

Spaniards in Caroline Ware's classic:
Greenwich Village, 1920 – 1930
A Comment on American Civilization in
the Post-War Years

Produced by the participants in the undergraduate seminar
“Spain in New York”
New York University, College of Arts and Science, Spring, 2011

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I. Introduction

"When, [in 1931], Columbia University's Council for Research in the Social Sciences asked Caroline Ware to conduct a community study of Greenwich Village, she was a young professor of American history at Vassar College, her alma mater..."

Ware supervised a team of researchers working out of a small office on Jones Street in the Village. Her administrative abilities and collaborative skills allowed her to gather materials quickly, to formulate the intellectual questions, and to order the whole into a cohesive narrative. The book appeared just four years after she began her research. Although it bears her name and reflects her vision, *Greenwich Village, 1920 – 1930* is a model of collaborative scholarship. Ware worked with college students and graduates who were residents at Greenwich House, a large, well-established settlement house, as well as with local young people. She evidenced particular sensitivity in her choice of interviewers, taking care to choose insiders when she thought it valuable to reach ordinary men and women and outsiders when she sought to elicit more extended explanations from various elites."

Deborah Dash Moore, "Foreword," (Berkeley, Univ of California, 1994)

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Spaniards make their appearance on the very first page of this classic of American social science, when Ware affirms that her proper object of study is not so much the already mythologized American bohemia of Greenwich Village, but rather the neighborhood's "Italian immigrants and their children, Irish longshoremen, truck-drivers, and politicians, Jewish shopkeepers, Spanish seamen, and a remnant of staid old American and German citizens" (p. 3).

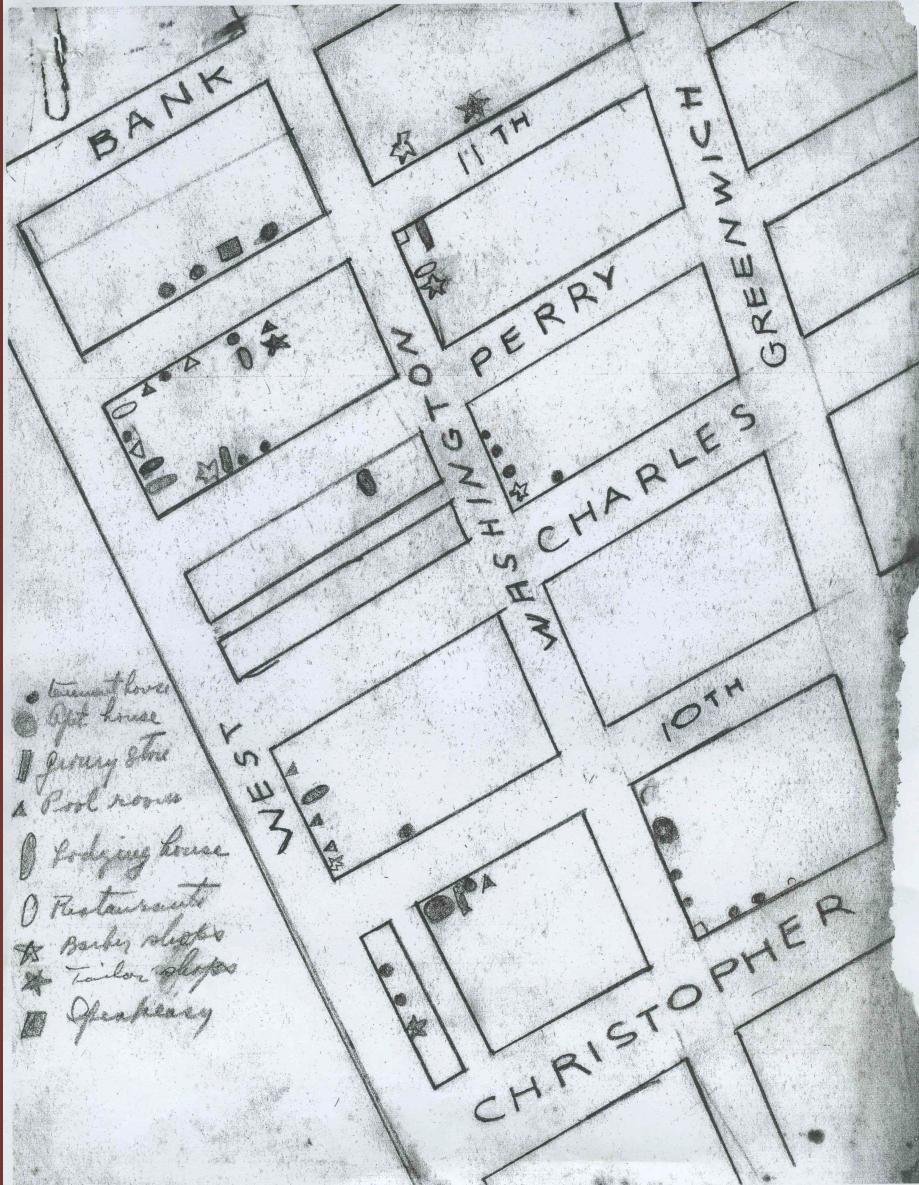
While small when compared to the other ethnic groups mentioned, the Spanish colony in Greenwich Village merits 18 entries in the book's index and a four-page section in the chapter (VII) titled "Other Ethnic Groups."

Most of the information on Spaniards that Ware presents in this chapter and throughout the book is based on the results of interviews that her team conducted with 52 people in 1930. The original questionnaires used in those interviews, together with field notes and observations made by the interviewer, are housed at the F D Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, New York. These notes are signed by "P. Melendez," most likely the "Próspero Meléndez A" who is mentioned in the author's acknowledgments (xxvi).

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II. Field notes by P. Melendez



Melendez is almost certainly the author of the map of the heavily-Spanish section of Greenwich village, found among the Caroline Ware papers at the FDR library in Hyde Park, New York.

The map's legend indicates: tenement houses, apartment houses, grocery stores, pool rooms, lodging houses, restaurants, barber shops, tailor shops, and speakeasies.

The map is accompanied by a statement signed by P. Meléndez, in which he attempts to summarize the results of the interviews he carried out with Spaniards in Greenwich Village, as well as several pages of field notes, which we reproduce on the following pages.

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Field Notes by P. Meléndez Changes that have taken place in the Village

According to a restaurant proprietor at 11th Street, the district has not changed much. The only thing that has happened lately is that many houses along Washington Street have been torn down. Spanish people used to live in these houses, and they have had to move to other parts of the city. This, by the way, had a terrible effect upon his business.

According to a tailor on West Street near Christopher, four years ago there used to be many Spanish people in the streets between West and Washington, and 10th and Christopher, but four years ago they remodeled these houses into studio apartments and a different type of person moved in. Her referred to these as bohemians. He does not know them very well. They come to his shop on business, and they pay well. But he could not say whether they had much money. They dress well, judging from the clothes they bring to him. Most of these bohemians, as the tailor could observe, come to their houses just to sleep; he has never seen or heard of their having parties in their apartments, and if they do they are very quiet about them. In his opinion the neighborhood has changed a great deal. There used to be a Spanish boarding house, pool room and restaurant at 172 Perry Street. Besides, the whole house was packed with Spanish families, but the house was torn down about a year ago. The same was true at 400 West Street.

A lady who has been in the district 17 years said that when she first came there were not as many Spanish people as there are now. At that time there were not any Spanish grocery stores or restaurants. Around 1917 and 1920 the colony increased considerably. Then in 1921 a great number of these people went to Spain because of the crisis.

