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17 State Street

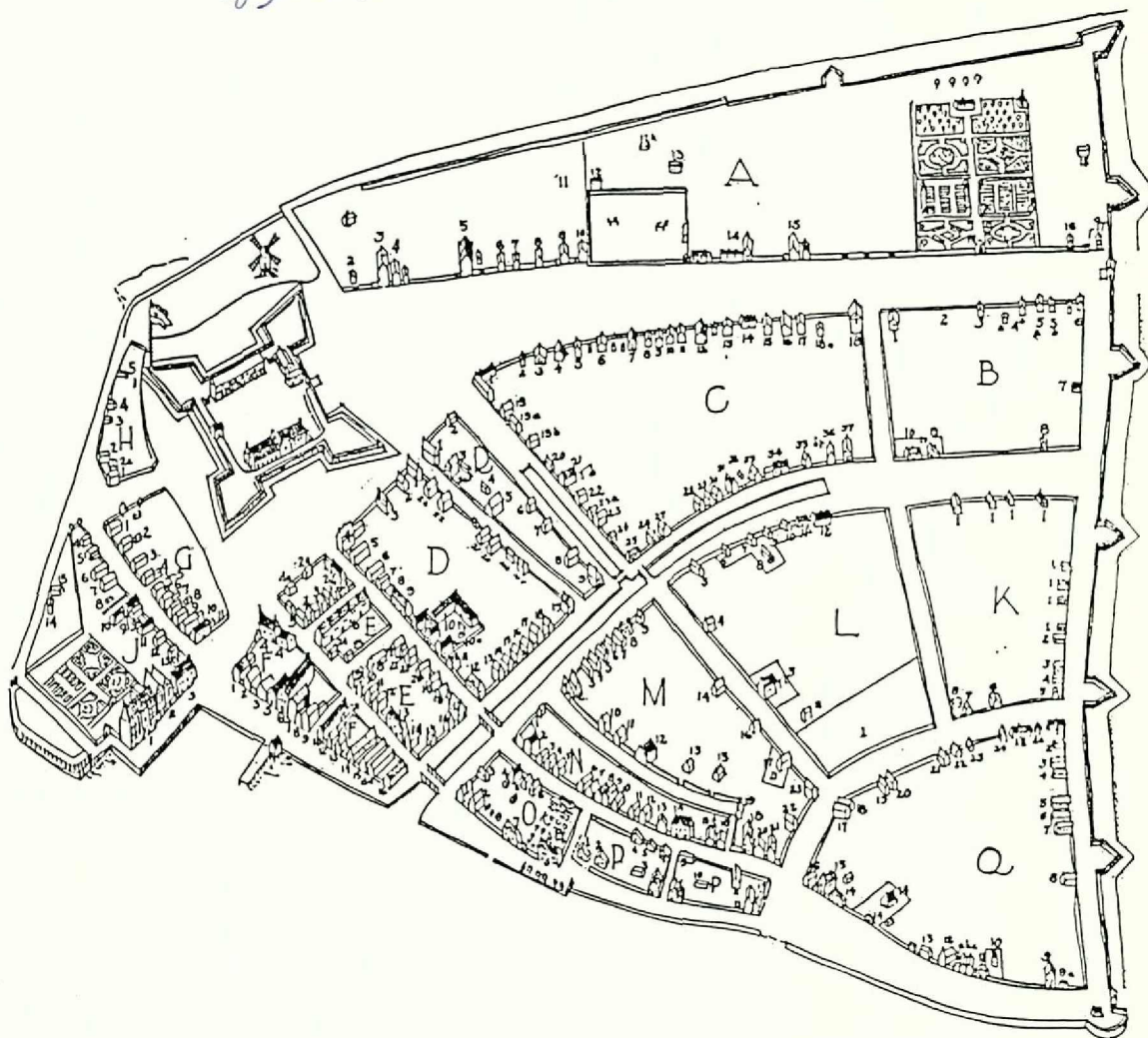
An Archaeological Evaluation

Phase I Documentation

85-215M

RECEIVED
ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION
COMMISSION



Prepared for
17 Vista Associates
through Webster & Sheffield

Prepared by
Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D.

April 24, 1986

301

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Section 1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents historical documentation and an archaeological assessment of the 17 State Street development site. It was prepared for its developer, 17 Vista Associates, through its attorneys Webster & Sheffield. The research and evaluation was initiated by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission as part of the City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR).

The site is situated in lower Manhattan (Figure 1) in what was the core of Dutch Nieuw Amsterdam. Bounded by Pearl Street to the north and State Street to the west and south (Figure 2), it is located on a block at least partially defined before the first half of the seventeenth century. The current development encompasses almost half of this ancient block and, like most of this part of Manhattan, has coexisting new and old components. For example, the site's eastern boundary is defined by both a modern skyscraper (One State Street) and a Roman Catholic church complex that includes a landmarked late-eighteenth-century building (Nos. 8 and 7 State Street).

The history of the project site and block was viewed in the context of local urban development and within the framework of the city's transformation from a colonial outpost to an urban center. In addition, an evaluation was made of the building episodes occurring on the site over time and the effect this construction would have had on fragile but often tenacious archaeological resources.

Sources for the information presented here and in the following tables and appendices included the records of the

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note: with the exception of Plate 21, all photographs the work
of the author.

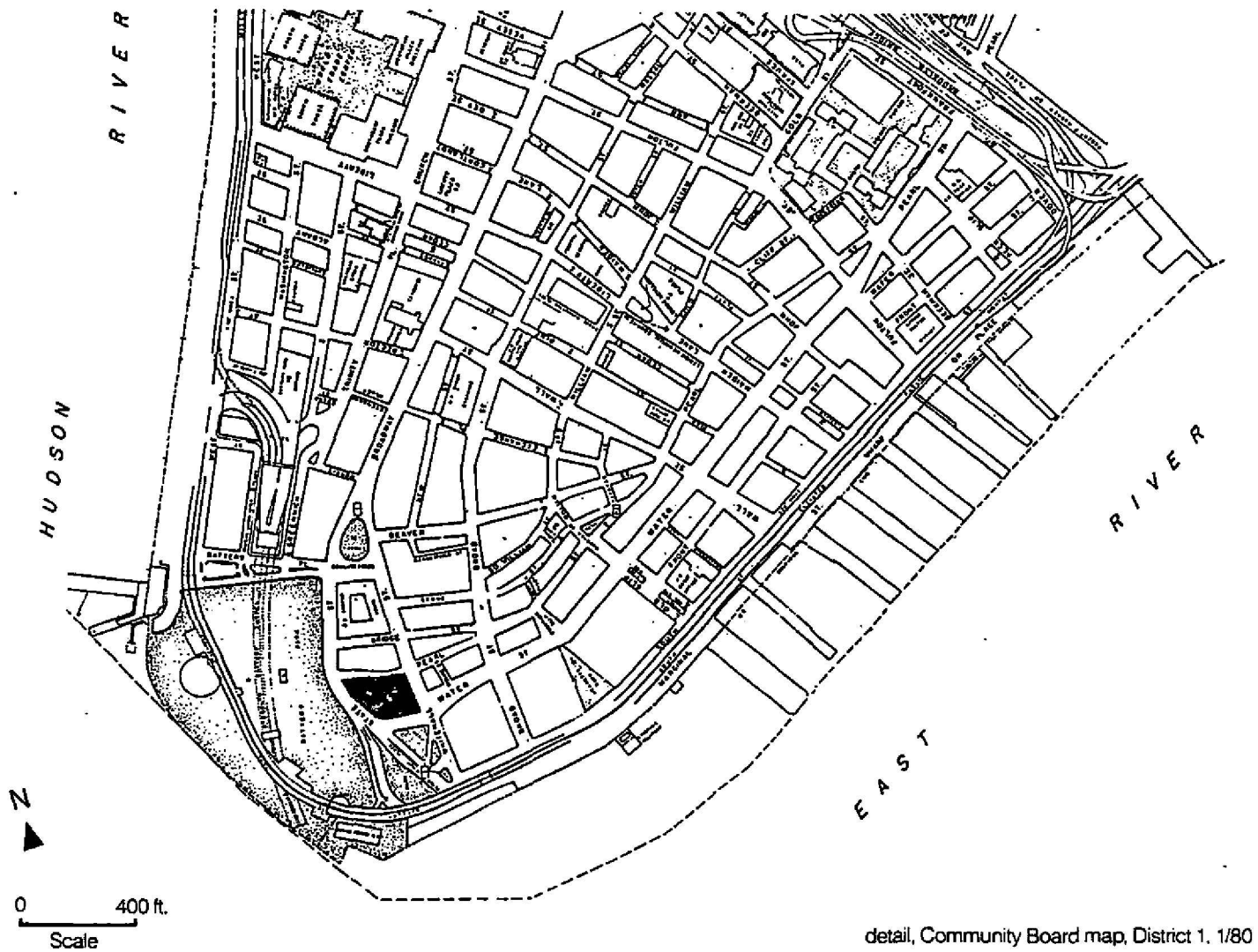


Figure 1

17 STATE STREET: Site Location

Site Block



Municipal Archives, the City Register's Office, the Office of the Borough President (Manhattan), the Manuscript and Map Divisions of the New York Public Library, and the collections of the New York Historical Society, the New York Society Library, the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, and the author's private collection. Deeds, tax records, building plans, and historic maps were researched as were relevant archaeological reports; in addition, local archaeologists were contacted. And finally, soil borings made available through Lehrer/McGovern, Inc., the project's construction managers, were consulted.

Section 2. METHOD

The development history of a site as well as its natural topography are major components in any archaeological assessment. This is particularly true of the urban situation where intensive use and reuse of a property is a given. Beginning as recently as 1979, when the site of the Old Dutch Stadt Huys was excavated at Pearl and Broad Streets, it became apparent that New York City not only has an intriguing historical heritage, but that archaeological evidence for it is retrievable even in an urban setting. This has subsequently been proven many times at sites in the lower, most historic part of our city.

All of the major sites excavated to date in Manhattan have been exposed under the basements of standing or demolished structures mainly built in the mid- to late-nineteenth century. Consequently, it has become apparent that construction or development does not necessarily preclude archeological sensi-

tivity. For example, in addition to the Dutch State House mentioned above, major archaeological finds made under basement floors include a 92-ft. early-eighteenth-century merchant vessel excavated at the 175 Water Street site (Geismar 1983), Dutch and English colonial house foundations excavated at Hanover Square (Rothschild 1983:personal communication), a complex of late-eighteenth- to early-nineteenth-century apothecary shops investigated at the Barclays Bank site (Klein 1985:personal communication), and the warehouse of Augustine Heerman, a seventeenth-century Dutch merchant, archaeologically documented at Broad and Whitehall Streets (Grossman 1985).

One aspect of this kind of investigation has become apparent: while there is a relationship between the depth of a basement and the likelihood of finding archaeological deposits beneath them, a site's topography is also a factor in preservation (for example, whether it is landfill or fast land). Sub-surface investigations through soil borings offer information about these conditions as well as determining the depth of bedrock, another factor in assessing archaeological potential.

Based on the sites excavated to date, it appears the bottom of the deepest deposits in a non-landfill situation can extend as much as 13 ft. below the ground surface (e.g. Grossman 1985: Figure 13; Roberts 1986:personal communication; Rothschild 1986:personal communication). This would mean that the bottom of a deep privy or well--features that become repositories for the broken and discarded materials that archaeologists treasure

--can and have been found considerably below the standard basement depth of 7 to 8 ft.

However, aspects of site development beyond basement depths must be considered: the kind of foundation used--such as the heavy masonry constructions required to support the taller buildings erected in the 1870s before steel was available to provide a lighter infrastructure (Still 1956:206)--would also affect the preservation of cultural deposits. So would pile driving or deep pier excavations. Consequently, researching the depth of foundations and basements and the methods used in their construction often will provide a valuable indicator of a site's archaeological potential. For this reason, extensive research was done into the building history of the 17 State Street site as well as into its historical past.

Section 3. SITE DEVELOPMENT AND HISTORY

There is little question that the Native Americans who inhabited or merely visited Manhattan would have used the southern shore of the island for food gathering and as a landing place. Apparently called "Kapsee", this portion of the Island was named for the rocks that are now buried under Battery Park fill (Bolton 1934:133); by 1734, the city's first battery was at Copse's rocks, near Whitehall (Abeel 1791-92:51). Until it was paved and renamed in 1793 (see below), what is now State Street was often called Copsee or Copsey Street.

Prior to European occupation, the shoreline environment was undoubtedly rich in food resources that would have been prepared and consumed on the spot, with hearths and debris accumulating

over years of repeated if transient Native American use. Like the small islands in New York Harbor, oysters were undoubtedly plentiful in this part of Manhattan. Bolton, New York City's early chronicler of Native American sites, noted abundant shells further north on Pearl Street, the former East River shoreline, and suggested that this southern extremity of the island was a landing place for canoes (Bolton 1934:133). However, identifiable traces of this use have disappeared over the past 350 years of European occupation.

Throughout its history, the site has been subject to increasingly intensive development. Pearl Street, its northern boundary, was among Nieuw Amsterdam's oldest streets, developing in the protection of the Dutch Fort first built in 1628 (Valentine 1853:34) and standing in some form for over 150 years. Before filling began in the late-seventeenth century for what ultimately became Battery Park, the western part of the site was on the shore and, in fact, may have required some filling prior to house construction (the records vary on this point¹).

By 1660, land grants had been made on the block (Figure 3) and fifteen structures are documented, most of them situated along Pearl Street (Figure 4). Of these, nine were in the project area (this does not include the Dutch West India Company's bakery believed to be on the block by 1633 [Stokes III 1924:1111]). Drawings from the late-seventeenth through mid-eighteenth centuries indicate that throughout this period the structures on the block were of the Dutch gabled type (Plates 1-4), perhaps replacing earlier wooden buildings.

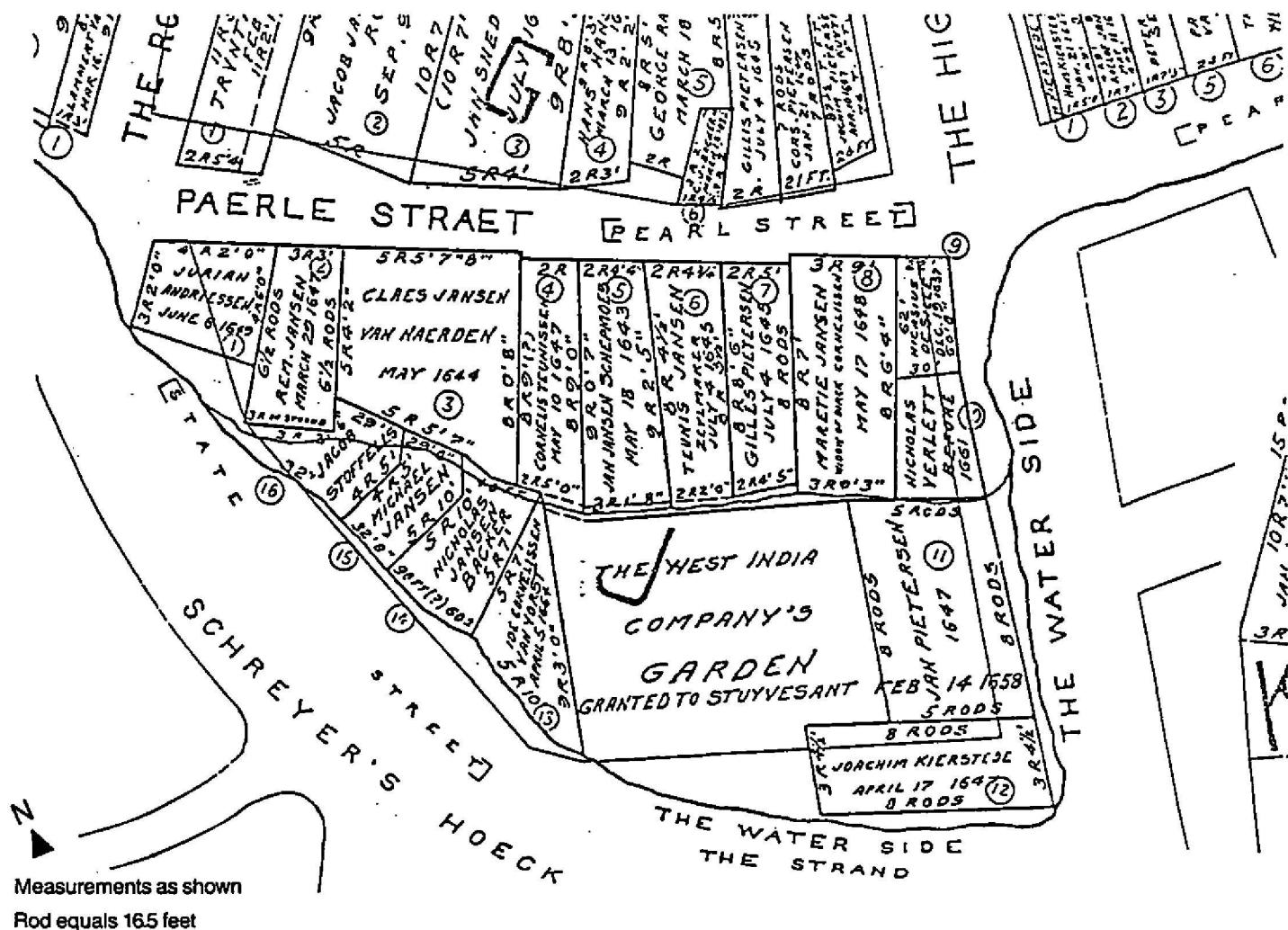


Figure 3 17 STATE STREET: 17th-Century Ground-briefs (grants) and Deeds for Site Block ("J"). (Stokes II 1916: Plate 87a).

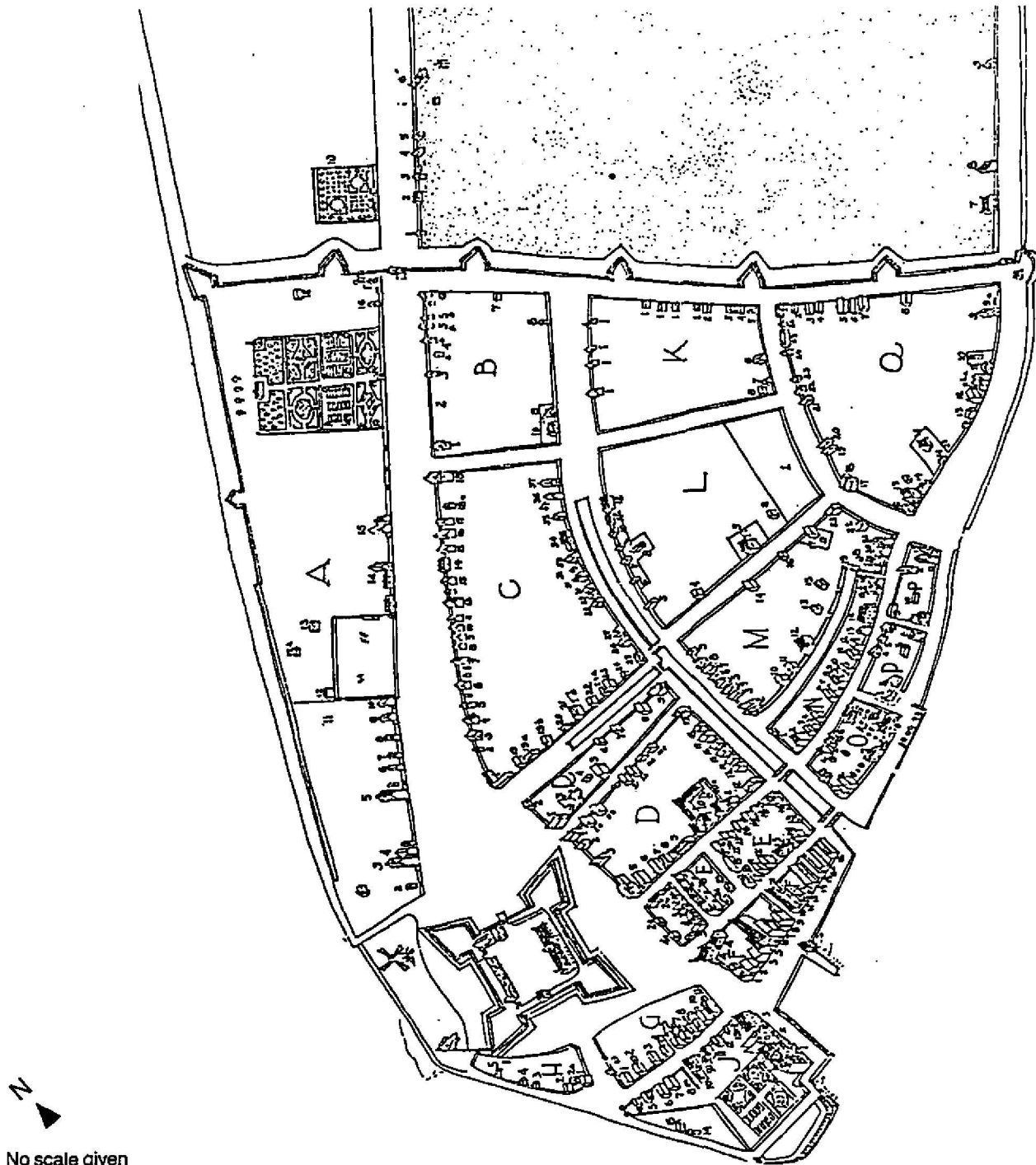


Figure 4

17 STATE STREET: Key to the Costello Plan, 1660. (Stokes II 1916: Plate 82e). "J" is Site Block.

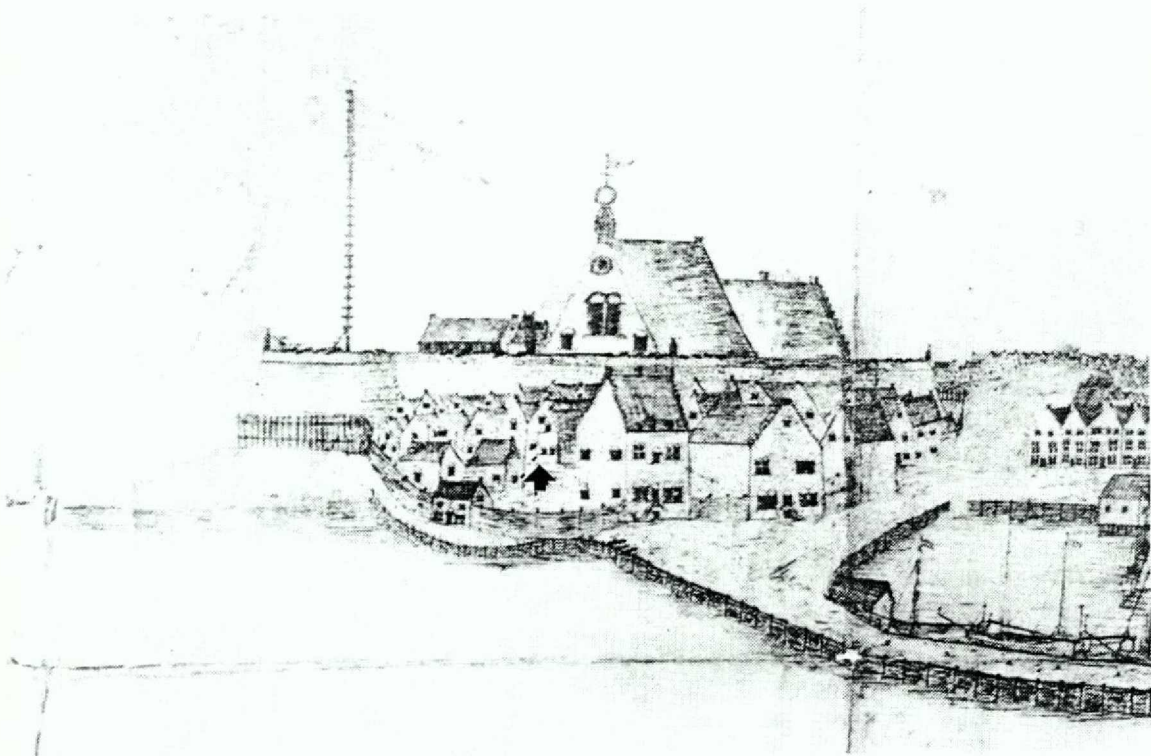


Plate 1. Detail of 1679-80 Lapadist View of Nieuw Amsterdam. Arrow marks the house of William Cock (Kock/Cook), an Englishman who, in 1659, acquired one or two houses on what would become 16 Pearl Street in the 19th C. At least one remained in the family until 1728 when it was sold to a William Ball. Ball, in turn, quickly sold it to Abraham Isaacs, a member of New York City's Jewish community (see Table 1). The view is looking north to the fort. White hall Street runs off from the dock toward the rear of the picture (Stokes I 1915:Plate 17).

