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STAGE 1A DOCUMENTARY STUDY
"THE WILLIAM"
15 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK, NY

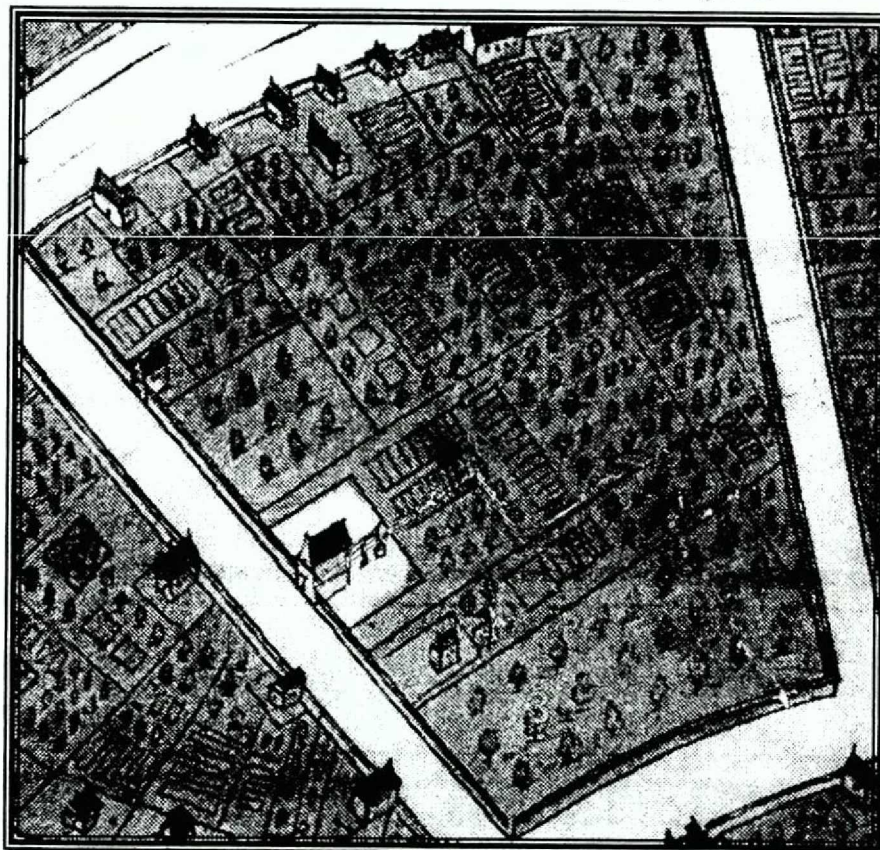
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**STAGE 1A
DOCUMENTARY STUDY**

**"THE WILLIAM"
15 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK, NY**

Prepared For:

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INTRODUCTION

The proposed 15 William Street project, "The William," is a multi-story mixed-used building to be built at the northwest corner of Beaver and William Streets (Block 25, Lot 35) in Lower Manhattan. The proposed construction will be a reinforced-concrete building with a 45-foot deep basement excavation. The earth retention system assembled during construction will consist of a series of secant piles drilled into place along the site perimeter.

A special permit from the New York City Planning Commission is required for the construction of a public parking garage at The William, which require environmental review pursuant to CEQR. As a function of the review process, the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) has requested a Documentary Study of the project site. This Study, often referred to as a Phase 1A, covers the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). For the 15 William Street project, the APE is considered to be the entire Lot 35 area except for a 10-foot wide MTA buffer zone imposed along the William street sidewalk frontage.¹ Because the project sponsor is seeking Liberty Bond financing, the proposed project is also subject to review by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), which has requested information on the subsurface conditions of Block 25, Lot 35.

The following document adheres to the LPC *Guidelines* (2002) which state that the purpose of a Documentary Study is to determine whether significant intact archaeological resources might exist on a site. The *Guidelines* stipulate that the Study provide a comprehensive analysis based on a number of sources (e.g., maps, archaeological reports from sites in the project vicinity, street directories, building records, tax assessments, historic photographs, soil borings, census data, utility records, etc.). This Documentary Study presents the findings of Historical Perspectives' research and conclusions. Initially, the research approach is outlined, followed by a report of existing conditions. A broad, contextual background is provided and a site-specific historical account is presented chronologically, including tax/census/directory data, newspaper accounts, historical photographs, maps, building department records, utility installation plans, conveyance records, etc. A number of illustrations and appendices complement the historical accounts. As with any urban center, street names and city tax block/lot designations have changed over time; an effort has been made to introduce the reader to each change. The following Study also presents a review of archaeological sites in the project vicinity and moves into a discussion of possible resource types that might be associated with the project site over time. The Study concludes with a presentation of the extent of subsurface disturbance of the site over time and recommendations for further archaeological consideration.

¹ Due to restrictions imposed by the MTA over concerns for the stability of the Section 3B subway system in the Williams Street streetbed, no excavations will be allowed within 10 feet of the William Street sidewalk, providing a 10-foot wide buffer for the MTA system. Currently, construction trailers are parked in this William Street sidewalk/buffer zone; the land under the trailers will not be excavated. See Photographs 11-13.

RESEARCH DESIGN

This study was designed to address two major questions. What is the likelihood that potential archaeological resources of significance exist within the APE; and, what is the likelihood that such resources have survived later disturbances? Sufficient information was gathered to compare, both horizontally and vertically, historical past usage and the subsurface disturbance record. Documentary research also focused on establishing current subsurface conditions and the extent of impacts from prior construction.

To accomplish these goals, Historical Perspectives, Inc., performed a documentary and cartographic review. Research was conducted at various institutions, such as the New York Public Library, the Municipal Archives, and the New-York Historical Society. The records of public and private offices, such as the Department of Buildings and Consolidated Edison (ConEd), were also tapped. Archaeological reports and publications pertinent to Lower Manhattan and possible resource types were collected for comparative analysis. Various on-line resources, e.g., the National Park Service and Ancestry.Com contributed to the evaluation. In addition to documentary research, field visits were completed. Photographs of existing conditions were taken.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Manhattan Island lies within the Hudson Valley region and is considered to be part of the New England Upland Physiographic Province (Schubert 1968:10). The underlying geology is made up of "gneiss and mica schist with heavy, intercalated beds of coarse grained, dolomitic marble and thinner layer of serpentine" (Scharf 1886:6-7). The land surface in the metropolitan area was carved, scraped, and eroded by advancing and retreating glaciers during three known glacial periods. After the final glacial retreat during the Post-Pleistocene, glacial debris, a mix of sand, gravel, and clay, formed the many low hills or moraines that constitute the present topography of the New York City area. Formed following the last of the three glacial periods, Manhattan Island is marked by these low hills, surrounded by rivers, and has a large protected deep water bay.

The project site is in Lower Manhattan (see Figure 1). During the late Precontact and early Historical Periods – prior to development – the project site was on the southern slopes of a hill. Near the end of the late precontact era the coastline was one block east of the project site near the eastern side of present-day Water Street and by the middle of the 19th century the shoreline had been extended to its present boundary, four blocks east of the project site, on the east side of South Street.

The most recent U.S.G.S. topographical map shows the project area as a well-defined urban setting at an elevation of approximately 15 feet above sea level (mean low water) (see Figure 1). The project site is currently vacant, most recently having served as an asphalt parking lot. Foundation-design testing has been initiated at the site in recent months. These activities have yielded information on the depth of fill, bedrock, and the water table, as well as identifying extant (but unmapped) infrastructure systems. This information is presented under the following

heading: PROPOSED PROJECT IMPACTS. See Photographs 1-31.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Although early Dutch trading expeditions had already been visiting the Hudson River for many years, the first settlement in New Netherland was not undertaken until 1624, under the authority of the Dutch West India Company, a private trading company founded in 1621. The purpose of this expedition was to strengthen Dutch ownership claims by occupying strategic points in the territory. Surprisingly, Manhattan was ignored in favor of Governors Island, where eight men were left to build a fort to protect the mouth of the Hudson. The main group of colonists traveled north and established Fort Orange, now part of Albany, in an area advantageously situated for participation in the lucrative fur trade (Brodhead 1853:150-151).

Eventually, the Dutch traders recognized Manhattan as the strategic heart of the region. Colonization began in earnest in 1625, when an expedition of Company farmers with livestock, tools and provisions arrived on the Hudson River, establishing itself at the southern tip of Manhattan Island, with the purpose of building a fort and laying out nine Company farms, or *bouwerijen* (bow-wer-RAY-en). These *bouwerijen* were intended to supply Company personnel with agricultural provisions, so that the Manhattan post would be self-sufficient (Bachman 1969:82-87). In addition, farm land, including a small tract north of what became Prince Street, was also designated for the "Company's Negroes" (Stokes 1998 VI: 70-72).

Cartographic resources indicate that during the early historical period portions of Lower Manhattan were used for farmland or pastureland. The residential component of Manhattan was located inland, and most of the commercial activity (wharves, slips, shops, and warehouses), was located along the waterfront at the southern tip of Manhattan (Castello 1660; Miller 1695; Lyne 1729).

The West India Company was generally scrupulous about acquiring title to the lands it occupied, and upon his arrival on Manhattan Island in 1626, Governor General Peter Minuit opened negotiations with the local Indians, and purchased the approximately 22,000 acres of the island for about 60 guilders worth of goods. The erection of Fort Amsterdam was begun near the foot of present Broadway, commanding the upper bay and the entrances to the Hudson and East Rivers (Brodhead 1853:164). The settlement around the fort, eventually called New Amsterdam, grew slowly, and at the time of the English conquest in 1664, extended only as far north as the palisades built along present Wall Street. Many of these settlers were merchants and fur traders who needed access to the shipping routes. As a result, much of the land granted was located along the rivers surrounding the island.

Although sections of Manhattan were considered unsuitable for agriculture, as early as ca.1628 at least six Company *bouwerijen*, four of which were near the East River shore, had been laid out and leased to tenants. These four farms embraced a total area of 120 acres. In addition to the Company farms, by 1635 about 150 colonists inhabited a number of private farms north of the town Rink (1986:128). Unfortunately, Manhattan was not terribly fertile, and only two of the

original farms were considered to have good land, the others better-suited for growing rye or buckwheat (Brodhead 1853:167; Bachman 1969:91; Jenkins 1913:69-70).

Most of Manhattan's farmsteads suffered greatly during the Indian troubles of 1642-43, and by the end of hostilities, the bouwerijen needed so many improvements that the West India Company decided to sell them rather than invest the money (Jenkins 1913: 70, 73, 94). Following the 1664 conquest of New Netherland by the English, most private property was confirmed in its pre-conquest ownership. Director General Peter Stuyvesant chose to remain in New York, and retired to his "Great Bouwery," which he had purchased from the Company, and he remained influential in the colony until his death in 1678.

Officially, New York City encompassed the entire island of Manhattan, which included the "Out Ward" created by Governor Dongan in 1683. The Out Ward extended from approximately present Canal Street to the Spuyten Duyvil (Valentine 1853:182,184). The line of city fortifications which protected "the compact part of the city" had begun its slow march northward, as a palisade on Wall Street was demolished in 1699, and a new line erected in 1745 slightly north of present Chambers Street. Other improvements to Lower Manhattan include the laying out of Bowling Green in 1733 (Latimer 1995: 132), and the establishment of a series of slips and wharves in the 1740s.

William Street was laid out in ca.1656 (Innes 1902:233). During the 18th century, numerous drygoods stores were established along William Street (King 1892: 33). As the city grew northward and the population increased, the commercial center also expanded, transforming the landscape of what is now considered Lower Manhattan from a residential and agricultural locale to an urban/commercial setting.

The Revolutionary War saw a seven-year period of British occupation of New York City, which followed Washington's evacuation of Manhattan Island in 1776. As a result of the war, earthworks and redoubts dotted the landscape. Many of the city's residents suffered greatly during the occupation. Within the city proper, disastrous fires in 1776 and 1778 left Broadway from Trinity Church (Wall Street) to the Battery in ruins. Trinity and the nearby Lutheran Church on Rector Street had been consumed in the conflagration, and not rebuilt. The British used the buildings of the Dutch, Presbyterian and other "dissenting" denominations as a riding school, stables, prison and hospital (Smith 1972:5, 50).

Following the war the recovery of the city was swift, and the need to improve conditions in lower Manhattan, especially along the waterfront, was apparent. In order to address the problem of the lack of dock space, the East River waterfront was filled, expanding the shoreline of Lower Manhattan to South Street. The newly created land along the waterfront in the Lower East Side became the center of the economic life of the city, while the streets further inland were lined with overcrowded tenements. The majority of the commercial activity in Lower Manhattan was directly tied to the fluctuating shipping industry.

During the 19th century the commercial nature of Lower Manhattan was firmly established. Although the War of 1812 brought the rapid expansion of New York City to a temporary halt, it

did give rise to the New York Stock and Exchange Board which was organized to aid in financing the war (WPA 1939:85). While Wall Street was growing into the financial center that it is today, the waterfront was declining as the federal embargoes on European trade goods hurt the shipping industry. City directories, newspapers, and maps indicate that the project neighborhood had been transformed into a commercial haven for financial institutions. The proximity to the financial district and Wall Street further reinforced the commercial nature of the project locale throughout the 20th century.

By the middle of the 19th century, the core area of the city's businesses and residences had expanded to the point of requiring six major markets below Chambers Street and a seventh market at Catherine Slip where a ferry to Brooklyn berthed. Fires, poor sanitation, disease, and overcrowding forced people out of lower Manhattan into surrounding districts such as Greenwich Village, Bloomingdale Village, and Haerlem Village. New lines of transportation were opened and passenger boats left from the east and west sides of Manhattan to accommodate these "commuters" (NYCLPC 1983:25).

PROJECT SITE HISTORY

Historic maps offer a wealth of information on the land-use history or disturbance record for Lower Manhattan and, more specifically, for the William Street project site. From as early as the 17th century, certain maps provide details about the development of the project block. Below is a summary of available cartographic information, as well as primary source data to complement the map review. Numerous figures, historic photographs, newspaper accounts, tax assessments, building permits, etc., are attached to establish a full account of Block 26, Lot 35 through time.

In the mid-19th century, Egbert Ludovicus Viele created a series of maps showing former conditions in Manhattan prior to historical development (Viele 1865, 1874). While these maps do not depict the 19th-century development of Manhattan, they provide a wealth of information on the landscape prior to development. The project block is shown on the edge of a large hill, sloping downward from north to south. At that time the elevations above sea level (ASL) were noted at the intersection of Exchange Place and William Street as 18 feet ASL, and at Exchange Place and Broad Street as either 18 feet or 13 feet ASL (Viele 1865). No elevation was provided for the intersection of William and Beaver Streets. Prior to the construction of buildings within this block, this hill was probably graded to some degree, with soils and rocks used for landfill along the waterfront.²

The project site was a part of the West India Company's reserved "pasture ground" which was leased to Jan Jansen Damen in the spring of 1638. At the termination of the lease in 1644, the land was divided into building plots (Innes 1902:150). The William Street corridor was originally known as Smith (*Smee/Smit*) Valley, reflecting a blacksmith's residency in the area. *Smee Straat*, later William Street was cut through the Valley in ca.1656 (Innes 1902:233). The original name of Beaver Street was Pinze (Pinzer) Street, which has been mistakenly mapped as Princess Street.

² The British Headquarters Map of 1782 (Plates 1 and 2) confirms the Viele topographic interpretation for the project site area of Block 25 – the slopes of a sizeable hill.

The Castello Plan (1660) depicts the early development of Nieuw Amsterdam, showing the fort at the southern tip of Manhattan and several developed blocks north to Wall Street. Only a few isolated parcels of land north of Wall Street are recorded as being in use. This map is the earliest to identify specific buildings and/or landowners in the project neighborhood. By 1660, the project block was already established between Broad, Exchange (formerly Garden), William (formerly Smee or Smith), and Beaver (formerly Princess) Streets. Historian I. N. P. Stokes' "Key to the Castello Plan" (Figure 5) assigns developed blocks specific identification letters (Stokes 1998 II: Plate 82E). The project site is located in the southeast corner of Block "L" and appears to have been divided into three separate parcels under separate owners, identified by numbers 1, 2, and 3. (See Appendix A for a table of Stokes' identification of owners/occupants for the entire Block "L".) On the Key map, please see the easternmost section of the project block, fronting on what is now William Street, which is separated from the rest of the block by a lot line and has the designation "1." To the west of property number 1 is a small structure and lot identified with the number "2." The fenced lot designated number "3" on the Key to the Castello Plan, and situated to the west of the "2" cottage and lot, is the location of a large single structure fronting on what is now Beaver Street. Because of the potential inaccuracies of historic maps, it is not possible to state definitively that all of the number 3 property falls within the current project site but it appears that a portion of the Castello-depicted "3" may be within the western edge of the project site. Each of these properties is discussed in detail below.

- Castello Plan / Block L / #1

Historian I. N. P. Stokes identifies parcel "1," the easternmost within the project block, as the Garden of Augustine Herrman. Herrman was quite an interesting early leader in the colony, having arrived in New Amsterdam from Prague in 1608. (Figure 2) A factor for an Amsterdam mercantile firm, and a real estate speculator, as well as being an accomplished linguist, Herrman's own home was built in ca.1641 at 33 Pearl Street, a waterfront parcel (Innes 1902:53-54). He also owned extensive property in the Harlem area to the north.

The 1660 map indicates this is a garden by the depiction of trees laid out in parallel rows. Records indicate that although Herrmann was granted this lot in 1647, the orchard was in the possession of a tenant, Allard Anthony, who demanded satisfaction from the city "for the survey through his garden" in 1656³ (Stokes 1998 II: 288). Just two years later, in 1658, Herrman requested "leave to lay out his garden," but was told that he must pay Allard Anthony for the costs he incurred before laying it out. Anthony must have been paid by Herrmann because within two years, the garden parcel was divided into seven lots which are described by Stokes in his *Iconography of Manhattan Island* (Stokes 1998 II:395; Plate 87). Stokes' deed research indicates that the project site encompasses Lots 1-6 of the former garden⁴. Records indicate that in 1660 Herrmann sold garden Lots 3-5 to Tielman Van Vleck, the attorney for Daniel Gabry, and in 1669 he sold garden Lots 1 and 2 to Isaac Bedlow.⁵

³ Smith Street, now called William Street, was "cut though" under the Ordinance of 1656 (Stokes 1967: Vol. II: 288).

⁴ Lots 1-6 appear to fall within the project site. Stokes stated that the location of Lots 1-5 was covered by the large Corn Exchange Building; Lot 6 was the Van Nostrand Building (Stokes 1998, Vol. II:288).

As Stokes notes, this lot is obviously an orchard. Seventeenth-century gardening manuals, among them the influential *Den Nederlandtsen Hovenier* (The Dutch Gardener) by Jan van der Groen, gardener to the Prince of Orange, and first published in 1669, recommend planting orchards with trees in parallel rows (Groen 1683: 103; Lauremberg 1631: figs. 27, 28). Although the Castello Plan is not of great enough size to flesh out the area between the trees, Groen suggests that before the apple, pear or other fruit trees grow to maturity, the gardener plant cherry or plum trees in these locations. When the desired fruit trees become established, then the smaller trees would be removed and currant or gooseberry bushes planted in the semi-shaded areas (Groen 1669: 16-17, 1683: 9).

According to Adriaen van der Donck, in his 1656 *Beschrijvinge van Nieuw Nederland* (Description of New Netherland), almost all of these plants were already present in New Amsterdam (Schaefer et al. 2004). Donck's list includes apples, pears, various kinds of cherries, peaches and apricots, plums, almonds, persimmons, figs, currants, and gooseberries (Donck 1968:24).

This particular lot is further illustrative of the problem of land speculation in New Amsterdam. Speculators, waiting for the price of real estate to rise, established orchards, rather than building much needed housing (Schaefer et al. 2004). The Amsterdam Directors cited the area between Smee [Smith] Street and Princes [Beaver] Gracht, where "the houses apparently are surrounded by excessively large plots and gardens," space that should have been devoted to new dwellings for the growing population of New Amsterdam (Blackburn and Piwonka 1988:93; Cohen and Augustyn 1997:40).

- Castello Plan / Block L / #2

The structure identified as number "2" on the Castello Plan is described as "the little cottage and garden of Pieter Pietersen, the Menist, or Mennonite." According to Stokes' research, the house and property were also owned by Augustine Herrman, and Pietersen was likely a tenant similar to Anthony, discussed above (Stokes 1998 II:288). Stokes notes that from early records this P. Pietersen could have either been a carpenter or a worker in a brewery.⁶

The #2 lot appears to be devoted partly to an orchard, and the simple rectangular beds laid out in parallel rows signify a kitchen garden, containing vegetables and herbs. Groen's recommended layout for a "A Dutch Garden, and flowerbed," devotes three-quarters of the area to a kitchen garden, with beds in parallel rows, as in the Castello Plan. One part was for "vegetables and salad," the second for "asparagus, cauliflower and savoy cabbage," and the last was planted with peas, various beans and carrots (Groen 1669; 1683).

Similarly, in 1650, Council Secretary Cornelius van Tienhoven, in a document intended for prospective immigrants as well as for the Directors, reported that in New Amsterdam, "[a]fter the houses are built . . . gardens are made and planted in season with all sorts of pot-herbs, principally parsnips, carrots and cabbage, which bring great plenty into the husbandman's dwelling" (O'Callaghan 1856:365-371).

⁶ Historian John H. Innes posits that the Smith Valley property owned by Herrman could have been a "slave establishment." HPI's research to date has not located corroborating evidence of this association.

The value of this garden plot was called into question before the city fathers, however. According to Stokes, "The rear part of the plot, on which eight small trees are growing, was exchanged by Herrman for a whole farm on Long Island; at least, Symon Loosten so asserts in his litigation over the lot. Before Smee Straet (present William Street) was cut through, Joosten had bargained for a parcel, 50 x 100 feet, which was ruined by that city improvement. In exchange, he was obliged to take a piece of the same dimension in the rear of the Menist's plot, which he in disgust conveyed a few months later to Johannes de la Montagne" (Stokes 1998 II:288).

- **Castello Plan / Block L / #3**

The fenced Lot, designated Number "3" on the Key to the Castello Plan and situated to the west of the cottage, was the location of the Red Lion Brewery from approximately 1660 until it was demolished in 1675. New Amsterdam's Red Lion Brewery is thought to have produced the first brand-named colonial beer (<http://www.brewreview.com/brewreview/marginalia/history.asp>). According to Stokes (Stokes 1998 II:288-289),

Just when, or by whom, the Red Lion Brewery was built is not a matter of record. The indications are that Isaac de Forest began the business here; that before August, 1660, Joannes Verveelen was his partner in the brewery, and that the de la Montagnes, father and son, had some interest in the business [including Brewery brewing apparatus and dependencies].

Before 1670, De Forest had become the sole owner of the land; in this year he conveyed the rear part of the plot to Frederick Arentsen, a turner.

In July 1675, [De Forest's] widow, Sara, sold to Thomas Verdon, mariner, 'Just the halfe or equall breadth of my Erve [property] next the Street, (Except) the going or passage of Eight foote which going is to bee cut off between both Erves. The true length & breadth thererof as in Jacques Corteleau's middle breefe is specified . . .'

Indisputably, this was the date of the demolition of the [Brewery] building, through the very centre of the site of which the passage was to be cut. Probably, it had not yet been erected in September, 1656, as the deed of that date to the property on the west side recites no brewery.

Isaac de Forest and Verveelen were active men in the colony. According to Innes, DeForest was a brewer by 1653 when he petitioned the Common Council about a beer contract (1902:73). "Johannes Verveelen became one of the five original land grant recipients and residents of New Haarlem (now Harlem). He was the proprietor of the first inn in Harlem. He also operated ferries east across the Harlem River at what is now 125th Street and, later, across the Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the north. Later he served as Harlem Constable, Magistrate, and Delegate to the General Assembly at Albany, New York" (<http://www.vanvalerfamily.net/settlers.html>).

Stokes calculated the placement of the Red Lion Brewery as being 47, 49, and 51 Beaver Street (Ibid.).⁷

For the island's early colonists, beer was a dietary staple for breakfast, lunch, and dinner, and was often brewed in private homes and taverns. Beer was a good deal safer and more palatable than the available drinking water which was often drawn from polluted rivers.

In 1633, Governor General Peter Minuit and other employees of the Dutch West India Company endeavored to produce the beverage on a larger scale, and converted a log cabin in *Marckvelt*, or Market Field – located in today's Financial District – to a public brewery (<http://www.lowermanhattan.info/global/contact.asp>). From this small facility, the early settlers began producing large quantities of ale made from top-fermented malt and hops. "Alcohol was an ever-present fact of life; the preferred occupations in New Amsterdam were tavern owner or innkeeper or brewer. In fact, in 1657 there were twenty-one taverns, tap rooms, and grogshops in the city, the most popular was the Blue Dove on Pearl Street" (Cohen et al. 1997: 40).

While Lower Manhattan brewers continued to produce this beverage throughout the 17th century, they faced an increasing number of obstacles, as a lack of fresh water and limited access to grains and hops often curtailed production. As a result, breweries began springing up elsewhere in the colonies where resources were more abundant. New York's mass production of ale shifted upstate to Albany, which soon became one of the ale-brewing capitals of the east.⁸

The Castello Plan includes details of the Brewery yard behind the structure, and the garden to the rear of the yard, also. A well is depicted in the rear courtyard. See Figure 5. To the rear of the open courtyard, are areas planted as orchards, and simple beds indicating kitchen gardens, where vegetables and herbs would have been produced. Based in their configuration and small area, it is highly unlikely that they were growing grain for beer production at this location. In contrast to the simple gardens on the project site lots, more elaborate beds which are certainly flower or pleasure gardens can be seen in other parts of the town, as drawn on Figure 4.

A few years later than the Castello Plan, the inset of 1664-68 Nicoll's map depicts the development of Manhattan south of Wall Street just a short time after the Castello Plan. Two small structures are depicted on the southeast corner of the project block. The Key does not contain any information about these structures. It is possible that the drawing does not depict actual buildings, but instead is a convention indicating that the block has been developed. Two other structures are depicted in the vicinity of the small cottage occupied by Pietersen and shown on the Castello Plan.

⁷ In LPC's 1982 study, "Towards an Archaeological Predictive Model for Manhattan: a Pilot Study," the Red Lion Brewery is noted in Appendix 10: Location of Miscellaneous Structures. The city study also places the Brewery at 47-51 Beaver Street.

⁸ By 1845, New York State was home to 102 breweries, and by 1879 the number had more than tripled to 365, 124 of which were located in New York City.

The Miller Plan of 1696 (redrawn in 1894) depicts Lower Manhattan at the end of the 17th century. Very few individual structures are identified, and none of them are located within the project block. Instead, the block is shaded, which typically indicates that “development” has occurred (Miller 1695). Similarly, the 1731 Lyne-Bradford Plan depicts Lower Manhattan in the early eighteenth century. According to the map, by that time the city had spread significantly northward from Wall Street as the population grew. The perimeter of the project block is again shaded to indicate development, but individual structures – if any are present – are not shown in the project site. The only specific structure identified is on the northwest side of the block, and well outside of the current project bounds.

Although most of the 18th- and early 19th-century maps depict the project block as shaded to indicate development, no specific structures are identified (Buchnerd 1735; Maerschallck 1755; Ratzler 1776; Directory Plan 1789; Taylor-Roberts 1797; Mangin-Goerck 1803; Commissioners’ Plan 1811; Goodrich 1827). The Old North Dutch Church is identified as being located one block north of Block 25 and its associated “Free School” was actually on Block 25, but well north and west of the APE. This series of maps is notable for the evidence of landfilling along the shores of Lower Manhattan. During this span of years, the waterfront was extended two blocks to the east to end at South Street. I.N.P. Stokes places The Black Horse Tavern (1735-1764) adjacent to the northern boundary of the project site. By the end of the 18th century, William Street was regarded as the principal market for retailing dry goods. A visiting English traveler noted that William Street was “elevated and convenient” (Stokes 1998 V:1315). In 1804, the postmaster of New York moved the post office from Broadway to his newly purchased home at 29 William Street, on Block 25 but north of the project APE (Stokes 1998 V:1417). Thomas Bailey, the Post Master, is located at the 29 William Street address at least through 1812 (See Appendix G).

Stokes also notes that several buildings within the project block were destroyed during the great fire of 1835, including the first Delmonico’s (ca. 1827 - 1835), which fronted on William Street at the northern limit of the APE. While Stokes places the early and short-lived Delmonico’s at 21-23 William, the city’s Tax Assessment indicates 23 – 25 William Street.⁹ Between 1820 – 1825 the 23 and 25 William Street residential parcels are held by Gravillon (?) and Durand, respectively, with assigned values of \$8,000 and \$9,000 by 1825, while there is no listing for 21 William Street. Five years later, the 23 and 25 William Street addresses are listed as Delmonico & Brother and as vacant, respectively, with assigned values of \$8,000 and \$9,000. There is no 21 William Street listing. In 1835, Delmonico & Co. owns both the No. 23 and No. 25 properties, each evaluated at \$20,000. The official listing does have a strike-out through the owner name, which is probably a result of the fire. The increased assessments, noted for all properties on William Street within this same time span, are probably the effects of post-fire real estate speculation on replacement values.

The devastating fire of 1835 appears to have destroyed many of the structures within the project block. See Photograph 9 for a view of Block 25, as painted immediately after the fire. The Tax

⁹ Street numbers for the Block 25 frontages remain constant over time; however, the city tax lot numbers are changed in the late 1800s. Lot consolidation throughout the 20th century has rendered some of the historic lot designations obsolete. Therefore, to assist the reader in tracking the various sections of the APE, an effort is made to refer to the block number, historic lot numbers, and street addresses.

Assessments for 1835 record the fire's devastation; there are many occupants of the Beaver Street frontage that are literally crossed out. See Appendix B. This event likely spurred the construction boom shown on mid-19th century maps. It also prompted the installation of municipal water mains in the streets of Lower Manhattan. By 1842, Croton Water pipes had been laid in the streets surrounding the project blocks indicating that waterlines were available for all structures in the APE (Endicott 1842). According to the records of the Croton Aqueduct Department, sewers were introduced on Beaver Street in 1845 and on William Street in October 1850 (Board of Aldermen 1857: 114, 129).

According to I. N. P. Stokes, William Street was widened several times in the early 19th century, including the following dates and locations (Stokes 1998 VI:602). Maps indicate, however, that these street improvements may not have significantly affected the project block.

1829-30	from Pine Street to Maiden Lane
1831	between Exchange Street and Stone Street
1832	intersection with Exchange Place
1835	between Wall Street and Maiden Lane
1836	from Maiden Lane to Frankfort Street

By the 1850s, certain maps of Manhattan began to provide more accurate and detailed information about the dimensions of blocks and buildings. While the 1856 Colton Map illustrates no more detail on individual block development than the 1836 Colton, the Dripps map of 1852 uses shading to detail the horizontal shape of structures within the lots of the project block. No specific structures or land-uses are identified for the project site on this map, but the APE does appear to be predominantly covered by buildings. The center of the block, however, is depicted as undeveloped and there is an open lane from Beaver Street leading into the center of what becomes Block 25 (Dripps 1852; See Figure 11). This lane apparently corresponds to the "passage" of the late 17th century and the eastern side of today's 51 Beaver Street address.

According to the city's Tax Assessments on file at Municipal Archives, the Beaver Street passage/alley was an integral part of the block's business activities. In 1835, Hubbard & Casey owned "Stores in the rear of Gateway" worth \$20,000 while Rufus L. Lord owned the 51 Beaver Street residence, a property worth \$11,000.¹⁰ Within five years, Lord had also become the owner of the "Store in rear of GateWay." The house and the store were assessed at \$14,000 and \$24,000, respectively. The tax records of 1845 are more explicit, noting that R. L. Lord owned 51 Beaver Street and also the stores worth \$6,000 "in the rear of 51 and known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Merchants Court." Lord expanded his holdings to include 53 Beaver Street (Tax Assessments, 1845-1855; See Appendix B).

In the mid-19th century, maps provided much more detail about the various structures within blocks, including color-coding to identify construction type or function (e.g., frame, brick, stable, warehouse). Within the project site, eight masonry buildings, 2-3 stories in height, are depicted

¹⁰ Lord and his family never lived in the project block. According to the U.S. Census Records (1830, 1840, and 1850), R. L. Lord was born (ca. 1782) in Connecticut and lived on Laight Street in Manhattan's Ward 5 (1850 Census/p. 61; roll M432_537). As a member of the City's Common Council, Lord served on the official committee that investigated the Fire of 1835 (<http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ny/state/fire/11-20/ch19pt2.html>).

(Perris 1857 and 1859; See Figure 13). The center of the APE is vacant. Many of the rear facades of the buildings fronting on Exchange Place backup to face this open courtyard, which is labeled Lord's Court. By the end of the 1850s, the alley has been incorporated into a large masonry building as a passage (cartway) into the inner Lord's Court.¹¹ In addition, for the first time, one of these 19th century structures is identified. The building located at the southeast corner of the block, is labeled the "Corn Exch Bank."

The Corn Exchange Bank was founded in 1852 and opened for business in 1853. It was a strong financial institution during the 19th century, and it was a forerunner of subsequent large-scale produce exchanges, e.g., the Produce-Exchange-Building Company. Such exchanges, open daily for business transactions, were formed with a limited membership to "inculcate just and equitable principles in trade; to establish and maintain uniformity in commercial usages; to acquire, preserve and disseminate valuable business information; to adjust controversies and misunderstandings between persons engaged in business; and to make provision for the widows and children of deceased members" (King 1892:744). An Exchange was the site of the buying/selling/trading of commodity "futures" based on an accepted grading system of that produce. The quality of shipments (e.g., wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, cotton peas) was tested and assigned a merchantable grade, regardless of regional source and warehouse location. For example, there were 11 grades for corn and 19 grades for wheat by 1890 (Ibid.).

The Corn Exchange Bank, which later came to dominate the project site, was eventually absorbed by the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, one of the most powerful 19th- and 20th- century financial institutions in the city.¹² Although the Corn Exchange Bank, which had just formed, is not listed in Brown's *Pictorial and Business Directory of 1853*, numerous other banks are identified in the project neighborhood. Because of the proximity of the Customs House/Merchants Exchange, and Wall Street, the surrounding area became the heart of the City's financial and mercantile activities. It should be noted that the New-York Cotton Exchange was built on the southeast corner of the William and Beaver Street intersection in the mid-1880s, well outside the project site (King 1892:747).

Doggett's 1851 Street Directory certainly reflects the character of the neighborhood at mid-century – a concentration of active businesses line both the Beaver and William Street frontages. The 51, 53, and 57 Beaver Street businesses are auctioneers, commercial merchants, and importers. The 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, and 23 William Street businesses are similar: dry goods, importers, auctioneers, and merchants. The directory indicates that "Delmonico, freres, restaurant" had finally shifted to its present location at the southwest corner of the William and Beaver Street intersection. See Appendix C.

In 1867, no detailed information on the sizes and shapes of the structures within the project site is depicted, but the Corn Exchange building is identified as being owned by stockbroker, R. King

¹¹ The Perris 1859 departs from most other depictions and labels the inner-block as Merchant's Court, which does correspond to the mid-century Tax Assessments.

¹² The Chemical Manufacturing Company opened for business in 1824 but it was not until the 1830s that the company shifted its main energies from the manufacture of chemicals to the establishment of a strong banking house (Jackson 1949:8-11). The Company's state charter expired in 1844 and it was re-organized in that year as the Chemical Bank (King 1892:665).

(Lloyd's Map of New York City, 1867). Deeds of the mid-century identify the block's inner courtyard, known as Lord's Court, with Sarah Lord and Henry Day and Henry Lord, serving as Trustees for Sara Lord (Liber 1504/Page 182/July 12, 1879). Obviously, R. L. Lord's family retained ownership of much of the commercial property he had acquired decades earlier.

This inner block, Lord's Court, and its various alleys and passages are colorfully described in an October 21, 1883 *New York Times* article, "Scenes in a Quiet Court." The passage or alley at 51 Beaver Street is described in the newspaper thusly:

The only entrance or exit for carts is an alleyway running under a building which fronts on Beaver Street. All of the other direct entrances lead to galleries which run along the two principal sides of the court. The majority of the offices front either on the galleries or on little passages running from them. The galleries are connected by short stairways, one being higher than the other.

Opening from some of these passages are business offices. There is scarcely a basement passageway which does not, after a few turnings, lead to some staircase which connects with some hall which ends in some street. Near the Beaver Street end is a flight of massive stone steps, by which the enterprising janitor mounts to the mouth of the ash-bin of the court.

When business hours are over a heavy gate of iron rods at the end of the alleyway is closed. At the same time the doors of the various other approaches are also closed, and Lord's Court ceases to be a thoroughfare for the night. See Figure 15.

In 1885 the project site was still divided into eight separate lots, then numbered 1662 through 1671, with Lots 1663 and 1664 being consolidated into Lot 1663, and no Lot 1668 (Robinson 1885; see Figure 16). Each of the lots was entirely covered by a building, except for the very ends of Lots 1663 and 1669 where a small "L" shaped area remained devoid of development (Robinson 1885). No details of building heights or the presence of basements were provided. All the structures are brick except for the 23 William Street building (Lot 1662), which is stone. The "LORDS CT" is still undeveloped in the center of the block – but outside of the APE – and a passage into the mid-block is depicted at 51 Beaver Street (Lot 1673) (See Figure 16).

Sometime between 1885 and 1897 the buildings on historical Lots 1662 through 1669 were razed and replaced by new brick structures which covered the entirety of each lot.¹³ The largest of these was the Corn Exchange Bank on what became Lots 35 and 39. The Bank, which was 11 stories plus a basement, was built with self-supporting brick walls and cast-iron interior columns with concrete footings on timber/pile foundations (Engineering Record 1902:557). See Figure 17; See Photograph 1. To the north of the new brick and stone Corn Exchange was the Van Nostrand Building, a four-story brick building with a basement which covered the entire lot (23 William Street/Lot 31).¹⁴ To the west of the Corn Exchange Bank was a four-story brick

¹³ Searches through the Buildings Department and the Municipal Archives holdings of original Buildings Department papers yielded minimum records for the APE.

¹⁴ The Lot 31, 23 William Street, building in the late 1800s was depicted as both stone (Robinson 1885) and brick with a stone façade (1897) but the footprint remained the same.

building covering all of Lot 37 (53 Beaver Street). The four-story building on Lot 33 (51 Beaver Street) was not as deep as the neighboring #37, measuring only 70 feet with a small brick extension on the west side of the lot.

Major changes occurred on the project site in the early 1900s. The southeast quarter of Block 25 experienced additional and severe subsurface impacts as many of the small-scale masonry buildings, and remaining air spaces, were replaced by a 20-story addition to the north side of the Corn Exchange Building. This larger 1901-1903 Corn Exchange structure, immediately to the north and abutting the 1893 Corn Exchange structure, was designed specifically for the subsurface conditions at the site. Although original construction plans could not be located, an article in the *Engineering Record* (Vol. 45, No. 24, 1902:557) details the design process:

Preliminary exploration borings made in their cellars before the old buildings occupying the site were removed, indicated that the soil consisted of earth, gravel and quicksand to the bed rock or hard pan at a depth of about 40 feet below the curb, corresponding with the strata underlying other tall buildings in this vicinity.... The cellar is to be carried down 11 feet below the curb, about to groundwater line, and the column loads are so great that it was thought best to carry them to the rock. On account of the depth to rock, the character of the soil, the large amount of ground water it contains and the necessity of avoiding any danger to the stability of the adjacent buildings it was decided to build the foundations in pneumatic caissons

The *Engineering Record* fully describes the caisson system, column loads, depth of boilers below cellar floor, thickness of basement floor, tonnage of the 275 foot smokestack, etc. There are illustrations of the structural details in the journal, also. See Appendix D. The new Corn Exchange structure was built on a series of 28 concrete and I-beam caissons, each 6 to 12.5 feet across. Steel grillage at the top of the caissons supported the 12"-thick basement slab. The caissons were not limited to the perimeter of the footprint; load-bearing support was needed in the elevator-bank core, also.

To the north of the expanded Corn Exchange was the Van Nostrand Building at 23 William Street (former Lot 31; see Photograph 2). Referred to as the Van Nostrand Building on 1897 and 1911 city atlases, it was a 4-story brick building with a basement that remained for many years (variously labeled as a 5-story structure, which could indicate that the basement was deep enough to be considered an additional level). The project site appeared unchanged in 1911 (Bromley 1911; Figure 18).

The first recorded subsurface impact to the alley or passage at the 51 Beaver Street location is a 1934 ConEd installation of a high-pressure steam line. The 12" steam line, supported on a concrete base, was laid the entire length of the narrow alley. A manhole was also installed. See Figure 19. Interestingly, the ConEd plan references the 51 Beaver Street easement as Taupiers Alley, an association that does not appear to be historical.¹⁵

¹⁵ Gary Elgort of the ConEd Steam Division supplied Historical Perspectives, Inc. with a 1922 scaled service survey of Taupier's Alley (5/26/05). The survey is difficult to read but it appears to include a below-grade vault in the extreme west/northwest portion of the alleyway, abutting stairs into the 51 Beaver Street structure.

The 1923 and 1951 Sanborn atlases provide additional information about the structures located within the project site (Sanborn 1923; Sanborn 1951). Both of these atlases indicate that the Corn Exchange building, covering all of Lots 30 and 35, had basements, and in parts of the buildings, also had subbasements. The two structures on the southwestern section of the project site were apparently razed and replaced by new buildings constructed in 1919 and 1920 (from east to west). These five and six-story buildings, also had basements.

Research at the New York Public Library identified an historic photograph of the buildings along William Street in 1929 (Photograph 1). A Photograph of 51 and 53 Beaver Street in 1955 includes the narrow alleyway into the inner block (Photograph 3). Department of Buildings records also include 20th-century notations on the narrow alleyway. Architect Harry Silverman filed a NYC Department of Buildings Alteration Permit 782/1963 for a flue at 53 Beaver Street which clearly identifies the "First Floor Alley" of 51 Beaver Street. The permit graphic includes the alleyway, measuring 10'2" wide and 14'3" high. A second Department of Buildings filing, dated February 21, 1964, confirms the alleyway measurements. See Figure 25.

Records indicate that in 1954 the Chemical Bank & Trust merged with the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company to form the Chemical Corn Exchange Bank. Although there are a number of conveyance records on file with the City for the mid-20th century, the consolidated project site (simply, Lot 35) was basically unchanged until 1984 (Bromley 1974; Sanborn 1984; See Figures 20 and 21). The buildings were demolished and Lot 35 was paved and became an open parking lot from 1988 until 2005.

CENSUS, DIRECTORY, AND TAX ASSESSMENT DATA

As noted in the above discussion, a variety of primary sources have provided links and associations between the landscape and people and urban processes. These links are referenced in the text. However, the review and cross-referencing of available census, directory, conveyance, and tax data has provided minimum residential occupation that might be associated with specific deeply buried yard features that pre-date the reconstruction of the neighborhood after the Fire of 1835. After the devastating fire, the project neighborhood evolved rather quickly into a commercial and financial center, no longer maintaining single-family homes and/or industrial complexes that would be likely to have left an archaeological footprint. In addition, water was available in the area within 10 years of the fire.

For example, efforts were made to connect 23 William Street with a particular family, group, or activity for a span of years. Obadiah Bowne purchased the 23 William Street property in 1804. Prior to the 1804 conveyance, the 1790 directory places Obadiah Bowne in the Dock Ward but with no specific address; Rothschild's 1789 census data places an Andrew Brown, a William Street merchant, at the 23 William Street address. The 1800 Census places Obadiah Bowne in Ward 2, the project site ward at that time. Obadiah and John Bowne are taxed on the 23 William Street property in 1808 and 1809. By 1810, Obadiah, John, and Andrew are assessed for this property. However, the Census data for 1810 does not include the Bownes, and there was no taxation on 23 William in 1815. There is an 1812 Directory listing for A&S Browne at 23

William Street. According to the 1820 census, O. Bowne is living in Staten Island. According to conveyance records, an A. Bowne, a descendant family member, is the "grantee" for 23 William Street in 1839, most likely a foreclosure and not an indication of residency. Various absentee owners were associated with the 23 William Street parcel until the restaurant moved on site, discussed above, but Delmonico's lasted less than 10 years, too. In 1840, No. 23 William Street was assessed at \$40,000 and owned by C. O. Halstead. Halstead maintained ownership of the property at least through 1855, but his financial activities on the site and the post-municipal water service date do not argue for any archaeological resources.

Available records for 51 and 53 Beaver Street have been compiled, also. Tax records as early as 1789 note a deForest descendant in this area of Beaver Street but there is no definitive link to the former brewery lot. Specific to 51 Beaver is the directory and census data that places an Abraham Isaacs, a tailor, at this address in 1789 (See Appendix G). An Isaacs family member is listed at 51 Beaver in 1807 records, the 1812 Directory, and both the 1810 and 1820 census. (However, the 1820 Directory does note Solomon Isaacs' residence as Liberty Street.) None of the Tax Assessments list Isaacs as the owner of any Beaver Street property but the family does maintain a long-term occupation at 51 Beaver Street. As discussed in the chronological discussion above, the Lord family owned the 51 Beaver Street parcel for many subsequent years but never lived on the block.

The 53 Beaver Street parcel, while tracked through various sources, apparently did not have the same long term, single-family associations that were noted for 51 Beaver Street. Nathaniel Ingraham, who is listed as living in this Ward in 1800, sells the 53 Beaver Street property in 1807 to John Geltson. Ingraham and Gelston are both residents of Ward 2. John Turner is listed as the owner in the tax records of 1808, 1809, 1810, and 1815. Turner apparently sells it (or tries to sell it) in 1812; he is also assessed for the taxes of 55 Beaver Street in 1820. There are no directory or census entries until the 1812 Directory, which lists Elijah Warner, a painter, as living at 53 Beaver (See Appendix G). [Note: This same directory lists a J. Turner, printer, at 13 William Street.] According to the 1820 census, E. Warner was still in Ward 1 and presumably living at 53 Beaver Street.

Many of the records that have been reviewed are included as Appendices (B, C, F, G and H). Tables in Appendix G and H are cross references between Directory/Census/Conveyance Records.

KNOWN HISTORICAL SITES IN THE VICINITY

In his research, Stokes identified five historic structures within the project block. They include:

- The Post Office was located north of the project site on the northeast corner of the block from 1804-1825. Demolished.
- Delmonico's (first site) located in the northern limit of the project site ca. 1827 until 1835. Destroyed by fire.
- Free School of the Reformed Dutch Church was located on Exchange Street to the west of the project site from 1730-1835. Destroyed by fire.

- Black Horse Tavern located immediately north of the project site near the northeast corner of the block from 1735-1764. Demolished
- Red Lion Brewery, located approximately on the west edge of the project site on the Beaver Street frontage from ca. 1660 until 1675. Demolished.

The Brewery and Delmonico's, which were described in detail above, were apparently located within the project APE.