A lady who had been in the district 18 years said that when she came in there were many Spanish people living in that section. The houses used to be full of them along Washington Street. Now there are not as many. People have been moving out because three blocks of houses have been torn down. Most of the people who lived in these houses were Spanish. About ten years ago there used to be more grocery stores in the neighborhood than there are now, only a few remaining along 10th and 11th Sts. There also used to be more Spanish restaurants. Guadelupe [sic], the Spanish church at 14th Street has improved a great deal since the time she first went there 18 years ago. Altars have been added and many improvements have been made.

--P. Melendez, notes based on surveys conducted in 1930, FDR Library 3

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Field Notes by P. Meléndez Spanish Social Organizations

Centro Asturiano -257 West 14th Street

Interviewed secretary, Vallen. He has been secretary for one year, and three years an active member.

The society was founded in 1923. The society offers medical aid in times of illness, and death benefits. It was organized by a group of Asturians of New York City. They started with a handful of members, and now they have a membership of 3200. Few of the members come from the district we are studying. They come from all over the city, from Brooklyn, and New Jersey.

The society used to be connected with the society of the same name in Havana, but now, on account of differences they have separated. However, they plan to join again.

Membership in this society is open to Latin Americans as well as pure Spanish. They have their own building, which proved to [sic] expensive for the club. They consequently remodeled it, making all but the first floor into apartments. The first floor is given over to the society, and the apartments are rented to both Spaniards and Americans.

Centro Ispano [sic] -17th Street

Spoke to the secretary. He could not give me much information, except that the society was founded in 1923, and that now it is united with the Union Benefica. They have a building of their own, worth \$100,000. I reminded him about the reputed feuds in our district. He told me that it was true, but he doesn't know to what extent the feuds resulted in business people being put out of business. The fact remains, however, that these men did go out of business.

Centro Vasco –Cherry Street

Spoke with the clerk over the phone. This society was founded in 1913. Has a membership of 300. The membership is open only to Vascos. The president of this society is the son-in-law of Valentín Aguirre.

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Field Notes by P. Meléndez Talk with Restaurant Proprietor at 11th Street (1/2)

I asked him how the present unemployment affects his business. He said that this crisis is worse for him than any other he has witnessed, because people in the neighborhood are dependent on their salaries for the upkeep of their families and themselves. There are very few in the neighborhood who have businesses, and those who have are not very well off either.

He says people come to him for advice as to how they can approach the deportation office to be sent back to Spain. While I was there talking to him a fellow came in who has not been able to find work for the last six months. His savings are all gone, and he is anxious to leave the country. I could not find out the nature of the restaurant keeper's services to these people, in this line. Then he got through talking to the man he said to me "You see, there is another one who wants to go home. The poor devil has no money and doesn't know how." I heard him talk about an office to which this man could go, but I didn't want to ask him to [sic] many questions because he might get suspicious.

Again I went back to the subject of unemployment. He said that his business is going on the rocks. He hardly makes enough to keep up. He doesn't understand this continual talk about relief of unemployment, because as far as he can see nothing has been crystallized yet. People still are without jobs, and he continually has to help them out with a meal, with some money out of his pocket, etc. During 1921, the last period of depression, there was more money in circulation, in spite of the fact that people didn't have jobs, because they had saved some during the years of the war when it was quite easy to make money. He had the same business then, and didn't feel the depression so much.

I asked him whether the neighborhood had changed a great deal. He said that this particular district hadn't changed much. The only thing that has happened lately is that many houses along Washington Street have been torn down. Many Spanish people used to live in these houses, and they had to move to other parts of the city. This also had a terrible effect upon his business.

I called his attention to the fact that many apartment houses had replaced the old tenements in the heart of the village. He had noticed this change, but this movement has not been extended up to his particular neighborhood (he considers his neighborhood the section between Christopher, Bank, Washington and West Streets). I asked him whether he would like to see this change extend to his own district. He said he wasn't very much concerned with it, and that he rather hated to have modern apartments in his neighborhood. This movement will simply throw him out of his business, because he doesn't consider paying more money than he does now for a place. He says that they talk about modern improvements and modern conveniences...

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Field Notes by P. Meléndez Talk with Restaurant Proprietor at 11th Street (2/2)

For modern improvements they give you a four or five room apartment for \$100 a month. But what good does it do you to live in such places when you can make more money in a place like the one he has, and you don't have to worry so much about expenses. At this point we cut the conversation.

There was a group of Spanish men eating at a table opposite me. Two of them were from Galicia [sic], and one from Asturias. They were talking about unemployment. One of them was afraid of losing his job because they were laying off people in the factory where he worked. This was the Asturian. One of the Gallegos replied that he wasn't so well off himself, but he didn't care. If something happened, he would go home. The other Gallego said "how do you expect to make a living in the old country, when you know that it is pretty hard for the fellows who are there now?" He said that he had enough money saved when he started business. "Alright," said the other Gallego, "how did you expect to get into one of the old costumes they wear back home?" He answered that he was quite content when he was about 19 years old and that he didn't care very much what he wore, and that he was the life of the party at the fiesta, regardless of what he was wearing.

At this point the Asturian interrupted, saying that no matter who the Gallego was, once he went out of the country he wouldn't stay if he went back there. He would see him again in America. It wouldn't be adios, but hasta la vista.

Two Porto Ricans were eating at a table near mine. They spoke to the proprietor's wife, who helps in waiting on the tables. She seemed to be very well acquainted with them, and by the way she spoke I gathered that one of the Porto Ricans had a business in the neighborhood. This Porto Rican told her that he had had trouble that day because a girl about 8 years old threw a stone at his window and broke it. He reprimanded the girl and she went crying to her mother. The mother, an Irish woman, came to see him and was very angry. He said he had trouble to keep her quiet. He told her that he didn't want to charge the glass to her because he knew she was a poor woman and that he could have the insurance people replace it, but if she was nasty about it he would report it.

He quoted this as an example of how bad the children were in the neighborhood, and to this remark the proprietor's wife replied that it was true, quite true.

December 8, 1930

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Field Notes by P. Meléndez

Lunch at a Spanish Restaurant at 11th Street

I went to this Spanish restaurant at 11th street and had lunch there. It was the day after the closing of the United States Bank. They were talking about this, and one man there, who had money in the bank, was affected by the closing.

He said that he had had terrible luck. He used to have money in the Lago bank, which went bankrupt about two years ago. He only received 60% of his money. He took this money and put it in the Bank of the United States, and now this bank closes, and he only gets 50%. They had the idea that the Bank of the United States belonged to the government, and that it was a safe institution.

From what I could gather from the conversation, the close of the Bank of United States has affected a great many of the Spanish people in the neighborhood, but I shouldn't think that it has done so to the extent that the closing of the Lago bank two years ago.

I asked the proprietor of the restaurant (to change the conversation), what was the meaning of so many Spanish people gathering around the steamship agency at the corner of 10th and West Streets. I asked him if they were going to Spain. He says no, they were going to Miami, Florida, and that it isn't extraordinary that this sort of thing should happen at this time of the year. He said many people would like to go back to Spain, but they don't get the chance. He said they don't have the money in the first place, and when they try to be deported they are told to leave the country the same way they came in.

I asked him what sort of counsel he would give people who came to him for information on how to get deported. He said he would only tell them to go to Ellis Island Immigration Office incase the party in question had not entered the country legally. In the event that he had entered legally, he cannot do a thing for them in this connection.

I asked him what were the results of these attempts to be deported. He said that most of them were not deported, that the government officials didn't seem to be very much concerned with this problem as far as he could see, and that his advice to the men in distress was just a matter of trying something new, --just try whatever they could.