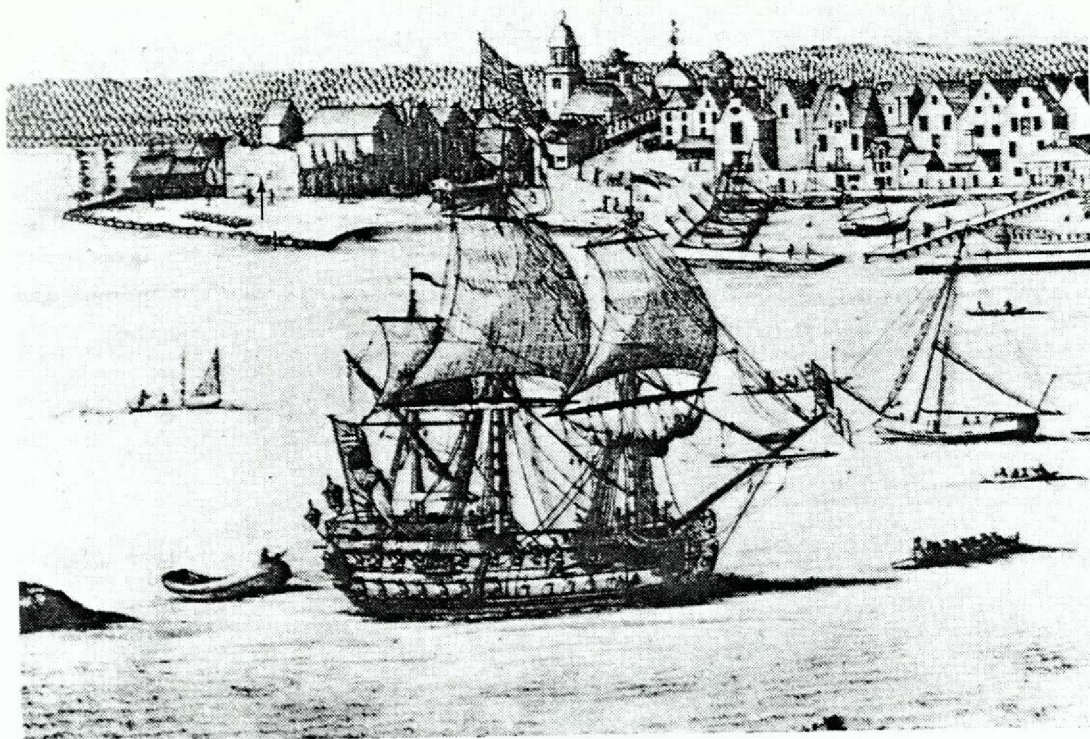


Plate 2. Detail of the 1717 Burgis View of New York. The 17 State Street block is to left of the ship's flag. Arrow indicates the ruins of Peter Stuyvesant's house that must have burned just before this view was drawn. Note great dock to the right of the picture at Whitehall Street (Stokes I 1915:Plate 25).

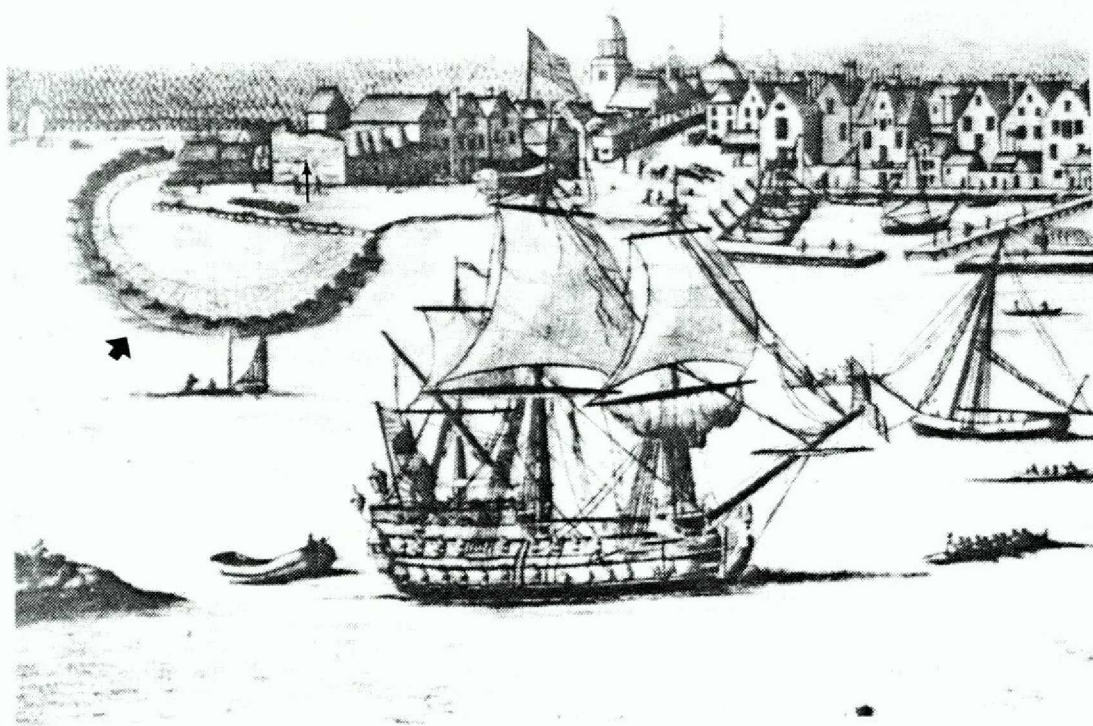


Plate 3. Detail of Bakewell's View of New York, an updated (1746) version of the Burgis View (above). By the time of this issue in 1746, a battery had been built off the site area (arrow). If the picture can be believed, the buildings there in 1717 were still there in 1746. The Stuyvesant house ruins (thin arrow) stood until about 1769 (Stokes I 1915:Plate 33, text p.244).

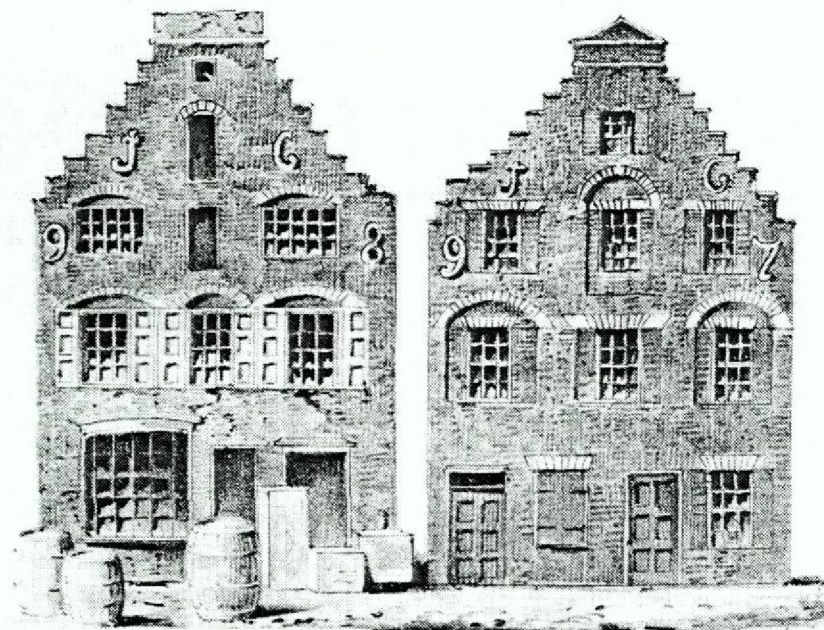


Plate 4. Typical Dutch houses, the one to the left located on Broad Street and built in 1698; the one on the right was located on Pearl Street (address not given, but conceivably in the site area since the name "Pearl Street" once referred only to the street between the water and Whitehall Street). This structure was built in 1626, remodeled in 1698, and demolished in 1828 (Valentine 1853:opposite 177).

Dutch houses, taverns, and warehouses are documented (see Figure 5 and Appendix B), and some of the block's occupants are well-known historical figures. Among them was Peter Stuyvesant, Nieuw Amsterdam's fourth and last Dutch governor, whose house stood on the corner of Whitehall and what is now State Street. It is believed that Whitehall Street was given its name because of this stone structure which burned about 1716 (see Plate 2). The site of this house and most of its garden, as well as the house of Jacob Leisler who was hanged as a traitor in 1691, were located where One State Street now stands (see Figure 5). This corner site was later the home of Robert Fulton and is where he reportedly died in 1815 (Gilder 1936:139; see Plate 5 this report)².

During the Revolution, the site area has been described as being "overhung" by the fort (Dunlop, a contemporary historian, quoted in Gilder 1936:79). However, to keep the British from having a citadel in the city, it was partially dismantled early in the war and, whatever the military effect, it must have made the prospect of the site block much pleasanter. At this same time, the block was miraculously spared the decimation by fire that affected the area on the night of September 21, 1776 (Grim 1778 in Valentine 1860). During that conflagration, which apparently swept right by, hundreds of homes and buildings were destroyed, including those east of Whitehall Street. In 1793, the remainder of the fort was demolished and the debris used to fill State Street which was opened in this year (Stokes V 1926: 1292, 1295).

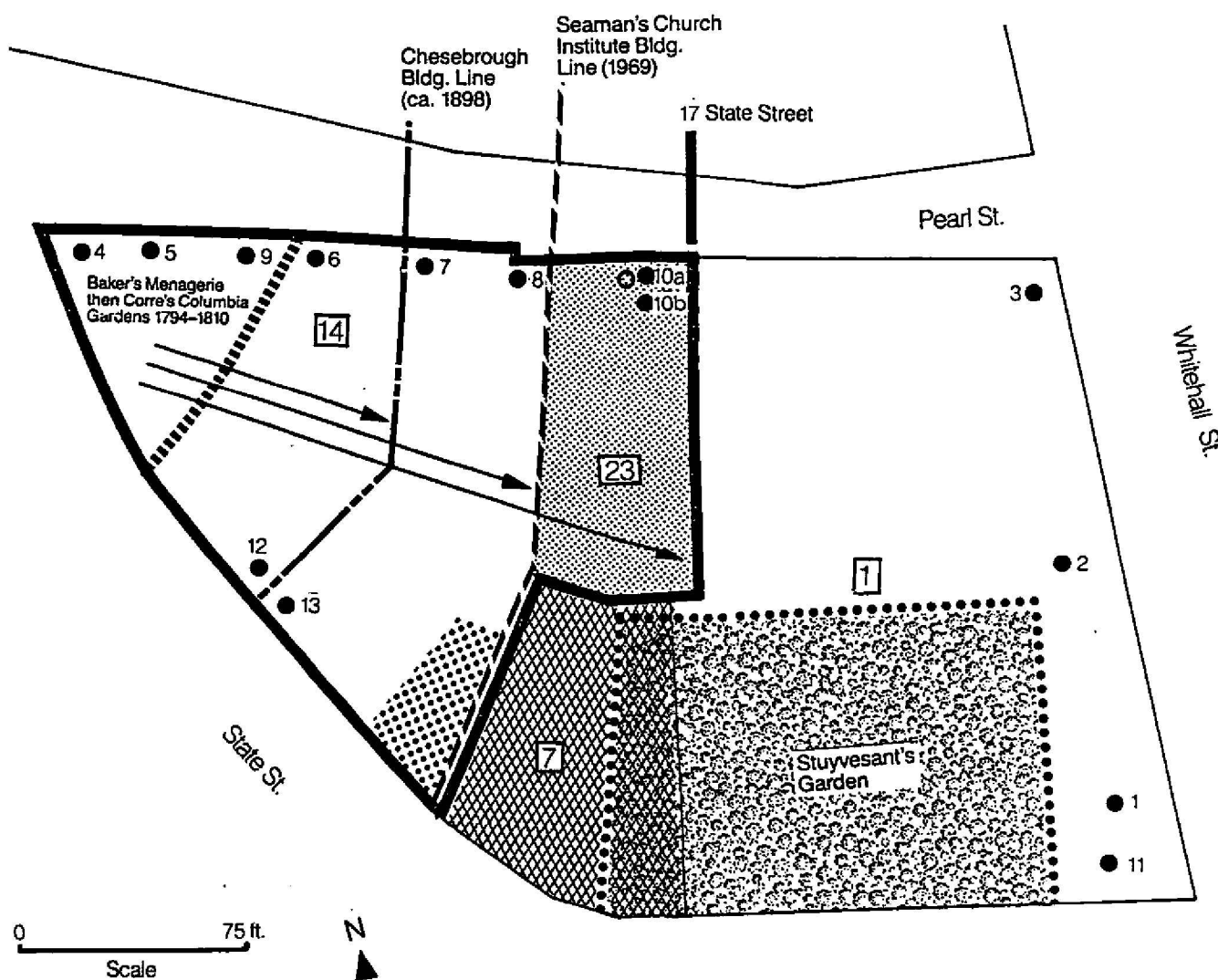


Figure 5 17 STATE STREET: Approximate Locations of Selected Buildings, 17–20th Century, and General Summary of Site Conditions

- Project Area
- ▨ Primary Area of Possible Sensitivity
- ▤ Secondary Area of Possible Sensitivity
- XXXXXX Existing Church buildings (Landmarked)
- 1 Gov. Stuyvesant's Great House (built before 1658; burned ca. 1717; still standing 1768)
- 2 Jacob Leisler's House (built ca. 1669)
- 3 Nicasius de Silles's house (built ca. 1657–1665)
- 4 Andriessen House (built ca. 1649) This location is in the vicinity of the West India Company Bakery built before 1633.
- 5 Jansen House (built before 1650), but owned by Pieter Jater Marius [Morris?]
- 6 Verlett House (built by 1660)
- 7 Claus Jansen house (built after 1644). May have been "The Blue Dove" Tavern in 1661, (#12 Pearl Street)
- 8 Cousseau's House (built on before 1659; buildings down by this year).
- 9 #6 Pearl Street — Birthplace of Herman Melville, 1819
- 10a Schepmoes House in Front (built before 1648)
- 10b Cock's House in rear (built by 1657) (#16 Pearl Street)
- 11 Corner where Robert Fulton's house stood until 1914 (1 State Street)
- 12 Stoffelsen's Warehouse (built before 1668)
- 13 Michael Jansen Vreeland's Tavern (built by 1656)
- Possible brick privy, demolished (feature half under sidewalk, half on Lot 23)
- [23] Lot

* Information on early properties based on Stokes II 1916; see Appendices A and B, this report. Note that some of the early buildings may be under sidewalks and streets beyond the modern property lines.

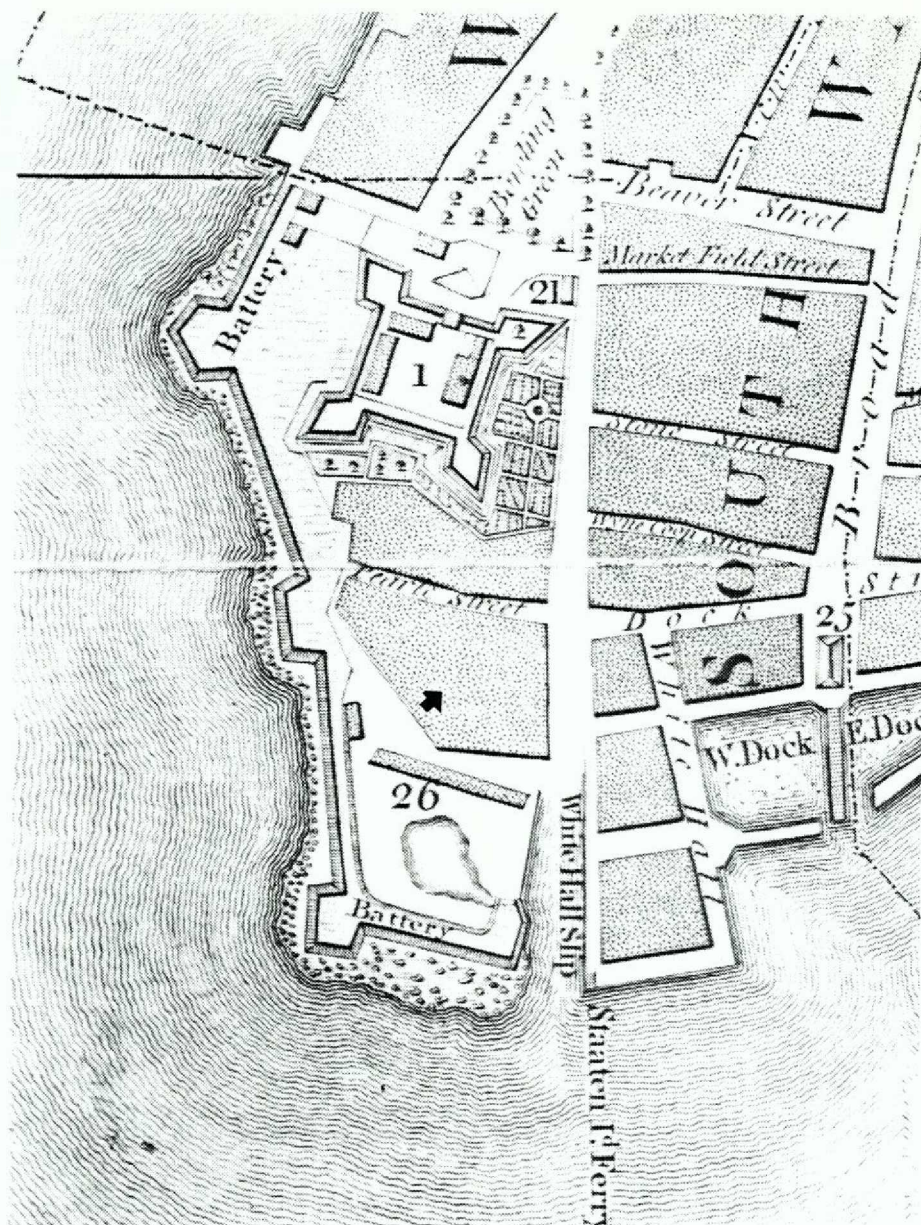


Plate 5. Reputedly Robert Fulton's house at the corner of State and Whitehall Streets where he died in 1815 (it should be noted, however, that the NY Directories never list this address for Fulton). When this photo was taken in 1909, it was part of the Seaman's Church Institute. It was also the corner where Peter Stuyvesant's house stood in the 17th century and its ruined foundations until the middle of the 18th (see Plates 1-3). When this building was demolished to make way for the South Ferry Building in 1917, I.N.P. Stokes noted timbers about 6 ft. beneath the street that he thought might have been from Stuyvesant's building. These were at a depth where he also found a 5-in. oyster shell and a rilled beach (Stokes IV 1922:1715). Note the six story building to the left of the picture, a home for German immigrants (copy of photo from the Museum of the City of New York).

By this time, the focus of development had shifted from Pearl to State Street, the former being one of the city's oldest streets, the latter then among its newest (Plate 6 and Figure 6). In the 1790s, many of the city's wealthy merchants began to make their homes here and to build stables in the back of their lots, along Pearl Street³.

At this time, until it was declared a nuisance and ordered to vacate, the city's first menagerie or zoo run by Gardner Baker, also the city's first museum keeper, was located on the site at the corner of Pearl and State Streets (Gale and McClung 1958). In 1798, this corner became the Columbia Gardens, an ice cream and entertainment establishment owned and operated by one of the city's most famous late-eighteenth-century caterers, Joseph Corre (Stokes V 1926:1081), who also made his home on State Street (Gilder 1936:125; Plate 8 this report).

By the middle of the nineteenth century, however, the genteel aspect of the block (Plates 9⁴ and 10) and its surrounding area had begun to change; by the 1870s, many if not most of the elegant town houses on the site were replaced by four and five story multi-apartmented dwellings. By the last decades of the century, the majority of both its newer and older buildings belonged to religious and charitable institutions dealing with the City's burgeoning immigrant population (see Plates 5 and 6). Undoubtedly the block's proximity to Castle Clinton, the immigrant processing center opened in 1855, can be linked to this change. Then too, construction of the elevated train on the park side of State Street in 1877 (Gilder 1936:213) also must have been among the



0 400 ft.

Plate 6. Detail of 1767 Ratzer Map. Barracks built in 1753 (26) were then in the area of the site block (arrow). At this time State Street, opened in 1793, was not yet named although it actually was known as Copsie (or Copsey or Copsee) Street at this time. Note the pond below the barracks. This was declared a nuisance and ordered filled in 1773 (Gilder 1936:77; map from NYPL Map Division).

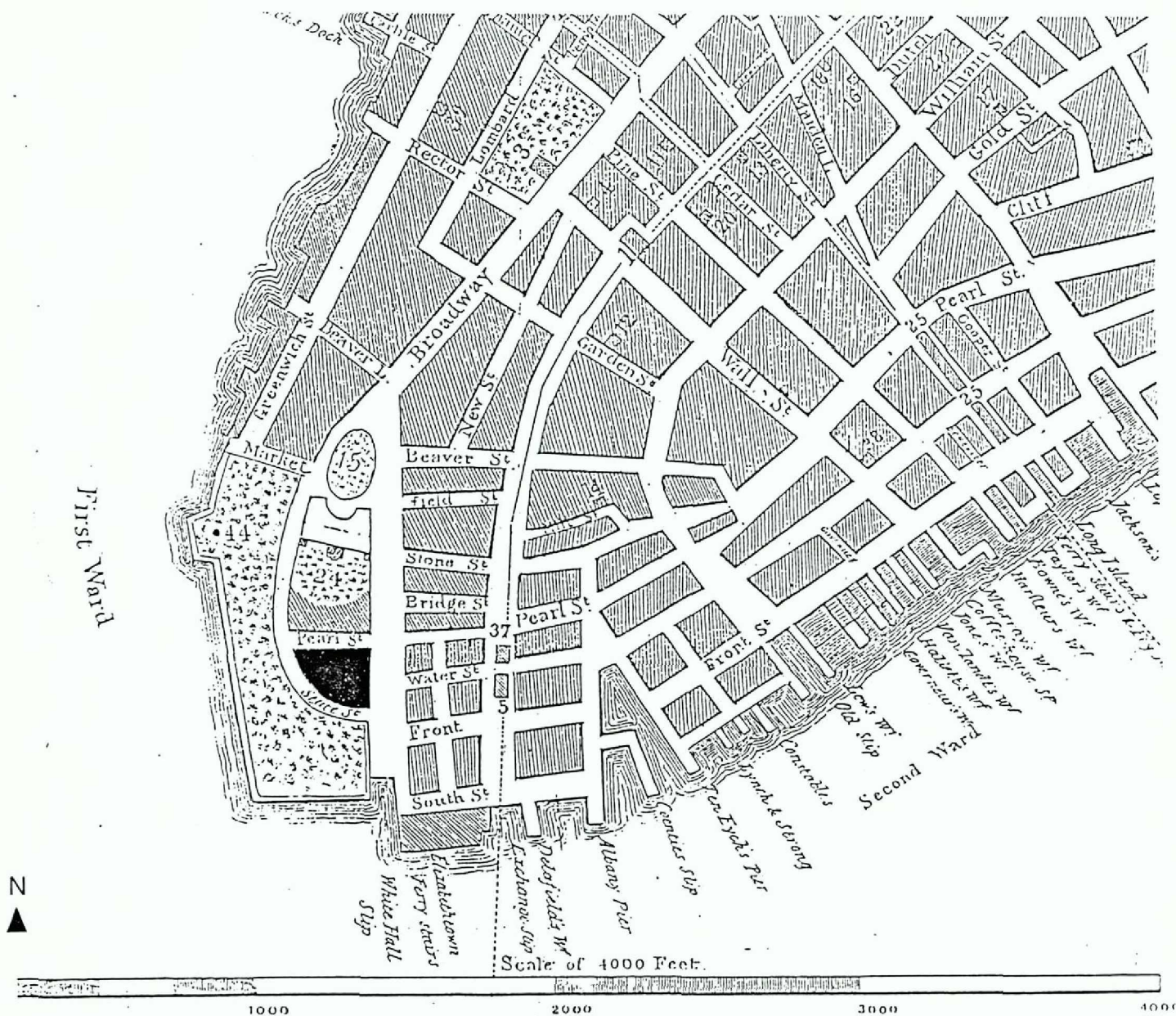


Figure 6 17 STATE STREET: Detail of Hill's 1804 *Plan of the City of New York* (Valentine's Manual 1850). State Street now established.