While there are numerous historically important structures in the vicinity, there are no archaeological sites in the project parcel currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places, nor are there any archaeological sites with New York City Landmark status. A site file search at the New York State Museum (NYSM) in Albany, and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) listed the following historic archaeological sites in this area of Lower Manhattan:

<u>OPRHP #</u>	<u>Site Name and Date</u>	<u>Location</u>
A061.01.0491	Municipal Ferry Pier ca. 1909	11 South Street
A061.01.0490	Battery-Castle Clinton pre-1812	Battery Park
A061.01.0604	209 Water Street cellar excavation	209 Water Street
A061.01.0623.DO.23	Telco Block (Block 74W)	John, Front, Fulton, Water Streets
A061.01.1271	175 Water Street Site	175 Water Street
A061.01.1272	Historic Landfill Site 17 th c.+	64 Pearl Street
A061.01.01272.D0.14	Historic Landfill Site	64 Pearl Street & 34 Water Street
A061.01.1282	Ronson Project Site/Dutch West India Co. Warehouse, etc. 17 th -20 th c.	Pearl, Bridge, and Whitehall Streets
A061.01.1283	Barclays Bank Site	75 Wall Street
A061.01.1284	Block 35 - Assay Site	Old Slip between Front and South Streets
A061.01.1285	Site 1 Washington St. Urban Renewal Project 17 th c., 1826	West & Hubert Streets
A061.01.006763	Schermerhorn Row	Fulton, Front, John and South Streets

Resource categories include a ferry landing, a foundry, Dutch living surfaces, and 17th through 20th century residential and commercial features and landfill. Only the first two sites listed above, the Municipal Ferry Pier and Castle Clinton at Battery Park, are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places, although several of the sites listed fall within the South Street Seaport Historic District.

South of the project site is the Fraunces Tavern Block Historic District, designated by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. The block, bounded by Broad, Pearl and Water Streets and Coenties Slip, contains mostly early 19th century buildings that escaped the fire of 1835. Eleven buildings within the district date between 1827 and 1833. Also within the district is the renovated 1719 Fraunces Tavern at 54 Pearl Street, now a museum. Although these are all

standing structures rather than archaeological sites, their historic importance relates directly to the project area.

In addition to these inventoried archaeological and historic sites, much archaeological research has been undertaken in Lower Manhattan that is not reflected in the inventory. For example, archaeological salvage excavations were completed within Block 32 at 55 Water Street, south and slightly east of the project site, when a relatively new building was constructed (Huey 1984:17). In addition to the extensive number of artifacts found in the remaining landfill within the block (most of the block has been impacted by foundation excavations and little remained by the time archaeologists were permitted to proceed), the original log crib footing under the northeast end of Cruger's Wharf, dating to 1740, was visible (Ibid.:18). Cribbing extended 175 feet southeast from Water Street, along the original line of Old Slip. Artifacts within the landfill were able to address research issues pertaining to colonial trade patterns and waterfront development (Ibid.:23).

Elsewhere in Lower Manhattan, archaeological research at Block 31, bounded by Pearl, Wall, and Water Streets – about two blocks northeast of the project site, revealed that the site possessed landfill associated with a series of water lot grants dating to 1694-95 and some of the earliest commercial activities associated with the waterfront in that area. By the middle of the 18th century and into the early 19th century, the block was mixed residentially, with a cluster of chemist/druggists, artists and small scale merchants (Louis Berger & Associates 1987:11). The block was eventually used as brokerages and for warehousing; by the 1820s it was all commercial.

Stage IB testing performed at the site exposed extensive yard deposits, middens, privies, wells, cisterns, and house and outbuilding foundations. The rear yard areas were concentrated within the center of the block. Deposits along the street fronts were destroyed by late 19th and 20th century construction. Most of the deposits dated from between 1780 to 1820. Home lot and commercial activities were reflected in the archaeological deposits (Louis Berger & Associates 1987:4).

There have been limited archaeological investigations into the identification of gardens/orchards in early Lower Manhattan. Of the excavated sites within the boundaries of New Amsterdam, seeds were analyzed on only one, the Broad Street Site, location of the West India Company warehouse. For various reasons, about half the seeds recovered could not be identified at the time (Grossman 1985: X-30). Of the identified seeds from the context of 1640, half were European fruit pits, and 45% of the remainder were classified as "weeds." The main "weed" identified was purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*), a prized European salad green and medicinal plant, which may have been purposely planted by colonists, or because of its invasiveness, accidentally introduced. Samuel de Champlain noted its presence in Quebec before the 1630s, where the Native Americans, who had no use for it, were futilely attempting to weed it out of their maize patches (Hylton 1974: 542). Floral analyst Leslie Raymer has noted that "purslane seeds are virtually ubiquitous in historical archaeological contexts in the eastern United States" (Yamin and Parker 2003:159).

RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND RESEARCH TOPICS

Archaeological resources can often provide evidence of past lifeways, allowing both a broader and a deeper understanding of earlier inhabitants, an evolving urban center, and social systems. Such resources can take many forms, including seeds and pollen samples that enable the recreation of 17th-century natural and manmade landscape, deposits in deep yard features (e.g., a well) that reflect consumption patterns of the residents or the copper keeler and wooden barrels essential to brewing ale. The following discussion highlights research issues pertinent to specific resource types that may have survived within the project site, and addresses each resource type's potential archaeological visibility.

- 17th Century Gardens

Although evidence from historical records and maps is strong, the available archaeological data on New Amsterdam gardens and flora there in general, are extremely sparse. Unlike wells and privy shafts, the garden features shown on the Castello Plan, e.g., paths, planting beds and fence posts, leave behind shallow traces and are ephemeral under the best of circumstances, much less in an area that has undergone intensive use such as Lower Manhattan. Despite the fact that the gardens of the Castello Plan are plausible depictions of gardens that one might have found in a 17th-century Dutch village, without archaeological evidence, some scholars even question whether the Plan depicts the actual and precise garden and orchard layout or it is a cartographic convention implying a garden and orchard (Schaefer et al. 2004).

A noted component of 17th-century Dutch garden layout was the use of pots and tubs, often containing exotic plants or trees. These were positioned in the planting beds, and taken indoors during the winter. Wooden tubs would not be likely to have archaeological visibility, and if they did, chances are that their use as planters would not be discernable. Red earthenware flower pots, however, which would also have been useful for providing fresh greens during the winter months, were produced by some Dutch potteries during the 17th century (Oldenburger-Ebbers 1990: 169; Groeneweg 1992: s.v. bloempot; Schaefer 1998: 85-86, 141). None have yet been identified from New Amsterdam, and even in the Netherlands itself, they tend to be few and far between, at least in 17th-century domestic contexts (See e.g., for the towns of Nijmegen, Kampen and Deventer, respectively: Thijssen 1991; Clevis and Smit 1990; Clevis and Kottman 1989).

As noted in the previous section, of the very few excavated mid-17th-century living surfaces from New Amsterdam, only on the Broad Street site was a seed analysis even attempted, and for unknown reasons, never properly analyzed (Grossman 1985: X-30). Coupled with documents and available archaeological data from the Netherlands (e.g., Clevis and Kottman 1989:66-69), pollen and seed samples from New Amsterdam could provide important insights into the adaptations of the Manhattan colonists, and their impact upon the local environment. What plants had been introduced from the Old World to the New, and what native plants had been adopted by Europeans? This data would not only address the evolving colonial diet, but in a time when most medicine was based on herbal cures, also health care.

- Breweries

Beer, cider and other relatively weak fermented beverages were almost universally consumed from the earliest days of New Amsterdam largely due to the poor water quality in Lower Manhattan. The colonists, in addition to importing the beer from the Mother Country, quickly began practicing the art of brewing themselves.

While it is not known exactly when the first brewery was erected in New Amsterdam, Van Twiller, Governor of New Netherland from 1633 to 1638, was known to have erected a brewery on the West India Company's farm, which extended north from what is now Wall Street to Hudson Street (http://brewery.org/brewery/library/ambeer/AB_03.html). From at least the 1650s onward, under Dutch rule, there were numerous breweries in New Amsterdam. Pieter Van Couwehoven and his brother Jacob, each operated a brewery in New Amsterdam. Olaf Stevensen Van Cortlandt was proprietor of a large brewery with its well located near the "Heere Gracht." Out on the eastern end of the Bevers Gracht (now Beaver Street), Michiel Jansen sank a well and opened a brewhouse in 1656, after his brewery in Pavonia (New Jersey) burned down. Across the street from Jansen's brewery was the Red Lion Brewery (partially within the project site), which the Castello Plan of 1660 depicts with a well in its large yard. Established by Isaac De Forest, first in the line of another prominent American Family, the Red Lion flourished in the 1660s under Joannes and Daniel Verveelen (Koeppel 2000:13).

Beer is produced through the slow fermentation of malted and hopped liquid, and can be divided in to three basic categories: stout, lager, and ale. Stout is generally a strong, dark, heavy beverage with a relatively high alcoholic content. Lager (after the German word – *lagern*, to store), produced by a yeast which is activated at a relatively low temperature (40° F) which causes bottom fermentation, is the lightest form of beer. The yeast ferments at these cool temperatures, and flocculates (forms a cloudy mass) on the bottom of the vat. In between these two extremes in both color and alcohol content is ale, which is produced with top-fermenting yeasts, which ferment best at about 60° F. Ale, because it was produced at a temperature which was more easily maintained, was the brew of choice in colonial times.

Reports from 17th century residents of Jamestown indicate that the production of drinkable ale was not easy, and the colonists were not always successful. One resident complained "I would you could hang that villain Duppe who by his stinking beer hath poisoned . . . the colony." Unlike the sophisticated scientific methods employed in today's breweries, 17th century beer-makers relied on taste, smell, and touch to assess readiness. It was not uncommon for housewives to be responsible for brewing beer at home (<http://www.nps.gov/colo/Jthanout/BREWING.html>).

While beer could be brewed at home, there were no real efforts to produce ales at a commercial scale until early in the 17th century. Well into the 17th century, commercial beer production was only conducted on a small scale, but both men and women were involved in the process.

Many ingredients were added during the brewing process, and the early farmsteads of Manhattan probably supplied the 17th century brewers with at least some of the necessary ingredients. The first step in making beer was choosing water of a pleasing taste, which would have been relatively difficult in Lower Manhattan where many of the wells were reported to be brackish

(Koeppel 2000:13). Because water quality was so poor in Lower Manhattan where the settlement was surrounded by salt water and swamp, the production of beer proved necessary. All the boiling which took place in the brewing process destroyed dangerous bacteria, and various ingredients improved upon the taste. The grain, which gave the beverage its body (barley was the usual ingredient, although corn, oats, wheat and rye could also be used) had to be malted (sprouted then dried in kilns) before being added to the mixture. Sugar of some type, usually in the form of molasses or honey, provided nourishment to the yeast. Hops, the fruit of a vinelike plant related to the mulberry tree, gave the ale its characteristic scent and flavor.

To make beer, malt was soaked in a large wooden mash tub at low temperatures then separated out of the liquid and - often - used for animal feed. The liquid, called "wort," was then poured into a keeler, a large copper pot to which was added hops and other ingredients. After boiling the mixture for several hours, the brewer cooled it to about 70° F and sprinkled on the yeast, which began to digest the sugar in the solution and excrete it as alcohol. Bacteria and foreign yeast could spoil a brew, so it was of utmost importance to keep the keeler covered. The mixture was periodically stirred, traditionally with a bunch of broom straw which was impregnated with yeast. This helped to quicken the fermentation process.

When fermentation was complete, the ale would be either consumed immediately or transferred into barrels for storage. Efforts were made to separate the liquid from the sediment, which was left behind in the keeler (<http://www.nps.gov/colo/Jthanout/BREWING.html>).

Archaeological excavations have been undertaken both in the United States and abroad at various breweries and at the site of related industries - namely distilleries. Excavations have been undertaken at the site of a brewery run by one of the by leading Quaker families in Philadelphia during the 18th century. Preliminary archaeological excavations of this 1794 brewery built north of the Wyck House in Philadelphia identified a brewery wall and uncovered a cache of green-glass bottles (Cotter et al 1995:329). Although no additional investigations were conducted, archaeological recommendations for the Germantown Historical Society property include, whenever possible, further investigations in an attempt to establish the remainder of the brewery complex, including any remnants of the original installations such as the stone malthouse with kiln, a stone brewhouse, and a wooden millhouse. However, within ten years after the brewery was demolished (ca. 1840) a new road was laid directly across the complex/yard.

Hartgen Archaeological Associates (HAA) recently excavated an 18th century distillery in Albany, New York (<http://www.hartgen.com/quackenweb/trades.htm>). Excavations unearthed the remnants of a stone firebox and a still base as well as fermentation vats (Ibid.). Similarly, George Washington's 18th century whiskey distillery at Mount Vernon has also been professionally excavated (<http://www.archaeology.org/interactive/mtvernon/>). It has been reported that at a 2003 archaeological project undertaken in Oxford, England, stone walls and culvert channels were encountered that may have related to a probable brewery. Of note, the area that was archaeologically investigated had been associated with the brewing industry for a long period.

Potential archaeological resources from the Red Lion Brewery on the project site may include remnants of the structure's foundation, as well as artifacts such as barrels and barrel staves, keelers and their lids, metal tools for stirring and lifting, jugs, bottles, vessels for mashing and mixing, and similar items. However, it is most likely that the foundation and yard area have been completely disturbed and/or destroyed during the 19th and 20th century development of the site. The site does have the potential to possess shaft features associated with the brewery which may have extended below the depth of historical impacts (see below).

- Shaft Features

Shaft features – such as wells – often became convenient receptacles for all sorts of trash, providing a valuable time capsule of stratified deposits for the modern archaeologist. They frequently provide the best domestic remains recovered on urban sites. Truncated portions of these shaft features are often encountered on homelots – as well as commercial and industrial lots – because the shafts' deeper and therefore earlier layers remain undisturbed by subsequent construction. In fact, construction often preserves the lower sections of these features by sealing them beneath structures and fill layers.

The potential depth of shaft features throughout Manhattan is varied, and depends, in part, on the subsurface conditions at the time they were excavated. Wells would have been excavated at least as deep as the water table, and likely deeper to access potable water. For example, once the water from the Collect Pond, in the area between today's Canal and Pearl Streets north of the project site, was no longer potable, having been declared "stagnant and mephitic" in 1796, deeper wells were dug throughout the city to access clean water (Kieran 1982:31). However, according to Koeppel, the brewery wells in early New Amsterdam "were likely *very shallow*, and, given the geological conditions, provided water best drunk after boiling with the requisite ingredients into beer" (Koeppel 2000:13). He further notes – citing depictions on the 1660 *Castello Plan* – that they may have been lined with wood, and that all of the early brewer's primitive wells in New Amsterdam featured wood buckets suspended from long, counterpoised poles. Koeppel's observation indicates that it is *possible* that the depth of the well associated with the Red Lion Brewery was not that deep. If that is the case, then it may have been entirely impacted by subsequent historical development.

In contrast to Koeppel's conjecture, Geismar notes that historical shaft features in Lower Manhattan may be fairly deep. For example, a possible privy identified at 17 State Street extended 13 feet below the grade that existed at the time it was constructed, and that this depth coincided with the depth of a privy excavated at the Augustine Heerman warehouse site on the block bounded by Whitehall, Broad, Bridge, and Pearl Streets, also in Lower Manhattan (Geismar 1986:44).¹⁶ By 1823, privy vaults were required to be at least five feet deep (Goldman 1988:45).

If the truncated well that formerly served the Red Lion Brewery is extant in the project site, it may potentially possess artifacts associated with one of Manhattan's earliest commercial sites. Post-brewery occupation of 51 and 53 Beaver Street would have needed a yard well, also, and

¹⁶ Apparently, the State Street warehouse location was owned by the same man, A. Herrman, who owned part of Block 25 in 1660.

possibly maintained the extant brewery well. If extant, the well shaft deposits may relate to the 18th and early 19th century residential occupation of the two lots.

PROJECT IMPACTS: PRE-EXCAVATION AND PROPOSED

Current project pre-excavation actions have included soil borings, 12 foundation-design test units, steam line and easement installation, and driving secant pilings. Each of these actions is described in detail below; plans detailing the precise location of the activities are included in Appendix E, courtesy of Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers and Bovis Lend Lease. Data pertinent to our understanding of the subsurface conditions has been noted.

- **Soil Borings**

Nineteen small-diameter soil borings were conducted in 2004 over the project site, particularly around the perimeter.¹⁷ The borings data established site stratigraphy, including identification of fill depths (7 to 19 feet below grade). The identification of Stratum F- Fill is very straight forward. The fill appears to be a loose and coarse sand with fragments or traces of brick, concrete gravel, metal, wood, and in a few cases, glass. Several of the borings encountered the foundation/floor remains of the Corn Exchange (many between 7-10.5 feet below the surface).

The description of the fill (MRCE 2004:5) states that four borings (M-7, M-14, M-16A, and M-18) encountered a layer of gray sand, silt, and clay mixture with trace gravel; this layer was identified as reworked original soils (11 to 13 feet below grade in three perimeter locations and 6-7 feet below grade in the approximate location of the steam line easement). Cheryl Moss, geologist with MRCE, was interviewed on the interpretation of the "original" soils as listed in the borings report. According to Moss (personal communication to Cece Saunders, 5/24/05), the thin and intermittent gray varve above the "M" (silt/fine sand), is indicative of exposed, post-glacial soils reworked by natural processes (e.g., wind, water, chemical decomposition). There was no reworked topsoil in any of the borings, nor any indication of organic matter. Groundwater was noted at depths from approximately 13 to 20 feet below grade with the groundwater being lower in the southern section of the property. The borings location plan and site soil levels, as provided by Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers, are presented in Appendix E.

- **Test Pits**

A series of 12 foundation-design test pits (ranging in size from 15 x 15 feet to 30 x 40 feet) were excavated to a depth of approximately 11 feet below grade, at the interface of the slab/grillage or to the top of the timber pilings of the former buildings on the site. These test units, which included areas abutting the William Street sidewalk, were necessary to identify possible "obstructions" in the filled cavities of the former basements. The test pits, which have been backfilled, also located both active and abandoned underground piping. Excavations for Test Pit 9, which was split in east and west sections by a substantial, below-grade brick wall, revealed

¹⁷ MCRE borings data from 1988 was also included in the analysis of their current report for 15 William Street.

timber pilings on the east side of the brick wall. These pilings, resting in "natural soils," correspond to either the rear of 53 Beaver Street (former Lot 37) or the extreme west side of the 1893 Corn Exchange structure.¹⁸ See Appendix E and Photograph 26. The on-site geotechs noted under-pinning during the Test Pit 9 excavations, an indication that the 51 and 53 Beaver Street buildings may not have had pile foundations. Original soils were noted around the timber pilings (DeNivio, personal communication to Cece Saunders, 5/19/05 and 5/26/05). Such natural soils may be indicative of sensitivity for some degree of stratigraphic integrity.

Test Pit 10, located in the northwest section of the project site -- immediately north of the exit corridor for the 1934 steam line, uncovered the top of a brick manhole at a depth of 8 feet below grade, clearly beneath the fill layer (See Appendix E and Photographs 26 and 27).

Annotated photographs of the exposed test units, provided by Bovis Lend Lease, complement the test pit location plan in Appendix E (see Photographs 8-32).

- Steam Line

The active 1934 ConEd steam line was identified during pre-excavation activities. See Photograph 5. Coordination with ConED resulted in the excavation of the line, including its concrete protective shell, and the re-installation of the line adjacent to the 55 Broad Street building, on the western edge of the APE. Figure 26, provided by Bovis Lend Lease, illustrates the original route of the steam line and the current route in relation to the project site bounds.

The shift of the steam line was coordinated with the re-alignment of the easement (alley/passageway) that has historically passed through the east side of the 51 Beaver Street parcel (Lot 1673 prior to ca.1890 and Lot 38 post ca.1890). The easement construction is discussed below.

- Easement Re-alignment

The easement (referred to variously as Taupier Alley, a passage, the Gateway, etc.) was re-configured to the west and widened for vehicular access to the inner block. It was widened from approximately 10'2" to approximately 30' (40' at the Beaver Street entrance). The easement re-construction -- currently supported on temporary piers -- entailed excavations to a depth of approximately 15 feet below grade. See Photograph 6. The eastern extent of the excavations for the construction of the easement was the original route of the steam line. The excavations sloped from approximately 15 feet below grade at the 55 Broad building wall up to approximately 4 ½ feet below grade, approximately 45 feet east of the 55 Broad Street building wall. These excavations extended beneath the depth of the 1934 steam line installation. See Figure 23 which includes the depths (below Manhattan datum) of the completed pre-excavation in the easement area. See also Figure 24 which is a Geologic Cross-Section annotated with excavation depths.

¹⁸ There were no Building Department records on the construction of either 51 or 53 Beaver Street.

- **Secant Pilings**

The first critical installation of the proposed construction, which will include a 45-foot deep excavation, is an earth retention system. This retention system is dependent on a series of secant piles drilled into place along the site perimeter (Langan 2004:2; Photograph 7). To this end, a 10-foot wide and 15-foot deep installation trench was excavated along the inside of the APE perimeter in the Spring of 2005. Contiguous, 30-inch secant pilings (315 total) were then driven around the APE perimeter within this trench. The secant piles are internally braced; no external bracing is proposed and the continuous trench around the inside of the APE perimeter has been backfilled. As planned, this piling system will limit any construction impacts to neighboring properties.

See Figure 23 for the secant pile plan and secant-pile-trench location. See Photograph 7 for the installation of the pilings.

- **Pre-excavation Removal of Cavity Fill**

In addition to the secant pilings trench, the new easement/steam line excavations and the test unit investigations, the entire APE has been excavated to the approximate depth of the prior basement slabs. The presence/absence of obstructions in the cavity (e.g., remaining cellar walls and boiler equipment) had to be verified for design purposes.

Due to MTA restrictions against de-stabilizing the water table, project excavations have generally not proceeded beyond the depth of ground water, which in most areas of the site is directly beneath the basement slab or where the slab is anticipated. Project engineers have recorded elevations of the depth of the pre-excavation cavity; see Figure 23 for these depths (based on Manhattan datum). See Photographs 4 and 7. Excavation activity has been suspended at these depths.

- **Proposed and Future Action**

As can be seen on the foundation plan of the proposed building (Figure 22), "The William" will cover the entire project site. Deep excavations for a parking facility, more than 40 feet below grade, will extend across all of Lot 35.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In summary, the project site was an integral part of the 17th century development of Lower Manhattan, supporting an orchard, residence, gardens, and brewery as early as the 1640s but before 1675. An approximately 10-foot remnant of the 17th-century block configuration – a passageway – survived as an easement for more than 300 years. This narrow passageway did experience subsurface impacts when a high-pressure steam line was installed in 1934, approximately 8 feet below grade for the entire length of the steam line. The remainder of the project site experienced deep and substantial construction disturbance, particularly during the 100 years following the fire of 1835. The Corn Exchange Bank, which later came to dominate

the project site, was eventually incorporated into the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, one of the most powerful 19th-and 20th-century financial institutions in the city.

Locating and identifying such archaeological resources *in situ*, however is extremely difficult in urban settings that have remained in active use for hundreds of years. Subsurface deposits can be preserved if they are buried deeply enough to escape subsequent impacts by construction activities, such as caissons, basement and foundation excavations, and utility installations. The extent of activities on the 15 William Street project site prior to the 21st century was not conducive to *in situ* preservation for most resource types. As discussed above, these site conditions and disturbances include:

- The early leveling that obliterated the natural sloping topography certainly destroyed 17th century top soils that would provide pollen and seed evidence of native and introduced plant species.
- The high water table that has been recorded on the project block since 1893 suggests that it would not have been practical to construct deep privies and cisterns -- often receptacles for trash deposits once the shaft features were abandoned. While cisterns that collected rainwater and privies would be excavated to a shallower depth than the water table, excavations for wells most likely extended beneath the high water table in order to collect potable water.
- Construction episodes of the 19th and 20th centuries entailed massive subsurface impacts to much of the project APE. As a part of the proposed development, engineers with the Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers company have mapped the locations of at least some of the substantial 1903 caissons, see Appendix E.
- The installation of a high-pressure steam line in Taupier Alley (easement) compromised the only portion of the APE that apparently did not experience cellar/basement construction.

There is no question that the project site has hosted various structures and activities from the mid-17th century. The massive construction of the two Corn Exchange buildings required extensive sub-slab support systems that obliterated any potential for pre ca.1900 resources within the building footprints. There is minimum documentation of sub-cellar construction impacts for the three smaller buildings on the site: 51 and 53 Beaver Street (historic lots 37 and 38) and 23 William Street (historic lot 31).

- The 23 William Street parcel, part of an orchard in ca.1660, is situated on what was part of the original higher slope of the block prior to the grading/leveling as the city's street grid was regulated. This parcel was apparently one of the Bowne family holdings at the turn of the 19th century. There does not appear to be a continuous occupation at this location for an extended period, however. This address was the first site of one of the City's most famous restaurants, Delmonico's, but it was a very short-lived occupation due to the fire of 1835. After the initial 19th century development as a relatively modest 4 story building, it sat for many years between two massive 20-story buildings.
- One of these former historic lots, 51 Beaver Street, however, apparently corresponds to both a portion of a ca.1660 brewery complex, which was mapped in 1660 with a well in

its courtyard, and which supported a residence before the fire of 1835, prior to municipal water service. Although a tenant, the resident family is identified in several period documents. A portion of the 51 Beaver Street lot remained an open alley for more than 300 years but was impacted by the installation and later removal of a high-pressure steam line. The full extent of the impact of the steam line installation/removal on a portion of the 51 Beaver Street lot, and perhaps the adjoining 53 Beaver Street lot, is unknown.

- The 53 Beaver parcel was a residential property as early as 1660 when it was the site of "the little cottage and garden of Pieter Pietersen, the Menist, or Mennonite." This property abutted the Red Lion Brewery and bounded the open passage to the block's inner courtyard for more than 300 years. Although apparently occupied by tenants, not owners, the 1812 – 1820 resident worked as a painter on the same block, at 55 Broad Street. Recent test pit excavations revealed timber pile foundations that may have supported the demolished 53 Beaver Street building. Of particular note was the original soils encountered around the timber pilings; such natural soils may be indicative of some degree of stratigraphic integrity.

Based on documentary research and the evaluation of subsurface disturbance that has occurred on the site, it is possible that the 51 and 53 Beaver Street parcels may contain truncated wells associated with a 17th-century brewery, a 17th century residence, and subsequent residential occupations up to 1835. These potential resources could be present to and beneath the level of the water table below the extant basement foundations. Therefore, HPI recommends archaeological testing prior to building construction in these two contiguous areas to evaluate the potential for these portions of the project site to contain such resources. Such a testing protocol would be developed in consultation with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC).

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FIGURES

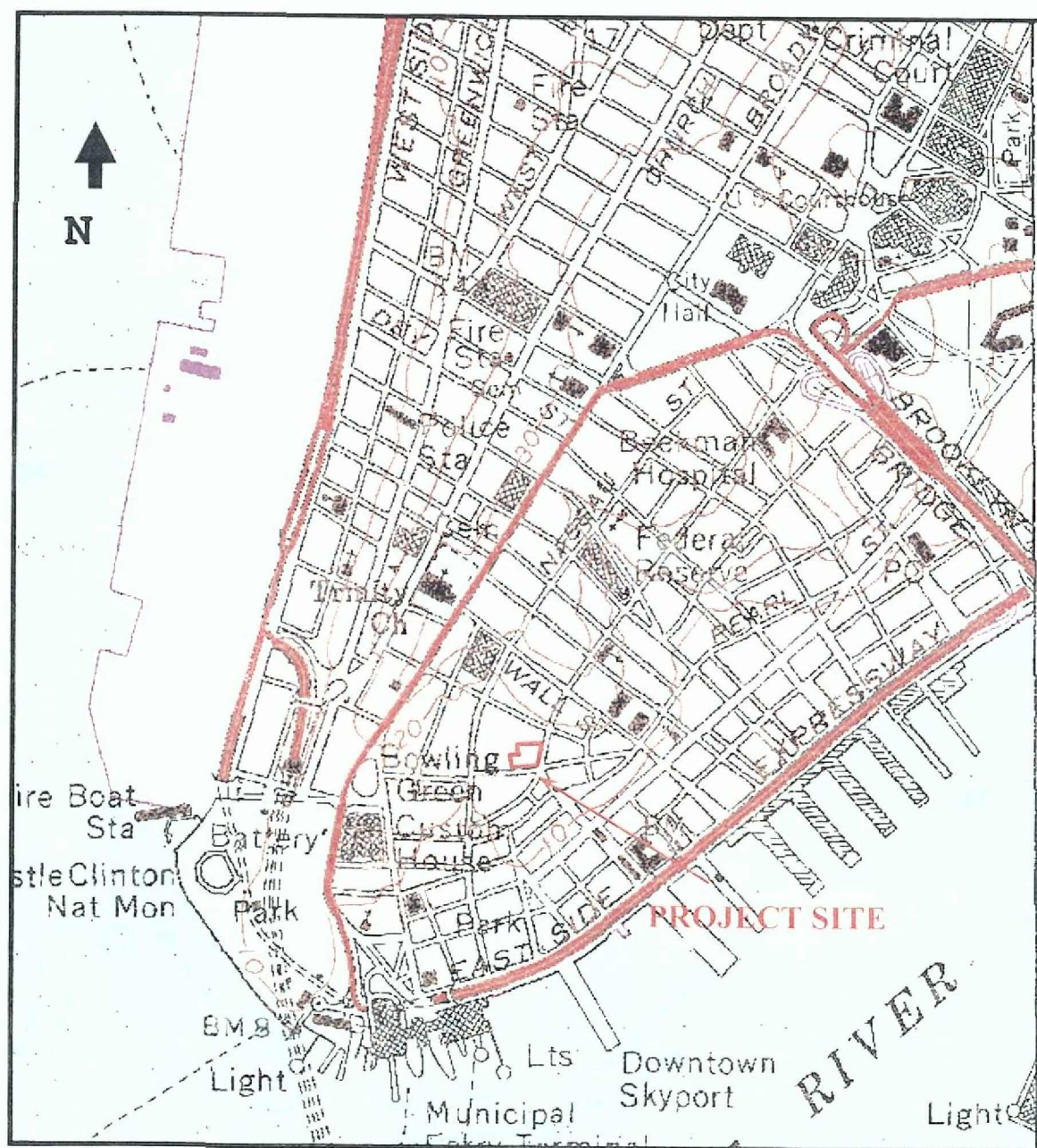


Figure 1. Location of Project Site on USGS 7.5' Series Quadrangle, Jersey City, N.J.-N.Y. 1967 (revised 1981)



Figure 2. Portrait of Augustine Herman Bohemiensis (1621-1686). (Innes 1902)

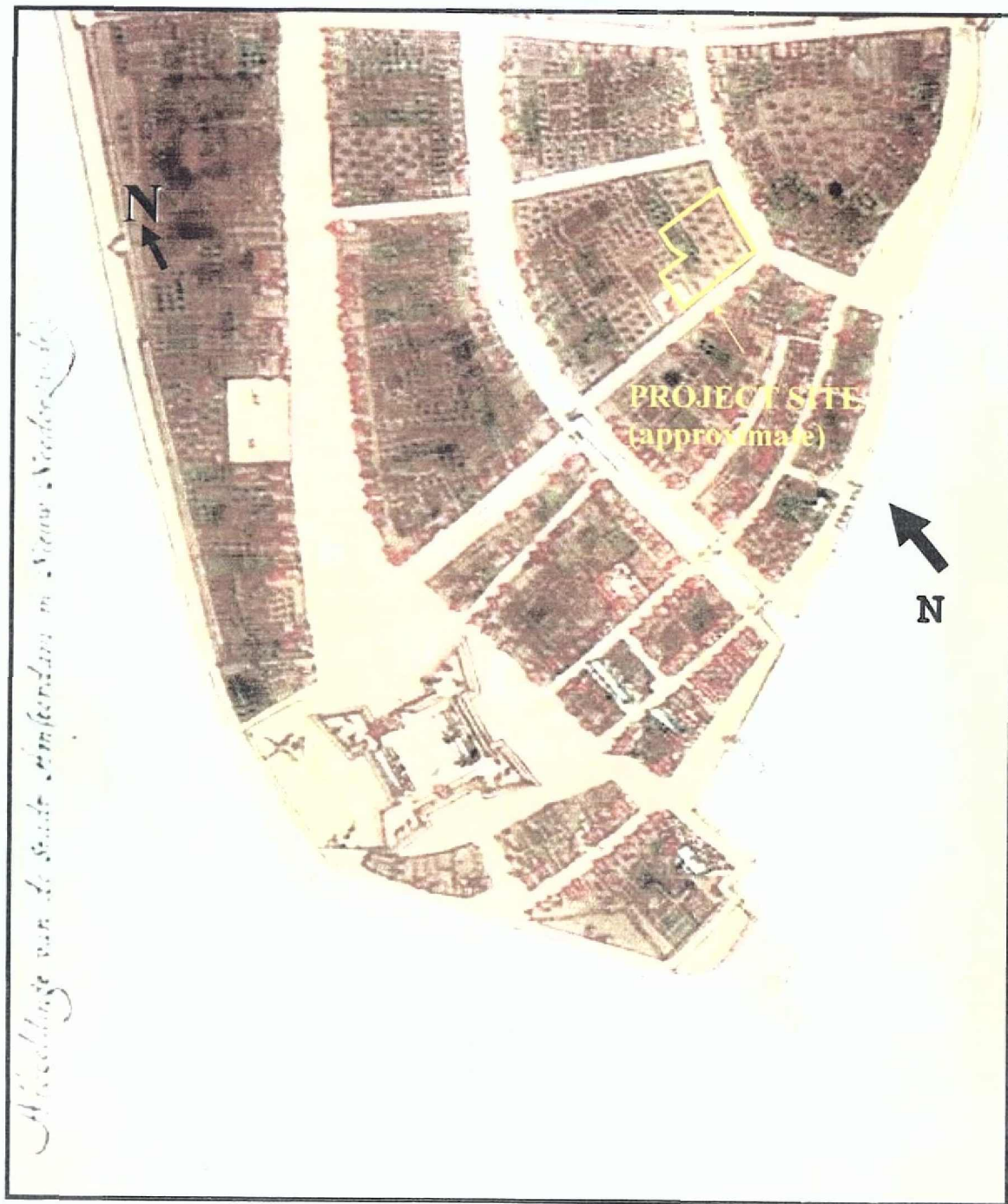


Figure 4. Approximate location of Project Site on *The Castello Plan*, 1660
(Cohen and Augustyn 1997:39)

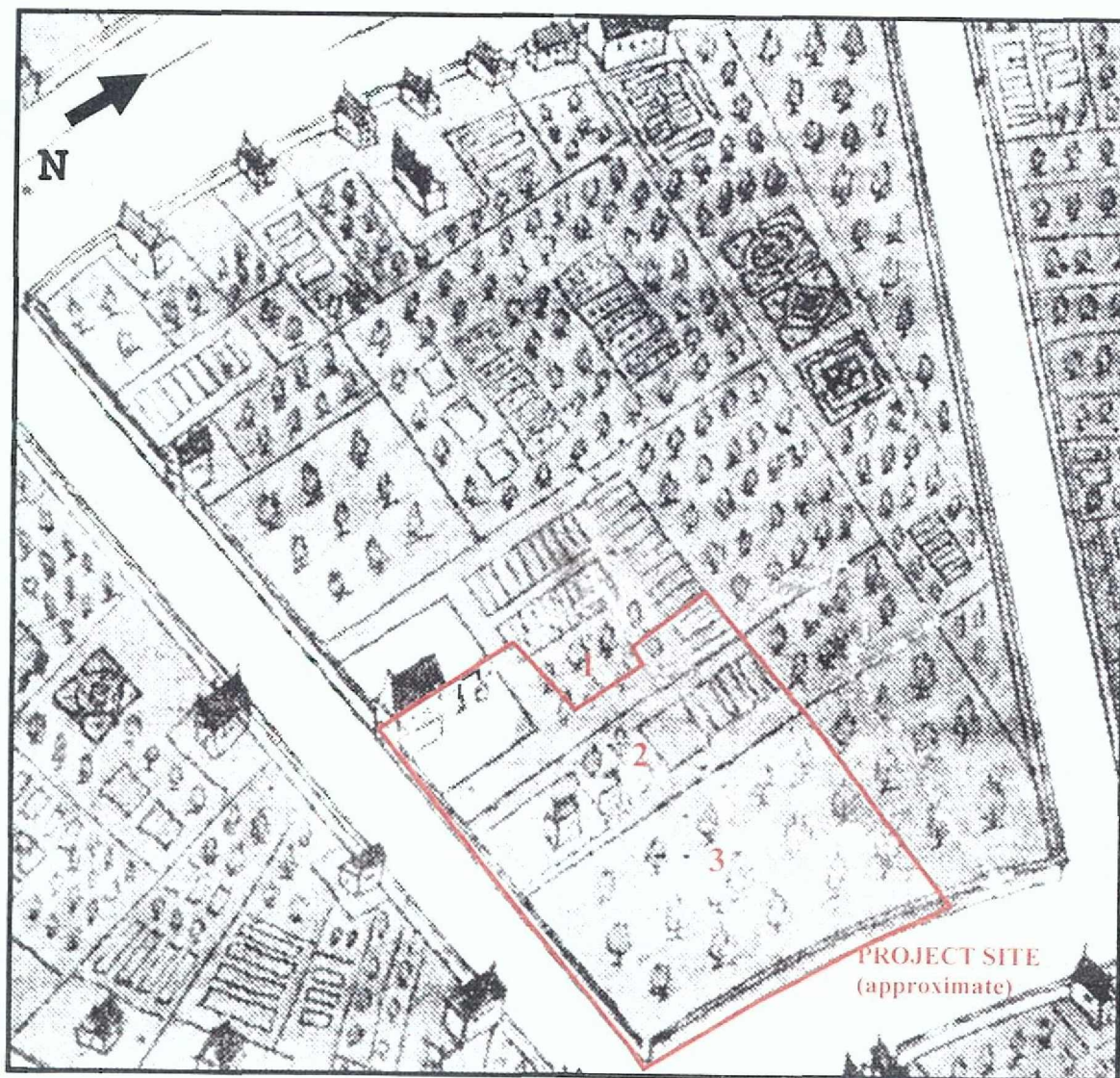


Figure 5. Close-up of *The Castello Plan*, 1660 showing house with well within Project Site (Stokes 1967)

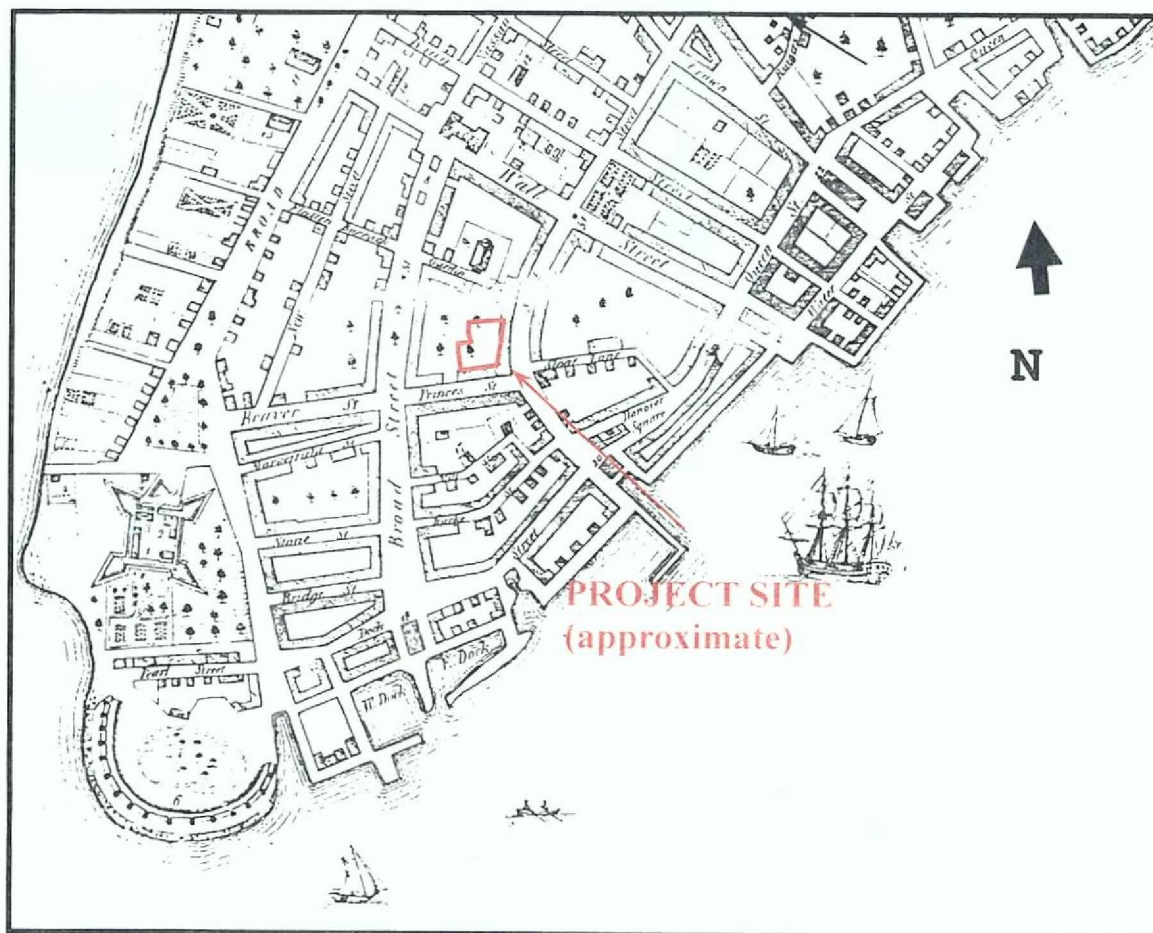


Figure 6. Approximate location of Project Site on Grim's *Plan of the City and Environs of New York*. 1742-3-4. (Grims 1742)

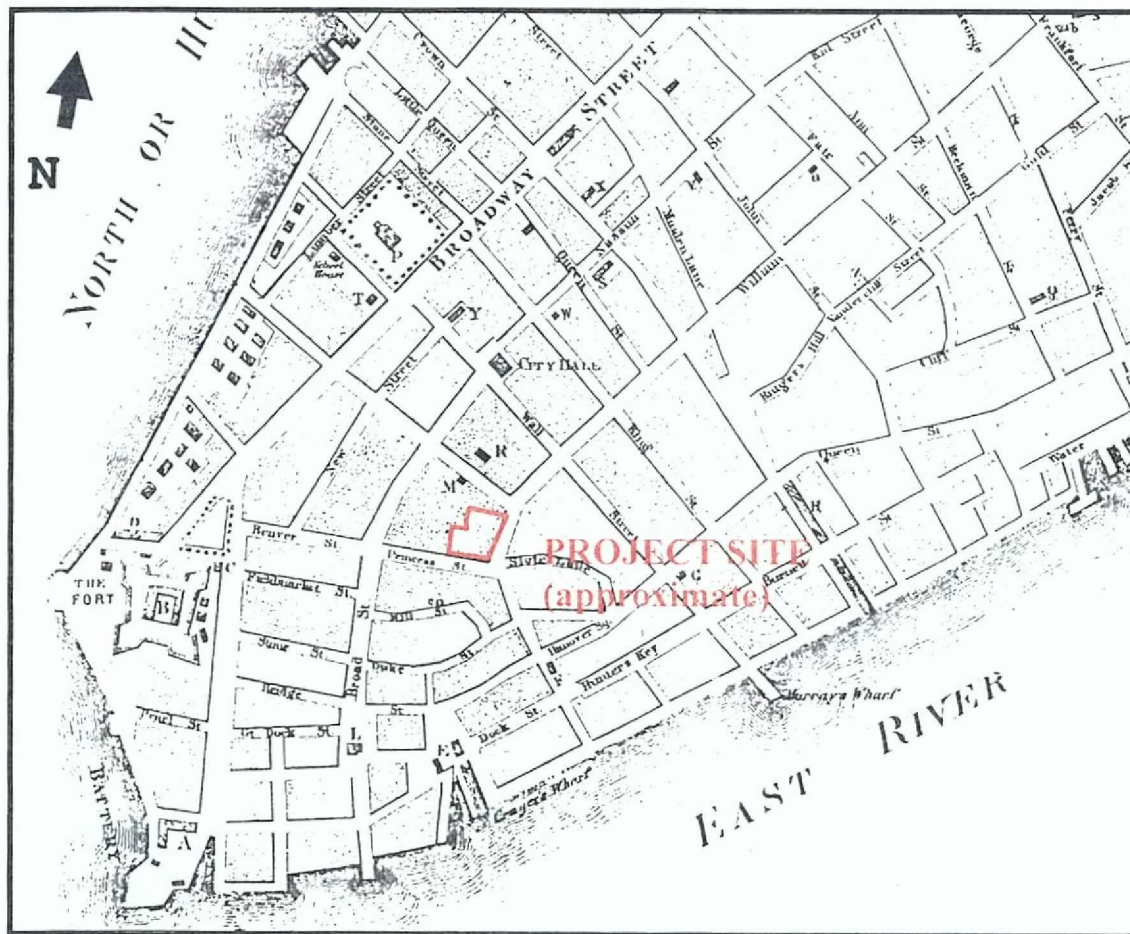


Figure 7. Approximate location of Project Site on Major Holland's 1776 *A Plan of the City of New York*. (Holland 1776)

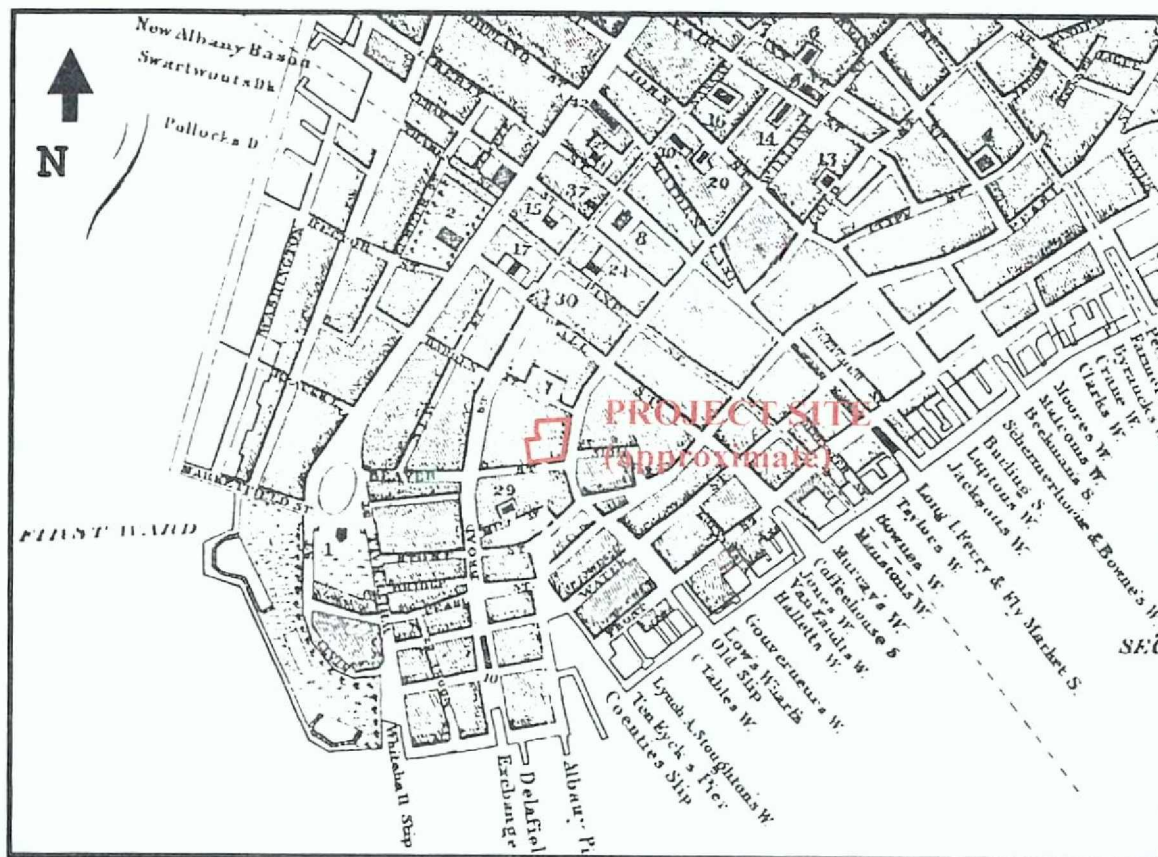


Figure 8. Approximate location of Project Site on *Plan of City of New York* drawn from Actual Survey by Casimir The Goerck and Joseph Mangin in 1803 (The Goerck and Mangin 803)



