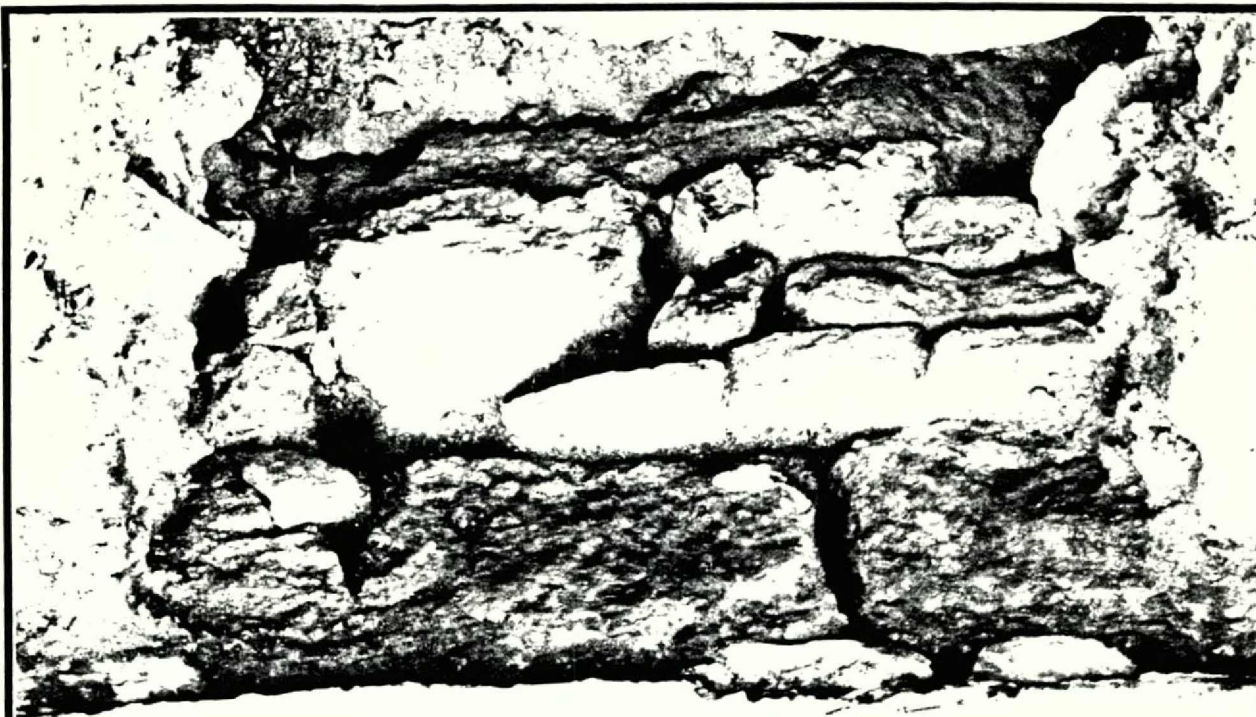
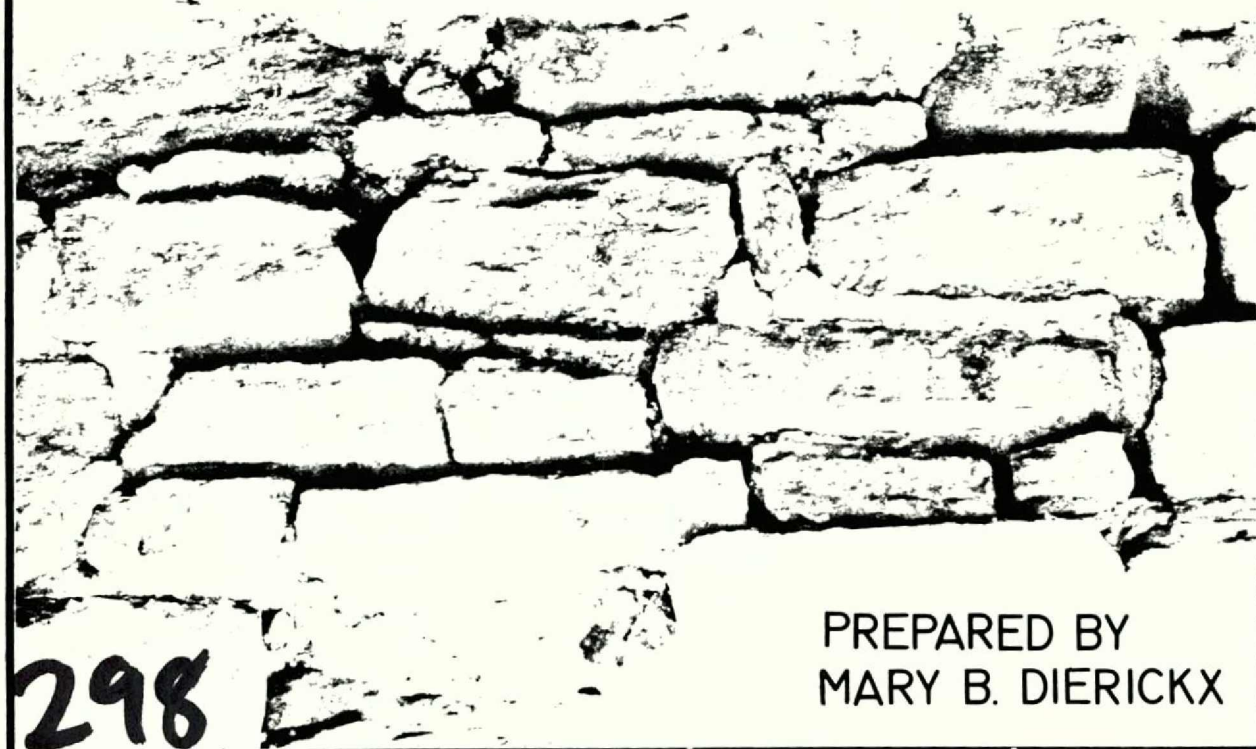


169 m

NCEWL



STADT HUYS BLOCK  
ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS



298

PREPARED BY  
MARY B. DIERICKX

PLEASE RETURN TO  
LIBRARY  
LANDMARKS PRESERVATION  
COMMISSION

THIS REPORT WAS PREPARED FOR  
DIANA ROCKMAN AND NAN ROTHSCHILD  
OF THE STADT HUYS EXCAVATION BY  
MARY. B. DIERICKX, ARCHITECTURAL  
PRESERVATION CONSULTANT, WITH  
CONSULTATIONS ON BUILDING STONE  
BY SIDNEY HORENSTEIN, SCIENTIFIC  
ASSISTANT OF THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL  
HISTORY AND ON MORTAR BY  
FRANK MATERO, ARCHITECTURAL  
CONSERVATOR FOR THE NATIONAL PARK  
SERVICE.