He also told me that the consuls of Mexico, Cuba, Argentina, and many other Latin-American countries were aiding the people of their countries who were out of work, giving them food and lodging, and that these people in these circumstances were awaiting repatriation. Spain does not do this now. In 1921 it was among the first countries to send for its subjects, when the crisis affected workers in the United States so badly.

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Field Notes by P. Meléndez

Interview with Aguirre, Proprietor of the Santa Lucía Hotel, Bank and Bleecker Sts.

He himself lives in Brooklyn (prefers it for his family, much better for them than Village) but most of the Spanish whom he knows in the Village go to the 14th St. Church. It is true that the children go to the Irish parochial schools in the neighborhood, but the go with their families to the Spanish church (here followed a long and angry tirade against all those people who were hypercritical [sic] enough to make distinctions between Spanish and American churches, since they were all just the same, and one quite as good as another— as for himself, he always went to the nearest church. But he did decide that most around the Village went to Guadalupe._

There are plenty of Spanish societies around the neighborhood –too many in fact— one good one would be better (couldn't name them for me). They are all mutual benefit organizations.

The Spaniards, he said, have very little chance to on the docks, for the Irish have all the jobs. They work instead in the power houses, factories, and in the kitchen or engine departments of the ships.

They are, all of them, a good bunch –“working people, and that’s enough”– not any of these dirty politicians who go round fooling the people. They none of them care much for politics, being sick and tired of them from the other side. They mind their own business, and are always working or looking for work –they are not bums. Proof could be found in a house to house canvas, which would show practically all of them at hard working jobs. Any Irish who told me that they were lazy of bums was koo-koo, or a a very low type, or jealous. They don’t bother with the other nationalities in the neighborhood much, though they are on friendly terms with all of them.

Only a very few Spanish ever get civil service jobs such as the Irish get (police, prison jobs, etc.) Have to have political friend anyhow on these jobs –civil service exams mean nothing otherwise. But it’s a fine type of Irish who have these jobs.

Greenwich Village is a fine place –he likes the people, and he’s extremely glad to work there (but wouldn’t live there).

In a very brief interview with the bookstore man, I discovered that his clientele was mostly from other parts of the city (scattered). Not from the Village, which has the working class, and not the book-reading type –they are working and honest people down there. Lenox Ave. district has the really low-class Spaniards.

He said that most of them went to Guadalupe to church –and that there were 4 or 5 mutual benefit societies around the district.

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III. The questionnaire and Meléndez's observations

Próspero Meléndez had his work cut out for him. Many working-class immigrants were, and still are --with good reason—suspicious of strangers knocking on their doors, unannounced, especially if those strangers come bearing a long list of impertinent or compromising questions about intimate aspects of the immigrants' personal lives. After all: who shows up unannounced and with such questions? Con-men, salesmen, bill collectors, immigration officers, lawyers, proselytizers, and other assorted undesirables. All Meléndez wanted was to gather data about the Spanish community for Caroline Ware's study of Greenwich Village, and to make people aware of the charitable public services offered by the Greenwich Settlement on Jones Street. But virtually all of Meléndez's informants were gallegos –folks from the northwestern-most region of Spain who are especially well known for their healthy suspiciousness and their judicious use of silence. Indeed, Meléndez spends a great deal of time in his observations describing the difficulties of his task: informants who refuse to open the door; or get angry because of a particular question and abruptly ask him to leave; or begin fighting among themselves because of the way one of them has responded to one of the questions; or tire half way through the interview and stop complying; or, in one case, admit to telling him exactly the opposite of what they actually think!

To a group of immigrants like these gallegos, who, in the old country, had almost certainly grown profoundly weary and wary of local bosses, confessors, gossips, and troublemakers, Ware's questions –formulated with the best of sociological and humanitarian intentions—must have seemed remarkably inopportune. In her desire to understand the immigrants' experience, Ware wanted to know how much money they earned, how much rent they paid, what they thought about their Irish and Italian neighbors, if they were satisfied in the United States, how they practiced their religion. It is not hard to imagine the gallegos thinking: "what benefit can I possibly derive from answering these questions sincerely? What can sincere responses possibly produce other than jealousy, ethnic antagonism, condescension, or even persecution and/or deportation?

Because of the richness and complexity of this ethnographic encounter between interviewer and immigrant, we have decided to reproduce here in their entirety the case notes taken by Meléndez as he knocked on doors in the Spanish colony in the West Village in the winter of 1930. These brief and spontaneous notes at times give us a privileged glimpse into the lives of these immigrants, and at times they allow us to hear the equally instructive bang of a door slamming shut. In *Greenwich Village, 1920 – 1930*, Ware used the data gathered by Meléndez to construct a kind of composite portrait of a community; these unpolished and unpublished notes takes us back to the difficult, resistant scenes of encounters with individuals, that may be glossed over in data analyses.

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Case #: 1

Has been in the country for 20 years, most of the time spent in New York City. Came from Florida, where she lived for about 5 years. In Florida she lived among Spanish speaking people too.

She is married and has three children. She stays at home, her husband goes to work. She is a very close friend of lady 25 years old at 705 Washington Street.

Three rooms, quite clean, airy, with modern improvements. Pictures of the family in the kitchen-living room. No musical instruments, radio, or victrola.

The eldest girl is fifteen years old and goes to high school. Speaks English and Spanish. Her two younger brothers go to grammar school. One is seven years old and the other is nine. The children seem to respect their parents, and are rather docile. Wife stays home and husband goes out alone. Wife spends her leisure time with her children; the boy and girls go to the movies in their leisure time.

Husband turns in most of his earnings to the house. There is no dissatisfaction about way in which family income is spent. They are not concerned with the effect that the neighborhood may have on the bringing up of their children; however, they are very much against bad company.

The wife is a very strong adherent of the church and makes weekly contributions. Their attitude toward the interviewer was very friendly.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
705 Washington St	Home	factory	36	Bilbao, Vizcaya, Spain	20	-	F

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Case #: 2

Has been three years in New York City. Found him in the barber shop where he works. Was very courteous [sic], and willing to answer questions. Was very serious minded.

Has had a high school education in Chile, where he lived for 20 years (I hardly suspected that he was a Spaniard on account of his Chilean accent). He lives at West 108th St. Has two rooms, clean and light, for which he pays \$11 a week.

Turns in more than half his earnings to his wife, who handles household funds. There is no dissatisfaction [sic] over way the family income is spent, but things the income inadequate.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
703 Washington St	Barber	Traveling salesman	38	Cartagena, Murcia, Spain	3	-	M

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Case #: 3, 4

Married couple: --grocery store owners; 342 West 11 Street

Husband and wife had very little education in their own country, but they are rather intelligent. They answered the questions very conscientiously.

They live in two rooms adjoining their store. The store is large and looks prosperous. I was interrupted by a stream of customers coming in.

Wife is very religious, husband not much so. Both work in the grocery store, but husband seems to be the boss in everything. They have two children, one about 4 and the other about 6. Neither one of them goes to school.

They seem to spend most of their time in their business. They have very little recreation. However, husband belongs to two clubs; wife belongs to none. I could not find out very much about their household, because I was received in the store, where I managed to hold the interview.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
342 West 11 th St.	Grocery store owner	dressmaker	38	Seijo, Galicia, Spain	7	-	M
342 West 11 th St.	Grocery store owner	-	30	Redes, Galicia, Spain	7	-	F

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Case #: 5, 6, 7, 8

Whole house. Boarding house of about 16 rooms. Family of 8 –poor surroundings, quite unclean. Of the 6 children, 3 go to Grammar School, 1 to High School, and 1 to a school of design. The other one has gone through high school and now stays at home. Members of family all work in house; even those going to school help with the housekeeping. Mother does the cooking. Father is ill and has been in the hospital for more than a month. Roomers in with family socially.