- Project Site
- 24 Government House
- 15 Bowling Green
- 44 The Flagstaff at the Battery
- 37 Baker's Tammany Museum
- 5 The Exchange Market

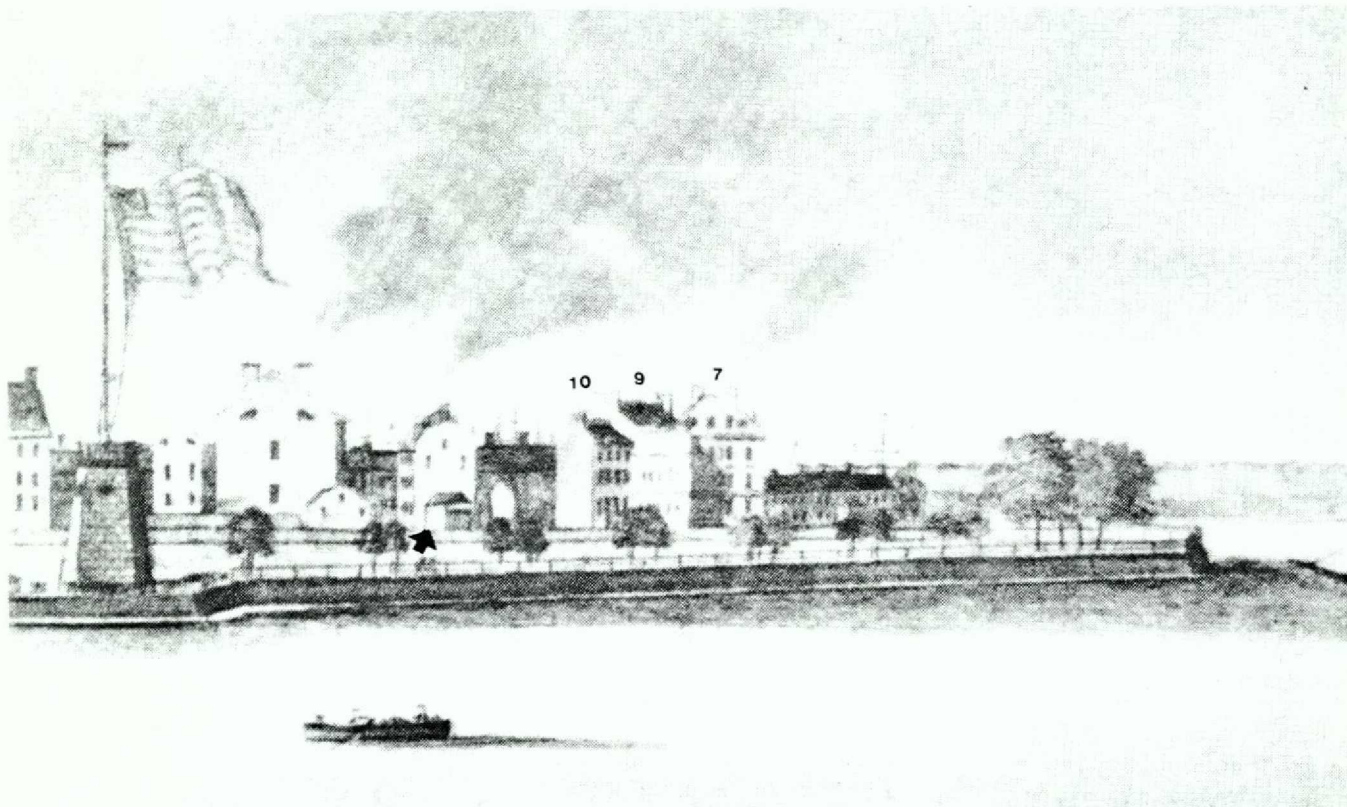


Plate 7. Detail of 1796/97 water color showing the site block from the water (Stokes I 1915:Plate 56). Low houses on the right are on east side of Whitehall Street, not on the site block. Block view starts with 7 State Street, although in this picture it does not yet have its rounded facade which was a later addition made by its owner, Moses Rogers. Rogers purchased it from James Watson in 1805 after Watson, its builder, had occupied for a couple of years. Cary Ludlow's house, 9 State Street, is next to number 7 (see also Plate 19). Next to him at number 10 is Joseph Corre, and to the left of his house, on the corner of Pearl and State Streets, is his Columbia Garden (arrow) opened in 1798 on the former site of Baker's menagerie (see text). Stokes provides a detailed description of the structures in this view (Stokes I 1915:425-26).

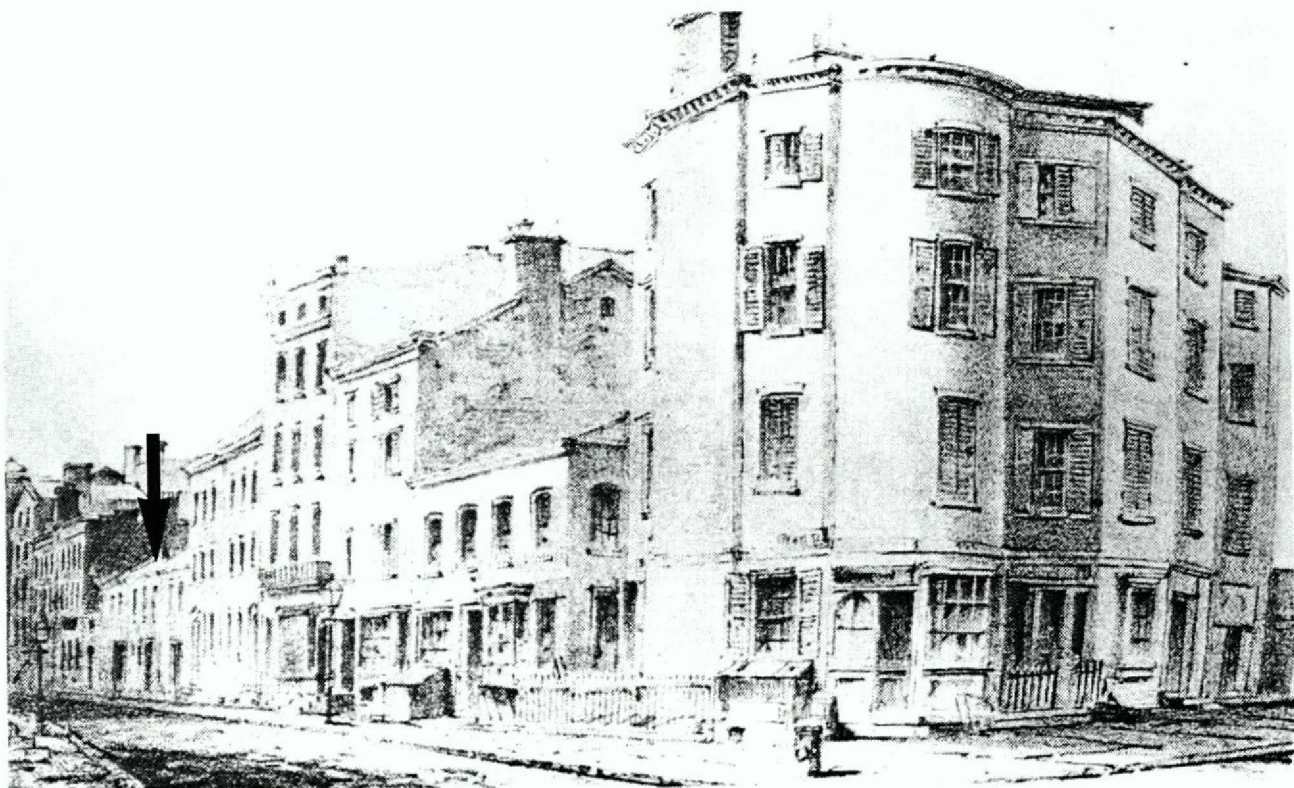


Plate 8. 1859 view of State and Pearl Streets. House on the corner was built on the site of Corre's Columbia Garden sometime after 1815 but before 1825. Note 6 Pearl Street (arrow) where Herman Melville was born in 1819. The second low building down Pearl Street would be the stable or coach house connected with Moses Rogers' house, 7 State Street. To the right was Cary Ludlow's stable. This part of his property was absorbed into 16 Pearl Street in 1920 (see Text) (view: Valentine's Manual 1859).

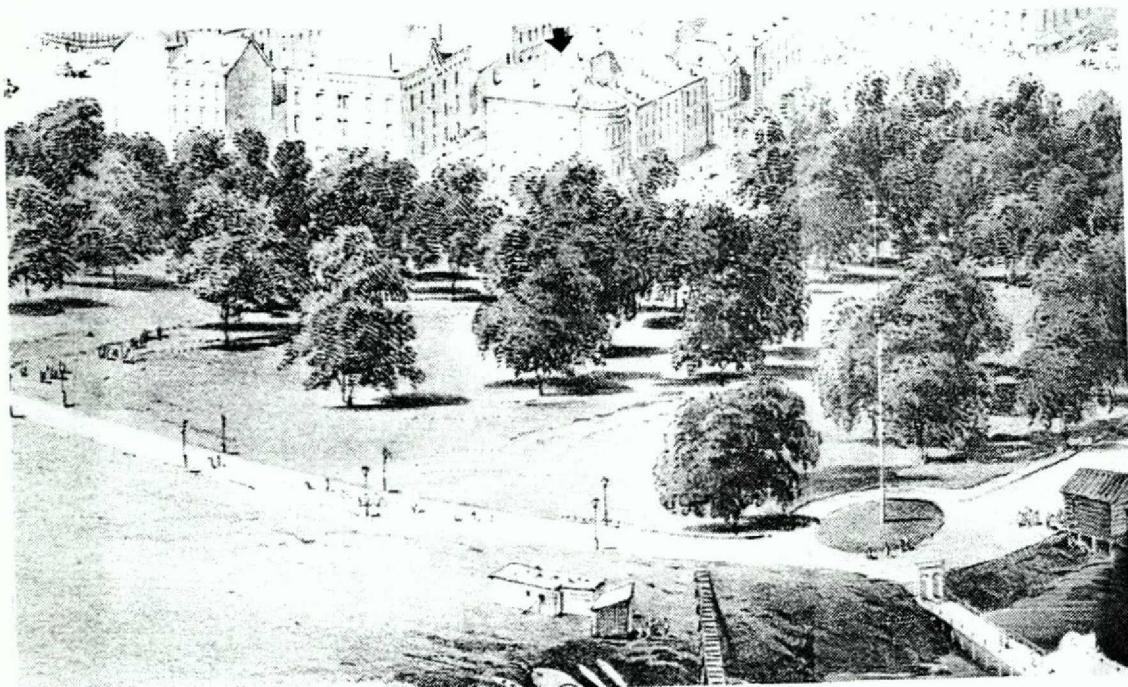


Plate 9. 1869 view of State Street from above Battery Park and therefore a projected and perhaps inaccurate view. Nonetheless, the mood of quiet elegance it conveys may have persisted in the area and on the block (arrow) until the elevated train was installed along the park in 1877 (Shannon's Manual 1869).

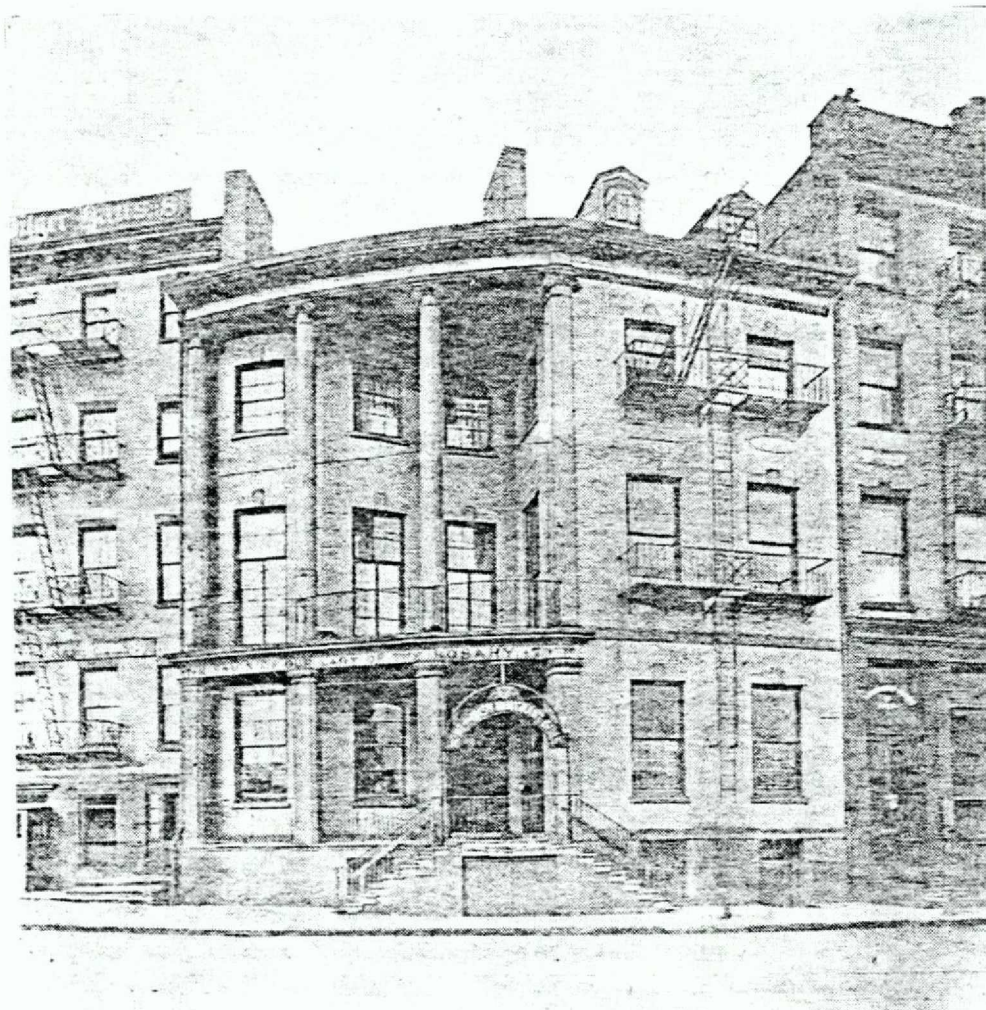


Plate 10. No. 7 State Street ca. 1909, long before it was restored to its former elegance. At this time it was a mission for Irish Catholic girls. Note the building to the left, the structure that replaced Cary Ludlow's house at 9 State Street in 1874 (see Plate 20). This too is an immigrant home. (copy of a photo from the Museum of the City of New York).

factors contributing to the block's changing aspect: it not only altered its vista, it also provided transportation for workers to staff the offices that would come to dominate the area.

In 1898, the eleven-story Chesebrough Building, built by the man who had created Vaseline Petroleum Jelly in 1869 (King 1894: 948), was erected on the southeast corner of Pearl and State Streets. This building, which helped alter the appearance and ambiance of the Battery at the turn of the century (Plate 11), replaced many structures that had stood on the site for a century or more. Among them was No. 6 Pearl Street where Herman Melville, the author of *Moby Dick*, was born in 1819 (Lookout 1969:60(6); see Figure 5 and Plate 9 this report).

In 1966, the Cheseborough Building and several smaller structures were demolished to make way for the Seaman's Church Institute building, a twenty-one story tower that was a major feature of the lower Manhattan skyline for almost twenty years (see Plate 21). And now, this is being replaced by a forty-one story skyscraper that will extend even further east on the block, abutting the One State Street building and bordering the land-marked church complex on two sides (see Figure 5 for a summary of the block's development).

Section 4. SITE CONDITIONS

At the time research began, construction activities for the new building were in progress. A site visit on April 1 revealed that buildings and demolition debris had been removed and foundation excavations were taking place in its western portion where the Seaman's Church Institute building had stood. To the east



Plate 11. A view of the Chesebrough building (arrow) from Battery Park ca. 1905. The Battery Park building is to the left across Pearl Street, and further left is the newly constructed Customs House (King 1905:13).

(Lot 23), the site of a two-and-a-half story structure had been cleared and graded to approximately 18 ft. below street level. In this area where a plaza is planned, twenty-six foundation and column piers as well as an elevator pit have been dug even deeper to bedrock and sealed with concrete (see Plates 12-19). Despite this extensive excavation, research was initiated to provide documentation for the site and block, and to allow for an assessment of the site's archaeological potential.

Because of the intensive construction that had occurred over the years on much of the site, research ultimately concentrated on two areas where its history and development suggested potential sensitivity (see Figure 5). In order of degree of potential, the first was Lot 23 mentioned above, the most densely settled part of the site in the Dutch period; it was also occupied in the eighteenth century, but its ownership and building history is somewhat vague in this period. However, it is an area where subsequent development has been relatively minimal (see Table 1). Because of this, excavation was temporarily diverted from this lot pending the assessment.

The second and predictably less sensitive area was located in the southeastern portion of Lot 14. This part of the site abuts the church complex and was where Cary Ludlow, a prominent attorney in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, owned a house that stood until 1874 (Plate 20). At that time, a five story apartment house occupied the lot until it was demolished to make way for the Seaman's Church Institute building (Table 2). Since this part of the site now serves as the access

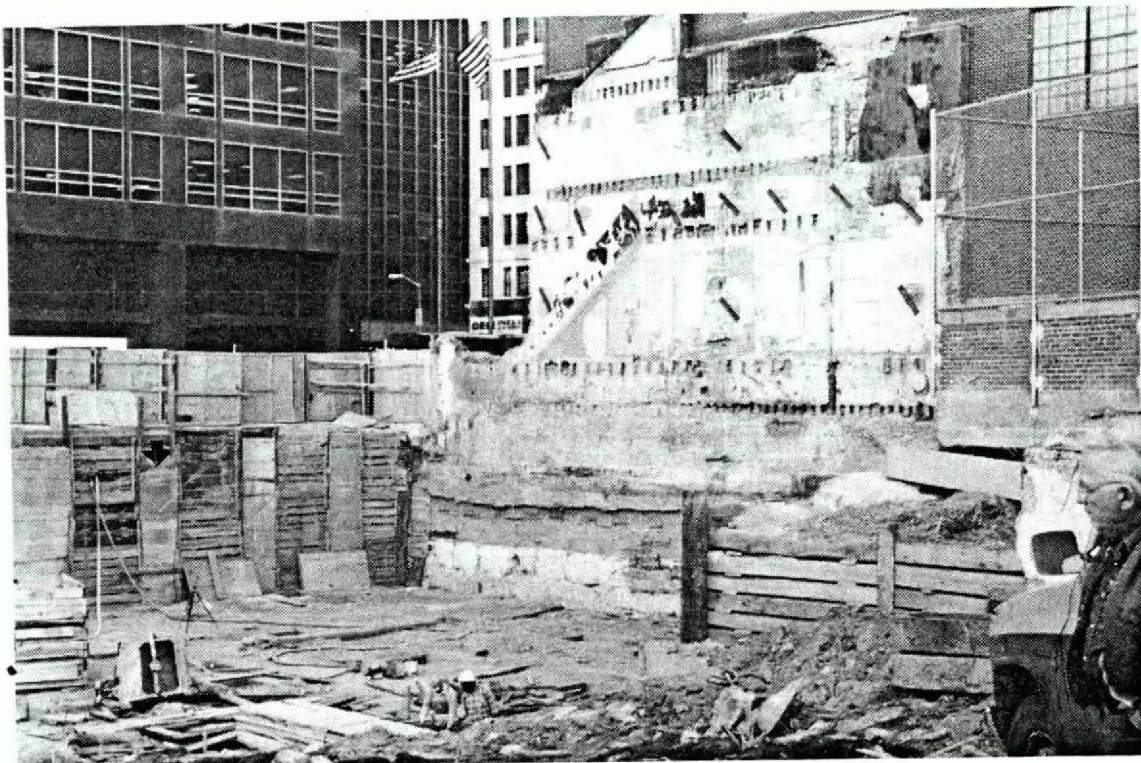


Plate 12. View of Lot 23 looking northeast to Pearl Street. Graded area is ca. 18 ft. below street level. Shoring has been installed along Pearl Street (approx. location of brick feature mentioned in text is indicated by arrow). Note outline of 2 story building with foundation footings and subsequent underpinnings all visible (see below) (photo: 4/1/86).

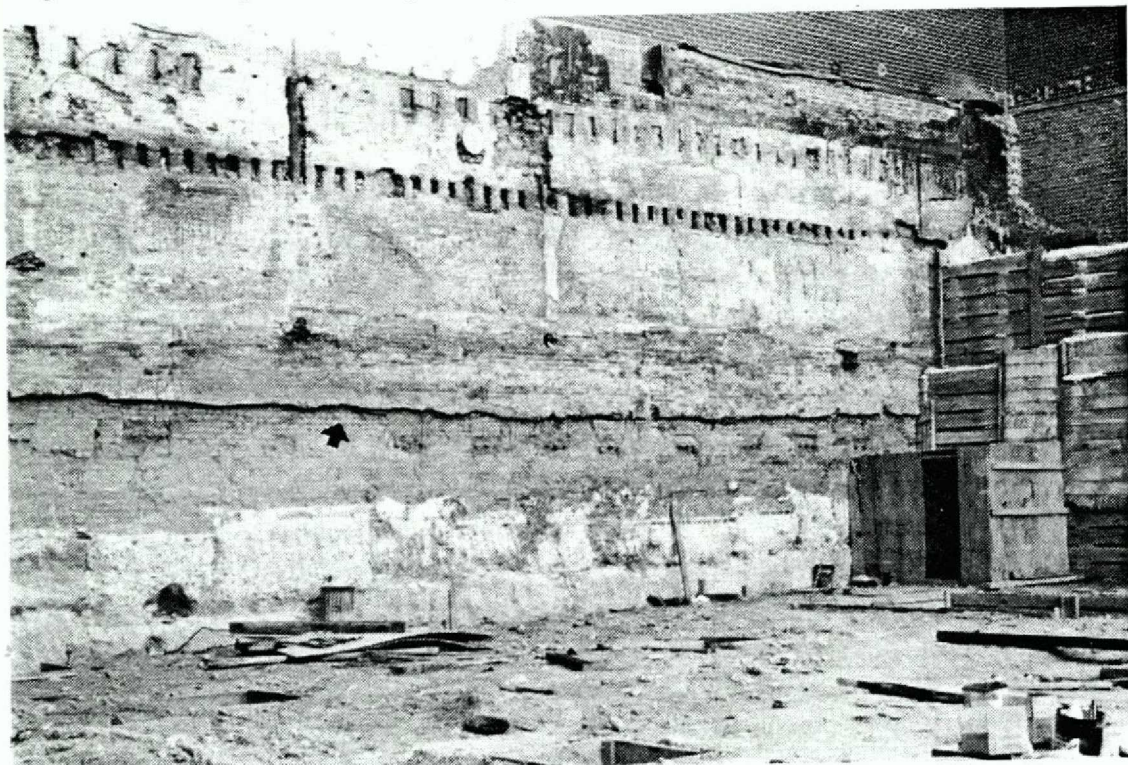


Plate 13. View looking toward rear of Lot 23. The east wall of its former building clearly shows the basement or footing level (arrow) and under it, the underpinnings for the South Ferry Building (gray) and its successor, One State Street (white concrete). Shoring to right is behind 8 State Street (photo: 4/1/86).

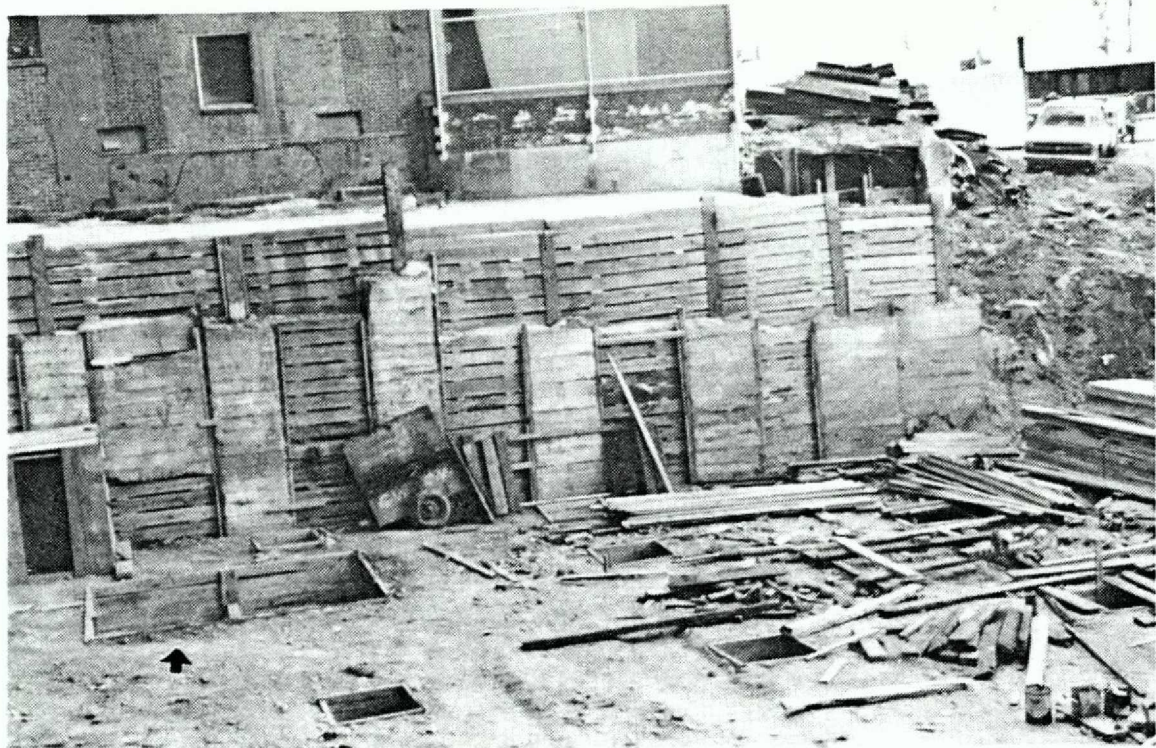


Plate 14. Continuing around Lot 23, rear of lot looking south to 7 & 8 State Street. Note high area to right rear, part of the site's access ramp. Also note column pier pits and larger elevator pit (arrow) to the rear. These have been excavated to bedrock, formed, and cement sealer poured (photo: 4/1/86).