JUNE, 1981



Pearl Street, n/s. 401-71 (left to right). 1920.  
Photo: New York Public Library.

## INTRODUCTION

This report is an architectural analysis of the walls found at the Dutch State House Block in Lower Manhattan. It is an adjunct to the main, archaeological, report, which contains the primary documentation and research, and is not written to be read on its own.

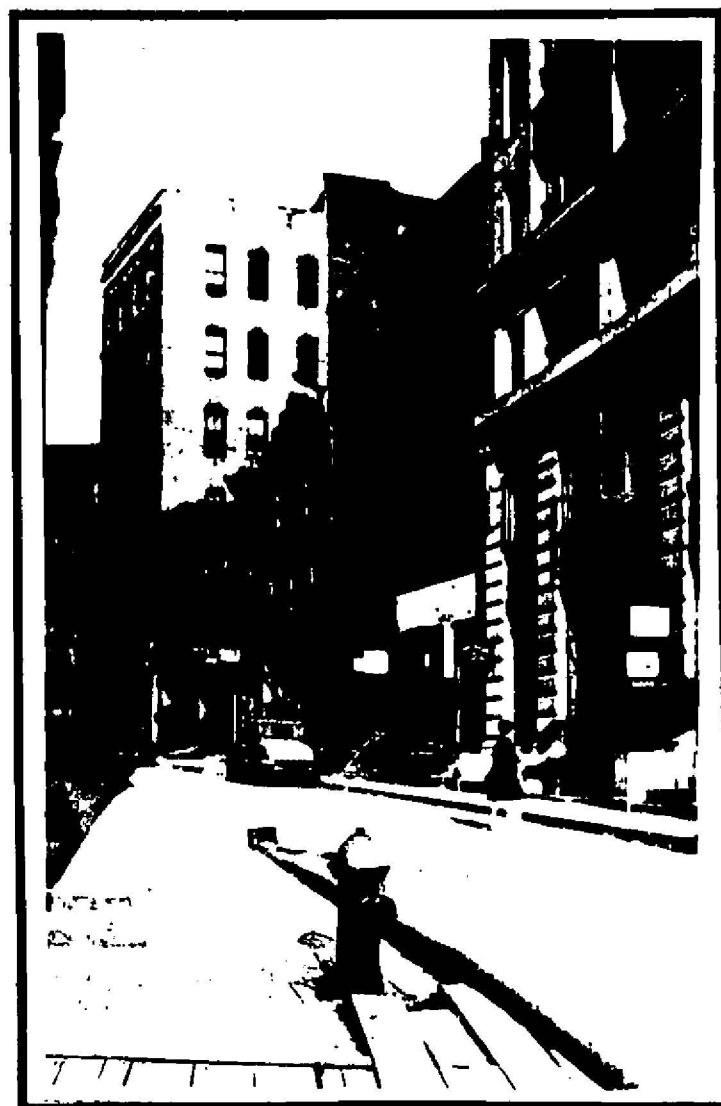
The significant walls on each lot are described according to their placement on the lot, material, construction, type of wall in relation to the structure, height, width, and notable architectural features. The descriptions, which are on forms, are grouped by lot.

The Dutch State House Site has one of the earliest and most constant histories of development of any other block in New York City. There have been buildings on the site since the 17th century. It has housed Dutch dwellings (and the State House), English shops and taverns, American counting houses, and will soon be filled by a massive, 1980's skyscraper. The block is bound by Stone Street on the north, Pearl Street on the south, Coenties Slip on the east, and Broad Street on the west. Broad Street was a Dutch canal while Pearl Street marked the 17th century shoreline.

The site contains significant parts of the foundation walls of various structures on 10 lots. The buildings were built next to each other and some of the side walls were shared. These party walls, such as the wall between lots 9 and 10, were as much as 3 feet wide. Although the foundation walls are substantial, they have only survived from the footings to well under the first floor. There is very little evidence left to date these walls. Most of the walls were built out of



Stone Street, s/s, #28-34 (right to left)  
10/1/1938, Photo by George D. Chinn.  
Photo: New York Public Library.