When I entered the house (around 4 PM) I found a group of 3 girls and 4 men singing in the kitchen-dining room. The men were drinking wine and some of them had the girls in their arms. They were not disturbed by my entrance. They invited me to have a glass of wine. When I got a chance I started to ask them questions. The 3 girls (between the ages of 16 and 18) belong to the family. The mother was getting supper and seemed unconscious of what the girls were doing.

The children going to school receive allowances which vary according to the expenses in the individual schools.

Decoration –There were pictures of the family against the background of dirty walls. Old furniture was piled carelessly in one corner. One could hardly believe that this family had even enough to eat because of the poor surroundings, yet they have a bank account.

Musical instruments –There were two guitars, 1 violin, a radio and a victrola. All these instruments were old and in very bad condition.

There were many books (fiction, novels, Spanish and English, and school books). Books were scattered around the place. The children go to the Public Library about 3 times a week.

(continued on next page)

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
419 West St.	Boarding house	servant	46	Mera, Coruña, Galicia, Spain	21	-	F
419 West St.	student	-	16	New York City	-	-	F
419 West St.	school	-	17	New York	16	-	F
419 West St.	school	-	18	New York	17	-	F

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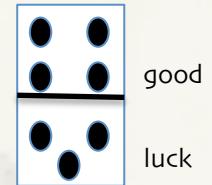
(Cases 5, 6, 7, 8 continued from previous page)

The family spends its leisure time (mother remaining at home) at the movies, dances (at Centro Hispano [sic], Centro Gallizo [sic], house parties etc.) and picnics.

I noticed some writing on the wall, something like this. It was written by one of the boys, who is about ten years of age.

The sisters of 16 and 18 look very much alike and seem to harmonize. The girl of 18 has much antagonism for her younger sister of 17. The latter is more attractive. All the girls seem to be quite free to do as they pleased. The mother is very lenient.

The family has been living in the neighborhood for some 20 years. They know almost all the Spanish people in the vicinity. The mother has a sort of speakeasy in the kitchen where drinks are served, mostly to roomers. The price of a quart of wine is \$1.00. A quart of whiskey costs \$2.50. The liquor is home made.



Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
419 West St.	Boarding house	servant	46	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	21	-	F
419 West St.	student	-	16	New York City	-	-	F
419 West St.	school	-	17	New York	16	-	F
419 West St.	school	-	18	New York	17	-	F

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Case #: 9

Male; --35 years old –325 West 11th Street

This man has been in New York city for five years. He owns tailor shop at 325 West 11th Street, and lives in the same house. He was quite alert, and answered the questions without hesitation.

Many men go into his place to engage in conversation. I got the impression that he sells stolen goods (suits, overcoats, etc.) that he gets from men in the neighborhood. He has a large trade, not only with people of the village but other Spanish people from uptown.

He lives in two rooms adjoining the shop. The shop is dirty, everything in disorder.

He says that he manages everything in his own home, his wife has no say about the way in which the money is spent.

This man knows almost everyone of the Spanish people and the neighborhood, and through him I got a great deal of information about how things are going on in that vicinity. I hang out a great deal in his place because I can get on friendly terms with many of the Spanish people that come there.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
325 West 11 th St	Tailor	tailor	35	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	5	-	M

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Case #: 10

Been 15 years in country but almost no change in customs. Has always lived among Spanish people with no other connections than those of her own home. Has a 3 room apartment in the top floor of an old building. The apartment is very poorly decorated and dirty. The furniture in the place is old. No steam heat, gas or bath. To heat the place she uses an old stove.

Three children go to school. They looked healthy enough and quite happy in their poor surroundings. Mother lost her husband 3 years ago and when asked how long she would mourn, she said "all my life." She was wearing a black dress and even an apron of the same color.

I noticed that there was plenty of food in the kitchen. Could not find out how she makes a living.

This lady gave me a cold reception. I almost had to force her to answer some of the questions and when we got half way through the questionnaire, she refused to answer any more.

I found that she cannot read or write Spanish.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
569 Washington St	home	home	35	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	15	-	F

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Case #: 11

She was alone in the house at the time of the interview and was willing to answer questions. Gave me all the information about the family. Is quite intelligent. Was born in America, and has gone to school here.

Parents are Spanish. They have been living in this district for more than 17 years. She has many friends in the district, Spanish and others. Her address was referred to me by people at 416 West Street.

I promised to return to interview her parents. Her answers were typical of American born girls of Spanish parents.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
420 West St	School	-	15	New York	15	-	F

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Case #: 12

Barber; --175 Perry Street

Didn't want to give information because he didn't know the real purpose of the interview. I handed him the questionnaire. He read over the questions, and in that way I got the answers.

He is married and has four children. He is opposed to ideas which are not strictly Catholic. He seems to be very wide awake. He says he is in this country for two purposes –make some money, and give his children an education. After that he will return home to enter politics in his own country.

Before he came to America he was connected with a political party, and held a government position. There was some disagreement, and he couldn't get another job. He had to leave the country, and find work here.

He is very keen about what is going on in Spain, and says that when he goes back he will join the reactionary party.

I asked him whether people other than Spaniards came to his barber shop. He said that many Poles, Italians, Americans and people of other nationalities which he does not remember, come there too.

I interviewed him in his shop.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
175 Perry St	barber	barber	35	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	7	3	M

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Case #: 13

Visited this lady in the day time. She was alone in the house. She received me very well. She started to answer questions, and when she got almost through the questionnaire her husband, who is a pool room keeper and has his place in the same building, came in. He was very upset about my being there and asking questions, and told his wife he did not like her to receive men when he was away. I told him the purpose of my visit, but he did not listen to any reasons and very politely asked me out.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
352 West 11 St	Rooms for rent	peasant	40	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	15	15	F

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Case #: 14

No comments.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
167 Perry St	Ice plant	peasant	37	Sada, Coruña, Galicia, Spain	16	-	M

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Case #: 15

Been in the states 10 years; all this time spent in New York City, except for short visit to neighboring states.

Two years ago he got his first naturalization papers and seems to be willing to absorb American customs. Speaks and writes English. Gave very peculiar answers to the question of marriage.

I interviewed this man in a tailor's shop at 352 West 11th Street, with two other men. His answers seemed honest.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
581 Hudson St	Driver	factory	28	Cesuras, Coruña, Galicia, Spain	10	-	M

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Case #: 17

[Note: Case #16 is a Mexican seaman]

Has been in the United States 10 years, all of this time spent in New York City. Had grammar school education in own country. Quite serious minded.

Lives in three room apartment, very clean, plenty of light and air, all convenience. There could be noticed an effort on her part to make her home attractive. There were no pictures in her kitchen-dining room. She had no musical instruments; neither radio nor victrola.

She has four children, their ages range from 1 to 5. Her husband works. She remains at home. Husband turns in his entire earnings. (I could not find out how much he makes). The children do not go to school yet. They could be found playing in the hall of the house. The mother is not very much after them.

Wife said that husband would go out alone. She would remain at home, waiting for him. She didn't seem bothered by this. This lady knows many people in the community and is very friendly with a Spanish lady who lives in the apartment below her.

The wife is a very strong adherant [sic] of the church, but the husband is not. She makes weekly contributions. I could not find out how much she gives to the church.

Her attitude toward the interview was quite friendly. Her husband refused to answer questions.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
705 Washington St	Home	school	25	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	10	-	F

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Case #: 18

This man had no occupation either in this country or in his own. He had very little education in his own country. Can hardly write or read Spanish. He has been in the states 8 years, and 5 of these he has spent in New York City.

Interviewed this man in the hall of his house. His answers seem quite inconsistent; there was a tendency on his part to get the thing over with as quickly as he could. After he got through answering the questions he asked me the real purpose of the questionnaire. He gave me the impression that he was afraid that they might use the information against him.

