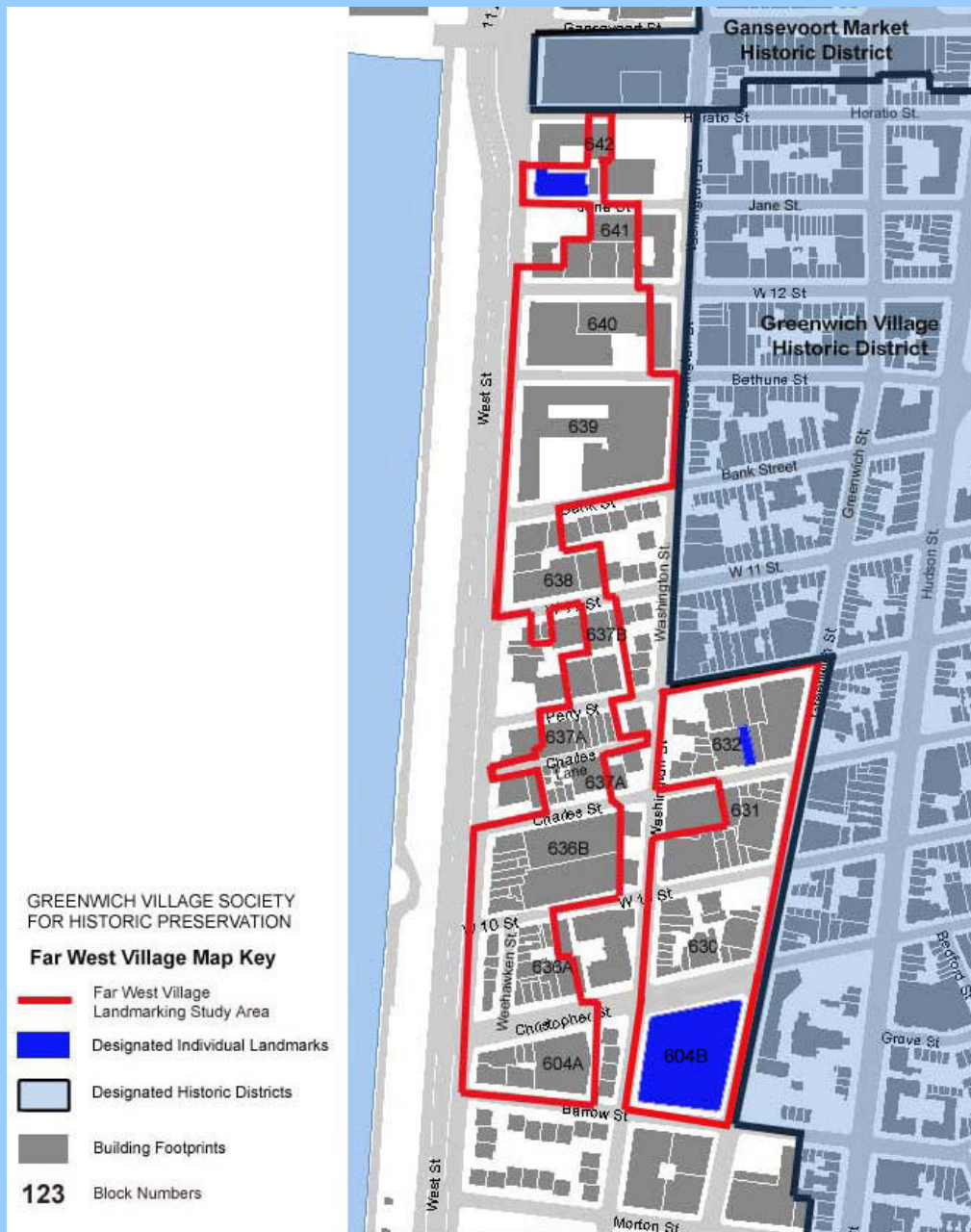


Click on each block for photos, historic data, and descriptive information about each of the buildings on the block in the proposal area.



For a chart listing each building and providing historic and descriptive information, [CLICK HERE](#).

To see the written submission from GVSHIP to the Landmarks Preservation Commission for protecting the Far West Village, or to learn more about the history of this area, [CLICK HERE](#)

TO HELP THE EFFORT TO PROTECT THIS AREA, [CLICK HERE](#)

To help support GVSHIP's Preservation efforts, [CLICK HERE](#)

Block 642

Please note: Building pictures may take some time to appear



Lot: 1

Address: 113-115 Jane St (also 503-507 West St.)

N.B.: 582 - 7/31/1907

Completed: 1909

Architect: Boring and Tilton

Original Owner: American Seamen's Friend Society

Original Use: home and hotel

Designated a New York City landmark in 1999. One of 4 waterfront hotels in the Far West Village along West Street. It is believed that the survivors of the Titanic were brought to here upon their arrival in New York. Originally had a beacon on the octagonal tower.



Lot: 34

Address: 111 Jane St.

N.B.: 581 - 7/24/1873

Completed: 1875

Architect: Samuel A. Warner

Original Owner: F. W. Devoe

Original Use: factory and workshops

This is the oldest of 2 former factory buildings surviving from the paint and color works of F. W. Devoe & Co, which encompassed much of the block until the 1920's. 1920 (Alt. #3283): converted to storage warehouse. 1985 (Alt. #1004): converted to multiple dwelling, with some facade alterations and addition of a penthouse.



Lot: 12

Address: 110-112 Horatio St.

N.B.: 906 - 9/1/1882

Completed: 1883

Architect: Kimball and Wisedell

Original Owner: F. W. Devoe

Original Use: paint factory

This is the last building to be erected on the block by F. W. Devoe & Co. as a part of its paint and color works which encompassed most of the block from the 1870's to 1918. 1920 (Alt. #3283): converted to storage warehouse. 1984 (Alt. #854): converted to an annex of 114-118 Horatio St. Windows are new, but facade is otherwise largely intact.

Block 641

Please note: Building pictures may take some time to appear



Lot: 10 and 13

Address: 124-132 Jane St.

Completed: 1899

Architect: August H. Blankenstein

Original Owner: John D. Haas

Original Use: Factory

1898 (Alt. #1898): 2 prior buildings gutted by a fire in 1891 were combined, repaired, and given a new uniform façade. 1978 (Alt. #630): ground floor altered to accommodate conversion to a multiple dwelling.



Lot: 31

Address: 393-397 W. 12th St.

N.B.: 194 - 3/10/1897

Completed: 1897

Architect: Stephenson and Greene

Original Owner: Mary E. Gregory

Original Use: lead foundry

1907 (Alt. #1473): converted to stable. 1946 (Alt. #1653): converted to freight terminal, garage and manufacturing



Lot: 28

Address: 387-391 W. 12th St.

Completed: 1856

Original Owner: George D. Cragin

Original Use: Factory

Originally a factory, sometime before 1892 it came to be used as a stable, and in that year (Alt. #745) a blacksmith's shop was installed. 1921 (Alt. #2012): doorways enlarged. Prior to 1975 it served as a stable for horses of the local NYPD police precinct, but that year (Alt. #593) it was converted into fine arts studio and private gallery. In 1985 (Alt. #895) it was converted to a design studio, and has served as the studio, shop, and events space for Diane von Furstenberg.



Lot: 26

Address: 383-385 W. 12th St.

N.B.: Alt. #876 - 5/12/1948

Completed: 1949

Architect: Arnold W. Lederer

Original Owner: Lo-Yet Realty Corp.

Original Use: wood-box shop and loading

1948 (Alt. #876): 3-story structure converted into 1-story and mezzanine. 1986 (Alt. #737): converted into a film studio, and later, an extension of the Diane von Furstenberg Studios.



Lot: 1

Address: 489 West St. (also 399 W. 12th St.)

Completed: 1880 (ca.)

Architect: Ralph deW. Stephens

Original Owner: Aquilina Zubillaga

1880's: 4-story structure. 1890's: extension added. 1953 (Alt. #1217): top 2 stories removed, new roof. Empty for years.

Block 640

Please note: Building pictures may take some time to appear



Lot: 12

Address: 380-390 W. 12th St.

N.B.: 96 - 2/3/1898

Completed: 1899

Architect: J. Lawrence Aspinwall

Original Owner: Frederick Baker, Joseph Williams, Francis Perauer

Original Use: office building and storehouse

Originally two interconnected warehouses, in 1979 (Alt. #159): ground floor entrances altered, new windows installed, façade stuccoed, metal balconies on east side added, two setback-stories added. 1985 (Alt. #559): eighth floor enlarged and penthouse added.



Lot: 1

Address: 70 Bethune St. (also 469-485 West St., 396 W. 12th St.)

N.B.: 240 - 8/18/1919

Completed: 1919

Architect: A. G. Zimmermann

Original Owner: Nabisco

Original Use: cracker factory and bakery

Built in 1919-21 as a cracker bakery for Nabisco, this was part of a broader complex of Nabisco buildings in the area, the bulk of which is located a few blocks to the north on 16th Street, in what is now known as Chelsea Market. An early example of establishing a uniform corporate identity through architecture, the factory was built in the same style as the main complex to the north as well as other major Nabisco complexes in Pittsburgh and Chicago. The architect, A. G. Zimmermann, and the Nabisco President, Adolphus Green, appear to have been aware of and influenced by emerging contemporary German ideas about utilitarian and industrial design, and Zimmermann's broad bays and functional design betray his own Chicago roots. The smokestack has long been a local landmark. Plans have been announced by a developer to erect apartments on the site, but such a plan would have to go through a lengthy public review process because the site is currently zoned only for manufacturing uses. 1924 (Alt. #2473): "set-back penthouse was erected on a portion of the roof for use as an employee restaurant." 1953 (Alt. #2112): 1-story brick garage added on east side.

Block 639

Please note: Building pictures may take some time to appear



455-465 West St. (also 59-77 Bethune St.) left, 445-453 West St. (also 169 Bank St.) right



455-465 West St. (also 59-77 Bethune St.)



455-465 West St. (also 59-77 Bethune St.)



51-55 Bethune St. (also 746-754 Washington St.)



51-55 Bethune St. (also 746-754 Washington St.)

Lot: part of 1
Address: 445-453 West St. (also 169 Bank St.)
Completed: 1861
Original Owner: William Van Hook
Original Use: mill and office

Lot: part of 1
Address: 455-465 West St. (also 59-77 Bethune St.)
N.B.: 1063 - 6/29/1896
Completed: 1898
Architect: Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz
Original Owner: Western Electric Co.
Original Use: office building, manufactory and workshop

Lot: part of 1
Address: 141-149 Bank St. (also 734-744 Washington St.)
N.B.: 1133 – 1899
Completed: 1900
Architect: Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz
Original Owner: Western Electric Co.
Original Use: Factory

Lot: part of 1
Address: 51-55 Bethune St. (also 746-754 Washington St.)
N.B.: 645 - 12/19/1923
Completed: 1923
Architect: McKenzie, Voorhees and Gemlin

Original Owner: Bell Telephone Laboratories
Original Use: factory and auditorium

Lot: part of 1
Address: 151 Bank St.
N.B.: 554 - 11/5/1928
Completed: 1928
Architect: Bell Telephone Laboratories Inc.
Original Owner: Bell Telephone Laboratories
Original Use: sound recording of motion pictures

Lot: part of 1
Address: 155-163 Bank St.
N.B.: Alt #175
Completed: 1968
Architect: Richard Meier
Original Use: Westbeth Plaza

This complex served as the main research laboratories of Bell Telephone for over 75 years, and was a world center for sound communication innovations. Chain broadcasting, the vacuum tube, and the transatlantic telephone were first invented here, and parts of the first "talkie," the Jazz Singer, were produced here. The bulk of the complex was built in 1896 to the designs of Cyrus Eidlitz, though parts date to 1861 and were originally built as a wood-planing mill. The remainder of the complex was built between 1899 and 1925, and includes a large tunnel cut through the building above the third floor to accommodate the High Line elevated railway. From 1965-70, the building was converted into a subsidized housing, studio, and theater complex for artists known as Westbeth, per the designs of Richard Meier. This was the nation's first subsidized housing complex for artists and one of the first large-scale adaptive re-uses of an industrial building. 1931 (Alt. #1908): modified to accommodate NY Central elevated freight tracks.

Block 638

Please note: Building pictures may take some time to appear



439-441 West Street (l.), 433-435 West Street (m.), 365-373 W. 11th Street (r.)



162-168 Bank St. (also 439-441 West St.) Bank Street facade

Lot: 4

Address: 162-168 Bank St. (also 439-441 West St.)

N.B.: 1324 - 6/30/1887

Completed: 1888

Architect: John B. Snook and Sons

Original Owner: Enoch Morgan's Sons Co.

Original Use: factory and workshop

Originally a soap factory for Sapolio, the scouring soap of Enoch Morgan's Sons. 1899: 7 stories added. 1978 (Alt. #512): converted to multiple dwelling with 35 apartments.

Lot: part of 4

Address: 433-435 West St.

N.B.: Alt. #1152 - 9/16/1898

Completed: 1899

Architect: John B. Snook and Sons

Original Owner: Enoch Morgan's Sons Co.

Original Use: Factory

Former Enoch Morgan's Sons soap company building. 1898 (Alt. #1152): four floors added and building adjoined to northern lot. 1978: converted into a multiple dwelling.



Lot: 1

Address: 365-373 W. 11th St. (also 427-431 West St.)

N.B.: 330 - 7/19/1927

Completed: 1928

Architect: William M. Farrar

Original Owner: James J. Riordan

Original Use: garage and filling station

Shortly after being built this property was listed as the Federal Government's Department of Juvenile Justice's Detention Quarters. In 1978 it was converted to residences and the fourth story added.

Block 637B

Please note: Building pictures may take some time to appear



Lot: 301

Address: 155-159 Perry St.

N.B.: 277 - 5/6/1912

Completed: 1913

Architect: Harry Dean

Original Owner: St. John's Park

Original Use: Warehouse

1945 (Alt. #116): converted from warehouse to factory. 1984 (Alt. #168): converted to multiple dwelling.



Lot: 77

Address: 161-165 Perry St.

N.B.: 496 - 7/13/1910

Completed: 1911

Architect: Louis C. Maurer

Original Owner: McSweeney Realty Co.

Original Use: warehouse

1926 (Alt. #1839): converted to factory. 1932 (B. N. 2736): altered to individual manufacturing lofts.

1981 (Alt. #408): converted to multiple dwelling and top story added.



Lot: 63

Address: 354 W. 11th St.

Completed: 1844

Original Owner: Edwin L. B. Brooks

Original Use: dwelling

1871 (Alt. #437): extended 11 ft. in the rear. Almost entirely intact Greek Revival Townhouse.



Lot: 60

Address: 356-360 W. 11th St.

N.B.: 344 - 9/16/1914

Completed: 1915

Architect: James S. Maher

Original Owner: Simon Donovan Trucking Co.

Original Use: stable

1919 (Alt. #31): converted to garage with storage space. 1961 (Alt. #486): altered to lab and office space. Now an artist's studio.



370 (l.) and 372 (r.) West 11th Street

Lot: 55

Address: 370 W. 11th St.

Completed: 1839

Original Owner: Samuel Archer

Original Use: dwelling with store below

Originally identical to 372 W. 11th St. 1874 (Alt. #663): 1/2 floor added with flat tin roof and metal cornice; storefront modified. Fire escape added 1937.

Lot: 54

Address: 372 W. 11th St.

Completed: 1839

Original Owner: Samuel Archer

Original Use: dwelling with store below

Storefront infilled (no record of date) though original brownstone piers and lintels survive. 1937: fire escape added. Otherwise largely intact Greek Revival house.