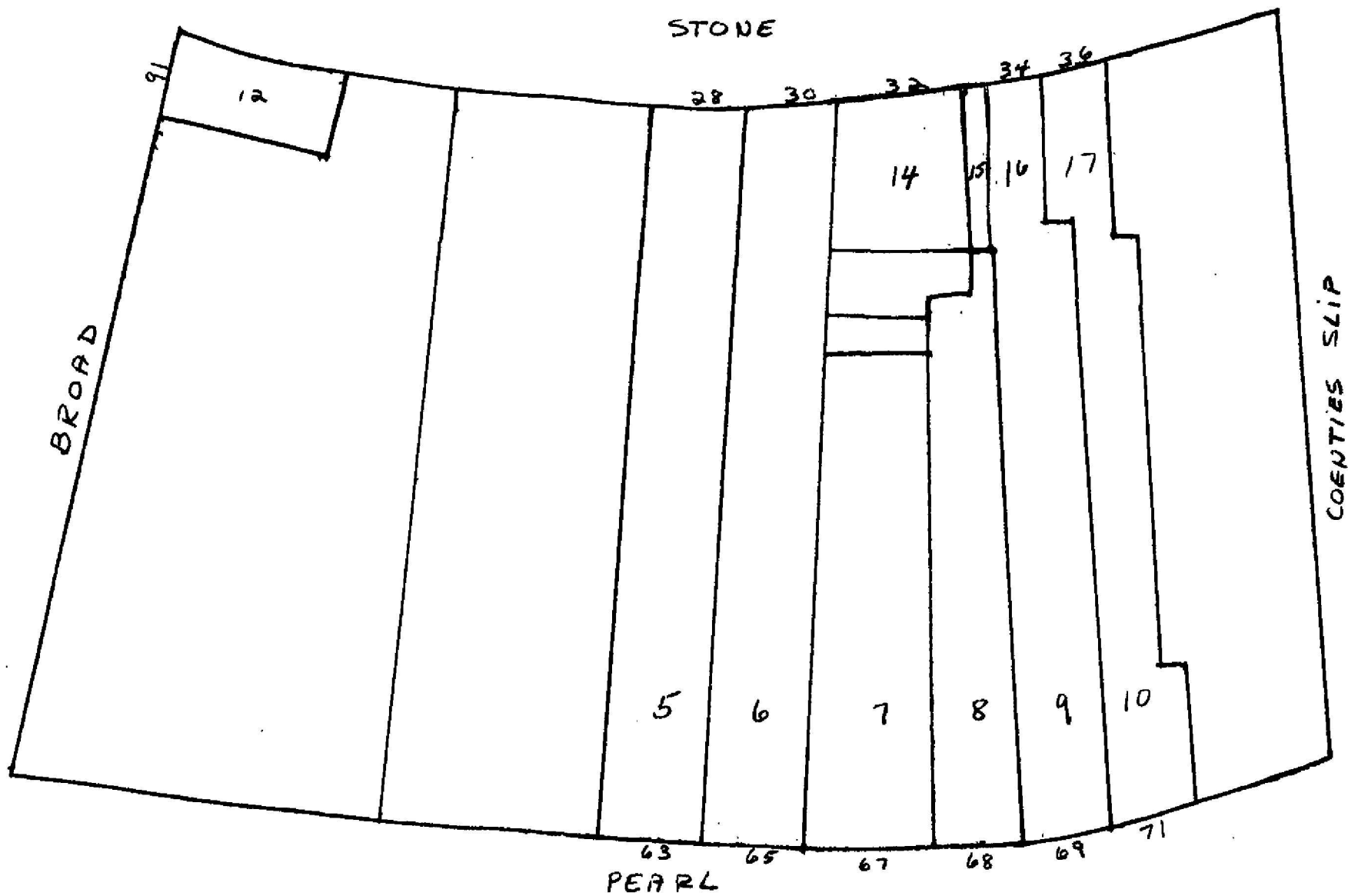


Stone Street, s/s, #24-40 (right to left)  
8/28/1920, Photo by P.L. Sperr.  
The caption on the back of the photo  
states that #32 is more than 100 years  
old, and now serves as the home of  
the American Banker, a bank publication.  
Photo: New York Public Library.

coursed stone rubble laid up in soft lime mortar. There were also some brick foundations, apparently dating from the 19th century. The method of building foundation walls of stone rubble is traditional and was commonly used in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. The stone used in the walls was available locally to builders from the 17th century through the 20th century. The foundation walls are also not necessarily helpful in dating the upper walls of the buildings. Foundation walls were frequently reused when new buildings were built, and it was possible for a 19th century Greek Revival style building to have 17th century foundations. Because of the traditional building method, the use of local stone which was available for centuries, and the absence of stylistic or other datable architectural features, the foundation walls on the Dutch State House Site cannot be effectively dated architecturally.

The walls are a mine of information on traditional building methods. One of the most interesting features was the frequent reuse of building materials. Yellow bricks were reused in later walls and cisterns. Dressed and even tooled stone turned up in the middle of basement foundation walls. Some of the tooled stones were shaped like lintels and sills. The reused stones and bricks might have come from older buildings on the site, but they could also have been bought at a used building materials yard.

Along with information on traditional building methods, this excavation has uncovered a wealth of information on American life in the past centuries. Brick-lined cisterns mark early back yards; a cache of bottles in a basement provides evidence for the 17th century Lovelace Tavern. The excavation is now a part of the foundation for the new office building. While it survived, though, the archaeological dig was a vivid visual reminder of our history. It's a pity that New York, unlike Mexico City and Rome, had to give up this treasure for one more skyscraper.



Sketch of Stadt Huys Block, after 1955 Browley

LOT 6



Dutch State House Site, looking east at the Stone Street lots  
Photo by Mary B. Dierickx 10/79

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 6 #65 Pearl, #30  
EAST WALL 2/80 - Stone Sts.

PLACEMENT north-south

MATERIAL stone covered with concrete; concrete; brick  
at the north

CONSTRUCTION coursed rubble in mortar

TYPE foundation/basement

HEIGHT/WIDTH very little left - about 0 - 2' high/  
about 2' wide

NOTABLE  
ARCHITECTURAL  
FEATURES

DATE There is not enough evidence to date the wall.  
The last building on the site appears to have  
been a 4 story brick-faced Greek Revival  
structure, probably from the 1830's or 1840's  
(see page 1 illustration). It has the typical  
Greek Revival ground floor stone piers and a  
dentillated cornice. The wall could have been  
built at the same time as the last building,  
or they could be left over from a previous  
structure.

NOTES

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 6 #65 Pearl, #30  
WEST WALL 2/80 Stone Sts.

PLACEMENT north-south

MATERIAL

CONSTRUCTION

TYPE

HEIGHT/WIDTH lot 6 was used at one time as a bulldozer path, and there is very little left of the above-ground wall

NOTABLE  
ARCHITECTURAL  
FEATURES

DATE

NOTES

LOT 7



Dutch State House Site, looking east at the Pearl Street lots  
Photo by Gary B. Dierickx 10/79

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 7 #67 Pearl Street

EAST WALL 2/80

PLACEMENT north-south, running irregularly along the  
old property line

MATERIAL stone, covered in concrete in patches, and  
some brick, including the small yellow brick  
which might be Dutch brick. The brick matches  
Albany-area yellow brick in size. (Frank Matero,  
State House Site consultation, 1980, see  
NY State reports on Fort Crailo and the  
Van Rennselaer House)

CONSTRUCTION

-----  
coursed rubble in mortar

TYPE foundation/basement

HEIGHT/WIDTH about 0 - 3' high/ about 3' wide

NOTABLE  
ARCHITECTURAL  
FEATURES

DATE The presence of reused materials (the brick)  
in the wall implies that this was not one  
of the first walls built in New York. The  
method of construction is traditional, and  
there is not enough evidence to determine  
whether the wall dates from the 17th, 18th or 19th

NOTES

(over)

centuries. It appears, from the illustration on page 1, that the last building on the lot dates from about the 1820's - 1840's, or at least was remodeled at that time. The pitched roof and dormers are earlier than the flat roof of the building next door (#30), but the stone piers on the ground floor are typical of the Greek Revival period. The building was a 4½ story brick or brick-faced structure. The foundation walls could have been built at this time, or could have been built earlier and reused.

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 7    #67 Pearl Street  
WEST WALL      2/80

PLACEMENT      north-south

MATERIAL      stone, and brick on the south end. The yellow, possibly Dutch brick is also incorporated in this wall. One size of the red brick on the south end is  $7\frac{1}{2}$ "x3  $7\frac{7}{8}$ "x2".

CONSTRUCTION      coursed rubble laid up in mortar

TYPE      foundation/basement

HEIGHT/WIDTH      about 0 - 2' high/ about 2' wide

NOTABLE  
ARCHITECTURAL  
FEATURES

DATE      see EAST WALL

NOTES

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 7 #67 Pearl Street  
NORTH WALLS 2/80

PLACEMENT

two rectangular structures located at the back of the lot form the rear walls of lots 7 and 14. The rectangles are separated by about a 6' passage in the center of the lot.