Figure 9. The aquatint "*View of the Ruins After the Great Fire in New York Decr 16th & 17th 1835*" was engraved.... The view was made on Exchange Place, looking east. At the left is the ruin of the South Dutch Church, which had been built in 1807 on the site of the original (1692) church. In the center background is the block between William and Hanover streets, running through from Exchange Place to Wall Street, where the Merchants Exchange had stood. (Kowenhoven 1953:150)



Figure 10. Approximate location of Project site on 1836 Colton map entitled *Topographical Map of the City and County of New York and the Adjacent Country*. (Colton 1836)

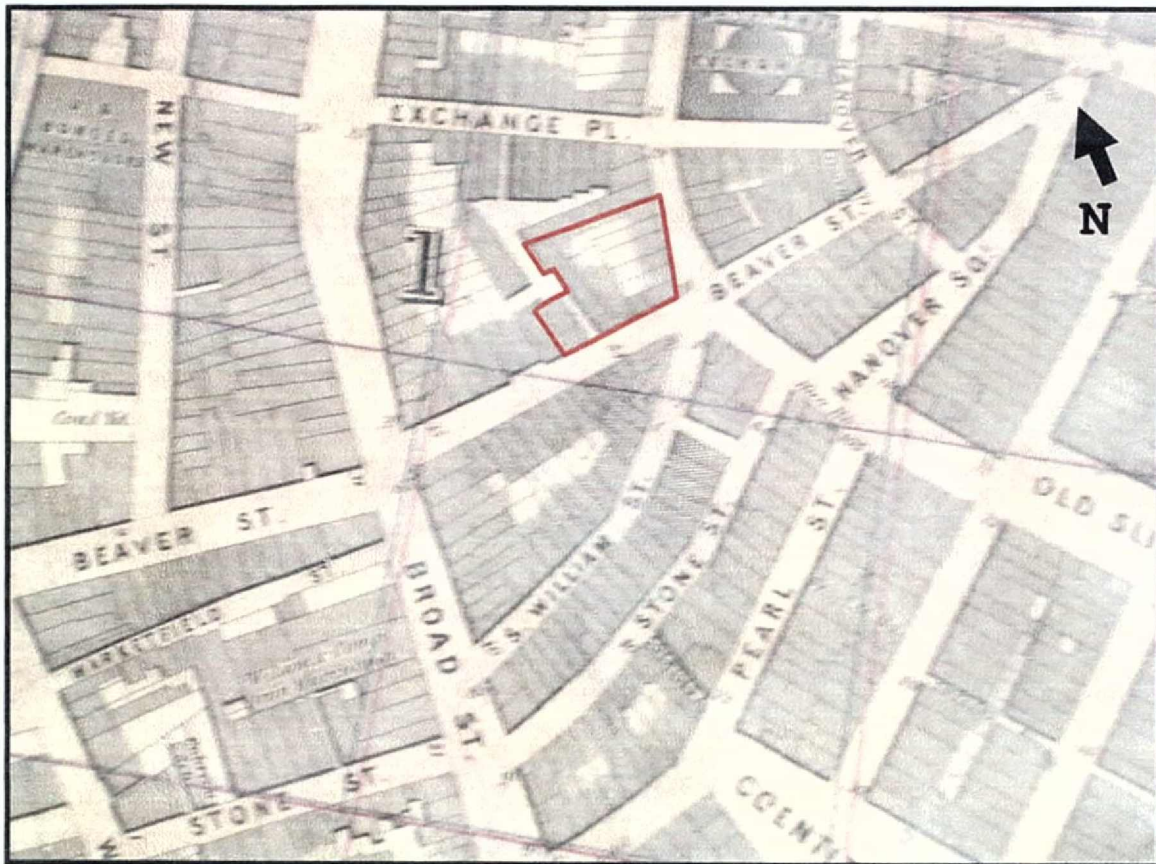


Figure 11. 1852 map of *City of New York Extending Northward to Fiftieth St.* by Matthew Dripps with APE and lot subdivisions. (Dripps 1852)



Figure 12. Approximate location of Project Site on J.H. Colton's 1856 *Map of New York and the Adjacent Cities*. (Colton 1856)

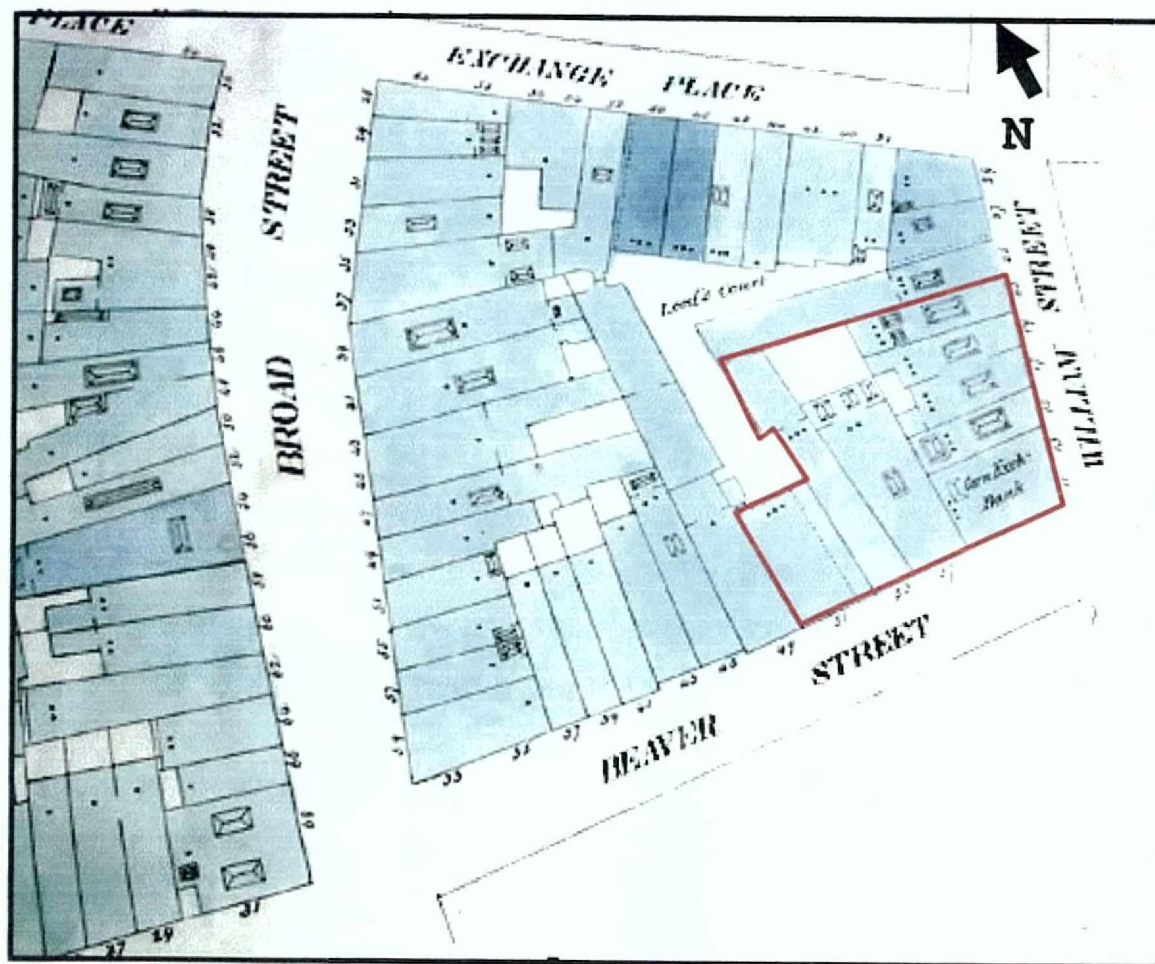


Figure 13. 1857 Perris *Atlas of the City of New York* showing existence of Corn Exchange Bank in southeast corner of APE.

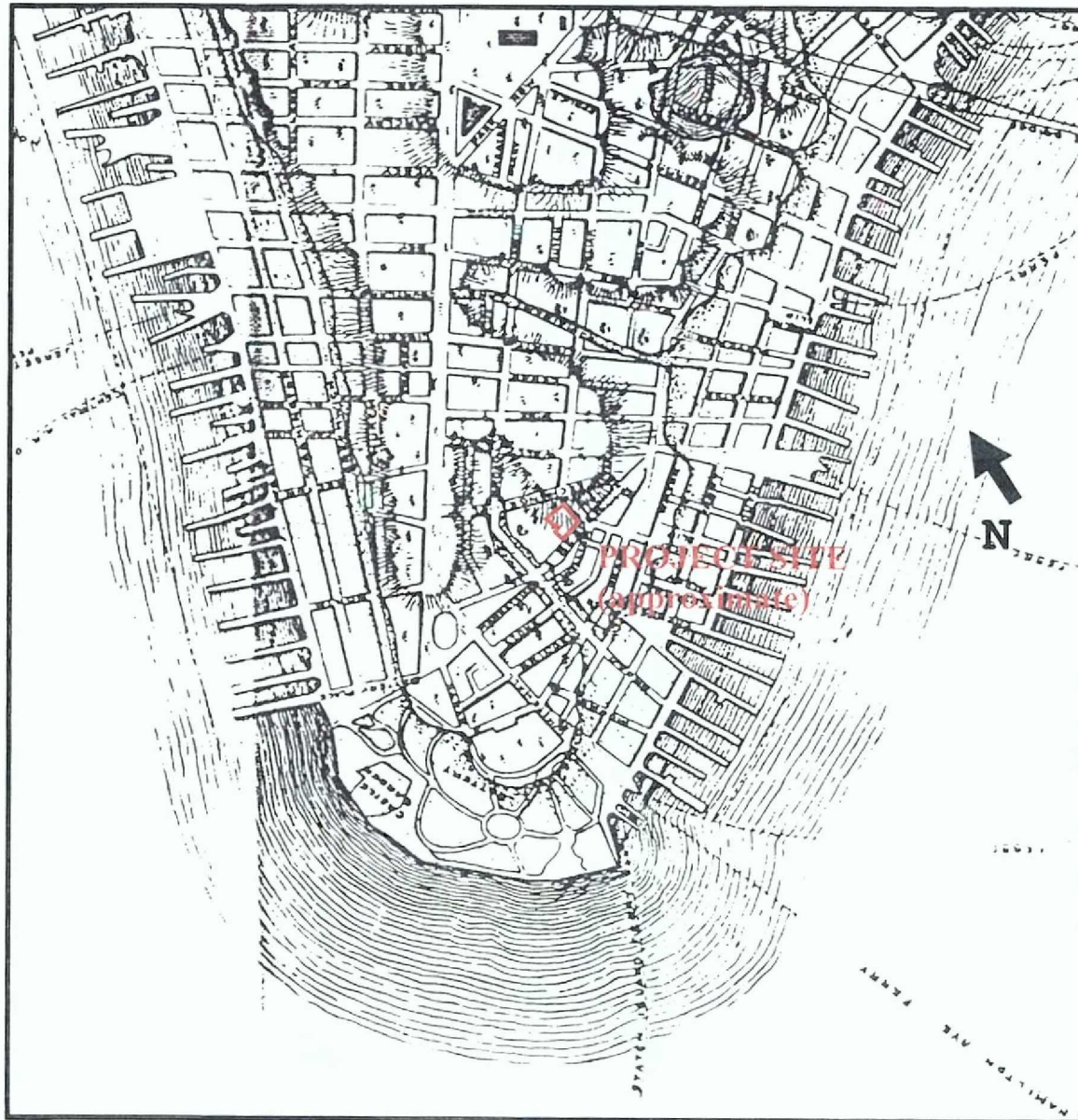


Figure 14. 1874 Viele *Topographical Atlas of the City of New York Including the Annexed Territory, Showing the Original Water Courses and Made Land* with approximate location of Project Site. (Viele 1874)

A PLACE SURROUNDED BY TRAP
PIU, BUT ALMOST UNKNOWN.
A THUNDERSTORM BY DAY FOR SEVERAL
WAS AND A HAYEN OF BAPT FOR OF
EYES NOW

[illegible][illegible]

There is no doubt that the new law will have a significant impact on the way in which the courts will handle cases involving the use of force. The law will require the courts to consider the circumstances of the case and the actions of the defendant in determining whether the use of force was justified. This will be a significant change from the current law, which does not require the courts to consider the circumstances of the case. The law will also require the courts to consider the actions of the defendant in determining whether the use of force was justified. This will be a significant change from the current law, which does not require the courts to consider the actions of the defendant. The law will also require the courts to consider the actions of the defendant in determining whether the use of force was justified. This will be a significant change from the current law, which does not require the courts to consider the actions of the defendant.

[illegible]

There's about half a ton of fish, swimming around in the surrounding water. The bottom of the pond is covered with the scales of dead fish. The water is so shallow that you can see the bottom. The water is so shallow that you can see the bottom. The water is so shallow that you can see the bottom.

When business hours are over a lady gets a
love note at the end of the story to be closed. At
the same time the donor of the various letters to
the editor are also closed, and I don't want mean
to be a character for the night.

The only entrance or exit for carts is an alleyway running under a building which fronts on Beaver-street. All of the other direct entrances lead to galleries which run along the two principal sides of the court. The majority of the offices front either on the galleries or on little passages running from them. The galleries are connected by short stairways, one being higher than the other. Stairs lead from both of the galleries to the pavement of the court. In crossing from Exchange-place to Beaver-street the following line of march should be observed: Pass through the hall-way of No. 50 Exchange-place, proceed the length of the gallery

B / sages that they suggest the catacombs of ancient Rome. Opening from some of these passages are business offices. There is scarcely a basement passageway which does not, after a few turnings, lead to some staircase which connects with some hall which ends in some street. Near the Beaver-street end is a flight of massive stone steps, by which the enterprising janitor mounts to the mouth of the ash-bin of the court.

When business hours are over a heavy gate of iron rods at the end of the alleyway is closed. At the same time the doors of the various other approaches are also closed, and Lord's Court ceases to be a thoroughfare for the night.

Figure 15. October 10, 1883 New York Times article describing entrance to alleyway fronting Beaver Street.

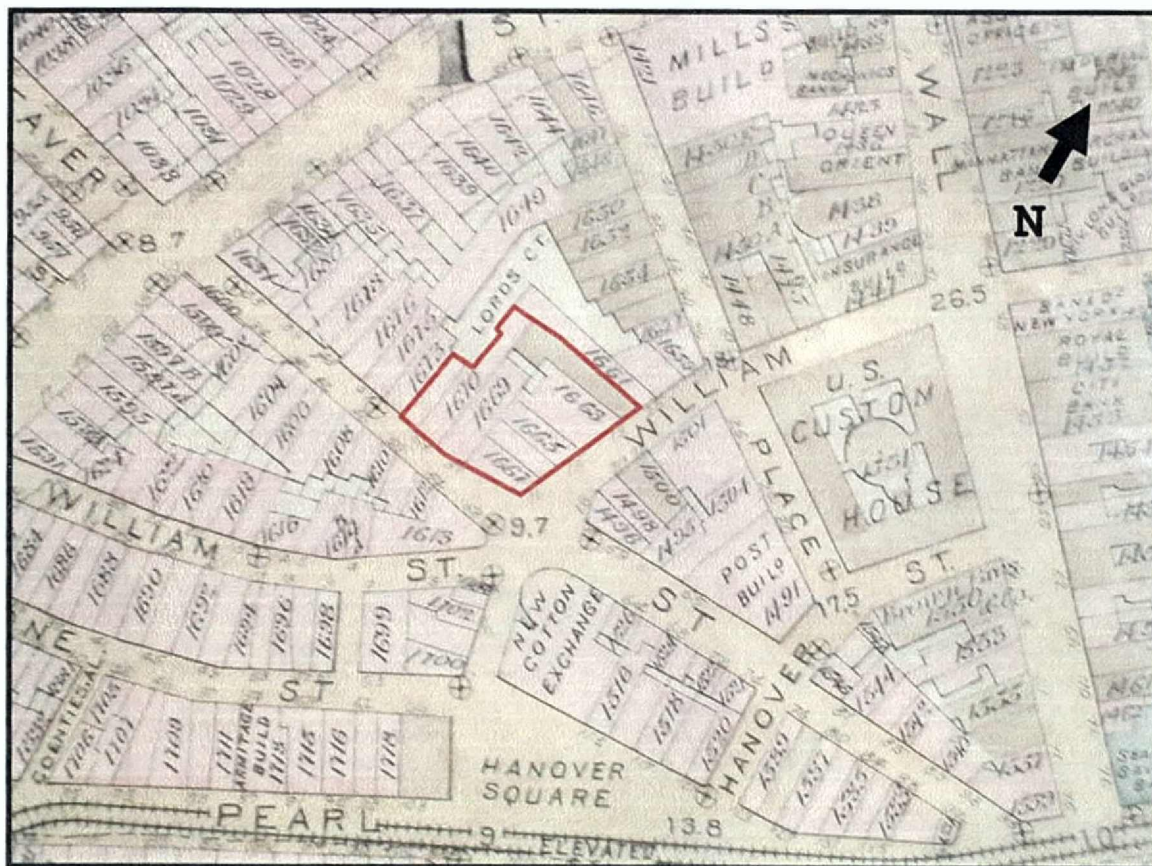


Figure 16. *Robinson's Atlas of the City of New York* with lot subdivisions included in APE. (Robinson 1885)

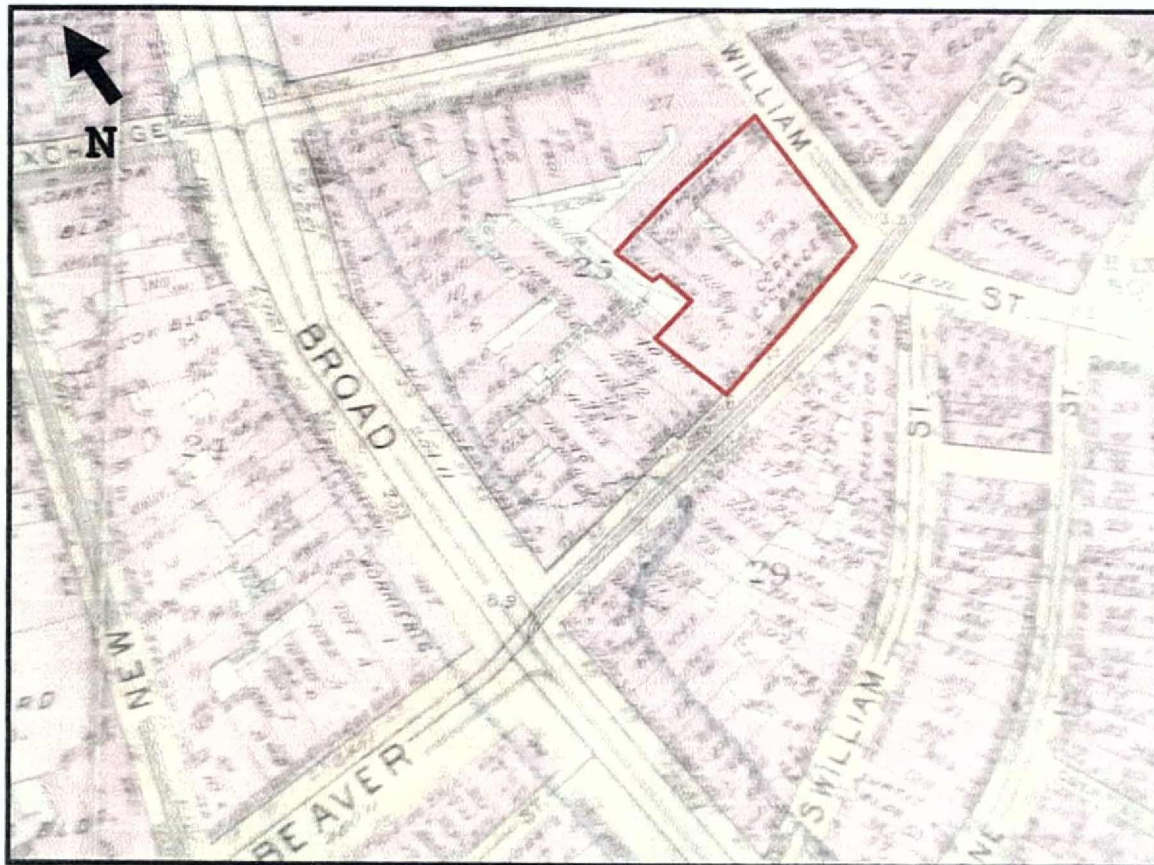


Figure 17. 1897 *Bromley Atlas of the City of New York*, showing the existence of the Van Nostrand Building and the Corn Exchange Bank within the APE. (Bromley 1897)

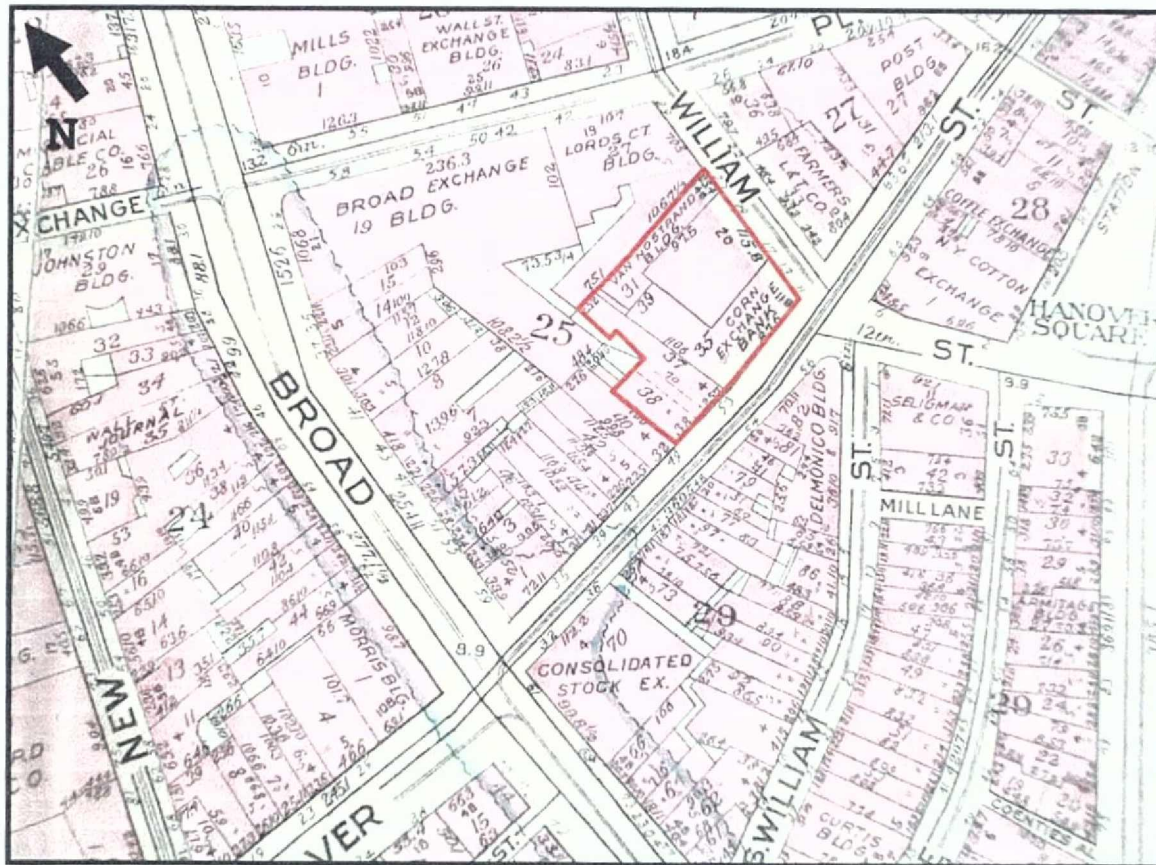


Figure 18. 1911 *Bromley Atlas of the City of New York*, showing the existence of the Van Nostrand Building and Corn Exchange Bank within the APE. (Bromley 1911)

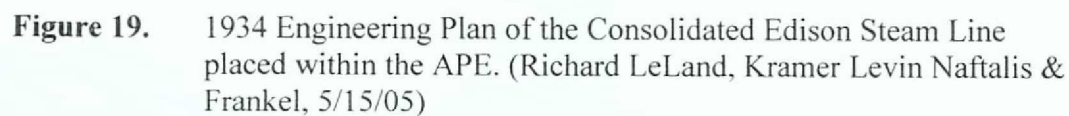


Figure 19. 1934 Engineering Plan of the Consolidated Edison Steam Line placed within the APE. (Richard LeLand, Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel, 5/15/05)

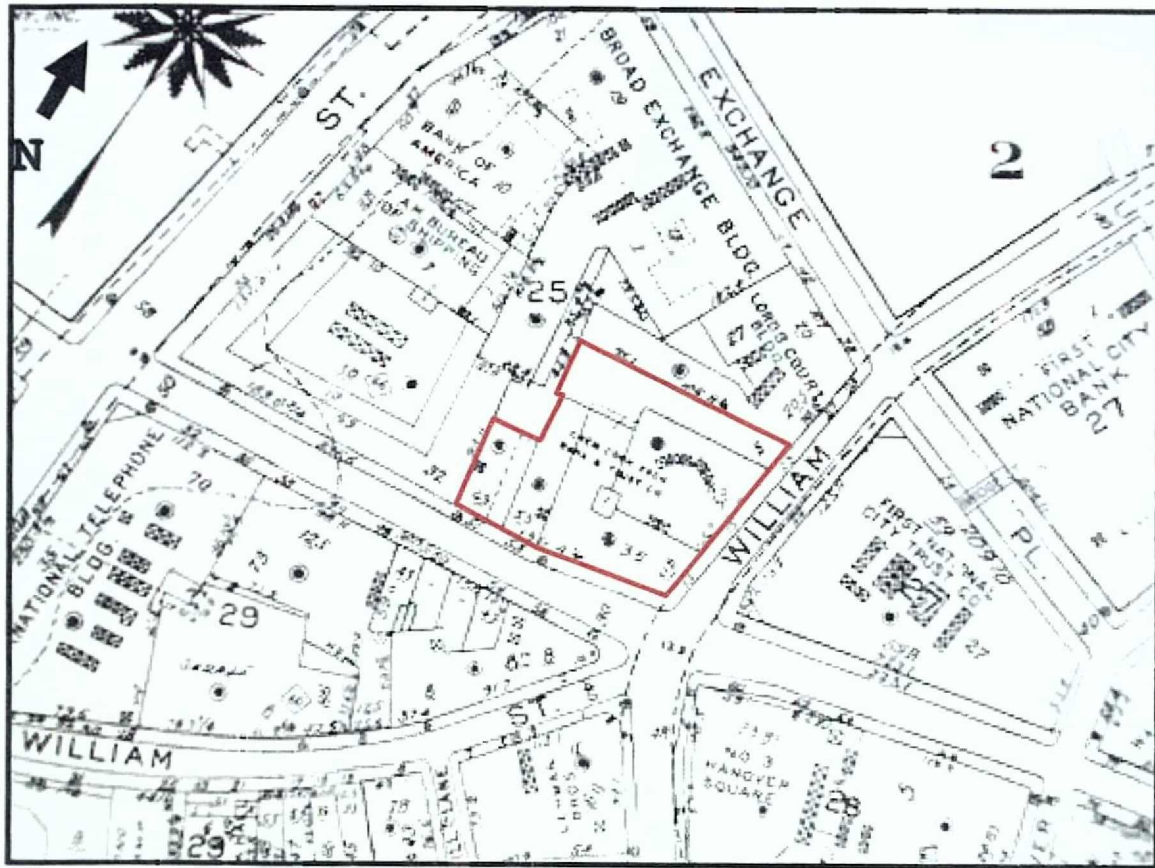


Figure 21. 1984-1985 Sanborn *Atlas of the City of New York* with APE. (Sanborn Map Company 1984-1985)

Figure 22. Foundation plan for the proposed 15 William Street property. (SLCE Architects, 4/14/05)

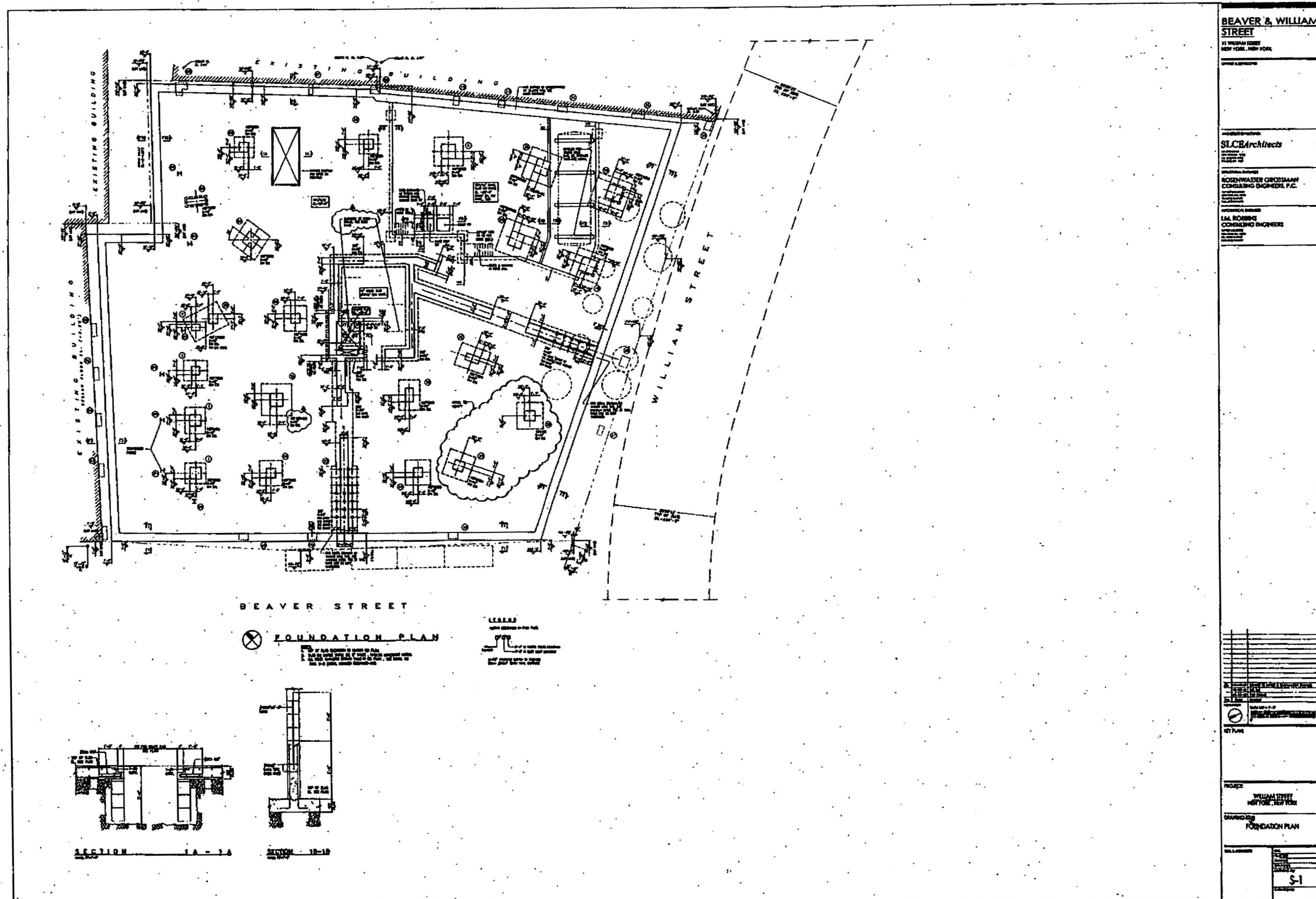


Figure 23. Location of Perimeter Excavation Trench for secant pilings. Elevations of depth of pre-excitation work (Elevations in relation to Manhattan datum). (SLCE Architects, 4/14/05)

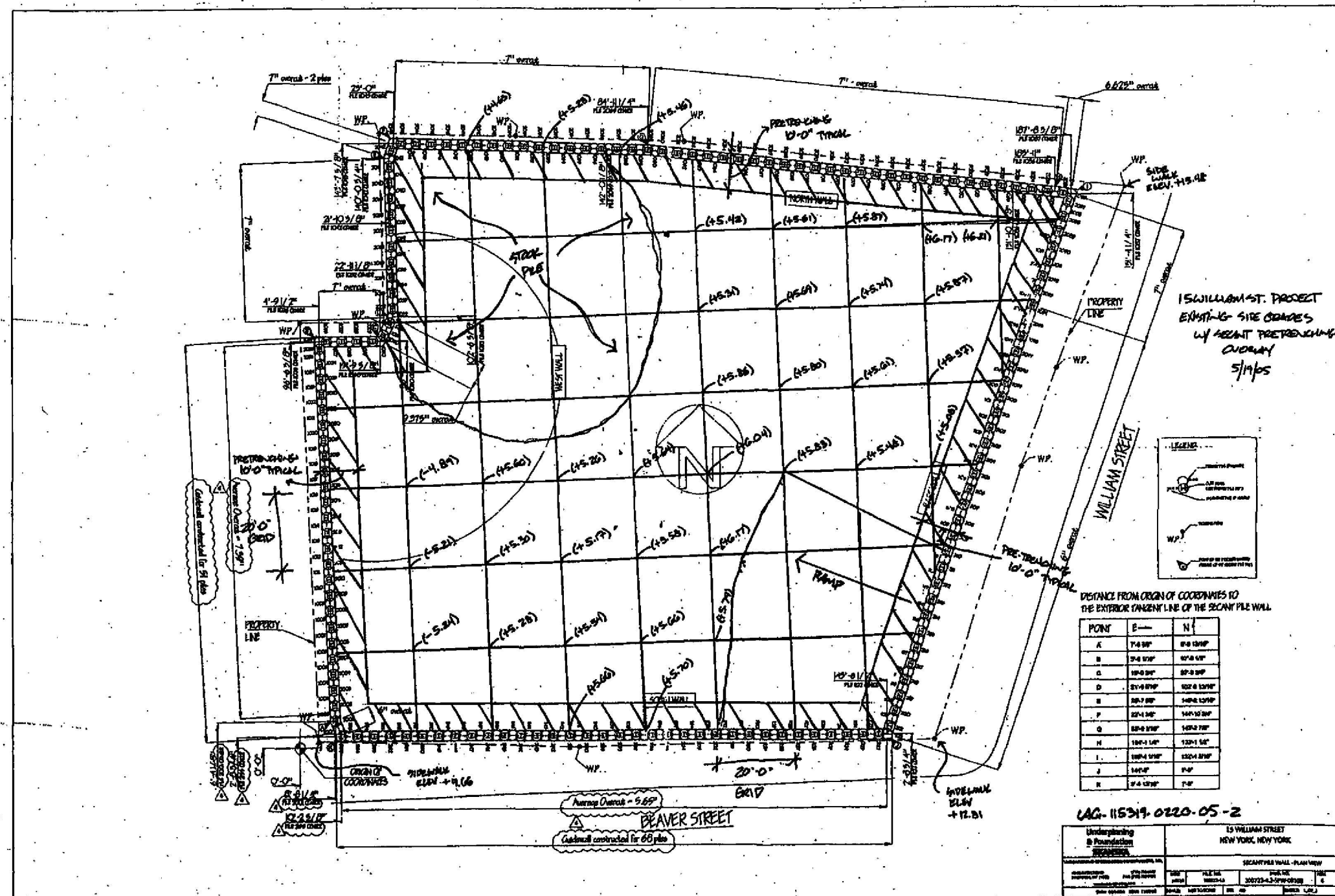
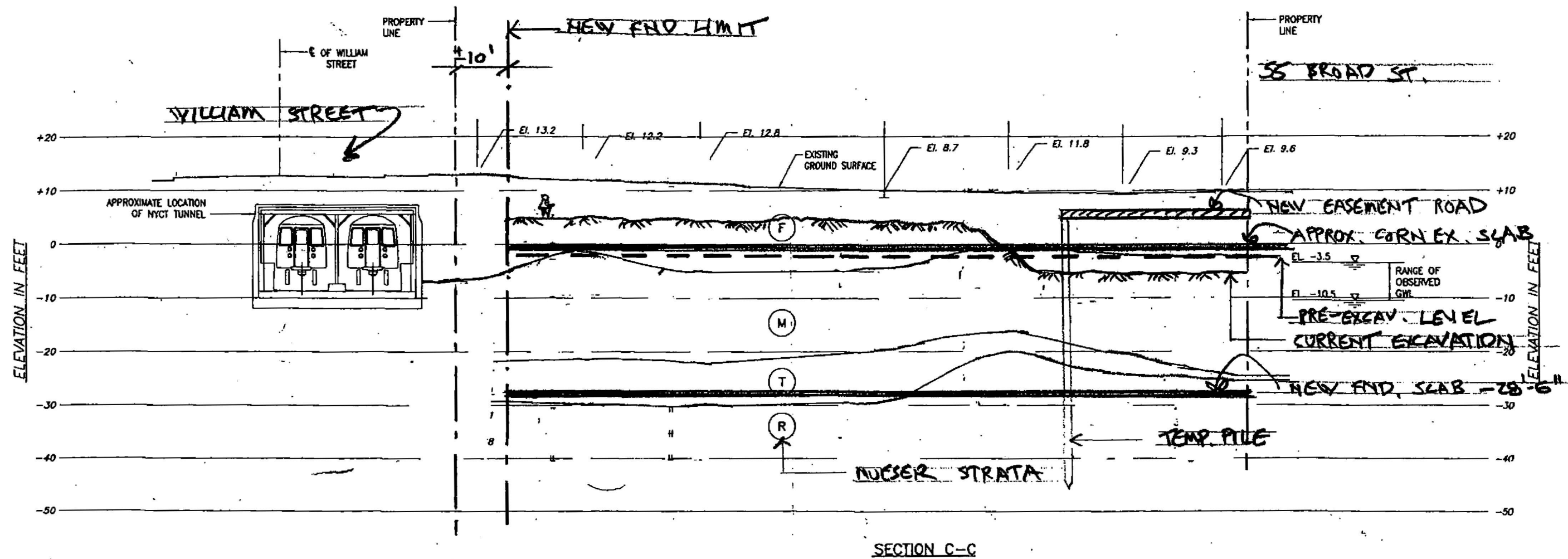


Figure 24. Geologic Cross-Section of 15 William Street with notations by engineers from Bovis Lend Lease on the extent of pre-excitation activities. (provided by Stephen Dalton, PanAm Equities, 5/16/05)



MUESER NOTES

GENERAL STRATA DESCRIPTION

- (F) FILL - LOOSE TO VERY COMPACT RED BROWN GRAY FINE TO COARSE SAND, WITH SOME TO TRACE BRICK, CONCRETE, GRAVEL, SILT, METAL, WOOD, AND GLASS.
- (M) SILT - LOOSE TO MEDIUM COMPACT RED BROWN SILT VARVED WITH SOME TO TRACE SILTY CLAY OR CLAYEY SILT, OCCASIONAL TRACE FINE SAND, GRAVEL AND MICA.
- (T) GLACIAL TILL - MEDIUM COMPACT TO VERY COMPACT GRAY GREEN SILTY FINE TO COARSE SAND, AND SOME TO TRACE GRAVEL, BOULDERS, COBBLES.
- (R) BEDROCK - HARD TO MEDIUM HARD UNWEATHERED TO SLIGHTLY WEATHERED GRAY MICA SCHIST AND PEGMATITE, BLOCKY TO JOINTED, UNWEATHERED TO OCCASIONAL IRON STAINED JOINTS.

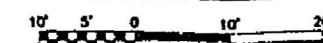
NEW NOTES

SKETCH 1 13 MAY 2005
SCALE APPROXIMATE - NOT TO EXACT SCALE

1. NEW DATA ON MUESER GS-3
2. SECTION TAKEN E/W MORE TO NORTH.
3. SITE VARIES FROM THIS DRAWING DEPENDING ON EXACT CUT LOCATION.

NOTE:
SEE DRAWING B-1 FOR GENERAL NOTES.

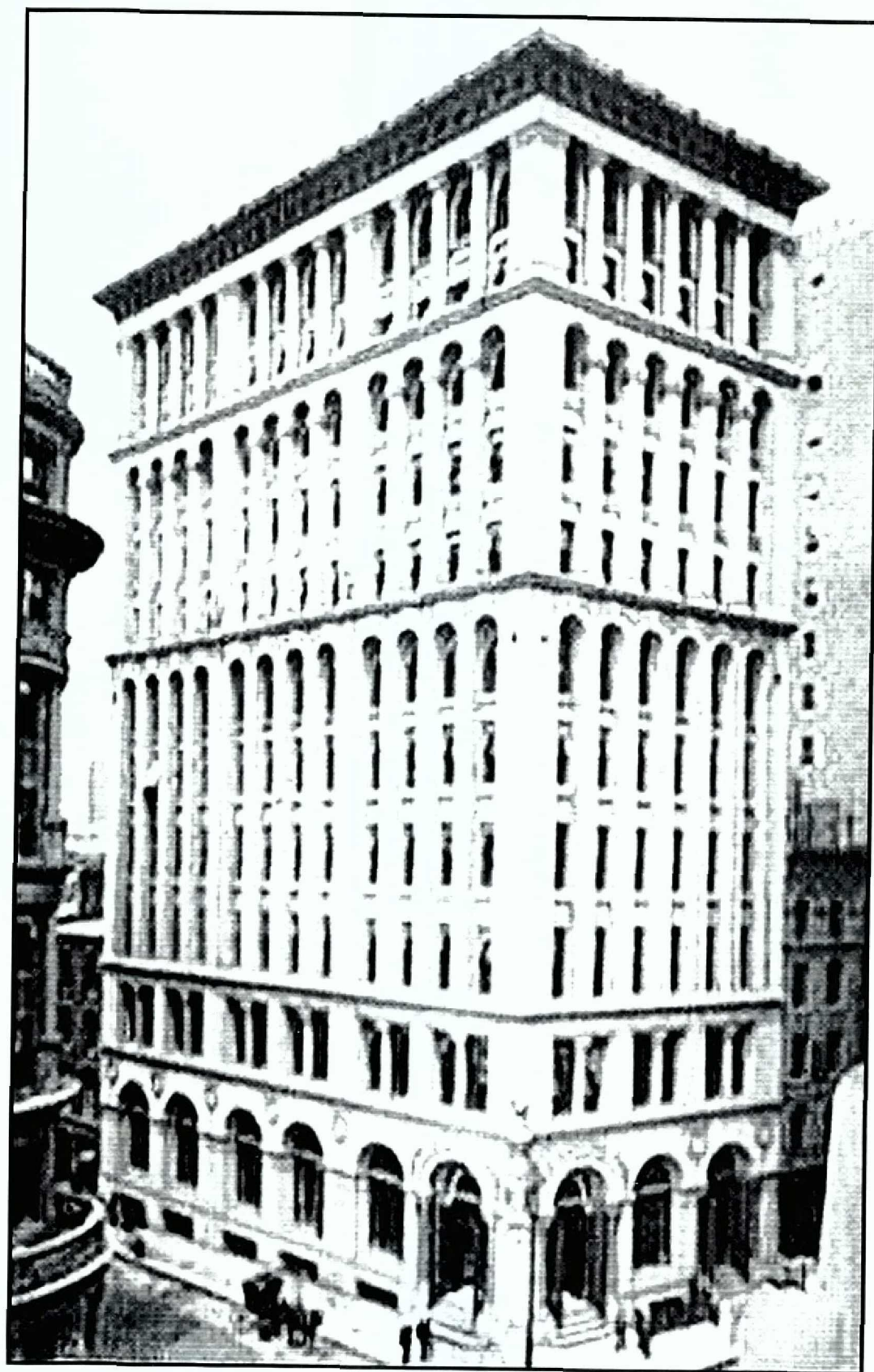
GRAPHIC SCALE



REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
1	5-2-04	A.C.D.	ADDED NYCT TUNNEL
15 WILLIAM STREET			
NEW YORK NEW YORK			
15 WILLIAM STREET LLC			
NEW YORK NEW YORK			
MUESER RUTLEDGE CONSULTING ENGINEERS			
14 PENN PLAZA - 225 W. 34TH STREET, NY, NY 10122			
SCALE	MADE BY S.L.	DATE 5-27-04	FILE NO.
GRAPHIC	DRAWN BY A.C.D.	DATE 5-27-04	10105
GEOLOGIC SECTION C-C			DRAWING NO.
			GS-3

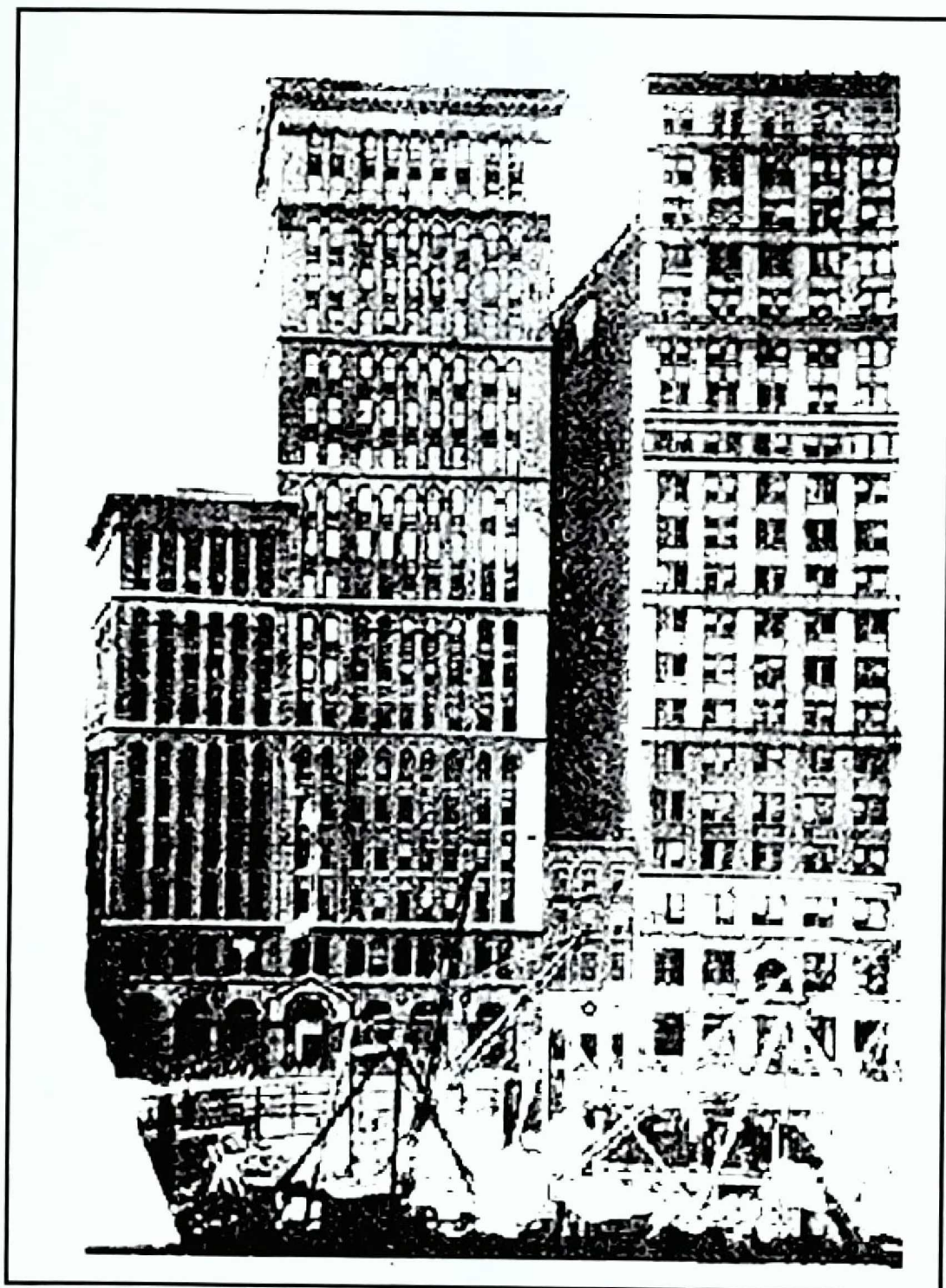
Alt.	APPLICATION No. <u>782</u> 1963	BLOCK <u>25</u>	Part of <u>LOT 100</u> MANHATTAN
(N. E., Alt., Elev., etc.)			
LOCATION <u>53 Beaver Street, N.S. 86'-8" West of William Street, Manhattan</u>			
House Number	Street	Distance from Nearest Corner	Borough
Date <u>February 19,</u> 19 <u>64</u>			
<p>Application is hereby made to the Borough Superintendent for approval of the following AMENDMENT to the specifications and plans filed with the above numbered application, with the stipulation that this amendment is to become a part of the aforesaid original application and subject to all the conditions, agreements and statements therein contained.</p>			
Applicant <u>Harry Silverman</u>		Signature <u>[Signature]</u>	
Address <u>101 Park Avenue, New York</u>			
<p>Reconsideration is respectfully requested to accept the present flue from the present cellar food preparation area. The range is and has existed for a number of years, and is used for auxilliary cooking and warming purposes, and not all the time. The primary cooking is done in the restaurant on the on the first floor where the flue is connected into a chimney.</p> <p>The cellar flue or breeching serves the preparation area as well as the range. The register for the same is not on a lot line, nor on a building line, but is in a wall of a one story alleyway between this building and #51, both of which are on the same lot. The alleyway and both buildings are of fireproof construction.</p>			
<p>Estimated Cost: This Amendment \$..... Fee Required \$ <u>None</u> Verified by <u>[Signature]</u></p> <p>Fee Paid</p> <p>Note—The applicant must not use the back of this sheet. If more space is needed, additional sheets must be used. No item must be continued over to another sheet; let each item must be complete on the sheet on which it appears. Only those items that appear above the endorsement at the bottom of the page can be considered.</p>			
<p>EXAMINED AND RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL ON <u>FEB 21</u> 19 <u>64</u></p> <p>APPROVED <u>[Signature]</u> Borough Superintendent</p>			

Figure 25. [51 Beaver Street] Alleyway measurements as noted in Department of Housing and Buildings files.