Block 637A

Please note: Building pictures may take some time to appear



163 (l.), 161 (middle) and 159 (r.) Charles Street



163 Charles Street



163 Charles St. rear structure facing Charles Lane

Lot: 42

Address: 163 Charles St. (through to Charles Lane)

Completed: 1832

Original Owner: William Sickles and John J. Traphagen

Original Use: dwelling

1876 (Alt. #491): 1/2 story added with flat tin roof and iron cornice. 1929 (Alt. #2035): rear stable connected with 1-story addition. First floor converted to commercial use. The façade of the back building has been transformed into an artwork by the famed artist Vito Acconci



161 Charles Street



12 Charles Lane (at rear of 161 Charles Street)

Lot: part of 41

Address: 161 Charles St.

Completed: 1832

Original Owner: Abraham D. Romaine

Original Use: dwelling

1870 (Alt. #387): 1/2 story added with flat tin rood and iron cornice. 1913 (Alt. #1344): ground floor converted to garage. Late 1990's, rooftop addition added.

Lot: part of 41

Address: 12 Charles Lane (at rear of 161 Charles St.)

Completed: 1869 or earlier

Original Use: stable

1869: City atlases show brick stable, which replaced prior wood structure. Current Moorish façade dates to the 1970's



Lot: part of 40
Address: 159 Charles St.
Completed: 1839
Original Owner: Henry Wyckoff
Original Use: dwelling
1946 (Alt. #1517): converted into duplex apartments. Decorative metal lintels possibly added at that time.



Lot: part of 40
 Address: 10 Charles Lane (at rear of 159 Charles Street)
 Completed: 1839 (probably)
 Original Use: stable (probably)
 Currently garage for 159 Charles Street. Remnants of original structure may be part of existing garage, but no records to supporting this were found.



Lot: part of 36

Address: 8A-8F Charles Lane

Completed: 1880/1977

Original Use: Freight Depot for Beadleston & Woerz brewers/multiple dwelling
1977 (Alt. # 1178): converted into complex of Duplex apartments.



Lot: part of 36

Address: 151-157 Charles Street

Completed: 1880/1977

Original Use: Freight Depot for Beadleston & Wortz brewers/multiple dwelling
1977 (Alt. #1178): converted into complex of Duplex apartments.



(l. to r.) 156, 158, 160, 162, and 164 Perry Street



(l. to r.) 156, 158, 160, 162, and 164 Perry Street

Lot: 17

Address: 164 Perry St. (through to Charles Lane)

Alt. #1100 - 5/20/1946

Completed: 1946

Architect: Irving Seelig and Finkelstein

Original Owner: James P. Guarnieri

Original Use: truck terminal with dwelling above for 1 family

1946 (Alt. #1100): converted from a four-story building, new façade added.



7 Charles Lane at rear of 162 Perry Street

Lot: 18

Address: 162 Perry St. (also 7 Charles Lane)

Alt. #1721 - 10/10/1945

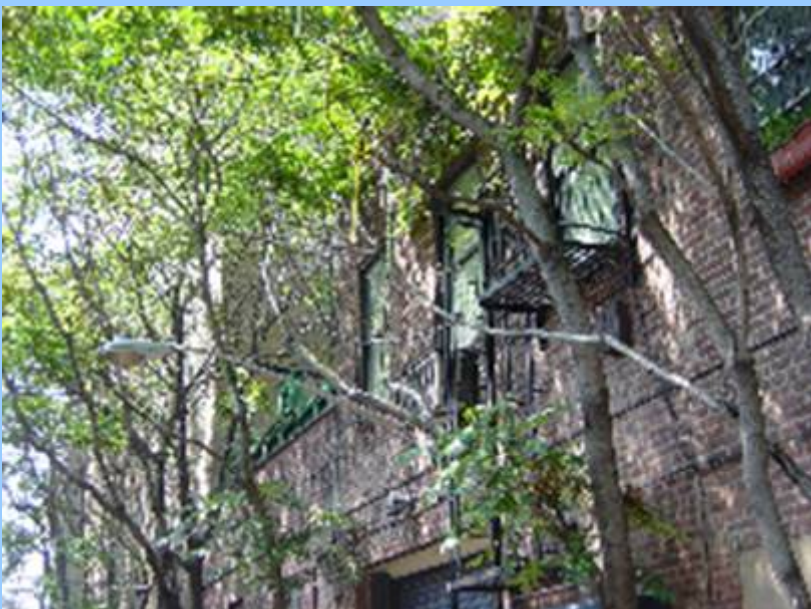
Completed: 1946

Architect: Sidney Daub

Original Owner: Benvro Realty Corp.

Original Use: storage

1945 (Alt. #1721): top story removed, new façade, rear building connected at ground level.



part of 19
160 Perry St.
1831

James Delanoy
dwelling
Original cornice and stoop removed.



Lot: part of lot 19
Address: 160 Perry Street
Completed: 1830-31
Original Owner: James Delanoy, boatman
Original Use: Dwelling
The cornice and original stoop have been removed; served as part of the Sea Cost Labs complex from the 1940's to the mid-1960's. Use was then changed back to residential.



13 Charles Street (at rear of 160 Perry Street)

Lot: part of lot 19

Address: 13 Charles Lane (at rear of 160 Perry Street)

City Atlases show a 2-story brick stable at this site beginning in 1859; this building probably contains remnants of that structure. In 1967 (Alt. #1636) the building was renovated to an artist's studio.



15 Charles Lane (at rear of 158 Perry St.)

Lot: 21

Address: 158 Perry St. (also Charles Lane)
Alt. #860 - 8/29/1978
Completed: 1978
Architect: Robert E. Lawless
Original Owner: Robert E. Lawless
Original Use: garage
May incorporate remnants of an earlier structure on the site, but no records found



Lot: 21
Address: 156 Perry St.
Completed: 1831
Original Owner: Henry Wyckoff
Original Use: dwelling
1919 (alt. #1428): second entrance created from window. 1967 (Alt. #1393): converted to 2-family dwelling with ground-floor office.



Lot: 13
Address: 166-172 Perry St. (through to Charles Lane)
N.B. # 341 - 4/1/1905
Completed: 1906
Architect: Hill and Stout

Original Owner: Edmund Coffin

Original Use: livery stable

1923 (Alt. # 2866): converted to factory with private garage below. 1935 (Alt. #832): converted to warehouse with loading platforms. 1956 (Alt. #857): converted to garage with repair shop. Currently: parking garage.



Charles Lane, formerly known as "Pig Alley," formerly known as Charles Street.

Street pattern/Roadbed of Charles Lane

Laid Out 1797/Mapped 1893

Alley

According to a New York City Corporation Counsel memo of 1892, what is now called Charles Lane was mentioned in the original Hammond Deed as a roadway on the north side of the Newgate State Prison, built in 1797. At first called Charles Street and then Pig Alley, it came to be known as Charles Lane, and was officially mapped as a New York City street in 1893. The current stone pavers are believed to date from this time, making them possibly the oldest existing street pavers in New York City.

Block 636B

Please note: Building pictures may take some time to appear



West 10th Street façade (top); Charles Street façade (bottom)

Lot: 70

Address: 150-168 Charles St. (also 287-303 W. 10th St.)

N.B.: 194 - 12/31/1937

Completed: 1938

Architect: David Levy

Original Owner: Beadleston and Woerz Inc.

Original Use: storage and office

1956 (Alt. #80): fourth story added.



Lot: 49

Address: 403-404 West St. (also 170 Charles St.)

Completed: 1852 as two buildings

Original Owner: Ebenezer H. Pray

Original Use: 2 dwellings with stores below

1890 (Alt. #2082): previously combined for use as a storage warehouse and being converted into a livery stable. 1923 (Alt. #34): converted into a garage. 1939 (Alt. #423): ground floor converted into a tire repair shop and upper floors as tire storage. 1990's -- upper floors converted to residences and facades altered, windows elongated and combined.



Lot: 46

Address: 401-402 West St.

N.B.: Alt. #1962 - 9/29/1947
Completed: 1947-50
Architect: John B. Snook and Sons
Original Owner: Continental Marine Repairs
Original Use: machine shop
1947 (Alt. #1962): lots 46 and 47 combined, new front added.



Lot: 45
Address: 400 West St.
N.B.: Alt. #1379 - 8/14/1945
Completed: 1946
Architect: Richard Shutkind
Original Owner: Newman Realty Corp.
Original Use: machine repair shop
Alt. # 1379 - 8/14/1945 Under this alteration, a 3 story brick building was reduced to a 1-story building with mezzanine and given the present brick façade.



Lot: 44
Address: 399 West Street
Completed: ca. 1999
Original Use: residence



Lot: 43

Address: 398 West St.

Completed: 1832

Original Owner: Isaac Amerman

Original Use: dwelling with shop below

1916 (Alt. #2884): ground floor façade removed, iron girders and new storefront installed. 1967 (Alt. #1327): ground floor converted to restaurant. Though the ground floor has been altered, this is a largely intact early 19th century federal style house.



Lot: 41

Address: 396-397 West St. (also 305 W. 10th St.)

N.B.: 162 - 3/12/1903

Completed: 1904

Architect: Charles Stegmayer

Original Owner: Albert Adler

Original Use: hotel

Former Holland Hotel . Ground floor façade has been altered, but nearly all details above ground floor and original corner cast-iron column remain intact. One of the most impressive, and diminutive, of the Greenwich Village waterfront seamen's hotels.

Block 636A

Please note: Building pictures may take some time to appear



Former Stable With a Dwelling Above

Lot: part of 8

Address: 7 Weehawken St.

Completed: 1836

Original Owner: Jacob B. Roome

Original Use: stable with dwelling above

1921 (Alt.#1145): stable converted to garage. One of the oldest extant streetfront stables in Manhattan.



Former Stable With Dwelling Above

Lot: part of 8

Address: 9-11 Weehawken St.

N.B.: 152 - 11/11/1908

Completed: 1909

Architect: George M. McCabe

Original Owner: Thomas Lynch

Original Use: 2-story stable with dwelling above

1922 (Alt. #2732): stable converted to garage and workshop. In spite of the metal security gates over the entrance, this handsome stable remains almost entirely intact on its exterior.



185 (l.) and 183 (r.) Christopher Street

Lot: 40

Address: 185 Christopher St. (also 13-15 Weehawken St.)

Completed: 1837

Original Owner: Stephen Allen

Original Use: storehouse

1956 (Alt. #1752): removal of cornice and street-level bricks. 1980 (Alt. #681): converted to living quarters above and a restaurant below.

Lot: 39

Address: 183 Christopher St.

N.B.: Alt. #639 - 2/25/1937

Completed: 1937

Architect: J. J. Gloster

Original owner: John Engelbrecht

Original Use: auto repair shop

1937 (Alt. #639): top two floors removed. Façade rebuilt, 1-story extension added to rear.



Lot: 38

Address: 181 Christopher St.

Completed: 1837

Original Owner: Stephen Allen

Original Use: dwelling

1918 (Alt. #254): converted to a machine shop. 1919 (Alt. #796): penthouse added. 1964 (Alt. #80): converted to artist's studio with apartment. 1984 (Alt. # 227): penthouse enlarged into fourth story and ground floor converted to commercial space.



Lot: 37

Address: 179 Christopher St.

Completed: 1832

Original Owner: Patrick Clark

Original Use: dwelling

1884: third story added. 1979 (Alt. # 297): converted from workshop back to residential use.



Lot: part of 8

Address: 177 Christopher St.

N.B.: 1047 - 9/10/1833

Completed: 1884

Architect: W. J. Tryer Jr.

Original Owner: H. C. and J. H. Calkin

Original Use: manufactory and workshop

With 7 and 9-11 Weehawken St., once part of a marine repair service complex.



Lot: 34

Address: 175 Christopher St.

Architect: Lansing C. Holden

Original Owner: The Carbondale NY Co.

Original Use: wagon shop

1920 (Alt. #516): buildings combined and converted into offices and a workshop. Façade remodeled. Windows and doors installed more recently.

Lot: 34

Address: 173 Christopher St.

Architect: Lansing C. Holden

Original Owner: The Carbondale NY Co.

Original Use: wagon shop

1920 (Alt. #516): buildings combined and converted into offices and a workshop. Façade remodeled. Windows and doors installed more recently.



Lot: 14

Address: 300 W. 10th St.

N.B.: 353 - 5/12/1875

Completed: 1875

Architect: William E. Waring

Original Owner: M. Mackey

Original Use: multiple dwelling

1941 (Alt. #111): major interior renovations, storefront infilled to create residential space, lintels modified, iron cornice replaced with a brick parapet. Façade probably originally looked similar to 304 W. 10th Street next door by same architect.



Lot: 13

Address: 304 W. 10th St. (also 1 Weehawken St.)

N.B.: 200 - 3/27/1873

Completed: 1873

Architect: William E. Waring

Original Owner: Charles Schults

Original Use: multiple dwelling

1966 (Alt. #1715): ground floor modified. Other than the ground floor alteration, this is a particularly intact and delightful 1870's tenement façade, with unusual semi-circular decorative cornice elements





Lot: 11
 Address: 3-5 Weehawken St.
 N.B.: 585 - 2/8/1876
 Completed: 1877
 Architect: Mortimer C. Merritt
 Original Owner: E. Beadleston
 Original Use: multiple dwellings -- 8 families each with stores below
 Buildings combined and the cornice removed. (Alt. #715): ground floor modified into apartments.



Lot: 7
 Address: 394-395 West St. (also 2-4 Weehawken St., 306 W. 10th St.)
 Completed: 1850 as two buildings
 Original Owner: William Forsyth
 Original Use: lime dealers (395) and porterhouse and dwelling (394)
 1880 (Alt. #345): buildings combined. "First-story exterior wall were removed and replaced with iron lintels and square-form columns for new storefronts."



Building Name: "Old Oyster House" or "Munson House"

Lot: 5

Address: 392 West St. (also 6 Weehawken St.)

Completed: 1849

Original Owner: George M. Munson

Original Use: Dwelling and Clam and oyster bar.

One of the few remaining wood clapboard houses in Manhattan, and probably the last wooden house built in Lower Manhattan (fire laws enacted in 1849 prevented their erection south of 32nd Street). Oyster bars were a prominent social gathering place in 19th century Manhattan, particularly in waterfront neighborhoods. Given that the oyster trade was dominated by African-Americans and that there were significant settlements of African-Americans in this area in the 19th century, it is likely that the bar may have been black-owned or operated. In spite of minor alterations, evidence indicates that the unusual shape of this house is more or less the same as when it was built in the mid-19th century as part of a row of four identical houses that once sat on Weehawken Street.



Lot: 4

Address: 391 West St. (also 8 Weehawken St.)

N.B.: 247 - 4/29/1902

Completed: 1902

Architect: Richard Rohl

Original Owner: Morris Solomon

Original Use: multiple dwelling with store

Façade almost entirely intact. Pre-1987 penthouse added to rear. No Record. 1987 (Alt. #428): ground floor modified.



Lot: 1

Address: 187 Christopher St. (also 10 Weehawken St., 388-390 West St.)

N.B.: 244 - 12/1/1937

Completed: 1938

Architect: William Shary

Original Owner: Silver Dollar Properties Inc.

Original Use: stores

A Depression-era 'taxpayer,' it replaced two houses identical to 392 West Street/6 Weehawken Street.



"The Shortest Street in Manhattan"

Weehawken Street Pattern

1834
Street was laid out in 1834 on the site of the former Newgate Prison to house Weehawken Market, a point of sale and distribution for goods ferried in from New Jersey to the ferry landing at the foot of Christopher Street; the market lasted for about 10 years, and then plots along the street were sold for development.