MATERIAL

stone and brick, covered with concrete

CONSTRUCTION

coursed rubble in mortar; brick in mortar

TYPE

either basement or yard walls

HEIGHT/WIDTH

about 2' high/ about 2' wide

NOTABLE  
ARCHITECTURAL  
FEATURES

DATE

The walls are placed at the back of the lot, an area which was once a yard (see notes). This might be an indication that they were built at a later date, such as in the 19th century.

NOTES

-----  
The easternmost wall contained a rectangular pit which might have been a chimney. The westernmost wall contained one half of a brick cistern, made of red brick with some yellow.

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 7 #67 Pearl Street

CENTER WALL 2/80

PLACEMENT east-west

MATERIAL stone

CONSTRUCTION the wall is at ground level, construction  
cannot be determined

TYPE foundation, or yard wall

HEIGHT/WIDTH 0 - 1' high/ about 2' wide

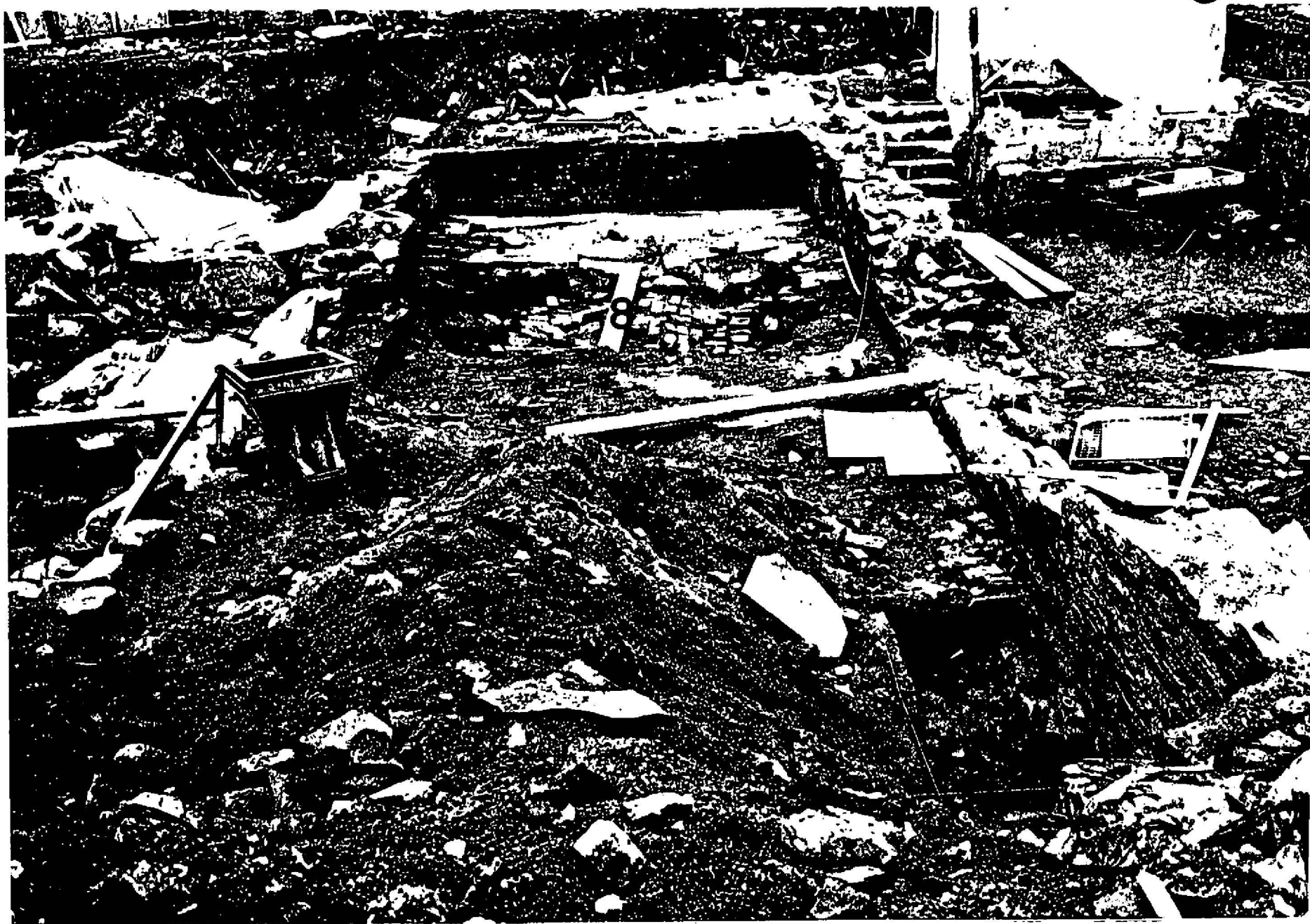
NOTABLE  
ARCHITECTURAL  
FEATURES

PLEASE REFER TO  
LIBRARY  
LANDMARKS PRESERVATION  
COMMISSION

DATE There is not enough evidence to date this wall.  
From its placement, it might have been an-  
earlier (before the 19th century) rear wall.  
A short stretch of stone wall abuts this  
wall and runs north, toward the east side.

NOTES

LOT 8



Dutch State House Site, looking north, lot 8  
Photo by Mary B. Dierickx, 1/80

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 8 #67½/68 Pearl Street  
EAST WALL      2/80

PLACEMENT      north-south

MATERIAL      stone, and brick at north end  
There is evidence of the reuse of building materials in this wall. There is a small amount of yellow brick mixed in with the stone.

CONSTRUCTION      There is also a small amount of squared-off stone in the wall. It is much more finished than the rest of the stone, and might have been previously used on a wall where it could be seen.

TYPE      -----  
coursed rubble laid up in mortar, brick laid up in mortar at the north end. The mortar is largely disintegrated  
-----  
foundation/basement

HEIGHT/WIDTH      2-4' high. approximately/ about 2-3' wide

NOTABLE  
ARCHITECTURAL  
FEATURES

DATE

NOTES

There was a one-story storage building constructed on the site in 1948. Before that, there was a 5-story brick or brick-faced structure, which can be seen in the 1920 photograph on page 1. This building has, according to the 1920 picture, a Greek Revival ground floor with simple, evenly-spaced stone piers. Stylistically, it appears to date from the 1830's-1850's. In 1829, according to tax records, lots 8 and 9 split.

(over)

Although this date is early for the building styles, it is possible that this building was built around that time, but there is no solid evidence to support this. It is probable that one or more floors were added to the building before it reached its final 5 stories by 1920. The foundation walls do not appear to be those built for a 1948 structure. This means that they probably date from the first half of the 19th century or before. The brick patch of wall at the north end is probably an addition into what was a small back yard. A yard showed up on the 1867 Dripps map, so the addition should date after that. It might have been added by PS 134, the school which shows up on the 1920 photograph. There is no evidence which rules out the construction of the walls in the 17th or 18th centuries.