Plate 15. Site looking further west to Battery Park. Backhoe is on access ramp; to right is deeper excavation on site of first the Chesebrough Building, then the 1969 Seaman's Church Institute Building. Cary Ludlow's property was located in the ramp area and was subsequently the site of a 5 story apartment building and then part of the Seaman's Church Institute building (photo: 4/1/86).

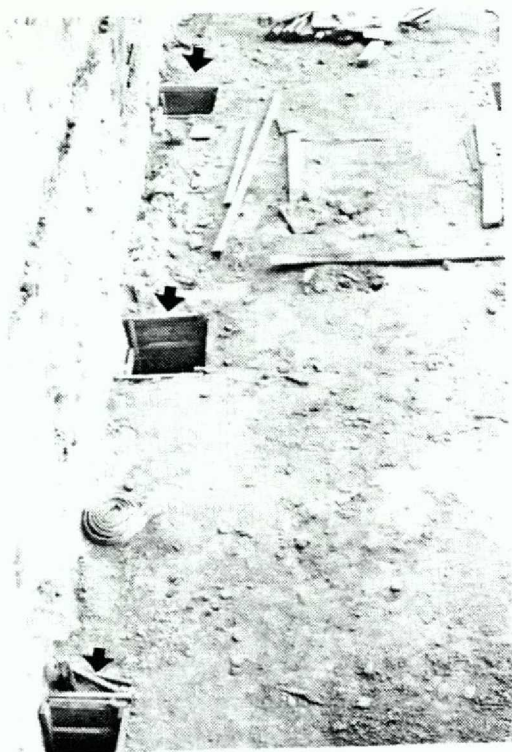


Plate 16. View along eastern party wall in Lot 23 (see Plates 11-13). Foundation pits (arrow) have been dug to bedrock, beyond the 18 ft. grade of the lot (photo: 4/1/86).

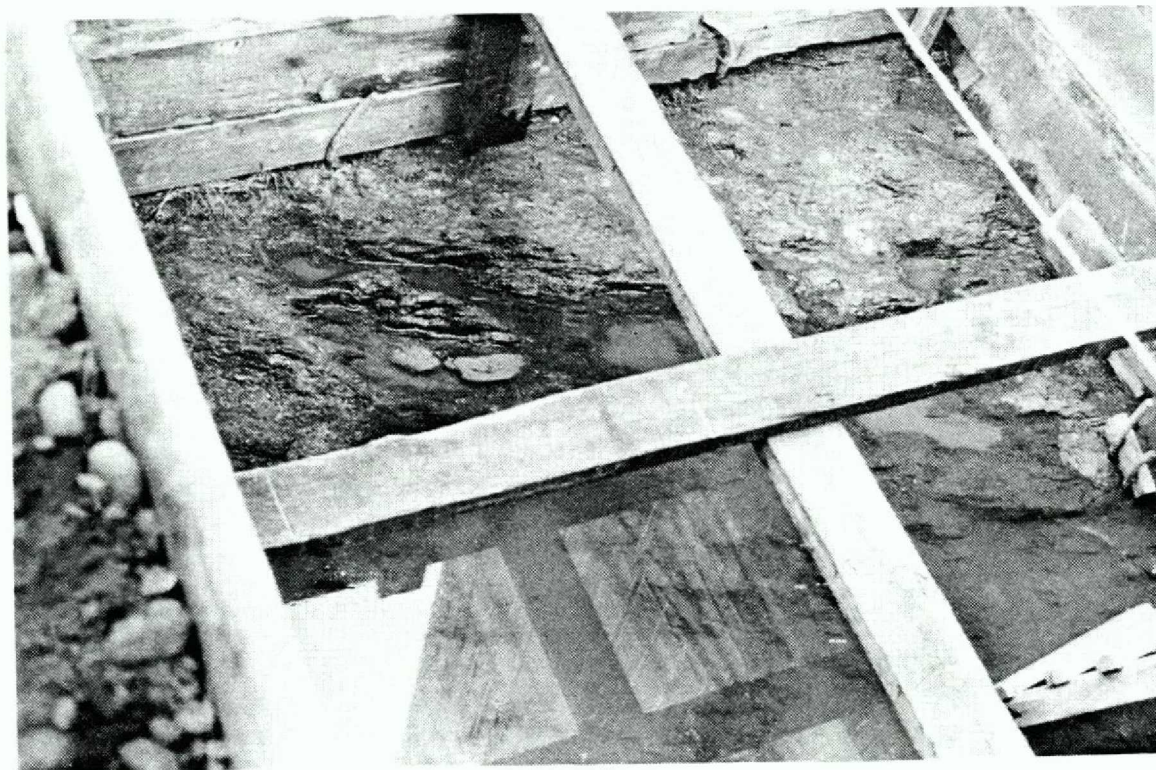


Plate 17. View into column pit 7 where Manahattan schist has been reached ca. 26 ft. below the street (photo: 4/1/86).

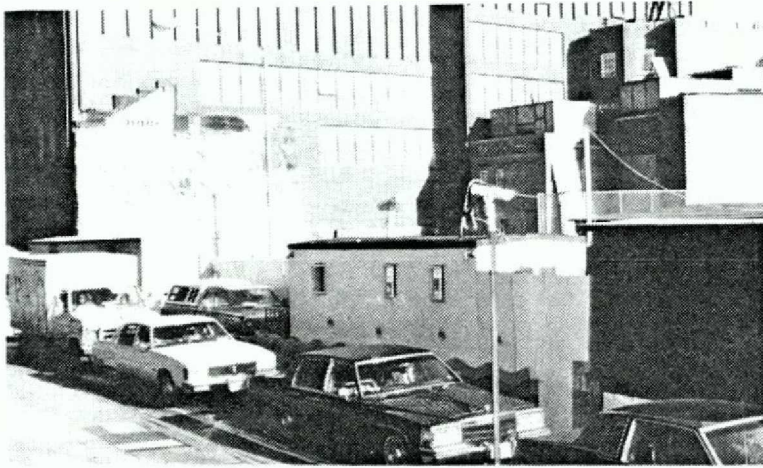
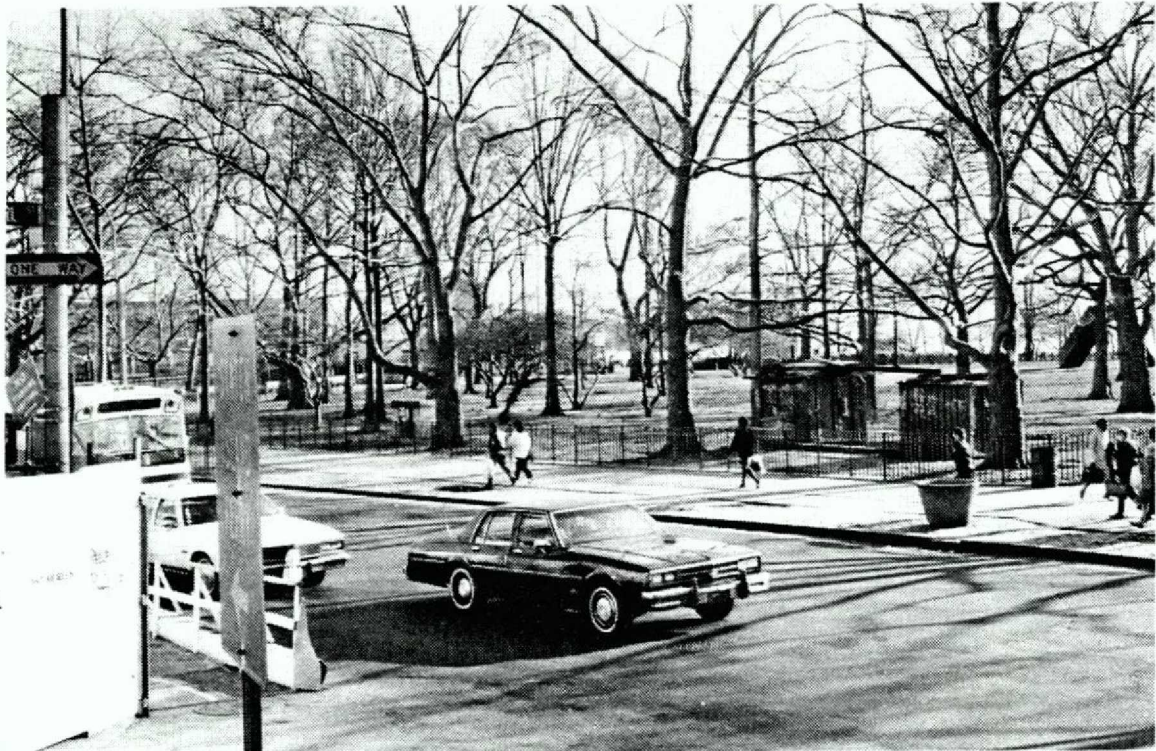


Plate 18. Looking toward One State Street from northeast corner of Pearl and State Streets. Construction trailer is in center of picture, and 7 and 8 State Street are to the right rear. The outline of the former building on Lot 23 (16 Pearl Street) can be seen on the wall of One State Street (photo: 4/1/86).



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Plate 19. View from corner of Pearl and State Streets looking toward Battery Park across from site. Construction fence is visible in lower left hand corner of picture (photo: 4/1/86).

Table 1. 17 STATE STREET: Owner/Occupation of Lot 23 (Block 9) 1647-1986* (16 Pearl St.--parts of former Lots 7, 9, and possibly 11)

Lot #	Date	Grantee/owner	New Owner/Lessee	Property Description	Remarks	Source
<u>Dutch Grants</u>						
4	1647		Cornelis Teunessin, shoemaker	land on Pearl St.	(All grants cited here appear to be part of current Lot 23)	Stokes II 1916:389.
	May 10, 1659	C. Teunessin(?)	Wm. Cornelissen Schage (?)			"
	1659	Atty. for Schage's widow & heirs	Jacques Cousseau	land now goes to river	Demolishes buildings.	"
	June 19, 1662	Jacques Cousseau	Symon Fransen	south boundary now H & L of of Thomas Wm. Wilcocke		"
	July 6, 1662	Symon Fransen Prinsman	Mighiel Tades	S. boundary now lot of the inspector general		"
	May 15, 1668	Gov. Nicolls	Michael Tades		Reiteration of 1662 deed.	"
5	May 18, 1643		Jan Jansen Schepmaes	E. of Lot 4, to river	Appears to be part of 23.	Stokes II 1916:389.
	July 15, 1659	Wm. T. Cock	Francois Allard	Pearl St. to N., Dir. Gen. to S.	Cock now married to widow of Jan Jansen Schepmaes.	"
	April 29, 1662	Francois Allard	Steven Genore	Pearl St. N, Dir. Gen. S; S. of Wm. Koek		"
	Oct. 25, 1667	Gov. Nicolls	William Cooke	Pearl St. to river side (?)	16 Pearl St.	Stokes II 1916:282.
<u>Deeds After Cession to England in 1674</u>						
7/9	Oct. 26, 1727	Dirck Kock	Wm Ball, merchant	Pearl St. part of Lots 7/9	old #16 Pearl;	Liber 31: 252ff.
	Sept. 23, 1728	Wm Ball, merchant	Abraham Isaacs, merchant**	same as above		MCC 1905 III:447-448.
				by 1754		

Table 1. (continued)

Lot #	Date	Grantee/owner	New Owner/Lessee	Property Description	Remarks	Source
	1754	Jacob Isaacs	James Nipper(?)	appears to be same as above	Information from 1754 deed cited below.	see next entry
7/9	Jan. 30, 1754	Wm. Brown, mariner***	Thos. Lawrence, blacksmith	Pearl St. part of Lots 7/9; Dungan's [sic] garden to S.	Nipper cited just to east.	Liber 39: 48ff.
7	May 4, 1805	James Watson & wife, Mary	Moses Rogers	Pearl St. part of Lots 7 & 9.	Deed says #6 State St., but Rogers owned #7 in 1808. No deed to Watson located, but in 1792 he had acquired land on what would become State St. in 1793.	Liber 71: 397ff.
11	Feb. 28, 1807	Mary Watson and Executors for James Watson	Cary Ludlow	Pearl St. side of Lot 11	Street frontage for Pearl St. stable. Part of this may now fall in Lot 23.	NYC Land Box, Misc., & Archives Div. NYPL.
7/9	Feb. 1, 1867	Rogers, Rensselaer, Rogers, Trustees for Rogers	Henry Naylor	16 Pearl St. created from N. portion of Lots (Moses Rogers's property, in the family for 62 years)	Pearl St. side of the lots; in the 19th C., stables for State St. bldgs	Liber 997: 496-500. FWTR 1805-1867.
23	1867			Naylor builds 6-story warehouse.	#16 Pearl St.	NB714-67.
	1868-1880 (or	Naylor	John Johnson (lessee)	warehouse, 16 Pearl St.	Rented to John Johnson for decades.	FWTR, 1968- e.g., 1880
	Feb. 24, 1871	Henry Naylor	Joseph Naylor	same as above	J. Naylor acquires property from father; assumes mortgage.	Liber 1454: 479ff.
	1871-1920			various deeds, structure remains the same		E.g., Liber 159: 151; Liber 3026:439.

Table 1. (continued)

Lot #	Date	Grantee/owner	New Owner/Lessee	Property Description	Remarks	Source
23/ p.o. 9	Oct. 13, 1920	8 State St. Realty		New Building, 2 1/2 stories with basement; non-fireproof offices.	Replaces Maylor's 6-story warehouse; probably used its basement.	NB357-1920 NB357-1920.
23	1946-1967				Various deeds, but building remains.	Liber 4474:293; 4847:457; 229:310.
	1985			demolition of 2 1/2-story buildings on Lot 23.	Demolition to make way for current development.	Cottone 1986:p.c.

FWTR=First Ward Tax Rolls

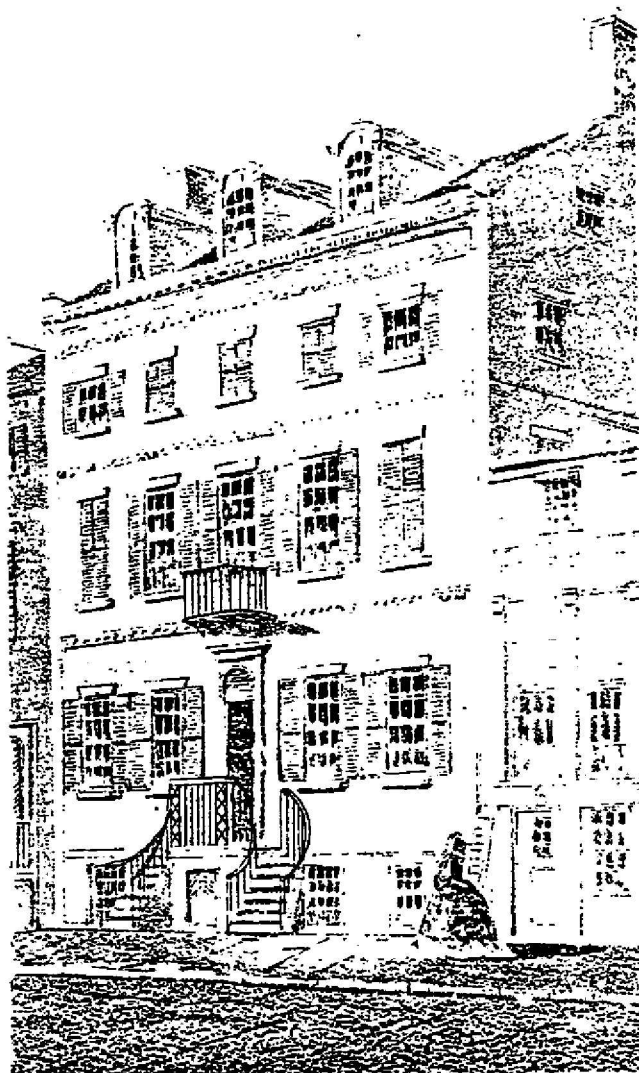
NB=New Building Application

Note: structure, ownership, and occupancy information between 1727 and 1794 is sparse. For example, there are no New York City Tax records available for the project area between 1734 and 1794.

*For Dutch grant and occupation information, see Appendices A and B and Figures 3 and 4 this report.

**Isaacs, a member of New York City's eighteenth-century Jewish community, was among those who petitioned the Common Council in 1728 for permission to establish a second Hebrew burial ground in the city, the first one being full. Permission was granted (MCC 1905 III:447-448). In this same year, he was elected constable of the South Ward (MCC 1905 III:374)

***In 1752 and 1754, Wm. Brown, Obadiah Hunt, and Silvester Morris--all of them apparently associated with the site block--petition the Common Council to settle dispute over land "Contiguous and Adjoyning to Copseys Battery"; apparently John Van Varick (who held a deed to what became the State St. side of Lots 7 & 9 [Liber 39:575-578]), Joris Brinkerhoff, and Anthony Ten Eyck had erected small houses in front of dwellings belonging to Hunt, Brown, and Silvester Morris. The Common Council ordered Brown, Morris, and Hunt to buy the property from Van Varick, Brinkerhoff, Van Wyck, and Ten Eyck and pay a quit claim to the corporation (MCC V 1905:360; 442). The situation suggests the staggered building practices of the time as well as what may be the beginning of development on the State St. side of the block.



For D.T. Valentines Manual 1850

OLD HOUSE NO 9 STATE ST

Plate 20. Drawing of 9 State Street, Cary Ludlow's house on Lot 11 in 1850 (see also Plate 7). Built before 1797, it stood on the site until 1874 when it was replaced by two five-story apartment buildings (see Table 2) (Valentine's Manual 1850).

Table 2. 17 STATE STREET: Owner/Occupation of Lot 11 (Block 9) 1667-1966* (now incorporated into Lot 14)

Lot #	Date	Grantee/owner	New Owner/Lessee	Property Description	Remarks	Source
<u>Dutch Grants</u>						
14	Oct. 24, 1667	Gov. Nicolls	Nicholas Jansen Backer	described as bordering Stuyvesant's garden; Stokes disagrees. Apparently it bordered the river and was separated from Stuyvesant's garden by Lot 13 (see Figure 4).	Little info. for this lot in 1916:391. the Dutch period. At this time, settlement on this portion of the block was sparse (see Figure 5).	Stokes II
<u>Deeds After Cession to England in 1674</u>						
11	Feb. 6/7, 1795	Robert Truite Keable	Cary Ludlow	9 State St.--dwelling and lot (Lot 11)	Succession may be traceable to 1775. A question.	Deduction of Title 1830:45 & 46.
1829		Exec. of Hester Ludlow, widow of Cary Ludlow	John L. Morton trustee (Ludlow's son-in-law and new owner)	parcel fronting on State St. (9 State St.)	Purchased at auction. Remains in family till 1872	Liber 266:100. FWTR.
1872		Nathan Gratz, ref.	John & Patrick Dollard	Lot 11 on State St.		Liber 1220:139
1874		Patrick Dollard		Lot 11 on State St. divided into two building lots.	Multiple occupancy.	NB211-1874 NB212-1874
1966			Seaman's Church Institute	Incorporates Lot 11 (see Figure 7)	Bldgs. demolished for construction of Seaman's Church Institute, 1966-68.	DP193-1966

FWTR=First Ward Tax Rolls

NB=New Building; DP=Demolition Plan

Note: structure, ownership, and occupancy information is sparse for the greater part of the eighteenth century.

*For Dutch grant and occupation information, see Appendices A and B and Figures 3 and 4 this report.

ramp for construction equipment and has not yet been graded (see Plate 17), the extent of its disturbance warranted evaluation.

It should be noted that soil boring data (Appendix C), which revealed that bedrock was deeper in the western than in the eastern portion of the site, did not offer any information about sub-surface conditions in Lot 23.

Section 5. RESULTS

As mentioned earlier, of the fifteen structures documented on the block in the Dutch period, nine were in the site area (see Appendix A for Land Grant information and B for occupation details). Of these, all but two fronted on Pearl Street. One (10b on Figures 4 and 5) was located at what became 16 Pearl Street, the address of Lot 23, the only project lot not disturbed by construction of the Seaman's Church Institute building twenty years ago. In the seventeenth century, it was the property of an Englishman and in the eighteenth a member of New York's small but active Jewish community (Table 1).

Over time, other buildings ultimately replaced the Dutch houses located on the Pearl Street in the 1600s. However, it appears that at least some may have been occupied well into the eighteenth century, Lot 23 among them (see Table 1). Since many of these properties became stables for the houses on State Street (see Plates 8 and 22), they experienced relatively non-intrusive construction in the nineteenth and even the twentieth centuries (among them, the back of Lot 11 which became the western part of Lot 23 in 1920; see Figure 7).

From the block's earliest years, what appears to have been mainly domestic development was at least touched by enterprise:

as mentioned earlier, Dutch taverns, a bakery, and later a zoo and an ice cream and entertainment garden were located within the site area (see Figure 5 and Plate 8). In addition, at least some of the late-eighteenth century houses on the site were apparently built on speculation by James Watson, one of the block's occupants (Stokes II 1916; Plate 52a, Plate 7 this report), again suggesting the commercial aspect of its development.

By the 1870s, when most of the site's State Street homes had been replaced by four and five story multi-occupancy dwellings, one vestige of its elegant past remained. This was the former home of Moses Rogers at 7 State Street⁵, the landmarked structure still standing on the block.

With the construction of the eleven story Chesebrough Building in 1898, the twenty-one story Seaman's Church Institute building in 1968, and the current 17 State Street building, progressively larger and taller structures have been and are being erected on the site. The same is true beyond the project area on the eastern portion of the block where the site of Peter Stuyvesant's home and garden was first absorbed into the twelve story South Ferry Building in 1916 and then into One State Street, the structure currently occupying the site.

Building records indicate that the Chesebrough Building, on the corner of Pearl and State Streets from about 1898 until its demolition in 1966, had 17-ft. deep foundations (NB251-1897). Its successor on the site, the recently demolished Seaman's Church Institute building, was founded on H piles and column piers (Eggers & Higgins 1966:S-200); this construction is

indicated throughout, including the area adjoining 8 State Street, a segment of the building that was only five stories high but massively built (Plate 21).

As noted above, the exception to this intensive development pattern has been Lot 23 on Pearl Street. In 1867, 16 Pearl Street was created from the rear portion of former Lot 7 (7 State Street; see Table 1 and Figure 7); at this time, a six story warehouse was built that covered the lot. Through 1916, the dimensions of this lot and warehouse were between 31 and 34 ft. by 109 ft. (compare Plate 22 and Figure 7). In 1920, the lot was widened by 12 ft. when part of Lot 11 was added to it, and the warehouse was replaced by the two-and-a-half story, basemented structure demolished in anticipation of the current development (Table 1).

Section 6. ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Research suggests that prior to the recent excavations for the 17 State Street building foundations, Lot 23 was potentially sensitive archaeologically. Although after 1728 it cannot be confirmed, it is believed to have been a house site from the seventeenth through the early-nineteenth century when it became the property of Moses Rogers, who as noted earlier lived at 7 State Street. Roger's deed from James Watson in 1805 notes "a coach house" on what would become 16 Pearl Street (Stokes I 1915:424-425). A drawing from the mid-nineteenth century (see Plate 9) suggests this part of the property was a private stable until it was sold by the Rogers Family in 1867 (see Table 1).