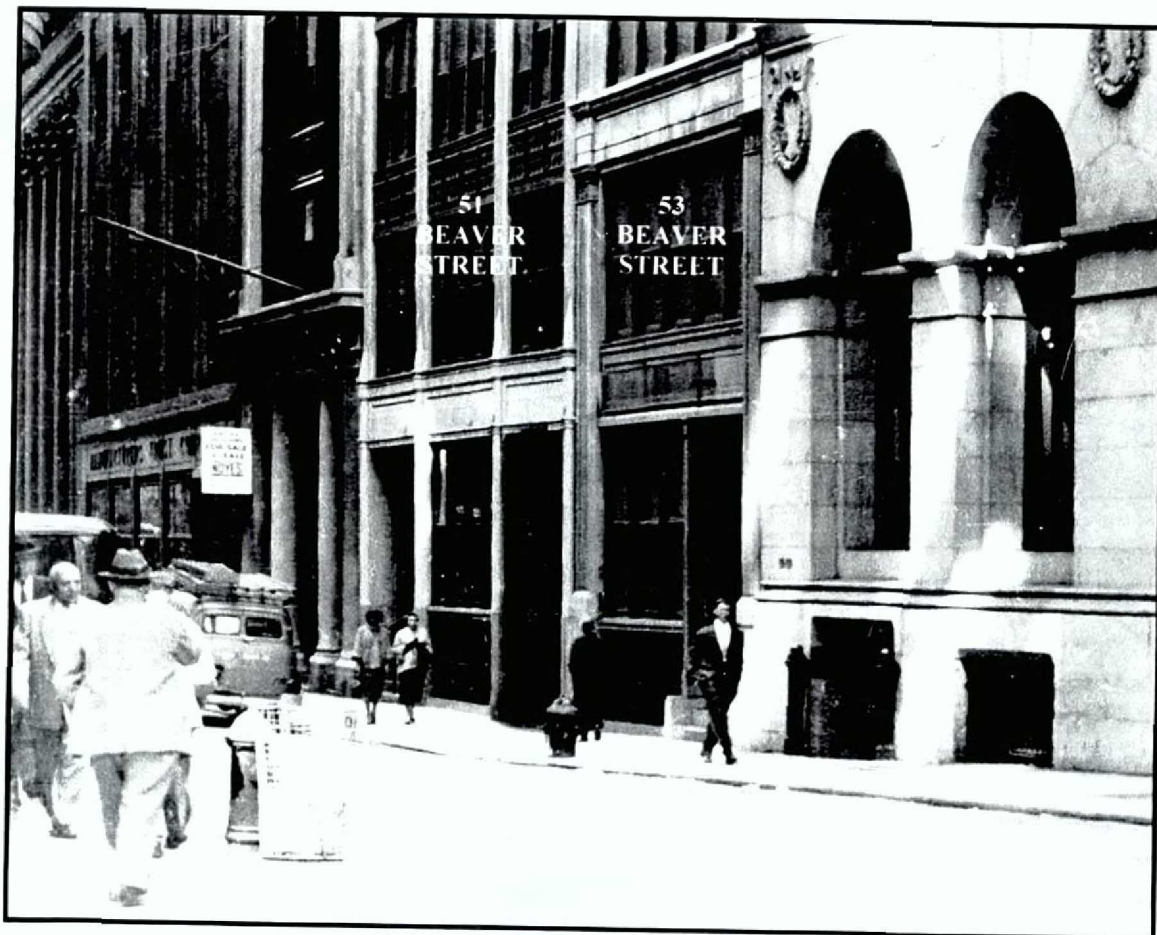
Photograph 1.

Corn Exchange Bank Building between 1893 and 1902. (Office for Metropolitan History, 246 West 80th Street, NY, NY, 5/19/05)



Photograph 2.

1929 Photograph of William Street. The three buildings on the left of the photograph (11-23 William Street) are the 11-story and 20-story Corn Exchange structures and the low-rise structure, at times listed as the Van Nostrand Building, on the northern limit of the APE. (provided by New York Public Library)



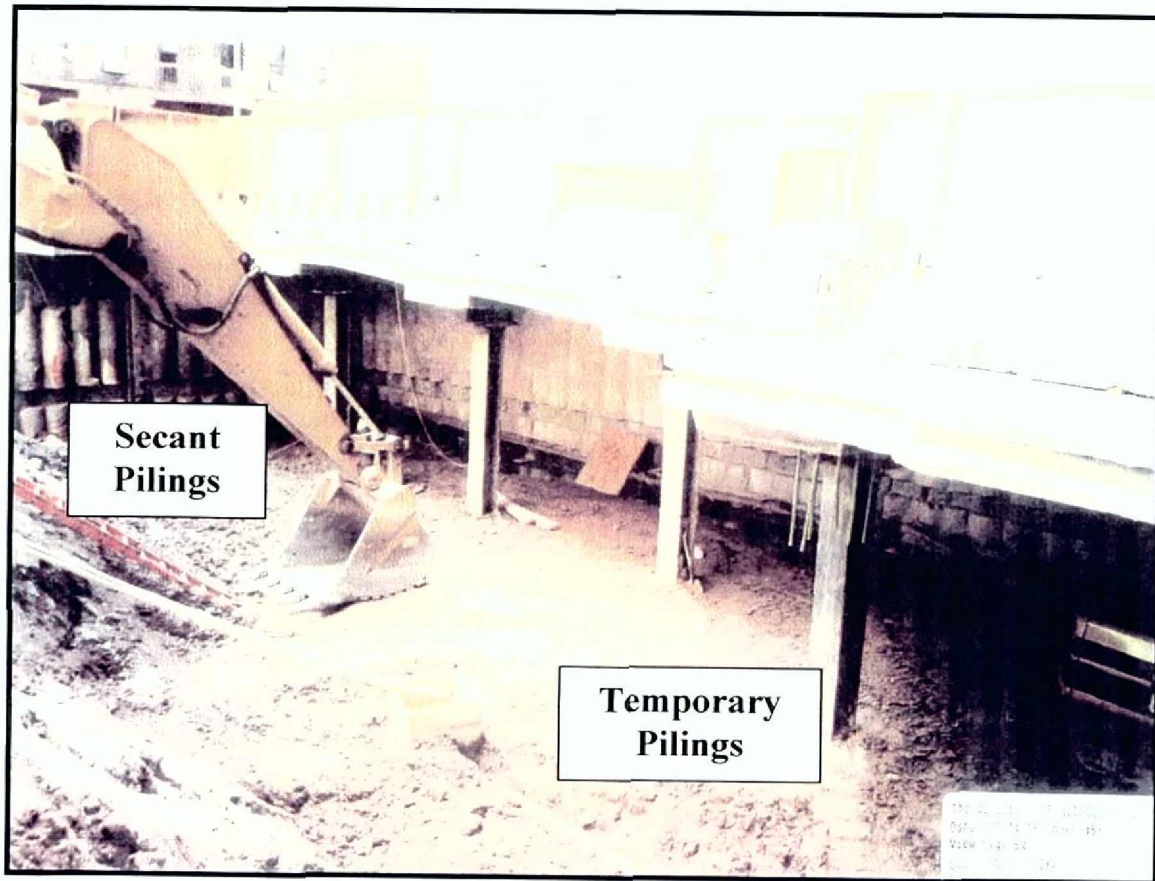
Photograph 3. Beaver Street and corner of Corn Exchange Bank Building taken in 1955. (Office for Metropolitan History, 246 West 80th Street, NY, NY, 5/19/05)



Photograph 4. Project site with Corner of William and Beaver Streets to the right.
(HPI, 5/19/05)



Photograph 5. Project Excavation for the relocation of steamline and for easement. (provided by Bovis Lend Lease)



Photograph 6.

Southwest Corner of Project Site looking towards the southwest. Construction of new pile supported easement. (provided by Bovis Lend Lease)



The William - 15 William Street
Date: 05/04/05 Photo #56
View Lkg: EAST
Loc.: NEC of Site
Desc.: Secant operation

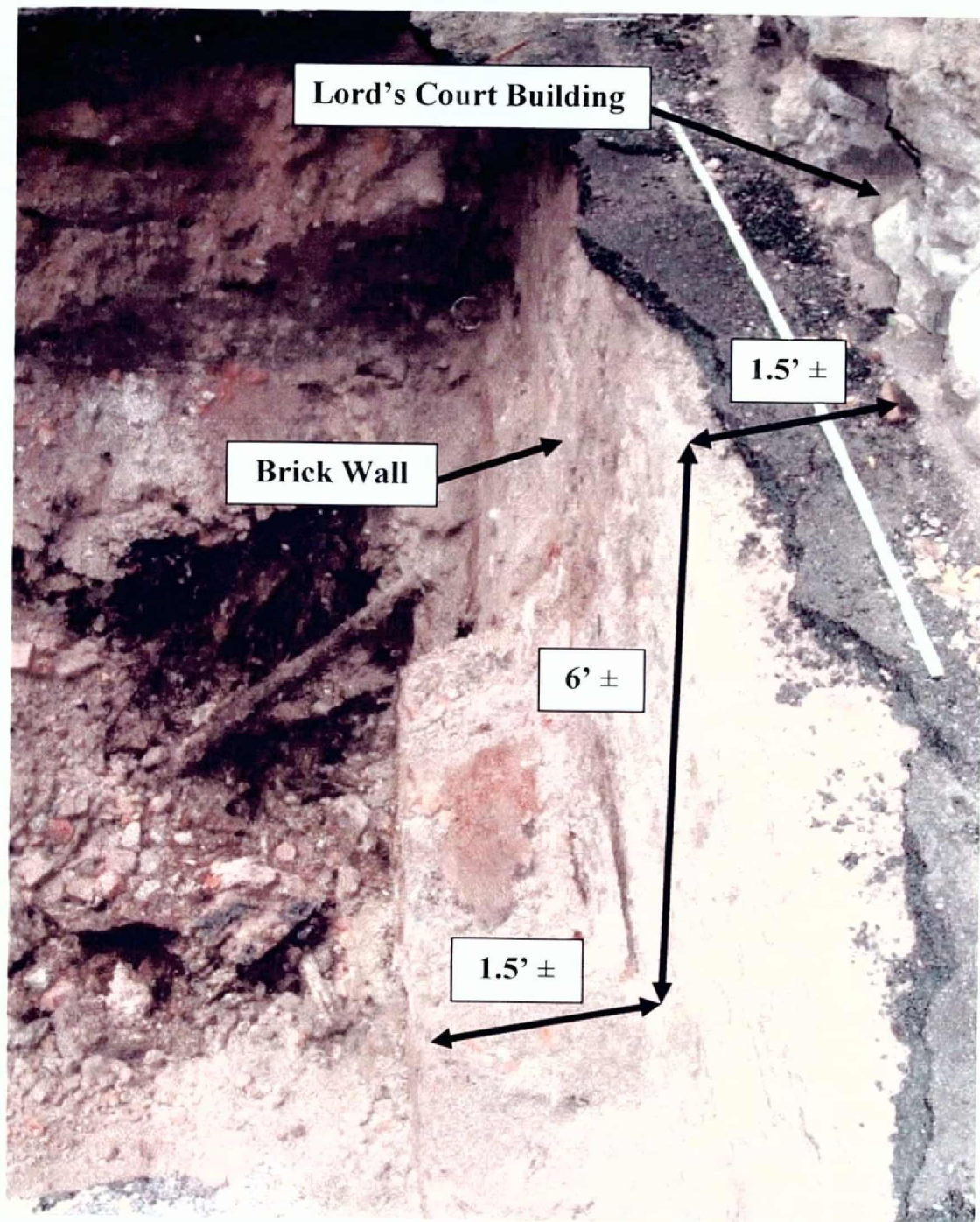
Photograph 7. Northeast Corner of Project Site looking towards the East. Secant Piles being driven along APE perimeter. (provided by Bovis Lend Lease)



Photograph 8.

TP-1: Facing East – Brick pier adjacent to William Street.

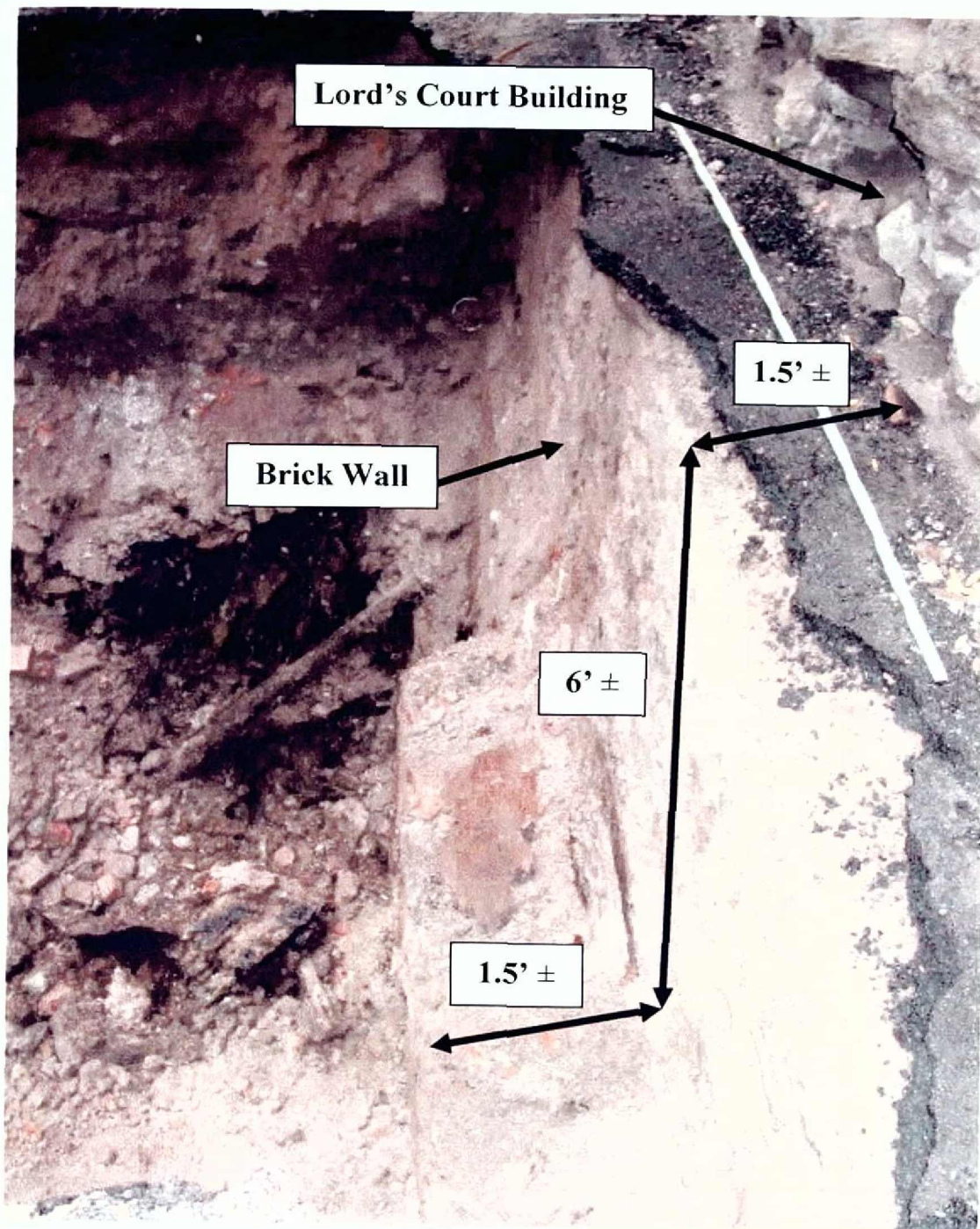
15 William Street	
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers	10105
TEST PIT 1	PHOTO 1822



Photograph 9.

TP-2: Looking West-Bottom of brick wall 11 feet deep from grade.

15 William Street	
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers	10105
TEST PIT 2	PHOTO 1991



Photograph 10.

TP-2: Looking West-Bottom of brick wall 11 feet deep from grade.

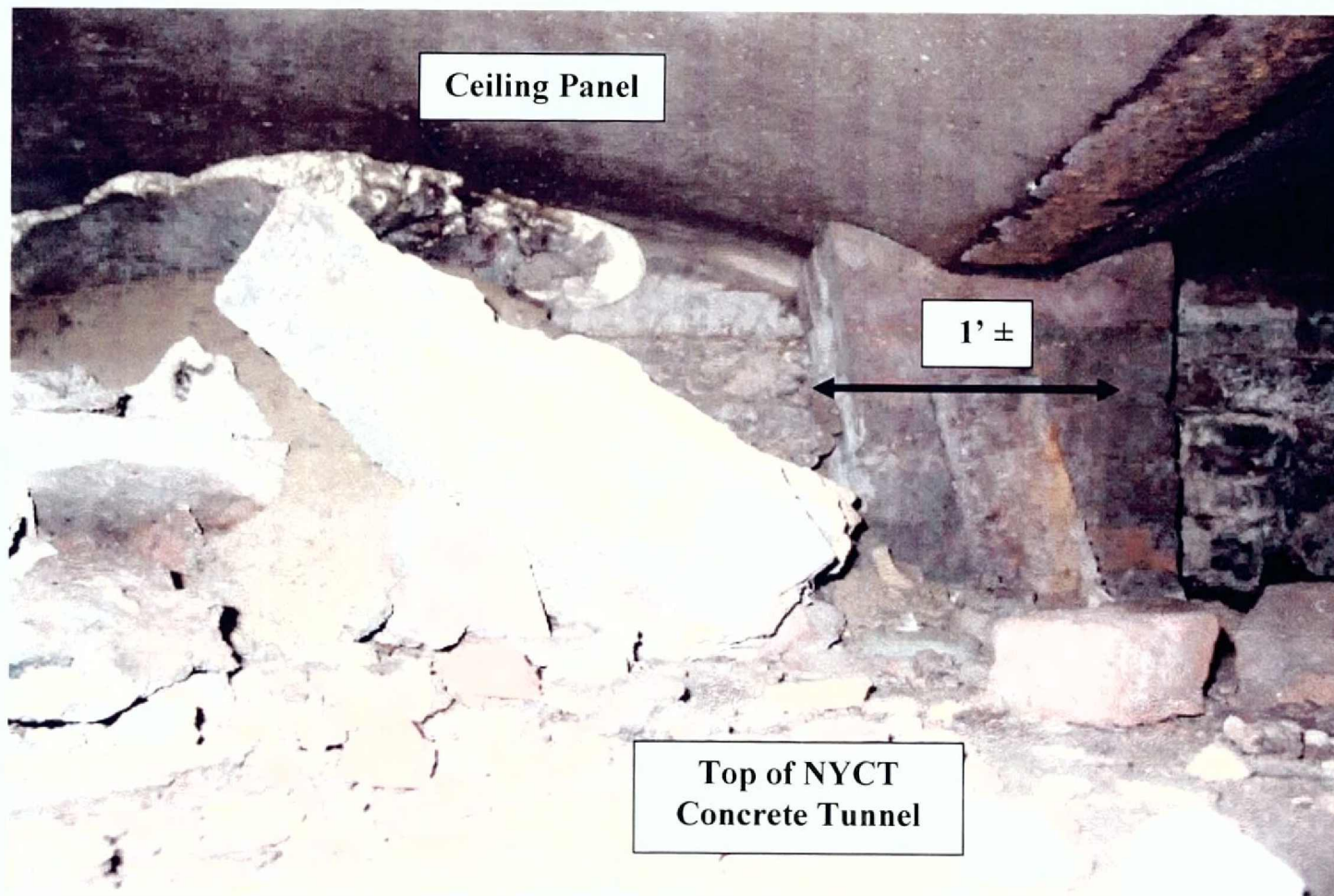
15 William Street	
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers	10105
TEST PIT 2	PHOTO 1901



Photograph 11.

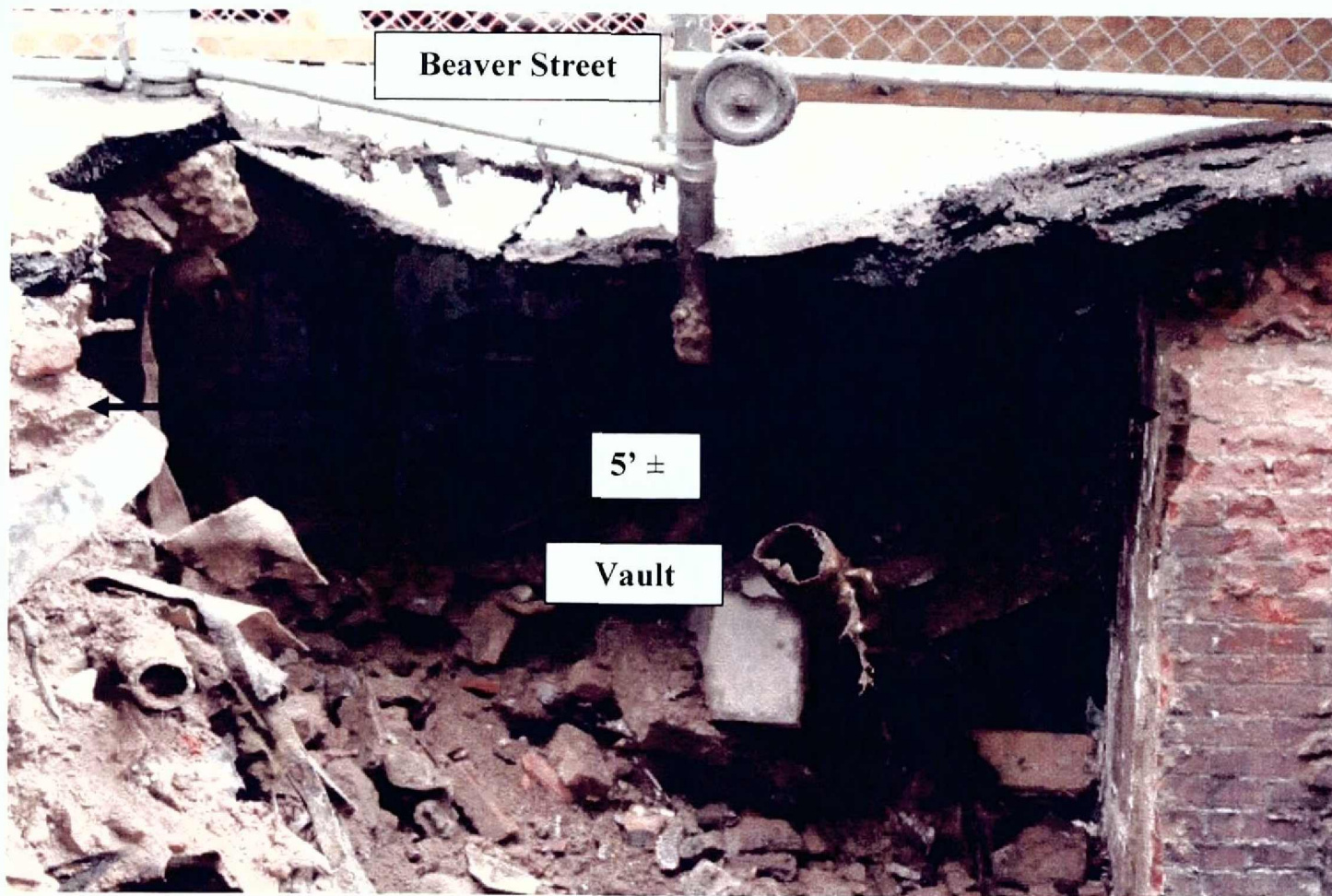
TP-3: Looking Northeast-NYCT subway tunnel along William Street.

15 William Street	
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers	10105
TEST PIT 3	PHOTO 1863



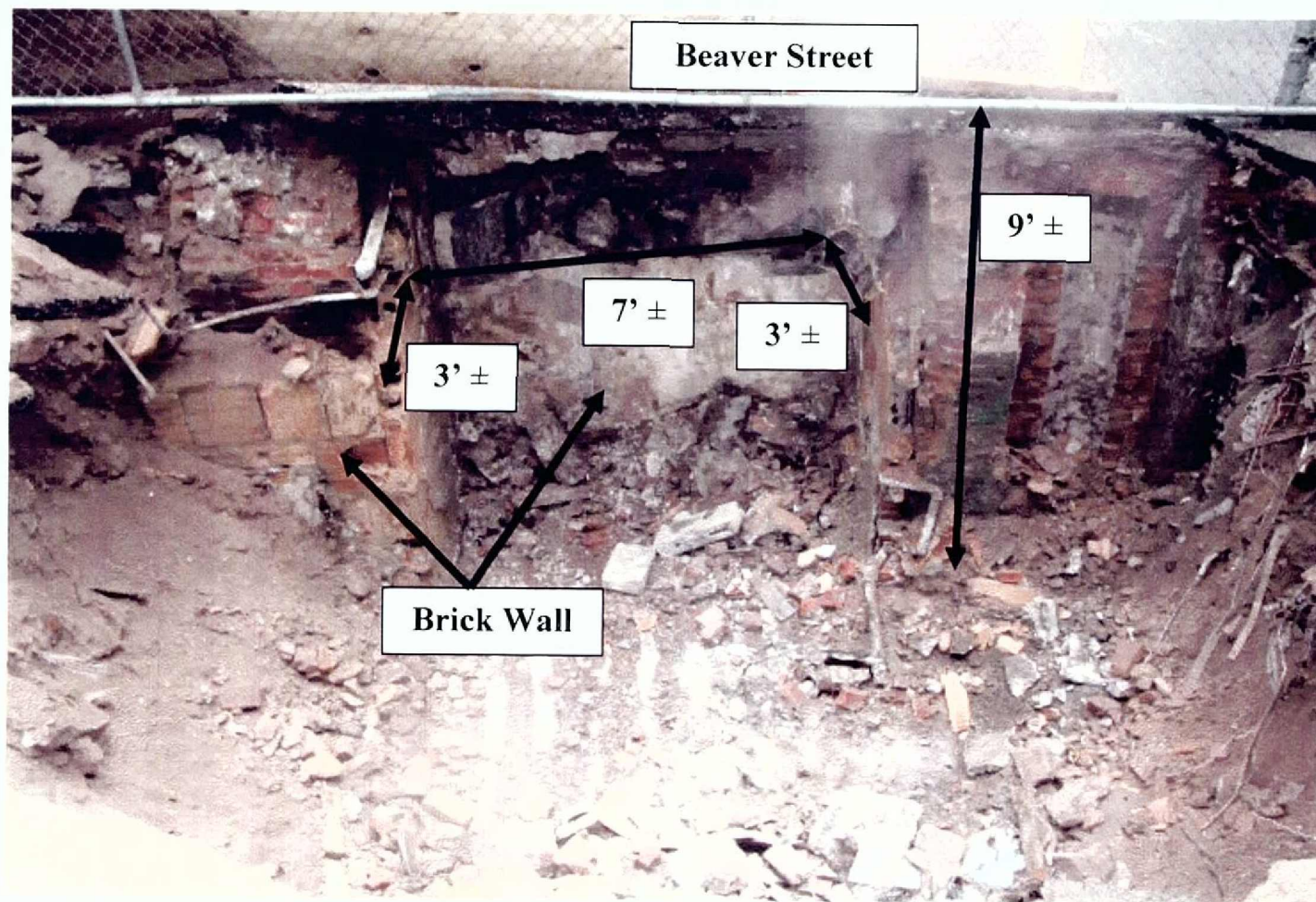
Photograph 12. TP-3: Space between top of the NYCT tunnel and the ceiling of the vault.

15 William Street	
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers 225 W. 34 th Street • New York, NY 10122	10105
TEST PIT 3	PHOTO 1876



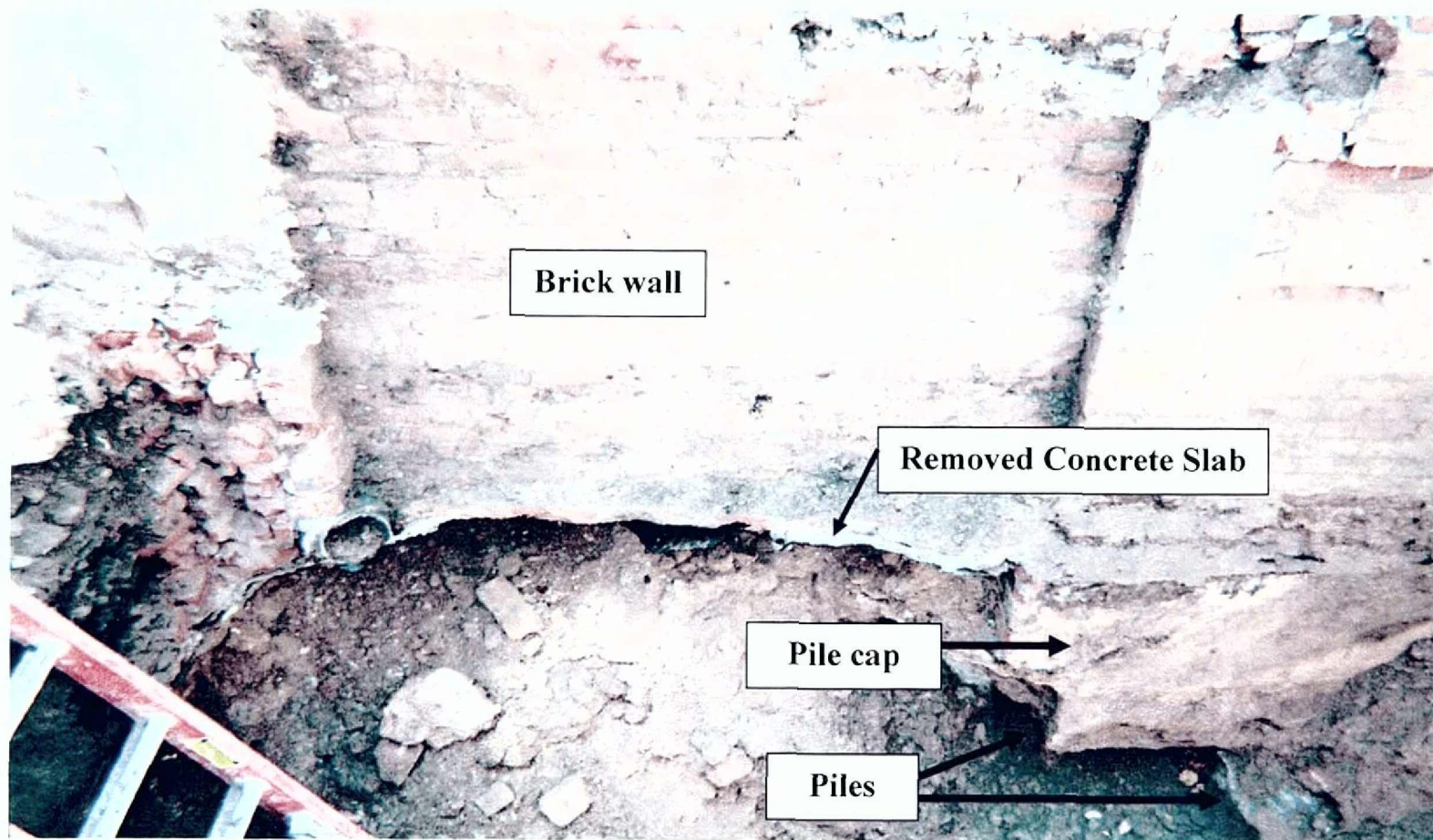
Photograph 13. TP-4: Looking South-Close-up on the entrance of the vault.

15 William Street	
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers 225 W. 34 th Street • New York, NY 10122	101055
TEST PIT 4	PHOTO 1996



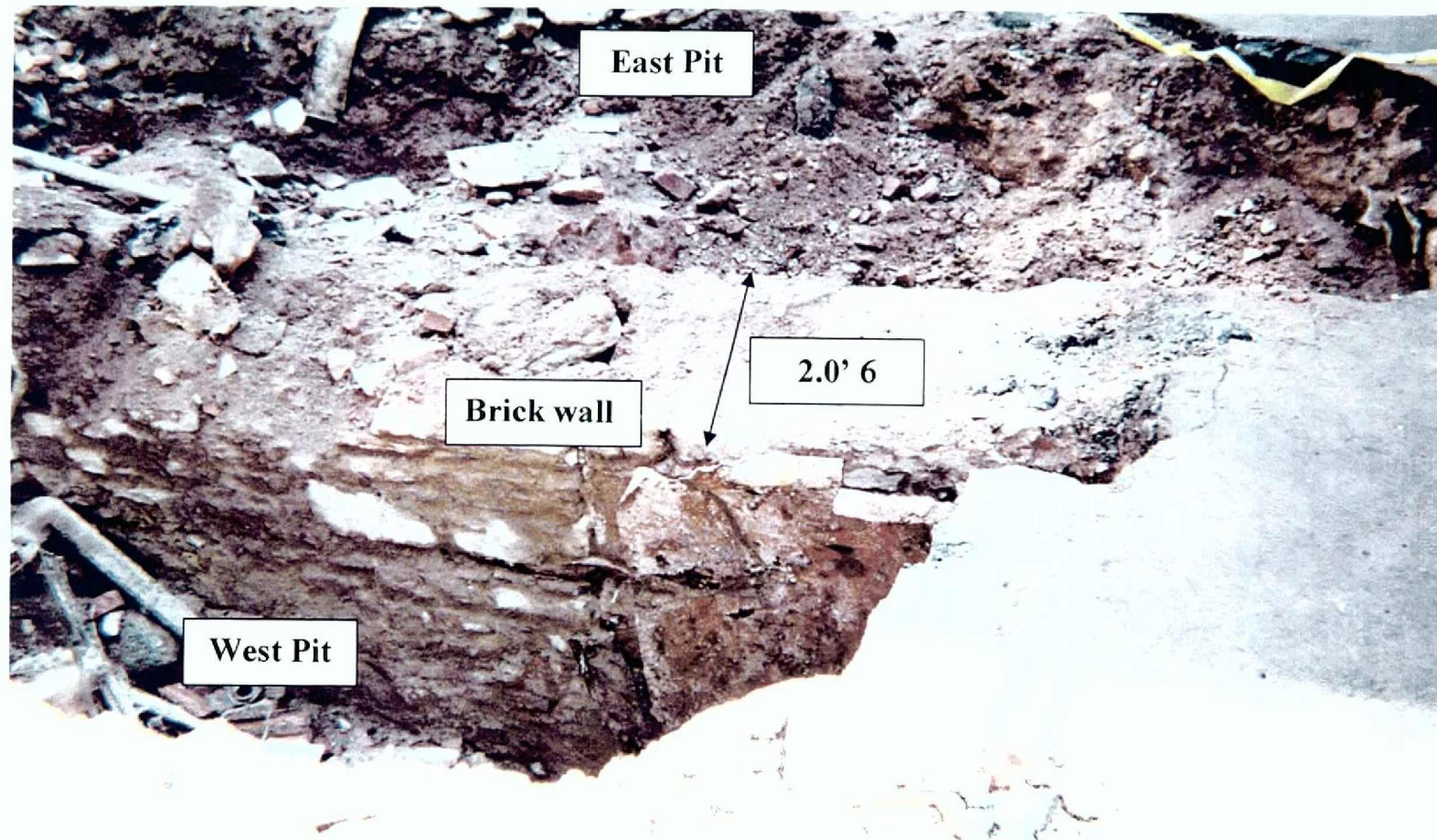
Photograph 14. TP-4: Looking South.

15 William Street	
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers 225 W. 34 th Street • New York, NY 10122	101055
TEST PIT 4	PHOTO 2008



Photograph 15. TP-5 (East pit): Facing West-Bottom of test pit.

15 William Street	
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers 225 W. 34 th Street • New York, NY 10122	10105
TEST PIT 5	PHOTO 07-5A



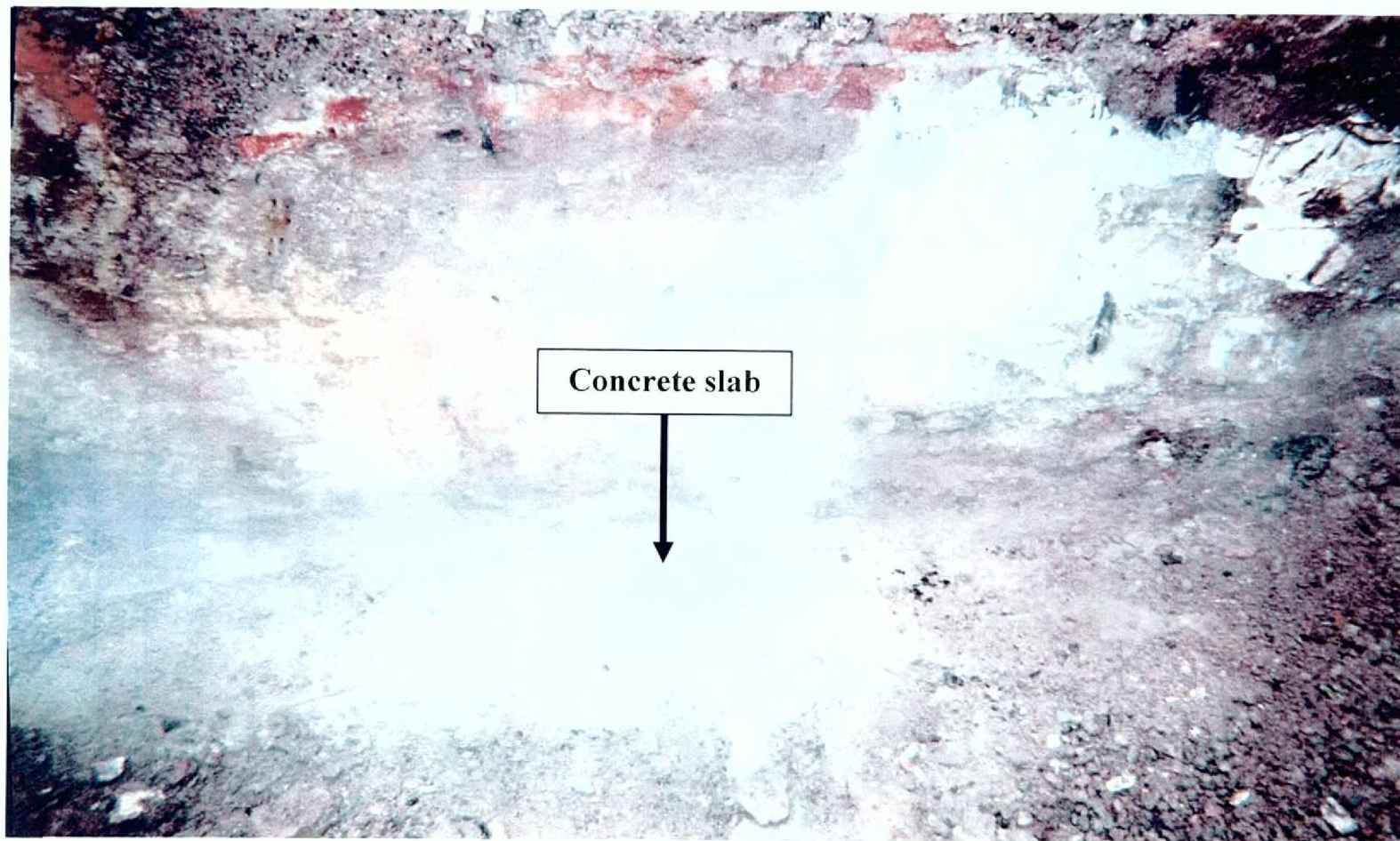
Photograph 16. TP-5: Facing Northeast-Top view of wall dividing TP-5 (East) and TP-5 (West).

15 William Street	
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers 225 W. 34 th Street • New York, NY 10122	10105
TEST PIT 5	PHOTO 12-10A



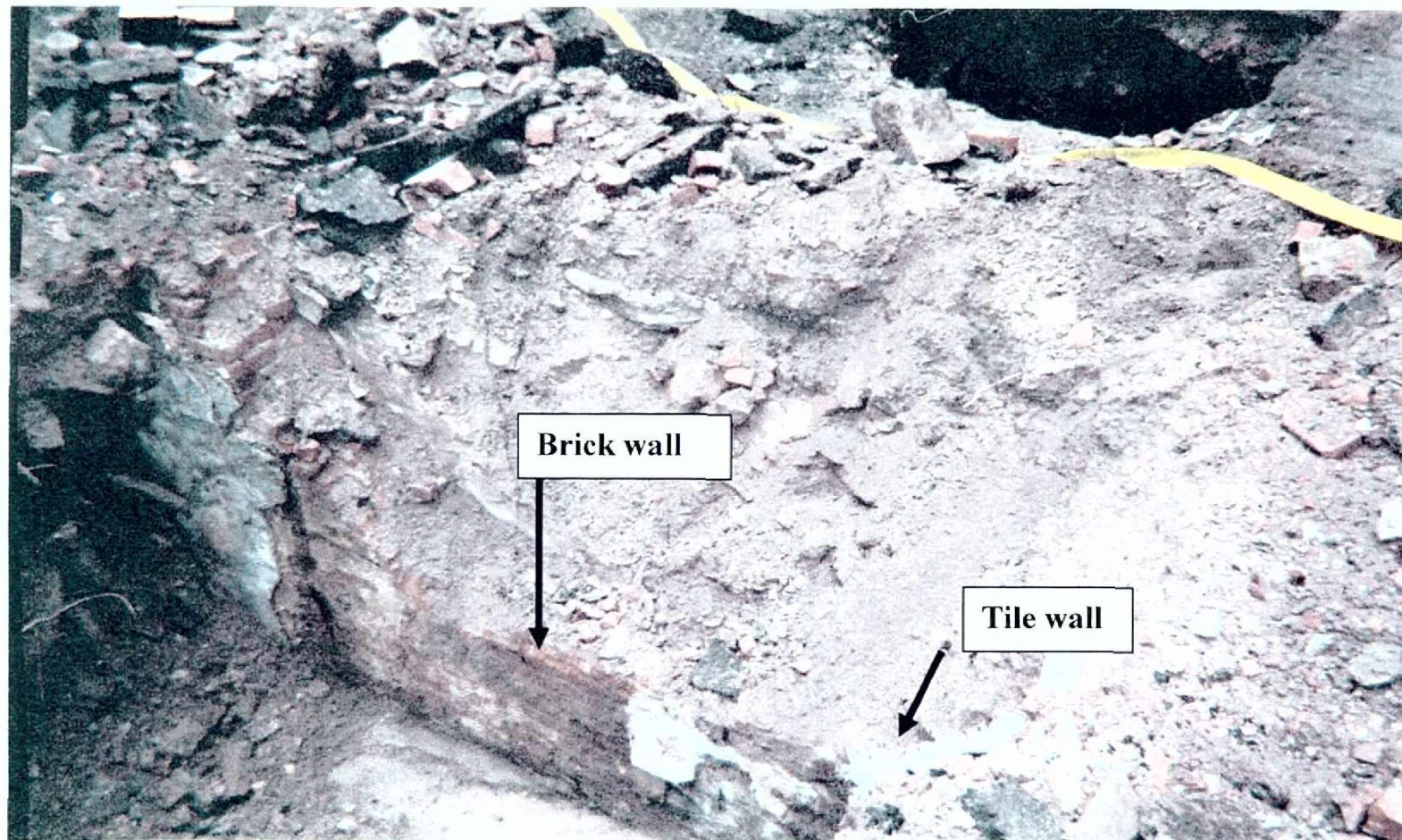
Photograph 17. TP-5: Facing South-Close-up of opening in concrete slab.