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 8 #67½/68 Pearl Street  
WEST WALL 2/80

PLACEMENT north-south

MATERIAL stone and a patch of brick at the north end  
as well as a small patch of brick in the  
center, possibly used to create an even  
opening such as a door or window

CONSTRUCTION coursed rubble in mortar - the brick at the  
north end is also laid up in mortar  
in a common bond.

TYPE basement/foundation

HEIGHT/WIDTH 1-3' high, approximately/ about 2-3' wide

NOTABLE  
ARCHITECTURAL  
FEATURES

DATE see EAST WALL

NOTES

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 8 #67½/68 Pearl Street  
NORTH WALL 2/80

PLACEMENT east-west

MATERIAL brick

CONSTRUCTION common bond, brick laid up in mortar

TYPE foundation/basement or some type of yard wall

HEIGHT/WIDTH approximately 2-3' high

NOTABLE  
ARCHITECTURAL  
FEATURES

DATE

NOTES

In 1867 there was a small yard in back of 67½/68 Pearl Street, according to the Dripps map. It is possible that this wall was constructed after that, when the building was extended to the end of the lot. However, the wall might have simply enclosed a yard at some point, which would show up as a yard on the Dripps map. The wall, with its even, regular bricks, is consistent with material and construction of this late date. It was

constructed after the stone walls on the site.

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 8 #67½/68 Pearl Street

FLOOR 2/80

PLACEMENT north half of lot

MATERIAL brick, some concrete laid at a later,  
probably 20th century, period

CONSTRUCTION

TYPE basement floor

HEIGHT/WIDTH

NOTABLE  
ARCHITECTURAL  
FEATURES

DATE

granite blocks, post-1820's, but probably  
dating from the 19th century, were used  
as fill in two places. The blocks were  
laid on top of one another, several blocks  
deep. Archaeological evidence suggests that  
this filling was done after the 1930's.

NOTES

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOTS 8 & 9 #69 Pearl St.  
"Lovelace Tavern"

PLACEMENT	There is a rear, east-west wall which is located about 40' north of Pearl Street. There are also north-south walls; the most complete is the east wall.	
MATERIAL	stone	
CONSTRUCTION	rubble laid up in mortar	
TYPE	foundation/basement	
HEIGHT/WIDTH	0-1' high, there is little wall left.	
NOTABLE ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES	There is a clear line in the center of part of the east wall. Although there is not enough evidence to make a definite statement, one can speculate that the wall was built in	(over)
DATE	The location of the foundation walls, and, therefore, the building itself, in the middle of the two lots signifies that the building was earlier than 1829, when the two lots were split up (according to tax records). Archaeological evidence suggests that the walls date from the 17th century.	
NOTES		

FEATURES - two parts. If this is true, there can be a number of explanations. The wall could have been constructed all at the same time, with one part added to widen and strengthen the foundation; or the wall could have been constructed at different times -- either to add to the width of the foundation walls for a new building or more stories, or because one of the walls was built next to an existing, party wall. There is so little wall left that the wall being in two parts is only the broadest speculation.

LOT 9



Dutch State House Site, looking north, lot 9  
Photo by Mary B. Dierickx 1/80

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 9 #69 Pearl Street

EAST WALL 2/80

PLACEMENT north-south, following the irregular old property line

MATERIAL stone. There are a very few pieces of tooled stone in this wall, indicating that at least the tooled pieces were previously used on the facade of another building - or somewhere where they would have been seen.

CONSTRUCTION coursed rubble laid up in mortar

TYPE foundation/basement

HEIGHT/WIDTH approximately 0-4' high/ about 3' wide

NOTABLE  
ARCHITECTURAL  
FEATURES

DATE #69 Pearl split into two lots (8 & 9) in 1829, according to tax records. It is possible that two buildings were built at about this time.

NOTES The tax records indicated a 4 story house, 20.1' x 71', in 1854. By 1920 (see photograph on page 1 ) there was a 5 story brick structure on the site. This brick or brick-faced building appears to Greek Revival, with its characteristic ground floor divided by classical

(over)

stone piers, although 1829 is somewhat early for this style. It is possible that a story was added to this and to #67½/68 before 1920 and after 1860. The foundation walls, therefore, were probably not constructed after the second quarter of the 19th century. There is no evidence, however, which rules out the construction of the walls in the 17th or 18th centuries.



Dutch State House Site. looking east at east wall of lot 9  
Photo by Mary B. Dierickx 10/79

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 9 #69 Pearl Street  
WEST WALL 2/80

PLACEMENT north-south, following the irregular old property line

MATERIAL stone with a little brick

CONSTRUCTION coursed rubble laid up in mortar with some patches of brick, also laid up mortar - the mortar is badly disintegrated

TYPE foundation/basement

HEIGHT/WIDTH 0-4' high, approximately/ about 2' wide

NOTABLE ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES The brick patches indicate the presence of openings, either doors or windows, or of something else which might need an even and regular line.

DATE see EAST WALL

NOTES

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 9 #69 Pearl Street  
NORTH WALL 2/80

PLACEMENT east-west, at the back of the lot

MATERIAL stone covered with concrete

CONSTRUCTION coursed rubble laid up in mortar

TYPE foundation/basement or yard wall

HEIGHT/WIDTH approximately 3-4' high/ about 1-2' wide

NOTABLE ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES a flight of concrete steps on the west side, leading to a raised concrete-floored platform between lots 9 and 16. This was apparently the small yard for lot 9.

DATE Although the concrete appears later, an extension is listed on the 1857 Perris map.

NOTES

LOT 10



Dutch State House Site, looking east, lot 10 east wall  
Photo by Gary B. Dierickx 10/79

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 10 #71 Pearl Street  
EAST WALL 2/80

PLACEMENT north-south, following the irregular old property line

MATERIAL stone - local stone such as diabate from the Palisades, available from the 17th century on. (Sidney Horenstein, State House Site consultation on stone, 1980) The wall was covered with concrete, or a concrete-like material, now partially eroded.

CONSTRUCTION coursed rubble laid up in mortar

TYPE foundation/basement

HEIGHT/WIDTH approximately 5' high/ about 4' wide

NOTABLE ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES A small window-sized hole was filled in (apparently at a later date) with stone. It is near the top of the wall at the north end. A vertical slot, at the north end toward the center, probably held a piece of wood, perhaps to level the wall or for a partition. A row of bricks, in this same area, is tilted at a 45° angle and sits above a small cavity. There is not enough evidence to determine what it was.

DATE

NOTES

-----  
DATE - The last building on the site was the landmark Brown's Coffee House building. The building, or at least the facade, was

(over)

constructed in 1826, after Pearl Street was widened and straightened (in 1825). The east and west stone foundation walls, therefore, were built before 1826. However, they might have been constructed earlier, to be reused in 1826. There is no hard evidence to date the walls further.