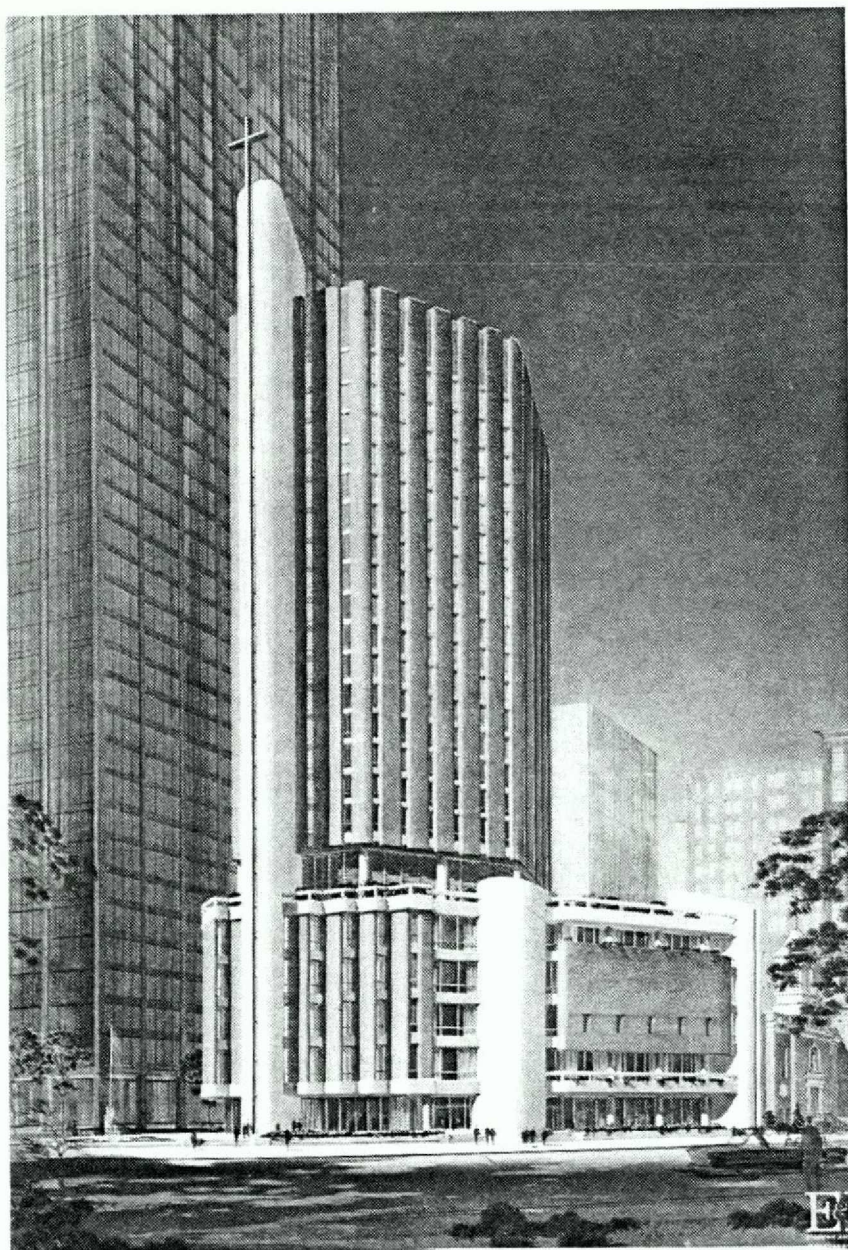
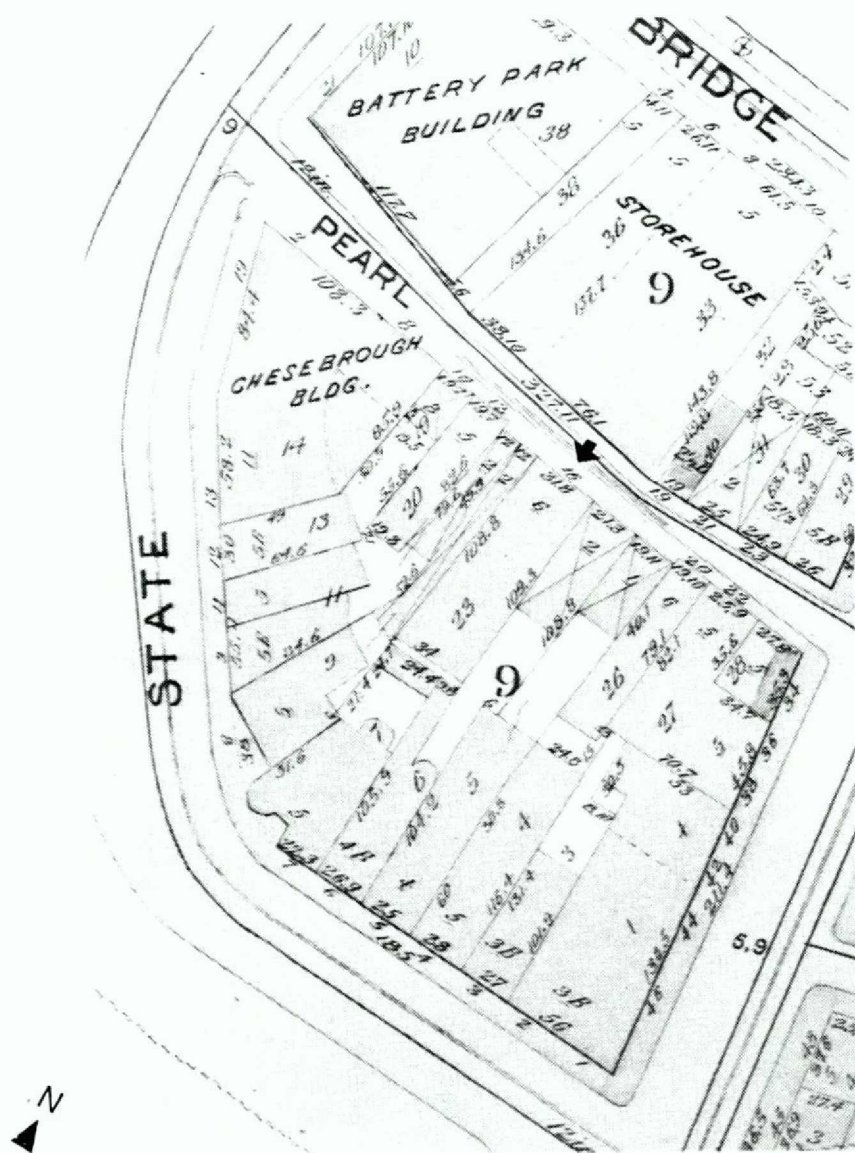


Plate 21. Architectural drawing of the Seaman's Church Institute Building completed in 1969. The view, looking east from Battery Park, shows the massively built, five story base as it stood on what was once 9 State Street, the site of Cary Ludlow's house (see Plate 19). Beyond it on the right is the shrine church of Our Lady of the Rosary at 8 State Street. This building was erected in 1963-1964 and was designed to harmonize with its 17th century landmarked component, 7 State Street, which is out of the picture, just beyond the church (photo courtesy of the Seaman's Church Institute).



note: no scale given;
measurements as shown

Plate 22. Detail of 1899 Bromley Atlas of New York. Note six story structure (arrow), in this case a warehouse, at 16 Pearl Street and two story stables (indicated by crossed lines, on either side (NYPL Map Division)).

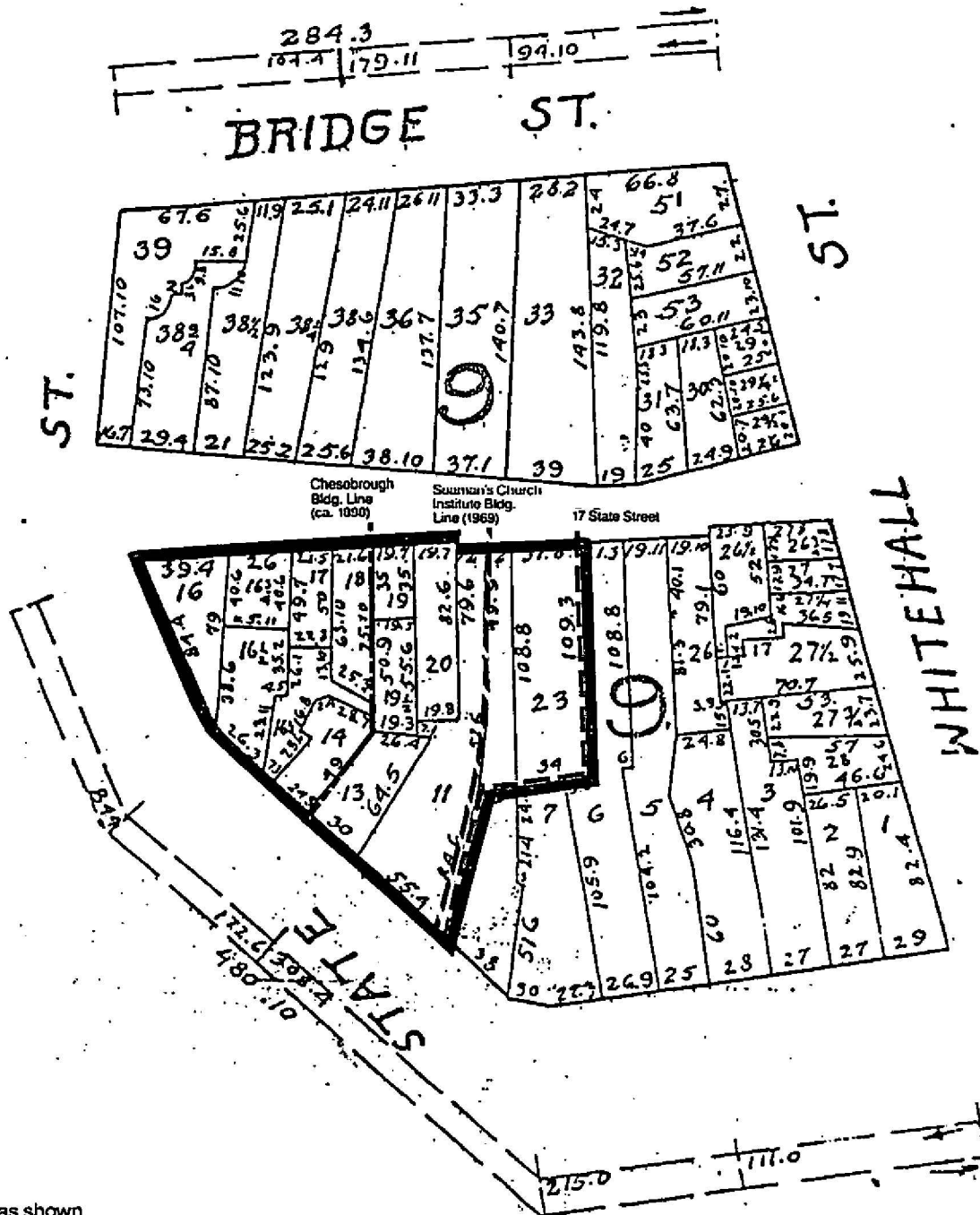


Figure 7

17 STATE STREET: 1916 Lot Plan of Site Block (9s) with Subsequent Development of Project Site Indicated

Project Site

The building of a six story warehouse on the lot in 1867 undoubtedly caused disturbance, particularly where 8-ft. deep foundation walls were installed (Liber 1025:234-235); however, although the basement depth can only be estimated, it was less than 8 ft., a depth that has been found to harbor archaeological material (see Section 2, above). It is also possible that this basement may have been incorporated into the 2 1/2 story office building that replaced the warehouse in 1920 since a basement of this size extends under and behind this later building (see 16 Pearl Street on Figure 8); if so, until its current development, only one relatively intrusive building episode would have occurred on this part of the lot. Moreover, the rear of the western segment of this lot, formerly another stable, did not have a basement (see Plate 22, just west of 16 Pearl St.); this 12-ft. wide segment might also have proved archaeologically productive as have other similar yards on New York City sites (e.g., Geismar 1986). It may be that a house on this lot was built and demolished in the seventeenth century (see Appendix B, #8).

The eastern wall for the warehouse is well documented in a party wall agreement (Liber 1025:234-235; ultimately, the foundation walls originally planned to be 24 in. thick were approved at 20 in. [NB715-1867]). As mentioned earlier, this wall is currently exposed and can be seen to have been underpinned over the years (see Plates 12-16), most recently in conjunction with the construction of the One State Street building to the east, but possibly also for the South Street Ferry Building that preceded it.

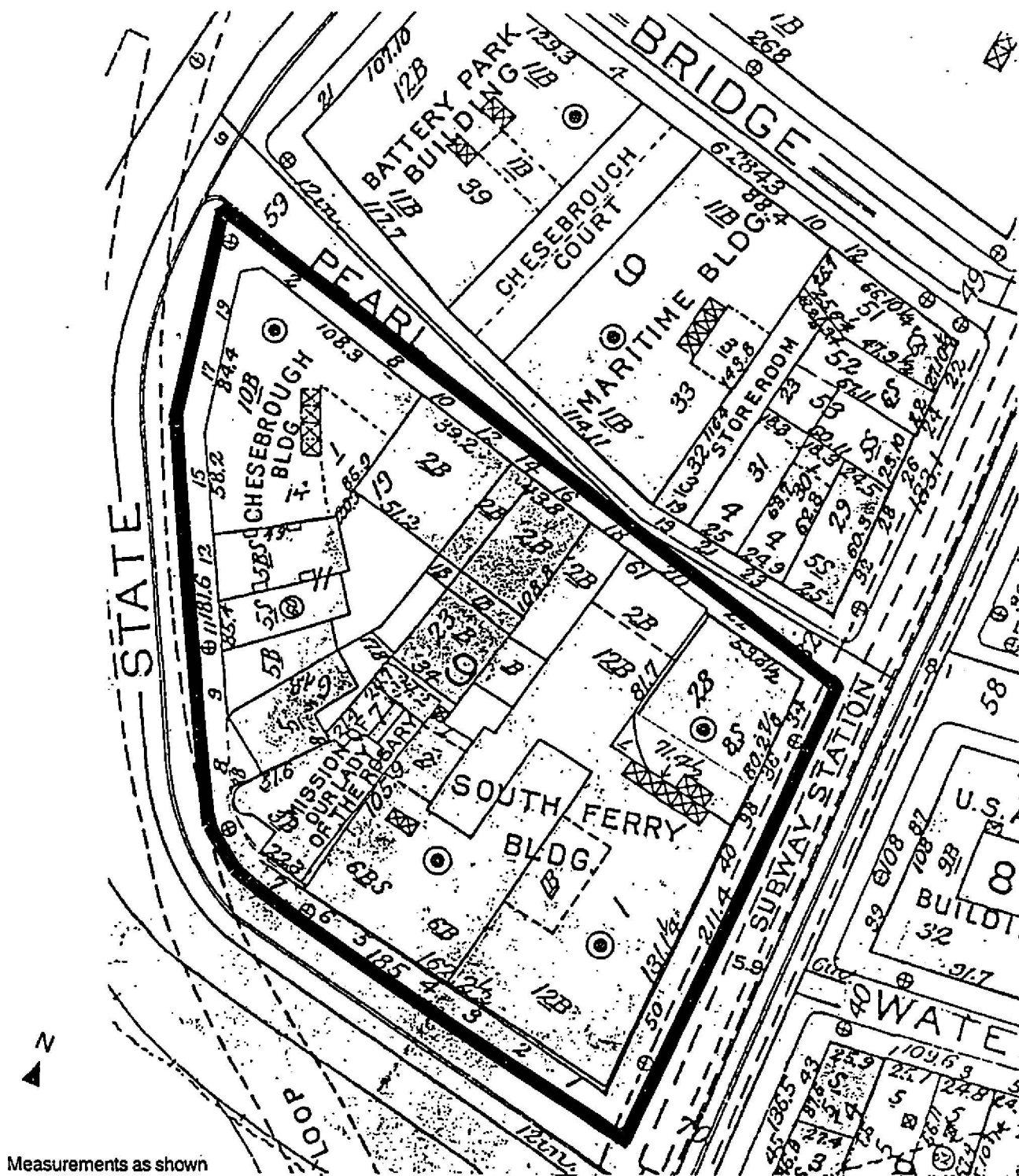


Figure 8.

17 STATE STREET: Detail of Bromley's 1931 Atlas updated to 1961

Site Block

Almost without question there were portions of Lot 23 that were relatively undisturbed, or at least no more disturbed than other lots both in landfill and non-landfill situations that have proved to be archaeologically productive. For example, the basements covering the remnants of Augustine Heerman's seventeenth-century warehouse mentioned above were probably similar to those cleared from Lot 23 (Grossman 1985:Figure 13).

During recent shoring operations along the Pearl Street property line in Lot 23, about 6 ft. of a dry-laid, circular brick construction mainly situated under the sidewalk was briefly exposed and demolished (see Figure 5 and Plate 12 for approximate location). Because of its size, shape, and position, it was thought to be an old manhole, but it is more than likely it was a privy, a feature ubiquitous at New York City's early sites. Although the information from this feature is lost, it should be noted that for safety reasons the sidewalk would not have been included in any testing program initiated on the site, so in a way its exposure was fortuitous.

If it was a privy, which seems possible given the organic nature of its deepest deposit, its approximate location suggests it was associated with a building that may now be under Pearl Street (this is conceivable since the modern block appears to be about 100 ft. less on its Whitehall and Pearl St. sides than indicated in Dutch land grants [Pearl Street and Whitehall Street measurements were calculated from Figures 2 and 3]). Since privies are among a site's deepest archaeological features, its depth, which apparently extended to about 13 ft.

below the ground surface, or 5 ft. above the current lot grade, indicates that any archaeological features possibly in this lot are now destroyed. The fact that the bottom of this feature coincides with the depth of the deepest features excavated at the site of Augustine Heerman's warehouse located just northeast of the site on the block bounded by Whitehall, Broad, Bridge, and Pearl Streets (Roberts 1986:personal communication) reinforces this assessment.

Based on its historical documentation and development, a testing program would have been recommended prior to construction in Lot 23. Initially testing would have concentrated on either side of the former line between Lots 7 and 11 where seventeenth-century houses are documented and including the proposed yard area of Lot 11. In addition, given the apparent discrepancy in the block's size, some testing would have been planned as close to the sidewalk as then feasible (remembering that this field phase ideally would have taken place prior to construction and therefore before the installation of shoring along the property line).

Given current conditions, controlled testing was considered in the area between the shored building line and the curb in the segment of Pearl Street contiguous to Lot 23, part of the sidewalk included in the development property. The shoring recently installed along the property line could have served to structure the area for testing. In addition it seemed likely that this part of the block, which has not been developed and was protected by a sidewalk, might still harbor evidence of

former occupation. However, concrete "buttons" installed to reinforce the sidewalk and ready it for steel stockpiling and construction equipment have made testing in this area unfeasible.

Foundation plans for the Seaman's Church Institute building that became available after research was underway indicated that the other area flagged as potentially sensitive--formerly Lot 11 next to 8 State Street--had been deeply disturbed during construction in 1966. Since this portion of the building was only five stories high, albeit of massive proportions (see Plate 21), there was an outside chance that it might have had shallower, less intrusive foundations than the rest of the structure, but this did not prove to be the case.

Based on the information presented here, the actual archaeological sensitivity of the 17 State Street site will remain an unknown. Despite successive construction episodes on approximately seventy-five percent of the site, research suggests that until recent development the potential for recovering material in Lot 23 may have extended back as many as 350 years. At this writing, however, because of current development, this potential can no longer be tested and, for this reason, no further investigation is recommended.

For information about Dutch grants and block occupation in the seventeenth century, see Appendices A and B; for sub-surface data, see Appendix C.

Section 7. NOTES

1. Since the site's natural topography is an issue in the interpretation of its archaeological potential, it is discussed in some detail here:

In his reconstruction of Manhattan's prefill shoreline, the nineteenth-century city surveyor, Egbert Viele, indicates that the site block is almost entirely virgin land rather than landfill (Plate 23). Subsequent map makers have used this as a reference as do most engineering firms. However, The Street Opening Map at the Topographic Bureau of the Borough President's Office (Manhattan), indicates that more than three-quarters of the block is landfill (Figure 9 this report).

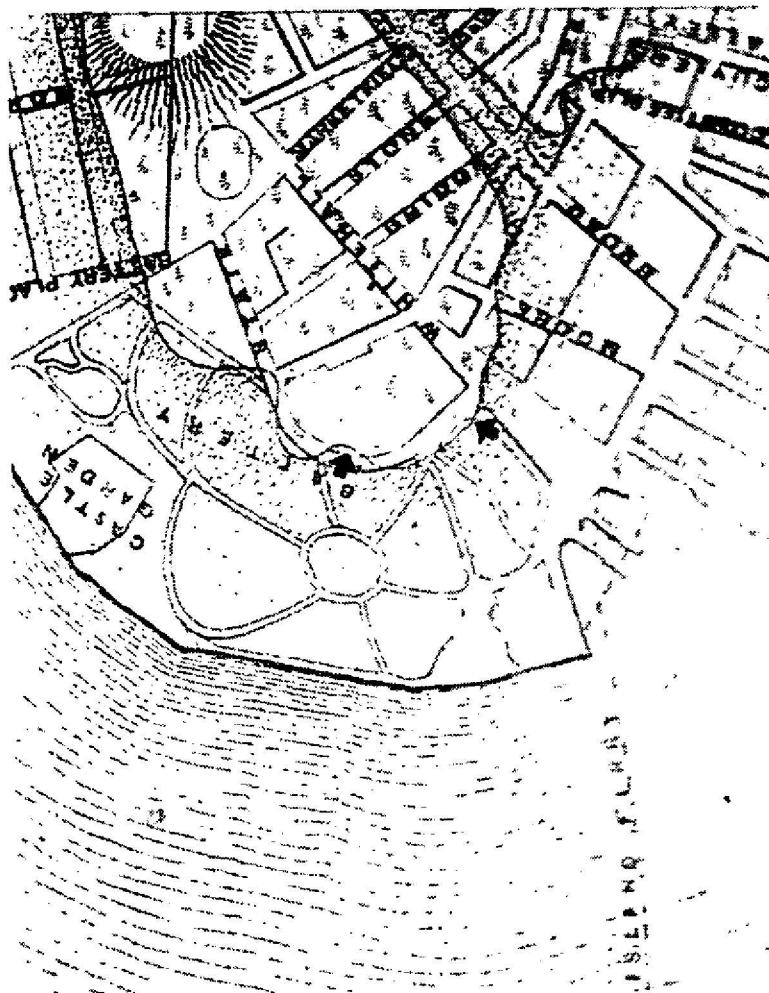
Data from boring and archaeological reconstruction have often proven the Viele reconstruction somewhat inaccurate (e.g., Geismar and Shmookler 1985). Historical data suggests this may be true of the site block. For example, while Viele shows the corner of Whitehall and State Streets as virgin land, Peter Stuyvesant described a different situation.

In 1658, when he petitioned for property on the site block at what is now Whitehall and State Streets, Stuyvesant indicated that he had "fenced, recovered and raised up at great cost and labor out of the water swamp" the land on which his house then stood (Stokes 1922 IV:186). In 1917, I.N.P. Stokes inadvertently verified this when he observed a "rilled beach" 6 ft. below the ground surface during demolition of the building then standing on the site (Stokes IV 1922:1715). It seems likely that similar filling would have occurred on the block's western shore, a peninsular-like protrusion until later filling to the north and south altered its configuration (see Figure 4 for its original shape).

A profile of the site's sub-surface conditions based on soil borings shows that the depth of bedrock increases to the west (see Appendix C). It also indicates shell in several of the samples, but only in B105 does it appear to be of any significance. Here, at a depth of about 35 1/2 to 37 1/2 ft. below the current ground surface, shell was noted in the wash water (Langan 1985:B102, p.3), indicating more than an isolated fragment (Newman 1986:personal communication). However, the depth of this occurrence, which is somewhat inexplicable, is well below that of the current excavations.

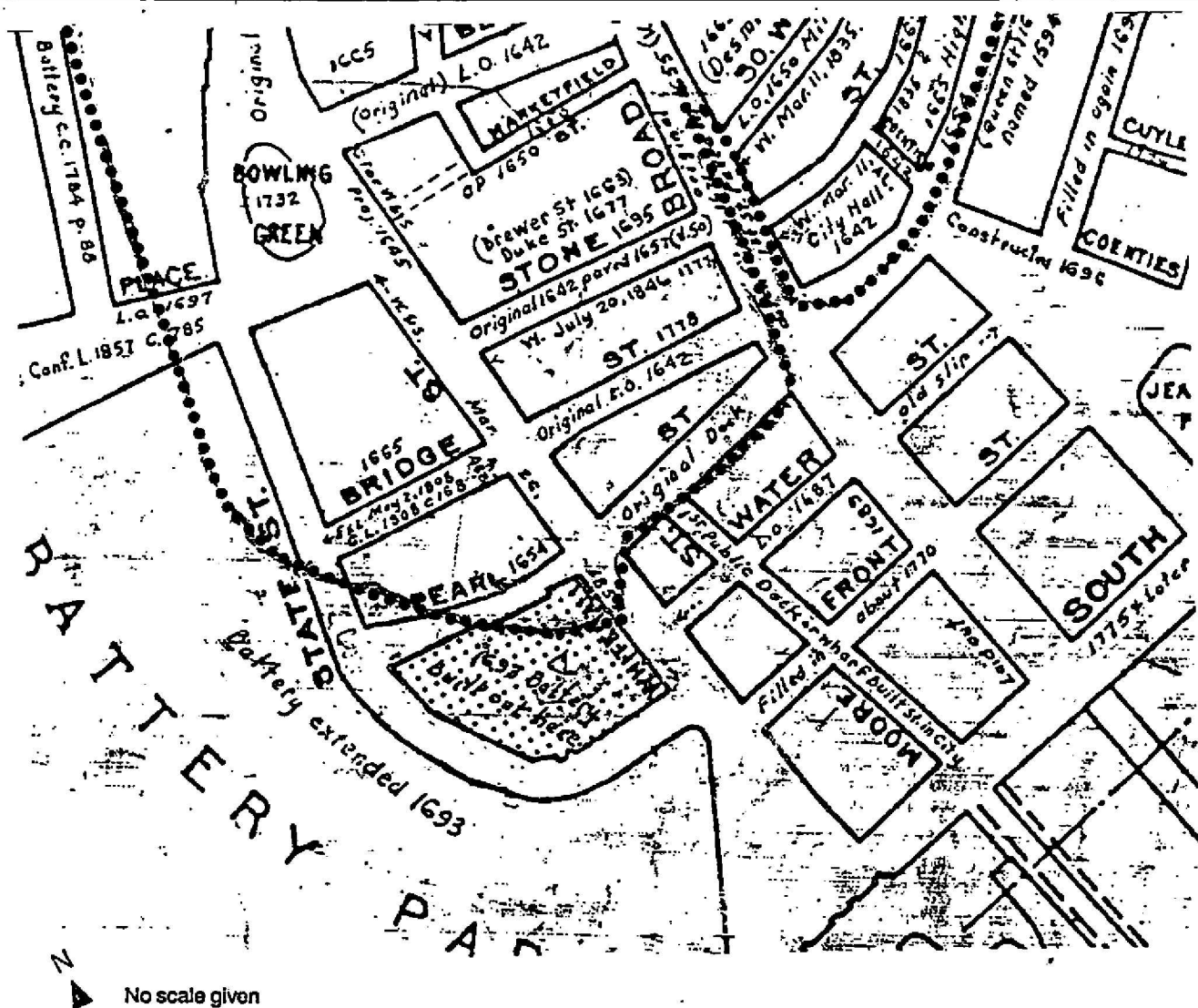
It appears then that at least some filling may have occurred on the site block, particularly on the river side and presumably in its western portion. Undoubtedly, much of this fill has been eradicated during the block's successive building episodes. There are no soil borings from Lot 23.