Block 604A

Please note: Building pictures may take some time to appear



Lot Number: 1001-1084

Address: 164-174 Christopher St. (also 130-142 Barrow St.)

N.B.: 50-3/27/1931

Completed: 1931

Architect: Nathan Rotholz

Original Owner: Barrow St. Corp.

Original Use: Public Garage.

1980 (Alt. #567): converted to a multiple dwelling, realignment and replacement of windows, removal of a stepped parapet, addition of duplex penthouses.



Lot Number: 30

Address: 144-148 Barrow St.

N.B.: 128-8/14/1918

Completed: 1918

Architect: George M. McCabe

Original Owner: Thomas F. Farrell

Original Use: Garage



176 (l.) and 178 (r.) Christopher Street

Lot: 7

Address: 176 Christopher St.

N.B.: 169 - 2/20/1885

Completed: 1885

Architect: Christian F. Ridder, Jr.

Original Owner: Joseph Wills

Original Use: multiple dwelling with store below

twin to 178 Christopher St; ground floor cast-iron columns bear the raised identifying stamp "Lewis Fink Jr. -- 145 Perry St."

Lot: 6

Address: 178 Christopher St.

N.B.: 169 - 2/20/1885

Completed: 1885

Architect: Christian F. Ridder, Jr.

Original Owner: Joseph Wills

Original Use: multiple dwelling with store below

twin to 176 Christopher St., upper-floor windows blocked in, storefront boarded up, Currently undergoing renovation of unknown dimensions.



Lot: 3

Address: 180 Christopher St. (also 386 West St.)

N.B.: 906 - 5/5/1888

Completed: 1888

Architect: John B. Franklin

Original Owners: McKeever Bros.

Original Use: hotel and boarding house

originally called the Great Eastern Hotel, then the Palace Hotel, the Hotel Christopher and the River Hotel, now Bailey-Holt House, one of four surviving waterfront hotels in the area along West Street. 1888: "A 5-story hotel of 1858... almost doubled in size and its façade redone when 2 adjoining buildings... were added." 1982 (Alt. #668): addition of penthouse and 6th story, the 1888 facade "altered beyond recognition." Currently used as a hospice.



Lot: 1

Address: 150 Barrow St. (also 384-5 West Street)

N.B.: 63 - 1/27/1897

Completed: 1898

Architect: Julius Munckwurz

Owner: William Farrell

Original Use: hotel and boarding house

Other than the addition of the early 20th century "Keller Hotel" sign and some minor ground floor alterations, this handsome neo-Classical hotel's façade is virtually intact. After lying vacant for many years with its windows bricked up, it is now being converted to residential use. One of four great waterfront hotels in the Far West Village along West Street.

Block 632

Please note: Building pictures may take some time to appear



Lot: 6

Address: 695-697 Washington St.

N.B.: 329 - 5/9/910

Completed: 1910

Architect: Arthur M. Duncan

Original Owners: The Fleischman Co.

Original Use: factory

1921 (Alt. #2316): 2 stories added to the original 2 story building raising it to the current four stories. 1978 (Alt. #815): converted to residential use as a multiple dwelling. Includes enclosed yard to north of building at corner of Perry.



Lot: 3

Address: 689-693 Washington St.

N.B.: 7 - 2/23/79

Completed: 1979

Original Owners: 693 Townhee Inc.

Original Use: 3-family dwelling

These three houses were built to approximate in look a simplified court of Village townhouses.



Lot: 17

Address: 726-736 Greenwich St. (also 122-130 Perry St.)

N.B.: 538 - 6/15/1897

Completed: 1898

Architect: Gilbert A. Schellenger

Original Owner: Thomas McLaughlin

Original Use: Warehouse

1974 (Alt. #1414): converted to multiple dwelling known as the Towers Apartments. One of the great industrial monuments of the Far West Village, and along with the Shepherd Warehouse and the Archives Building, part of a unique collection of striking Neo-Romanesque edifices. The bold arches at the base are echoed in the crenelated cornice. Originally known as the Towers Warehouse. 1974 (Alt. #1414): converted to multiple dwelling known as the Towers Apartments. Virtually all original exterior details intact.

Lot: 17

Address: 720 Greenwich St. (also 127 Charles St.)

N.B.: 1218 - 6/18/1901

Completed: 1902

Architect: James B. Baker

Original Owner: Henry J. Sloan

Original Use: Warehouse

Erected as an annex to 720 Greenwich St; though by a different architect, it continues the same bold design and details. 1974 (Alt. #1414): converted to multiple dwelling known as the Towers Apartments. Virtually all original exterior details intact.



Lot: 34

Address: 139-141 Charles St.

N.B.: 66 - 4/12/1955

Completed: 1955

Architect: Sidney Daub

Original Owners: 30th and 9th Corp.

Original Use: Garage for more than 5 motor vehicles, auto repair shop and trucking terminal.



Lot: 31

Address: 135 Charles St.

N.B.: 1996 - 11/21/1895

Completed: 1897

Architect: John DuFais

Original Owner: The City of New York

Original Use: police station

Built in 1897 just before the consolidation of Greater New York, this surprisingly grand civic monument (built to house a local police precinct station), displayed the City Beautiful aspirations of a metropolis emerging as a world capital. Part of a wave of residential conversions in the area following the groundbreaking Westbeth conversion, the building was meticulously restored in 1977. 1977 (Alt. #138): converted into apartments.



Lot: 30

Address: 131 Charles St.

Completed: 1834

Original Owner: David Christie

Original Use: Dwelling

Designated an individual New York City landmark in 1966, this is considered to be one of the finest surviving federal houses in New York City. 1889: rear stable added.



Lot: 29

Address: 129 Charles St.

N.B.: 388 - 4/28/1897

Completed: 1897

Architect: Henry Andersen

Original Owner: Herman Thalman

Original Use: Stable with 1-family dwelling above

1950 (Alt. #122): already converted into a garage and metal shop. 1972 (Alt. #796): altered to offices and dwelling with new facade. Cornice missing; no record.





Lot: 13

Address: 132-136 Perry St.

N.B.: Alt. #2353 - 10/10/1923

Completed: 1923/2002

Architect: Robert D. Cohn and Frank E. Vitolo

Original Owners: Seeman Brothers Co.

Original Use: garage/residential

1923 (Alt. #2353) roof raised one story and pitched, new façade./2002 high-rise tower added and third story of façade altered



Lot: 10

Address: 140-144 Perry St.

N.B.: 277 - 7/1/1908

Completed: 1909

Architect: Arthur M. Duncan

Original Owners: The Fleischman Co.

Original Use: Stable

1931 (Alt. #455): fire escape installed, original windows removed, fireproof doors and windows installed. 1996 -- building converted to residential use. New windows installed and ground floor bays altered.



Washington Street elevation

Lot: 1

Address: 685-687 Washington St. (also 145 Charles St.)

N.B.: 6 - 1/9/1937

Completed: 1937

Architects: Martine and Wilson

Original Owners: T. D. Construction Corp.

Original Use: truck depot, storage and office

Converted to commercial space in the late 1980's, large plate glass has replaced the original truck bays.

[CLICK HERE for additional blocks](#)

Block 631

Please note: Building pictures may take some time to appear



Lot: 1001-1002

Address: 708-712 Greenwich St.

N.B.: 195 - 3/9/1909

Completed: 1909

Architects: Moore and Laudsiedel

Original Owners: Teichman Engineering and Construction Co.

Original Use: Warehouse

1912 (Alt. #2210): extended 25 ft. north and raised to 6 stories from 4. 1978 (Alt. #107): with southern lot, converted into a multiple dwelling.



Lot: 1001-1002
Address: 704-706 Greenwich St.
N.B.: 682 - 11/11/1892
Completed: 1893
Architect: Julius Munckwurz
Original Owners: S. Adler and H. S. Herrman
Original Use: livery stable
1975 (Alt. #1000): converted into a disco. 1978 (Alt. #107): combined with northern lot into a multiple dwelling.



Lot: 1

Address: 277 W. 10th St.

N.B.: 784 - 6/22/1894

Completed: 1896

Architect: Martin V. B. Ferdon

Original Owner: James Everard

Original Use: warehouse

Built in 1894, this mighty Romanesque structure forms, along with the Tower Warehouse and the Archives Building, an imposing triumvirate of industrial structures in the Far West Village. Carefully converted to apartments thirty years ago, this and other industrial buildings remained the most visually prominent structures in the Far West Village until the recent arrival of high-rise towers in the area. 1974 (Alt. #303): converted into multiple dwelling and named Shepard House.



(l. to r.) 273, 271, and 269 West 10th Street

Lot: 27

Address: 273 W. 10th St.

N.B.: 686 - 11/14/1878

Completed: 1879

Architect: Robert Mook

Original Owner: Walter Wood

Original Use: multiple dwelling

Except for minor modifications to the doorway, a nearly perfectly intact 1879 tenement façade. 1928 (Alt. #1943): Center doorway shortened, interior partitions erected and relocated, installation of new doors and plumbing.

Lot: 26

Address: 271 W. 10th St.

N.B.: 771- 12/29/1910

Completed: 1911
Architect: Charles H. Richter
Original Owner: David Nangle
Original Use: stable with dwelling above
1967 (Alt. #1053): converted into garage with offices above. 1976 (Alt. #522): altered to multiple dwelling with 1-car garage. New windows and doors installed.

Lot 25

Address: 269 W. 10th Street

Completed: 1836

Original Owner: Hannah Jenkins

Original Use: Dwelling

The cornice has been removed and the façade faced with a brick veneer, but lintels and other details from the façade of this very early house remain intact.



Lot: 24

Address: 702 Greenwich Street

N.B.: 133 – 6/4/1937

Completed: 1937

Original Owner: 80-82 Carmine Street corp.

Original Use: Trucking, Storage, and garage



Lot: 18

Address: 714 Greenwich St.

N.B.: 1376 - 9/22/1888

Completed: 1889

Architect: Frederick Weber

Owner: Charles Kyritz

Original Use: multiple dwelling

1941 (Alt. #2935): stoop removed, present steps installed. Lintels may have been modified.





Lot: 17

Address: 128 Charles St. (also 716-718 Greenwich St.)

N.B.: 53 - 1/29/1881

Completed: 1881

Architect: William Jose

Original Owner: Frederick Steinle

Original Use: multiple dwelling with stores below

Charles St. storefront and fire-escapes are unusually decorative and are original. Greenwich St. storefront and fire-escapes have been modified. Unusual rounded, chamfered corner and stone streets sign at upper floor.



Building Name: Levi Springsteen House

Lot: 16

Address: 130 Charles St.

Completed: 1853

Original Owner: Levi Springsteen

Original Use: Dwelling

Originally a rooming house. 1927 (Alt. #65): converted to apartments. 1964 (Alt. #358): converted to single-family dwelling. 1981 (B.N. 1741): completely renovated. Unusual for its double-width façade and trapezoidal shape, conforming to unusual lot configuration – a reflection of the rhomboid blocks of the Far West Village.



Lot: 15

Address: 132 Charles St.

Completed: 1820

Original Owners: Paeter Parsells and Matthew Armstrong

Original Use: Dwelling

Oldest surviving structure in the waterfront area; one of few remaining woodframe houses in Manhattan. Façade stuccoed.



Lot: 13

Address: 134-136 Charles St.

N.B.: 647 - 10/18/1911

Completed: 1912

Architects: Van Vleck and Goldsmith

Original Owners: American Railway Supply Co.

Original Use: Factory

1948 (Alt. #1190): "made 'uniformly two stories and cellar.'" 1965 (Alt. #663): converted into an art gallery. Third story added ca. 1988.

[CLICK HERE for next block](#)

Block 630

Please note: Building pictures may take some time to appear



Lot: part of 24

Address: 684 Greenwich St. (also 141-145 Christopher St.)

Completed: 1874 (as two buildings)

Original Owner: Thomas Broadway

Original Uses: western end: 2-story factory, eastern end: dwelling with store

Between 1871 and 1874: extensive alterations of an 1845 shed into two 2-story buildings. 1897: already assessed as one building. 1985 (Alt #3171): alteration of ground-floor façade. Currently: restaurant with multiple dwelling above.



Lot: part of 24
 Address: 147 Christopher St.
 N.B. # 1075 - 7/29/1871
 Completed: 1871
 Architect: Not named
 Original Owner: Thomas C. Broadway
 Original Use: multiple dwelling for 3 families with store below
 Ground floor modified, lintels shaved, but façade appears to be otherwise intact..



Lot: part of 12
 Address: 694 Greenwich St.
 N.B. # 281 - 11/26/1945
 Completed: 1946

Architect: William J. Minogue
Original Owner: St. Veronica's R. C. Church
Original Use: 2-car private garage



Lot: part of 12
Address: 270-274 W. 10th St.
N.B. # 1602 - 12/12/1884
Completed: 1886
Architect: D. J. Stagg
Original Owner: City of New York
Original Use: public school
Originally P.S. 107, then St. Veronica's R. C. Church's parochial school, now the Village Community School.



Lot: 29

Address: 157 Christopher St.

N.B. # 180 - 4/5/1904

Completed: 1904

Architect: F. Steigleiter

Original Owner: G and C. J. Kuper

Original Use: Offices

Converted to residential above with commercial below; with minor modifications to ground floor, façade is substantially intact..



Lot: 26
Address: 149-155 Christopher St.
N.B. # 1303 - 7/19/1889
Completed: 1890

Architect: John J. Deery

Original Owner: John E. Fitzharris

St. Veronica's R. C. Church

A highly unusual Czech-styled church, its spires still strike an extremely prominent profile on Christopher Street.



Lot: 24

Address: 686-690 Greenwich St.

Completed: 1868

Original Owner: William H. Milleman

Original Use: multiple dwelling with stores below

1868: erected as 3 adjoining buildings, each approx. 25 ft. wide. 1917 (Alt. #2396): already a single warehouse with store below. 1977 (Alt. # 934): entire building converted to residential.



Lot: 20

Address: 692 Greenwich St.

N.B. # 300 - 4/21/1868

Completed: 1868

Architect: John M. Forster

Original Owner: D. & W. H. Milleman

Original Use: pork packing house

1904 (Alt. #319): converted to lofts with store below. 1985 (Alt. #63): floors 2 to 5 converted to apartments. Windows altered to one large opening per floor.



661 (l.) and 659 (r.) Washington Street

Lot: 7

661 Washington St.

Alt. #1095 - 5/14/1885

Completed: 1885

Architect: Joseph Dunn

Original Owner: James Roon

Original Use: multiple dwelling

1885 (Alt. # 1095): "4-story factory converted into a 5-story dwelling with an entirely new façade."

Lot: 6

Address: 659 Washington St.

N.B. # 990 - 6/25/1885

Completed: 1886

Architect: A. B. Ogden and Son

Original Owner: Margaret Shoughnessay

Original Use: multiple dwelling for 10 families

Retains most original elements. Note basket-shaped fire escapes.



Lot:5

Address: 657 Washington St.

N.B. # 1077 - 8/10/1893

Completed: 1894

Architect: L. J. O'Connor

Original Owner: St. Veronica's R. C. Church

Original Use: Rectory

Currently serves as a hospice of the Missionaries of Charity; façade and stoop intact.



Lot: 9

Address: 278-280 West 10th Street

Completed: 2002

Architect: Leo J. Blackmun Associates

Original Owner: Village Community School

Original Use: School Addition

Built in 2002, this school addition matches the scale of the neighboring original, and sensitively relates to and updates the Victorian detailing and brickwork of the original. For these reasons, it is considered to merit inclusion in a hoped-for historic district designation.



655 (l.), 653 (middle), and 651 (r.) Washington Street

Lot: 4

Address: 655 Washington St.