Dutch State House Site, looking west, lot 10 west wall  
Photo by Mary B. Dierickx 10/79

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 10 #71 Pearl Street

WEST WALL 2/80

PLACEMENT north-south, following the irregular old property line

MATERIAL stone - local stone such as Manhattan schist, glacial boulder, brownstone, available from the 17th century on. (Sidney Horenstein, State House Site consultation on stone, 1980).  
CONSTRUCTION There is dressed and tooled stone in the wall, indicating that at least that stone had been used previously on another building. The wall was patched with concrete or a concrete-like material.

-----  
coursed rubble in mortar

TYPE foundation/basement

HEIGHT/WIDTH approximately 0-4 ' high/ about 2' wide

NOTABLE ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES There is a square pit on the south side which could be a chimney

DATE see EAST WALL

NOTES



Dutch State House Site, looking north, lot 10  
Photo by Mary B. Dierickx 1/80

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 10 #71 Pearl Street  
NORTH CENTER WALLS 2/80

PLACEMENT north-south and east-west toward the north end, and the east side, of lot 10

MATERIAL brick

CONSTRUCTION laid up in mortar

TYPE foundation/ basement or yard walls

HEIGHT/WIDTH 0-1' high, approximately/ about 1' wide

NOTABLE ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES there is a cellar lined in brick under the walls

DATE There is not enough evidence to determine the date or the purpose of these walls.

NOTES

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 10 #71 Pearl Street  
SOUTH WALLS 2/80

PLACEMENT east-west, conforming to the post-1825  
street pattern

MATERIAL easternmost - brick;  
westernmost - stone

CONSTRUCTION common bond in a hard mortar;  
coursed rubble in mortar

TYPE foundation/basement

HEIGHT/WIDTH approximately 4' high/ about 2' wide

NOTABLE  
ARCHITECTURAL  
FEATURES

DATE the brick, east, wall was built in the  
1890's. The stone, west, wall was built in  
1826.

NOTES

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 10 #71 Pearl Street  
SOUTHERNMOST WALL 2/80

PLACEMENT east-west, at an angle to the present Pearl Street

MATERIAL stone - local stone such as glacial boulder, available in the 17th century and on (Sidney Horenstein, State House Site consultation on stone, 1980) There is also a small amount of brick. The brick is salmon-colored and hand-made. (Frank Matero, 1980 DSH mortar consult.)

CONSTRUCTION The stone was laid up in mortar which was of traditional mix and materials. The mortar consisted of: mixed river sand (matched to the sampler from Schermerhorn Row, ca. 1800); lime ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) probably derived from shell; shell(oyster) fragments; charcoal - impurities from the burning of shell( $\text{CaO}$ ). The mortar

TYPE foundation/basement

(over)

HEIGHT/WIDTH 0' high, there is only a very small part of the stone wall left/ about 2' wide

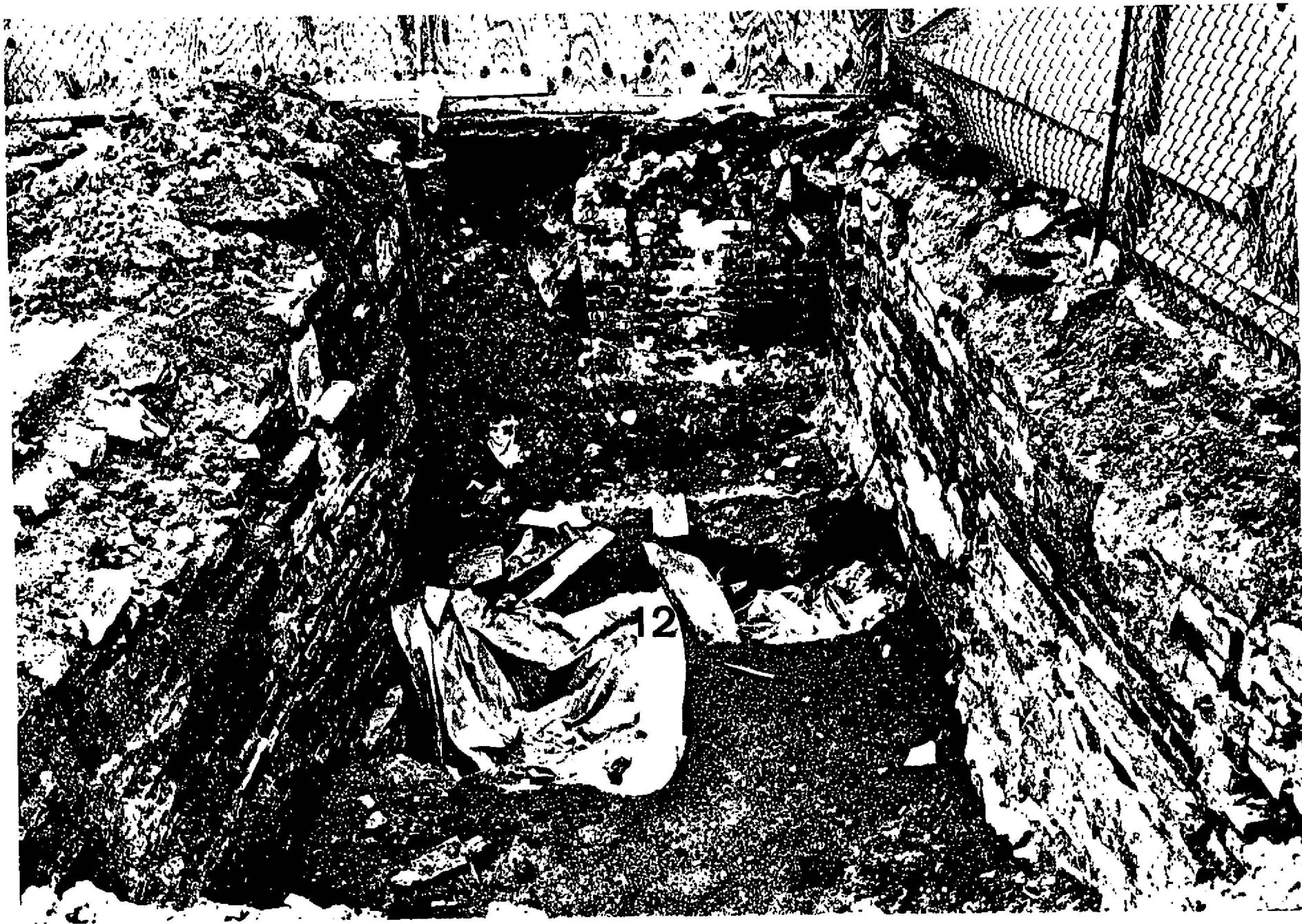
NOTABLE  
ARCHITECTURAL  
FEATURES

DATE The material of the wall gives no conclusive evidence as to its date. Since the wall is placed at an angle which roughly corresponds to the line of Pearl Street before it was widened, it is probable that the wall was constructed before 1825.