15 William Street	
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers 225 W. 34 th Street • New York, NY 10122	10105
TEST PIT 5	PHOTO 24-21A



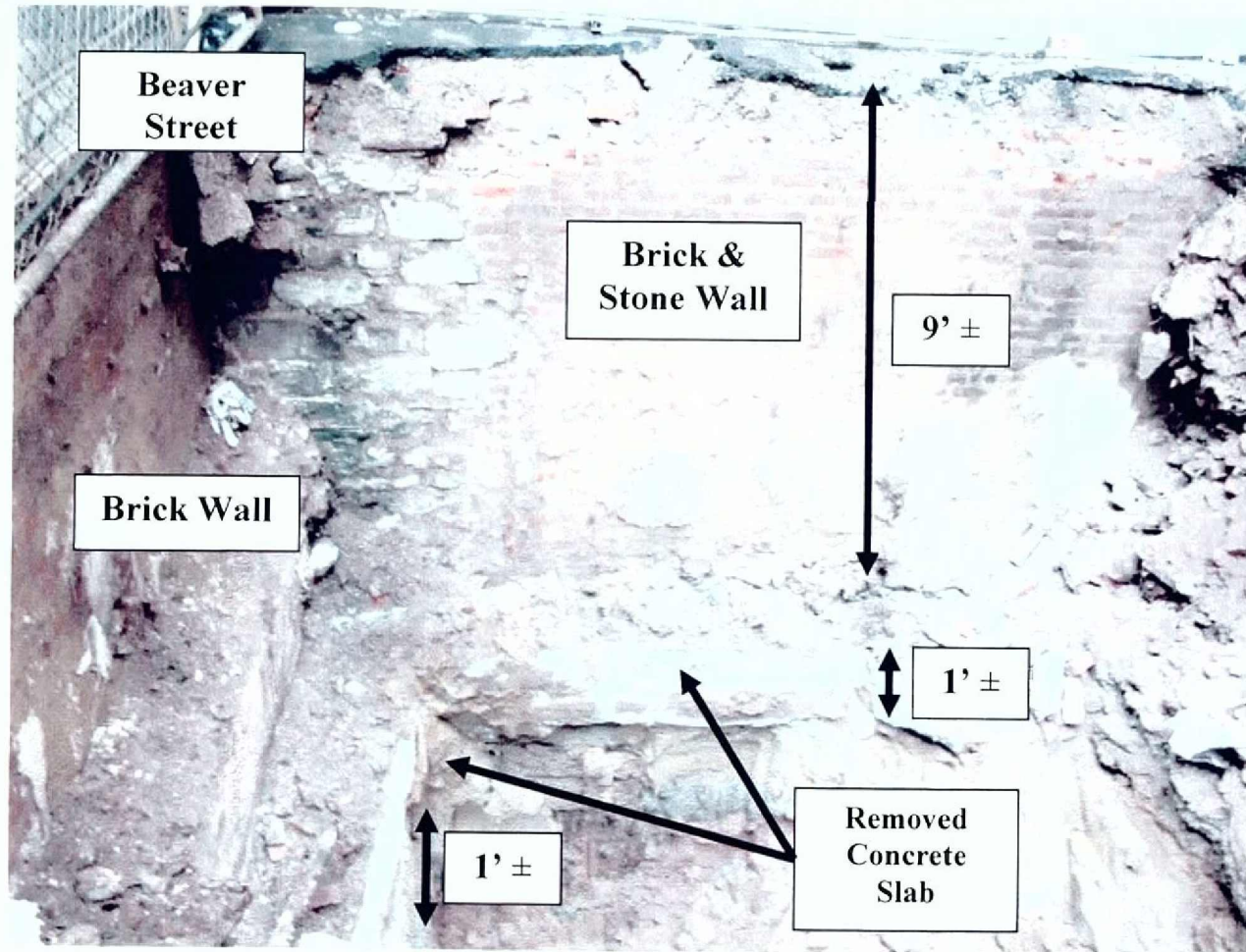
Photograph 18. **TP-6 (East pit):** Facing West-Bottom of brick and tile walls, where they meet; concrete slab.

15 William Street	
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers 225 W. 34 th Street • New York, NY 10122	10105
TEST PIT 6	PHOTO 02-0A



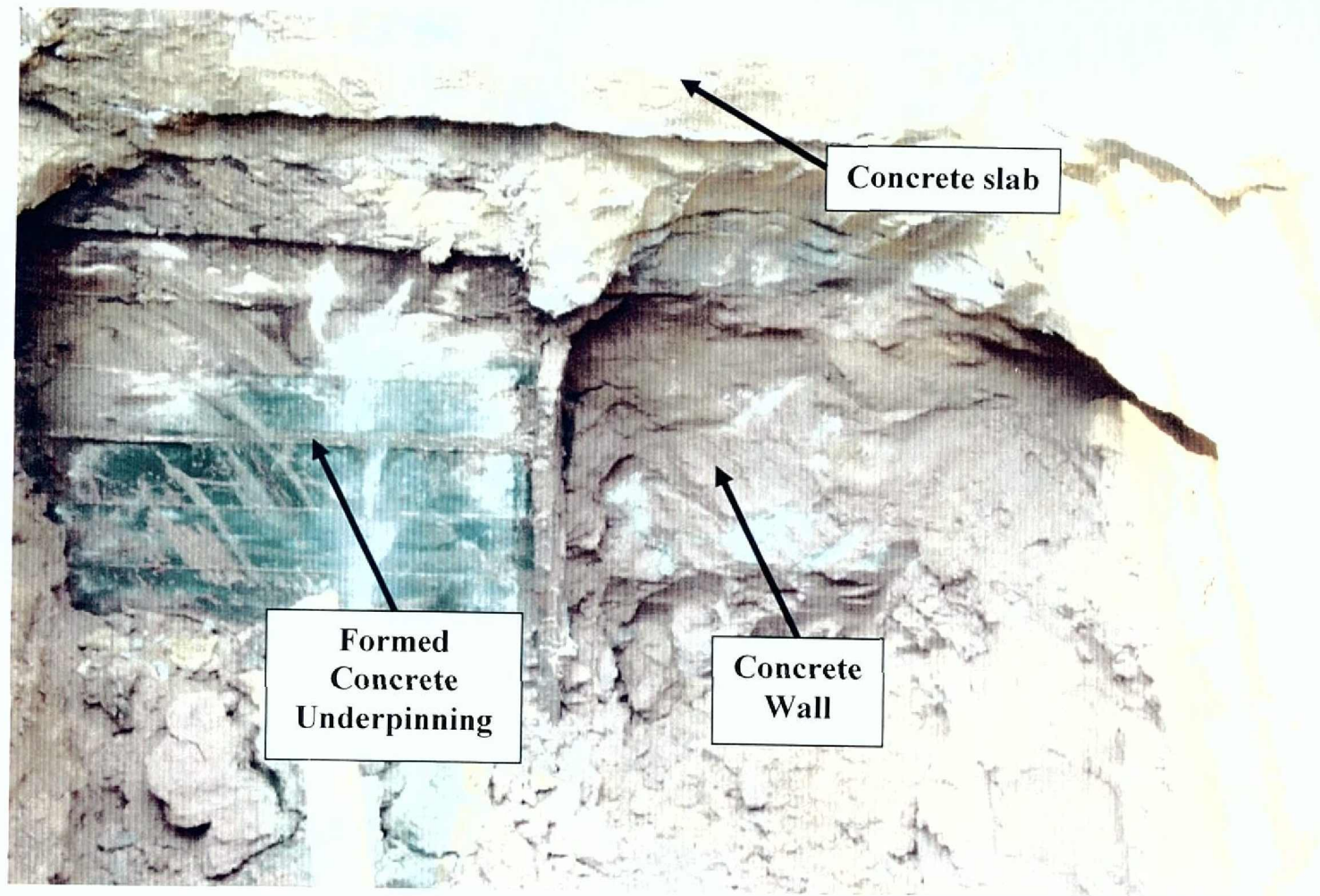
Photograph 19. **TP-6 (East pit):** Facing West-Exposed brick wall and top of tile wall.

15 William Street	
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers 225 W. 34 th Street • New York, NY 10122	10105
TEST PIT 6	PHOTO 06-4A



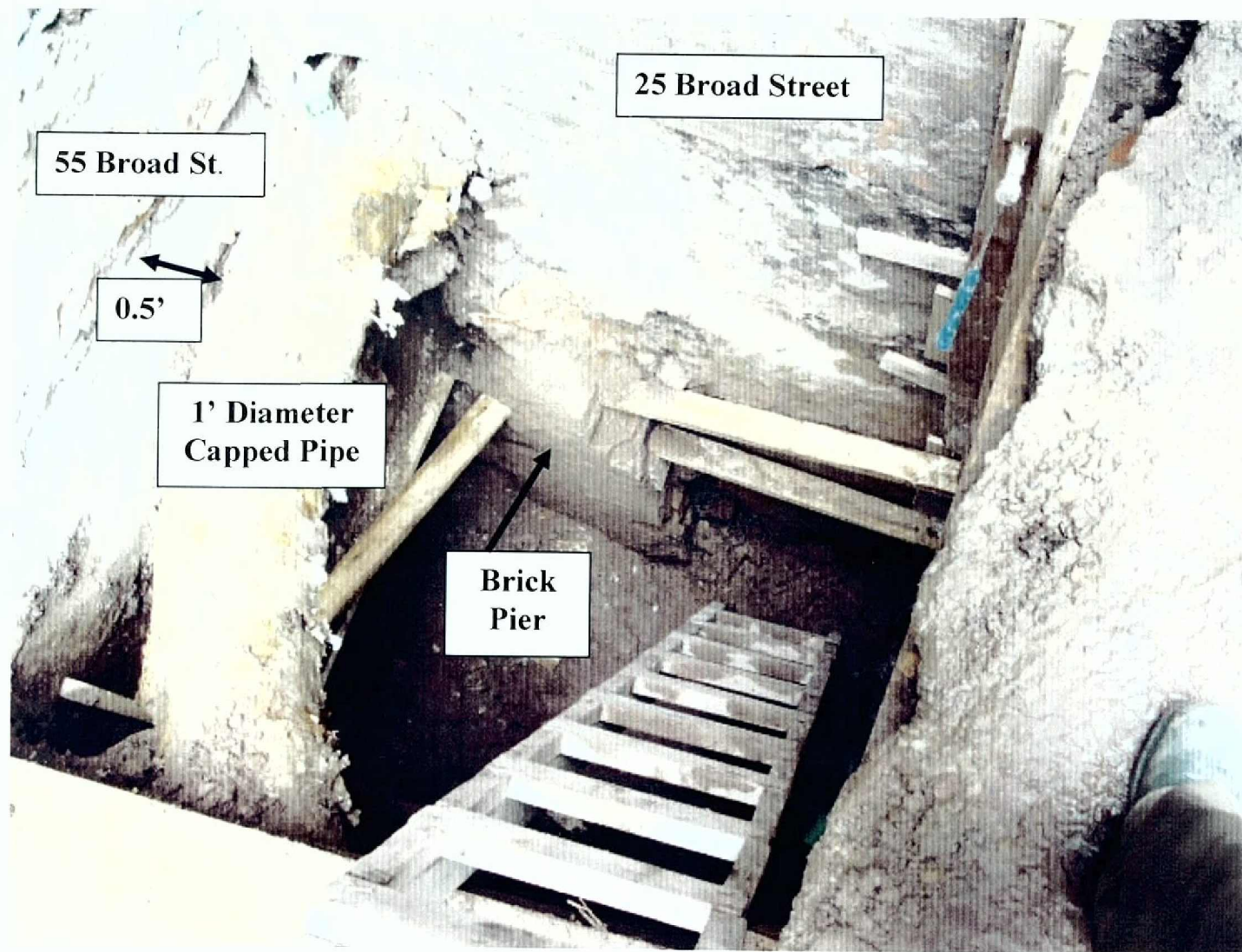
Photograph 20. TP-7: Facing West.

15 William Street	
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers 225 W. 34 th Street • New York, NY 10122	10105
TEST PIT 7	PHOTO 2105



Photograph 21. TP-7: Facing West-Close up on concrete underpinning.

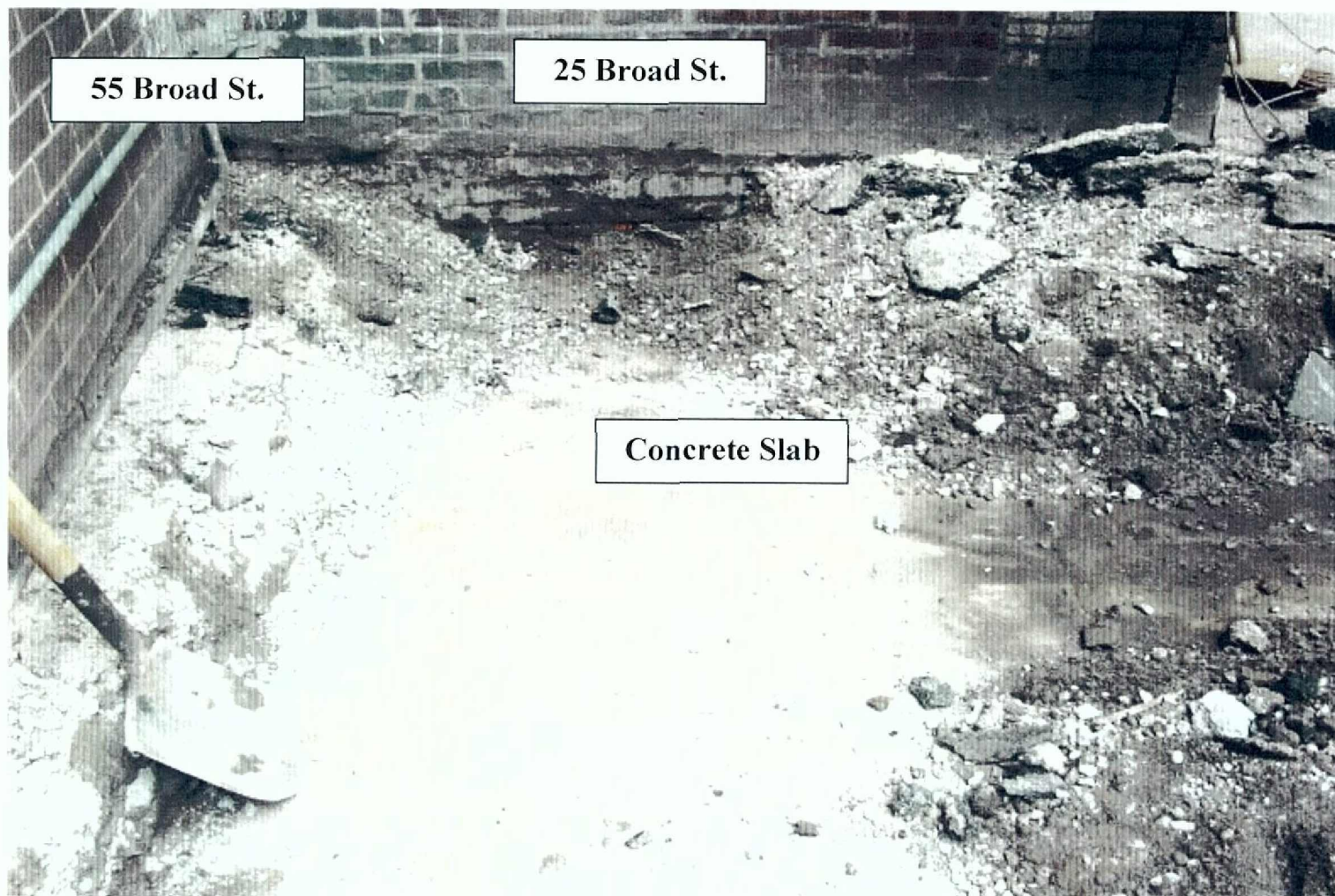
15 William Street	
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers 225 W. 34 th Street • New York, NY 10122	10105
TEST PIT 7	PHOTO 2110



Photograph 22.

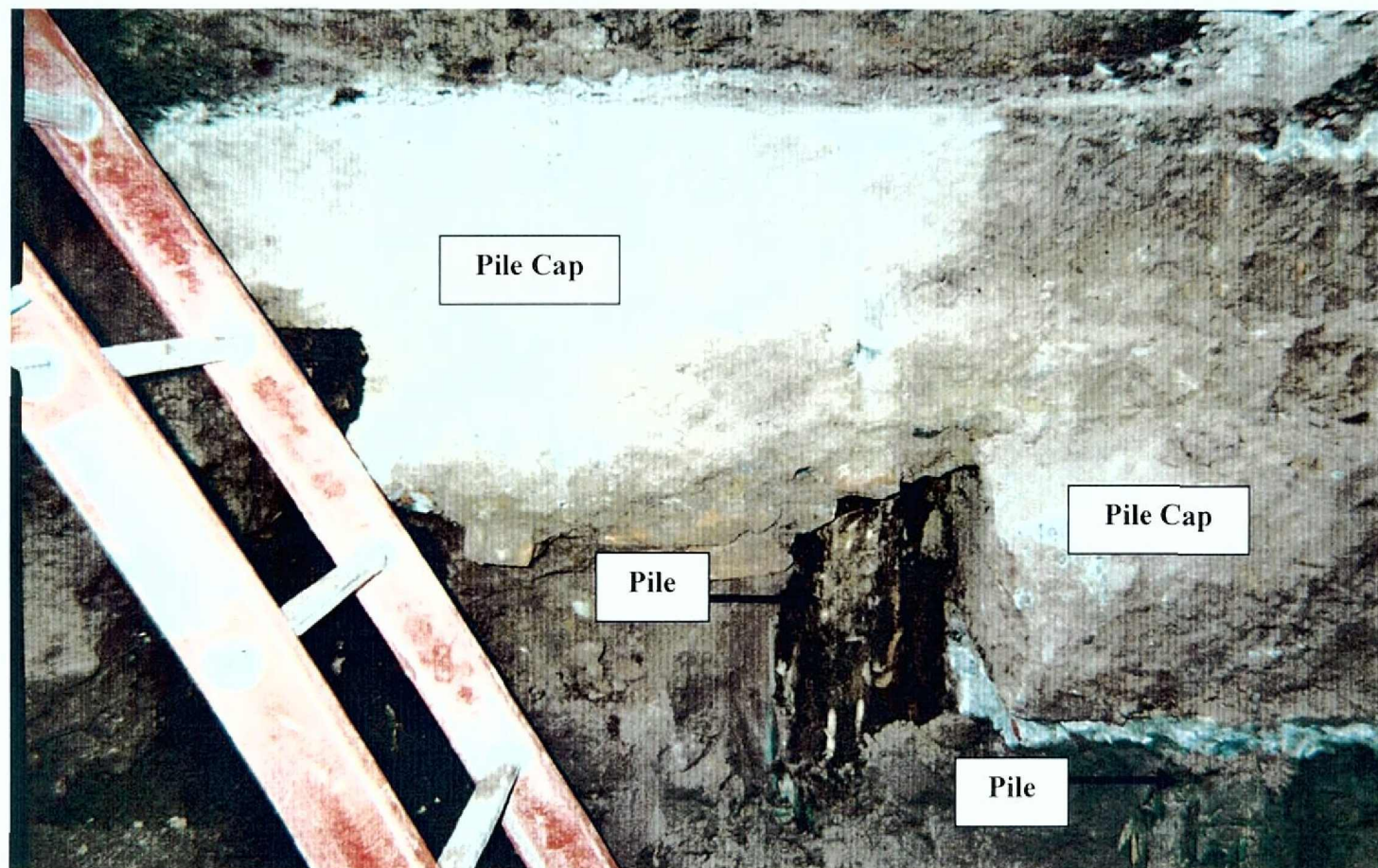
TP-8: Facing North-Bottom of Test Pit.

15 William Street	
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers 225 W. 34 th Street • New York, NY 10122	10105
TEST PIT 8	PHOTO 2115



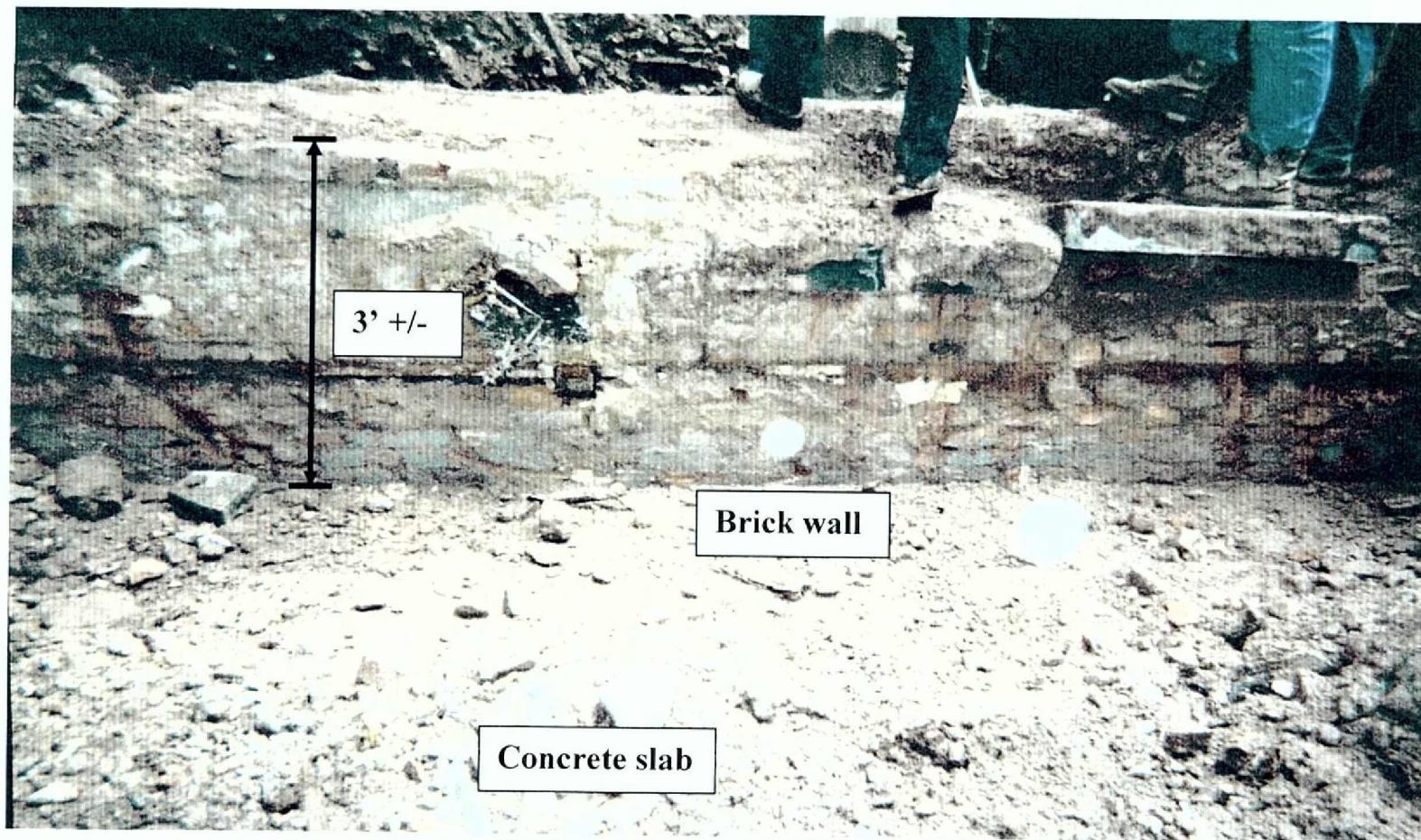
Photograph 23. TP-8: Facing North. Corner of 25 & 55 Broad Street.

15 William Street	
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers 225 W. 34 th Street • New York, NY 10122	10105
TEST PIT 8	PHOTO 2068



Photograph 24. TP-9 (East pit): Facing West-Close-up of piles.

15 William Street	
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers 225 W. 34 th Street • New York, NY 10122	10105
TEST PIT 9	PHOTO 27-25A



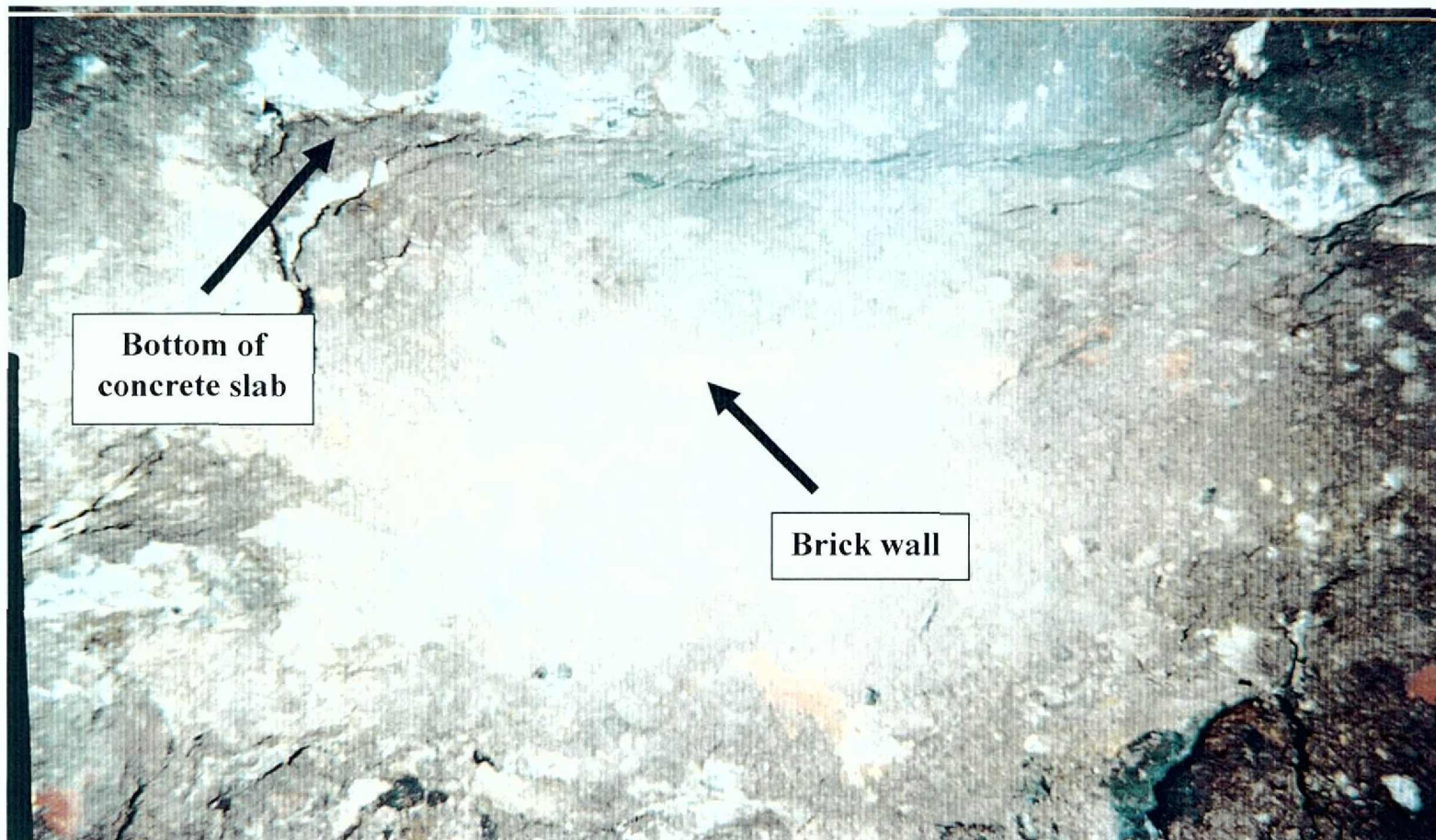
Photograph 25. TP-9 (West pit): Facing East-Brick wall in the middle of TP-9.

15 William Street	
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers 225 W. 34 th Street • New York, NY 10122	10105
TEST PIT 9	PHOTO 26-24A



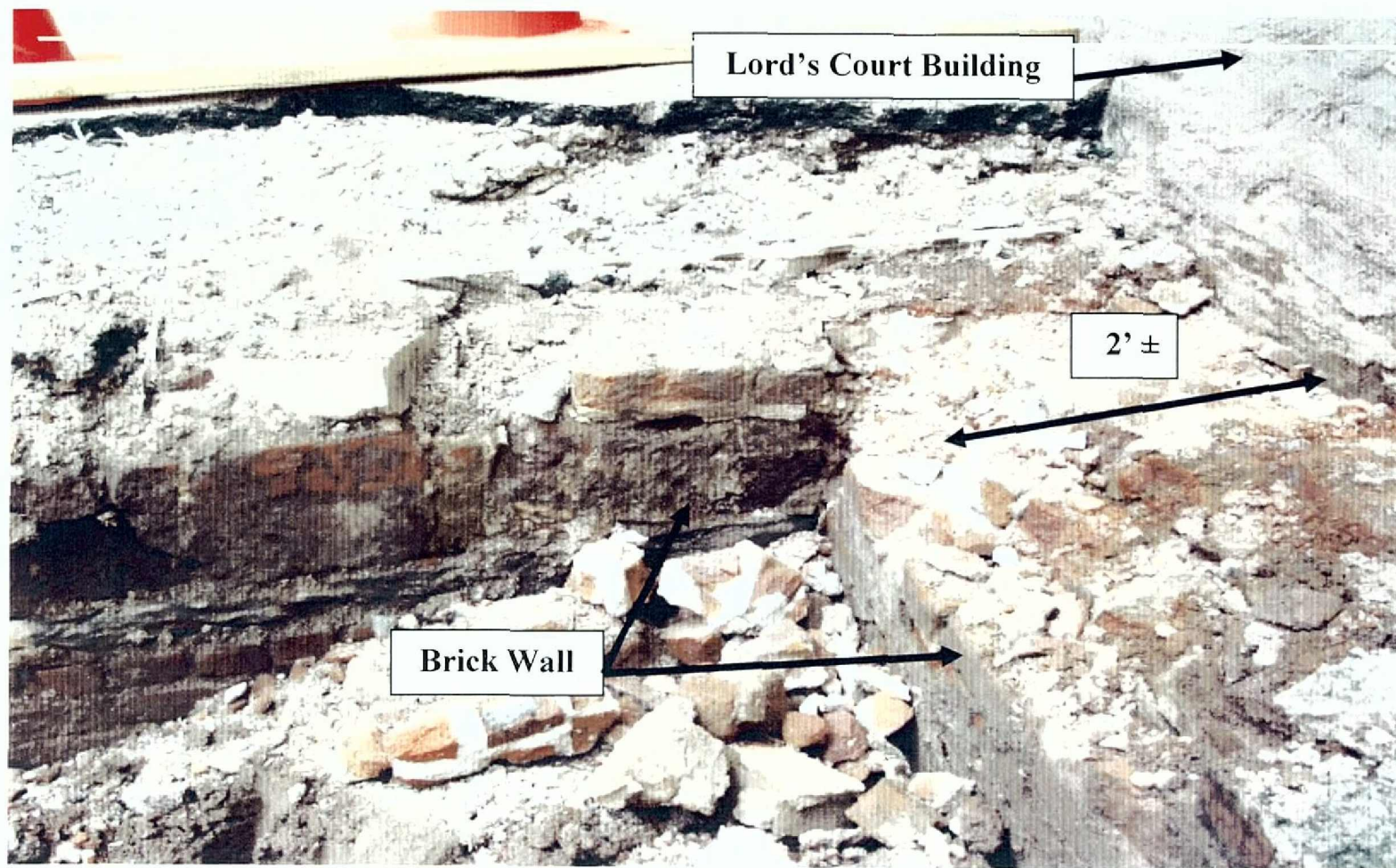
Photograph 26. **TP-10:** Facing into test pit (looking West)-Concrete wall and old manhole.

15 William Street	
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers 225 W. 34 th Street • New York, NY 10122	10105
TEST PIT 10	PHOTO 09-7A



Photograph 27. **TP-10:** Facing West-Bottom of concrete slab and brick wall (Possibly catch basin).

15 William Street	
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers 225 W. 34 th Street • New York, NY 10122	10105
TEST PIT 10	PHOTO 15-13A



Photograph 28.

TP-11: Looking Northwest-Close up on the brick walls. Both brick walls are 2 feet thick.

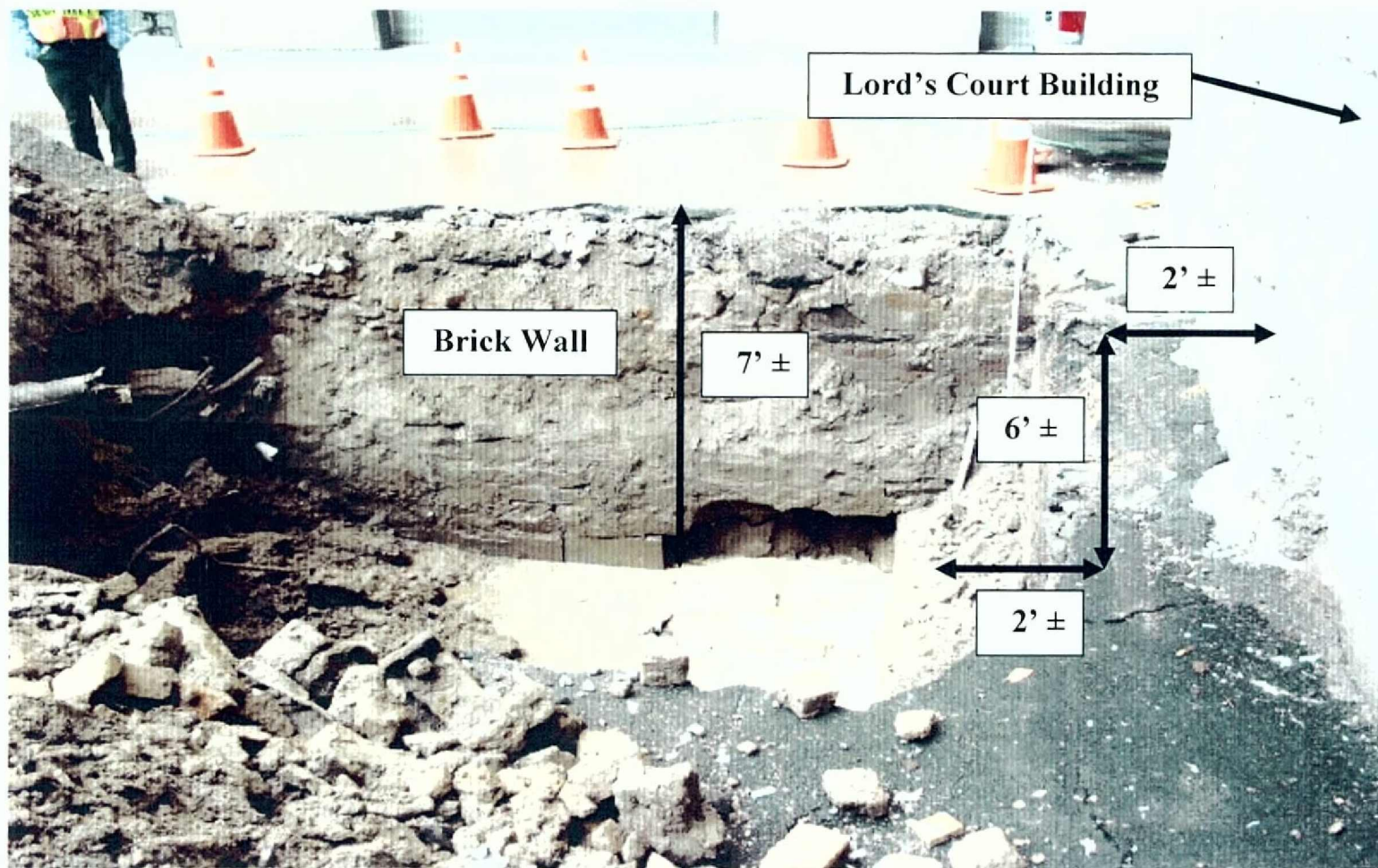
15 William Street

Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers
225 W. 34th Street • New York, NY 10122

101055

TEST PIT 11

PHOTO
1930



Photograph 29. TP-11: Looking West-Water seeped into the test pit and stabilized at 7 feet below grade.

15 William Street	
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers 225 W. 34 th Street • New York, NY 10122	10105
TEST PIT 11	PHOTO 1911



Photograph 30.

TP-12: Facing East-Inside vault underneath William Street sidewalk.

15 William Street

Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers
225 W. 34th Street • New York, NY 10122

10105

TEST PIT 12

PHOTO
2027



Photograph 31. **TP-12:** Facing East-Ceiling of the vault along William Street.

15 William Street	
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers 225 W. 34 th Street • New York, NY 10122	10105
TEST PIT 12	PHOTO 2036

APPENDIX A
Nicasius de Sille List Block L

INDEX TO PLOTS ON THE CASTELLO PLAN MAP

Numbering, as shown in STOKES' "Key to the CASTELLO PLAN"

This list has been abstracted from Vol II, pages 215-341, of I. N. Phelps STOKES: The Iconography of Manhattan Island, 1498-1909; Arno Press, NY, 1967. 6 Volumes (Lib Congress C# 67-13560) [NCL RR 974.71 STO], by Robert L. Protzmann, April 1999. While care has been taken to insure that this list is complete and correct, it has not been independently proofed. If anyone has questions or corrections, please forward them by E-Mail to Robert.Protzman@akzo-nobel.com.

This list shows the owners of the property in 1660, when the Castello Plan Map was drawn. The list also shows the last previous owner, when recorded by Stokes. The list will be different from the Dutch Grants Map list, which shows the original grantee of a given piece of property. Although some original property owners may have retained title in 1660, many properties had been sold, some many times by then.

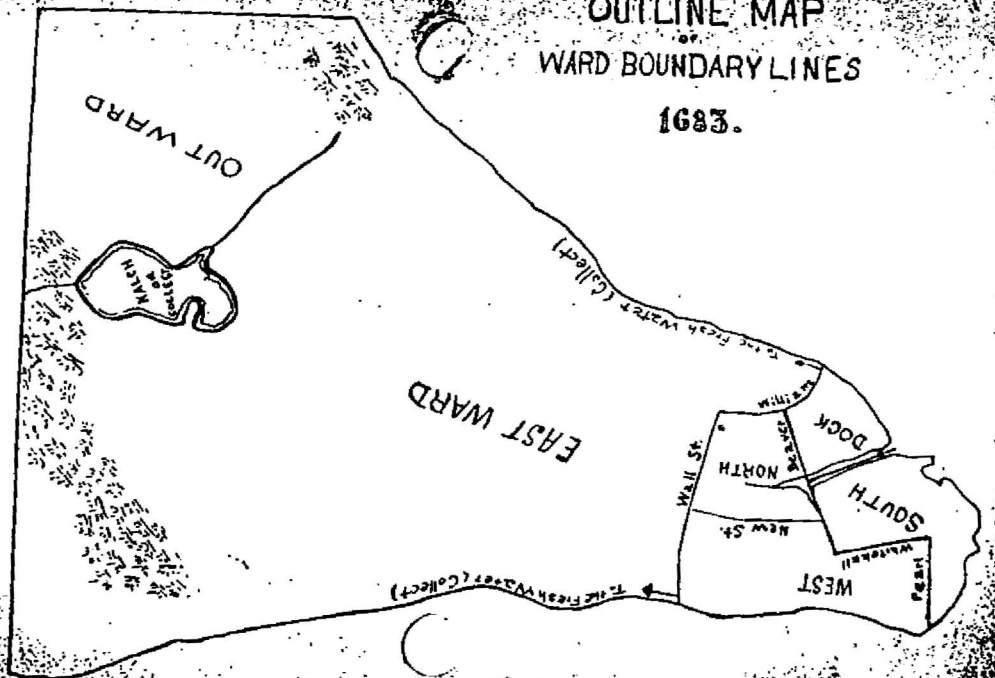
Note that the lot numbers given are based on "The Key to the Castello Plan, as provided by STOKES. The Dutch Grants Map uses different lot numbers, and the Castello Plan map, as reproduced by Spiers, also uses a different system of numbering.

Where STOKES gives the owner's occupations, spouse's names or property use, or renter's names, they are listed. In Colonial times, before the age of banks, when merchants accumulated more wealth than they could invest in business, they invested that cash in property, and bought or built houses. The houses were rented, producing additional income. When children came of age, or were married, they were often given or allowed to live in these houses. If the owner died in possession of a number of houses, they were willed to his children or other heirs (who by that time were often the occupants). STOKES does not state that many of the houses were rented, because the information may not have been available, but this can be assumed when an individual owned a number of properties. Traders and skippers, who lived in Albany, often maintained houses in New Amsterdam. They may have rented a portion of the house, while keeping some rooms for their personal use when they visited New Amsterdam on business.

BLOCK L (pp. 288, ff)			
@			
@1.	Allard Anthony to Augustine Heerman (garden)	< 1656	
@2.	Augustine Heerman Pieter Pietersen, the Mennonite (tenant)		carpenter (?)
@3.	Red Lion Brewery Isaac de Forrest, Joannes Verveelen, de la Montagnes, owners	< Aug 1660	brewery
@4.	Albert Pietersen (Swart), the Trumpeter (wife - Marritje Pieters)	< 1655	Trumpeter, Taverner
@5.	Douwe Hermsen		
@6.	Jan Swaen (wife - Marritje Jans)	Mar 3, 1659	
@7.	Cornelis van Ruyven (prob rented)	1656	
@8.	Jacob Strycker to Sgt Jacob Luybeck	1656 Dec 1658	schepen
@9.	land of Cornelius van Ruyven and Jacob Strycker (prob rented)		
@10.	The "trivial school" of Harmanus van Hoboken	< Jan 1660	schoolmaster
@11.	Jan Pietersen (van Holstein) to Thomas Wandel	Jun 1, 1660	wood sawyer
@12.	Nicassius de Sille, the Fiscal (wife 2 - Tryntje Crougers)		Fiscal

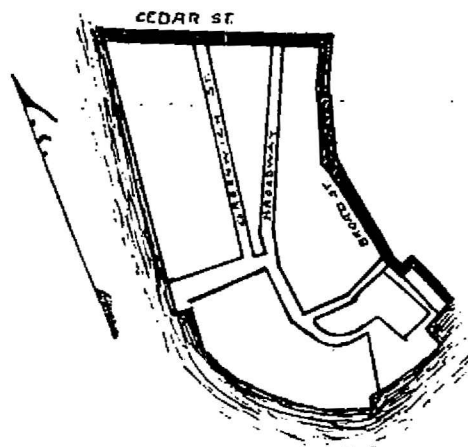
APPENDIX B
Tax Assessment Data
June 1700- 1855

OUTLINE MAP
OF
WARD BOUNDARY LINES
1683.



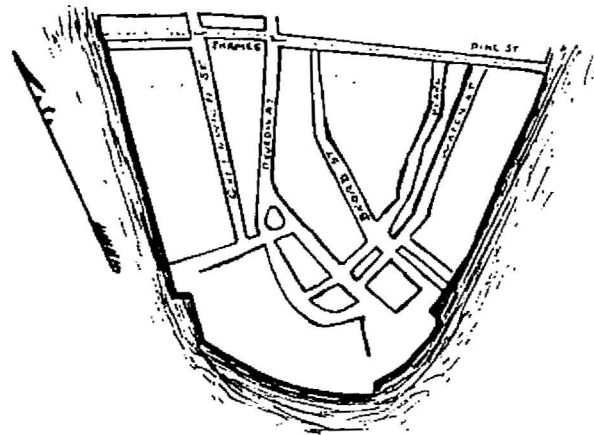
1ST WARD

1791-1803



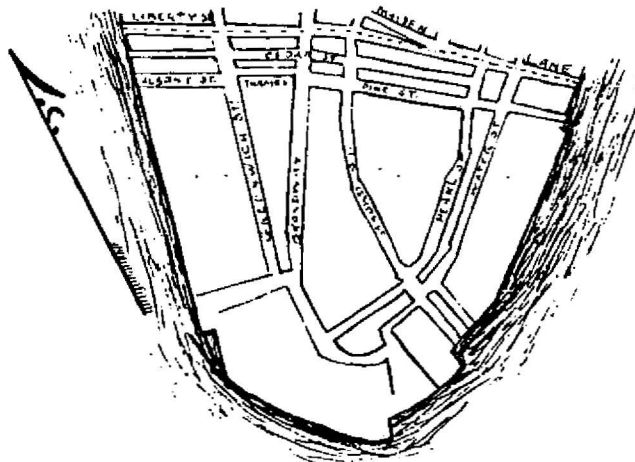
1ST WARD

1803-17



1ST WARD.