Completed: 1829

Original Owner: Est. of Samuel Norsworthy

Original Use: dwelling with tailor shop below

Ground floor modified, fire escapes added, removal of cornice. No records.

Lot: 3

Address: 653 Washington St.

Completed: 1829

Original Owner: Est. of Samuel Norsworthy

Original Use: dwelling with shop below

1940 (Alt. #2603): addition of rear extension and possibly dormers combined. Currently: ground-floor is an office, upper floors are residential.

Lot: 2
Address: 651 Washington St.
Completed: 1829
Original Owner: Est. of Samuel Norsworthy
Original Use: dwelling with shop below
Fire escape added. Original storefront replaced. No records.



Lot: 1
Address: 159-163 Christopher St. (also 649 Washington St.)
N.B. # 233 - 4/5/1879
Completed: 1880
Architect: John B. Snook
Original Owner: Leora Lockwood
Original Use: multiple dwelling with stores below
Storefront modified, upper floors intact. One of New York's earliest apartment buildings/model tenements; highly unusual balconies, original to building.

[CLICK HERE for additional blocks](#)

Block 604B

Please note: Building pictures may take some time to appear





Former U.S. Appraiser's Warehouse for the Customs Service of the Treasury Department/former U.S. Federal Building/former National Archives Building/now The Archives Apartments

Lot: 33

Address: 150 Christopher St. (also 660 Greenwich St., 112-116 Barrow St., 641 Washington St.)

Completed: 1898

Architect: Willoughby J. Edbrooke

Original Owner: U.S. Treasury Department

Original Use: Warehouse

Designated New York City Landmark, 1966, altered to apartments, 1987. For more than a quarter century, all imported goods coming into NY requiring examination by customs appraisers went through this building. 1932, other uses introduced by federal gov't, came to be known as the US Federal Bldg. 1938, altered for US Post Office Substation and Federal Archives, facade nearly intact. Along with Shepherd Warehouse and Tower Warehouse, formed a mighty triumvirate of Romanesque industrial monuments in the Far West Village.

Building Name or Description	Block	Lot	Address/ Specification	N.B. #	Era	Decade	Exact Date	Architect	Original Owner	Original Use	Alterations/Notes	Picture
Keller Hotel	604A	1	150 Barrow St. (also 384-5 West Street)	63 - 1/27/1897	Late 19th C.	1890's	1898	Julius Munckwiz	William Farrell	hotel and boarding house	Other than the addition of the early 20th century "Keller Hotel" sign and some minor ground floor alterations, this handsome neo-Classical hotel's facade is virtually intact. After laying vacant for many years with its windows bricked up, it is now being converted of residential use. One of four great waterfront hotels in the Far West Village along West Street.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Far undesignated 2-04\IDSC
Former Great Eastern Hotel	604A	3	180 Christopher St. (also 386 West St.)	906 - 5/5/1888	Late 19th C.	1880's	1888	John B. Franklin	McKeever Bros.	hotel and boarding house	Originally called the Great Eastern Hotel, then the Palace Hotel, the Hotel Christopher and the River Hotel, now Bailey-Holt House. One of four surviving waterfront hotels in this area along West Street. 1888: "A 5-story hotel of 1858 ... almost doubled in size and its facade redone when 2 adjoining buildings... were added." 1982 (Alt. #668): addition of penthouse and 6th story, the 1888 facade "altered beyond recognition." Currently used as a hospice.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\ 04\IDSC
	604A	6	178 Christopher St.	169 - 2/2/0/1885	Late 19th C.	1880's	1885	Christian F. Ridder, Jr.	Joseph Wills	multiple dwelling with store below	Twin to 176 Christopher St. Upper-floor windows blocked in. Storefront boarded up. Currently undergoing renovations of unknown scope.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Far Undesignated 3-04\IDSC
	604A	7	176 Christopher St.	169 - 2/20/1885	Late 19th C.	1880's	1885	Christian F. Ridder, Jr.	Joseph Wills	multiple dwelling with store below	Twin to 178 Christopher St; ground floor cast-iron columns bear the raised identifying stamp "Lewis Fink Jr. - 145 Perry St.".	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Far Undesignated 3-04\IDSC
	604A	30	144-148 Barrow St.	128 - 8/14/1918	Early 20th C.	1910's	1918	George M. McCabe	Thomas F. Farrell	garage		S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\ 04\IDSC
	604A	1001-1084	164-174 Christopher St. (also 130-142 Barrow St.)	50 - 3/27/1931	Early 20th C.	1930's	1931	Nathan Rotholz	Barrow St. Corp.	public garage	1980 (Alt. #567): converted to a multiple dwelling. Realignment and replacement of windows, removal of a stepped parapet, addition of duplex penthouses.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\ 04\IDSC
Former U.S. Appraiser's Warehouse for the Customs Service of the Treasury Department/former U.S. Federal Building/former National Archives Building/now The Archives Apartments	604B	33	150 Christopher St. (also 660 Greenwich St., 112-116 Barrow St., 641 Washington St.)		Late 19th C.	1890's	1898	Willoughby J. Edbrooke	U.S. Treasury Department	Warehouse	Designated New York City Landmark, 1966. Altered to apartments, 1987. For more than a quarter century, all imported goods coming into NY requiring examination by customs appraisers went through this building. 1932, other uses introduced by federal gov't, came to be known as the US Federal Bldg. 1938 -- altered for US Post Office Substation and Federal Archives. Facade nearly perfectly intact.	

	630	1	159-163 Christopher St. (also 649 Washington St.)	233 - 4/5/1879	Late 19th C.	1880's	1880	John B. Snook	Leora Lockwood	multiple dwelling with stores below	Storefront modified, upper floors intact.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 2-04\IDSC\
Federal Rowhouse	630	2	651 Washington St.		Early 19th C.	1820's	1829		Est. of Samuel Norsworthy	dwelling with shop below	Fire escape added. Original storefront replaced. No records.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 2-04\IDSC\
Federal Rowhouse	630	3	653 Washington St.		Early 19th C.	1820's	1829		Est. of Samuel Norsworthy	dwelling with shop below	1940 (Alt. #2603): addition of rear extension and possibly dormers combined. Currently: ground-floor is an office, upper floors are residential. Doorway	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 2-04\IDSC\
Federal Rowhouse	630	4	655 Washington St.		Early 19th C.	1820's	1829		Est. of Samuel Norsworthy	dwelling with tailor shop below	Ground floor modified, fire escapes added, removal of cornice. No records.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 2-04\IDSC\
	630	5	657 Washington St.	1077 - 8/10/1893	Late 19th C.	1890's	1894	L.J. O'Connor	St. Veronica's R.C. Church	rectory	Currently: hospice of the Missionaries of Charity	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 09_04\IDSC\
	630	6	659 Washington St.	990 - 6/25/1885	Late 19th C.	1880's	1886	A.B. Ogden and Son	Margaret Shoughnessay	multiple dwelling for 10 families	Retains most original elements. Note basket-shaped fire escapes.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 09_04\IDSC\
	630	7	661 Washington St.	Alt. #1095 - 5/14/1885	Late 19th C.	1880's	1885	Joseph Dunn	James Roon	multiple dwelling	1885 (Alt. # 1095): "4-story factory converted into a 5-story dwelling with an entirely new façade."	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 09_04\IDSC\
Village Community School Addition	630	9	278-280 W. 10th St. (also 665 Washington St.)		Early 21st C.	2000's	2002	Leo J. Blackmun Associates	Village Community School	School Annex	Built in 2002 as an addition to the Village Community School	
	630	20	692 Greenwich St.	300 - 4/21/1868	Late 19th C.	1860's	1868	John M. Forster	D. & W.H. Milleman	pork packing house	1904 (Alt. #319): converted to lofts with store below. 1885 (Alt. #63): floors 2 to 5 converted to apartments. Windows altered to one large opening per floor.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FWV_04\IDSC\
	630	21	686-690 Greenwich St.		Late 19th C.	1860's	1868		William H. Milleman	multiple dwelling with stores below	1868: erected as 3 adjoining buildings, each approx. 25 ft. wide. 1917 (Alt. #2396): already a single warehouse with store below. 1977 (Alt. # 934): entire building converted to residential.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FWV_04\IDSC\
St. Veronica's Roman Catholic Church	630	26	149-155 Christopher St.	1303 - 7/19/1889	Late 19th C.	1890's	1890	John J. Deery	John E. Fitzharris	St. Veronica's R.C. Church	1903: interior completed. No discernible changes to the façade.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 2-04\IDSC\ S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 09_04\IDSC\
	630	29	157 Christopher St.	180 - 4/5/1904	Early 20th C.	1900's	1904	F. Steigleiter	G and C.J. Kuper	offices	Converted to residential above with commercial below.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 09_04\IDSC\ S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 2-04\IDSC\
Originally P.S. 107, now Village Community School	630	part of 12	270-274 W. 10th St.	1602 - 12/12/1884	Late 19th C.	1880's	1886	D.J. Stagg	City of New York	public school	Originally P.S. 107, the St. Veronica's R.C. Church's parochial school, now the Village Community School.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 2-04\IDSC\
	630	part of 12	694 Greenwich St.	281 - 11/26/1945	Early 20th C.	1940's	1946	William J. Minogue	St. Veronica's R.C. Church	garage: 2-car private garage		
	630	part of 24	684 Greenwich St. (also 141-145 Christopher St.)		Late 19th C.	1870's	1874 as two buildings		Thomas Broadway	western end: 2-story factory, eastern end: dwelling with store	Between 1871 and 1874: extensive alterations of an 1845 shed into two 2-story buildings. 1897: already assessed as one building. 1985 (Alt. #3171): alteration of ground-floor façade. Currently: restaurant with multiple dwelling above.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FWV_04\IDSC\
	630	part of 24	147 Christopher St.	1075 - 7/29/1871	Late 19th C.	1870's	1871	Not named	Thomas C. Broadway	multiple dwelling for 3 families with store below	Ground floor modified, but otherwise original façade details entirely intact.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 09_04\IDSC\
	631	13	134-136 Charles St.	647 - 10/18/1911	Early 20th C.	1910's	1912	Van Vleck and Goldsmith	American Railway Supply	factory	1948 (Alt. #1190): "made uniformly two stories and	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FWV_04\IDSC\

				10/18/1911	C.			Goldsmith	Railway Supply Co.		uniformly two stories and cellar." 1965 (Alt. #663); converted into an art gallery. Third story added ca. 1988.	UNDES
Oldest House in the Far West Village -- Woodframed, 1820	631	15	132 Charles St.		early 19th C.	1820's	1820		Paeter Parsells and Matthew Armstrong	dwelling	Oldest surviving wood structure in the waterfront area. Façade stuccoed; no record.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Far Undesignated 3-04\IDSC
Former Levi Springsteen House	631	16	130 Charles St.		Late 19th C.	1850's	1853		Levi Springsteen	dwelling	Originally a rooming house. 1927 (Alt. #65); converted to apartments. 1964 (Alt. #358); converted to single-family dwelling. 1981 (B.N. 1741); completely renovated.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Far Undesignated 3-04\IDSC
	631	17	128 Charles St. (also 716-718 Greenwich St.)	53 - 1/29/1881	Late 19th C.	1880's	1881	William Jose	Frederick Steinle	multiple dwelling with stores below	Charles St. storefront and fire-escapes are unusually decorative and are original. Greenwich St. storefront and fire-escapes have been modified. Unusual rounded, chamfered corner and stoop streets sign at upper floor.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Far Undesignated 3-04\IDSC01012cc S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Far Undesignated 3-04\IDSC01012cc S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Far Undesignated 3-04\IDSC01010cc S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Far Undesignated 3-04\IDSC01010cc
	631	18	714 Greenwich St.	1376 - 9/22/1888	Late 19th C.	1880's	1889	Frederick Weber	Charles Kyriz	multiple dwelling	1941 (Alt. #2935): stoop removed, present steps installed. Lintels may have been modified.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Far Undesignated 3-04\IDSC01012cc S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Far Undesignated 3-04\IDSC01012cc S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Far Undesignated 3-04\IDSC01010cc
	631	24	702 Greenwich St. (also 267 10th St.)	133 - 6/4/1937	Early 20th C.	1930's	1937		80-82 Carmine St.	trucking, storage and garage		S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Far Undesignated 3-04\IDSC01012cc
	631	25	269 W. 10th St.		Early 19th C.	1830's	1836		Hannah Jenkins	dwelling	Brick veneer; cornice removed	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Far Undesignated 3-04\IDSC01012cc S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Far Undesignated 3-04\IDSC01012cc
	631	26	271 W. 10th St.	771-12/29/1910	Early 20th C.	1910's	1911	Charles H. Richter	David Nangle	stable with dwelling above	1967 (Alt. #1053); converted into garage with offices above. 1976 (Alt. #522); altered to multiple dwelling with 1-car garage. New windows and doors installed.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Far Undesignated 3-04\IDSC01012cc S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Far Undesignated 3-04\IDSC01012cc
	631	27	273 W. 10th St.	686 - 11/14/1878	Late 19th C.	1870's	1879	Robert Mook	Walter Wood	multiple dwelling	Except for minor modifications to the doorway, a nearly perfectly intact 1879 tenement façade. 1928 (Alt. #1943): Center doorway shortened (?), interior partitions erected and relocated, installation of new doors and plumbing.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Far Undesignated 3-04\IDSC01012cc S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Far Undesignated 3-04\IDSC01012cc
Former Shephard Warehouse	631	part of 1	277 W. 10th St.	784 - 6/22/1894	Late 19th C.	1890's	1896	Martin V.B. Ferdon	James Everard	warehouse	Built in 1894, this mighty Romanesque structure forms, along with the Tower Warehouse and the Archives building, an imposing triumvirate of industrial structures in the Far West Village. Carefully converted to apartments thirty years ago, this and other industrial buildings remained the most visually prominent structures in the Far West Village until the recent arrival of high-rise towers in the area. 1974 (Alt. #303); converted into multiple dwelling and named Shepard House.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Far Undesignated 3-04\IDSC01012cc
	631	part of 1	704-706 Greenwich St.	682 - 11/11/1892	Late 19th C.	1890's	1893	Julius Munkwurz	S. Adler and H.S. Herrman	livery stable	1975 (Alt. #1000); converted into a disco. 1978 (Alt. #107);	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Far Undesignated 3-04\IDSC01012cc