2. Several sources say that Fulton lived and died at 1 State Street, but he is first listed in the NY Directories in 1809 at 100 Reed Street; from 1810 to 1811 he apparently lived at 133 Chambers Street, and from 1812 to 1814 at 2 Marketfield. In 1815, his widow is listed at 353 Broadway.



0 500 ft.

Plate 23. Detail of 1874 Viele map indicating Manhattan's filled land. The shoreline in the site area according to this reconstruction is indicated by arrows (NYPL Map Division).



3. Exactly what was happening on Pearl Street at this time is somewhat vague. Of the seven properties listed on the 1825 tax rolls in the site area, all have State Street addresses (First Ward Tax Rolls [FWTR]); this is also true of the 1855 tax rolls. Yet an atlas from 1855 indicates numbers on the Pearl Street properties (Perris 1855), and 6 Pearl Street appears to have been an address as early as 1819 since Herman Melville is known to have been born there in that year (Lookout 1969 62 (2)). Changes have undoubtedly occurred in the block's building lot configurations: by 1916 it had been divided into thirty-two potential building lots (see Figure 5); currently, this number has been reduced to three, reflecting the increasing size of the buildings that are and will be erected on the site.

4. Note the building on the corner of Pearl and State Streets in 1859 (Plate 9). This building still stands in an 1897 photo (Lookout 1969:62 (2), refuting a picture from the New York Historical Society Collection and reprinted in Kouwenhoven 1953 (see Plate 24).

5. Over the years, the buildings on State Street appear to have been renumbered. For example, Stokes thought that 7 State Street was originally number 6 (Stokes I 1916:425-26). This would explain discrepancies in the NY Directories for addresses of the site's occupants.

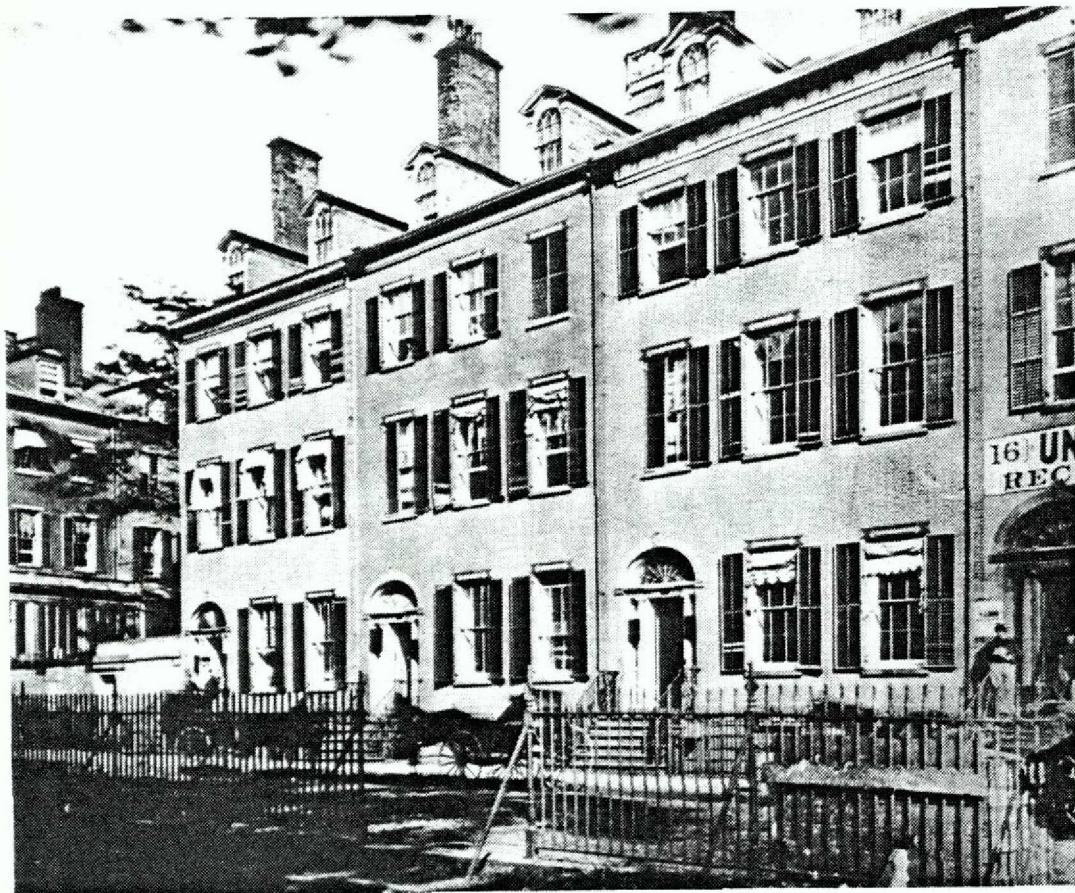


Plate 24. 1864 photo erroneously identified as numbers 16-18 State Street, addresses that would put these buildings in the project area at the corner of State and Pearl Streets (Kouwenhoven 1953:304). In fact, they were at Bowling Green (King 1894:143). The building that apparently did stand on this corner is shown in Plate 9.

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1874 Topographical Atlas of the City of New York. New
York.

LOT 9

- ¹⁶⁴⁷
Apl. 10 Gr-br. to Jochim Pietersen (Kuyter). (GG: 210.) Desc.: A cert. lot for a ho. on the Island of Manhattans bounded on the E. of Cors Pietersen; its br. in front of the st. or on the S. side is 24 (timber) ft., its length on the W. side is 87½ ft., on the E. side, 74 timber ft., in length.
- ¹⁶⁵²
Mch. 4 Deed. Jochim Pietersen Kuyter to Pieter Wolfertsen Van Couwenhoven. (*Duch MSS.*, III: 102.) Recites gr-br. Nov. 14, 1650. Desc.: E'ward of Cors Pietersen; N. of Pearl St.

BLOCK H

LOT I

- ¹⁶⁴⁷
Mch. 16 Gr-br. to Lammert Van Valckenborch. (GG: 192.) Desc.: A cert. lot for a ho. and garden, lying S. of the Fort and bounded on the E. end of the lot of Jan Evertsen (Bout) it extends next the road or on the E. side 9 r., 1 ft.; on the S. side, in front of the ho., 1 r., 3 ft.; on the W. side, next to the lot of Jan Evertsen, 8 r., 9 ft.; on the N. side towards the fort, 1 r., 3 ft.
- ¹⁶⁵⁶
June 26 Deed. Lambert Van Valckenbergh to Isaac Greveraet Not found of record. Recited in conf. set forth below.
- ¹⁶⁶⁷
Sep. 20 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Isaac Greveraet. (Pats. Alb., II: 116.) Recites gr-br. to Lambert Lamberts van Valchenburgh, Mch. 16, 1647; transport of said gr-br. to I. Greveraet, 26 June, 1656, by said L. L. Van Valckenbergh. Desc.: S. of Fort abutting on the E. end of the lot of John Everts Bout; striking in length along the highway, on the E. side, 9 r., 1 ft. and on the W. side next to Jan Everts, 8 r., 9 ft.; on the S. side in br. before the ho. 1 r., 3 ft. and on the N. side next to the fort, the like.

LOT 2

- ¹⁶⁴⁷
Feb. 19 Gr-br. to Jan Evertsen Bout. (GG: 170.) Desc.: A cert. lot lying on the S. side of the fort; its length on the E. side, 9 r. and 4 ft. next to the lot of Barent Jansen,* 9 r., 4 ft.; its br. on the S. side on the river 7 r., 7 ft.; its length on the W. side, 8 r., 3 ft., 2 ins.; its br. on the N. side by the fort, 6 r., 2 ft.
- ¹⁶⁷²
Deed. . . . to Gerrit Hendricks. Not found of record. Recited in conf. set forth below.
- ¹⁶⁷²
Aug. 1 Conf. Governor Lovelace to Gerrit Hendricks. (Pats. Alb., III: 113.) Recites gr-br. to Jan Evertsen Bout, Feb. 19, 1647; transport to Gerrit Hendricks. Desc.: s. a. in gr-br.
- * Barent Jansen never found in records. It would seem that Van Valckenbergh received the land intended to have been granted to him.

LOT 3

- ¹⁶⁴⁷
May 16 Gr-br. to Sergeant Huybertsen (i. e., James Hubbard). (GG: 221.) Desc.: A cert. lot for a ho. and garden lying S. of Fort Amsterdam, westward from the lot of Jan Evertsen; its length on the E. side is 8 r., 3 ft., 2 ins.; its br. on the N. side is 2 r., 4 ft.; its length on the W. side is 5 r., 3 ft., 8 ins.; on the S. side its br. is 3 r. and 8 ft.; amtg. in all to 21 r., 8 ins.
- Note: This ho. came into possession of Andries Meyer before 1672 and was one of those mentioned in the Order of 1673. (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 12; Lib. A, Mrges., N. Y. Co.: 111.)

LOT 4

- ¹⁶⁴⁷
Gr-br. to Paulus Heymanssen. (GG: 166.) Desc.: Feb. 1: A cert. lot lying on the SW. side of Ft. Amsterdam extending on the same side in length, 4½ r. on the Strand. in br. mostly S. and N. 3 r. and 9 ft., next the lot of Francoys Douthey, Predicant, 4 r., 8 ft.; and in the rear near the fort in br. 2 r., 4 ft.

LOT 5

- ¹⁶⁴⁹
Gr-br. to Francis Doughty. Not found of record. Apl. 1: Recited in conf. set forth below.
- ¹⁶⁵²
Deed. Francis Doughty to Charles Morgan. Not Apl. 1: found of record. Recited in conf. set forth below.
- ¹⁶⁵⁷
Deed. Charles Morgan to Jan Dircksen. (Lib. A, Nov. 1: Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 112.) Recites a bill of sale, Nov. 10, 1657; also a deed Apl. 30, 1652. Desc.: Ho. and lot W. of Fort Amsterdam on the North river; having the length and breadth as measured on Dec. 5, by J. Cortelyou and found to be on the W. side, 6 r., 4 ft.; on the E. side 6 r.; N. side 6 r.; S. side, 4 r., 1 ft.
- ¹⁶⁶⁸
Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jan Dircksen. (Pats. Feb. 1: II., Alb.: 164.) Dex.: s. a. foregoing instrument.
- Conf. Governor Nicolls to Samuel Edsall. (Pats. May 1: Alb., III: 39.) Recites gr-br. Stuyvesant to Francis Doughty, Apl. 18, 1649 (*supra*), who on Apl. 30, 1652 conveyed a part to Charles Morgan, and the rest, May 22, 1657 was transported to his son, Francis Doughty, Jr., who since hath sold to Samuel Edsall. Desc.: On W. side the Fort, cont'g in length on that side toward the Fort, 14½ r., in br. next the river, on the N. side towards the rocks, 10½ r., on the S. side, bet. Paulus Heymans and said Doughty's, 4 r. and on the W. side alongst the strand, 18 r.

BLOCK J

LOT I *

- ¹⁶³⁸
The West India Company's Bakery. (Report of Gillis Pietersen van der Gouw, Company's Carpenter in *Duch MSS.*, I: 81.)
- ¹⁶⁴⁹
Gr-br. to Jurian Andriessen. Not found of record. June 6: Recited in conf. set forth below.
- ¹⁶⁶⁶
Conf. Governor Nicolls to Thomas Lamberts. (Pats. Feb. 1: Alb., IV: 10.) Recites gr-br. Stuyvesant to Jurian Andriessen, June 6, 1649; marriage of Thomas Lamberts to the wid. of Jurian Andriessen. Desc.: Pearl Street, adjoining Rem Jansens; cont'g in br. on the N. side towards the street 4 r. and 2 ft.; on the E. side next to the ho. and ground of Rem Jansen afsd., 4 r., 6 ft.; and on the W., 3 r. and 2 ft.

LOT 2 *

- ¹⁶⁴⁷
Gr-br. to Rem Jansen. (GG: 204.) Desc.: Lot on Mch. 1: the street, bet. Claes de Ruyter and the Company's bakery; its br. on the street is 2 r., 3 ft.;* in the rear on the Strand, its br. is 3 r.; its length on either side is 6½ r.
- * This dimension should read 3 r., 3 ft. A later mtge. (Lib. 3 Mrges., N. Y. Co.: 24), shows 37 ft., 7 ins. in front.
- ¹⁶⁵⁶
Deed. Rem Jansen to Laurens Jansen. (Lib. A, Aug. 1: Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 62.) Recites gr-br. of Mch. 29, 1647, etc. Desc.: Ho. and lot in Pearl Street, bet. ho. and lot

Aug. 10 of C. de Ruyter, on E. side; and ho. of Tomas Lambertsen on W. side.

1657
Oct. 4 Deed. Laurens Jansen to Pieter Jacobsen Marius. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 95.) Recites gr-br., (*supra*) and assignment of same. Desc.: Ho. and lot in Pearl Street, bet. lot of P. Schrick on E. side and ho. and lot of T. Lambertsen on W. side.

1667
June 1 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Pieter Jacobs Marius. (Pats. Alb., II: 39.) Confirms s. a. above gr-br. and deed.

LOT 3 *

1644
May — Gr-br. to Claes Jansen Van Naerden. (GG: 97.) Desc.: A double lot for two houses lying bet. Rem Jansen and Willem Cornelissen Coster; S'y from the Ft. Amsterdam, extending in br. in front of the ho., 5 r., 5 ft., 7 ins. and 8 gr.; on the E. side to the Strand, 8 r., 8 ins.; in the rear, its br. along by the Strand 5 r., 5 ft. and 7 ins.; and from the Strand to the road, on the W. side of the ho., 5 r., 4 ft., 2 ins.; amtg. to 42 r., 7 ins. and 6 gr.

1652
Oct. 29 Deed. Claes Jansen Van Naerden to Paulus Schrick. (HH: 13.) Recites gr-br. 2 Jan. (*sic*), 1644. Desc.: A lot in Pearl Street, W. of the said Claes Jansen's ho. and E. of Rem Jansen's lot; is in br. in front along the street 2 r., 4½ ft.; in the rear along the shore, 2 r., 4½ ft.; in length on the E. 6 r., 8 ft., 4 ins.; in length on W., 6 r., 1½ ft.

1658
Feb. 7 Deed. Paulus Schrick to Nickless Verlett. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 123.) Recites survey by Cortelyou Feb. 7, 1658; deed Oct. 29, 1652; public sale. Desc.: Lot S. of Pearl St.; bounded W. of ho. and lot of C. Jansen Ruyter; E. of ho. and lot of P. Jacobsen Marius; N. side, 2½ r. br.; S. side, 2 r., 4 ft., 5 ins.; long on E. side, 6 r., 8 ft., 4 ins.; W. side, 6 r., 1 ft., 5 ins.

1661
Sep. 30 Deed. Claes Jansen Ruyter, Pieterje Jansen, ux. and Herman Dousen to Tomas Fransen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 244.) Desc.: Ho. and lot S. of Pearl St. bounded E. by ho. and lot of S. Fransen 104 ft., 6 ins.; S. by ho. and lot of Jacob Stoffelsen, 43 ft., 7 ins.; W. by ho. and lot of Resolvert Waldron, 90 ft., 4 ins.; N. by Pearl St., 41 ft.

1668
May 25 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Thomas Fransen. (Pats. Alb., III: 47.) Confirms s. a. above.

LOT 4 **

1647
May 10 Gr-br. to Cornelis Teunissen, Shoemaker. (GG: 215.) A cert. lot situated bet. the lots of Jan Jansen Schepmoes and Claes Jansen Ruyter (horseman); its br. on the street on the N. side is 2 r.; in the rear on the S. side its br. is 2 r., 5 ft.; W. on the Ruyter's lot its length is 8 r., 9 ft. E. on Schepmoes's place, 8 r., 9 ft.

The following instrument recites a gr-br. dated May 20, 1659. Not found of record. Probably to William Cornelissen Schage.

1659
July 31 Deed. Joannes Vervelen, atty. for wid. and heirs of William Cornelissen Schage, decd., to Jacques Cousseau. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 171.) Recites according to conditions of Public Sale, Apl. 10, 1659; gr-br. May 20, 1659; power of atty. from wid. and heirs of Schage. "Lot and buildings pulled down by Cousseau." Desc.: Lot S. of Pearl St.; bounded W. by ho. and lot of C. J. Ruyter, 8 r., 9 ft.; N. by above street; 2 r.; E. by ho. and lot of J. J. Schepmoes; S. by shore of North river, 2 r., 5 ft.

1662
Deed. Jacques Cousseau to Symon Fransen. (Lib. June 19 A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 269.) Recites bill of sale Jan. 7, 1660; deed July 31, 1659. Desc.: Lot S. of Pearle St.; bounded E. by ho. and lot of T. Wilkousk (Thos. Wm. Cock), 8 r., 9 ft.; S. by lot of Director General; W. by ho. and lot of T. Fransen, 8 r., 9 ft.; N. by street afsd.

1662
Deed. Symon Fransen Prinsman to Mighiel Tades. July 6 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 271.) S. a. above.

1668
Conf. Governor Nicolls to Michael Tades. (Pats. May 15 Alb., III: 32.) Recites Symon Fransen Prinsman transported 6 June, 1662 to Tades a cert. ho. and lot, S. side Pearl St., having to E. the housing and lot of Thomas Wilcocke; to the S. the Great Ho. of the late Dutch Governor; to the W. the ho. and lot of Thomas Frans; and to the N. the street afsd.; cont'g in br. before towards the street, on the N. side, 2 r. wanting a ft. and behind on the S. side, 2 r., 5 ft.; in length both to the E. and W. sides, 8 r., 9 ft.

LOT 5 **

1643
Gr-br. to Jan Jansen Schepmoes. (GG: 59.) A cert. May 18 lot lying S.E. of the Fort, extending along by the ho., 2 r., 4 ft., 4 ins. and 5 gr.; along the W. side, 9 r., 7 ins.; on the S.E. and in the br. along the river, 3 r., 1 ft. and 3 ins. On the E. side extending in the length 9 r., 2 ft. and 5 ins.; amtg. in all to 25 r., 4 ft. and 5 gr.

1659
Deed. Willem Tomassen Cock (having married the July 15 wid. of Jan Jansen Schepmoes) to Francois Allard. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 166.) Recites gr-br. May 18, 1643. Desc.: Ho. and lot S. of Cock's land in Pearl St., bounded S. by lot of Director-general, 3 r., 1 ft.; W. by lot of Cousseau, 3 r., 2 ft.; N. by ho. and lot of Cock, 3 r.; E. by ho. and lot of G. Pietersen, 1 r., 2 ft.; also free passage way W. of ho.; measured by Cortelyou on June 27, 1659. (Being lower part of Lot 5.)

1662
Deed. Francois Allard to Steven Genore. (Lib. A, Apl. 29 Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 261.) Recites deed July 15, 1659. Desc.: Ho. and lot S. of lot of W. T. Koek (Cock), in Pearl St., bounded S. by lot of Director-General, 3 r., 1 ft.; W. by lot of Jacques Cousseau, 3 r., 2 ft.; N. by ho. and lot of W. T. Koek (Cock), 3 r., E. by ho. and lot of G. Pietersen, 3 r., 2 ft.

1667
Conf. Governor Nicolls to William Cooke. (Pats. Oct. 25 Alb., II: 133.) Recites gr-br. to Jan Jansen Schepmoes, May 18, 1643 and transport of same. Desc.: Pearle St., to S.E. of Fort, cont'g in br. along before by the ho., towards the street, 2 r., 4 ft., 4 ins., 5 gr.; on the W. side in length, 9 r., 7 ins.; in br. to the S.E. along by the river side, 3 r., 1 ft., 3 ins.; on the E. in length, 9 r., 2 ft., 5 ins. In all amtg. to 25 r., 4 ft., and 5 gr.

LOT 6

1647
Gr-br. to Jeuryaen Blanck. (GG: 213.) A cert. lot Apl. 15 for a ho. and garden, on the Island of Manhattan, S. of Fort Amsterdam betwixt the lots of Jan Jansen Schepmoes and Gillis Pietersen; its br. in front on the street is 2 r. and 4¾ ft.; on the S. side in the rear its br. is 2 r., 2 ft. On the lot of Schepmoes, the length is 8 r., 4¾ ft.; on the E. side, 8 r., 5¾ ft.

Note: This grant to Blanck was clearly a mistake. The lot had previously been granted to Teunis Jansen Zeylmaker (Sailmaker), July 4, 1645. Gillis Pietersen claimed it by purchase from Jansen and it was awarded to him by decision of the Court and confirmed to him.

Apl. 15 (*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 73; *Pats. Alb.*, II: 45.) Blanck never appears here later, either as owner or neighbour.

June 10 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Gillis Pietersen. (*Pats. Alb.*, II: 45.) Recites gr-br. to Teunis Jansen Zeyl-maker, July 4, 1645; transport of same to Pietersen and lately, 8th inst., by a verdict of the Mayor's Court, was adjudged to belong to him. Desc.: S. of the Fort on the Pearle Street to the W. of Gillis Pietersen's and to the E. of Jan Jansen Schepmoes; cont'g in br. before towards the street, on the N. side, 2 r., 5 ft.; behind on the S. side, 2 r., 4 ft., 5 ins.; in length on the W. side, 8 r., 8 ft., 6 ins. next to the said Schepmoes; amtg. in all to 21 r., 9 ft.

LOT 7

July 4 Gr-br. to Gillis Pietersen. Not found of record. Recited in conf. to Egbert Van Borsum, set forth below.

July 29 Deed. Jan Pietersen (*sic*) to Egbert Van Borsum. (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*: 39.) Desc.: A house and lot on Manhattan Island.
Note: Undoubtedly Gillis Pietersen is the grantor intended here; Van Borsum's conf. so recites.

Mch. 12 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Egbert Van Borsum. (*Pats. Alb.*, IV: 20.) Recites gr-br. to Gillis Pietersen of July 4, 1645 and transport to Van Borsum, July 29, 1649 (*sic*). Desc.: In the Pearle street on the S. side of the Fort, abutting E. upon Dirck Cornelissen; W. upon that heretofore belonging to Teunis Jansen, cont'g in br. on the N. side towards the street, 2 r., 5 ft.; in length on E., 8 r.; on the S. side behind in br. 2 r., 4 ft., 5 ins. and in length on W., 8 r., 8 ft., 6 ins., amtg. in all to 20 r., 9 ft., 5 ins.

LOT 8

May 17 Gr-br. to Maretie Jansen, wid. of Dirck Cornelissen. Not found of record. (See recital in conf. to Jacob Leisler, set forth below.)

Oct. 15 Deed. Govert Loockermans, atty. for Maretie Jansen, his wife, to Peter Cornelissen Van der Veen. (HH: 51.) Desc.: A ho. and lot in Pearl street, directly opposite the ho. of Pieter Wolfertsen.
Note: Pieter Cornelis Van der Veen requests by petition, as he has incurred great expense on his dwelling-house at the corner of Pearl street and is about to make greater improvements as an ornament thereto, that a Square may remain and be made by resolution there. (Mch. 15, 1657. *Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 147.)

Above petition answered . . . The afsd. Square was disposed of long before the distribution of the lots was granted to the Burgomasters and therefore does not belong to their Worship. (Mch. 29, 1657. *Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 148.)

The ho. of Pieter Wolfertsen van Couwenhoven was on the north west corner of Pearl and Whitehall streets.

Oct. 6 Deed. Pieter Cornelissen Van der Veen to Pieter Wolfertsen Van Couwenhoven. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co., 218.) Recites gr-br. May 17, 1648. Desc.: Ho. and lot S. of Pearl st., bounded E. to Water, S. by ho. and lot of Van der Veen; W. by ho. and lot of E. Van Borsum; N. by Pearl st. Recites measured by Cortelyou, in front on street or N. side, 3 r., 9 ft. and further in length on E. side, 2 r., 11 ft., 7 ins. where it contracts near lot of E. Van Borsum to br. of 1 r., 7 ft. and further S. on length 1 r., 4 ft.; in rear on S. side, 2 r., 5 ft.; long on W. side, 4 r.

1662
Deed. Pieter W. Van Couwenhoven to Cornelis May 5 Steenwick (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 266.) Recites deed of Oct. 6, 1660 and desc. s. a. said deed.