1817-1913



Assignment of the North Ward of the City of New York
for the building the New City Hall & the House of Assembly
Anno 1700 at the rate of one penny for every pound

Edm Abraham Register house	50
Matthew Woodhouse house & lot	10
Wm Foster house	30
Alexander Walker estate	10
Johannes Vanderheyden house &c	15
Johannes Legsbury house &c	15
Vondrich Van Broeken house	45
Louis Brongard	30
Wm Croft estate	5
Jan Langstraat house &c	20
Thomaz Sanders house &c	30
Nicholas Bryan lot	10
Jacobus Kip lot & house	15
Benett Breckinridge house &c	30
Claes Van Wyngaert house	55
Wm Croft estate	10
Ambrise De Warrum house &c	20
Johannes Verburg estate	20
Widow Laurier house	20
Armandus Smith estate	10
Jan Oetorp Croft house &c	20
Corbett Hayter	5
Lyke Duyckinck house &c	15
John Smith estate	5
Johannes Hardonbroock house	30
William Shackory estate	10
Armandus Hardonbroock house &c	40
Simon Van Broeken house &c	60
Paul Miller estate	10
William Goller house &c	200
Charles Lodwick house &c	200
Jan Sepkins house &c	20
Armandus Wopols house	70
John Jansen estate	20
James Croft estate	5
Wm Croft estate	20
Wm Croft estate	20

Johannes de Schoyden hant	5
Johannes Eggenberg hant	5
Hendrick van Hoofen 2 hant	
Louis Brongers	
Heus Esch Edele	
Jan Langestraat hant 3c	20
Thomas Sanders hant 3c	30
Nicholas Bayard Ldt	10
Jacobus Kijp Ldt 6 hant	15
Jonck Crickbach hant 3c	30
Camp van Hoefinger hant	5
Robert Oeg Edele	20
Ambroff de Warrum hant 3c	20
Johannes Werberg Edele	20
Widow Lamm hant	20
Bernardus Smith Edele	10
Jan Schoff Oeg hant 3c	20
Corst Hout	5
Lyke Duyckinck hant 3c	15
John Smith Edele	5
Johannes Hardonbroock hant	30
William Thacker Edele	10
Bernardus Hardonbroock hant 3c	40
Gyman van Hoofen hant 3c	20
Paul Miller Edele	5
William Geller hant 3c	200
Charles Lodwick hant 3c	200
Jon Sepkins hant 3c	20
Brauf Wapels hant	10
John Lynza Edele	20
George Bruger Edele	5
David Hendrick hant 3c	20
Phaenans hant 3c	20
Paulus Low Edele	10
Wolter van Goo hant 3c	20
Daniel Dungen Edele	20
Widow Morris hant 3c	15
John van Goo	10
John van Goo	20

Third Quarter

Abstract of the North Ward of the City of New York
for the building the New City Hall & the House of Representatives
from 1700 to the date of this present printing of pounds

28 Abraham Flagler house	60		3
Matthew Brown Church house & lot	10	1	15
Walter Foster house	30	5	2
Alexander Smith Estate	10	1	10
Johannes Vanderheyden house &c	15	2	2
Johannes Lappenberg house &c	25	2	2
Vandrick van Borsen 2 house	45	3	6
Louis Baugman	30	5	2
Henry Coff Estate	5		11
Jon Kuylenaat house &c	20	4	0
Thomas Sanders house &c	30	5	2
Nicholas Baugman lot	10	1	10
Jacobus Kuylenaat house	15	2	2
Ernst Brechtel house &c	30	5	2
Clara van Kuylenaat house	15	2	2
1719 Peter Bay Estate	10	1	10
Antonie de Warrum house &c	20	4	0
Johannes Wolcott Estate	10	1	10
William Lamer house	20	4	0
Andrew Smith Estate	10	1	10
1720 Jon Kuylenaat house &c	20	4	0
Ernst Kuylenaat	5		11
Lydia Kuylenaat house &c	15	2	2
John Smith Estate	5		11
Johannes Hildebrandt house	30	5	2
William Thacker Estate	10	1	10
Andrew Hildebrandt house &c	40	5	8
Simon van Borsen house &c	80	21	3
Paul Miller Estate	5		11
William Geller house &c	200	7	17
Charles DeWick house &c	200	7	17
Jon Kuylenaat house &c	20	4	0
Arnold Kuylenaat house	10	1	10
John Seymour Estate	20		10
George Burger Estate	5		11
David Hendrick house &c	20	4	0
Phylomena house &c	20	4	0
Benjamin Low Estate	10	1	10
William van der Meer house &c	20	4	0
David Duncan Estate	70	2	10
The Widow Waring house &c	15	2	2
Charles Reed	10	1	10
Jon Kuylenaat van Goltzenburgh house	20	3	9

1165 20 10 1

Year: Sept. 1700

Year: Sept. 1700

Old Abraham D. Rogers house	60
Matthias Jacobson house &c	10
Miles Foster house	30
Alexander Walker Estate	70
Johannes Vanderhoeven house &c	15
Johannes Legrand house &c	15
Hendrick Van Prooy 2 houses	40
Louis Bongrand Estate	30
Wang Croft Estate	5
John Langstreet house &c	20
Thomas Saunders house &c	30
Old Nicholas Bryan Left	70
Gerard Onelbach house &c	30
Leopold Jans van Ruyningen house	25
John Van Estate	70
Ambros De Warrand house &c	20
John Werberry Estate	10
Widow Lander house	20
Bernardus Smith Estate	10
Jan Dethlefs Prof house &c	20
Gerard Rayer Estate	5
Leopold Duyckinck house	20
Widow Smith Estate	5
Johannes Hendricksohn house	30
William Hachery Estate	70
Bernardus Hendricksohn house &c	70
Wm Van Prooy house &c	50
Wm Van Prooy Estate	10

John Langbein house &c	
Thomas Saunders house &c	
Old Nicholas Oryas left	30
Forrest Onelbigh house &c	25
Pauls Janse van Royminge house	10
Wider van Esten	20
Ambros de Warrand house &c	10
John Workerny estate	20
Widow Laurer house	10
Bernardus Smith estate	20
Jan Pieterse Proff house &c	5
Geert Hoyer estate	20
Lyke Duyckem house	5
Widow Smith estate	30
Johannes Hondenbrooke house	10
William Heehory estate	20
Bernardus Hondenbrooke house &c	50
Gysen van Trojen house &c	10
Paul Miller estate	20
William Peter Leup &c	20
Charles Lodwick house &c	20
Jan Ephing house &c	5
Jonas Pringer house &c	20
Wider Janga estate	20
Frans Wapels house	20
Leid Hendricks house &c	20
Albous Hendricks house &c	20
Conradus Low estate	20
Wille van der Hoeve house &c	10
Widow Wille van der Hoeve house &c	20
Wider van der Hoeve house	20

Wang Croft Estate

John Langstreet house &c

Thomas Saunders house &c

Ed Nicholas Bryan Left

Perrot Onelbagh house &c

Pauls Janse van Rymminge house

Walter Croft Estate

Ambros De Warrand house &c

John Worberry Estate

Middow Leander house

Bernardus Smith Estate

Jan DeWits Proft house &c

Perrot Hoyer Estate

Sybia Duyckenich house

Middow Smith Estate

Johannes Hondenbroock house

William Mackony Estate

Johannes Hondenbroock house &c

Gymon van Trofou house &c

Paul Miller Estate

William Allen house &c

Charles Larwick house &c

Jan Liphine house &c

John Burger house &c

Walter Jungs Estate

Franc Wapolt house

Deo Hendricks house &c

Alhuons Hendricks house &c

Conradus Lee Estate

Walter van Goo house &c

Francus Brouwer Estate

Radons Wilms house &c

Walter Croft Estate

Jan DeWits van Rymminge house

30

15

10

20

10

20

10

20

5

20

5

30

10

40

50

80

300

200

30

5

80

10

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20

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30

10

20

30

Year:1705

2565 130 14103

[illegible][illegible]

1175 12 12 27

John Smith	25	10	2
James Brown	30	15	3
Robert Johnson	22	5	1
William Davis	35	10	2
Elizabeth Miller	28	10	2
Thomas Wilson	32	10	2
John Doe	20	10	2
James White	38	10	2
Robert Taylor	24	10	2
William Anderson	31	10	2
Elizabeth Clark	26	10	2
Thomas Lewis	33	10	2
John King	21	10	2
James Hall	36	10	2
Robert Green	23	10	2
William Adams	34	10	2
Elizabeth Baker	27	10	2
Thomas Nelson	32	10	2
John Phillips	22	10	2
James Campbell	37	10	2
Robert Mitchell	24	10	2
William Roberts	35	10	2
Elizabeth Turner	28	10	2
Thomas Young	31	10	2
John Wright	21	10	2
James Scott	38	10	2
Robert Adams	23	10	2
William Baker	34	10	2
Elizabeth Clark	27	10	2
Thomas Lewis	32	10	2
John King	22	10	2
James Hall	36	10	2
Robert Green	23	10	2
William Adams	34	10	2
Elizabeth Baker	27	10	2
Thomas Nelson	32	10	2
John Phillips	22	10	2
James Campbell	37	10	2
Robert Mitchell	24	10	2
William Roberts	35	10	2
Elizabeth Turner	28	10	2
Thomas Young	31	10	2
John Wright	21	10	2
James Scott	38	10	2
Robert Adams	23	10	2
William Baker	34	10	2
Elizabeth Clark	27	10	2
Thomas Lewis	32	10	2
John King	22	10	2
James Hall	36	10	2
Robert Green	23	10	2
William Adams	34	10	2
Elizabeth Baker	27	10	2
Thomas Nelson	32	10	2
John Phillips	22	10	2
James Campbell	37	10	2
Robert Mitchell	24	10	2
William Roberts	35	10	2
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John Wright	21	10	2
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Robert Adams	23	10	2
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Thomas Lewis	32	10	2
John King	22	10	2
James Hall	36	10	2
Robert Green	23	10	2
William Adams	34	10	2
Elizabeth Baker	27	10	2
Thomas Nelson	32	10	2
John Phillips	22	10	2
James Campbell	37	10	2
Robert Mitchell	24	10	2
William Roberts	35	10	2
Elizabeth Turner	28	10	2
Thomas Young	31	10	2
John Wright	21	10	2
James Scott	38	10	2
Robert Adams	23	10	2
William Baker	34	10	2
Elizabeth Clark	27	10	2
Thomas Lewis	32	10	2
John King	22	10	2
James Hall	36	10	2
Robert Green	23	10	2
William Adams	34	10	2
Elizabeth Baker	27	10	2
Thomas Nelson	32	10	2
John Phillips	22	10	2
James Campbell	37	10	2
Robert Mitchell	24	10	2
William Roberts	35	10	2
Elizabeth Turner	28	10	2
Thomas Young	31	10	2
John Wright	21	10	2
James Scott	38	10	2
Robert Adams	23	10	2
William Baker	34	10	2
Elizabeth Clark	27	10	2
Thomas Lewis	32	10	2
John King	22	10	2
James Hall	36	10	2
Robert Green	23	10	2
William Adams	34	10	2
Elizabeth Baker	27	10	2
Thomas Nelson	32	10	2
John Phillips	22	10	2
James Campbell	37	10	2
Robert Mitchell	24	10	2
William Roberts	35	10	2
Elizabeth Turner	28	10	2
Thomas Young	31	10	2
John Wright	21	10	2
James Scott	38	10	2
Robert Adams	23	10	2
William Baker	34	10	2
Elizabeth Clark	27	10	2
Thomas Lewis	32	10	2
John King	22	10	2
James Hall	36	10	2
Robert Green	23	10	2
William Adams	34	10	2
Elizabeth Baker	27	10	2
Thomas Nelson	32	10	2
John Phillips	22	10	2
James Campbell	37	10	2
Robert Mitchell	24	10	2
William Roberts	35	10	2
Elizabeth Turner	28	10	2
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John Wright	21	10	2
James Scott	38	10	2
Robert Adams	23	10	2
William Baker	34	10	2
Elizabeth Clark	27	10	2
Thomas Lewis	32	10	2
John King	22	10	2
James Hall	36	10	2
Robert Green	23	10	2
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Thomas Nelson	32	10	2
John Phillips	22	10	2
James Campbell	37	10	2
Robert Mitchell	24	10	2
William Roberts	35	10	2
Elizabeth Turner	28	10	2
Thomas Young	31	10	2
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Robert Adams	23	10	2
William Baker	34	10	2
Elizabeth Clark	27	10	2
Thomas Lewis	32	10	2
John King	22	10	2
James Hall	36	10	2
Robert Green	23	10	2
William Adams	34	10	2
Elizabeth Baker	27	10	2
Thomas Nelson	32	10	2
John Phillips	22	10	2
James Campbell	37	10	2
Robert Mitchell	24	10	2
William Roberts	35	10	2
Elizabeth Turner	28	10	2
Thomas Young	31	10	2
John Wright	21	10	2
James Scott	38	10	2
Robert Adams	23	10	2
William Baker	34	10	2
Elizabeth Clark	27	10	2
Thomas Lewis	32	10	2
John King	22	10	2
James Hall	36	10	2
Robert Green	23	10	2
William Adams	34	10	2
Elizabeth Baker	27	10	2
Thomas Nelson	32	10	2
John Phillips	22	10	2
James Campbell	37	10	2
Robert Mitchell	24	10	2
William Roberts	35	10	2
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John Wright	21	10	2
James Scott	38	10	2
Robert Adams	23	10	2
William Baker	34	10	2
Elizabeth Clark	27	10	2
Thomas Lewis	32	10	2
John King	22	10	2
James Hall	36	10	2
Robert Green	23	10	2
William Adams	34	10	2
Elizabeth Baker	27	10	2
Thomas Nelson	32	10	2
John Phillips	22	10	2
James Campbell	37	10	2
Robert Mitchell	24	10	2
William Roberts	35	10	2
Elizabeth Turner	28	10	2
Thomas Young	31	10	2
John Wright	21	10	2
James Scott	38	10	2
Robert Adams	23	10	2
William Baker	34	10	2
Elizabeth Clark	27	10	2
Thomas Lewis	32	10	2
John King	22	10	2
James Hall	36	10	2
Robert Green	23	10	2
William Adams	34	10	2
Elizabeth Baker	27	10	2
Thomas Nelson	32	10	2
John Phillips	22	10	2
James Campbell	37	10	2
Robert Mitchell	24	10	2
William Roberts	35	10	2
Elizabeth Turner	28	10	2
Thomas Young	31	10	2
John Wright	21	10	2
James Scott	38	10	2
Robert Adams	23	10	2
William Baker	34	10	2
Elizabeth Clark	27	10	2
Thomas Lewis	32	10	2
John King	22	10	2
James Hall	36	10	2
Robert Green	23	10	2
William Adams	34	10	2
Elizabeth Baker	27	10	2
Thomas Nelson	32	10	2
John Phillips	22	10	2
James Campbell	37	10	2
Robert Mitchell	24	10	2
William Roberts	35	10	2
Elizabeth Turner	28	10	2
Thomas Young	31	10	2
John Wright	21	10	2
James Scott	38	10	2
Robert Adams	23	10	2
William Baker	34	10	2
Elizabeth Clark	27	10	2
Thomas Lewis	32	10	2
John King	22	10	2
James Hall	36	10	2
Robert Green	23	10	2
William Adams	34	10	2
Elizabeth Baker	27	10	2
Thomas Nelson	32	10	2
John Phillips	22	10	2
James Campbell	37	10	2
Robert Mitchell	24	10	2
William Roberts	35	10	2
Elizabeth Turner	28	10	2
Thomas Young	31	10	2
John Wright	21	10	2
James Scott	38	10	2
Robert Adams	23	10	2
William Baker	34	10	2
Elizabeth Clark	27	10	2
Thomas Lewis	32	10	2
John King	22	10	2
James Hall	36	10	2
Robert Green	23	10	2
William Adams	34	10	2
Elizabeth Baker	27	10	2
Thomas Nelson	32	10	2
John Phillips	22	10	2
James Campbell	37	10	2
Robert Mitchell	24	10	2
William Roberts	35	10	2
Elizabeth Turner	28	10	2
Thomas Young	31	10	2
John Wright	21	10	2
James Scott	38	10	2
Robert Adams	23	10	2
William Baker	34	10	2
Elizabeth Clark	27	10	2
Thomas Lewis	32	10	2
John King	22	10	2
James Hall	36	10	2
Robert Green	23	10	2
William Adams	34	10	2
Elizabeth Baker	27	10	2
Thomas Nelson	32	10	2
John Phillips	22	10	2
James Campbell	37	10	2
Robert Mitchell	24	10	2
William Roberts	35	10	2
Elizabeth Turner	28	10	2
Thomas Young	31	10	2
John Wright	21	10	2
James Scott	38	10	2
Robert Adams	23	10	2
William Baker	34	10	2
Elizabeth Clark	27	10	2
Thomas Lewis	32	10	2
John King	22	10	2
James Hall	36	10	2
Robert Green	23	10	2
William Adams	34	10	2
Elizabeth Baker	27	10	2
Thomas Nelson	32	10	2
John Phillips	22	10	2
James Campbell	37	10	2
Robert Mitchell	24	10	2
William Roberts	35	10	2
Elizabeth Turner	28	10	2
Thomas Young	31	10	2
John Wright	21	10	2
James Scott	38	10	2
Robert Adams	23	10	2
William Baker	34	10	2
Elizabeth Clark	27	10	2
Thomas Lewis	32	10	2
John King	22	10	2
James Hall	36	10	2
Robert Green	23	10	2
William Adams	34	10	2
Elizabeth Baker	27	10	2
Thomas Nelson	32	10	2
John Phillips	22	10	2
James Campbell	37	10	2
Robert Mitchell	24	10	2
William Roberts	35	10	2
Elizabeth Turner	28	10	2
Thomas Young	31	10	2
John Wright	21	10	2
James Scott	38	10	2
Robert Adams	23	10	2
William Baker	34	10	2
Elizabeth Clark	27	10	2
Thomas Lewis	32	10	2
John King	22	10	2
James Hall	36	10	2
Robert Green	23	10	2
William Adams	34	10	2
Elizabeth Baker	27	10	2
Thomas Nelson	32	10	2
John Phillips	22	10	2
James Campbell	37	10	2
Robert Mitchell	24	10	2
William Roberts	35	10	2
Elizabeth Turner	28	10	2
Thomas Young	31	10	2
John Wright	21	10	2
James Scott	38	10	2
Robert Adams	23	10	2
William Baker	34	10	2
Elizabeth Clark	27	10	2
Thomas Lewis	32	10	2
John King	22	10	2
James Hall	36	10	2
Robert Green	23	10	2
William Adams	34	10	2
Elizabeth Baker	27	10	2
Thomas Nelson	32	10	2
John Phillips	22	10	2
James Campbell	37	10	2
Robert Mitchell	24	10	2
William Roberts	35	10	2
Elizabeth Turner	28	10	2
Thomas Young	31	10	2
John Wright	21	10	2
James Scott	38	10	2
Robert Adams	23	10	2
William Baker	34	10	2
Elizabeth Clark	27	10	2
Thomas Lewis	32	10	2
John King	22	10	2
James Hall	36	10	2
Robert Green	23	10	2
William Adams	34	10	2
Elizabeth Baker	27	10	2
Thomas Nelson	32	10	2
John Phillips	22	10	2
James Campbell	37	10	2
Robert Mitchell	24	10	2
William Roberts	35	10	2
Elizabeth Turner	28	10	2
Thomas Young	31	10	2
John Wright	21	10	2
James Scott	38	10	2
Robert Adams	23	10	2
William Baker	34	10	2
Elizabeth Clark	27	10	2
Thomas Lewis	32	10	2
John King	22	10	2
James Hall	36	10	2
Robert Green	23	10	2
William Adams	34	10	2
Elizabeth Baker	27	10	2
Thomas Nelson	32	10	2
John Phillips	22	10	2
James Campbell	37	10	2
Robert Mitchell	24	10	2
William Roberts	35</		

Name	Age	Sex	Rank	Pay
John Smith	25	M	1st	100
James Brown	22	M	2nd	80
Robert Johnson	28	M	3rd	60
William Davis	24	M	4th	40
Thomas Wilson	26	M	5th	20
Charles Moore	23	M	6th	10
Henry Taylor	27	M	7th	5
George White	21	M	8th	3
Edward Black	29	M	9th	2
John Green	25	M	10th	1
James Hall	22	M	11th	1
Robert King	28	M	12th	1
William Lee	24	M	13th	1
Thomas Scott	26	M	14th	1
Charles Adams	23	M	15th	1
Henry Baker	27	M	16th	1
George Clark	21	M	17th	1
Edward Evans	29	M	18th	1
John Foster	25	M	19th	1
James Gibson	22	M	20th	1
Robert Harris	28	M	21st	1
William Hunt	24	M	22nd	1
Thomas Ives	26	M	23rd	1
Charles Jones	23	M	24th	1
Henry Kelly	27	M	25th	1
George Lewis	21	M	26th	1
Edward Martin	29	M	27th	1
John Nelson	25	M	28th	1
James Oliver	22	M	29th	1
Robert Parker	28	M	30th	1
William Quinn	24	M	31st	1
Thomas Reed	26	M	32nd	1
Charles Smith	23	M	33rd	1
Henry Taylor	27	M	34th	1
George White	21	M	35th	1
Edward Black	29	M	36th	1
John Green	25	M	37th	1
James Hall	22	M	38th	1
Robert King	28	M	39th	1
William Lee	24	M	40th	1
Thomas Scott	26	M	41st	1
Charles Adams	23	M	42nd	1
Henry Baker	27	M	43rd	1
George Clark	21	M	44th	1
Edward Evans	29	M	45th	1
John Foster	25	M	46th	1
James Gibson	22	M	47th	1
Robert Harris	28	M	48th	1
William Hunt	24	M	49th	1
Thomas Ives	26	M	50th	1
Charles Jones	23	M	51st	1
Henry Kelly	27	M	52nd	1
George Lewis	21	M	53rd	1
Edward Martin	29	M	54th	1
John Nelson	25	M	55th	1
James Oliver	22	M	56th	1
Robert Parker	28	M	57th	1
William Quinn	24	M	58th	1
Thomas Reed	26	M	59th	1
Charles Smith	23	M	60th	1

375

3750 417 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

[illegible]

James Smith	10	1	1
William Smith	15	2	2
John Smith	10	3	3
Thomas Smith	10	4	4
George Smith	10	5	5
Edward Smith	10	6	6
Robert Smith	10	7	7
John Smith	10	8	8
Thomas Smith	10	9	9
George Smith	10	10	10
Edward Smith	10	11	11
Robert Smith	10	12	12
John Smith	10	13	13
Thomas Smith	10	14	14
George Smith	10	15	15
Edward Smith	10	16	16
Robert Smith	10	17	17
John Smith	10	18	18
Thomas Smith	10	19	19
George Smith	10	20	20
Edward Smith	10	21	21
Robert Smith	10	22	22
John Smith	10	23	23
Thomas Smith	10	24	24
George Smith	10	25	25
Edward Smith	10	26	26
Robert Smith	10	27	27
John Smith	10	28	28
Thomas Smith	10	29	29
George Smith	10	30	30
Edward Smith	10	31	31
Robert Smith	10	32	32
John Smith	10	33	33
Thomas Smith	10	34	34
George Smith	10	35	35
Edward Smith	10	36	36
Robert Smith	10	37	37
John Smith	10	38	38
Thomas Smith	10	39	39
George Smith	10	40	40
Edward Smith	10	41	41
Robert Smith	10	42	42
John Smith	10	43	43
Thomas Smith	10	44	44
George Smith	10	45	45
Edward Smith	10	46	46
Robert Smith	10	47	47
John Smith	10	48	48
Thomas Smith	10	49	49
George Smith	10	50	50
Edward Smith	10	51	51
Robert Smith	10	52	52
John Smith	10	53	53
Thomas Smith	10	54	54
George Smith	10	55	55
Edward Smith	10	56	56
Robert Smith	10	57	57
John Smith	10	58	58
Thomas Smith	10	59	59
George Smith	10	60	60
Edward Smith	10	61	61
Robert Smith	10	62	62
John Smith	10	63	63
Thomas Smith	10	64	64
George Smith	10	65	65
Edward Smith	10	66	66
Robert Smith	10	67	67
John Smith	10	68	68
Thomas Smith	10	69	69
George Smith	10	70	70
Edward Smith	10	71	71
Robert Smith	10	72	72
John Smith	10	73	73
Thomas Smith	10	74	74
George Smith	10	75	75
Edward Smith	10	76	76
Robert Smith	10	77	77
John Smith	10	78	78
Thomas Smith	10	79	79
George Smith	10	80	80
Edward Smith	10	81	81
Robert Smith	10	82	82
John Smith	10	83	83
Thomas Smith	10	84	84
George Smith	10	85	85
Edward Smith	10	86	86
Robert Smith	10	87	87
John Smith	10	88	88
Thomas Smith	10	89	89
George Smith	10	90	90
Edward Smith	10	91	91
Robert Smith	10	92	92
John Smith	10	93	93
Thomas Smith	10	94	94
George Smith	10	95	95
Edward Smith	10	96	96
Robert Smith	10	97	97
John Smith	10	98	98
Thomas Smith	10	99	99
George Smith	10	100	100

James
John Hays &
Garrett Hays
Robert Hays &
Mary Hays her Est

4620 50 19

Leonard Lewis
 Augustus Post
 Joseph Fisher
 Walter Henry
 Emily Frank
 David Smith
 John W. Rogers

Wm. Jackson
John Baker
J. L. Smith
J. H. Smith
John West
Robert Brown
Adrian Hall

They too felt my influence with Mr.
Sherman Constable of the North West
collected and paid with John Cooke
Robert Decker Charles Wadsworth on
4th 1st April 1861

NOVEMBER

Jan

1705

5385

1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31

James Wright 5
 John Wright 5
 Robert Wright 15
 William Wright 5
 Mary Wright 5

4620 50 19 5

Leonard Reed
 Robert Reed
 John Reed
 William Reed
 Robert Reed
 David Reed
 John Reed

John Reed
 Robert Reed
 William Reed
 John Reed
 Robert Reed
 David Reed
 John Reed

The Parson and Deacons unto Ralph
 Curwen Constable of the North Ward to be
 collected and paid unto John Curwen and
 Robert Curwen Church Wardens on or before
 the 1st April Next

Year:1725

assessments of the Estate, poor
Hill and every the Freeholders, Inhabitants
and sojourners of the City and County of New York
for Raising within the said City and County the
sum of five hundred and fifteen pounds two
Shillings being the Quota and Proportion of
the City and County of New York together with
Nine pence in the pound for the Collectors
and six pence in the pound for the Treasurer
of this Colony Over and above the Quota
before said which in the whole amounts to
about five hundred and forty seven pounds
six shillings and four pence three farthings
half farthing. Pursuant to an Act of
General Assembly of this Colony made in the
fifth year of his Majesty's Majesty's Royal
Entitled. An Act for Raising and paying
the sum of six thousand six hundred and
thirty pounds for the supplying the
Deficiencies of his Majesty's Revenue and
for several other and purposes therein
mentioned and for Making of Bills of Credit
to be issued for that value being the
first Payment Raised by Virtue of the
aforesaid Act made in New York the
twenty fourth day of January - Anno
Dom. 1725. at the Rate of seventeen
pence in Every five pounds (vizt)

210

Act of Council of the North Ward of the City of
New York for raising no Sum of four hundred and
Eighty pounds within the said City for the
Maintenance of the Minister and poor of the said
City from the second Tuesday in January 1725
to the second Tuesday in January 1726 by Virtue
of Warrants of General Assembly of this Colony
and entitled An Act for settling a Ministry
and raising a Maintenance for them in the
City of New York County of Richmond Westchester
and Dutchess County and the other entitled An
Act for the better Establishment of the
Maintenance for the Minister of the City of
New York made the first day of March 1725
at the Rate of 15 pence in every two pounds.

Paul Richard's house	£ 25 ⁰⁰	6 ⁰³
John D. house in Do	15 ⁰⁰	3 ⁰⁹
Phillip Schuyler's house	20 ⁰⁰	5 ⁰⁰
John Benn in Do	10 ⁰⁰	2 ⁰⁶
Arion Schuyler's Lett	5 ⁰⁰	1 ⁰³
Martha Thwaits house & Est	15 ⁰⁰	3 ⁰⁹
Cornelius Low house	20 ⁰⁰	5 ⁰⁰
Cornelius Bogart in Do	10 ⁰⁰	2 ⁰⁶
Ann Miller house and Est	10 ⁰⁰	2 ⁰⁶
Jacob Miller in Do	5 ⁰⁰	1 ⁰³
John Miller in Do	5 ⁰⁰	1 ⁰³
Anthony Rutgers house	20 ⁰⁰	5 ⁰⁰
George Carpenter in Do	20 ⁰⁰	5 ⁰⁰
Philip Schuyler house & Est	35 ⁰⁰	8 ⁰⁹
Oliver Bush house & Estate	15 ⁰⁰	3 ⁰⁹
Stephen Richard's house	20 ⁰⁰	5 ⁰⁰
Cornelius Kersted in Do	10 ⁰⁰	2 ⁰⁶
William Gilbert's house & Est	25 ⁰⁰	6 ⁰³
John Dunn house & Est	25 ⁰⁰	6 ⁰³
David Coverts house	20 ⁰⁰	5 ⁰⁰
Capt. Bakron in Do	10 ⁰⁰	2 ⁰⁶
Samuel Byrds Lett	10 ⁰⁰	2 ⁰⁶
Samuel Gutter house and Est	25 ⁰⁰	6 ⁰³
Cornelius Conner house & Est	20 ⁰⁰	5 ⁰⁰
Anna Durck house & Est	20 ⁰⁰	5 ⁰⁰
Jacobus Dierck in Do	10 ⁰⁰	2 ⁰⁶
Cornelius Luchter in Do	5 ⁰⁰	1 ⁰³

Carried over £ 430⁰⁰ 5⁰⁷ 10⁰⁰

Carried over
Northern Tier Eye house & Est
John Crook house & Est
Peter Simmons in Do
Godwin Lyson in Do
Thomas Brown house & Est
Garret Winter's house
Marya Eight in Do
David Lyson in Do
Anna Dierck house & Est
William Dierck in Do
Isaac Bogard house & Est
Johannes Van Gilder house & Est
William Dierck house
De B. Lucin in Do
Adrian Marshalk
John Crook house and Est
Ann Crook in Do
Alexander Pharis house and
Francis Conner house & Est
Solomon ten Brugg house
John Burger in Do
John Salt house and Est
Jacobus Van Dyck house
Nicholas Burger in Do
Gerrit Van der Bagg house
De B. Dierck in Do
Johannes Luchter house
Johannes Van der Bagg house
Samuel Luchter house & Est
Lea Conner in Do
Widow Van der Bagg house & Est
Rutger Van Guilder house
John Dierck in Do
Gerrit Luchter house
Francis Luchter house and Est
Anthony Rutgers house
Johannes Dierck in Do
Rutger Luchter house and Est
Samuel Dierck in Do
Elizabeth Luchter in Do
John Dierck house
Robert Luchter in Do
John Van der Bagg house
James Luchter in Do
De B. Luchter house
John Van der Bagg in Do
John Dierck house
Johannes Luchter house & Est

1770	Amount of the same	1771	1772
Wm. Bristed Bond	10	2	6
Andrew Lovers in Do	5	1	3
Callie and Post Bond and Est	10	2	6
Thos. Thosent house	20	5	1
John Peter Burger in Do	5	1	3
John Tacon Bond in Do	5	1	3
Widow Bristed house and Est	15	3	9
Christopher Bristed in Do	5	1	3
John Van Bent Bond	3	1	13
Garret Van Bent Bond and Est	15	3	9
John Van Duyn Bond and Est	10	2	6
Garret Burger house	40	10	1
Robert Burger in Do	20	5	1
John Burger in Do	5	1	3
Joseph Boding house	15	3	9
Henry Witte Bond	10	2	6
John Tally in Do	5	1	3
John Witte Bond house	25	6	13
Robert Tondale in Do	10	2	6
Ann Van den Burgh	5	1	3
Leicester Simon Bond	10	2	6
William Smith house	10	2	6
Elizabeth Smith in Do	5	1	3
George Whitaker house and Est	15	3	9
Abraham Vanderick house	5	1	3
John Bristed in Do	15	3	9
Widow Varick Bond	10	2	6
Thos. Wagon house and Est	10	10	1
John Mann Bond and Est	25	6	3
David Gales house and Est	20	5	1
Francis Van Dyck house	10	2	6
John Bess in Do	5	1	3
Abraham Van Vleet house	30	7	6
Burger Septimus in Do	5	1	3
John Richard in Do	5	1	3
Elizabeth Van Vleet	5	1	3
Esauw Bland house	10	2	6
Andrew Fowler in Do	5	1	3
Fort Van Slyke house	10	2	6
James Menden in Do	5	1	3
Colwyn Kersplough house	20	5	1
Robert Marshall in Do	10	2	6
Isaac Kip house and Est	40	10	1
Jacobus Kip house and Est	40	10	1
Adolphus Kip house	10	2	6
John Mann in Do	10	2	6
Adrian Boppe house and Est	20	5	1
Anthony Kip house and Est	20	5	1
Isaac Van Dyck house and Est	10	2	6
Isaac Bollen house and Est	30	7	10
William Boppe house and Est	40	10	1
David Jansen house and Est	20	5	1

Brought over - f 2295. 20. 13. 9

John & Me		
Abraham Mars	20	
John Lewis House of Est		
Widow Brighten's		5
John Lewis House of Est		10
Abraham Lewis in Do		5
Henry Leonard in Do		10
John W. Leonard in Do		5
Brother Tom Lyle House		10
Anthony Leonard in Do		5
Martha Bongram House of Est		10
Robert Van Buren in Do		20
Capt. Rowin in Do		10
John W. Leonard in Do		35
John W. Leonard in Do		15
Samuel Brown House		5
Jeremy Davis in Do		5
Hadfield's Boat Est. in water		30
Frederick Boat Est		20
Annanna's Barnyard House of Est		30
William Haynes in Do		10
John W. Leonard House of Est		40
Engel's House in House of Est		5
John W. Leonard House of Est		15
Quinn's House in House of Est		18
John W. Leonard House of Est		18
Joseph Phillips in Do		18
Amelia's House in House of Est		5
John W. Leonard House of Est		25
Andrew's House in Do		5
Henry's House in Do		5
Alexander's House in Do		40
Ernest's House in Do		5
David's House in Do		10
John's House in Do		15
Andrew's House in Do		20
William's House in Do		30
Widow's House in Do		5
William's House in Do		15
Caroline's House in Do		5
Widow's House in Do		5
Gerard's House in Do		5
John's House in Do		10
Abraham's House in Do		10
Widow's House in Do		20
David's House in Do		5
John's House in Do		5
Abraham's House in Do		5
Widow's House in Do		10

Turned over

John James Lewis & Co	15	5	9
Charles Van Volckhouse & Co	10	1	6
John Purdie & Co	10	1	6
Joseph Taylor & Co	10	1	6
John Deane & Co	33	1	9
Walter Dobbs & Co	11	1	6
Edmund Noy & Co	3	1	3
David Russell & Co	10	1	6
Jonah Gerard & Co	15	1	9
Carl Penne & Co	3	1	3
Ann Grosvenor & Co	15	1	9
William Perkins & Co	10	1	6
John & Co	3	1	3
Mathew Bell & Co	15	1	9
Jacob Van Dusen & Co	3	1	3
John Braden & Co	10	1	6
Martin Black & Co	3	1	3
Wm White & Co	15	1	9
Walter Van Dusen & Co	10	1	6
George Talbot & Co	25	1	6
John Scarlett & Co	23	1	3
John Bakewell & Co	15	1	9
Wm Brady & Co	10	1	6
James Blair & Co	15	1	9
John Van Dusen & Co	10	1	6
James & Co	15	1	9
John & Co	10	1	6
James & Co	10	1	6
James & Co	10	1	6
James & Co	10	1	6
James & Co	10	1	6
James & Co	10	1	6
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Brought from of the last	£ 38 7 5	170 11 10
Stephen Richard house	15 11	1 3 7
Dirck L. house	10 11	1 2 8
Wynand L. house	5 11	1 1 3
Jacobus Van G. house	10 11	1 2 6
Nicholas R. house	5 11	1 1 3
Van der Berg house and lot	25 11	1 6 3
William L. house	5 11	1 1 3
George W. house & lot	10 11	1 2 6
Thomas C. house & lot	25 11	1 6 3
John D. house	15 11	1 3 7
Stephen Richard house	15 11	1 3 7
Major M. house	5 11	1 1 3
B. house	5 11	1 1 3
John W. house and lot	45 11	1 11 3
John V. house	10 11	1 2 6
Richard O. house	5 11	1 1 3
Victoria B. house & lot	25 11	1 3 7
Samuel D. house	5 11	1 1 3
Dirck B. house and lot	15 11	1 3 7
Stephen R. house	35 11	1 10 3
Robert L. house	15 11	1 2 6
John B. house	5 11	1 1 3
Wm. G. house	5 11	1 1 3
Andrus B. house	5 11	1 1 3
John B. house & lot	10 11	1 2 6
Wm. H. house	5 11	1 1 3
John L. house	5 11	1 1 3
Wm. M. house	5 11	1 1 3
Lewis C. house	5 11	1 1 3
Jacobus Van G. house	10 11	1 2 6
John B. house	25 11	1 6 3
Robert W. house	10 11	1 2 6
John R. house	10 11	1 2 6
Thorp. L. house	5 11	1 1 3
Rogers G. house	5 11	1 1 3
Florin W. house	10 11	1 2 6
Francis W. house & lot	15 11	1 3 7
Ann M. house	5 11	1 1 3
Jacobus L. house & lot	20 11	1 5 1
John D. house and lot	50 11	1 12 0
Wm. B. house	5 11	1 1 3
John L. house & lot	20 11	1 5 1
Abigail L. house & lot	5 11	1 1 3
Abraham L. house	10 11	1 2 6
Wm. B. house	10 11	1 2 6

Carried over 1630 77 17 10

Born

John Van der

John L. house

Wm. R. house and lot

John M. house and lot

John L. house

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John L. house

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1789

Year: 1789

Thos. May in D.

Nicholas Hoffman in D.

Col. Toddham L.

Dan Ebbet L.

George Garland in D.

Mary Ebbets L.

Mr. Lasey in D.

Mary Ebbets L.

Livia Plight in D.

Mary Ebbets Shop.

Jam. Stockwell in D.

John Murray L. shop

Mr. Ryers in D.

Mr. M. Cready L. Beaver Street

James Allen in D.

Estate of Genet Deforest. Lot sh.

Dan Ebbets L.

Johns Graham in D.

Mary Ebbets L.

Lawrence Trondbot in D.

Edw. Nicole L.

Wm. Smith in D.

225.

100.

80.

20.

80.

80.

80.

300.

30

20.

150.

20

260.

20

900.

30

200.

10

175.

20

1790

200

Beaver St

1789

Edward Nicoll	L.	130
Rich ^d Brown in D.		
Baker in D.		
1. Doi Cammena Lot		120.
Lam ^r Beckman Lot		120.
Wm Pierson Stable &c.		270.
John Haveland & Wm Dixon in D.		
Mr Prior in D.		
Thompson L.		270.
Mr Hunt in D.		
Charles Punny in D.		
Josiah Green in D.		
Grane L.		270.
Gilbert Shearer in D.		
Mr Thorne in D.		
Mr Sheldon in D.		
Mr Peare in D.		
John Case L.		130
Matthias Allen in D.		
James Lyon in D.		
Lynch Stable &c. Lot		150.
Gerardus Smith L.		400.
John Clark Lot		70.
John Peaster Unfinished L.		100.
Aug ^s V. Lortlandt 2 Lots		200.
John Smith in D.		100.

Charles Panny in D.	Deaver St	
Josiah Green in D.	1789	
Grane L.		270
Gilbert Shearer in D.		
Mr Thorne in D.		
Mr Shearer in D.		
Mr Kure in D.		
John Case L.		130
Matthews Allen in D.		
James Lyon in D.		
Lynch Stable L.		150.
Gerardus Smith L.		40.
John Clark Lot.		40.
John Peaster unfinished L.		100.
Aug V. Holland 2 Lots		200
Gas brook of Webster Lot		100
Daniel Ebbels L.		520
John V. Dyke Lot		70
Francis Pantons D.		100
John Alsop D.		80
		3100

Alex ^r Hosack's House	—	—	300
Wm Grigg tenant	—	—	300
William Street.	1789	—	—
Alex ^r Hosack's House	—	100	—
Gasper Ten Broock tenant	—	—	100
Robert Reusons House	—	800	—
James Cummings tenant	—	—	500
Thomas Shepherds House & Estate	—	400	100
John Greendines House & Estate	—	400	100
John Kings House	—	350	—
Sam ^r & Bellew tenant	—	—	200
John Kings House	—	350	—
Mrs Bee in Ditto	—	—	100
Robt Cochs House & Estate	6	800	—
Mrs Henshaws House	7	600	—
Wm Bokée House	8	600	—
John Symon in D ^o	—	—	300
David Waldrons House	9	800	—
Thos Basen tenant	—	—	400
Edw ^r Meeks House	8	600	—
And ^r Brown tenant	—	—	400
Edward Lirrree's House & Est	9	500	200
Henry Rome House	10	600	—
John Hamill tenant	—	—	200
White Matlachs House	11	800	—
Robt Robertson Tenant	—	—	200
Mary Phillips House	12	600	—
Pope & Hadle tenants	—	—	200
		1880	—

Inventory of Assets

Mary Phillips House	1788	500	—
Mrs Griffiths Tenant	William St	—	200
Widow Princes House	1789	13 400	—
John Smith tenant	—	—	200
Widow Princes House	—	14 600	—
James Walker in Ditto	—	—	300
Samuel Prince in D ^o	—	—	200
Widow M ^r G ^r ath House	—	15 500	—
William Turnbull tenant	—	16 500	200
Dutch Church	—	210	—
John Turner House & Estate	—	17 700	300
John M ^r Vickers House	—	18 500	—
Nathan ^d M ^r Vicker tenant	—	—	250
John M ^r Vickers house	—	19 400	—
James M ^r Queen in D ^o	—	20 350	—
Grace De la Montange	—	—	200
Widow White House	—	21 450	—
John Richardson in D ^o	—	—	200
Sam ^d Franklins House	—	23 400	—
James Russell in D ^o	—	—	200
Leert Byvank tenant	—	—	200
Widow Bards House	—	24 350	—
Benjamin Soden in D ^o	—	—	100
M ^r Crugers house & lot adjoining	—	25 800	—
John M ^r George in D ^o	—	—	300
John Street	—	—	—

1789
Proprietor's Name
Rent
Ditto

Adolphus Waldrons House	26	400	
Capt ⁿ Beare in d ^o			200
Adolphus Waldrons house & Estat.	27	500	200
Doct ^r Thompson	28		300
Caleb Suttons house	29	700	—
Joshua Ferris House	30	150	—
John Van Alst house & Estat.	31	150	
Wm. Bepmanus house & Lot.	31	300	
Geo. Hutahins House & Estat.	32	250	150
Hubert Van Waggeners house	32	250	
David Whitehill Tenant			100
Hubert Van Waggeners	33	200	—
W. Danford in Ditto			100
James Ardens Vacant Lots	34	150	
Thomas Henshaws house & Est.	35	200	200
David Barclays house	36	200	200
James Whitehill house	37	250	—
Doct ^r Vandewaters house & Est.	38	250	100
Doct ^r Vandewaters house	39	100	—
Widow Wendee's house	40	250	—

Beekmans Street

Charles Vincents house	68	250	
------------------------	----	-----	--

John Kettles	He	83	500	
Widow Selman in D				
John At. Wolf	Lo	82	300	
Muskle & Ripponat.				
Thomas Saunders	William	93	700	
Robt Gourlay				2
James Nicholson	William St	92	1000	
James Anewick	1789			6
James Nicholson		91	1000	
D. D in D				8
Lewis Nichols		90	700	
John Dixon				2
Abraham Willson	He	89	700	
D in D				2
Christo Robert		88	750	
Widow Brasher in D				2
John Nowatt		87	800	
D in D				5
Widow Leecraft		86	800	
Geo Miller				1
Tho Gardiner		85	1100	
D in D				2
Dai Moore		84	550	
D in D				1
Charles Robinson		83	550	
D in D				2
Widow Bingham		82	600	
Robt Affleck				1

12300 59

Owner or Possessor	Description of Real Est.	Ac.	Value of Real Est.	Tax	Value of Per. Est.	Prof.	Total	Rem.
<i>Beaver Street</i>								
Israel Russell	in house	49			100			
Widow Courtney	house	51	4000		1000			
Neal St. Louis	in d.				2000			
Russell W. Lewis	in d.				500			
John Turner	house	53	2500		500			
Nathl. L. Hemmings	d.	55	1250		300			
Andrew Woodward	d.	58	900		100			
James Morrison	d.	56	1200		200			
James Vanitein	in d.				100			
James Morrison	dyer house		500					
Phoebe Lawrence	house	54	500					
Miss Laramie	d.	52	500					
Samuel Crane	in d.				100			
Michael Rives	house	50	600		100			
James King	d.	48	600		100			
Henry McAllen	Shop		200					
Wederick Lyell	d.	46	500					
John L. Shaw	Shed	44	3500		750			
Widow Hitcham	d.	40	600					
Thomas Leonard	in d.	38	600		100			
Joseph Leonard	in d.				100			
John W. Hutchins	house	36	750		100			
William Collingwood	in d.				100			
Jeremiah F. Randolph	house	34	2000		300			
Laurence Hoyle	d.	32	600		100			
Widow Lamy	d.		600					
William W. Galatin	W. Shop		2300		500			
Widow Elberts	house	26	1500					
Widow Houshore	d.	24	1000					
Henry Pitotard	in d.				100			
Robert Gilchrist	house	22	1400		200			
David B. Bower	Shop	20	2000					
James Quirk	house	18	5000		1000			
Daniel Smith	d.	16	9000		750			
James Taylor	d.	12	950					
			38,050		9,200			

1808 31

Description of

Value of

Value of

Real Est.

Real Est.

Real Est.

Real Est.

Real Est.

Real Est.

Real Est.

Real Est.

Beaver Street

David Russell	in town	49		100
David Cunningham	house	51	4000	1000
David J. Jones	in d.			2000
David W. Jones	in d.			500
John H. Jones	house	53	2500	500
John L. H. Jones	d.	55	1250	300
Andrew Woodward	d.	58	900	100
James Morrison	d.	56	1200	200
James W. Jones	in d.			100
James Morrison	dy. House		500	
John L. Jones	house	54	500	
John L. Jones	d.	52	500	
Samuel Crane	in d.			100
Michael Jones	house	50	600	100
James King	d.	48	600	100
John L. Jones	Shop		200	
Walter L. Jones	d.	46	500	
John L. Jones	house	44	3500	750
Widow H. Jones	d.	40	600	
Thomas Leonard	in d.	37	600	100
Joseph Leonard	in d.			100
John Whitcomb	house	36	750	100
William Collingwood	in d.			100
Swenwick & B. B. Jones	house	34	2000	300
Laurence Hoyle	d.	32	600	100
Widow L. Jones	d.		600	
William W. Galabin	Wh. Shop		2300	500
Widow E. Jones	house	26	1500	
Widow H. Jones	d.	24	1000	
Henry P. Jones	in d.			100
Robert Gilchrist	house	22	1400	200
Jacob B. Jones	Shop	20	2000	
Thomas Jones	house	18	5000	1000
Samuel Jones	d.	16	2000	500
James Jones	d.	12	950	

38,050

9,200

Standard of Religion

Real Estate

Listed in

Cincinnati

Beaver Street

John Doe	House	20	1700	200
Thomas Lefe	do			100
William Briggs	House	2	1100	100
Thomas & Walter	do			100
Garret Atchewall	House & Stable	2	7200	2500

Marketfield Street

Thomas Christian	House	22	1400	100
Widow English	do	26	1000	
Isaac Pearson	Stable		300	
John Brown	do		300	
Augustus Wyntrop	House	23	1000	750
Thomas Stephens	do	12	700	300
Estate of Rich. Loring	do	16	1700	
James Stanger	House	14	1400	
William Kendrick	do		700	
Isaac Linn & Co	2 do		2800	
George Walker	House	5	200	
Ellen Anderson	Plot	21	900	
Christopher Lundy	House	23	200	
Susan W. Wagoner	do	25	130	
Isaac Gillogy	Stable		600	

Stone Street

Thomas Stern	House	1	3500	2500
Robert Glavinist	do	3	3500	2000
Augustus Wyntrop	Grand lot	2	700	
Isaac Pearson	Stable & House		4500	
Estate of Rich. Loring	House	0	500	
Garret Atchewall	House	11	1700	900
John Brown	do	13	1200	200
Isaac Linn & Co	do			100
George Walker	House	2	700	
Ellen Anderson	do			100
Christopher Lundy	House	2	600	

39,750

72

Occupant or Possessor	Description of Real Estate	No.	Value of Real Est.	Tax	Value of Real Est.	Tax	Total
William Street							
Enderswelder D. Golden	House	1	7000		1000		
John Banks	d.	5	1200		100		
Isaac Minard	d.	7	2700		500		
Widow Abbridge	d.	9	1300				
Archibald Mc Miller	in d.				200		
Henry Carson	House	11	1300		200		
John Whitlock	d.	13	900		200		
David Whitney	in d.				200		
Lab. Ferrin	House	15	1100				
Widow Nicholson	d.	17	2000		500		
Thomas Howell	d.	19	1000		200		
Phadiah Moore	d.	23	3000		1000		
John Boune	in d.				700		
Martin S. Williams	House	25	4000		1000		
Satler Bradish	in d.				100		
William Popham	House	27	2000		1000		
Richard M. Popham	in d.				100		
Theodore Bailey	House	29	4500		2000		
John W. Bailey	in d.				200		
Matthew Valentine	House	31	2000		500		
Wynand Van Zandt	in d.	35	3000		1000		
Charles S. Mudgett	House	37	2500				
Cape & Richard	d.	39	2000		1000		
Isaac & Nathan Post	House	41	4000				
Richard Godler	in d.				100		
Lebens Lewis	House	45	3100		500		
George Brown	in d.				100		
Thomas Marsh	Stable		800				
Frederick Phillips	d.		800				
David Catoy	House	51	2500				
Isaac Riley	House	46	3500		1000		
Widow Patten	d.	44	1200				
Thomas C. Neal	d.	42	1000		200		
Arthur Perryhall	d.	40	1200		200		
Coahel Price	d.	38	2300				
			62900		13200		

Year:1809

[illegible]

Beaver Street

	76	23	1500	1500
	1	25	1500	1000
	11	27	2000	500
	11	29	2500	500
	11	33	1600	
	76	35	1200	200
	d.	37	1000	100
	d.	39	1200	400
	d.	41	1000	200
	d.	43	1200	
	ind.			100
	76	45	1400	500
	ind.			200
	76	47	1300	200
	ind.			100
	76	49	1800	300
	ind.			300
	76	51	4000	500
	ind.			2000
	ind.			500
	76	53	2500	500
	76	55	1250	300
	d.	57	900	200
	d.	56	1200	200
	Sp 76		500	
	d.	57	500	
	d.	52	500	
	d.	50	600	100
	d.	48	600	100
	Sup	48	200	
	d.	46	500	
	Sp 76	44	3500	750
	76	40	000	
	d.	38	500	100
	ind.			100
	76	36	750	
	ind.			100
	ind.			100
	76	34	2000	300

1809

Abraham

John Green	Shore	22	1800	
Little	Shells		400	
Michael Fiske	H	30	500	
James & Abraham	ind			200
Thomas Farmer Ho	Shore	34	2000	
Isaac & Thomas Maiden	d		1500	

William & Co

Edward Miller D. Cullen	H	1	7000	1000
John Banks	d	5	1200	100
James Minard	d	7	2400	500
Widow Abbridge	d	9	1300	
Samuel Frost	ind			100
Henry Neal	ind			100
Henry Garson	H	11	1300	200
David Whitney	d	13	200	200
Carl F. Fenton	d	15	1100	
Widow Nicholson	d	17	2000	500
Thomas Howell	d	19	1000	200
Obediah Bowne	d	23	3000	1000
John Bowne	ind			100
William Bailie	H	25	4000	1000
William Popham	d	27	3000	500
Rev. W. Popham	ind			100
Theodore Bailey	H	29	4500	2000
John R. Bailey	ind			200
Robert Bailey	ind			200
Matthews Valentine	H	31	2000	500
Myron Van Hornet	Shells	35	3000	1000
John Banks	H	37	2500	300
James & Richard	d	39	2000	2000
Isaac & Thomas Post	Shore	41	4000	

66,300

12,000

Unice?