NOTES

is characteristic in proportion, constituents and manufacture of known 18th and early 19th century mortars. Without a bank of data on similar dated materials, however, determining the date of the mortar is impossible. TL dating of the bricks might determine the date of the entire assemblage. (Frank Matero, State House Site consultation on mortar, 1980)

LOT 12



Dutch State House Site, looking west, lot 12  
Photo by Gary B. Dierickx 1/80

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 12 #91 Broad Street

WEST WALL 2/80

PLACEMENT north/south

MATERIAL brick

CONSTRUCTION common bond laid up in mortar

TYPE basement/foundation

HEIGHT/WIDTH approximately 6' from the footings

NOTABLE ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES the south half of the wall contains an even, rectangular opening, perhaps a door or window

DATE see NORTH WALL

NOTES

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 12 #91 Broad Street  
NORTH WALL 2/80

PLACEMENT east/west

MATERIAL brick and stone

CONSTRUCTION coursed rubble laid up in mortar

TYPE basement/foundation

HEIGHT/WIDTH approximately 6' from the footings, width  
could not be determined

NOTABLE  
ARCHITECTURAL  
FEATURES

DATE There was a 1907 brick 1 story structure  
on the site, and the Building Department's  
New Building form for the structure details  
2' thick stone foundation walls. From the

NOTES thickness and material, it is likely that the  
walls were built at an earlier date and reused  
by the architect of the 1907 structure.

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 12 #91 Broad Street  
SOUTH WALL 2/80

PLACEMENT east/west

MATERIAL brick and stone

CONSTRUCTION coursed rubble laid up in mortar

TYPE basement/foundation

HEIGHT/WIDTH approximately 6' high from the footings, width  
could not be determined

NOTABLE  
ARCHITECTURAL  
FEATURES

DATE see NORTH WALL

NOTES

LOT 14



Dutch State House Site, looking south, lot 14  
Photo by Mary B. Dierickx 10/79

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 14 #32 Stone Street  
EAST WALL 11/79

PLACEMENT north-south, runs irregularly following the old property line

MATERIAL concrete and concrete-covered stone

CONSTRUCTION concrete and coursed rubble laid up in mortar

TYPE foundation/basement

HEIGHT/WIDTH very little of the wall is left - 0 - 2' high/ varying thickness

NOTABLE ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES there is a small room on the east side, about 4' x 6' with plumbing - probably a toilet

DATE There is not enough evidence to date the wall. It appears that the last building on the site was a handsome 3 story brick-faced structure with a Flemish gable (see page 3 ). Stylistically, the building dates from the late 19th to early 20th centuries. The caption on the back of the above-mentioned 1920 photo stated that the building was over 100 years old (in 1920). From tax records, it looks as though a house was built on this lot

NOTES

(over)

in 1829. In 1860 in the tax records, a 2 story house was listed on the site; in 1938, a 3 story building. Either an older structure was remodeled or a new building was built in the late 19th or early 20th century. The 1870 building on lot 16 had brick foundation walls and it is likely that a late 19th century building would have brick foundation walls, but it also possible, and not even improbable that an old-fashioned builder with a supply of stones might build a stone rubble foundation wall. Thus, from the limited evidence available, it is only possible to say that the wall could have been built in the 17th, 18th, or 19th centuries.

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 14 #32 Stone Street  
WEST WALL 2/80

PLACEMENT north-south, runs irregularly following the  
old property line

MATERIAL brick and stone

CONSTRUCTION coursed rubble laid up in mortar

TYPE foundation/basement

HEIGHT/WIDTH about 2' high/ over 3' wide

NOTABLE  
ARCHITECTURAL  
FEATURES

DATE see EAST WALL

NOTES

LOT 15

PLEASE RETURN TO  
LIBRARY  
INDIANAS FIELD STATION  
COMMISSION



Dutch State House Site, looking south, lots 16, 15  
Photo by Mary B. Dierickx 10/79

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 15 #32½ Stone Street  
EAST WALL 2/80

PLACEMENT north-south

MATERIAL stone on the south, brick on the north, covered  
in concrete - several of the bricks  
measured 8 x 3½ x 2 3/8

CONSTRUCTION brick laid up in mortar and coursed stone  
rubble, laid up in mortar

TYPE basement/foundation

HEIGHT/WIDTH There is very little of the wall standing,  
from 0 - 3' high and under 2' wide

NOTABLE  
ARCHITECTURAL  
FEATURES

DATE This lot was used as an alley, or gangway,  
until the 19th century. A bootmaker occupied  
a shop on that site at least as early as  
1833. Either new walls abutting those of  
lots 14 and 16 were built for the small  
structure, or the existing walls were used.  
There is not enough wall left to be sure.  
In the 1920 and 1938 photograph of the site  
(see page 3 ), the facade of #32½ appears

NOTES

(over)

to be a later 19th century style, and might be made of sheet metal. This later facade could have been applied to the earlier 19th century building.

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 15 #32½ Stone Street  
WEST WALL 2/80

PLACEMENT north-south

MATERIAL brick

CONSTRUCTION the one layer wich can be seen appears to be  
laid up in mortar

TYPE foundation/basement

HEIGHT/WIDTH 0' high There is not enough wall left to  
determine a great deal about its size and  
structure

NOTABLE  
ARCHITECTURAL  
FEATURES

DATE see EAST WALL

NOTES

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 15 #32½ Stone Street  
SOUTH WALL 2/80