1667
Conf. Governor Nicolls to Cornelys Steenwick. (*Pats. Alb.*, II: 10.) Recites transport by Pieter van Couwenhoven to above, dated May 8, 1662. Desc.: S. side Pearle St. abutting on the E. Jacques Cousseau; on the S. Jacob Leisler; on the W. Egbert Van Borsum and on the N. to the said street; cont'g in br. before on the N. side to the street, 3 r., 9 ft.; further in length on the E., 2 r., 11 ft., 7 ins. and there where it comes narrower near to Egbert Van Borsum's, in br., 1 r., 7 ft. and further S'y in length 1 r. and 4 ft. behind on the S. side in br. 2 r. and 5 ft. and in length on the W. side, 4 r.

1664
Deed. Cornelis Steenwick to Jacques Cousseau. Aug. :: (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 45.) Recites deed, May 8, 1662. Desc.: Ho. and lot S. of Pearl St., bounded E. by the Water; S. by ho. and lot of J. Leisler; W. by ho. and lot of Steenwick; N. by street. Measured by J. Cortelyou, Aug. 13 of this year, N. and S. sides, 24 ft.; E. long, 38 ft.; W. side, 37½ ft.

1667
Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jacques Cousseau. (*Pats. May 16 Alb.*, II: 28.) Recites transport by Cornelys Steenwick to Jacques Cousseau, Aug. 22, 1664. Desc.: s. a. foregoing instrument.

1667
Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jacob Leisler. (*Pats. Alb.*, Mch. 29 IV: 32.) Recites gr-br. to Maretie Jansen, wid. of Dirck Cornelissen, May 17, 1648; transport of same to Pieter Cornelissen van der Veen; marriage of whose wid. and relict unto Jacob Leisler makes conf. to latter. Desc.: Pearle St., br., 3 r., 9 ft.; E. side, 8 r., 6 ft., 4 ins. W. side, 8 r., 7 ft.; behind on Jan Pieters or Egbert van Borsum's side, 3 r., 9 ft., 3 ins.*

*Much of this grant had been transported before this conf. was made.

LOT 9

Gr-br. to Nicasius De Sille. (HH-2: 93.) Desc.: A Dec. 19 lot on the island of Manhattan in New Amsterdam, at the water side, being on the N. 22 ft.; on the S. 30 ft.; on the W. 62 ft.; and on the E. along the water, 60 ft., 8 ins. (all wood measures).

1661
Deed. Nicasius De Sille to Nicolas Danielson Bayart. Oct. 11 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 247.) Recites foregoing gr-br. Desc.: Cert. lot on the Water on Manhattan Island, bounded S. by lot of N. Verlett, 30 ft.; W. by ho. and lot of C. Steenwick, 62 ft.; N. by the Pearl St., 22 ft.; E. the Water afsd. 60 ft., 8 ins.

Note: Deed out of Bayart not found of record.

1667
Conf. Governor Nicolls to Pieter Stuyvesant. (*Pats. Nov. 6 Alb.*, II: 141.) Desc.: Lot N. of lot heretofore of Peter Prince, cont'g N. side, 25 ft.; S. side, 28 ft., E. and W. sides, 61 ft.; lately in occupation of Stuyvesant.

LOT 10

Gr-br. to Nicholas Varlett. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below.

1668
Conf. Governor Nicolls to Nicholas Varlett. (*Pats. Alb.*, May 5 III: 25.) Recites Nicholas Varlett had formerly a gr-br. from Director Stuyvesant, for a lot lying and being towards the water-side, bet. ye said Stuyvesant's great house* and the house and lot formerly belonging to Peter

*The Great House was the Director-General's residence, called in English times, The Whitehall.

May 8 Prince; cont'g, N. side, 30 ft.; E. side, 49 ft.; and in length, 2 r., 4 ft., 5 ins., together with privilege of a passage of 5 ft. to lye in common bet. the said lot and the Great House.

LOT II

1647

Gr-br. Kieft to Jan Pietersen. "Not to be found on the Register." (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 172.)

1653

Mch. 18 Deed. Harman Smeeman and Thomas Hall to Thomas Baxter. (HH: 20.) Desc.: Ho. and lot on Manhattans at East river: bounded So. by [of] Lot of Dirck Cornelissen, extending E. side in br. along river 4 r., 3 ft.; in length, 5 r.; in rear on W. side, in br., as in front, 4 r., 3 ft.

Note: Hall and Smeeman were attorneys for Pietersen. (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 172.)

1653

Mch. 24 Suit in Burgomaster's Court, at City Hall. Tomas Baxter, pltf. vs. Tomas Hall, deft. Plaintiff says he has bought from defendant a parcel of land 5 r. wide and 8 r. long, for which he asks conveyance; "defendant had promised him that there was a sufficient patent for it and now an exception is found in it," etc. (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 74.)

This action recites the dimensions of the original grant to Pietersen, of which Hall and Smeeman must have been cognizant.

1658

Feb. 14 Petition of Director General Petrus Stuyvesant. (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 171, et seq.)

"To the Right Honble Councillors of N: Netherland and the Honble Burgomasters of the City of Amsterdam in N: Netherland.

"Your Hon^r petitioner, Petrus Stuyvesant, represents, in due form and respect to the Councillors, in regard that it appertains to them to grant the ground brief; and to the Burgomasters, as the conveyance of the lots is left to them; that he to your Honors manifest knowledge and certainty hath with great cost and labour fenced, recovered and raised from the water and morass certain abandoned lots, granted in the year 1647 by the Director General Kieft, petitioner's predecessor, to one Jan Pietersen and by him or his attorney conveyed to one Thomas Baxter, a bankrupt and fugitive from this Province in consequence of great debts: . . . Which lots after about 8 to nine thousand loads of sand were carted thereunto at the cost and charge of the Petitioner and still not raised enough, the petitioner has erected thereupon a costly and handsome building. The petitioner judging, that they are not sufficiently secured to him in case of dismissal from his office, or to his heirs in case of his death, in consequence of his not yet having any proper ground brief or conveyance therefor, and he cannot give himself any unquestionable title or conveyance to them. . . . He therefore turns towards you in due manner, requesting that your Honors, as Councillors on behalf of the Lords Directors, after rendering void the first ground brief, which however is not to be found on the Register, to be pleased to grant to petitioner ground brief and conveyance, and as Burgomasters to be pleased to endorse due transport thereon. . . ."

The gr-br. was granted Feb. 14, 1658. The Burgomasters concurred.

1667

Nov. 16 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Pieter Stuyvesant. (Pats. Alb., II: 141.) "Whereas there is a lot towards S. of Pearle street, cont'g in length on S. and N. sides, 200 ft. and in br. on E. and W., 100 ft. as also a passage of 5 ft. on N. side in common; and whereas Pieter Stuyvesant has been at charges to build a ho. thereon and nobody else claiming it," Stuyvesant is confirmed.

Note: This refers to Stuyvesant's Great House.

LOT 12

1647

Gr-br. to Jochim Kierstede. (GG: 211.) Desc.: A Apl. 12 lot extending S. of Jan Pietersen. Its br. on the E. side along the Strand or East river is 3 r., 4 1/2 ft.; in the rear on the W. side 3 r., 4 1/2 ft.; its length on the N. and S. sides each 8 r.

Note: Kierstede's heirs seemingly surrendered this lot. He was lost on the "Princess" Sep., 1647.

LOT 13

1664

Gr-br. to Ide Cornelissen Van Vorst. (*Cal. Hist. Apl.* 5 MSS., Dutch: 387.) Desc.: A lot on Manhattan Island situate on Schreyer's Hook, which is a triangle and adjoining the garden of the Director-General.

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Ide Cornelissen Van Vorst Jan. 14 (Pats. Alb., II: 150.) Recites gr-br. (*supra*). Desc.: At Schreyer's Hook. A triangular hook bounded N. W. side by lot of Nicholas Backer; E. side by Garden heretofore of West India Company; cont'g to S. W. side 5 r., 10 ft.; on N. E. side, 9 r., 3 ft.; and on N. W. side, 5 r., 7 ft.

LOT 14 *

Gr-br. to Nicholas Jansen Backer. Not found of record. Recited in conf. set forth below.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Nicholas Jansen Backer. Oct. 24 (Pats. Alb., II: 134.) Recites gr-br. Stuyvesant to Backer. Desc.: Towards the water side at Schreyer's Hook, W. of Ide Cornelissen Van Vorst; E. of Michiel Jansen. SW. 40 ft.; NE., 90 ft., 9 ins.; NW., 5 r., 10 ft.; SE, 5 r., 7 ft. (Description erroneous; refer to Map.)

LOT 15 *

Gr-br. to Michael Jansen. Not found of record. Recited in conf. set forth below.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Fitchie Hartmans, wid. of Oct. 24 Michael Jansen. (Pats. Alb., II: 134.) Recites gr-br., Stuyvesant to Michael Jansen. Desc.: Lot lying and being towards the waterside, at a cert. cor. or hook commonly called the Schreyer's Hook, cont'g on the SW. side, 32 ft., 8 ins.; on NW. side, 4 r., 5 ft.; on the NE. side, 29 ft.; and on the SE. side, 5 r., 10 ft.

LOT 16 *

Gr-br. to Jacob Stoffells. Not found of record. Recited in conf. set forth below.

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Trintie Wallers. (Pats. Apl. 26 Alb., III: 12.) Recites gr-br. Stuyvesant to Jacob Stoffells and that Trintie Wallers is his wid. Desc.: Lot on a corner or hook of land called the Schreyers Hook, to W. of Michael Jansen. SW., 32 ft.; NW., 3 r., 2 ft., 6 ins.; NE., 29 ft.; SE., 4 r., 5 ft.

BLOCK K

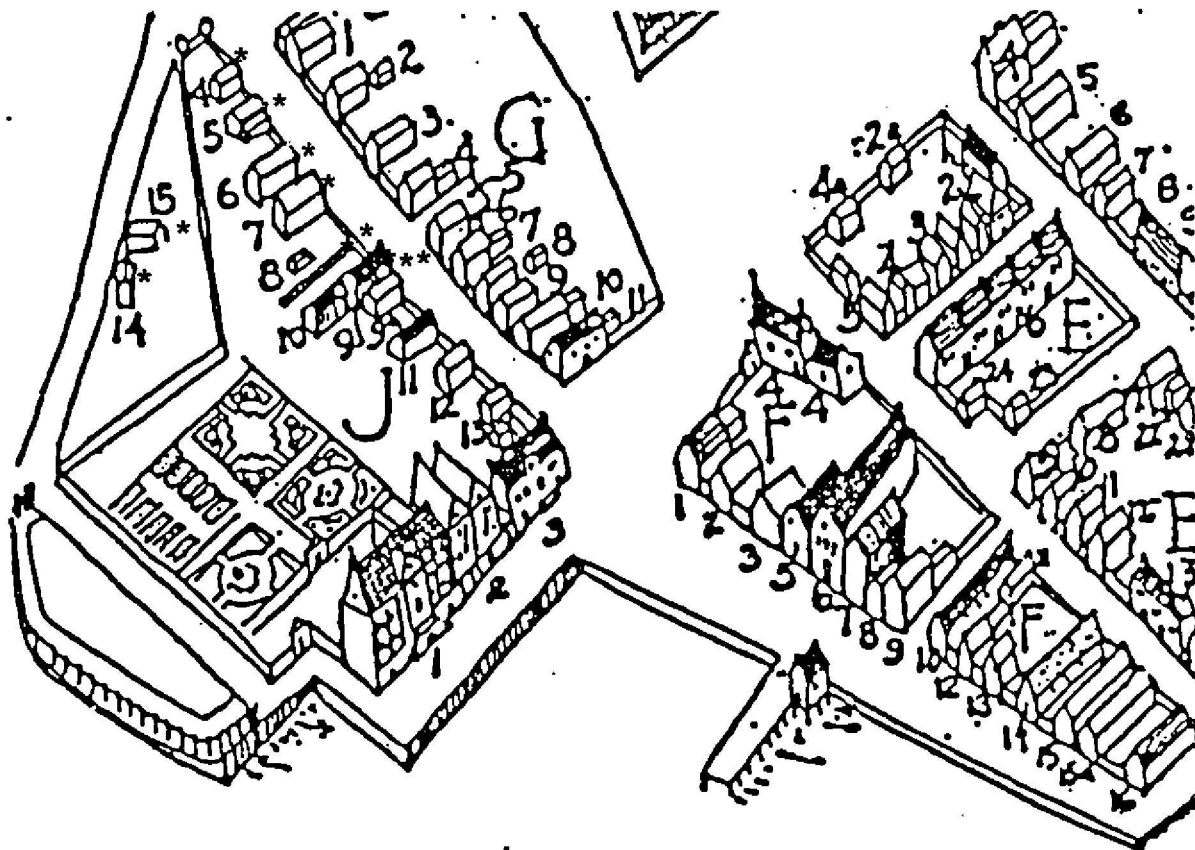
LOT I

1653

Gr-br. to Do. Samuel Drisius. Not found of record. Feb. 24 Recited in instrument next set forth.

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Do. Samuel Drisius. (Pats. May 15 Alb., III: 38.) Gr-br. to Drisius recited as of Feb. 24, 1653. Desc.: Piece of Ground in the Schaape Weytie, to the S. of the land formerly belonging to Jan Jansen



Appendix

17 STATE STREET

B. THE COSTELLO PLAN (Stokes II:277-295; Plate 82e)

Map to accompany lot description for Block J;

*lot within project area

**lot within potentially sensitive area of project site

Note: in addition to house #4 in northwest corner of block, this was probably the site of the West India Company Bakery, ca. 1633.

MSS., Dutch, 192), but, even as late as July 11, 1665, Vander Schel complained "that to this time he could receive neither conveyance nor deed of the house."—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 274.

Pieter de Rymer (Riemer) must have taken over Vander Schel's house, though neither conveyance nor deed is of record. However, he was assessed here, in October, 1665 (*ibid.*, V: 223), and his property confiscated in 1673. He remarked, good naturedly, that he was "willing to remove his house, but requests Muyen's lot or one at the Water side instead." On payment of 360 florins, he was awarded the house of Pieter Jacobsen Buys, in the Winckel Straet (Block E, No. 4).—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 629-37.

No. 5

Jan Dircksen Meyer bought this house, when it stood west of the Fort, in 1657.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 112. He was assessed here in 1665.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 223. At the sudden confiscation, he was bewildered, and "says he knows not whither to turn, but finally requests a lot behind The Five Houses in Bridge-street," which was granted to him, with a credit of 990 florins.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 629-37.

BLOCK J

No. 1

Stuyvesant's Great House. Erected somewhat earlier than February, 1658.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 329; VII: 171-3. Burned after February 23, 1716 (*M. C. C.*, III: 109), and before the execution of the Burgis View, of 1716-18 (Pl. 25). Site: North-west corner of Whitehall and State Streets, now occupied by the South Ferry Building.

Jan Pietersen, from Amsterdam, had a grant from Director-General Kieft for a parcel of land here, 5 rods wide by 8 rods long, almost at the water's edge. The ground-brief "is not to be found on the Register."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 172. It was earlier than April 12, 1647 (see Kierstede's adjoining grant), and, probably, bore the same date as his grant on Long Island, in the old Williamsburgh section of Brooklyn, that is, March 29, 1647.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 68.

Unquestionably, this settler built the first house on this site. His attorneys, Harmen Smeeman and Thomas Hall, sold his house and lot to Thomas Baxter (deed recorded March 18, 1653, in *Liber HH*: 20, Albany; *Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 171). Egbert van Borsum lived here as Baxter's tenant in February, 1653, although Baxter had not paid for the house in April, 1653.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 124-5; *Rec. N. Am.*, I: 81, 83.

Thomas Baxter, who was an Englishman, obtained a privateer's commission from the colony of Rhode Island. His name is not on the list of those commissioned May 18, 1653, but he was no doubt one of the twenty "voluntaries" who received their papers shortly afterward.—*Records of the Colony of Rhode Island* (etc.), I: 266. Governor Nicholas Easton, in a letter dated September 16, 1653, wrote ". . . we are authorized to offend the enemies of the Commonwealth of England . . . against them only are our Commissions granted, and so is Baxter authorized."—*Naval Hist. of R.I.*, in *Hist. Mag.*, January, 1870.

Between April 21 and June 16, 1653, Thomas Baxter was declared an outlaw by the provincial government of New Netherland, and his property was inventoried and confiscated.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 82-3; VII: 172; *Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 11. Five years later, on February 14, 1658, Petrus Stuyvesant obtained a ground-brief for this property, on which his house was already built.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 329; VII: 171: cf. Key to Map of Dutch Grants.

On January 14, 1678, "Judith Stuyvesant, Widdow and Relict of Peter Stuyvesant, late Governor here for the Dutch" conveyed "All that Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling house . . . neere the waterside or common wharfe" to Thomas Delavall and William Darvall, his son-in-law.—*Liber Deeds*, V: 98 (Albany). Stuyvesant's house was probably built of stone, for we know from Du Simitière that in 1768 the stone walls were still standing, ten feet above ground (Du Simitière MSS., in Ridgway Branch of Library Co. of Philadelphia), and in the Burgis View the ruins are evidently of stone.

Jacob Milborne and Samuel Swynock, of London, trustees for the creditors of William Darvall, conveyed, on March 11, 1686, "the Sayde large Messuage . . . and the Greate Ware house and Bake house thereto Adjoyning" to Thomas Dongan, Governor-General of the Province. John Delavall had already released his rights as his father's heir.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 250, 258; Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 598.

Governor Dongan refitted Stuyvesant's Great House, which had been allowed to fall into bad repair. John Delavall had rented the house to various tenants, who had again sublet. At the time of the sale to Dongan, George Lockhart, "Chirurgeon," occupied it.—See recitals in *Liber Deeds*, XIII: 258.

It was Governor Dongan who named the house Whitehall. The earliest mention found of this name is in a mortgage of Dongan to Lancaster Symes, April 22, 1697. "All that Capitall Messuage or large Dwelling house . . . Commonly then Called & known by the Name of Whitehall."—*Ibid.*, XXI: 290.

The property was sold by John C. Dongan to Gozen Rycerss, Esq., May 1, 1791, for nineteen hundred pounds.—*Ibid.*, XLVI: 526.

No. 2

This large building, with gables, was built by Nicolaes Verlett, Governor Stuyvesant's brother-in-law.^[1] The ground-brief is not of record, but it was confirmed to him May 8, 1668.—*Patents*, III: 25 (Albany). A year later, May 13, 1669, he sold the property to Jacob Leisler (*Liber Deeds*, B: 155; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers*, etc., 1665-1672, translated, 149): "A certaine lott of ground within this Citty with the Building thereupon, Lying and being towards the Waterside betweene the house and Lot of the Heer Petrus Stuyvesant and the howse and lott of the said Jacob Leiseler." Properly translated, the description should read: "between the houses and lots of Petrus Stuyvesant," for he at that time owned the de Silles house (No. 3) as well as his Great House (No. 1). Jacob Leisler's house was the one on the rear of Vander Veen's plot (No. 13), which Leisler had acquired by his marriage with Vander Veen's widow, Elsie Tymens (see No. 13). A five-foot passage, for the use of Jacob Leisler, led out to the Strand (Whitehall Street) from this lot (*idem*), and, no doubt, there was free access to Pearl Street, through Van Borsum's lot (No. 12).

When Leisler bought this building, which was directly in front of his own house, and hides it completely, he demolished it. On the site, he built the large single-gabled house which is pictured in the Labadist View of 1679-80 (Pl. 17).

Between Leisler's new house and the Great House of Stuyvesant, there was left a vacant space, presumably for a garden. It was assessed to Leisler, July 24, 1677, but it was "Ordered y^t it shall not be built upon as M^r May^r Informed M^r Lewis" (Leisler).—*M. C. C.*, I: 52.

Nicholas Verlett was appointed commissary of exports and imports and keeper of the public stores shortly after his marriage.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 183, 184.

With Captain Bryan Newton, he made a treaty of "Amitie & Commerce" with Virginia.

[1] He married Anna Stuyvesant, widow of Samuel Bayard, October 14, 1656.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 21.

on Stuyvesant's behalf, in 1660.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 482; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 217. He was one of the six additional Great Burghers, who obtained that privilege, January 28, 1658.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 315. He was also one of the signers of the Articles of Surrender, on August 29, 1664.—*M. C. C.*, II: 52.

In 1665, Captain Nicholas Verlett was appointed president of the Bergen Court, which was composed of the settlements of Bergen, Gemoenepaen (Communipaw), Ahasymes, and Hooboocken.—Winfield's *Hist. of the Co. of Hudson*, 94-6; *Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 27.

Site of the present 36-38 Whitehall Street.

No. 3

Nicasius de Sille, first councilor of New Netherland, had a ground-brief for this lot in 1657. Presumably, he built the house, in which his son, Laurens, resided in 1665.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 223.

De Sille sold the property to Nicolas Danielsen Bayart, October 11, 1661. Peter Stuyvesant had acquired it before May 21, 1669, when he sold it to Christoffel Hooghlant.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 156; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 205.

Mr. Hooghlant's widow, Tryntje, or Katherine, Kregier, whom he married June 23, 1661 (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 27), was still living here in 1686.—Selyns's List, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 392.

For Nicasius de Sille, see Block L, No. 12.

No. 4*

Tomas Lambertsen, of Naerden, married Jannetje Jans, widow of Skipper Juriaen Andriessen, and with her acquired the house which his predecessor had built. The widow's determination to remarry, evidenced by the license of November 27, 1654, alarmed her daughter, Lysbet, the wife of Isaac Greveraet. On the 7th of December, Greveraet and Daniel Litschoe, guardians of the skipper's young son, appealed to the court, as the "widow is about to marry again, and the two proclamations have been made," to have the just claims of the minor children in the matter of their patrimony "recorded, and confirmed at the Secretary's office of this City, so that it may be found for all time." Daniel Litschoe and Jacob Strycker were selected by the court, "and being unprovided with any excuse . . . accepted the same and promised the Court to act honestly therein."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 270. On the next court day, the question arose as to "whether the house and lot, furniture etc., should be appraised or sold by auction: or whether the widow shall agree to the purchase of the children's father's property." Isaak Greveraet was also concerned as to whether his wife was to share in the inheritance "in addition and together with the [marriage] outfit." (He and Lysbet had only been married since the spring of 1652.) The burgomasters referred him "to the Custom and written law of the Fatherland."—*Ibid.*, 273.

Finally, on the 18th of December, 1654, the widow was allowed to purchase the house, on condition that it "shall be hypothecated in the Secretary's office of this City, before two Schepens."—*Ibid.*, I: 275. That very day, Jannetje acknowledged that she owed her minor children, Engeltie and Andries, "six hundred and Sixty six Carolus guilders, thirty stivers and five and one-third pence," their paternal inheritance.—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 1-2. She mortgaged the house as security.—*Idem*. Greveraet and his wife pressed their claim, too. On May 10, 1655, Lambertsen placed another mortgage on the house, in favour of Isaac Greveraet, to secure Lysbet her portion, of 352 guilders.—*Ibid.*, 1-2, 4.

Lambertsen was really more interested in his affairs at Breuckelen than in New Amster-

dam (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 247), although he retained this property until July 26, 1684.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 53.

No. 5*

The property of Pieter Jacobsen Marius, from Hoogwout. Rem Jansen van Jeveren, a smith, built the house, probably earlier than 1650, as he was then living at Fort Orange.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 841. Marius purchased it in October, 1657.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 95. In September, 1770, his descendants, Silvester Marius Groen, Jacob Marius Groen, and Mary Lawrence, still owned the property.—*Liber Mortgages*, III: 24. Formerly known as No. 4 Pearl Street, it is now included in the Chesebrough Building.

Pieter Jacobsen Marius was a ship carpenter, but he acquired his large fortune in trade. He loaned money on goods and chattels of every kind, from a few yards of duffels to a yacht, or a house. It was on his suit, rigidly pressed, against Jacob Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven, that the Old Church on the Strand was sold.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 153-4, 154n. He married, November 13, 1655, Marritje Pieters, from Amsterdam, daughter of Pieter Cornelissen. Her sister, Debora, was married to Warner Wessels, April 10, 1667.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 20, 32. He was an alderman of the city from 1677 to 1682.—*M. C. C.*, I: 63, 69, 74; VIII: 146, 148.

In 1693, when the city had a gold cup made to present to Governor Fletcher, Pieter Jacobsen Marius supplied the necessary twenty ounces of gold, at a cost of £106. The rents of the ferry had to be set aside until that sum was "fully Paid And Satisfied."—*Ibid.*, I: 326.

On February 2, 1702, Marius wrote a letter to the consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church, offering them a hundred pounds to be placed at interest, the income to supply any deficiency in the minister's salary, "Since the Lord God has brought me out of blind Poperly, to the true Christian faith here in this city."—*Eccles. Rec.*, III: 1518.

Marius died between February 2, 1702, and March 12, 1703.—*Idem*.

No. 6*

This, the more westerly of the two houses on De Ruyter's grant, was owned by Nicholas Verlett, in 1660. It was sold to William Pattison (Paterson), a Scotchman, in 1668 (recitals in *Liber Deeds*, XIII: 82); confiscated by Governor Colve, in October, 1673, and regranted to Jacobus Vandewater, in place of his house (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 629-36), at which time it was assessed at 3,340 guilders (\$1,336). Pieter Jacobsen Marius added it to his adjoining property, November 24, 1685.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 112.