		1001 - 1002									combined with northern lot into a multiple dwelling.	
	631	part of 1001 - 1002	708-712 Greenwich St.	195 - 3/9/1909	Early 20th C.	1900's	1909	Moore and Laudsiedel	Teichman Engineering and Construction Co.	warehouse	1912 (Alt. #2210): extended 25 ft. north and raised to 6 stories from 4. 1978 (Alt. #107): with southern lot, converted into a multiple dwelling.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\04\IDSC
	632	1	685-687 Washington St. (also 145 Charles St.)	6 - 1/9/1937	Early 20th C.	1930's	1937	Martine and Wilson	T.D. Construction Corp.	truck depot, storage and office	Converted to commercial space in the late 1980's, large plate glass has replaced the original truck bays.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\04\IDSC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\04\IDSC
	632	3	689-693 Washington St.	7 - 2/23/79	Late 20th C.	1970's	1979		693 Townhee Inc.	multiple dwelling: 3-family dwelling	These three houses were built to approximate in look a simplified village court of townhouses.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\04\IDSC
	632	10	140-144 Perry St.	277 - 7/1/1908	Early 20th C.	1900's	1909	Arthur M. Duncan	The Fleischman Co.	stable	1931 (Alt. #455): fire escape installed, original windows removed, fireproof doors and windows installed. 1996 - building converted to residential use. New windows and ground floor bays altered.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\04\IDSC
	632	13	132-136 Perry St.	Alt. #2353 - 10/10/1923	Early 20th C./Early 21st C.	1920's/2000's	1923/2002	Robert D. Cohn and Frank E. Vitolo	Seeman Brothers Co.	garage/residential	1923 (Alt. #2353) roof raised one story and pitched, new façade./2002 high-rise tower added and third story of façade altered	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\04\IDSC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\04\IDSC
	632	29	129 Charles St.	388 - 4/28/1897	Late 19th C.	1890's	1897	Henry Andersen	Herman Thalman	stable with 1-family dwelling above	1950 (Alt. #122): already converted into a garage and metal shop. 1972 (Alt. #796): altered to offices and dwelling with new façade. Cornice missing; no record.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\04\IDSC
David Christie House	632	30	131 Charles St.		Early 19th C.	1830's	1834		David Christie	dwelling	Designated an individual New York City landmark in 1966, this is considered to be one of the finest surviving federal houses in New York City. 1889: rear stable added.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\04\IDSC
Former 9th Precinct Police Headquarters, now Le Gendarme Apartments	632	31	135 Charles St.	1996 - 11/21/1895	Late 19th C.	1890's	1897	John DuFais	The City of New York	police station	Built in 1897 just before the consolidation of Greater New York, this surprisingly grand civic monument (built to house a local police precinct station), displayed the City Beautiful aspirations of a metropolis emerging as a world capital. Part of a wave of residential conversions in the area following the groundbreaking Westbeth conversion, the building was meticulously restored in 1977. 1977 (Alt. #138): converted into apartments.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fa\undesignated 2-04\IDSC
	632	34	139-141 Charles St.	66 - 4/12/1955	Late 20th C.	1950's	1955	Sidney Daub	30th and 9th Corp.	garage for more than 5 motor vehicles, auto repair shop and trucking terminal.		
Former Towers Warehouse	632	part of 17	726-736 Greenwich St. (also 122-130 Perry St.)	538 - 6/15/1897	Late 19th C.	1890's	1898	Gilbert A. Schellenger	Thomas McLaughlin	warehouse	One of the great industrial monuments of the Far West Village. The bold Romanesque arches at the base are echoed in the crenelated cornice. Erected as an annex to 720 Greenwich St.. Known as the Towers Warehouse. 1974 (Alt. #1414): converted to multiple dwelling known as the Towers Apartments.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fa\undesignated 2-04\IDSC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fa\undesignated 2-04\IDSC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fa\undesignated 2-04\IDSC

Former Towers Warehouse	632	part of 17	720 Greenwich St. (also 127 Charles St.)	1218 - 6/18/1901	Early 20th C.	1900's	1902	James B. Baker	Henry J. Sloan	warehouse	Erected as an annex to 726- One of the great industrial monuments of the Far West Village. The bold Romanesque arches at the base are echoed in the crenelated cornice. 736 Greenwich St. Known as the Towers Warehouse. 1974 (Alt. #1414): converted to multiple dwelling known as the Towers Apartments.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai undesignated 2-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai undesignated 2-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai undesignated 2-04\DSCC
	632	part of 6	695-697 Washington St.	329 - 5/9/910	Early 20th C.	1910's	1910	Arthur M. Duncan	The Fleischman Co.	factory	1921 (Alt. #2316): 2 stories added to the original 2 story building raising it to the current four stories. 1978 (Alt. #815): converted to residential use as a multiple dwelling.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\ 04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\ 04\DSCC
	636A	1	187 Christopher St. (also 10 Weehawken St., 388-390 West St.)	244 - 12/1/1937	Early 20th C.	1930's	1938	William Shary	Silver Dollar Properties Inc.	stores	A Depression-era 'taxpayer,' it replaced two houses identical to 392 West Street/6 Weehawken Street.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\ 04\DSCC
	636A	4	391 West St. (also 8 Weehawken St.)	247 - 4/29/1902	Early 20th C.	1900's	1902	Richard Rohl	Morris Solomon	multiple dwelling with store	Façade almost entirely intact. Pre-1987 penthouse added to rear. No Record. 1987 (Alt. #428): ground floor modified.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 3-04\DSCC
"Old Oyster House"/Munson House	636A	5	392 West St. (also 6 Weehawken St.)		Early 19th C.	1840's	1849	George M. Munson		Dwelling and Clam and oyster bar.	One of the few remaining wood clapboard houses in Manhattan, and probably the last wooden house built in Lower Manhattan (fire laws enacted in 1849 prevented their erection south of 32nd Street). Oyster bars were a prominent social gathering place in 19th century Manhattan, particularly in waterfront neighborhoods. Given that the oyster trade was dominated by African-Americans and that there were significant settlements of African-Americans in this area in the 19th century, it is likely that the bar may have been black-owned or operated. In spite of minor alterations, evidence indicates that the unusual shape of this house is more or less the same as when it was built in the mid-19th century as part of a row of four identical houses which once sat on Weehawken Street.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai undesignated 2-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai undesignated 2-04\DSCC
	636A	7	394-395 West St. (also 2-4 Weehawken St., 306 W. 10th St.)		Early 19th C.	1850's	1850 as two buildings		William Forsyth	dwelling (394), and lime dealers (395) and porterhouse	1880 (Alt. #345): buildings combined. "First-story exterior wall were removed and replaced with iron lintels and square-form columns for new storefronts."	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 3-04\DSCC

	636A	11	3-5 Weehawken St.	585 - 2/8/1876	Late 19th C.	1870's	1877	Mortimer C. Merritt	E. Beadleston	multiple dwellings -- 8 families each with stores below	Buildings combined and the cornice removed. (Alt. #715): ground floor modified into apartments.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\ 04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\ 04\DSC
	636A	13	304 W. 10th St. (also 1 Weehawken St.)	200 - 3/27/1873	Late 19th C.	1870's	1873	William E. Waring	Charles Schults	multiple dwelling	1966 (Alt. #1715): ground floor modified. Other than the ground floor alteration, this is a particularly intact and delightful 1870's tenement façade, with unusual semi-circular decorative cornice elements	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai undesignated 2-04\DSC\
	636A	14	300 W. 10th St.	353 - 5/12/1875	Late 19th C.	1870's	1875	William E. Waring	M. Mackey	multiple dwelling	1941 (Alt. #111): major interior renovations, storefront infilled to create residential space, lintels modified, iron cornice replaced with a brick parapet. Façade probably originally looked similar to 304 W. 10th Street next door by same architect.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai undesignated 09_04\DSC\
	636A	34	175 Christopher St.		c. 19th C.			Lansing C. Holden	The Carbondale NY Co.	wagon shop	1920 (Alt. #516): buildings combined and converted into offices and a workshop. Façade remodeled. Windows and doors installed more recently.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\ 04\DSC\
	636A	34	173 Christopher St.		c. 19th C.			Lansing C. Holden	The Carbondale NY Co.	wagon shop	1920 (Alt. #516): buildings combined and converted into offices and a workshop. Façade remodeled. Windows and doors installed more recently.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\ 04\DSC\
	636A	37	179 Christopher St.		Early 19th C.	1830's	1832		Patrick Clark	dwelling	1884: third story added. 1979 (Alt. # 297): converted from workshop back to residential use.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\ 04\DSC\
	636A	38	181 Christopher St.		Early 19th C.	1830's	1837		Stephen Allen	dwelling	1918 (Alt. #254): converted to a machine shop. 1919 (Alt. #796): penthouse added. 1964 (Alt. #80): converted to artist's studio with apartment. 1984 (Alt. # 227): penthouse enlarged into fourth story and ground floor converted to commercial space.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\ 04\DSC\
	636A	39	183 Christopher St.	Alt. #639 - 2/25/1937	Early 20th C.	1930's	1937	J.J. Gloster	John Engelbrecht	garage: auto repair shop	1937 (Alt. #639): top two floors removed. Façade rebuilt, 1- story extension added to rear.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\ 04\DSC\
	636A	40	185 Christopher St. (also 13-15 Weehawken St.)		Early 19th C.	1830's	1837		Stephen Allen	storage: storehouse	1956 (Alt. #1752): removal of cornice and street-level bricks. 1980 (Alt. #681): converted to living quarters above and a restaurant below.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\ 04\DSC\
	636A	part of 8	177 Christopher St.	NB #1047 - 9/10/1833	Late 19th C.	1880's	1884	W.J. Tryer Jr.	H.C. and J.H. Calkin	manufactory and workshop	With 7 and 9-11 Weehawken St., once part of a marine repair service complex.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\ 04\DSC\
Former Stable with Dwelling Above	636A	part of 8	7 Weehawken St.		Early 19th C.	1830's	1836		Jacob B. Roome	stable with dwelling above	1921 (Alt.#1145): stable converted to garage. One of the oldest extant streetfront stables in Greenwich Village.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 3-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai undesignated 09_04\DSC\
Former Stable with Dwelling Above	636A	part of 8	9-11 Weehawken St.	152 - 11/11/1908	Early 20th C.	1900's	1909	George M. McCabe	Thomas Lynch	stable: 2-story stable with dwelling above	1922 (Alt. #2732): stable converted to garage and workshop. In spite of the metal security gates over the entrance, this handsome stable remains almost entirely intact on its exterior.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 3-04\DSC\

"The Shortest Street in Manhattan"	636A		Weehawken Street Pattern		Early 19th C.	1830's	1834			street	Street was laid out in 1834 on the site of the former Newgate Prison to house Weehawken Market, a point of sale and distribution for goods ferried in from New Jersey to the ferry landing at the foot of Christopher Street; the market lasted for about 10 years, and then plots along the street were sold for development.	
Former Holland Hotel	636B	41	396-397 West St. (also 305 W. 10th St.)	162 - 3/12/1903	Early 20th C.	1900's	1904	Charles Stegmayer	Albert Adler	hotel	Ground floor façade has been altered, but nearly all details above ground floor and original corner cast-iron column remain intact. One of the most impressive, and diminutive, of the Greenwich Village waterfront seamen's hotels.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 2-04\IDSC\
Federal Rowhouse	636B	43	398 West St.		early 19th C.	1830's	1832		Isaac Amerman	dwelling with shop below	1916 (Alt. #2884): ground floor façade removed. Iron girders and new storefront installed. 1967 (Alt. #1327): ground floor converted to restaurant. Though the ground floor has been altered, this is a largely intact early 19th century federal style house.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair Undesignated 3-04\IDSC\
	636B	44	399 West Street		late 20th C.	1990's	ca. 1999			residence		S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair Undesignated 4-04\IDSC\
	636B	45	400 West St.	Alt. #1379 - 8/14/1945	Early 20th C.	1940's	1946	Richard Shutkind	Newman Realty Corp.	machine repair shop	Alt. # 1379 - 8/14/1945 Under this alteration, a 3 story brick building was reduced to a 1-story building with mezzanine and given the present brick façade	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair Undesignated 5-04\IDSC\
	636B	46	401-402 West St.	Alt. #1962 - 9/29/1947	Early 20th C.	1940's	1947-50	John B. Snook and Sons	Continental Marine Repairs	machine shop	1947 (Alt. #1962): lots 46 and 47 combined, new front added.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair Undesignated 6-04\IDSC\
	636B	49	403-404 West St. (also 170 Charles St.)		Late 19th C.	1850's	1852 as two buildings		Ebenezer H. Pray	2 dwellings with stores below	1890 (Alt. #2082): previously combined for use as a storage warehouse and being converted into a livery stable. 1923 (Alt. #34): converted into a garage. 1939 (Alt. #423): ground floor converted into a tire repair shop and upper floors as tire storage. 1990's – upper floors converted to residences and facades altered, windows elongated and combined	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair Undesignated 7-04\IDSC\
	636B	70	150-168 Charles St. (also 287-303 W. 10th St.)	194 - 12/31/1937	Early 20th C.	1930's	1938	David Levy	Beadleston and Woerz Inc.	storage and office	1956 (Alt. #80): fourth story added.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair Undesignated 8-04\IDSC\
	637A	13	166-172 Perry St. (through to Charles Lane)	341 - 4/1/1905	Early 20th C.	1900's	1906	Hill and Stout	Edmund Coffin	livery stable	1923 (Alt. # 2866): converted to factory with private garage below. 1935 (Alt. #832): converted to warehouse with loading platforms. 1956 (Alt. #857): converted to garage with repair shop. Currently: parking garage.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair Undesignated 9-04\IDSC\

	637A	17	164 Perry St. (through to Charles Lane)	Alt. #1100 - 5/20/1946	Early 20th C.	1940's	1946	Irving Seelig and Finkelstein	James P. Guarnieri	truck terminal with dwelling above for 1 family	1946 (Alt. #1100): converted from a four-story building, new façade added.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 09_04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 09_04\DSCC
	637A	18	162 Perry St. (also 7 Charles Lane)	Alt. #1721 - 10/10/1945	Early 20th C.	1940's	1946	Sidney Daub	Benvro Realty Corp.	storage	1945 (Alt. #1721): top story removed, new façade, rear building connected at ground level.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair Undesignated 3-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 09_04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 09_04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 09_04\DSCC
	637A	20	158 Perry St. (also Charles Lane)	Alt. #860 - 8/29/1978	late 20th C.	1970's	1978	Robert E. Lawless	Robert E. Lawless	garage	May incorporate remnants of an earlier structure on the site, but no records found	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair Undesignated 3-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 09_04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 09_04\DSCC
	637A	21	156 Perry St.		Early 19th C.	1830's	1831		Henry Wyckoff	dwelling	1919 (alt. #1428): second entrance created from window. 1967 (Alt. #1393): converted to 2-family dwelling with ground-floor office.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair Undesignated 3-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 09_04\DSCC
	637A	42	163 Charles St. (through to Charles Lane)		Early 19th C.	1830's	1832		William Sickles and John J. Traphagen	dwelling	1876 (Alt. #491): 1/2 story added with flat tin roof and iron cornice. 1929 (Alt. #2035): rear stable connected with 1-story addition. First floor converted to commercial use.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair Undesignated 3-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 09_04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 09_04\DSCC
	637A	part of 19	160 Perry St.		Early 19th C.	1830's	1831		James Delaney	dwelling	Original cornice and stoop removed.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair Undesignated 3-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 09_04\DSCC
	637A	part of 19	13 Charles Lane (at rear of 160 Perry St.)		Early 19th C.	1850's	1859			stable	1967 (Alt. #1636): altered to artist's studio	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair Undesignated 3-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 09_04\DSCC
	637A	part of 36	8A-8F Charles Street		19th C./late 20th C.	1880's/1970's	1880/1977			Freight Depot for Beadleston & Wortz brewers/multiple dwelling	1977 (Alt. # 1178): converted into complex of Duplex apartments.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 09_04\DSCC
	637A	part of 36	151-157 Charles Street		19th C./late 20th C.	1880's/1970's	1880/1977			Freight Depot for Beadleston & Wortz brewers/multiple dwelling	1977 (Alt. #1178): converted into complex of Duplex apartments.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 09_04\DSCC
	637A	part of 40	159 Charles St.		Early 19th C.	1830's	1839		Henry Wyckoff	dwelling	1946 (Alt. #1517): converted into duplex apartments. Decorative metal lintels possibly added at that time.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair Undesignated 3-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 09_04\DSCC
	637A	part of 40	10 Charles Lane		Early 19th C. (probably)	1830's (probably)	1839 (probably)			stable (probably)	Currently garage for 159 Charles Street. Remnants of original structure may be part of existing garage, but no records to supporting this were found.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 09_04\DSCC
	637A	part of 41	161 Charles St.		Early 19th C.	1830's	1832		Abraham D. Romaine	dwelling	1870 (Alt. #387): 1/2 story added with flat tin roof and iron cornice. 1913 (Alt. #1344): ground floor converted to garage. Late 1990's, rooftop addition added.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair Undesignated 3-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 09_04\DSCC
	637A	part of 41	12 Charles Lane (at rear of 161 Charles St.)		Late 19th C.	1860's	1869 or earlier			stable	1869: City atlases show brick stable, which replaced prior wood structure. Current moorish façade dates to the 1970's	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 09_04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 09_04\DSCC
Charles Lane, formerly known as "Pig Alley," formerly known as Charles Street.	637A		Street/pattern/Roadbed of Charles Lane		Late 18th C./late 19th C.	1790's/1890's	1797/1893			alley	According to a New York City Corporation Counsel memo of 1892, what is now called Charles Lane was mentioned in the original Hammond Deed as a roadway on the north side of the Newgate State Prison, built in 1797. At first called Charles Street and then Pig Alley, it came to be known as Charles Lane, and was officially mapped as a New York City street in 1893. The current stone pavers are believed to date from this time, making them possibly the oldest existing street pavers in New York City.	