30	Occupant or Possessor	Description of Real Estate	Acres	Value of Real Estate	Tax	Value of Real Estate	Chy	Total
	Pardon Street							
	Widow Smith	House	16	400				
	Widow Stewart	d.	20	300				
	Widow Stewart	d.				300		
	Widow Hays	House	22	1000				
	Abraham Horace	d.	24	300		100		
	William Russell	d.	26	1300		200		
	Palmer Thomas	d.				200		
	Beaver Street							
	Edward Gould	House	3	2100		300		
	N. M. Ashingumore	d.	5	2300				
	E. Thuerck	d.				200		
	Widow Hays	House	7	750		1500		
	John P. Hays	d.	9	3000		3000		
	Gerardus Smith	d.	15	1800		500		
	Asch Brown	d.	17	1250		500		
	John Garrison	d.	19	2000		1000		
	Charles Etenden	d.	21	3500		1500		
	Widow Germaine	d.	23	5500		1500		
	Peter Wilson	d.	25	2500		1000		
	Abraham Wilson	d.				500		
	Emerson Kantenman	House	27	2200		500		
	Coradine Hays	d.	29	3500		300		
	Sarah Pralman	d.	33	1600				
	Abraham Louch	d.	35	1200		200		
	Richard Ten Eyck	d.	37	1300		400		
	Robert Spear	d.	39	1200		200		
	James De Witt	d.	41	1250		100		
	James Wareham	d.				100		
	Widow Ten Eyck	House	43	1200				
	Thomas Randall	d.				100		
	Eva Wargam	House	45	1450		300		
	Francis Sage	d.	47	1300				
	Thomas W. Gull	d.				100		
	George Horn	d.	49	1800		300		
				55,050		14,600		

1810

Beaver Street			
Jacob Broome	House	17	1250
John Fine	House	19	800
William Duke	" 9 th		
Marlin S Wilkins	House	21	3500
Wetlow A Governor	House	23	5500
Peter Medier	House	25	2500
Andrew C Harkinson	St	27	2200
Cornelius Boyer	St	29	4000
Smith Gatter	House	33	1600
Isaac W Staats	House	35	1200
Harmon Hendricks	vac Lot	37	1000
Ezra Pratt	House	39	1200
Charles Peade	House	41	1000
Samuel Kittickell	" 40 th		
Abel Good	" 40 th		
William Bache	House		
Hannah Ten Eyck	St	43	1200
Thomas Randall	" 40 th	"	
Nathaniel Bell	House	45	1450
Benjamin Ward	St	47	1300
George Anderson	" 40 th		
William Peck	House	49	1800
George Harwin	" 40 th		
Hannah Countrey	House	51	4000
Beal A Lewis	" 40 th		
Roswell W Lewis	" 40 th		
John Turner	House	53	2500
Robert Spraxwout	St	55	1250
Andrew Harwood	St	58	900
Isaac Minard	St	56	1200
Joseph Thompson	Dye House	56	500
Alfred Fitzgerald	" 40 th		
Christopher Goodman	" 40 th		
Phæbe Lowrie	House	54	500
Lydia Crane	St	52	500
Samuel Brand	" 40 th	"	
			42,850

1250

500

200

100

3500

500

5500

1500

2500

1000

2200

500

4000

500

1600

300

1200

100

1000

200

1200

200

100

100

100

1200

200

1450

300

1300

200

100

1800

300

300

4000

2000

500

2500

500

1250

200

900

200

1200

200

500

200

100

200

500

500

100

42850

11100

Kell M				
Rachel Pate	House	30	500	
Isaac H. Abrams	Dr.		2	
Oliver Bates	House	34	3000	
Jacob & Thomas Watson	Dr.		1500	50
Kellans M				
Madison Allen & Golden	House	1	7000	
John Banks	Dr.	3	1200	
Isaac Shinar	Dr.	7	2700	
Emima Asbridge	Dr.	9	1300	
John Bradford	Dr.			
Henry Gaston	Dr.	11	1300	
John Gurner	House	13	900	
Widow Ferris	Dr.	15	1100	
John Colville	Dr.	17	2000	
George H. Cooper	Dr.	19	1000	
Thomas Howell	undr			
Dan	undr			
Isaac Stevens	Dr.			
Cladiah Bowne	Dr.	23	3000	
John Bowne	undr			
Andrew Bowne	undr			
William Bailey	House	25	4000	
William Popham	Dr.	27	3000	
Theodore Bailey	House	29	4500	
John P. Bailey	Dr.			
Anthony Wiley	Dr.			
Kell M				
Timothy Fowler	House	31	2000	
Andrew Murray	Dr.			
Wm. & Van Landt	House	35	3000	
Lydia Wooster	Dr.	37	2500	
James Gage	Dr.	39	2000	
Isaac & Atham Post	House	41	4000	
Sellous Loorns	House	45	3100	
Horace Learned	Dr.			
Thomas Starston	Stable		800	

200

Bushy

William H -
Left half of page

125

200

300 1300

125

1000

100

500

100

200

Building

300

200

100

200

200

1000

100

100

1000

300

800

300

100

100

100

1000

2000

500

100

William
St

1810

r. hett

06

page

Frederick Phelps

Stall

100

David Oakley

Ston

31 1588

Isaac Riley

St

46 370

James J. Smith

Thos

44 1200

Thomas Cress

St

42 1000

Arthur Perryhall

St

40 1200

Thomas Stannard

St

40 1200

Robert Graham

St

38 230

Abraham Elise

St

36 200

James Sage

St

34 800

John Ferguson

St

32 350

George W. Murray

St

30 310

Henry Foster

St

28 420

St

St

26 430

Stephen Poppegnaw

St

24 440

Shirley Gaudette

St

22 450

D. & B. Darlow

St

20 120

Edward Moran

St

22 120

John Swaine

St

20 120

Comfort Ames

St

18 150

Thomas Hottes

St

16 140

Terence Doyle

St

14 20

Amos Whellock

St

10 55

James Hunt

St

10 55

William Hunt

St

10 55

Sarah Shuskley

St

6 22

Peter Schenck

St

4 30

Thomas Wright

St

27

1810

1810

1810

1810

1810

1810

1810

1810

1810

1810

Year: 1815

Augustus Van Horn	House	39	2000	
Wm. H. Schell	do	35	2200	
John D. Lusk	do	39	2300	
Wm. J. Thomas	House	37	1000	
Robt. Dunn	House	41	2000	300
Patrick	in d			100
Chas.				100
Walter Moffatt	House	43	2000	100
Gerard Bruckman	in d			100
Sam. Dunkum	in d			100
John Phelps	House	45	2500	100
David Richardson	House	47	2500	
Wm. E. Roberts	House	49	3000	
W. McLeis	in d			100
Henry Leister	in d			100
Daniel Parick	in d			100
Jacob Storm	House	51	12500	10500
Elmer Warner	House	53	5600	6000
John Turner	House	55	6500	
Chas. Turner	in d	55	2000	
Andrew Jackson	House	57	1900	500
Wm. Colson	House	58	4000	
David Suble	in d			200
Geo. Patton	House	56	2000	700
Chas. Mills	House	57	1500	
Wm. Smith	in d			100
John Thompson	do			100
Robt. H. Mandley	House	52	1500	800
Wm. Sageron	do	50	1500	
Wm. Armstrong	in d			100
Wm. Decker	House	40	1500	100
Wm. Allen	House		1000	
Sam. Kelly	do	46	1000	
John C. Shaw	House	44	1500	
John Adams	House	40	1500	100
Wm. Corbin	House	39	2500	500
Wm. Manner	do	36	2500	10000
Ben. Ludlow	House	34	5000	4000

in d

Offered to the State

Ordered by Court

William Street

Ed. Golden	House	1	17400	15000
Ed. Allen	House	3	4000	
Ed. Minard	House	7	7500	7000
W. Ashbridge	House	9	4000	
Geo. Foster	House	11	5500	1000
Peter DeWitt	House	13	9200	1500
John Dubois	House	15	8500	3000
John Kelly	House	17	5500	300
W. Whitlock	House	19	5000	300
W. Delane	House	21	9200	
W. Prichman	House	25	10500	
W. Bailey	House			15000
W. J. O'Connell	House			15000
R. Ludlow				200
Sam. Ludlow				200
John Co. Scott				500
Edw. Chase	House	27	10000	
Thos. Bailey	House	29	12000	11000
Chas. Bailey				300
Robt. Bailey				300
Chas. Warren		31	5000	2500
Geo. Warren				
W. Montgomery	House	33	7000	6000
Madame Pike	House	35	6000	
Geo. Tace	House	39	7600	45000
John Richards	House			40000
Wm. J. Thorne	House	41	11000	
W. J. Thorne	House	45	9000	500
St. Philips	House		1500	
D. Oakley	House	51	5500	
John Schofield	House		9000	
W. Crane	House	38	6000	
Wm. Childs	House	36	6000	12000
W. Travis	House	34	2200	
Wm. J. Hutchinson	House	32	9200	
Wm. J. Hutchinson	House	30	10000	
W. A. Carter	House	28	11500	20000

Ready by Cash

Garden Street

Antis Bottom stable		1200	
C. G. Fountain - h ^t	25	2000	2500
Thos. Devereux - h ^t	23	2000	
Thos. Adams - ad house	19	400	
Mr. Culleton - house	2	200	
Jas. Caswick - "	4	9000	500
Mr. Miller - "	6	2500	
Math. Bailey - "	7	2500	500
Mr. Brock - "	18	4000	
Jacob Shindler - "	12	1500	
Thos. Van Antwerp - "	13	2000	4000
Elijah Warner - "	20	4000	10000
Mr. Pilsworth - "	22	1800	
James Lammott - "	24	1000	
C. Dougherty - "	26	1700	

Beaver Street

Mr. J. W. Bullough - h ^t	1	4000	
Mr. R. Peters - "	3	3800	5000
Mr. Roberts - "	7	12000	1500
Jam. Corp - "	9	6000	500
G. Smith - "	15	3200	2500
W. L. Clark - "	17	2600	1000
Levee Turner - "	19	2000	
A. G. Van Horn - "	21	5000	
Mr. Gouvenier - "	23	8000	15000
Nicholas Gouvenier - "	"		3000
George Cooper - h ^t	25	4000	2500
W. W. Baert - "	27	4000	1000 and 6 and 9
Carl Meyer - "	29	9000	3000
Dan. Parker - "	33	2000	200
Mathias Day - "	35	1800	500
S. J. Hoaxes - h ^t	37	2000	
Mr. Allen - h ^t	39	1200	
Math. Hutton - h ^t	41	1700	200
Samuel Dallas - "	43	8000	3000
John S. Sattus - "	"		5000
Mr. Vial - h ^t	45	6000	500
James Ebbets - "	47	1500	
George Hanson - h ^t	49	2000	
James A. Moore - "	51	8000	2000
J. F. Laguerre - "	53	3700	2000
Ed. John Barker - "	55 (J. Whigam)	5000	
Major Amos Woodcock - "		1700	
George St. Cooper - h ^t	57	2000	500

1820

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Buller

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Bever Street

Queen	Wt	58	3000	
Stephen S. Clay	"	56	2500	100
George Paton	"	56	1500	500
Wm. J. Mills	"	54	1000	
do do	"	52	1000	
John Cowen	"	50	1200	
Hugh Reese	"	48	1000	
Wm. Cullen	Shop	46	1000	
John Hoffman	Wt	44	3600	500
do do	Bath house		2500	
James	Wt	40	1200	
do		38		
Mrs. Manner	Wt	36	6000	500
Dart Aymer	"	34	5000	500
Isaac Briggs	"	24	11000	2000
Austin & Hyslop	Shop	20	1000	
James Quirk	Wt	18	3000	
James McElroy	"	16	4000	2000
St. Pierre & Stetson		14	3600	
Austin Hyslop	Wt	12	1200	
E. Dobson	"	10	2000	
Chas. Osburn	"	8	1500	
Mrs. Aspenwall	"	1	12000	2000
John Van Buren	"		6000	

Market Field Street

Jacob Lewis	Store		2000	
L. H. Henrich	Wt	16	2500	3000
Mrs. Friedenburgh	"	18	2500	
W. Cuyler Estate	Store		2000	
Chas. Mott	Store		600	
Russ. Dugan	Wt	22	2500	1000
J. Cochrane	Store		600	
Isaac Pearson	"		600	
Mrs. Bushfield	"	26	1200	
Monis Young	"	28	1700	200
Joseph Salts	"	5	10000	5000
Sam. Ward	"	3	10000	25000

William Street

C. D. Collier Esq. M.	1	11,000 15,000
C. B. Hall	3	3,000
James M. Howard	7	5,000 6,000
do do	9	5,000
George H. Cooper	11	5,000
Abm. K. West	13	10,000 12,000
Wm. Turner	15	6,000
Thos. Stokes	17	3,500 2,000
Mr. Whitlock	19	3,000 500
J. Graville	23	6,000
James B. Denard	25	6,000
Wm. Turrell	27	6,000 500
Thos. Bailey	29	8,000 5,000
Samuel H. B.	33	3,500
A. St. Gifford	35	4,000
Wm. K. Hadden	37	4,000
John Richard	39	6,500 4,000
J. A. W. B. Port	41	10,000
Wm. Heston Hon	45	4,000
Wm. B. Burnham	49	6,000
Wm. Baker	51	3,500
Thos. Snowdon	55	6,500 500
Robert Williams	57	500
Geo. W. Weston	59	3,500
Thos. Lee	61	8,500 2,000
Mr. K. V. D. B.	67	2,500 200
Abm. Knickerbocker	69	1,800
James M. Heston	71	2,600 4,000
Lawrence Poundfoot	73	2,200 1,000
Wm. B. Pratt	75	7,000
Alex. Copley	77	4,000 4,000
Wm. Suffering	79	4,000
John T. Taylor	81	3,000
Wm. D. D.	83	4,000
Wm. Buck	85	3,000
Wm. Heston	87	7,000 10,000
Wm. Heston	89	5,000
Wm. Heston	91	2,000
Wm. Heston	93	800
Wm. Heston	95	

Various

Year: 1825

Ferdinand Tappan	5			
Edmund Smith	7			
William Rogers	9			
Cornelius Dubois	9			
Jeremiah F. Randolph	11	✓	1200	500
Thomas Rhinck	13	✓	1100	
Gabriel F. Mott	15	✓	1600	
James H. Holding	17	✓	5000	5000
Joseph Henderson	17			
John H. Rogers	19	✓	7000	5000
David Johnson	21	✓	5000	5000
John Patrick	23	✓	4500	
John S. Mumford	25	✓	4500	
Wm. Crane	27	✓	3000	200
Elisha Van Buren	29	✓	1600	100
Crane & Parker	31	✓	1500	
James Coburn	33 & 35	✓	5500	500
Arthur F. Van Celt	37	✓	500	
Samuel Ward	Stables Opposite	✓	2500	

Beaver Street

Isa. Brown	1	✓	3800	1000	1
Stephen Holt Hunt	3	✓	3800	200	1
Wm. Roberts	5 & 7	✓	12500	2500	
Samuel Corp	9	✓	6500		
Edwardus Smith	13	✓	3300	2500	
W. S. Smith & Wadell	17	✓	2800	100	
N. Warner	19	✓	2200		
Allen Horne	21	✓	4500	500	1
Wm. Governor	23	✓	8000	15000	
Nichols Governor	in do	✓		2000	
Abm. Kimball	25	✓	4000		
Nicholas Van Buren	27	✓	4000		
Cornelius Helyer	29	✓	7000	2000	
Abraham Warner	33	✓	2000	200	1
Wm. Hunt	35	✓	2000		
J. J. Jones	Shore 37	✓	6000		
Wm. Williams	39	✓	1600	200	1
Wm. Barnard	41	✓	1800	100	

Bridge Street

Mr. Dixon	House 1	✓ 120,000		
Israel Ryball	in do	✓ 5000	1	
W. James	in do	✓ 2000	1	
Jeremiah Manning	in do	✓ 2000	1	
Stephen S. Brinckerhoff	in do	✓ 400	1	
Edward Escalator	in do	✓ 2000	1	
Daniel Pope	in do	✓ 2000	1	
Eliza Irving	House 3	✓ 11,000	500	1
Ferdinand Tappan	- 5	✓ 11,000		
Estlin Smith	- 7	✓ 11,000	8,500	1
William Rogers	in do	✓ 12,000	1,000	1
Charles Gibbs	- 9	✓ 12,000	1,000	1
Jeremiah F. Randolph	- 11	✓ 12,000	5,000	1
Thomas Rhine	- 13	✓ 1100		
Gabriel F. Mott	- 15	✓ 1,600		
James Holding	- 17	✓ 5,000	5,000	1
Joseph Hendon	- 17	✓ 7,000	9,500	1
David Johnson	- 21	✓ 5,000	5,000	1
John Patrick	- 23	✓ 4,500		
John S. Thompson	- 25	✓ 1,500		
Wm. Crane	- 27	✓ 3,000	200	
Eliza Van Buren	- 29	✓ 1,600	100	
Crane & Parker	- 31	✓ 1,500		
James Arthur	- 33 & 35	✓ 5,500	500	1
Arthur S. Van Bilt	- 37	✓ 500		
Samuel Ward	Stables opposite	✓ 2,500		

Beaver Street

Isa Brown	1	✓ 3,800	1000	1
Stephen Holt Junr	3	✓ 3,800	200	1
Wm. Roberts	5 & 7	✓ 12,500	2500	
Samuel Corp	9	✓ 6,500		
Gerardus Smith	13	✓ 3,300	2500	
Wm. L. J. Riddle	17	✓ 2,800	100	
H. Warner	19	✓ 2,200		
Wm. Van Buren	21	✓ 4,500	500	1
Mrs. Governor	23	✓ 6,000	15,000	
Wm. Governor	in do	✓ 2,000		
Wm. Kimball	25	✓ 4,000		
Amos Van Buren	27	✓ 4,000		
Samuel Hayes	29	✓ 7,000	2,000	
Abraham Brown	33	✓ 2,000	200	1
Mr. Flint	35	✓ 2,000		
J. J. Jones	Store 37	✓ 6,000		
Wm. Williams	39	✓ 1,600	200	1
John Brown	41	✓ 1,500	100	

William Street

✓ William Clarke	House 17	15,000		
✓ Thomas Holden	3000	5 Charles Street	2,000	
✓ Isaac Howard		7	6,000	2,500
✓ Delamater & Howard	Store 9		6,000	
✓ George H. Hughes		11	6,500	3,000
✓ John Van Ness	House 13		7,000	4,000
✓ Joseph Briggs		15	7,000	2,000
✓ Joseph T. Varick		17	4,000	500
✓ Wm. Loomis		19	4,000	500
✓ John Grandin		21	5,000	2,500
✓ J. B. Loomis		23	9,000	500
✓ E. C. Delavan & Lord		27	8,000	
do do		29	10,000	
✓ David Maguin		33	8,000	1,000
✓ H. Van Hook		35	6,000	500
✓ J. Allen	1000	37	6,000	46,000
✓ Care & Richard		39	6,500	
✓ J. & W. B. Post		41	12,000	
✓ Joel Post		43	11,000	
✓ Mercantile Insurance Co	in do			495,200
✓ Dutchess County Co	in do			200,000
✓ Michael Burdham		49	8,000	
✓ Daniel Oakley	2 Lots 53, 55		11,000	
✓ Joseph D. Fay		57	800	
✓ J. Colleston & Co		59	4,500	
✓ Rowland Lee		61	7,500	
✓ P. White	1000	63		2,500
✓ Hutton & Bishop	1000			2,500
✓ Geo. W. Lee	1000			
✓ Const. Garage of W. Prentiss	65		3,000	500
✓ H. Van Denburgh		69	2,000	
✓ John K. Van Derbelt		71	3,000	500
✓ Thomas Bushing		73	4,000	1,000
✓ Thomas M. Keal		75	4,000	500
✓ Amos Keller		77	4,500	3,000
✓ Alex. Ogsbury		79	4,500	
✓ Mrs. Turk		81	3,500	
✓ Rose & Sellers		83	3,500	500
✓ Humphry Thacker		85	3,500	
✓ John K. Van Derbelt		87	3,500	
✓ James Starnes		89	7,500	500
✓ Henry Aaron		91	6,500	
✓ Mrs. Lubran		93	2,500	
✓ Mrs. Burn		95	1,000	
✓ John G. Walsh		97	5,000	
✓ John C. Barron		99	5,000	
✓ Henry Carter		101	5,000	
✓ Dominick Lynch		103	5,000	
✓ J. W. Freeman		105	5,000	

FARM NO.	WARD NO.	OWNERS OR OCCUPANTS	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	ACRES	NET VALUE	GROSS VALUE	REAL VALUE
Beaver Street							
Mr. Phelps		John Phelps	N 1	5500	3500		
Mr. Phelps		Anna Smith	N 3	2000	2000		
		Chas. Chanson	N 5	15000	12500		
		Thos. B. Cunningham	in lot			2500	
		Wm. Green	in lot			1000	
		James D. Dorr	in lot	Thos. B. Cunningham	1000	2000	
		Rich. Brown	in lot	James D. Dorr	1000	1000	
		Thos. D. Dorr	N 9	8500	6500	2000	
		Chas. G. G. Smith	N 13	5500	3500	2500	
		Chas. G. G. Smith	N 17	3800	2800		
		John Kealey	N 19	3300	2200		
		Chas. Rice	N 21	5500	4500		
		Wm. W. W. W.	in lot			1000	
		Sam. W. W. W.	in lot			1000	
		Chas. G. G. Smith	N 23	10000	8000		
Mr. Thompson		Chas. G. G. Smith	N 25	5500	4000		
John D. Dorr		Chas. G. G. Smith	N 27	5500	4000		
		Chas. G. G. Smith	N 29	11000	9000	4000	
Mr. Mary		Sam. W. W. W.	N 35	2000	2000		
Thomas D. Dorr		Chas. G. G. Smith	N 37	6000	6000		
		Henry Ward	N 39	2000	1000	200	
		Peter Bonafant	N 41	1000	1000		
		Salomon D. Dorr	N 43	9500	7500	5000	
		Chas. G. G. Smith	in lot			5000	
		Samuel Bradstreet	N 45	7500	6000	1000	
		Chas. G. G. Smith	N 47	3500	2500		
W.C.		Wm. Smith	N 49	3500	2200		
		Henry G. G. Smith	N 51	10000	7000	1000	
		J. D. Dorr	N 53	7500	5000	5000	
		J. D. Dorr	N 55	1500	1000	1000	
		Joseph A. Perry	N 57	5500	4500	1000	
		Mathan Smith	N 59	4500	3500	1000	
		L. Bonafant	N 61	4500	3500	1000	
		A. B. W. W. W.	N 63	4500	3500	1000	
		Chas. H. H. H.	N 65	4500	3500	1000	
		Timothy D. Dorr	N 67	3000	3000	1000	
		S. Connolly	N 69	2000	1200		
		Michael D. Dorr	N 71	2000	1200		
		W. W. W. W.	N 73	2000	1200		
		Henry G. G. Smith	N 75	2000	2000		
		Charles D. Dorr	N 77	2000	1200		
		Wm. W. W. W.	N 79	2000	1200		
		John D. Dorr	N 81	2000	1200		
		James D. Dorr	N 83	2000	1200		

46.

FARM NO.	WARD NO.	OWNERS OR OCCUPANTS	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	STREET NO.	BETWEEN WHAT STREETS	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE	VALUE OF PERSONAL ESTATE
<u>William Street</u>							
		John W Taylor	H	1		15000	
		Hart Ho		3		5000	
		Joseph Harrison		5		5000	
		Charles Reade		8		2500	
		Isaac Minard		4		0000	2500
		Michael Harm	Store	9	Corner of Benet	0000	
		George H Cooper		11		5000	3000
		Alfred Van Cate	H	13	with front to the	7000	10000 4000
		Custom of the		17		2000	
		James Thompson		19		4000	
		Delmonico & Brothers		23		8000	
		Vacant		25		9000	
		Rufus L Lord	Store	27		7000	
		E Campbell		29	Corner of Benet	8000	
		David W. Magnin		33		8000	1000
		Augusta Floyd		35		6000	
		Alex B. Gray		37		6000	
		Care & Richard	H & Store	39	include the in rear	8000	
		John W. B. Post	Store	41		12000	
		Joel Post	H	43		11000	
		Chancery Insurance Co		45			295200
		Michael Burnham		49	Printing Office	8000	
		Dr. B. Bates		51		9000	
		Daniel Oakley		53	Corner of Pine	10000	
		J. John & Jossey		55	opposite Court	10000	
		B. Perry		57		800	
		James & Charles	Store	59		6000	
		Erasmus Hayes		61	Corner of Benet	11500	
		John & Vandewilt	H	63	with corner here	3000	500
		ditto		65		3000	
		Lewis & Chen		67		3000	500
		John G. Elliott		69		4000	2000
		Samuel Parsons		71		4000	2000
		Alfred & Osborn		73	Corner of Liberty	4500	1000
		Tollick Turk	Lot	75	corner	5000	
		ditto		77		2500	
		Charlston, Esq.		79		3500	
		Humphrey Hacker	H	81		3500	
		Markus Brown		83	vacant	5000	
		Patrick Dwyer	Lot	85		2500	500
		Ludlow Dabwood		87	agent	1000	
		Charles Cox		89		6000	
		Sam. Kemworth		91		5000	
		French & Wm. Ho		93		7000	

Year: 1835

OWNERS OR OCCUPANTS.

DESCRIPTION
OF PROPERTY.

STREET
NO.

BETWEEN WHAT STREETS.

VALUE OF
REAL ESTATE.

VALUE OF PER-
SONAL ESTATE.

REMARKS.

Beaver Street

Mexican Consul House

1 E. Kelsey

11.000

Wm. Platt

3 A. Blake

7.000

Richard Huddart

5 E. William

10.000

Ditto

7

10.000

Summer & Hailor & Lot 11

9 Lot 11 Corner of New St

12.000

Col. Wm. Brown

13 Corner of New St

13.000

Watts & Co

17 12th St

6.000

John Healey

19

6.000

M. M. Cormick

21

9.000

M. Gouverneur

23

14.000

John Snydman Lot

25

13.000

John D. Ayman Lot

27

13.000

Ditto

29

13.000

M. Mary Taylor House

35

3.000

Rich. T. Carman Lot

37

12.000

Ditto

39

12.000

John Snydman Lot

41

12.000

Solomon Saltus (estate) House

43

15.000

Nicholas Saltus

in do

30.000

Locat. Phoenix works

45

15.000

John T. Van Cypres

in do

3.000

Wm. Forrest

47

9.000

Wm. Smith

49

9.000

Hubbard & Casey Stores in rear of Gateway

20.000

Rufus S. Lord House

51

11.000

Vacant

53

11.000

M. Carl in rear of 53

6.000

Amos Blake in rear of 55

55

6.000

Ditto

57

11.000

A. C. S. Snow (compensation)

59

9.000

George Dickey Lot

60

-

Ditto

58

-

Ditto

56

-

Vacant House

54

4.500

Vacant

52

4.500

Vacant

50

4.500

Wm. Callan Shop

48

8.000

Lot

46

10.000

OWNER OR OCCUPANT	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	NUMBER	SECTION	WHAT STREET	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE	VALUE OF PERSONAL ESTATE	RESIDENCE	REMARKS
<i>William Street</i>								
D. Sherman & Co	Store Lot 1			Corner Stone	24,000			
P. Freeman	do	2			22,000			
Theron & Co	do	3			16,000			
G. Rozat & Co		4			13,000			
Chas. Adams		5		in Street	10,000			
Dr. Kelly	do	7			18,000			
Henry Smith	do	11		Corner of Beaver	19,000			Accepted on West St
Abm Van Nest	do	13			23,000			
Luguer	do	15			23,000			
J. S. Moore & Co	do	17			23,000			
H. Wells	do	19			22,000			
Delmonico & Co	do	23			20,000			
Ditto	do	25			20,000			
Satterlee & Co	do	27			12,000			
Hicks & Co	do	33		Corner North	20,000			
Charles Haydock & Co	do	35			36,000			Including Store in exchange place No 55
Ades Timbourn & Co	do	37			25,000			
Atkey & Co	do	39			25,000			
Burns & Co	do	41			25,000			
J. W. & H. Otto	Lot	43			25,000			
R. Curtis	Lot	45			15,000			
Vacant	Lot	47		Leather Bank	22,000			
M. M. Noah		49			6,000			
Nichol Burnham	Lot	49			20,000			
Co. S. Mesier	Lot	51			20,000			
Vacant	Lot	53		Corner of pine St	25,000			Accepted on West St
Mr. Ribbion & Co		57		E. S. Myer	16,000			
Lockwood & Frost		59			18,000			
Jamies Adams	House	61		Corner of Beaver	35,000			Accepted on West St
Holbrook & Lord	Lot	67		Corner of Cedar	22,000			Accepted on West St
Ditto	do	69			20,000			
E. Holbrook	do	71			20,000			
L. Proudfoot	do	73			22,000			
See	do	75			20,000			
See	do	77		Corner of Liberty	24,000			Accepted on West St
J. M. Louna	Store	79		do	18,000			do

1840

Year: 1840

OWNERS OR OCCUPANTS.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	STREET NO.	SIDE OF ST.	BETWEEN WHAT STREETS.	WARD MAP NO.	FARM NO.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE	VALUE OF PERSONAL ESTATE.	REMARKS
<i>Brewer Street</i>									
Marsh & Co Store		65					26.000		
Lawrence & Co		63					30.000		
Porter & Co		57 & 55					30.000		
Bennard & Co		53					20.000		
Rufus S Lord	Store in rear of Gate Way						14.000		
Ditto		51					24.000		
Schlesinger	Store	49					26.000		
Ditto		47							
R. Bergelow		45					16.000		
Nichl Saltus		43					14.000	30.000	
Maki & Co		41					20.000		
Vacant Lawrence		39					19.000		
A Loubatt		37					19.000		
Holford & Co		29					19.000		
Ditto Lawrence		27					19.000		
P. A. Brethaupt		25					19.000		
M. Gouverneur		23					15.000		
J. Clerc		21					10.000	1.000	
Patrick Cooney		19					5.000		
John Sarkin		17					7.000		
Mc Brady		13					10.000		
Vacant Small Lot		11					8.000		
O. Morris	Carle	9					12.000	2.000	
Mrs. Allein		7 & 5					24.000		
Laurens Allein	in do							3.000	
Ditto as executor of Laurens & Allein								3.000	
Pellouse		3					9.600		
Mrs. Coche		1					11.000		
John Robinson	in do							1.000	

Marketfield Street

Otto & Helen House	1	Battery Place	15.000	20.000
Do Do	3		15.000	20.000

1840

OWNERS OR OCCUPANTS.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	STREET NO.	SIDE OF ST.	BETWEEN WHAT STREETS.	WARD MAP NO.	PAID NO.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.	VALUE OF PERSONAL ESTATE.	REMARKS.
<i>William Street</i>									
J. Collinett Store		1					25.000		
J. Jacobs & Co		23					22.000		
Freeman & Hoffmann		57	J	Including part in			32.000		South Wm
Wm. W. Griffiths Small Shop				Cor South Wm St			5.000		
Ferguson & Co Store		11		Cor Beaver St			32.000		
J. McBray		13					26.000		
Nelson & Co		15					26.000		
Pierce & Co		17					32.000		
Ward & Co		19					32.000		
C. O. Halslead		23					40.000		
Pomroy & Co		25					45.000		
		27					32.000		
Gutter & Co		29		Cor Exchange Place			37.000		
Corlies & Flaydock		33 & 35		do			60.000		
Adee & Simpson		37					37.000		
Adams & Co		39					37.000		
Bogert & Co		41					35.000		
Bolles & Co		43					33.000		
East River Ins. Co		44					20.000		
East River Ins. Co		in do						228.096	
Leather Bank		45					50.000		
Ditto Manufacturers Bank		in do						594.585	
Evening Star Office		47					8.000		
Seabury		49					35.000		
Cyden & Ferguson & Co		51					29.000		
Delaware Hudson Bank		53		Cor Pine St			38.000		No Cap
Vacant		57					14.000		
Scott & Co		59					14.000		
Rick & Loubrell		61					22.000		
J. Nicholls		61 1/2		Cor Cedar St			28.000		
Ramsdale & Co		63		do			28.000		
Bradley & Co		69					24.000		
J. W. Brown		71					25.000		
Carpenter & Co		73					27.000		
Flaviland & Co		75					26.000		
W. P. Y. & Co		77		Cor Liberty St			32.000		

Year: 1845

351,500
5,650.00
82,500

14,000 in
8,500
\$1,244,000

Beaver Street.

B. Staples	agent	1st	1	Foot Broadway & cross	4,000	
B. Richard	own		3		4,000	
John Rogers	own		7 1/2		13,000	
W. B. Ireland	own		9		7,000	
	own		11	Corner of Ken	2,250	
J. Sumner	own		15		3,000	
W. Henry Wanslow	own		17	West of Broadway	4,000	
	own		19		2,500	
J. Sumner	own		21		6,000	
Albion	own		23		7,500	
W. J. H. Snyder	own		25		7,500	
J. Agnew	own		27		7,500	
	own		29		7,500	
W. C. King	own		37	Broad & William	10,000	
J. Hone	own		39		10,500	
C. Hicks	own		41		11,000	
N. Sallad	own		43		7,500	
Widow Plumb	own	store	45		12,000	damaged
J. Leary	own		49		23,000	
W. S. Lord	own		51		20,000	
	own		in the rear of 51 and known as Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Merchants Court		6,000	vacant ground and
	own		53	Broad & William	22,000	including part of
V. Wells	own		57		25,000	
Insurance & Trimble	own		63		23,000	
					<u>\$257,750</u>	

1845

William Street.

OWNERS OR OCCUPANTS	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	STREET NO.	SIDE OF STREET	BETWEEN WHAT STREETS.	WARD MAP NO.	FARM NO.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.	REMARKS.
A. J. Souther	in store	1	W	Corner of Stone			\$24,000	
B. M. Fikes	in	3	-	Stone & Banners			30,000	assessed thru
J. Souther	in	5	-				30,000	assessed thru
W. J. Souther	in	7	-	Corner of S. William			1,200	assessed thru
W. J. Souther	in	9	-	Corner of Banners			26,000	
W. J. Souther	in	11	-	Banners & Exchange			24,000	
W. J. Souther	in	13	-				23,000	
W. J. Souther	in	15	-				30,000	
W. J. Souther	in	17	-				28,000	
W. J. Souther	in	19	-				36,000	
W. J. Souther	in	21	-				47,000	
W. J. Souther	in	23	-				29,000	
W. J. Souther	in	25	-	Corner of Exchange			31,000	
W. J. Souther	in	27	-				48,000	
W. J. Souther	in	29	-	Exchange & Wall			29,000	
W. J. Souther	in	31	-				30,000	
W. J. Souther	in	33	-				28,000	
W. J. Souther	in	35	-				28,000	
W. J. Souther	in	37	-	Wall & Pine			38,000	
W. J. Souther	in	39	-				6,000	
W. J. Souther	in	41	-				30,000	
W. J. Souther	in	43	-				23,000	
W. J. Souther	in	45	-	Corner of Pine			33,000	
W. J. Souther	in	47	-	Pine & Cedar			12,000	
W. J. Souther	in	49	-				12,000	
W. J. Souther	in	51	-				18,000	
W. J. Souther	in	53	-	Corner of Cedar			25,000	
W. J. Souther	in	55	-				26,000	
W. J. Souther	in	57	-	Cedar & Liberty			18,000	
W. J. Souther	in	59	-				19,000	
W. J. Souther	in	61	-				20,000	
W. J. Souther	in	63	-				19,000	
W. J. Souther	in	65	-	Corner of Liberty			26,000	including N
W. J. Souther	in	67	-				24,000	
W. J. Souther	in	69	-	Liberty & Cedar			19,000	
W. J. Souther	in	71	-				19,000	
W. J. Souther	in	73	-				17,000	
W. J. Souther	in	75	-				21,000	
W. J. Souther	in	77	-					
W. J. Souther	in	79	-					
W. J. Souther	in	81	-					
W. J. Souther	in	83	-					
W. J. Souther	in	85	-					
W. J. Souther	in	87	-					
W. J. Souther	in	89	-					
W. J. Souther	in	91	-					
W. J. Souther	in	93	-					
W. J. Souther	in	95	-					
W. J. Souther	in	97	-					
W. J. Souther	in	99	-					
W. J. Souther	in	101	-					
W. J. Souther	in	103	-					
W. J. Souther	in	105	-					
W. J. Souther	in	107	-					
W. J. Souther	in	109	-					
W. J. Souther	in	111	-					
W. J. Souther	in	113	-					
W. J. Souther	in	115	-					
W. J. Souther	in	117	-					
W. J. Souther	in	119	-					
W. J. Souther	in	121	-					
W. J. Souther	in	123	-					
W. J. Souther	in	125	-					
W. J. Souther	in	127	-					
W. J. Souther	in	129	-					
W. J. Souther	in	131	-					
W. J. Souther	in	133	-					
W. J. Souther	in	135	-					
W. J. Souther	in	137	-					
W. J. Souther	in	139	-					
W. J. Souther	in	141	-					
W. J. Souther	in	143	-					
W. J. Souther	in	145	-					
W. J. Souther	in	147	-					
W. J. Souther	in	149	-					
W. J. Souther	in	151	-					
W. J. Souther	in	153	-					
W. J. Souther	in	155	-					
W. J. Souther	in	157	-					
W. J. Souther	in	159	-					
W. J. Souther	in	161	-					
W. J. Souther	in	163	-					
W. J. Souther	in	165	-					
W. J. Souther	in	167	-					
W. J. Souther	in	169	-					
W. J. Souther	in	171	-					
W. J. Souther	in	173	-					
W. J. Souther	in	175	-					
W. J. Souther	in	177	-					
W. J. Souther	in	179	-					
W. J. Souther	in	181	-					
W. J. Souther	in	183	-					
W. J. Souther	in	185	-					
W. J. Souther	in	187	-					
W. J. Souther	in	189	-					
W. J. Souther	in	191	-					
W. J. Souther	in	193	-					
W. J. Souther	in	195	-					
W. J. Souther	in	197	-					
W. J. Souther	in	199	-					
W. J. Souther	in	201	-					
W. J. Souther	in	203	-					
W. J. Souther	in	205	-					
W. J. Souther	in	207	-					
W. J. Souther	in	209	-					
W. J. Souther	in	211	-					
W. J. Souther	in	213	-					
W. J. Souther	in	215	-					
W. J. Souther	in	217	-					
W. J. Souther	in	219	-					
W. J. Souther	in	221	-					
W. J. Souther	in	223	-					
W. J. Souther	in	225	-					
W. J. Souther	in	227	-					
W. J. Souther	in	229	-					
W. J. Souther	in	231	-					
W. J. Souther	in	233	-					
W. J. Souther	in	235	-					
W. J. Souther	in	237	-					
W. J. Souther	in	239	-					
W. J. Souther	in	241	-					
W. J. Souther	in	243	-					
W. J. Souther	in	245	-					
W. J. Souther	in	247	-					
W. J. Souther	in	249	-					
W. J. Souther	in	251	-					
W. J. Souther	in	253	-					
W. J. Souther	in	255	-					
W. J. Souther	in	257	-					
W. J. Souther	in	259	-					
W. J. Souther	in	261	-					
W. J. Souther	in	263	-					
W. J. Souther	in	265	-					
W. J. Souther	in	267	-					
W. J. Souther	in	269	-					
W. J. Souther	in	271	-					
W. J. Souther	in	273	-					
W. J. Souther	in	275	-					
W. J. Souther	in	277	-					
W. J. Souther	in	279	-					
W. J. Souther	in	281	-					
W. J. Souther	in	283	-					
W. J. Souther	in	285	-					
W. J. Souther	in	287	-					
W. J. Souther	in	289	-					
W. J. Souther	in	291	-					
W. J. Souther	in	293	-					
W. J. Souther	in	295	-					
W. J. Souther	in	297	-					
W. J. Souther	in	299	-					
W. J. Souther	in	301	-					
W. J. Souther	in	303	-					
W. J. Souther	in	305	-					
W. J. Souther	in	307	-					
W. J. Souther	in	309	-					
W. J. Souther	in	311	-					
W. J. Souther	in	313	-					
W. J. Souther	in	315	-					
W. J. Souther	in	317	-					
W. J. Souther	in	319	-					
W. J. Souther	in	321	-					
W. J. Souther	in	323	-					
W. J. Souther	in	325	-					
W. J. Souther	in	327	-					
W. J. Souther	in	329	-					
W. J. Souther	in	331	-					
W. J. Souther	in	333	-					
W. J. Souther	in	335	-					
W. J. Souther	in	337	-					
W. J. Souther	in	339	-					
W. J. Souther	in	341	-					
W. J. Souther	in	343	-					
W. J. Souther	in	345	-					
W. J. Souther	in	347	-					
W. J. Souther	in	349	-					
W. J. Souther	in	351	-					
W. J. Souther	in	353	-					
W. J. Souther	in	355	-					
W. J. Souther	in	357	-					
W. J. Souther	in	359	-					
W. J. Souther	in	361	-					
W. J. Souther	in	363	-					
W. J. Souther	in	365	-					
W. J. Souther	in	367	-					
W. J. Souther	in	369	-					
W. J. Souther	in	371	-					
W. J. Souther	in	373	-					
W. J. Souther	in	375	-					
W. J. Souther	in	377	-					
W. J. Souther	in	379	-					
W. J. Souther	in	381	-					
W. J. Souther	in	383	-					
W. J. Souther	in	385	-					
W. J. Souther	in	387	-					
W. J. Souther	in	389	-					
W. J. Souther	in	391	-					
W. J. Souther	in	393	-					
W. J. Souther	in	395	-					
W. J. Souther	in	397	-					
W. J. Souther	in	399	-					
W. J. Souther	in	401	-					
W. J. Souther	in	403	-					
W. J. Souther	in	405	-					
W. J. Souther	in	407	-					
W. J. Souther	in	409	-					
W. J. Souther	in	411	-					
W. J. Souther	in	413	-					
W. J. Souther	in	415	-					
W. J. Souther	in	417	-					
W. J. Souther	in	419	-					
W. J. Souther	in	421	-					
W. J. Souther	in	423	-					
W. J. Souther	in	4						

Bever Street

OWNERS OR OCCUPANTS.	Description of Property.	Street No.	Side of Street.	Between what Streets.	Ward Map No.	Farm No.	Value of Real Estate.	REMARKS.
W L Leonard	Store	1		North Broadway & Elm	102		\$10,000	
Judge Rogers	"	3		"	101 B		12,000	
Wm Rogers	"	5		"	101 A		15,000	
Wm Rogers	"	7		Franklin & Elm	100		15,000	
Chas. Wm. Hotel	"	10		"	101		15,000	
Wm Rogers	"	12		Wm. and street 12, 13, 14			14,500	
"	"	14		"	103		13,500	
Dr. Wm. Rogers	"	16		"	"		16,000	
Col. Wm. Rogers	"	18		"	100		18,000	
Wm. Rogers	"	20		"	100		16,000	
"	"	22		"	104		16,000	
Wm. Rogers	"	24		Wm. and street 24, 25, 26			18,000	
Wm. Rogers	"	26		"	107		18,000	
Wm. Rogers	"	28		"	108		20,000	
Wm. Rogers	"	30		"	101		20,000	
Wm. Rogers	"	32		"	102		14,000	
Wm. Rogers	"	34		"	105		23,000	
Wm. Rogers	"	36		"	106		23,000	
Wm. Rogers	"	38		"	107		22,000	
Wm. Rogers	"	40		"	107		25,000	
Wm. Rogers	"	42		"	108		20,000	
Wm. Rogers	"	44		Wm. and street 44, 45	100		11,000	
Wm. Rogers	"	46		"	108		11,000	
Wm. Rogers	"	48		"	1012		11,000	
Wm. Rogers	"	50		"	104		11,000	
Wm. Rogers	"	52		"	1020		10,500	
Wm. Rogers	"	54		"	1021		10,000	
Wm. Rogers	"	56		"	101		2,500	
Wm. Rogers	"	58		"	102		2,500	Turned to 6000
Wm. Rogers	"	60		Wm. and street 60, 61, 62			16,000	
Wm. Rogers	"	62		Wm. and street 62, 63			11,500	
Wm. Rogers	"	64		"	1013		2,500	Red to 6000
Wm. Rogers	"	66		"	104		7,500	
Wm. Rogers	"	68		"	105		8,000	
Wm. Rogers	"	70		"	106		11,500	
Wm. Rogers	"	72		Wm. and street 72, 73			16,000	