In spite of all of this, his attitude was friendly.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
121 Roosevelt Street	none	none	29	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	8	-	M

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Case #: 19

[note: address given in observations is 325 West 11th St]

Has been in the United States ten years, and all of this time he spent in New York City. Had no occupation in his own country; here he does very little work –would work about two days a week in the docks.

I saw this man after my first interview, and he said that in answering questions he had expressed just the opposite of what he had thought.

In Spain he goes to church regularly, but he doesn't go here in America. In general he is not unreligious as he said he was in the first interview. I could not find out further particulars because he refused to make comments when he saw that I was making a note of them.

I interviewed this man in a tailor shop at 325 West 11th Street, where he hangs out. He also goes to a pool room located in the basement of the same building, and he lives in one of the rooms upstairs. There were two other men in the tailor shop when I asked him the questions. Each would hear the answers that the other was giving, and there was a tendency to be amusing, when answering the questions. The other two men seemed more serious minded.

I did not visit his room.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
352 West 11 St	none	none	45	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	10	-	M

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Case #: 20

Has been in the United States 25 years, but in that time has traveled a great deal; in fact, he is a seaman. He was also a seaman in his own country, and come from a family of sailors.

He is quite unreligious, and not very much concerned with the problems in the questionnaire. He declared that he was not married, but living with a woman, also Spanish. They live in a three room apartment, not clean, without modern improvements or conveniences. Have a victrola. The woman was not in at the time of the interview. I asked him what she was doing. He said that she worked, but didn't want to say in what line of business she worked.

He turns in less than half his earning to the home. They are very seldom together in the house. Each one does his own cooking. Neither one of them is very much around the house.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
145 Perry Street	seaman	seaman	33	Ferrol, Coruña, Galicia, Spain	25	-	M

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Case #: 21

Interviewed him at the tailor shop 325 West 11th St. He has been ten years in the country, most of the time spent in N.Y.C. He is a grocery store clerk, but is out of work at present. He was very suspicious at first; thought I was going to collect money from him. This he told me at the end of the interview.

In answering some of the questions he told me he had never thought of these problems before, and for this reason he thought a great deal before answering them. In general I got the impression that he was honest.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
420 West 28 St	Grocery store	school	24	Monforte, Lugo, Galicia, Spain	10	-	M

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Case #: 22, 23

Interviewed these men in tailor shop of same building. Nothing to say but that they are typically Spanish in their attitude. They want to be humorous once in a while, and the one who didn't give me his address was somewhat suspicious.

They are very good friends of the tailor, and weren't there for business but just to talk. They go to pool rooms, restaurants, speakeasies, etc.

The one with the address not given said he is living with a woman in the district.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
Not given	none	laborer	26	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	6	-	M
352 West 11 th St.	none	factory	28	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	7	-	M

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Case #: 25, 26

[Note: Case #24 is a Costa Rican dressmaker]

Couple –150 10th Avenue, between 19th and 20th Streets

Saw husband in grocery store, at the corner of Washington and 11th Streets, while interviewing owner of the store. He invited me to his house, where he would answer my questions. I went there on Saturday.

I found him and his wife at home. His wife did not approve of his inviting me, and was just tolerant of my presence. I got most of my answers in a conversation, but there was a tendency to go off from the subject.

All went well until we got to the marriage question. The husband said that he would be satisfied with only a civil service in marriage, but his wife didn't, and on account of this she told him that he was and "ignorant" and that he shouldn't say things that he didn't know anything about. This convinced me that the wife had considerable influence on her husband. In spite of all this the wife told me that she would obey him in all matters.

In answering the question of their relations with the Irish, the husband said that he couldn't get along with them, because they didn't like the Spanish people. At this point the wife was furious, and said that he (her husband) should know better than to say that, when this information could be used against him.

This couple lives outside the district, but they shop in the district and have many friends here. The wife could read and write Spanish, but the husband couldn't.

I asked them whether they would like to live uptown among the negroes. They said that they wouldn't, and from this I gathered that they would not marry into the negro race.

I told them of the conveniences of the Greenwich House clinic for babies, and they told me that they were already connected with this institution.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
150 10 th Avenue	painter	peasant	39	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	19	2 months	M
150 10 th Avenue	home	home	35	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	15	2 months	F

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Case #: 28, 29

[Note: address given in observations as 616 Washington Street

Case #27 is a Mexican seaman]

Interviewed these people at night. Whole family was at home. Children and father were reading, mother was taking care of the baby about six months old. Mother was very kind and received me very well.

Said they had been living in the neighborhood for 18 years. I asked her about the district at that time. She said there were many Spanish people living in that section, in fact the houses used to be full of them. Now there are not as many. People have been moving out because three blocks of houses have been torn down, and most of the people who lived in these houses were Spanish.

There used to be more Spanish grocery stores in the neighborhood than there are now. Only a few remain along 11th Street and on the west side of Washington Street. There also used to be a great number of Spanish restaurants. I asker her if she knew any of the store keepers, whether they would extend credit to the families in the neighborhood. She sais as far as she knew they did this kind of business, and that they were very friendly with all the people in the neighborhood; in fact, the remaining storekeepers do the same thing.

I asked her whether she knew the Guadelupe [sic] Spanish Church at 14th Street. She said that she was married there. (I gather from her information that she met her husband in the neighborhood). All her children were baptised at that church. She goes there regularly. She knows the priest very well, attends the festivals of the church, and makes weekly contributions to the extent of \$2 a week.

Guadelupe has improved a great deal since the time she first went there, 18 years ago. Several altars have been added, and the church has been repaired, painted, and pews added. In fact it looks much prettier now than it used to then.

(continued on next page)

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
661 Washington St.	home	home	40	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	18	18	F
661 Washington St.	fireman	peasant	50	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	21	21	M

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Case #28, 29, continued from previous page...

She knows many American families in the neighborhood, and talks to them on the streets, in stores, etc. Says that she likes them very much. She couldn't make a distinction between American and Irish, since they all talk English. The only way she could tell was when they told her they were Irish or American.

I asked her if she felt a definite part of the neighborhood was her district. She said that she feels most at home when she is walking between Christopher and Bleecker, and along Washington Street.

Mother wanted her daughter to go to High School, but daughter did not want to. Instead, she went to work. She is 16 years old, has had a grammar school education, and turns in all her earnings to the family funds. She has no privileges because she is working.

The boy, 14 years old, goes to Brooklyn Trade School. The mother is very proud of her boy because she thinks that he is going to be something later on. The younger children to to grammar school. The children go to library about two or three times a week, to do reading of their own, or school assignments.

The father remained in the background all the time. He was very busy reading his newspaper, and didn't seem much concerned with the conversation we were carrying on. He only stopped when I asked him to answer my questions, which he did without hesitation.

Family seemed to harmonize perfectly, and the children are obedient. They are not allowed to go out at night because mother is afraid of bad company.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
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Case #: 30, 31, 32

Interviewed mother on one occasion during the daytime, and returned later in the evening when the family was there.

They have been in the country for 25 years. First they were living in Virginia, where two of the children were born. Then they moved to Boston, and three years ago they came to New York City.

Neither the mother nor the father can read or write Spanish. All of the children went or are going to school. The parents are proud of the children's ability to read and write. One daughter 17 years old is working, and turns in all her earnings to the family. She is treated just as one of the family and has no privileges because she is working –so her mother said in contrasting American with Spanish customs.

They have a daughter, 22 years old, married to a Spaniard, who lives in Astoria. She sometimes comes to visit her mother and stays a few days with her. She has children of her own who speak English and Spanish.