	637B	54	372 W. 11th St.		Early 19th C.	1830's	1839	Samuel Archer	dwelling with store below	Originally identical to 370 W. 11th St. Storefront infilled (no record of date) though original brownstone piers and lintels survive. 1937: fire escape added. Otherwise largely intact Greek Revival house.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair Undesignated 3-04\IDSC	
	637B	55	370 W. 11th St.		Early 19th C.	1830's	1839	Samuel Archer	dwelling with store below	Originally identical to 372 W. 11th St. 1874 (Alt. #663): 1/2 floor added with flat tin roof and metal cornice; storefront modified. Fire escape added 1937.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair Undesignated 3-04\IDSC	
	637B	60	356-360 W. 11th St.	344 - 9/16/1914	Early 20th C.	1910's	1915	James S. Maher	Simon Donovan Trucking Co.	stable	1919 (Alt. #31): converted to garage with storage space. 1961 (Alt. #486): altered to lab and office space. Now an artist's studio.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 2-04\IDSC
	637B	63	354 W. 11th St.		Early 19th C.	1840's	1844	Edwin L.B. Brooks	dwelling		1871 (Alt. #437): extended 11 ft. in the rear. Almost entirely intact Greek Revival Townhouse.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 2-04\IDSC
	637B	77	161-165 Perry St.	496 - 7/13/1910	Early 20th C.	1910's	1911	Louis C. Maurer	McSweeney Realty Co.	warehouse	1926 (Alt. #1839): converted to factory. 1932 (B.N. 2736): altered to individual manufacturing lofts. 1981 (Alt. #408): converted to multiple dwelling and top story added.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FWV 04\IDSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FWV 04\IDSC
	637B	301	155-159 Perry St.	277 - 5/6/1912	Early 20th C.	1910's	1913	Harry Dean	St. John's Park	warehouse	1945 (Alt. #116): converted from warehouse to factory. 1984 (Alt. #168): converted to multiple dwelling.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 2-04\IDSC
	638	1	365-373 W. 11th St. (also 427-431 West St.)	330 - 7/19/1927	Early 20th C.	1920's	1928	William M. Farrar	James J. Riordan	garage and filling station	Shortly after being built this property was listed as the Federal Government's Department of Juvenile Justice's Detention Quarters. In 1978 it was converted to residences and the fourth story added.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FWV 04\IDSC
	638	4	162-168 Bank St. (also 439-441 West St.)	1324 - 6/30/1887	Late 19th C.	1880's	1888	John B. Snook and Sons	Enoch Morgan's Sons Co.	factory and workshop	Originally a sopa factory for Sapolio, the scouring soap of Enoch Morgan's Sons. 1899: 7 stories added. 1978 (Alt. #512): converted to multiple dwelling with 35 apartments.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FWV 04\IDSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FWV 04\IDSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FWV 04\IDSC
	638	part of 4	433-435 West St.	Alt. #1152 - 9/16/1898	Late 19th C.	1890's	1899	John B. Snook and Sons	Enoch Morgan's Sons Co.	factory	Former Enoch Morgan's Sons soap company building. 1898 (Alt. #1152): four floors added and building adjoined to northern lot. 1978: converted into a multiple dwelling.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FWV 04\IDSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FWV 04\IDSC
Westbeth, former Bell Telephone Laboratories	639	part of 1	151 Bank St.	554 - 11/5/1928	Early 20th C.	1920's	1928	Bell Telephone Laboratories Inc.	Bell Telephone Laboratories	sound recording of motion pictures	This complex served as the main research laboratories of Bell Telephone for over 75 years, and was a world center	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair Undesignated 3-04\IDSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair Undesignated 3-04\IDSCC

											for sound communication innovations. Chain broadcasting, the vacuum tube, and the transatlantic telephone were first invented here, and parts of the first "talkie," the Jazz Singer, were produced here. The bulk of the complex was built in 1896 to the designs of Cyrus Eidlitz, though parts date to 1861 and were originally built as a wood-planing mill. The remainder of the complex was built between 1899 and 1925, and includes a large tunnel cut through the building above the third floor to accommodate the High Line elevated railway. In 1965, the building was converted into a subsidized housing, studio, and theater complex for artists per the designs of Richard Meier. This was the nation's first subsidized housing complex for artists and one of the first large-scale adaptive re-uses of an industrial building. 455-465 West Street was listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1975.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 3-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 09_04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 09_04\DSCC
Westbeth, former Bell Telephone Laboratories	639	part of 1	51-55 Bethune St. (also 746-754 Washington St.)	645 - 12/19/1923	Early 20th C.	1920's	1923	McKenzie, Voorhees and Gemlin	Bell Telephone Laboratories	factory and auditorium	(See description under 151 Bank Street) 1931 (Alt. #1908): modified to accommodate NY Central elevated freight tracks.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 3-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 3-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 3-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 09_04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 09_04\DSCC
Westbeth, former Bell Telephone Laboratories	639	part of 1	141-149 Bank St. (734-744 Washington St.)	1133 - 1899	Early 20th C.	1900's	1900	Cyrus L.W. Eidlitz	Western Electric Co.	factory	(See description under 151 Bank Street) 1931 (Alt. #1908): modified to accommodate NY Central elevated freight tracks.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 3-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 3-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 3-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 09_04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 09_04\DSCC
Westbeth, former Bell Telephone Laboratories	639	part of 1	455-465 West St. (also 59-77 Bethune St.)	1063 - 6/29/1896	Late 19th C.	1890's	1898	Cyrus L.W. Eidlitz	Western Electric Co.	office building, manufactory and workshop	(See description under 151 Bank Street) 1923: taken over by Bell Telephone Laboratories. 1965: converted into a housing facility for artists. 455-465 West Street was listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1975.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 3-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 3-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 3-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 3-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 09_04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 09_04\DSCC
Westbeth, former Bell Telephone Laboratories	639	part of 1	445-453 West St. (also 169 Bank St.)		Late 19th C.	1860's	1861		William Van Hook	Office and Mill	(See description under 151 Bank Street above) 1895-6 (Alts. #987 and 437): converted into lofts and stores.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 3-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 3-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 3-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 09_04\DSCC
Westbeth, former Bell Telephone Laboratories	639	part of 1	155-163 Bank St.	Alt #175	Late 20th C.	1960's	1968	Richard Meier		plaza	(See description under 151 Bank Street above) 1968 (Alt. #175): converted to middle	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 3-04\DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 3-04\DSCC

											income facility for artists. This, the site of the Westbeth courtyard, was formerly the site of factories.	Undesignated 3-04/DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 3-04/DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai undesignated 09_04/DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai undesignated 09_04/DSCC
former Nabisco Factory/currently Superior Ink Factory	640	1	70 Bethune St. (also 469-485 West St., 396 W. 12th St.)	240 - 8/18/1919	Early 20th C.	1910's	1919	A.G. Zimmermann	Nabisco	factory: cracker factory and bakery	<p>Built in 1919-21 as a cracker bakery for Nabisco, this was part of a broader complex of Nabisco buildings in the area, the bulk of which is located a few blocks to the north on 16th Street, in what is now known as Chelsea Market. An early example of establishing a uniform corporate identity through architecture, the factory was built in the same style as the main complex to the north as well as other major Nabisco complexes in Pittsburgh and Chicago. The architect, A. G. Zimmermann, and the Nabisco President, Adolphus Green, appear to have been aware of and influenced by emerging contemporary German ideas about utilitarian and industrial design, and Zimmermann's broad bays and functional design betray his own Chicago roots. The smokestack has long been a local landmark. Plans have been announced by a developer to erect apartments on the site, but such a plan would have to go through a lengthy public review process because the site is currently zoned only for manufacturing uses. 1924 (Alt. #2473): "set-back penthouse was erected on a portion of the roof for use as an employee restaurant." 1953 (Alt. #2112): 1-story brick garage added on east side.</p>	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fai Undesignated 3-04/DSCC
	640	12	380-390 W. 12th St.	96 - 2/3/1898	Late 19th C.	1890's	1899	J. Lawrence Aspinwall	Frederick Baker, Joseph Williams, Francis Perauer	office building and storehouse	<p>Originally two interconnected warehouses, in 1979 (Alt. #159): ground floor entrances altered, new windows installed, façade stuccoed, metal balconies on east side added, two setback-stories added. 1985 (Alt. #559): eighth floor enlarged and penthouse added.</p>	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FWV 04/DSCC S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FWV 04/DSCC
	641	1	489 West St. (also 399 W. 12th St.)		Late 19th C.	1880's	1880 (ca.)	Ralph deW. Stephens	Aquilina Zubillaga		<p>1880's: 4-story structure. 1890's: extension added. 1953 (Alt. #1217): top 2 stories removed, new roof. Empty for years.</p>	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FWV 04/DSCC
	641	26	383-385 W. 12th St.	Alt. #876 - 5/12/1948	Early 20th C.	1940's	1949	Arnold W. Lederer	Lo-Yet Realty Corp.	wood-box shop and loading	<p>1948 (Alt. #876): 3-story structure converted into 1-story and mezzanine. 1986 (Alt. #737): converted into a film</p>	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FWV 04/DSCC

											studio, and later, an extension of ther Diane von Furstenberg Studios..	
Former Stable andBlacksmith's Shop/Now Diane von Furstenberg Studios	641	28	387-391 W. 12th St.		Late 19th C.	1850's	1856		George D. Cragin	factory	Originally a factory, sometime before 1892 it came to be used a s a stable, and in that year (Alt. #745)a blacksmith's shop was installed. 1921 (Alt. #2012): doorways enlarged. Prior to 1975 it served as a stable for horses for the local NYPD police precinct, but that year (Alt. #593): it was converted into fine arts studio and private gallery. In 1985 (Alt. #895) it was converted to a design studio, and has served as the studio, shop, and events space for Diane von Furstenberg.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\Fair undesignated 2-04\IDSC\
	641	31	393-397 W. 12th St.	194 - 3/10/1897	Late 19th C.	1890's	1897	Stephenson and Greene	Mary E. Gregory	lead foundry	1907 (Alt. #1473): converted to stable. 1946 (Alt. #1653): converted to freight terminal, garage and manufacturing	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\04\IDSC\
	641	10 and 13	124-132 Jane St.		Late 19th C.	1890's	1899	August H. Blankenstein	John D. Haas	factory	1898 (Alt. #1898): 2 prior buildings gutted by a fire in 1891 were combined, repaired, and given a new uniform façade. 1978 (Alt. #630): ground floor altered to accommodate conversion to a multiple dwelling.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\04\IDSC\ S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\04\IDSC\
Orig. Seamen's Institute of the American Seamen's Friend Society/ later Jane West or Jane Street Hotel	642	1	113-115 Jane St (also 503-507 West St.)	582 - 7/31/1907	Early 20th C.	1900's	1909	Boring and Tilton	American Seamen's Friend Society	hotel and home	Designated a New York City landmark in 1999. One of 4 waterfront hotels in the Far West Village along West Street. It is believed that the survivors of the Titanic were brought to here upon their arrival in New York. Originally had a beacon on the octagonal tower.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\04\IDSC\
	642	12	110-112 Horatio St.	906 - 9/1/1882	Late 19th C.	1880's	1883	Kimball and Wisedell	F.W. Devoe	factory, paint factory	This is the last building to be erected on the block by F.W. Devoe & Co. as a part of its paint and color works which encompassed most of the block from the 1870's to 1918. 1920 (Alt. #3283): converted to storage warehouse. 1984 (Alt. #854): converted to an annex of 114-118 Horatio St. Windows are new, but facade is otherwise largely intact.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\04\IDSC\ S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\04\IDSC\
	642	34	111 Jane St.	581 - 7/24/1873	Late 19th C.	1870's	1875	Samuel A. Warner	F.W. Devoe	factory and workshops	This is the oldest of 2 former factory buildings surviving from the paint and color works of F.W. Devoe a& Co, which encompassed much of the block until the 1920's. 1920 (Alt. #3283): converted to storage warehouse. 1985 (Alt. #1004): converted to multiple dwelling, with some facade alterations and addition of a penthouse.	S:\FILES\ISSUES\Waterfront\FW\04\IDSC\

The Far West Village and Greenwich Village Waterfront:

A Proposal for Preservation to the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission



September, 2004

**Submitted by the Greenwich Village Society for
Historic Preservation
232 East 11th Street
New York, NY 10003**

The Far West Village and Greenwich Village Waterfront:

Proposal to the Landmarks Preservation Commission

Introduction

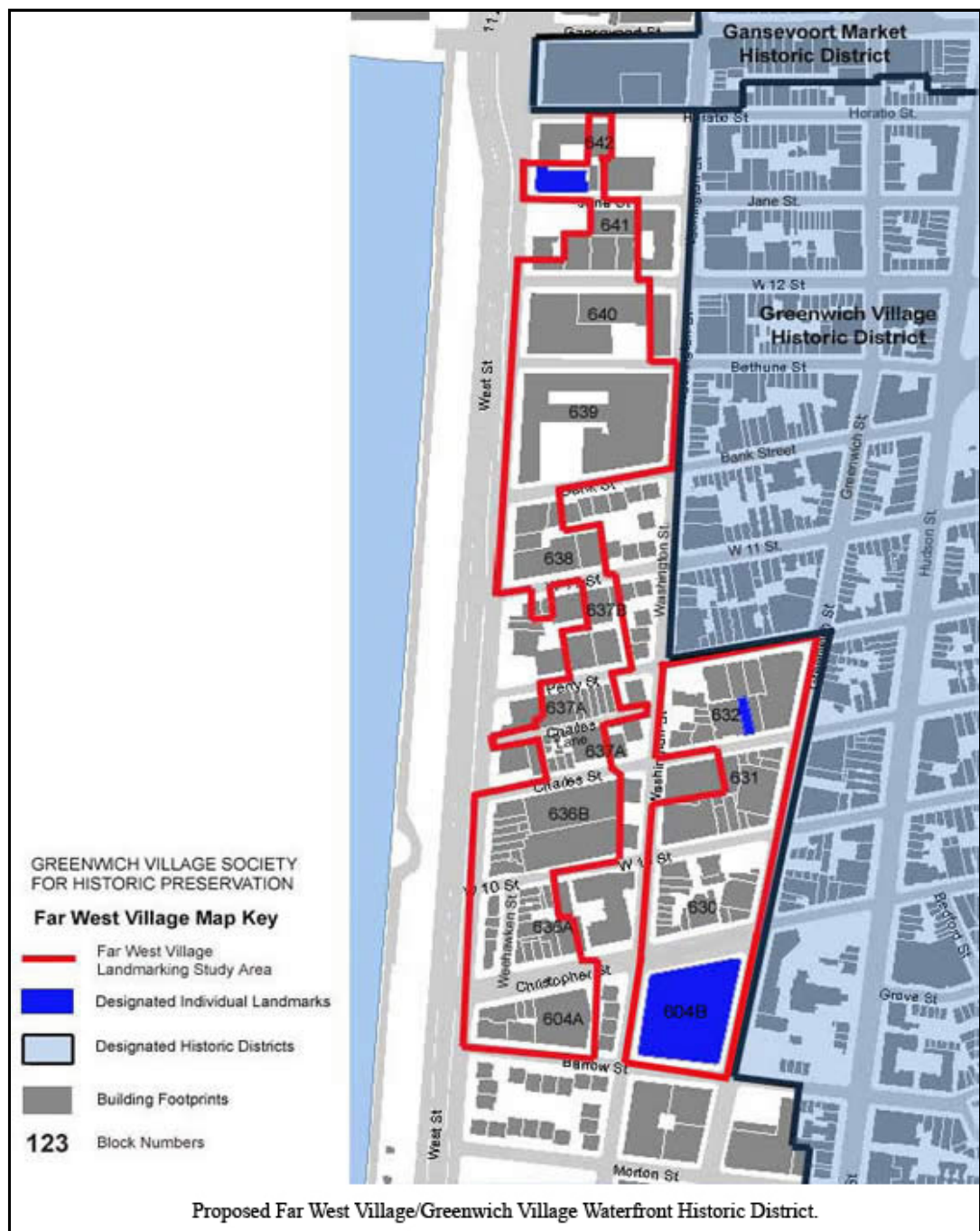
The Far West Village, located along the Hudson River waterfront between Horatio and Barrow Streets, is where Greenwich Village began, home to its earliest European settlements. Within its dozen or so blocks can be found a treasure trove of historic buildings and resources spanning about a hundred years and a broad range of styles and building types.