PLACEMENT east-west

MATERIAL brick covered with concrete and plaster

CONSTRUCTION brick laid up in mortar

TYPE foundation/basement

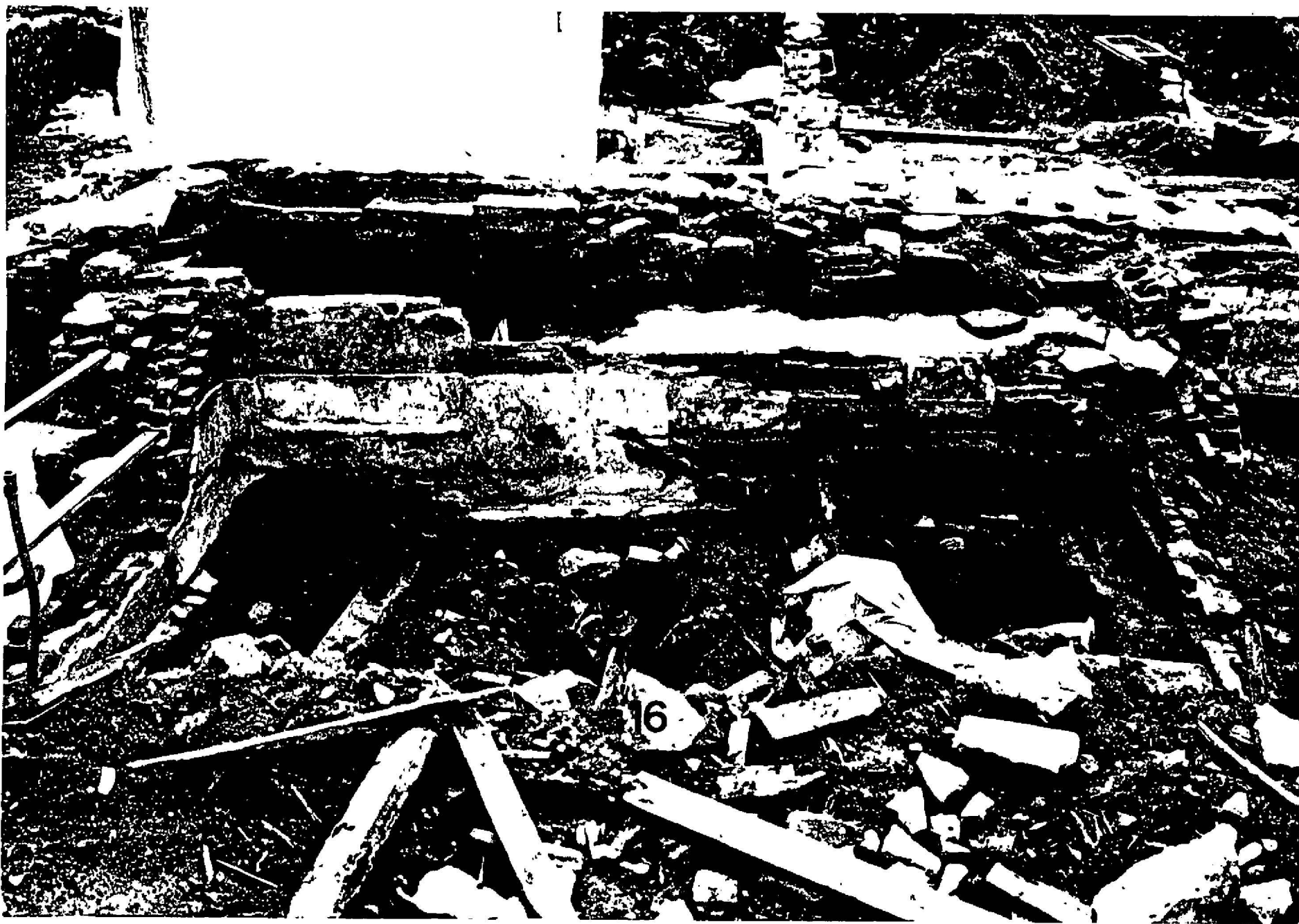
HEIGHT/WIDTH approximately 3' high

NOTABLE  
ARCHITECTURAL  
FEATURES

DATE see EAST WALL

NOTES

LOT 16



Dutch State House Site, looking south, lot 16  
Photo by Gary B. Dierickx 1/80

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 16 #34 Stone Street  
EAST WALL 2/80

PLACEMENT north-south

MATERIAL brick, covered with concrete  
one common brick size in the wall is  
7½ x 3½ x 2

CONSTRUCTION brick laid up in mortar

TYPE basement/foundation

HEIGHT/WIDTH approximately 2-3' high/ about 1' wide, or  
about 3' wide, counting the coursed stone  
rubble wall of lot 17, which abuts it

NOTABLE  
ARCHITECTURAL  
FEATURES

DATE the last building on the site appears to have  
been a brick structure, built 3 stories  
high in 1870. The plain brick building  
shows up in the 1938 photograph on page 3 .  
NOTES The brick foundation walls appear to  
date from this time; the brick is relatively  
hard and machine-made, with even edges.

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 16 #34 Stone Street

WEST WALL 2/80

PLACEMENT north-south

MATERIAL brick

CONSTRUCTION brick laid up in mortar

TYPE basement/foundation

HEIGHT/WIDTH There is almost no wall left , it's under  
1' high and about 1' wide

NOTABLE  
ARCHITECTURAL  
FEATURES

DATE see EAST WALL

NOTES

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 16 #34 Stone Street  
SOUTH WALL 2/80

PLACEMENT east-west

MATERIAL brick, partly covered with concrete  
there are several sizes:  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ;  
 $8\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $8 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$

CONSTRUCTION brick laid up in mortar

TYPE foundation/basement

HEIGHT/WIDTH about 3-4' high

NOTABLE ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES There was a brick and stone privy between  
lots 9 and 16, marking what was a back yard

DATE see EAST WALL

NOTES

LOT 17



Dutch State House Site, looking south, lots 10, 17  
Photo by Mary B. Dierickx 10/79

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 17 #36 Stone Street

EAST WALL 2/80

PLACEMENT north-south, following the irregular old property line

MATERIAL brick, stuccoed with concrete or concrete-like material Average size, about  $7 \frac{7}{8} \times 3 \frac{3}{8} \times 2 \frac{1}{4}$ . Markings on the bricks include: W B ; X X X ; W LAHEY .

CONSTRUCTION common bond laid up in mortar

TYPE foundation/basement

HEIGHT/WIDTH approximately 5' high/ about 4' wide

NOTABLE  
ARCHITECTURAL  
FEATURES

DATE The wall was probably built in the 1890's,  
when the last building on lot 11 was constructed.

NOTES

STADT HUYS SITE  
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

LOT 17 #36 Stone Street  
WEST WALL 2/80

PLACEMENT north-south, following the irregular old property line

MATERIAL stone - local and glacial, possible mix of Howfels brownstone, Manhattan schist, glacial boulder, igneous rock, available from the 17th century on. (Sidney Horenstein, State House Site consultation on stone, 1980)

CONSTRUCTION Some of the stone in the wall(perhaps less than 1%) is dressed, and some is even tooled. This would indicate that the stone was originally used elsewhere, where it would have been visible. The stone could have come from on site or from a supplier.

TYPE -----  
coursed stone rubble laid up in mortar  
-----  
foundation/basement

HEIGHT/WIDTH approximately 3' high/ about 2' wide

NOTABLE ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

DATE The wall's construction and material provide no solid evidence for dating this wall.

NOTES



Dutch State House Site, looking west at the west walls of lots 10,17  
Photo by Mary B. Dierickx 10/79