Mother and father work at home. They have a boarding house. They keep four rooms for their own use, and the rest (about 7) are for roomers. They sell wine to the boarders and to outside acquaintances. However, there was nothing bad or suspicious about the house.

This family knows many people in and outside of the village. In fact, we discovered we had some friends in common who live in other Spanish settlements uptown. On account of this I had a chance to go in deeply into the family relationships.

The business they are running is not very profitable because some of the roomers are out of work and cannot pay for their lodging, and the owners feel they cannot throw them out. Although the roomers are very friendly with the family, they don't mix as much as I found to be the case in another boarding house which I visited.

They have a son about 25 years old who wants to become a prize fighter, and is always around the neighborhood mingling with the crowds in the saloons, pool rooms, dance halls, etc. I asked the mother whether he did that when they were in Boston. She said he was different then.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
160 Perry St	-	-	17	Virginia	17	-	F
160 Perry St	Boarding house	peasant	59	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	28	3	M
160 Perry St	Boarding house	dressmaker	53	-	25	15	3

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Case #: 33

Did not visit his home. Interviewed him at his shop. Very broadminded; went over the questions very conscientiously.

Has been in the country 14 years, all this time in the district. Was married once, and separated. He has a child by this wife, who is living with relatives uptown. Now he lives with a woman, and has a child by her; they live in the district. He says she is very nice and has a fine home for him. He does not expect to marry her because he cannot get a divorce in the church, and she wouldn't consider marrying by a civil ceremony.

He admires the broadmindedness of the American people and likes this country very much. He doesn't want to go back to the old country, but in spite of this he doesn't want to become an American citizen. He thinks to renounce his own nationality would be disloyal, but he respects American customs and traditions.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
703 Washington St.	barber	barber	45	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	14	14	M

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Case #: 34

Interviewed this laborer at a Spanish boarding house at this address. He was suspicious and unwilling to give too much information. He thought that this work was connected with the government in trying to deport people from this country.

He has many friends in the district, mostly Spanish, and very seldom goes out of the neighborhood.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
416 West St	laborer	peasant	40	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	15	2	M

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Case #: 35

Interviewed this man at a tailor's shop at this address. He lives in Newark, NJ, but comes very often to the neighborhood to visit friends. Has brother living in neighborhood.

His attitude was very friendly and he seemed to answer the questions to the best of his ability, in spite of the fact that there were others present at the time of the interview.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
352 W 11 St	laborer	peasant	32	Orense, Galicia, Spain	11	11	M

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Case #: 37

[Note: Case #36 is a Peruvian restaurant worker]

Visited this lady in her apartment. Children were playing. I noticed a man whom I mistook for the husband, but I was told he was her brother-in-law who lives with them.

Family has been living in the district for 10 years, but not in the same house. They have two children, one four and the other eight. The older child goes to Public School at Houston Street. Wife stays at home. Husband works as laborer.

Could not get much information because wife was in a hurry to do her work. In general they were friendly, but not willing to get [sic] too much information.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
616 Washington St.	home	home	30	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	10	10	F

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Case #: 38

Visited lady in her apartment. Was washing clothes when I came in.

Answered the questions to the best of her ability, but jumped from one point to another, and I couldn't keep her to the question. Asked her if I could come later in the day to get her husband to answer my questions. She said she couldn't be bothered having me call again. Her answers were enough; her husband and herself had the same ideas.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
616 Washington St.	home	home	38	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	15	15	F

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Case #: 39

Visited this man in his apartment. He hesitated to let me in, but once I was there he turned more agreeable and answered most of my questions as well as he could.

Was very dull and narrow minded. After we got half way through the questionnaire he made a definite stop. He felt like a person who was doing something against himself, and asked me the purpose of the interview. I tried to explain as well as I could, but didn't get very far. Finally, I had to get what I could just by questioning him and making believe that I wasn't recording the answers.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
616 Washington St.	Factory worker	peasant	47	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	25	3	M

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Case #: 40

Been in country 14 years, and during that time has travelled as a seaman under the American flag. Now he cannot find a job or work. He is staying with a friend.

Has been very active trying to get a chance to leave the country. Does not like it here very much.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
659 Washington St.	seaman	peasant	33	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	14	6 months	M

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Case #: 41

Found this man alone in the house. Was very courteous and willing to answer questions. Said he had an accident about two weeks ago, and has been unable to work for some time.

Has his four children under his care. Three years ago his wife died. He has not time to go to church –even on Sundays he has to prepare breakfast for his children. Children go to parochial school.

He has many friends on Canal Street, where he lived for 11 years in the same house. He was single then. On the question of marriage he said he would like to have some influence over his daughter, even after she was married. He married a Spanish woman, but could have married into any other nationality. Was married at Guadelupe [sic] in 1915. If he had something to say he would abolish divorce. He thinks women here have too much protection, and they can do as they like, sometimes making it hard for the husband to rule the home.

The children came in from the movies when we were almost through with the questionnaire. They looked healthy and intelligent.

I asked him what he considered his neighborhood. He said just the block where he lives.

Said there were many Spanish people living in 120 and 118 Charlton Street, and at 514 Canal Street.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
651 Washington St.	fireman	peasant	43	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	23	-	M

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Case #: 42, 43, 44

Found couple and brother-in-law of the wife. Three of them live in a four room apartment. I was received in the kitchen-living-dining room. They seemed very suspicious when I called at the door. Did not want to be questioned. Finally, after about 10 minutes conversation, in which time I tried to get acquainted as much as I could, they agreed to answer some of the questions.

The two men agreed that they were Catholic, but never went to church. Husband is in the country 16 years; brother-in-law 10 years. They didn't see the use of asking the questions I asked. Wife was upset when I asker her if she considered divorce permissible. She went up in the air. "How can you think that I would have such a thing as divorce. If husband does not like the wife, they should separate, but that is all."

The wife said she would rather live unmarried with a man than to have only a civil ceremony. In fact that is what it amounts to (civil ceremony in her country).

The couple has no children. As I went along wife got so irritated over the questions that she asked me to leave. I did not have the sympathy of the men at this.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
159 Christopher Street	laborer	peasant	38	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	10	10	M
159 Christopher Street	laborer	peasant	45	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	16	5	M
159 Christopher Street	home	home	35	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	-	-	F

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Case #: 45, 46, 47

Family consists of wife, husband, 6 children, and mother-in-law. They all live in a four room apartment. The wife has been in America 15 years, the husband 20. Eight years ago wife sent for her mother.

Most of the time they have been living in the district. Wife married twice; has a child by the first husband, but he died a year after they married, and then she met present husband. They were married only by City Hall, because she was afraid that they might not get along well on account of her having had a child by her first husband. However, now everything is alright, and she wants to marry in the Spanish church.

The husband works for a gas company. He is not an American citizen. His boss told him that unless he took out his first papers, he would have to discharge him. Because of the present depression, with so many people out of jobs, they prefer American citizens. He goes to evening school to learn English, because this would come in very handy when he goes for his second papers. He cannot read or write Spanish.

Both husband and wife were willing to answer questions. They are very agreeable people, and introduced me to all the children. The youngest, a year and half old, is suffering from skin disease, and so is their other boy, four years old. I told them of the conveniences of the Greenwich House Clinic, and the wife promised to take the children there.

The mother-in-law is an old woman, and clings very tenaciously to the Spanish customs. For instance, in the question of marriage she feels that a civil ceremony is worth nothing, and she is pressing her daughter to marry in the Spanish church.

Family lives under crowded conditions, with very little sanitation. However, except for the two smaller children, the rest look strong and healthy. The four older ones go to public school, and they speak very good English. They don't speak Spanish very well.