No. 7*

The house of Claes Jansen, from Naerden (de Ruyter), stood on the easterly half of the grant of 1644 (present Nos. 10-12 Pearl Street).

Claes Jansen, from Naerden, a house carpenter, thirty-three years of age, signed an agreement with Kiliaen van Rensselaer, August 26, 1636, "to sail in God's name to New Netherland in the small vessel which now lies ready"—the "Rensselaerswyck."—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 676. For some reason, he and his wife, Pietertje Jans, did not leave Holland until September, 1637, arriving in New Amsterdam March 28, 1638, in "den Harinck," the same vessel which brought Director Kieft.—*Ibid.*, 351. Like many of Van Rensselaer's colonists, De Ruyter disappointed the patroon. He failed to oversee the building of the mill and church, and obtained permission to leave Rensselaerswyck on a false promise to give Van Rensselaer half of his earnings at the Mannhattans.—*Ibid.*, 327, 351, 456, 482, 505, 511, 663, 676, 816.

Although he was in New Amsterdam as early as May, 1640 (*ibid.*, 816), he seems to have resided principally at Breuckelen, where he had a farm in the neighbourhood of Joralemon Street, between Court Street and the East River.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 147n.

De Ruyter's wife, Pietertje Jans, and his partner, Harmen Douwes, evidently ran De Ruyter's affairs to suit themselves, both in New Amsterdam and on Long Island. The many entries in the *Records* about their dealings with their fellow settlers and with the Indians are quaint and interesting. Some of their trading adventures were of dubious integrity, and not always profitable. De Ruyter secured an appointment as Indian interpreter, March 1, 1660, and was absent in the *Esopus* until June, 1661. A month later, on July 15, he took part in a tavern brawl, at the Blue Dove:

Before the Board appeared Lodowyck Pos, who is asked, what he had to do at night at the house of the Blue Dove with quarrelling and scolding and allowing his sword to be taken from him; he answers, he came there by accident and is reprimanded and expressly charged, to guard against the recurrence of such things, look after his belongings and remain with his wife and children. He is asked, who has been there, and says, Jeremias Jansen, Wernaar Wessels, the latter, Jan de Ruyter, the servant of Nicolaas the carter and that the trouble and quarrel arose between Joghins the shoemaker's man, who is a soldier, and Jan de Ruyter, that a sailor of the ship the *Trouwe* (Faith) and others separated them and that the gunner of the *Moerman* and Anthony Karelsen made the most trouble: that a ship's boy took the sword into his hand and that the sergeant with the soldiers drank four bottles of brandy at Jan de Ruyter's.—*Exec. Min. of Burgomasters*, in *Min. of Oph. Court*, II: 95.

The Blue Dove seems to have been the house of Jan de Ruyter. This is the only reference found to this tavern. On September 30, 1661, De Ruyter's partners all joined in a deed conveying this house to Tomas Fransen.—*Liber Deeds A*: 244; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 207, 212, 225. Claes Jansen de Ruyter died before March, 1663.—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 214. His widow was married to Albert Andriessen, of Albany. (See Block R, No. 1.)

No. 8 *

This plot of ground is shown as vacant on the Plan—an evidence of the accuracy of this survey. It was sold to Jacques Cousseau at public sale, April 10, 1659. Before the deed was recorded, July 31, 1659, the buildings had been "pulled down" by Cousseau (so recited in *Liber Deeds, A*: 171).

The old house had harboured some very undesirable citizens, of whom the neighbours, Jan Schepmoes, Jacob Steendam, and others, frequently complained. Under date of May 31, 1655, the record says:

Whereas this day a remonstrance has been made to the Schout, Burgomasters and Schepens of this City against the wicked, enormous, beastly, dreadful and immoral lives of Jacob Stevensen and Mary Joosten, his wife, who came recently hither from *Patria*; . . . Therefore . . . the Magistrates knowing and criticising their behaviour, the said Jacob Stevensen and Mary Joosten are hereby, for the second and last time, ordered and by the Court Messenger cautioned to henceforth conduct themselves in such wise that no complaints be made against them to the Court by the Commonalty or their neighbours.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 317.

On November 20, 1656, "the Hon^{ble} Jacob Strycker" complained that the "chimney of Jacob Stevensen's house in Pearl Street was neither repaired or pulled down . . . he is the next neighbour and nothing else is to be expected, not only by him but by the whole street, but a sudden destruction by fire."—*Ibid.*, II: 230.

The threat of the authorities to deport the Stevensens (*ibid.*, I: 317) may have been put into execution; they do not appear again on the records.

(For Cousseau, see Block G. No. 10.)

These three houses stood on the grant of Jan Jansen Schepmoes, who came out with his family in the "Dolphin," in 1638.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 31. In 1648, he was a tapster in New Amsterdam.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 8. In January, 1656, Schepmoes died, leaving his widow, Sara Pietersen, with eight children. [1] This large family of small children proved to be, however, no obstacle to her remarriage. On October 24, 1656, she announced that she intended to marry Willem Koeck (William Thomas Cock, or Cook), an Englishman.—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 39-41. For each of the children she set apart 100 guilders, secured by a mortgage on the house (No. 9) then leased "by the Worsh^d Schepen Jacob Strycker."—*Idem.*; *Min. of Orph. Court*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 24-5. The rear house (No. 10) may have been built by Cock. He sold it to François Allard, July, 1659.[2]—*Liber Deeds*, A: 166. Allard, when a cadet in the Company's service, in 1655, was accused of having received some goods stolen by a soldier, and was sentenced to be stripped of his arms and banished from the country forever.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 148, 149. Evidently, this sentence was never carried out. Allard married and settled down. On a certain Sunday morning, he was arrested for cutting wood. He admitted the offense, and said "he did so to kindle the fire and to make it burn, as the children complained of the cold."—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 342. This house must have reverted to Cock. In 1727, one Dirck Kock, grandson and heir of William Kock, sold the entire property.—*Liber Deeds*, XXXI: 252. What became of the interests of the Schepmoes children has not been ascertained. The building at No. 16 Pearl Street stands on the exact site.

No. 11

Present Number 18 Pearl Street.

Gillis Pietersen van der Gouw, as he was usually called (he was from Gouda), built this house about 1647, on the grant of Teunis Jansen, the sailmaker (see No. 12). He failed to have his deed from the sailmaker registered. Consequently, he had to defend his title twenty years later; which he did, successfully.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 73. Gillis Pietersen worked as a carpenter for the West India Company during Van Twiller's administration, and was appointed master carpenter June 3, 1638.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 62. His report, under date of March 22, 1639, of the improvements made in the colony during Van Twiller's régime, is one of the most informing early documents that we have.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 16.

In July, 1642, Pietersen married Elsie Hendricks, daughter of Hendrick Jansen, the tailor, who so bitterly opposed Kieft and his administration. Both Kieft and Jansen were lost on the "Princess Amelia," September 27, 1647.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 83.

During 1655, the house was rented to Jean Paul Jacquet, who had arrived in New Amsterdam early in that year with his family, coming from Brazil, where he had long served the Company. He immediately became a tapster here (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 301), and fire inspector of the town.—*Ibid.*, 304. He later accompanied Stuyvesant on the expedition to the South River, where he was left as vice-director and commander-in-chief at Fort Casimir, December 3, 1655.—O'Callaghan's *Hist. of N. Neth.*, II: 325. His New Amsterdam lease expired May 16, 1656, when Paulus Schrick hired the house. Catalyntje Verbeeck, Adriaen Woutersen's wife, had been a sub-tenant under Jacquet, and she positively refused to move out for Schrick, declaring that she had been told "that she should remain in the house in case the owner thereof did not come." This was not convincing to the court,

[1] See Chronology, under March 29, 1656, for Sarah Pietersen's claim to the bell at the City Hall.

[2] Berthold Fernow identifies François Allard as a son of Allard Anthony.

but the proceeding ends just there.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 101-2. In later years (1664-1668), Hendrick Bosch, the cutler, who afterward bought Claes van Elslant's house (Block R, No. 3), was a tenant here, while Gillis Pietersen was at Fort Orange.—*Register of Walewyn Van Der Veen*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 113.

No. 12

Gillis Pietersen (who built No. 11) also built this house. He sold it to Egbert van Borsum, July 29, 1647.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 39.

Egbert van Borsum was a sailor. In 1642, he is referred to as a "skipper" of the West India Company.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 715. He seems to have been in charge of the Company's yachts and other small vessels. Arent van Curler mentions him as follows: "Egbert Van Borseem who brought me in his sloop to the *santpunt*."—*Ibid.*, 719, 720. After the directors of the West India Company had given to the burgomasters and schepens the privilege of farming out the ferry to Breuckelen, on May 18, 1654 (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 218), Van Borsum became its first lessee, under the ordinance of July 1, 1654.—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 162-5; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 269. The following April, he contracted with Jan Cornelissen [Cleyn], Abram Jacobsen, and Jan Hendricksen to construct a house for him at his ferry, to cost 550 guilders.—*Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 136-7. (See the suit between Van Borsum and Jan Cornelissen, in *Rec. N. Am.*, I: 311.) Van Borsum farmed the ferry until the end of May, 1661.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 421. After he had given it up, he continued to rent out boats and scows, as a means of livelihood.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 24-25; VI: 181. Van Borsum's marriage, on December 11, 1639, to Annetje Hendricks, is the first one entered in the records of marriages in the Reformed Dutch Church.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 10.

No. 13

The property of Pieter Cornelissen vander Veen. One of the few ground-briefs granted to a woman was that for the plot granted to Maritje Jansen, widow of Dirck Cornelissen vander Veen, May 17, 1648. At that time, it was on the corner of Pearl Street and the shore road. Later, the block was extended eastwardly, so that the grants of De Sille and Verlett intervened between her land and the water-side. Elsie Tymens, Maritje's daughter by her first husband, Tymen Jansen, married Pieter Cornelissen vander Veen, probably a kinsman of her late stepfather, on January 7, 1652. Her mother conveyed this house to Elsie's husband by a deed recorded October 15, 1653.—*Liber HH*: 51 (Albany). It may have been part of her marriage portion. The house is not imposing, as shown on the Plan, yet Pieter Cornelissen vander Veen alleged (March 15, 1657) that "he has incurred great expence on his dwelling house at the corner of *Pearl Street*, and is about to make greater improvements as an ornament thereunto," and asks "that a Square may remain and be made by resolution there."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 147. Next court day, he was informed that "his Hon^{ble} [Stuyvesant] says the aforesaid Square was disposed of, long before the distribution of the lots was granted to the Burgomasters, and therefore does not belong to their Worships. The Burgomasters, therefore, refer the petition, if dissatisfied, to the Hon^{ble} Director General and Council."—*Ibid.*, 148-9.

Vander Veen, probably, felt that no appeal would lie against this decision, which was not strictly truthful, according to the records. He abandoned his intention of further ornamenting his residence, and sold it to Pieter Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven, October 6, 1660.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 218.

Vander Veen died before September 27, 1661 (*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 361), leaving his widow

with three small children, Cornelis, Tymen, and Grietje.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 194-6. She married Jacob Leisler, March 18, 1663.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 28.

The Leisler home was not on this corner, as has been often stated. Elsie and her children lived in a house which was on the rear of her grant, and is not shown on the Plan. Verlett's house (No. 2) may hide it. In May, 1669, Jacob Leisler bought from Nicolaes Verlet (see No. 2). He then had a house "on the Strand," as Selyns's List attests.—See recitals in *Liber Deeds*, A: 266; *ibid.*, B: 45.

Pieter Cornelissen vander Veen led a quiet, useful, life. He was one of the schepens in 1656-7-8.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 28, 285, 321. He was granted the great burgherright in January, 1658 (*ibid.*, II: 315), and was made churchwarden in February of the same year.—*Ibid.*, II: 336.

No. 14*

"The Schrijers Hoeck where Michiel Jansen lives [there are] 2."—De Sille's List, of 1660.

Michiel Jansen, from Schrabbeckerke ('s Heer Abtskerke, in the Province of Zeeland), sailed from the Texel in May, 1638, in "het Wapen Van Noorwegen," arriving in New Amsterdam August 4, 1638. His wife and two farm servants accompanied him.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 818. He went directly to Rensselaerswyck, where he remained until 1646, when he came to New Amsterdam with a fortune—according to Van Tienhoven.—*Jameson's Nar. N. Neth.*, 375. His career in the north is interestingly set forth in the *Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.* The patroon, writing to Van Curler, says of Jansen, "I think he is one of the most upright farmers in the colony . . . He writes most politely of all."—*Ibid.*, 489.

On September 25, 1647, a few months after he came to New Amsterdam, Michiel Jansen was elected one of the original Nine Men.—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 75-8. He was one of the signers of the *Vertoogh*, which was written in his house on the Marckvelt Steegie (Block D, No. 21).

The bouwery at Pavonia, which he had bought from Jan Evertsen Bout, was destroyed in the Indian troubles of September, 1655.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XII: 98-9. In the first horror of that event, when the record affirmed: "everything there is burned and everybody killed except the family of Michiel Hansen [*sic*]" (*idem.*), he fled to New Amsterdam with his wife and six children. As he desired "to gain a living, like the other inhabitants of this place, by doing something or another" (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 61), he asked permission to tap, November 22, 1655, "as he has in this recent disaster been driven off and lost his all, and in addition is an old man with a large family."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 405. As he was but forty-five years old (*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 499), he seems to have been unduly depressed. His plea for the grant of a small lot next to Martin Clock's (as set forth in *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 61) is indeed pathetic. The council granted that lot to him, but annulled the grant, substituting this one, February 15, 1656.—*Idem.*

He had bought "the frame of a house" at Hoboocken from Nicholas Verlett, for 230 florins. The question of getting it across the river arose. On March 28, 1656, Verlett asked the council for a guard of six or eight soldiers. The council replied that it was inadvisable at that time—"the savages would again get excited, the more so, as the savages pretended . . . that the said house barring the nails, belonged to them."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.* XIII: 67. However, the tavern was completed by October 23, 1656, when Schout de Sille "visited around and discovered . . . in the evening, after bell ring some soldiers and sailors drinking, . . ." Jansen admitted that "two soldiers sat and played at backgammon, and that there were 3 sailors, who waited for their skipper," but pleaded "that nine o'clock had only struck."—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 194, 231.

On February 10, 1661, Michiel Jansen and others petitioned the provincial council "that a proper road may be laid out in front of their lots on the strand."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 221. The Plan seems to have anticipated this improvement; although, perhaps, the actual roadway was out of repair, and was rebuilt at this time. Although he prospered, and bought other land in the city (see Block M, Nos. 17 and 20), Jansen's heart was in Pavonia. On September 5, 1661, when the first civic government in that colony was established, he was a member of it. He became one of the first schepens of the village of Bergen.—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 403-4. His name is included among those carved on the base of the Stuyvesant statue which was unveiled in Bergen Square, October 18, 1913, on the occasion of the celebration of Bergen's two hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

Michiel Jansen Vreeland's descendants are numerous in North Jersey. He died between December 28, 1662, and June 18, 1663.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 234, 252.

His widow, Fytje Harmens, was living at Communipaw when the Labadists visited her, on Friday, October 27, 1679. They "could discover that there was something of the Lord in her, but very much covered up and defiled." However, they continue: "We dined there, and spoke to her of what we deemed necessary for her condition."—*Journal of Jasper Danckaerts*, ed. by James and Jameson, 82.

The building at No. 12 State Street exactly covers the site of Michiel Jansen Vreeland's tavern.

No. 15*

Jacob Stoffelsen, who had married the widow of Cornelis van Vorst, of Pavonia, in 1639-40 (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 6, 73), procured a grant here from Stuyvesant, which is not recorded. He probably erected this building for a warehouse, for he undoubtedly lived across the Hudson River.

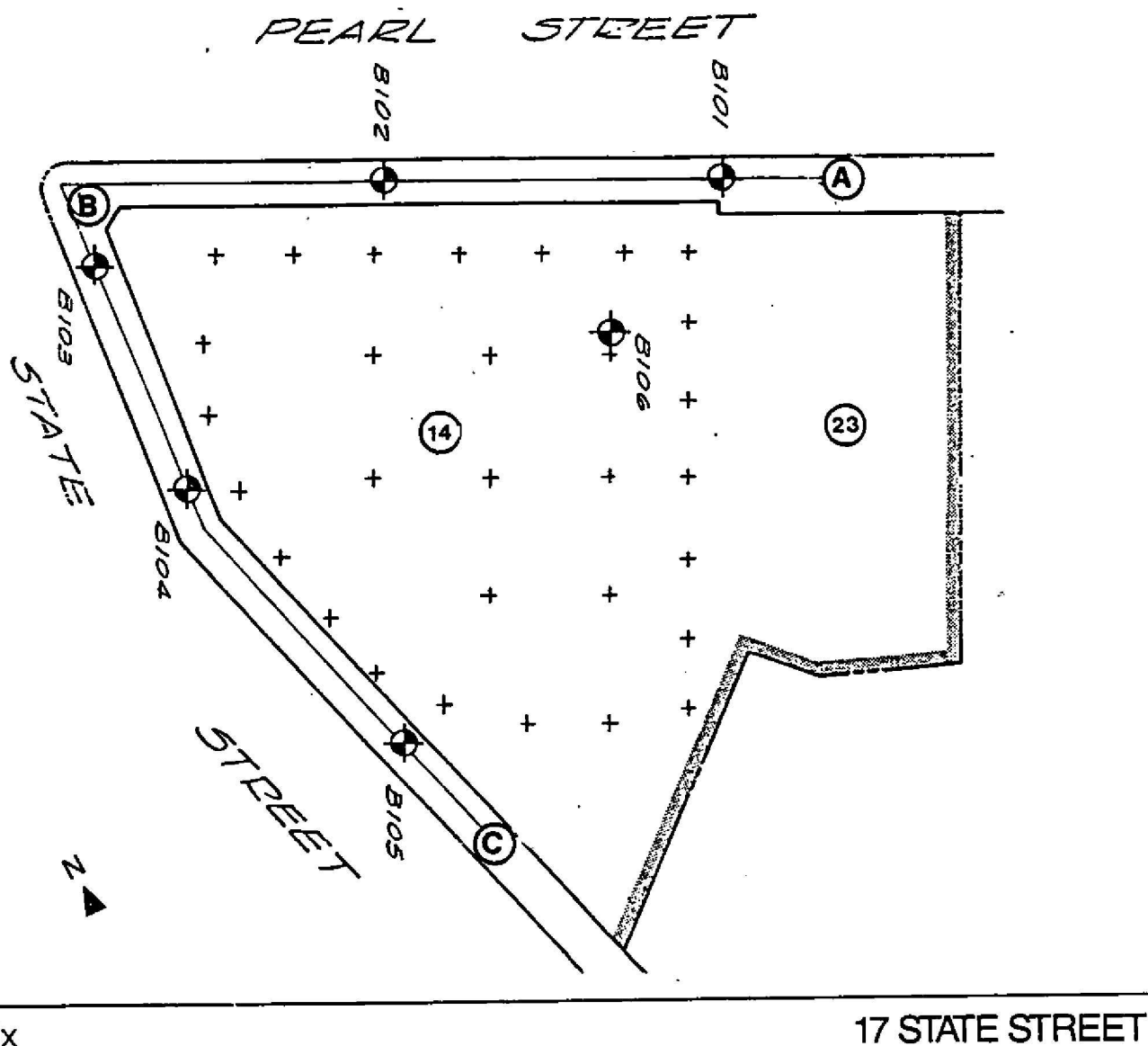
Jacob Stoffelsen, of Zierickzee, in the Province of Zeeland, was overseer of the Company's negroes in 1639.—*Ibid.*, 6. He was chosen as one of the Board of Twelve Men, August 29, 1641 (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 415), and his name appears on the list from which the Eight Men were selected in the fall of 1643.—*Ibid.*, I: 193.

His house and barns at Pavonia were burned by the Indians, October 1, 1643, and his little step-son carried into captivity, according to De Vries, who says that he procured the boy's release.—*De Vries's Notes in Jameson's Nar. N. Neth.*, 233-4. For his second wife, Stoffelsen, on August 17, 1657, chose Tryntje Jacobs, widow of Jacob Walingsen van Winkle, with whom he acquired six more step-children.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 22; *Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 38.

On June 26, 1666, his wife appeared for him in a court proceeding, "since the deft., being powerless, is incapable of coming here in person and taking the oath."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 22. He probably died soon afterward. His widow married Michiel Tadens. Their license is dated June 17, 1668, in the Reformed Dutch Church Book.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 33. The Bergen Record says that they were married June 8, 1668.[¹]*—Hol. Soc. Year Book*, 1914, p. 57.

Jan Evertsen Keteltas bought the property from Tadens's heirs, September 26, 1674.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 45-6. The south-east corner of the Chesebrough Building, No. 15 Pearl Street, marks the site. The angle in the building follows the fence line between this land and Michiel Jansen's lot (No. 14).

[¹] If June 17 were new style, as used by the Dutch, and June 8 old style, as used by the English, then their license would be one day earlier than their marriage.



Appendix

17 STATE STREET

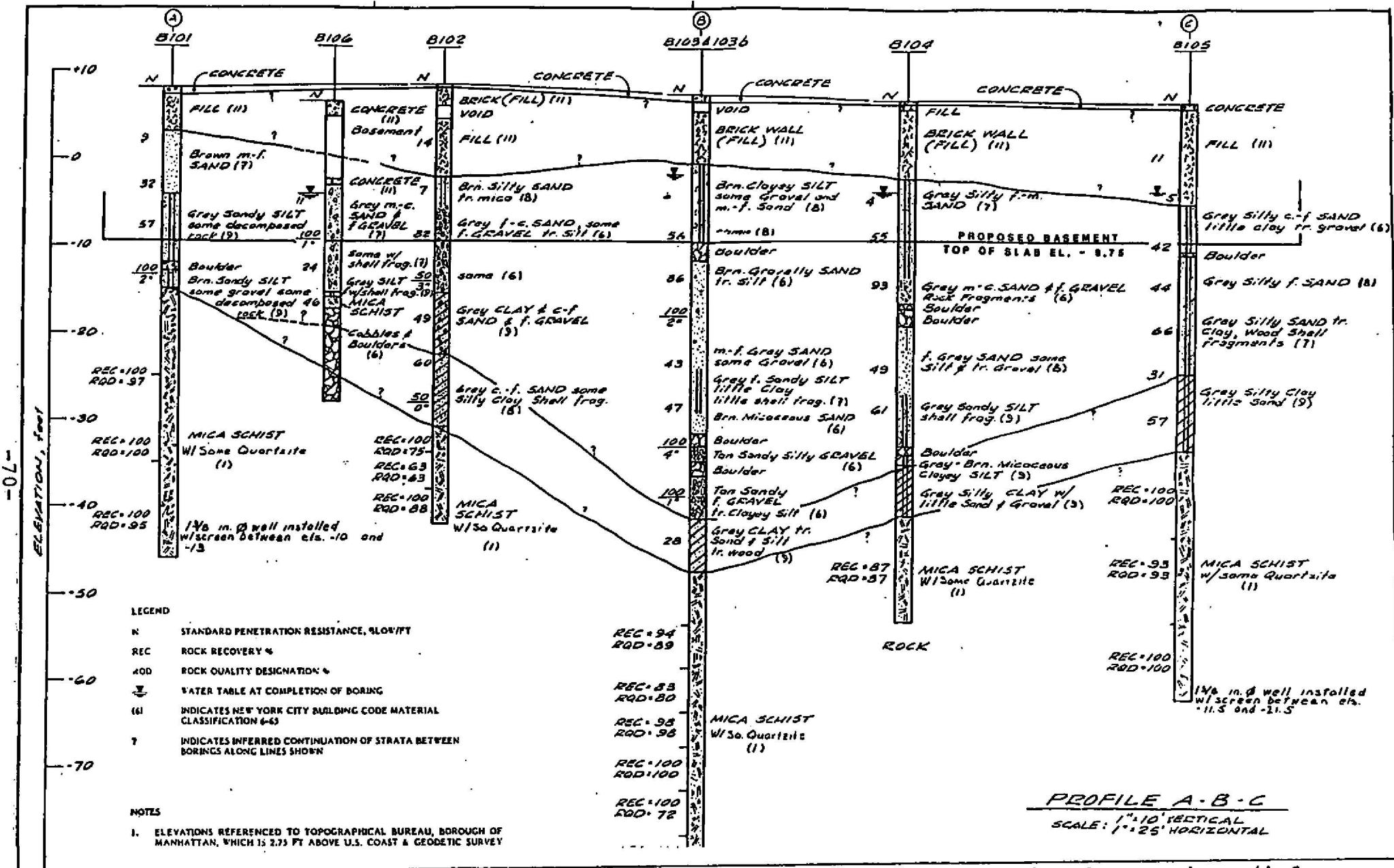
C. SOIL BORING DATA*--BORING LOCATION PLAN

See Appendix C, Figure 1 for reconstructed profile, A, B, C

+ indicates future foundation locations

* note there were no borings drilled in northeast portion of site (Lot 23)

(Langan Engineering Associates, Inc., courtesy of Lehrer/McGovern, Inc.)



Appendix C, Figure 1. 17 STATE STREET: Reconstructed Sub-Surface Soil Profile from Borings (information provided by Lehrer/McGovern, Inc.)