However, the district's character is united by several overarching commonalities and punctuated by several distinctive features that define its unique significance, including: its role as a unique intact record of the only mixed maritime/industrial and residential neighborhood along the Hudson River waterfront; its unusually large collection of several maritime, industrial, and residential building types not found elsewhere; its collection of several buildings which were pioneering instances of adaptive re-use of industrial buildings for residential purposes; its numerous key industrial complexes which shaped New York City's development; the particular buildings and streets within its boundaries which served as a record of several important moments in the history of industry, shipping, and New York City; and several exceptional buildings which are noteworthy due to their age, unique composition, early manifestation of a subsequently common building type, or historical and architectural significance.

A considerable amount of recent construction has taken place in the area, and some of the Far West Village's historic buildings have been lost or unsympathetically altered due to a lack of landmark protections. More historic resources are threatened. The Greenwich Village Society for Historic Preservation submits the following proposal to protect, honor, and maintain these valuable historic resources before they are further compromised or lost altogether.

Overview of Proposal Area. The area of the Far West Village/Greenwich Village Waterfront identified by GVSHP for action by the Landmarks Preservation Commission contains approximately 108 buildings and the patterns of two historically significant streets (please see map below). In its dynamic and diverse architecture there is an intact record of the development of historic New York's premier working waterfront neighborhood with its many facets: houses, tenements, stables, warehouses, factories, mills, bakeries, sailors' hotels, wagon shops, churches, schools, and police stations. It contains an unusually high concentration of certain building types that cannot be found in such abundance and in such striking form anywhere else in New York, particularly sailor's hotels, stables, and monumental Romanesque warehouses. Its buildings and its streets also mark and memorialize extremely important historic events, including the return of the surviving passengers from the Titanic disaster (113 Jane Street); the inventions of chain broadcasting, the vacuum tube, and the transatlantic telephone and the production of the first "talkie" (the former Bell Telephone Laboratories, now Westbeth); and the erection of the nation's first reform-oriented prison (Charles Lane). It is also home to the remnants of several large early industrial complexes that were key to the development of this area and, more broadly, the city as a capitol of commerce.

This long history of an evolving maritime-industrial and residential neighborhood manifests itself in more than twenty early 19th century and more than thirty-five late 19th century buildings, with the remaining predominantly comprised of early 20th century structures. The built forms, which tell this special history, range from tiny, modest structures to monumental edifices; from pristinely preserved to highly altered; from clear architectural gems by some of the 19th and 20th century's



most prominent architects, to relatively anonymous structures designed by obscure or unknown figures. Within the area remains a handful of building types that reflect the area's dual commercial/residential nature, including several combination stable/residences and houses with stores or workshops below. There are more than twenty early 19th century houses, including two wooden houses, four federal-era houses, and eight Greek Revival houses; ten stables; four grand turn-of-the-century hotels (all but one of which is nearly perfectly intact), which served the area's large transient seamen population; a dozen multiple dwellings, including an unusually early apartment building; more than fifteen factories, eight storehouses, and six warehouses, which include some of New York's most striking and architecturally and historically significant industrial buildings; and an extremely handsome church, school, and former police station, civic and ecclesiastical monuments standing as emblems of the area's residential development which stood side by side with its industrial development

Due to the ever-increasing danger of demolition of the historic buildings in the Far West Village, swift action by the Landmarks Preservation Commission to designate this area is of the utmost

importance.

Location and Identity. Spread between the wholesale food market buildings of Gansevoort Market to the north and the printing house/warehouse district to the south, sandwiched between the Hudson River waterfront and the residential precincts of Greenwich Village, this area has a discernible character distinct from its surroundings. Industrial and residential development were both dependent upon and directly related to the waterfront and the network of businesses, ferries, and markets that sprung up around it. Though bearing some similarities to the rest of Greenwich Village to its east, the architecture and the history of the Far West Village was always more industrial and more modest. The strong influence of the nearby waterfront, combined with the barrier provided by the old Ninth Avenue el on Greenwich Street (New York's first elevated rail line, erected in 1867) and the High Line east of Washington Street (New York's first elevated freight rail line, erected in 1934) – each technological miracles of their time – meant that this area developed differently than the more residential precincts directly to the east. In fact, the area is the only one of Manhattan's Hudson River waterfront neighborhoods that developed and maintained both a residential and an industrial/maritime presence throughout its history, side by side (communities like Tribeca and the Gansevoort Market became almost exclusively industrial/commercial). In the latter half of the 20th century, after the area's importance as a maritime neighborhood waned, the Far West Village pioneered the trend of adaptive re-use of industrial buildings for residential purposes, a record of which is etched in many of its most impressive buildings. The adaptive re-use movement that began here literally transformed this and so many other older industrial neighborhoods in New York and in cities throughout the world.

Era of Significance

The area has a clear era of significance for new development firmly grounded in neighborhood, city, state, and maritime industry history. The era of significance begins in 1820, with the construction of the first house that survives to this day at 132 Charles Street. This was followed in the later 1820's and 1830's by the construction of several other extant Federal and Greek Revival houses. The initial wave of development around this time comes as no coincidence; while scattered farmhouses and other semi-rural construction were found throughout the area prior to this time, this more urbanized wave of development was spurred and made possible by several critical factors. In 1820, much of the present-day Far West Village's land was created from landfill. In 1822, a yellow fever epidemic downtown drove New Yorkers to seek refuge in the Village of Greenwich, a key factor in the city's northern expansion and the joining of Greenwich Village to New York City. In 1825, the Erie Canal opened, leading the way to the Hudson's rise as the nation's pre-eminent commercial waterway. And by the end of the 1820's, the mammoth Newgate State Prison, stretching from present day Christopher Street to Charles Lane, from Washington Street to west of the present bulkhead line, was closed and then dismantled, facilitating further development of the Far West Village.

In the wake of these developments, several houses built in the area over approximately the next twenty years were only slight departures from their Federal and Greek Revival neighbors to the east in the Greenwich Village Historic District. However, given the much more commercial nature of this area, a much higher percentage of these houses served as both residences and stores, with commercial spaces in their ground floors (such as 651-655 Washington Street), while a significant number were also further transformed for commercial purposes in the late 19th century.

From the late 1820's, the Far West Village transformed from a largely rural outpost north of a small city to a thriving commercial, industrial, maritime, and residential neighborhood at the center of the busiest working waterfront in the world; its buildings reflect this tremendous arc of growth and diversity of uses. This engine of development continued fairly unabated with the construction of numerous maritime hotels, factories, warehouses, machine shops, stables, foundries, and wagon shops until the Great Depression.

During the 1930's, development here, as in much of the country, stalled. In addition to the economic downturn, however, development patterns here also changed due to a seismic shift taking place in the shipping industry. The emergence of significantly larger boats carrying heavier loads requiring bigger piers and deeper waters meant that Manhattan's Hudson River waterfront was no longer an ideal location for such trade; Brooklyn, and eventually New Jersey and cities elsewhere supplanted the Hudson River waterfront's commercial supremacy. The opening of the Holland and Lincoln Tunnels, and the George Washington Bridge (1927-1937), and the emergence of car and truck transportation in the interwar years also meant that transportation between Manhattan and New Jersey and lands east could, for the first time, be easily accomplished by land, accelerating the decline in importance of the Greenwich Village waterfront at this time. However, in a last-ditch attempt to accommodate the shifting patterns of the maritime industry, the High Line elevated rail line was built in 1934 to try to accommodate the needs of waterfront industry by allowing goods and materials to be transported directly, above the crowded streets, to and from industrial buildings. This wrought a final wave of development related to the industrial/maritime history of the area, with major alterations to the Bell Telephone Laboratories Buildings (now Westbeth) along Washington Street, and other large and distinctive buildings built adjacent to the High Line, such as the warehouse at 303 West 10th Street.

Little new construction of significance took place in the area outlined in this proposal after the 1930's. However, the final and secondary era of significance for the Far West Village extends from the mid-1960's to the 1980's, and reflects changes in urban development patterns that this area presaged and pioneered. Rather than new construction, we see ground-breaking conversions of industrial/warehouse buildings for residential purposes. The harbinger of all of these was the conversion of the Bell Telephone Laboratories complex to Westbeth, the nation's first subsidized housing complex for artists, and one of the first large-scale conversions of an industrial building for residential use anywhere. In the twenty or so years that followed, more than a dozen industrial buildings (and the police precinct building at 135 Charles Street) followed with residential conversions, some of which impeccably maintained and preserved the facades of the buildings more or less as they were, while others altered their appearances as part of the conversion process (in the most extreme case, a former freight depot for a brewery was unrecognizably converted into two rows of eight duplex-style townhouse apartments, setback behind small suburban style front yards, at 8A-8F Charles Lane and 151-157 Charles Street).

Building History and Types

The building types of the Far West Village reflect the diversity of uses that called this multi-faceted district home and illustrate the evolution of conditions in the industries and in the residential life of the area throughout its era of significance.

Pre-Civil War

The House/House and Store. The earliest extant building type in the Far West Village is the house, which for the most part were developed in the area from 1820 to 1850. Many were in the typical Federal or Greek Revival styles of the day, which can also be found elsewhere in Greenwich Village and New York, though 132 Charles Street (1834—designated New York City landmark, 1966) and 354 West 11th Street (1844) are particularly impeccably preserved examples of these styles. More typical, however are houses which contained commercial uses on their ground floors, reflecting the mixed commercial/residential nature of the area. These include 651, 653, and 655 Washington Street (1829), 398 West Street (1832), 161 and 163 Charles Street (1832), and 370 and 372 West 11th Street (1839), though ground floor commercial uses for the Charles Street houses were added later in the 19th century, as were the fire escapes on the West 11th Street buildings.

More unusual, however, is 6 Weehawken Street (1849), a wood frame house with a peaked roof and exterior stair that, while once a common building type along the Hudson River waterfront, is the

only such remaining house anywhere in Manhattan. Built by a boat builder, the ground floor operated for many years as an oyster bar, a type of establishment that was once a staple of the waterfront social world. Oyster bars were also of particular significance to African-Americans, as the oyster trade was one of the few trades in 19th century New York in which African-Americans predominated. With minor changes, this house appears to look much as it did in the 19th century. Due to the passage of restrictive fire laws in March of 1849 prohibiting wood frame construction in Lower Manhattan, this was probably the last such building built anywhere south of 32nd Street and certainly it is the last such extant building. Unusual for its shape is the trapezoidal Levi Springsteen House at 130 Charles Street (1853). Its atypical configuration and double-width front conforms to the dimensions of its lot, which reflects the rhomboid shape of blocks in the Far West Village resulting from the unusual street grid.

Several more highly altered houses of the 1830's and 40's survive on the south side of Perry Street and the north side of Christopher Street, between West and Washington Streets, and Charles Street between Washington and Greenwich Streets. Many of these alterations reflect the ebb and flow of industry in the area, with successive adaptations of the buildings for industrial uses and often back again to residential uses.

The Stable. Stables, more than a dozen of which survive in some form today, closely follow the development of houses in the area. Reflective of the area's unique commercial/residential mix, the stables often had residences above, and were as likely to serve a commercial purpose as a private one. 7 Weehawken Street (1836) had a dwelling above its stables, and is one of the oldest surviving streetfront stables anywhere in Manhattan. Several of Charles Lane's one and two-story brick structures were originally built as stables, while later stables such as the Arts and Crafts style building at 356-360 West 11th Street (1915, James S. Maher) and the Romanesque/Neo-Classical style building at 9-11 Weehawken Street (1909, George M. McCabe) were grander edifices which readily adapted to later industrial uses. Other later large stables, such as 140-144 Perry Street (1909, Arthur M. Duncan), and 166-172 Perry Street (1906, Hill and Stout) were commodious structures that easily became garages and storage facilities. Other stables, such as those at 387-91 West 12th Street (1856) were first built as factories and later converted to use as stables, though it is this stage of this building's development which appears to have shaped its current form, apparent to this day even after multiple conversions.

Civil War to the Depression

There is little extant construction in the area from the 1850's until after the Civil War. Starting in the late 1860's through the late 19th century, we see the large-scale development of key building types typical of the post-Civil War Industrial Revolution in New York – factories, warehouses, and tenements. This wave of development was spurred partly by the construction of the Ninth Avenue El which ran down Greenwich Street (and under which several trolley lines ran); the earlier part of this wave includes more modestly scaled and proportioned utilitarian structures, while the latter part, in the late 19th century, takes on a grander scale and design, befitting the City's increasing prosperity and importance.

Tenements/Multiple Dwellings. Earlier tenements in the area are best exemplified by 304 West 10th Street/1 Weehawken Street (1873, William E. Warring) a simple but lyrical design with semi-circular cornice and prominent lintels (all details above the ground floor are virtually intact). The most striking of the later tenements in the area is 128 Charles Street/716 Greenwich Street (1881, William Jose), with its rich red Ruskinian brick, terra cotta lintels and street sign, acute corner, gracefully rounded cornice, elaborately detailed fire-escape balconies, and cast-iron storefronts (the latter two surviving in their original form on the Charles Street side of the building). Probably the only multiple dwelling built during this time that is not a tenement is the noteworthy 159-163 Christopher Street/649 Washington Street (1880, John B. Snook). Snook is the architect of several

other designated properties in New York City and several other properties in the Far West Village (433-435 West Street, 162-168 Bank Street), and here created one of New York's earliest extant apartment buildings. The unusually elegant building has a beveled corner at Washington Street and handsome early Victorian details. It also has projecting balconies along Christopher Street (providing views of the nearby Hudson River), which is highly unusual for a building of this era. The last tenement erected in the area, 391 West Street/8 Weehawken Street (1902, Richard Rohl), has a particularly handsome and intact red brick and terra cotta façade.