The family circle seems to be very strong. They stay at home most of the time, children doing their homework, parents doing household tasks, and the mother-in-law looking after the youngest child.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
420 West St.	home	peasant	63	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	9	9	F
420 West St.	Gas company	home	41	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	15	15	M
420 West St.	home	peasant	35	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	15	15	F

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Case #: 48

Spanish seaman, very congenial and willing to answer questions. He has his family in Nova Scotia. Married an English woman. Has been in this country 32 years, interrupted by several trips. At present he makes the trip between New York and Nova Scotia. The ship stays there 15 days, and a month in New York.

While in New York he stays at rooming house at 419 West Street, where he keeps a room permanently. He has been living in this house on these same terms for 10 years, but he always lived in the district, even before that.

He likes to be in New York because he has more liberty to do as he pleases while he is in this city. For instance here he can drink, play cards, go to parties, etc., while he cannot do this at home because his wife does not approve of it.

He has three children in Nova Scotia. They cannot speak Spanish, but he is very proud of them, and he sends them money regularly.

On the question of education, he says that he is very anxious to have his children go to High School. Each one of them has an insurance policy, which he will cash to send them to High School.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
419 West St	seaman	school	51	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	34	32	M

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Case #: 50

[Note: Case #49 is a Mexican seaman]

Visited this lady in her home. Two children were in the house, and had to wait for mother to come home.

Mother is a widow; she makes a living running a boarding house. Home conditions are very poor. I should judge from appearances that the roomers paid very little for their lodgings. I asked her whether any of the roomers ate in the house. She said that most of them didn't. Sometimes they ask her to have something to eat for them, for which they pay just as they would in a restaurant.

She says business is not profitable at all. She has many vacant rooms, and very little demand for them.

She wasn't very open, and the most I could get out of her was to answer the questions in a very conversational manner.

One of the children goes to school, the other stays at home with the mother. Sometimes he is left alone in the house because the mother has to go to the stores and buy things needed in the house.

Mother is very friendly with a Spanish lady at 159 Charles St. This I found out because the lady came to see her while I was making the interview.

There is one thing that all these lodging houses have in common, --everyone keeps a dining room in the kitchen. They have a long table, twice as long as an ordinary dining room table, very narrow. Reminds one of the banquet tables in Spanish inns. There are a great number of chairs around this long table, which I could not account for in this case since she told me that her roomers ate very seldom at the house.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
169 Charles St	Boarding house	home	40	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	14	10	F

Spaniards in Caroline Ware's classic *Greenwich Village, 1920 – 1930*

A Comment on American Civilization in the Post-War Years



Case #: 51

Found this man at his house. Said he was a widower.
Has no children. Keeps up a small apartment.
Answered the questions without hesitation. Towards
the end of the interview got very friendly.

I asked him whether he had many girls. He said he
didn't. He kept a woman in his apartment because it
was very lonesome around there. He said he wasn't the
type that likes to drink or hang around pool rooms, etc.
Instead, he preferred to keep the woman with him. He
would not marry her, because he still had a very fresh
memory of his wife, who was his only love.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
651 Washington St	Laborer	peasant	45	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	25	10	M

Spaniards in Caroline Ware's classic *Greenwich Village, 1920 – 1930*

A Comment on American Civilization in the Post-War Years



Case #: 52

Visited family. Mother was cooking. Father had just come from work. Seemed very tired and was waiting for his supper. I had met the children outside on the stoop. They were playing with other children who were not Spanish.

Family has three children; they live in four rooms in the basement, and the rest of the house (about 6 or 7 rooms) they rent. This lodging house looks more prosperous than the others I visited. It is rather clean, plenty of air, they even have steam heat. However, they still keep the kitchen-dining room system, and the long narrow table with about ten or twelve chairs around. There were two men visitors in the place.

I advised the mother of the services and conveniences her children could find at Greenwich House, and she said that she was not interested in Greenwich House. If she wanted a doctor she could go for him. Besides, she wasn't so poor as to need help from the city or any social institution. In spite of the fact that she wasn't rich, she had enough to eat, a place to live, and was able to send her children to school. It was alright for people who couldn't afford these things.

She was very reserved. I had to force some of the questions on her because she was unwilling to answer. I wanted to get her views on the neighborhood, and the changes that had taken place in the district during the past years, but she told me that she didn't care about it, and didn't care to tell anyone. She always minded her own business. She talked all the time. Her husband remained silent. He too spoke very little when I questioned him on some of the topics in the questionnaire. They say that they live to themselves, and have nothing to do with outsiders.

The children were more open than their elders, and seemed more agreeable. Every time I spoke to the children in English, the mother would ask them what I was saying. Undoubtedly she was very suspicious of what my real purpose was.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
141 Perry Street	laborer	peasant	46	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	-	-	M
141 Perry Street	Boarding house	home	40	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	16	16	F

Spaniards in Caroline Ware's classic *Greenwich Village, 1920 – 1930*

A Comment on American Civilization in the Post-War Years



Case #: 54

[Note: Case #53 is missing]

This lady told me she was from Galitcia [sic]. Has a very nice home, and there was an evident effort to make everything attractive around her. One could hardly expect to find such a place in such surroundings.

She has a child six years old, and is expecting another. I told her of the conveniences of Greenwich House. She didn't seem very much interested; however, she accepted the card.

Answered whatever questions I asked very hurriedly. Was anxious to have me go. However, I found out she is married, has been living in the neighborhood for the last five years, and her husband has a good job. (did not tell me what kind of job). She knows very few people in the neighborhood.

Because I insisted on having her go over the questions, she said that her husband would not allow her to give any such information to anyone, especially when he was not at home.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
707 Washington St.	home	peasant	30	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	15	5	F

Spaniards in Caroline Ware's classic *Greenwich Village, 1920 – 1930*

A Comment on American Civilization in the Post-War Years



Case #: 55, 56

Visited lady in her apartment. She was alone when I called. Willing to answer questions. She has been living in neighborhood for more than 10 years. Told me many things about the district.

More Spanish people used to live there when she first moved in, than are now there. She knows a great number of people in the neighborhood, uptown, and in Brooklyn.

Five years ago she made a trip to Spain. Husband had a good job then (making about \$150 a month). Now he is out of work, and they live on their savings. I asked them if they had any money in the Bank of the United States. They said no, but they had had some in the Lago bank that closed about two years ago. They recovered about 60% of their savings.

When I was almost through with the questionnaire, the husband came in with their child, about 5 years old. They had been out for a walk. Husband was kind and very courteous. He went on talking about the neighborhood.

Husband has been living in the district for some 20 years. The only change he has noticed is the fact that some families have been moving out, a few buildings remodeled into studio-apartments, and a section of houses along the west side of Washington Street torn down. He called my attention to the fact that in the houses opposite his (remodeled into studio-apartments) live people he doesn't know very much about. They keep awake until late, as he can see by the lights which are one. They keep their window shades down most of the time. There seems to be something suspicious about them. He referred to these people as studio-apartment holders. I suggested the name "bohemians", and he said "Oh yes, bohemians, that's right."

As we continued in our conversation about the bohemians, they gave me the impression that they do not know the bohemians, and are not concerned with what they do, and that what the bohemians do does not interfere with their own activities.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
395 West St	House	home	30	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	10	10	F
395 West St	Railroad employee	peasant	35	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	17	17	M

Spaniards in Caroline Ware's classic *Greenwich Village, 1920 – 1930*

A Comment on American Civilization in the Post-War Years



Case #: 57, 58

Found couple in their apartment. Very poor surroundings. Received me very coldly. Wife spoke first and asked me just what I wanted. Told her of the conveniences she could find at the Greenwich House for her children. She promised to take them there. Older child is already going to clinic in the neighborhood for dental treatment. Younger child (4) has not been vaccinated, and has not had a medical examination in quite a while.

Mother was averse to answering questions, but finally got started after much persuasion. She answered most of the questions without difficulty. She did not seem to approve of most of them.

Husband answered about half the questions, and then got tired and said that was enough. Husband had the general attitude of Spanish men I have interviewed thus far.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
296 West 10 th St	home	peasant	35	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	10	10	F
296 West 10 th St	laborer	peasant	37	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	20	20	M

Spaniards in Caroline Ware's classic *Greenwich Village, 1920 – 1930*

A Comment on American Civilization in the Post-War Years



Case #: 59

Interviewed this lady in her apartment. Living conditions very poor. Husband works on board American ship. Has five children, three of them go to school, and the two younger ones remain at home with mother. Told her about the convenience of Greenwich House Clinic, and she said she would take her children there. Answered the questions with difficulty. Gave me the impression that she had never given a thought to these problems.

Apparently knows very little about the neighborhood in which she lives, in spite of the fact that she has been there ten years. Does not know many people in the district. The people she knows are all Spanish.

She does not read or write Spanish. She cannot speak English.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
395 West St	Home	peasant	35	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	9	9	F

Spaniards in Caroline Ware's classic *Greenwich Village, 1920 – 1930*

A Comment on American Civilization in the Post-War Years



Case #: 61

[Note: Case #60 survey is blank, except for:

Address: 296 West 10th St

Age: 35

Sex: M

No comments on Case #61..

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
104 West 10 St	Office cleaner	maid	36	Lagascara, Lugo, Galicia, Spain	10	10	F

Spaniards in Caroline Ware's classic *Greenwich Village, 1920 – 1930*

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Case #: 62

Visited this Spanish woman in her apartment. Received me courteously, and seemed willing to answer.

She said she has been in the district 17 years. When she first came there were not as many Spanish people as there are now. At that time there weren't any Spanish grocery stores or restaurants. Around 1917 and 1920 the colony increased considerably. Then in 1921 a great number of these people went to Spain because of the crisis.

Her husband has been in the district 23 years. He could give me a great deal more information, she said, than she could, because he goes out to visit people and to buy the things needed at home, and in every way has more direct contacts with other members of the community.

The lady had a child in her arms. She told me that he was one year old, and enjoyed perfect health. Nevertheless I advised her to take him to Greenwich House Clinic. She didn't seem to realize the importance of this, and confessed that she had never taken the boy to a clinic since it was release from the maternity hospital where it [sic] was born.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
246 West 10 St	Home	peasant	38	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	17	17	F

Spaniards in Caroline Ware's classic *Greenwich Village, 1920 – 1930*

A Comment on American Civilization in the Post-War Years



Case #: 64

[Note: Case #63 is missing]

Visited owner of tailor shop in his place of business. It is quite a large store, and looks prosperous. Found many people there engaged in conversation. They all seem very well acquainted. The owner wasn't very much concerned with their being there. Every once in a while he would break into the conversation, but did not interrupt his work.

I stood there for quite a while before I approached the tailor. However, the people did not take much notice of me. The tailor, a Gallego, told me that has been in that particular business for five years. He used to work at 225 West 11th Street before he opened his own place. He lives in the same building where he has his shop.

Through his window I could see the houses on the street in back. I asked him whether Spanish people lived in those houses. He said that four years ago there used to be many, but that since they remodeled those houses a different kind of people moved in. He referred to them as "bohemians". He doesn't know them very well. They come to his shop on business, and they pay well. I asked him if he could tell whether they had much money to spend. He couldn't say whether they did or not, but he knows that they dress well, judging from the clothes they bring to him.

Most of these bohemians, as the tailor could observe, come to their houses just to sleep. He has never seen or heard of their having parties in their apartments, but if they do, they are very quiet about them. They are very quiet, courteous, and intelligent, and have nothing to do with him.

In his opinion the neighborhood has changed a great deal. There used to be a Spanish boarding house, pool-room and restaurant at 172 Perry Street. Besides, the whole house was packed with Spanish families. But the house was torn down about a year ago. The same was true at 400 West Street.

The tailor was working at 223 West 11th Street (tailor shop) where his employer used to extend credit to many Spanish people, and the shop was a regular meeting place for all sorts of working men, Spaniards. They would come there to discuss neighborhood doings, just as they do in his own place now. But most of the people who went there have moved to uptown settlements; some others to Brooklyn, and to Long Island...

(continued on next page)

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
West St.	Owns tailor shop	tailor	37	Coruña, Galicia, Spain	-	10	M

Spaniards in Caroline Ware's classic *Greenwich Village, 1920 – 1930*

A Comment on American Civilization in the Post-War Years



(Case 64 continued from previous page)

I asked him if the steamship agency located at the corner of West and 10th was managed by Spanish people. He said it wasn't. The only Spanish steamship agency he knows of is the one located at 90 Bank Street, managed by Mr. Valentín Aguirre.

In general the settlement has been losing people since the crisis of 1921. As Spanish people move out, a great number of Poles and Irish seem to be coming in. His business is suffering not only from the general depressions, but from this fact as well. He is sure that the Spanish people would give him their business in preference to any other tailor of another nationality.

He is very optimistic, and believes that things will improve. He doesn't make much money, but he has enough to live on.

I asked him what he knew about the different Spanish clubs and societies. He said that knew of the Casa Galicia at 109-11 East 15th Street, the Centro Hispano [sic] at 353 West 17th Street, and the Union Benefica at 25 (?) West 14th Street, between 7th and 8th Avenue. He has applied for membership at the Centro Hispano, because he thinks this is one of the best institutions there are.

Now the neighborhood is quiet, he said. Five years ago it used to be a dangerous district; murders, holdups, fights, and disturbances of all kinds used to take place there. However, West Street still retains its reputation.

About 1926 there was a feud among the Spaniards. Those belonging to the Centro Hispano would have nothing to do with the members of the other societies, especially the Casa Galicia [sic], which was recently founded. The causes for the quarrels between the different societies was the tendency of the various members to claim superiority over members of the other club. Friendships were broken and boycotts were declared on business people. The Centro Hispano happened to be the more powerful, because it was richer, and larger membership.

The tailor knows of a case where a tailor and a pool room keeper were put out of business. They belong to the Casa Galicia. They had to move to a different district. Now these Spanish societies seem to work in harmony, and the directors are contemplating merging. The oldest of these institutions, the tailor said, are the Centro Hispano and the Union Benefica.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
Continued from previous page

Spaniards in Caroline Ware's classic *Greenwich Village, 1920 – 1930*

A Comment on American Civilization in the Post-War Years



Case#: 65

Lady has a child 7 years old. Grocer in same building directed me to this lady as a person in need of help. Went to her apartment; found very poor surroundings, everything dirty and untidy. She has two rooms, a bedroom and a kitchen. There is not hot water or steam.

This lady has been in the country 10 years. A year after she came she married a Spaniard who had been in the US army and in the World War. He was gassed. They had a child in Niagara Falls, N.Y., where they were married. Three years ago wife came to New York and husband was sent to his own country by the American government. He died in Spain a year ago.

Wife lives in our district. She hasn't got a job and to be able to make a living and send child to school (who by the way seemed to be under-nourished) does laundry for the Spanish people in that house.

She has been unable to pay rent, \$20 a month, for two months now, and she owes \$57 to the grocer who directed me to her. I referred the case to Greenwich House, and they are seeing to it that she gets help from a relief agency, until she can manage to get a state pension for her child.

Address	US occupation	Old country occupation	Age (in 1930)	Place of birth	Time in US	Time in district	Sex
Survey missing