Factories/Warehouses/Industrial Complexes. Large industrial complexes once occupied much of the Far West Village, and leave some of the most dramatic visual imprints upon the area. These include Bell Telephone/Western Electric, Nabisco, Devoe Paint, Enoch Morgan Soaps, Beadleston & Woertz, and the Tower and Shepherd Warehouses.

In 1861 a wood-planning mill was constructed at 445-453 West Street/169 Bank Street. It was later converted to a box factory (by 1879), a paint and oil works (1881), and stores and lofts (1895), before becoming part of the Western Electric complex which would eventually fill the remainder of this superblock (1897). This evolution is typical of the adaptations of many buildings in this area to the continual waves of industrial change that swept over the area. 445-453 West Street is the earliest extant purely industrial building in the area, and is characterized by simple rounded brick arches and cornice which make for a very utilitarian but handsome design (387-391 West 12th Street was built as a factory in 1856, but was later significantly remodeled to serve as a stable; it does, however, share the same simple rounded arch motif as 445-453 West Street). Variations on this theme – broad, simple structures of brick and stone utilizing arched windows as elemental decorations – would become the hallmark of industrial designs in this area. At the northern end of the district, two remnants of the Devoe Paint complex (which once occupied the entire block bounded by Jane, West, Horatio, and Washington Streets) stand at 111 Jane Street (1875, Samuel A. Warner) and 110-112 Horatio Street (1883, Kimball & Wisedall). While 111 Jane resembled a typical loft building of the era and has been altered significantly, 110-112 Horatio displays the bold Romanesque detailing which would become common among industrial buildings in the area.

Later 19th century factories and warehouses had a larger scale and generally bolder and more striking forms. These include the dramatic Shepherd Warehouse at 277 West 10th Street/667-675 Washington Street (1896, Martin V.B. Ferdon); the former U.S. Appraiser's Warehouse at 150 Christopher/660 Greenwich/112-116 Barrow/641 Washington Streets (1898, Willoughby J. Edbrook; designated New York City landmark, 1966); the Tower Warehouses at 726-736 Greenwich Street/122-130 Perry Street (1898 Gilbert A. Schellenger) and 720 Greenwich Street /127 Charles Street (1902, James B. Baker), and the Bell Telephone Laboratories at 455-465 West Street/59-77 Bethune Street (1898, Cyrus L.W. Eidlitz; listed on the State and National Register of Historic Places and as a National Historic Landmark, 1975), and at 141-149 Bank/734-744 Washington Streets (1900, Cyrus L.W. Eidlitz). With the exception of the Bell Telephone Complex, each of these structures, erected at nearly the same time, exhibited the raw, elemental, Romanesque design typical of Far West Village industrial buildings in the late 19th century.

Enoch Morgan's Sons Co.'s Soap factory and workshop at 162-168 Bank/439-441 West Streets (1888, John B. Snook & Sons) and 433-435 West Street (1889, altered to 7-story building by John B. Snook & Sons) have a more simplified visual style due to their gradual expansion to the current 7-story height. However, the original clean, simple white brick motif for the structure may have been intended to remind the observer of the company's soap and candle products which were produced within. Factory and warehouse construction continued in the area into the early 20th century. 155-159 Perry Street (1913), a handsome Neo-classical structure with all details currently intact, is a product of this era.

Maritime Hotels. The late 19th century and early 20th century also saw the erection of the Far West Village's great seamen's' hotels, a building type typical of this area and reflective of its working waterfront, maritime and residential mix. These include the former Great Eastern Hotel at 180 Christopher/386 West Streets (altered to combine 3 prior buildings 1888, John B. Franklin), the handsome Neo-classical Keller Hotel at 150 Barrow/384-385 West Streets (1898, Julius Munckwitz), the former Holland Hotel at 396-397 West/305 West 10th Streets (1904, Charles Stegmayer), and the former American Seamen's Friend Society Hotel at 113-115 Jane/503-507 West Streets (1909, Boring and Tilton, designated New York City landmark, 2000). Except the former Great Eastern, all are virtually entirely intact. Moreover, both the Holland and the Seamen's Friends visually reflect their maritime role and settings – the Holland with its undulating arches and rounded corner entrance reflecting the lapping waters of the nearby Hudson, and the Seamen's Friend's with its corner beacon tower. While of different forms and styles, all four buildings embody and convey an important piece of the area's history.

Civic and Ecclesiastical Buildings. The late 19th century also saw the construction of several particularly striking buildings of a civic/ecclesiastical nature in the Far West Village, reflecting the growing wealth and prominence of the city and its institutions at the time. That such lavish structures as these were erected in a gritty working neighborhood such as the Far West Village might seem surprising, but quite pleasantly so. The civic buildings include the Victorian former Public School 107 at 270-274 West 10th Street (1886, D. J. Stagg) and the Neo-classical former Ninth Precinct Station House at 135 Charles Street (1897, John DuFais), both erected by the City of New York. The highly unusual Czech-styled St. Veronica's Roman Catholic Church at 149-155 Christopher Street (1890, John J. Deery) is the only church in the area. All three function as prominent markers of the residential life that carried on around the area's industry and commerce.

Interwar Years

Building activity declined considerably in the interwar years as shipping activity in the area also diminished. With a few notable exceptions, most new construction in the interwar and immediate post-war years was related to the newly prominent automobile and trucking field, and included several small garage and auto repair structures. However, the construction of the High Line in 1934 also spawned a substantial and significant alteration to the Bell Telephone complex. While the High Line has been dismantled in this area, its mark upon the built environment is very visible in this regard.

Factories/Warehouses/Industrial Complexes. The National Biscuit Co. (better known as Nabisco) Cracker Factory at 70 Bethune/469-485 West/396 West 12th Streets (1921, A.G. Zimmerman) was a southern addendum to a larger Nabisco complex between 14th and 17th Streets, and was designed in the same simple, handsome, utilitarian style as several other Nabisco complexes erected across the country at the time. The building was emblematic of the trend towards projecting a uniform corporate identity through architecture for the emerging class of large corporate conglomerations, which included Nabisco. Also, with its simple geometric piers, regular bays and expansive industrial windows, the building was a strong step in the direction of Bauhaus modernism, which both the architect Zimmerman and Adolphus Greene, the Nabisco President, appeared to be aware of in these and other designs. The factory's 100-ft. tall brick chimney has served as a local landmark for generations. In the 1920s, Bell Telephone expanded their facilities at 51-55 Bethune/746-754 Washington Streets (1923, McKenzie, Voorhees and Gemlin), and 151 Bank Street (1928, Bell Telephone Laboratories Inc.). These new structures continued the simple yellow-brick Neo-renaissance forms of the original complex, but in a more stripped-down, geometric style. The most fully modernist structure from this era in the Far West Village is the boxy warehouse at 150-168 Charles/287-303 West 10th Streets (1938, David Levy). Its concrete piers and brick bays with casement windows have a machine-made regularity, bespeaking the influence of the emerging modern movement. The building's enormous bays reflect the new need to accommodate large

vehicles for deliveries, a trend that would utterly transform the area as land transportation supplanted water's primacy and the area's industrial base waned.

Garages and Auto-Related Industrial Buildings. A handful of garage and auto industry-related structures were built in the Far West Village during the interwar and immediate post-war years. In addition, several older structures were altered to accommodate new garage or storage related purposes, such as 162 and 164 Perry Street, houses from the 1830's altered in 1946. The most substantial new construction was at 164-174 Christopher Street (1931, Nathan Rotholz), a garage structure that has since been renovated for residential use. 132-136 Perry Street (1923, Robert D. Cohn and Frank E. Viola) is a smaller garage structure with typical, but handsome 1920's geometric brick detailing. The building has since had a slender setback residential tower erected atop it.

The remainder of the garage and auto-industry related structures erected at this time largely consist of 1 to 2 story utilitarian structures erected on Christopher, Charles, Perry, West 12th, and West Streets.

Introduction of the High Line. Although the High Line has been dismantled in this area, a vestige of it remains imbedded in 51-55 Bethune/746-754 Washington Streets (1923, McKenzie, Voorhees and Gemlin) in the Bell Telephone Lab complex. Most dramatically, a tall, two-story cavern was carved out of the structure above the second floor to accommodate the elevated rail line's passage through the structure.

The Post-War Years and Adaptive Re-Use

While there has been a great deal of new construction in the Far West Village during the post-war years, almost all of it has been excluded from the area in this proposal (one prominent exception is the Village Community School Addition at 278-280 West 10th Street/665 Washington Street, 2003, Leo J. Blackmun Architects, a superbly designed building with a contemporary take on the neighboring school's Victorian detailing). Most of the new construction in the area sadly bears little relationship to the historic fabric of the neighborhood. One arguable exception is the West Village Houses (Perkins and Will, 1974), a complex embodying a social history and site planning which is clearly interwoven with the history of the neighborhood and its built environment, and is of considerable significance unto itself. However, due to its relatively young age, among other factors, it is not requested for consideration as part of this proposal.

The single most important contribution of the post-war era to the historic fabric of the Far West Village is, undoubtedly, the advent of adaptive reuse for residential purposes. This movement, which really began in earnest in Greenwich Village and Soho, transformed this neighborhood, and soon thereafter changed the face of cities of the industrialized world forever.

Westbeth. The conversion of the former Bell Telephone Complex into housing for artists and studio and theater space was the first of this wave. From 1965 to 1970, the complex was transformed to the designs of Richard Meier. The exterior of the complex was kept largely intact, with the exception of the demolition of 155-163 Bank Street to make way for the Westbeth Courtyard (necessary to allow easy access to the complex and to permit sufficient light and air into the new residential spaces). On the interior, the now iconic rounded balconies were added, updating the industrial aesthetic of the building for late 20th century eyes and residential occupants. As the site of the invention of so many technological innovations in the field of sound transmission, and as the first large-scale conversion of an industrial building to residential purposes (and first subsidized housing for artists), the complex stands to this day as a monument to some of the most significant developments in the industrial and post-industrial life of cities.

Industrial to Residential Conversions Follow. After Westbeth paved the way, a wave of conversions followed, mostly from industrial to residential uses. In 1974, the Shepherd Warehouse

at 277 West 10th Street was converted to residences, with its bold Romanesque façade similarly preserved except for the loss of a segment of its cornice. In the same year, the Tower Warehouse at 720 and 726-736 Greenwich Street was also converted to residential use, keeping its Romanesque façade scrupulously intact. A stable and warehouse at 704-706 and 708-712 Greenwich Street were converted to housing in 1978; a former paper mill at 124-132 Jane Street in 1978; the Neo-classical warehouse at 155-159 Perry Street in 1984; the Romanesque former paint factory at 110-112 Horatio Street in 1984; and the Federal Archives Building at 150 Christopher Street in 1987. All accomplished these conversions while carefully maintaining and restoring most or all of the historic features of the facades of these buildings. An interesting twist on this largely industrial to residential conversion wave is 686-690 Greenwich Street. Built as three tenements in 1868, by 1917 they had been joined as a single warehouse, and were then restored to residential use in 1977. In the process, much of the original face detail was lost, though the ground-floor cast-iron columns remain intact.

Several other converted buildings suffered the loss of some or all original historic details, a reminder of the need for landmarking protections. 380 West 12th Street, a former storehouse converted to residences in 1979, had much of its original detailing replaced by a stuccoed surface, and industrial style metal balconies added, though remnants of the original cast-iron ground floor loading bays remain. The former garage at 166-174 Christopher Street, converted in 1980, also had a stucco coat applied to its surface and penthouses added, but likewise retain some elements of its original metal details at the ground floor.

Other Types of Conversions. Though most adaptive re-uses in the Far West Village were for industrial buildings adapted to residential uses, other types of conversions did take place here. The former P.S. 107 (later St. Veronica's School) at 270-274 West 10th Street was converted to use as an independent, not-for-profit elementary school in 1970, with its bold brick Victorian details perfectly preserved. The former 9th Police Precinct Headquarters at 135 Charles was converted to the Gendarme Apartments in 1977, also with impeccable preservation of its façade. The former Keller Hotel at 150 Barrow Street is currently being converted to residences. While the work is not yet complete, building permits and work thus far seem to indicate that the façade will be kept intact and restored. Less fortunate from a historic preservation point of view was the conversion of the former Great Eastern Hotel at 180 Christopher Street, which underwent a dramatic simplification of its façade during a 1982 renovation and conversion.

Historic Streetbeds and Patterns

While it could be argued that all remnants of Greenwich Village's original streetplan bear historic significance, clearly Weehawken Street and Charles Lane, included in this proposal for designation of their entire roadbed and pattern, bear special and unique significance.

Charles Lane. This 1-block long street marks the northern boundary of the former Newgate State Prison. The prison, a massive edifice built in 1796-7 to the designs of Joseph Mangin (one of the architects of City Hall), was the first reform-oriented prison in the U. S., the first large-scale development in New York City north of Lower Manhattan's tip, and the catalyst for much of Greenwich Village's initial development. The complex and its scenic grounds came to be a tourist designation almost immediately after its erection. At the same time, Charles Lane was laid out as a passageway at the north end of the complex, and even after the prison's destruction in the 1820's, the street remained. Alternately called "Pig Alley", Charles Street, and eventually Charles Lane, it is an irregular departure from the Far West Village's already somewhat irregular street pattern, and is one of the few such alleys anywhere in New York. With no sidewalks and a width of about 15 feet, it is probably one of New York's narrowest mapped streets. Official mapping did not take place until 1893, when the street was finally declared city property after existing in an official limbo for approximately 70 years following the prison's demolition. Around this time the street was laid with the surviving paving stones, an unusual and much older type of paving block purportedly not seen elsewhere in New York City. Due to the historic paving stones and the lane's status as the sole

physical remnant of the Newgate State Prison complex, the street bed and pattern are proposed for inclusion/designation.

Weehawken Street. This street is just two blocks to the south of Charles Street, and is another seemingly idiosyncratic deviation from the already peculiar street pattern of the area. The 1-block long street is also known as the "shortest street in Manhattan." The street was laid out on a corner of the old Newgate Prison complex after the prison's demolition in 1834 to house the Weehawken Market. The market was one of many which dotted much of the Lower Hudson River waterfront in the 19th century, but this is one of the few remaining physical vestiges of them. As Christopher Street became a major ferry terminal and transportation nexus, the Weehawken Market was established at this location to supply produce and goods ferried in from New Jersey. The market itself was short-lived, closing by the late 1840's, but the street in which the market was located remained, even as houses/stores (such as 6 Weehawken Street) were developed alongside the street.

"An entire century, the century that transformed New York, is represented in the area just west of Greenwich Village and east of the Hudson River. The story of that transformation is told in its warehouses, its market sheds, its factory buildings, its small houses, its tenements, its seamen's hotels, the bricks, the masonry, the odd streetscapes, and the narrow alleys.

This is not history as an orderly time line – a Federal street here, a Greek revival street there – but history as it was, with all the manic energy, hurlyburly growth, ebb and flow that marked the district, the city, and the century.

The Greenwich Village waterfront, encompassing scores of historic buildings and streets, can absorb some depredation, but there is a tipping point in all historic neighborhoods when the sheer volume of placeless architecture overwhelms any sense of place. Looking at the rate of growth of inappropriate structures, it is clear that time is not on history's side.

The little island that Henry Hudson barely noticed rose to prominence because of its waterfront. All that followed in other neighborhoods – the brownstones, the row houses, the mansions, the cast-iron buildings, the mercantile palaces -- was made possible by what was happening at the water's edge. No Manhattan waterfront district of this size or importance has survived our "century of destruction." The historic Greenwich Village waterfront still stands as a daily reminder of who we were. The question remains: for how long?"

From Maritime Mile, Stu Waldman, 2002.

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