William Street

OWNERS OR OCCUPANTS.	Description of Property.	Street No.	Side of Street.	Between what Streets.	Ward Map No.	Farm No.	Value of Real Estate.	REMARKS.
J. Guiguer	Store	1	West	Corner of Stone	1700		\$18,000 ✓	250
Wm. Fabs	"	3	"	Stone and Beaver	1701		20,000	
Wm. Warner	"	5 & 7	"	"	1702, 1703		25,000 ✓	
W. Reed	"	9	"	Corner of South St	1704		2,000	
Est of G. W. Cooper	"	11	"	Corner of Beaver	1707		25,300	
W. Van Dyke	"	13	"	Beaver & Exchange	1708	✓	28,000	
W. Austin	"	15	"	"	1705		25,000 ✓	
W. Howard	"	17	"	"	1704		30,000 ✓	
S. Walker	"	19	"	"	1703	✓	28,000	
W. O. Keadle	"	23	✓	"	1702	✓	30,000 ✓	
W. L. Lord	"	25	"	"	1701		47,000	
"	"	27	"	"	1700		22,000	
"	"	29	"	Corner of Ex Place	1709		25,000	
J. W. Carlie's	"	33 & 35	"	Madison & E. 4th	1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709		48,000	42,000
W. Wade	"	37	"	Ex Place & Wall	1746	1446	29,000	
W. Stanton	"	39	"	"	1745	1445	30,000	
G. W. Post	"	41	"	"	1744	1444	28,000	
"	"	43	"	"	1743	1443	25,000	
W. Veldem	Bank	45	"	Wall & Pine	1730		40,000	
Est of Michael Burroughs	Store	47	"	"	1731		6,000	
"	"	49	"	"	1732		30,000	
W. Oakley	"	51	"	"	1733		28,000	
"	"	53	"	Corner of Pine	1734		33,000	
W. B. Scheffelin	"	57	"	Pine & Cedar	1738	✓	12,000	
"	"	59	"	"	1739	✓	12,000	
W. Scofield	✓	61	✓	"	1740A	✓	18,000 ✓	
"	✓	63	✓	Corner of Cedar	1740B	✓	25,000 ✓	
Lord & Holbrook	"	67	"	"	1701		26,000 ✓	
"	"	69	"	Cedar & Liberty	1702		18,000 ✓	
W. Holbrook	"	71	"	"	1703		19,000 ✓	
W. Van Dantwerp	"	73	"	"	1704		20,000	
Joseph Hanniford	"	75	"	"	1705		19,000 ✓	
"	"	77	"	Corner of Liberty	1706		28,000 ✓	
W. Bishop	"	78 East	"	"	1705		24,000	
W. F. Roosevelt	"	79	"	Liberty & Cedar	1704		19,000	
Wm. D. Wolf	"	84	"	"	1703		17,000 ✓	
W. Bishop	"	85	"	"	1702		19,000	
W. Bishop	"	86	"	"	1701		21,000	

Page Sheet

Year: 1855

OWNER OR OCCUPANT.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	STREET No.	WARD MAP No.	FARM No.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.	CORRECTED AMOUNT.	REGULAR REYS.
D. L. Lockwood	Store	3	1012		12.000		May 22
George P. Rogers	"	5	1001	B	15.000		
W. B. Rogers	"	7	1001	A	17.000		
W. B. Ireland	"	9	1000		17.000		
Mrs. Ann West	"	15	1041		17.000		
John Brown	"	17.19	1039, 1037, 1042	3077	23.000		Ch
do.	"	21	1035		16.500		
W. Cadwallader	"	23	1037		22.000		
Est. of A. R. Lydman	"	25	1036		19.000		
John D. Kymar	"	27	1035		16.000		
do.	"	29	1034		18.000		
M. Hendricks	"	37	1650		19.000		
do.	"	39	1679		19.000		
E. Hicks	"	41	1675		21.000		
N. Saltus	"	43	1674		21.000		
John Osborn	"	45	1676	3577	24.000	24.000	
J. Leary	"	49	1675		24.000		
B. L. Lord	"	51	1675, 1677		36.000		
do.	"	53	1675		33.000		
J. Wells	"	57	1674		28.000		
Laurina Kimball	"	63	1495		20.000		
Amos R. Eno	"	81	1541		12.000		
Francis Pares	"	83	1543		11.500		
J. F. Adee	"	85	1542		11.500		May 22
J. S. Gratacap	"	87	1541		11.000		
Chas. Wright	"	89	1540		10.500		
J. Jagger	"	91	1542		10.000		
English Fire Ins. Co.	"	93	1561				eff
Est. of Moses Rodgers	"	95	1560		8.000		
J. J. Townsend	"	97	1521		16.000		
do.	"	99	1522		13.500		
R. Jones	"	101	1523		8.000		
Thomas E. Davis	"	103	1524		8.000		
do.	"	105	1525		8.500		
C. Milson	"	107	1526		12.000		
W. Titus	"	109	1512		10.000		
do.	"	111	1511		10.000		
do.	"	113	1510		11.000		

William Street

OWNER OR OCCUPANT.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	STREET No.	WARD MAP No.	FARM No.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.	CORRECTED AMOUNT.	REGULAR RENTS.	AR
J. S. Liguier	Shoe	1	1700		18,000			
F. M. Forbes	"	3	1701		20,000			
John Turner	"	5 & 7	1700 1700		25,000			
Thomas & Duns	"	9	1704		2,500			
Est. of G. W. Cooper	"	11	1667	1350	100,000			
Comm Exchange Bank	"	13	1666					
Merrison Lang & Co.	"	15	1665		19,000			
J. Stewart	"	17	1661		25,000			
J. Walker	"	19	1663		28,000			
C. O. Halstead	"	23	1662		36,000			
H. L. Lord	"	25	1661		45,000			
do	"	27	1660		22,000			
do	"	29	1659		26,000			
F. W. Corlies	"	33 & 35	1648 1647		40,000			
W. A. du	"	37	1646		29,000			
D. Stanton	"	39	1645		30,000			
J. J. Post	"	41	1644					
do	"	43	1643					
D. Selden	"	45	1630		45,000			
Michael Bingham	"	47	1231		36,000			
do	"	49	1232					
L. Oakley	"	51	1232		20,000			
do	"	53	1231		28,000			
J. B. Schefflin	"	57	1263	1171	14,000			
do	"	59	1264	1170	14,000			
P. Serfield	"	61	1270		18,000			
do	"	63	1270B		24,000			
Lord Holbrook	"	67	1304		28,000			
do	"	69	1303		18,500			
E. Holbrook	"	71	1303		21,500			
J. Van Amburgh	"	73	1304		22,000			
Joseph Sampson	"	75	1305		21,000			
do	"	77	1306		31,000			
A. Bishop	"	78	1315		25,000			
C. W. S. Rowell	"	76	1314		20,000			
John D. Wolf	"	74	1313		20,000			
J. Bishop	"	72	1312		20,000			
Mr. Bishop / Davis	"	70	1311		22,000			

Aug 22 1871

Dec 3 1871

APPENDIX C
Doggetts 1851 Street Directory

NAD

- 78 Bridget Smith, boarding
79 J. J. Keirsted, boilermaker
J. H. Anglies, pianomaker
Ann Colvill
Samuel Coles, packer
80 Reuben Hunt, chairmaker
Mary Van Buren
81 John Mezanah, boatman
Charles Hilbert, mariner
82 Moses Coutent
Halsted Bailey, clerk
83 John Sweeny, laborer
84 Richard Dudgeon, machinist
Isaac Tylor, carman
Eliza M'Nasser
85 James Klin, cutler
86 Archibald Phillips, carman
Henry French, smith
87 Michael Boimard, chairmaker
88 Robert Heforts, thread &c.
Bernard Neitherman, butcher
89 David Egan, bootmaker
John Forger, laborer
90 Louis Pink, grocer
91 August Fulse, segar maker
92 Henry Starck, porterhouse
93 Walton Simmer, shoemaker
George Miller, tailor
94 John Ivers, carman
95 Felix Brix, grocer
96 Peter Hussey, porter house
97 George Worthge, porter house
98 Joseph Brandna, bootmaker
Peter M'Knight, junk
(stables)
101 John Wonder, bakery
P. Reisenweber, bootmaker
102 John Mangels, grocer
103 Peter Muga, oils
Alexander Amend, cabntmkr
105 Francis M'Knight, junk
Here Stanton Street intersects.
106 Edward M'Guire, grocer
107 Anthony Feller, grocer
108 Patrick Carrol
Daniel Sullivan, broker
109 Michael Shaffer, carman
111 Augustus Shyring, tailor
J. A. Miller, cabinet maker
Jacob Keim, bootmaker
112 Peter Haines, smith
113 William Quinn, carman
114 Jacob Wirth, bakery
115 M. Reisenacker, bootmaker
Fredk. Angelroth, harnessmkr
116 C. P. Stark, milk
John Howe, tailor
Andrew Johnson, smith
Elizabeth Henderson
117 John Young, grocer
118 David Lessing, butcher
119 Owen Clark, butcher
120 George Taylor
Stephen Palmer, carpenter
121 Michael Brunag, junk
122 Joseph Forbach, watchmaker
123 Friedman Valentine, grocer
124 Bernard Christman, grocer
Joseph Hoffner, vegetables
125 Mary Cunningham, tailoress
Thomas Mulherin, pedler
James M'Laughlin, pedler
126 Alexander Ansted, pedler
127 John Siebenkaes, segars
128 Alfred Lewis, smith
129 Hein Weller, segars
John Lutz, oils
130 P. Flore, watchglasses
131 George Wirth, baker
132 John Wilbee, scavenger
And. Geoninneger, basketmkr
133 Lewis Born, broker
Louis Achtman, porterhouse
134 Eneas Fitzpatrick, china

- Elizabeth Kampf, dressmaker
John Herber, bootmaker
135 Claus Garms, grocer
WILLIAM STREET.
1 Salomon Kobustamm, importer
Frederick Hoose, importer
2 R. J. Noes, brushes
A. C. Smith, tailor
Henry Heitman, oysters
J. B. Danforth, merchant
Isaac Gibson, agent
A. T. Cowman & Co., conctrs
*Benjamin Godfrey
3 Aaron Jacobs, drygoods
Lehmaier Brothers, importers
*John Lehmaier
*Morris Lehmaier
4 Winterhoff, Piper & Karck,
importers
*R. C. Winterhoff
*Ferdinand Karck
*Edward Piper
D. A. DELIUS, importer
5 S. Strahlheim & Co. importers
*Joseph Friedman
Hartley & Molson, importers
*John Hartley
*Edward Molson
6 J. W. Jung, importer
William Dietze, agent
7 DENNIS CAROLIN, drygoods
Henry Bodmer jr. importer
Conrad Wolfe, importer
9 DUTILH & CO. forwarders
*E. G. Dutilh
*Charles Humphreys
*Henry Graff
J. F. Clarke, agent
11 Cummins, Collins & Seaman,
drygoods
*T. A. Cummins
*C. B. Collins
*O. C. T. Seaman
C. Gignoux & Co. importers
13 Pfeiffer & Co. clothiers
*Peter Pfeiffer
*Solomon Frankenheimer
Oscar Varet, importer
Chesterman & Hoguet, aucurs
*George Chesterman
*H. L. Hoguet
15 Ballin & Sander, importers
*Eugene Ballin
*Charles Sander
B. W. Hart, merchant
John Martin jr. & Co. drygds
*William Martin
16 & 18 J. & J. Steuart & Co.
importers
*W. H. Scott
17 C. Payen & Co. importers
*T. H. Theriott
Amos Keller, drygoods
19 Andrew Lester & Co. drygds
*Horace Galpen
Steegmann, Brothers & Co.
importers
*Henry Steegmann
20 BUTTERFIELD BROTHERS,
importers
*R. S. Butterfield
*H. I. Butterfield
*Frederick Butterfield
22 Joseph Fisher & Co. importers
*John Robertson
23 Halsted, Brokaw & Co. drygds
*N. N. Halsted
*Joseph Brokaw
*Henry Butler
BABCOCK, MILNOR & CO.
importers
*S. D. Babcock
*C. E. Milnor
*C. H. P. Babcock

- 24 Austens & Spicer, auctioneers
*David Austen
*G. W. Austen
*James Austen
*J. H. Austen
*C. B. Spicer
25 M'Call & Strong, importers
*Hamilton M'Call
*J. M. Strong
White & Thurgar, importers
*J. F. White
*G. C. C. Thurgar
27 Elbridge Maltby & Son, drygds
*Elsworth Maltby
J. & A. Petrie, importers
29 Van Wyck & Kobbe, auctars
*H. L. Van Wyck
*W. A. Kobbe
Here Exchange Place intersects.
33 Morris Woolf, shirts
35 Corlies, Haydock & Co. auctars
*J. W. Corlies
*Robert Haydock
*J. W. Corlies jr.
36 & 38 ASTOR MUTUAL IN-
SURANCE CO.
Zebedee Cook, president
37 Bernheimer Brothers, drygds
*Herman Bernheimer
*Simon Bernheimer
38 J. H. L'Hommedieu
S. B. Warner, broker
39 J. N. Walker, hotel
Daniel Le Roy, exchange
John Dore, exchange
Charles Stuver, merchant
Dillon & O'Gorman, lawyers
*J. B. Dillon
*Richard O'Gorman
E. R. Tremain, broker
W. L. Dryer
Woodman & Black, lawyers
*C. N. Black
*Aaron Woodman
James Bergen, broker
J. L. Morris
Horace Weeks, broker
E. H. Warner, broker
G. R. Beekman, broker
J. D. Brown, broker
Samuel Hammond, watches
W. H. M'Vicar, broker
Phelps and Wetmore, brokers
*J. C. Wetmore
I. B. Wilbor jr. broker
Charles Buckingham, broker
Daniel Stanton, broker
40 John Littlefield, chiropodiat
G. S. Shatford, baths
Frederic Chazournes, broker
William Brugiere, broker
41 Catterfield & Topping, auctars
*W. F. Catterfield
*William Topping
REIMER & MECKE, importers
*F. W. Reimer
*J. A. Mecke
42 W. B. Clerke, broker
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
Henry Huntington, president
EZRA WHITE, agent
Connecticut Insurance Co.
B. W. Greene, president
J. H. Ormsbee jr. merchant
43 Lane & Guild, importers
*P. Van Zandt Lane
*W. B. Guild
David Wallerstein, importer
44 FRANKLIN FIRE INS. CO.
Peter Notman, agent
William Burroughs jr. edit
Houghton & Co. brokers
*Royall Houghton
*C. H. Houghton

APPENDIX D
Excerpt from *Engineering Record*
on the Corn Exchange Building
(as provided by Mueser Rutledge)

customer a temporary supply, send the meter to the factory and on its return set it and collect the charges and remit to the manufacturer, in fact perform all the work as if the meter was owned by the Water Department. As a rule when a consumer pays from eight to fourteen dollars for a water meter, he believes he has a machine that will last him a lifetime, or at least as long as his clock, and when after one, two or three years it must go back for repairs, costing him from three to five dollars, he begins to think it a fraud, then in a year or two, more repairs, and after five or eight years he is informed that his meter is worn out and a new one must be bought, then he is sure he has been swindled, and that the water people and meter manufacturers are frauds.

The writer is firm in the belief that all water meters should be owned and controlled by the Water Department or Water Company, and furnished the consumer at an annual rental, covering interest on first cost of the meter and reasonable repairs according to its size and cost, and require the consumer to protect it from frost; then the Water Department or company has complete control, and when a meter fails to work it is taken out and replaced by another from those in stock. If only in need of small repairs, such as replacing a broken wheel, disc, or bolts, this can be done at the repair shop, but if in need of more general repairs, the meter can be held and shipped with a dozen or more to the factory by freight, repaired and returned at a much less expense per meter than a single meter.

If the Water Department or company wishes to imitate the grocer and supply as he supplies his customers, then fix the rate per thousand gallons at a price that will cover the expense of the meter and in time pay for it, as the grocer does with his fixtures.

All Water Works managers know that the most difficult and perplexing matter they have to deal with is to fix a flat rate that will be equitable to all, and with the improvements of this day it is unreasonable to ask for water at a fixed rate; as well ask the grocer to supply your family with flour for a year at a fixed price, or give you liberty to tap his coal oil barrel when you wish, or the druggist to supply your family with drugs and medicine, or the brewer to run a supply of his product into your house at a stated price regardless of your capacity. Under the advancing conditions of water supply, the water meter is as much a part of the plant as is the pumps, filters, valves and hydrants, and should be so considered by the municipality or water company.

The Mitchell System of Sewage Disposal.

About three years ago an experimental plant was built at Revere, Mass., to test the merits of a system of sewage disposal devised by Mr. G. D. Mitchell. This plant has been in operation since then with such success that the International Sewage Disposal Company was formed to take over the patents. Last year a disposal system of this type was put in operation on the Scituate estate of Mr. Thomas W. Lawton, the Boston banker, and a plant of 1,000,000 gallons capacity per day is now being installed at Elmhurst, Borough of Queens, New York.

The system involves a preliminary clarification of the sewage by sedimentation followed by the filtration of the effluent through sand with aeration. The sewage passes at the disposal works into a channel running along the end of a series of concrete tanks, preferably four, which are provided with outlets so that the flow through the basins can be made continuous

from one to another, or any number of them can be cut out of operation. It has been found that a period of four to six hours of sedimentation gives the best results. The tanks have outlet chambers so arranged that the clarified sewage is drawn off from a level near the bottom of the tank, and is delivered into the next tank at a level near the top, thus preventing the passage of sludge from the bottom and of grease and floating matter from the top of the liquid in one tank into that of another. This is considered a very important point of the system, as the purpose of the tanks is to furnish a clarified liquid which can be filtered at a rate far above that usually practiced with intermittent filters. Each basin has an outlet in the center of the floor, which connects with a drain leading to a sludge filter.

The clarified sewage flows from the last of the basins into a concrete flush-tank, which has an outlet gate at the bottom of one end. When the liquid reaches a certain fixed height this outlet opens and the contents are discharged into a channel running along the head of the filters, with outlets enabling the flow to be directed into the distributing troughs over any or all of the beds. The construction of the beds is peculiar to the Mitchell system, and is described as follows by the company: "Starting from the bottom of the filter, the material is distributed upward in the following manner: Broken stone or coarse gravel laid on a concrete base, interlaid with lines of channel-tile pipe connected to an air chamber with natural or forced draft from the chamber into the chimney, then medium-fine gravel and medium-coarse sand, then a layer of broken stone interlaid with lines of channel-tile pipe connected to an air chamber with natural or forced draft from the chamber into the chimney, constituting (with the lower pipes) the double-internal aeration. Continuing upward, is medium-fine gravel, medium-coarse sand, with fine sand forming the top layer of the filter." The air chambers mentioned in this quotation are large passages running along the two ends of the beds. One of them furnishes the air to the tile ducts and the other acts as an exhaust passage in connection with vents to the chimney of the pumping plant, if one is installed. It is held by the company that this system of aeration, in connection with the intermittent application of the clarified sewage, keeps the beds supplied with enough air to render the bacterial action unusually rapid. There have been some analyses made by Mr. S. P. Sharples, State Assayer of Massachusetts, showing a remarkable reduction in free and albuminoid ammonia when the rate of filtration is $2\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons per acre daily.

The sludge filter has a body of coarse material to afford thorough drainage and a top layer of pulverized coke or coal. After the sludge has drained for a few hours, it is thrown on a concrete floor, mixed with coal or coke, and finally burned in the furnace of the pumping plant. If farmers can be induced to use it as a fertilizer, the problem of disposal is so much simplified.

The entire works, sedimentation tanks, flush-tank and filters, are roofed over so as to afford better protection against the interference of inclement weather with the operation of the system as well as to reduce by means of special ventilating arrangements, any possibility of the plant becoming a nuisance to neighbors. As before stated there are two plants of this type now in operation near Boston and one is in course of construction in Greater New York; further information concerning them can doubtless be obtained from the company, whose address is Tremont Building, Boston.

Extension of the Corn Exchange Bank Building, New York.

The Corn Exchange Bank at Beaver and William Streets, New York, is an eleven-story building with self-supporting brick walls and cast-iron interior columns with concrete footings on pile foundations, and was built several years ago. It has been decided to enlarge it by the addition of a steel cage extension with two wings occupying an irregular area of about 70x100 feet in extreme dimensions, as seen on the general plan. The new part will be twenty stories or 260 feet high above the street, and will be connected with the old building, and the entrance will be made common to both. Each new story will have a floor area of about 6,000 square feet and all above the first floor will be arranged to rent for office purposes.

Preliminary exploration borings made in their cellars before the old buildings occupying the site were removed, indicated that the soil consisted of earth, gravel and quicksand to the bed rock or hard pan at a depth of about 40 feet below the curb, corresponding with the strata underlying other tall buildings in this vicinity which have been from time to time described in *The Engineering Record*. The cellar is to be carried down 11 feet below the curb, about to ground-water line, and the column loads are so great that it was thought best to carry them to the rock. On account of the depth to rock, the character of the soil, the large amount of ground water it contains and the necessity of avoiding any danger to the stability of the adjacent buildings it was decided to build the foundations in pneumatic caissons, of which there are 28, arranged on the center lines of the columns shown in the general floor plan. The caissons are wooden cylinders with steel rings, diaphragms and cutting edges similar to those used in the Hanover Bank building and described in *The Engineering Record* in the issue of April 12. Their diameters vary from 6 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and their lengths will probably be about 30 feet. Caisson sinking was commenced June 6th, and is required to be completed by July 15th.

The working chambers of the caissons are sealed with concrete under pneumatic pressure, the air lock and shaft removed and the upper parts of the caissons or cofferdams are rammed full of concrete up to about 5 feet below the cellar floor where they are capped with grillages of crossed layers of I-beams bedded in concrete, grouted, and receiving below cellar floor level the bases of the columns. The beams in the first courses of the grillages are set as close as possible and are of different lengths so as to cover nearly all the surface of the pier and be contained within the circular sides of the caisson. In the 6-foot caissons they consist of five 18-inch 55-pound I-beams; in some of the larger caissons they are 24-inch I-beams. In the 6-foot caissons the second tier of grillage beams are three 18-inch 55-pound I-beams, set close together across the centers of the first tier to distribute the column loads over them. In the larger caissons the second tier beams are replaced with triple web plate girders 42 inches deep.

In most cases each caisson supports a single column on its center point, but on the north side of the building four of the wall columns are carried 4 feet beyond the caisson centers on cantilever girders which instead of being supported directly on the caissons are carried on top of short lengths of columns which raise them to the level of the basement ceiling and increases the clear floor space in the basement. The cantilever ends of these girders carry the wall girders and below them the outer wall is built on concrete footings at the cellar floor

level which are put in carefully to avoid disturbing the masonry of the adjacent wall. There are four cantilever girders in the basement ceiling; one of them which supports column 5 is about 19 feet long over all, and at the long end reacts against a bracket riveted to the upper flange and to the face of column 4 which has a load about seven times as great as the reaction. The cantilevers supporting columns 6, 7 and 14 are similar, but carry intermediate columns on the top flanges between the fulcrums and the anchorages.

Cantilever 6-29 is 24½ feet long on centers, and has three 48x¾-inch webs, eight 6x6x¾-inch flange angles and eight 28x9/16-inch flange cover plates, two of them extending the full length and the remainder being short lengths over the bearing of the fulcrum column. The middle web and angles extend from the end of the short arm of the cantilever to 6 feet from the center line of the reaction column to the face of which the end of the girder is field-riveted. The reaction bracket on the upper side of girder 4-5 is omitted here, and the intermediate column 30 is seated on the top flange of the girder above vertical web stiffener angles like those above the fulcrum column. Intermediate column 30 is 8 feet 1 inch from the center of the fulcrum column.

The maximum column loads are: cantilever column, 551.5 tons; fulcrum column, 823.7 tons; intermediate column, 251.3 tons; reaction column above the girder, 265.3 tons; below the girder, 285.7 tons. The fulcrum column is seated on a triple-web distributing girder 42 inches deep, and the reaction column is seated on three 18-inch 55-pound distributing I-beams across the girder beams. Cantilever girder 9-7 is similar to girder 6-29. It is 19¾ feet long on centers, and has an intermediate column 7½ feet from the cantilever column. Its center web is 11 feet long, and it is made with three 48x9/16-inch webs, eight 6x6x¾-inch angles and six 28x9/16-inch cover plates.

At one corner of the building the steel smoke stack and five columns are carried by a system of distributing and cantilever girders on a single caisson 12½ feet in diameter, which sustains a total maximum load of 1,632 tons. The top of the caisson pier concrete is covered with fifteen 18-inch 55-pound grillage I-beams, across which nearly at right angles, are set three plate girders with different depths of webs, but all 52 inches deep over all, so as to provide level bearings for a double cantilever girder which is laid across their top flanges and is supported on all three of them. The middle lower girder is 19 feet long and has three full-length 48-inch webs and enough full length flange cover plates to make its height equal to that of the other two lower girders.

At each end it supports a column, one of them having a lever arm of 7 feet and the other a lever arm of 9 feet from the center of bearing of the girder, distances which are inversely proportioned to the dead weight loads on the columns so that their moments are in equilibrium. One of the lower girders is 6 feet long and has a single web and does not support any column but acts as a bolster for the upper girder and to distribute part of its load on the grillage beams. The other lower girder has two 51-inch webs and two cover plates, increasing its depth to the required amount, and is 9½ feet long with a column at each end. The columns are 7 feet apart on centers; one of them is directly above the grillage beams and the other is just beyond the edge of the caisson, so that the overhang is hardly noticeable, although the girder is theoretically a double cantilever with arms about 4 feet and 3 feet long. The upper girder is 19 feet long and has three supports, one in the center, one 3½ feet from

it on one side, and one 5½ feet from it on the opposite side. At one end it has a clear overhang of 4 feet, and supports on the upper flange a grillage of double-cantilever 8-inch I-beams which carry the 180-ton smoke stack. The moment of the smoke stack is balanced by the moment of a 276-ton column, which is seated on the 5-foot overhang at the opposite end and has an 8-foot lever arm from the center of support of the girder. The arrangement of all the girders is such that their moments under dead loads balance each other and that the center of gravity of their combined loads passes through the center of the caisson.

The basement floor is at ground-water level, about 11 feet below the curb, and is made with a continuous bed of concrete 12 inches thick with an asphalt waterproof layer between the top and bottom layers of concrete. The boilers are set 5 feet below the floor level in a caked steel pan 7 feet high. All steel work below the basement floor is asphalted and covered with at least 4 inches of concrete.

There are in the building, thirty-five columns, nearly all of which are made with two channels latticed in the lower stories and part of which are made in the upper stories with a web plate and four angles in an I-shaped cross section. The maximum column load is about 1,000 tons, and the corresponding cross-sectional area is about 200 square inches. All columns are made in two-story lengths, spliced in the second, fourth and sixth stories and so on, 2 feet above the finished floor lines. The splices are made with flange cover-plates shop-riveted to the lower sections of the columns to form jaws which are field-riveted to the upper sections, and with horizontal diaphragms between the abutting ends which are field-riveted to both sections of the column. Columns 1, 2 and 4 carry the heaviest loads, and are each made with two 15-inch channels, one 12-inch I-beam and cover plates and channel web reinforcement plates.

Four of the columns are extended above the roof to support the two 5,000-gallon elevator and house-supply water tanks. Each tank is a 6-foot horizontal cylinder 24 feet long and is supported in a segmental cradle by two columns each 6 feet 3½ inches from the center of the tank in the plane of its axis. Each column has a segmental cradle, T-shaped in cross section, which fits the circumference of the tank and is supported by cantilever brackets shop-riveted to the sides of the column as shown in the detail elevation.

The wall columns are fireproofed by being completely enclosed in red brick walls, 8 inches thick on the outside and 4 inches thick on the inside. The interior columns are enclosed with 2-inch terra-cotta blocks. The outer walls are of red brick laid in Portland cement mortar and on the street front are faced up to the third floor with granite 8 inches thick and with limestone above, all well anchored to the brickwork and steel. The lower sections of the columns are designed to carry 75 per cent. of the total maximum live load and all of the dead load figured for the floors.

The use of wood in the building will be reduced to a minimum; all floors will be of concrete with a cement or tile wearing surface; the window sashes will be all metal or of wood covered with metal and the doors and trim will be of red oak, fireproofed.

The roof of the adjacent old portion of the building reaches to the eleventh story of the new building and above that story the side wall of the new building overhangs the lower stories 5 feet from the centers of the columns. The wall and the floor beyond the columns are carried by cantilever floorbeams which are continuous through the wall columns to the in-

terior columns to which they are riveted, and are supported on diaphragms riveted between the webs of the wall columns as shown in the accompanying detail. All other floorbeams terminate with their ends against the column webs or cover plates, and are connected to them with horizontal transverse angles riveted to the columns across their upper and lower flanges, the lower angles having their horizontal flanges reinforced in the standard way by the ends of vertical distributing angles.

The location of columns and typical arrangement of floorbeams with their lengths and sizes is shown in the plan of the twelfth floor tier. The other floorbeam plans are similar except as shown for the thirteenth tier and that there are special cantilever girders in the first floor tier and no floor girders in any of the other tiers. At the second, third, seventh, tenth, thirteenth, sixteenth, nineteenth and twenty-first tiers the wall is carried by double-web plate girders 3 feet deep which afford extra stiffness to resist transverse stress and distribute wind pressure. In nearly all other tiers the walls are carried by single-web plate girders two feet deep, which are built into the brickwork and are connected to the wall columns as shown in the cross sections of 12-inch and 16-inch walls. The south wall above the thirteenth floor is carried by girders composed of one 12-inch channel, one 8-inch I-beam and one 16-inch cover plate, supported on the cantilever ends of the double floorbeams as shown in the sectional elevation. On the other sides of the building the upper stories of the walls are carried the same as the lower ones, on single and double-web plate girders, as already described. The twelfth story of the south wall is suspended from the thirteenth story cantilevers by 1¼-inch vertical rods with upset screw ends which are set 6 feet apart, and carry a 12-inch I-beam with horizontal web on which the brickwork is laid.

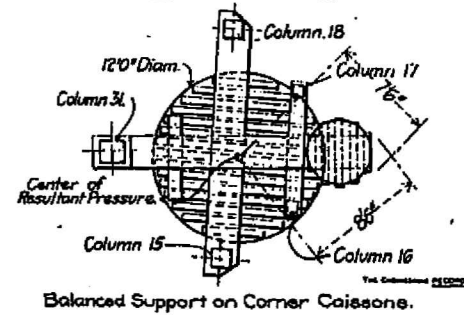
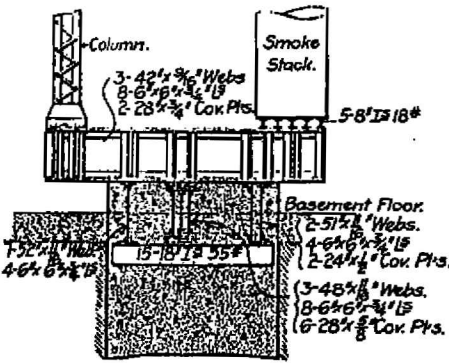
Wall columns 25 and 26 are offset horizontally in the twelfth story and column 1 in the thirteenth story, as shown in the side elevations of the special wall girders which are also seen in the floor plans. In the twelfth story there are two separate girders with their abutting ends field-riveted together on top of the lower section of column 26 so as to make practically a continuous girder 25, 26, 1, about 35 feet long over all. In the thirteenth tier the regular double-web wall stiffening girder has one end connected in the usual way to the face of column 2 and at the other end is seated on the cap of column 1 and projects 4 feet beyond it to carry the upper section of the column over the old building.

All floors are made with 12-inch flat semi-porous, end construction terra-cotta tile arches, and are proportioned for 75 pounds live load and weigh about 45 pounds per square foot, exclusive of the steel. The tiles have lips protecting the lower flanges of the floorbeams and girders and the ceiling is plastered on their lower surfaces. The roof is made with 12-inch beams about 6 feet apart with 3x3-inch T-bars 3 feet apart across their upper flanges which serve as skewbacks for and support transverse galvanized corrugated iron arches of 5 inches rise. Portland cement cinder concrete is filled in 3 inches deep above the crowns of the arches and is asphalted and covered with ordinary roof tiles. The ceiling is plastered on expanded metal suspended below the roof beams.

The smoke stack, 5 feet in diameter and 275 feet high, weighs about 360,000 pounds. It has a steel shell shipped to the building in 16-foot sections and connected to the floorbeams at every story with bolts through vertically slotted holes. The shell is ¾-inch thick for the lower third of its height, ¼-inch thick for the middle

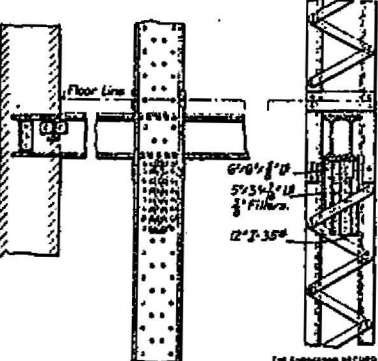
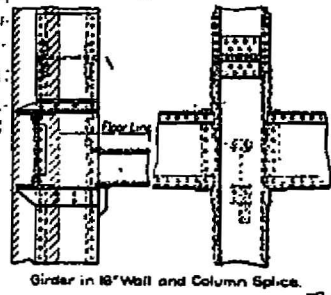
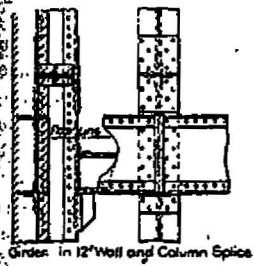
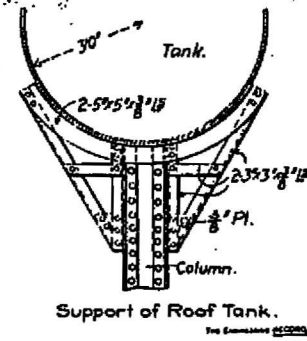
and 3/16 inch thick for the upper third. Sections are field-riveted together through horizontal flange angles. The lower is a 2 1/2 x 2 1/2-inch angle and the upper is a 3 x 4-inch angle which supports the lining. The lining consists of 2 inches of cinder next the shell and 4 inches of fire brick next the concrete. The fire brick has its thickness supported on the 4-inch angle and the other half projects from a deep joint which is pointed up so as to wholly enclose the angle.

Messrs. R. H. Robertson and R. B. Potter are the architects, and Mr. A. Pauli of their firm supervised the drawings and details. Mr.

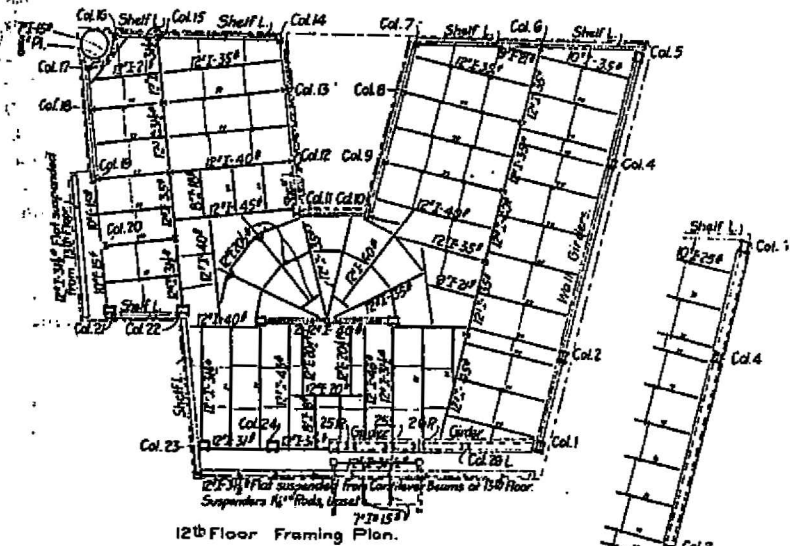
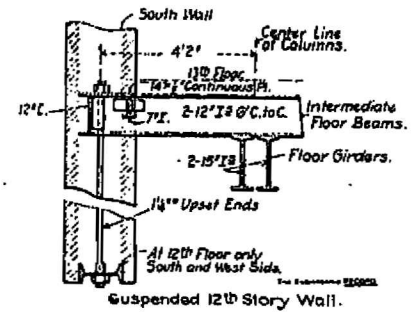
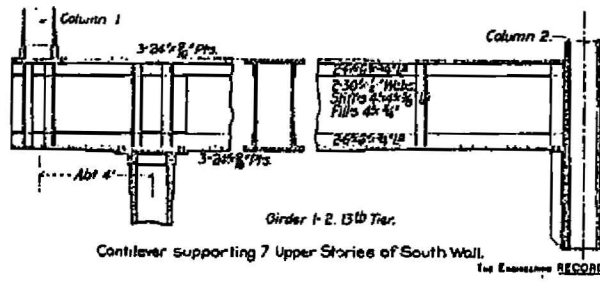
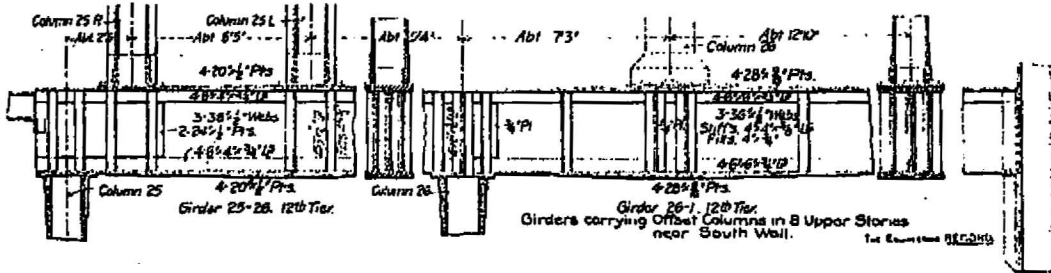


Nathaniel Roberts was the consulting engineer and the American Bridge Company is the contractor for the structural steel which weighs over 2,000 tons. Mr. J. F. O'Rourke is the contractor for the pneumatic caisson foundations.

An Important Engineering Vacancy in the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, will be filled by a competitive examination on July 8, of which particulars can be obtained from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington.

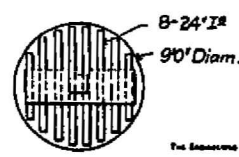
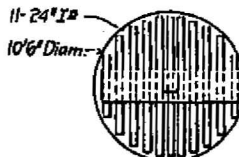
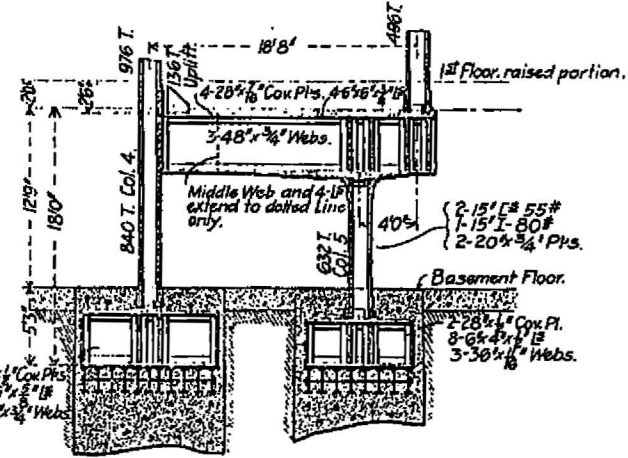
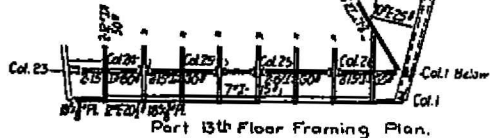


Wall Cantilevers on Upper South Side.
Wall Girders and Column Details.



Scale.
0' 8' 24'

Special and Typical Floor Plans.



Cantilever Support of North Wall Columns.

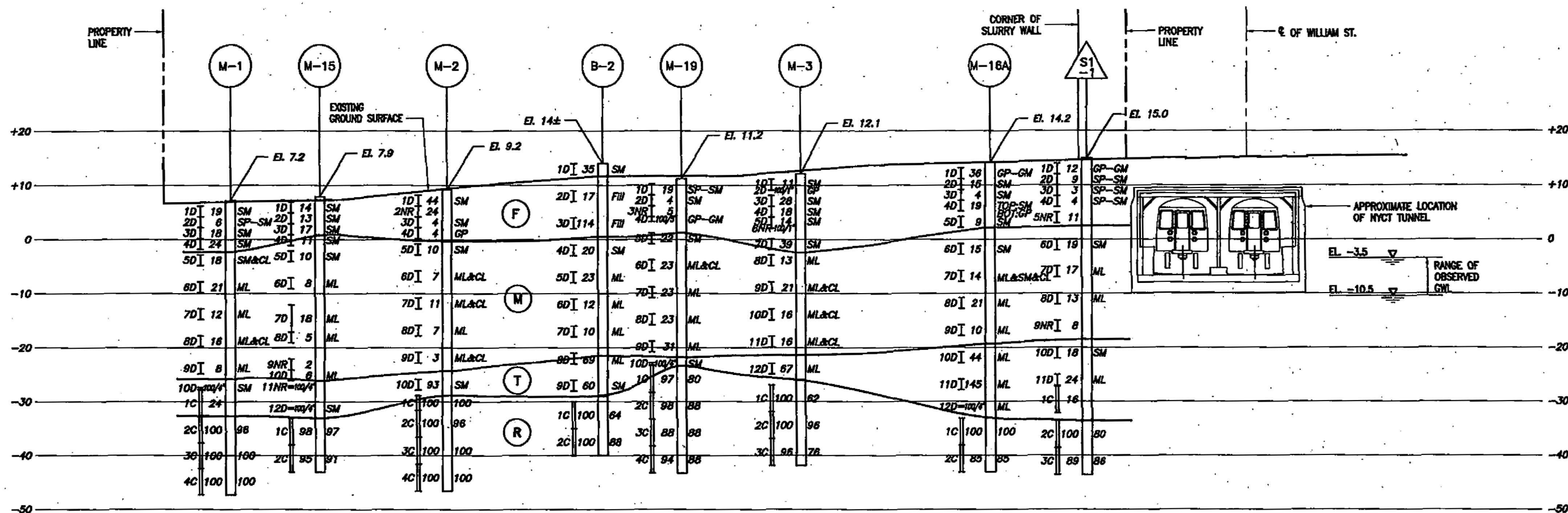
STRUCTURAL DETAILS OF THE EXTENSION OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING, NEW YORK.

MESSRS. R. H. ROBERTSON AND R. B. POTTER, ARCHITECTS; MR. NATHANIEL ROBERTS, CONSULTING ENGINEER; AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., CONTRACTOR FOR STEELWORK; MR. J. F. O'ROURKE, CONTRACTOR FOR FOUNDATIONS.

APPENDIX E
Subsurface Investigation
15 William Street, New York, NY
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers

• Geologic Section A-A	GS-1
• Top of Rock Contours	C-1
• Test Pit Location Plan	TP-1
• Boring Location Plan	B-1
• Site Plan Existing Conditions and Former Structures	G-1

ELEVATION IN FEET



ELEVATION IN FEET

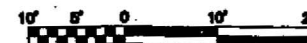
SECTION A-A

GENERAL STRATA DESCRIPTION

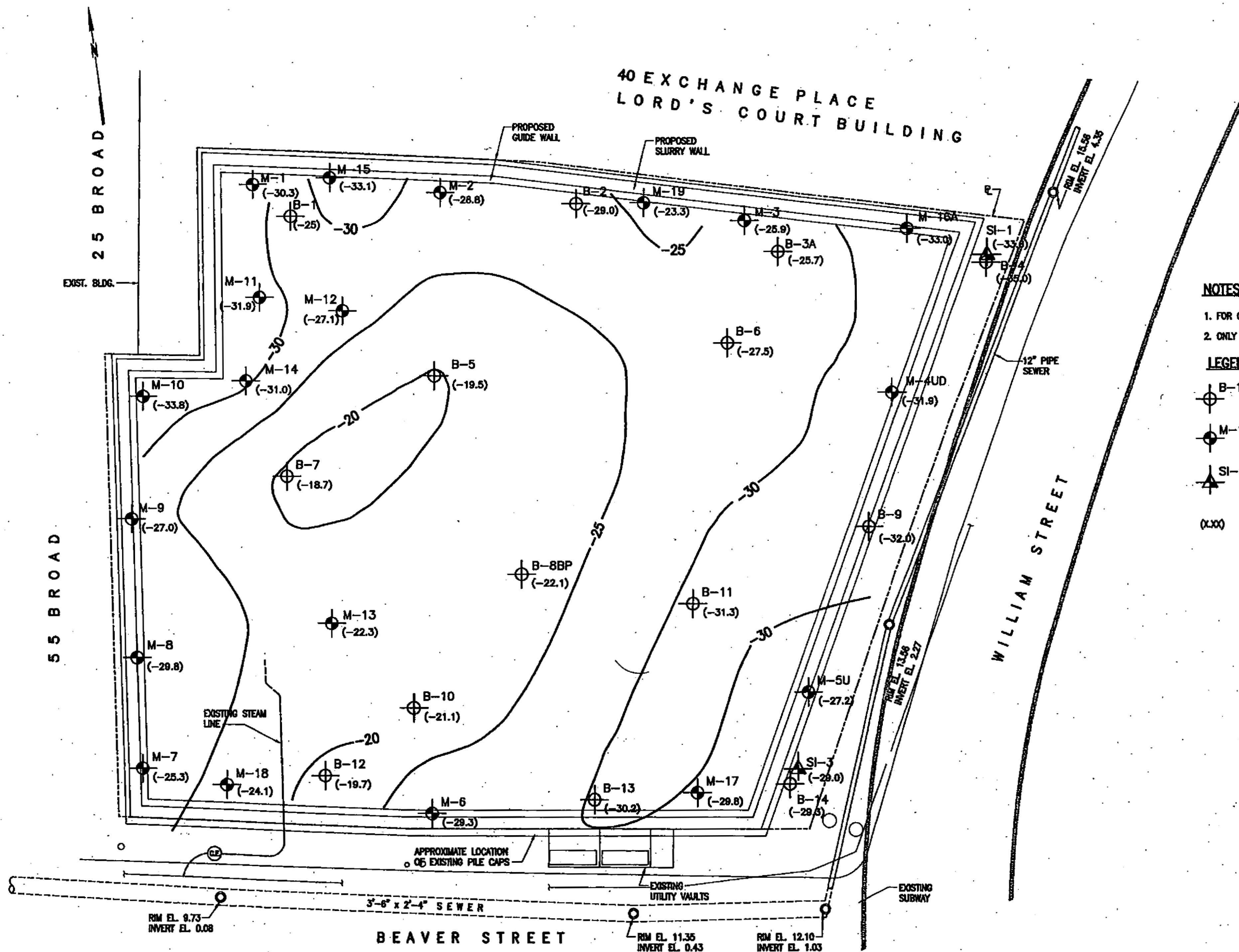
- (F)** FILL - LOOSE TO VERY COMPACT RED BROWN GRAY FINE TO COARSE SAND, WITH SOME TO TRACE BRICK, CONCRETE, GRAVEL, SILT, METAL, WOOD, AND GLASS.
- (M)** SILT - LOOSE TO MEDIUM COMPACT RED BROWN SILT VARIED WITH SOME TO TRACE SILTY CLAY OR CLAYEY SILT, OCCASIONAL TRACE FINE SAND, GRAVEL AND MICA.
- (T)** GLACIAL TILL - MEDIUM COMPACT TO VERY COMPACT GRAY GREEN SILTY FINE TO COARSE SAND, AND SOME TO TRACE GRAVEL, BOULDERS, COBBLES.
- (R)** BEDROCK - HARD TO MEDIUM HARD UNWEATHERED TO SLIGHTLY WEATHERED GRAY MICA SCHIST AND PEGMATITE, BLOCKY TO JOINTED, UNWEATHERED TO OCCASIONAL IRON STAINED JOINTS.

NOTE:
SEE DRAWING B-1 FOR GENERAL NOTES.

GRAPHIC SCALE



REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
1	6-2-04	A.C.D.	ADDED NYCT TUNNEL
15 WILLIAM STREET			
NEW YORK NEW YORK			
15 WILLIAM STREET LLC			
NEW YORK NEW YORK			
MUESER RUTLEDGE CONSULTING ENGINEERS			
14 PENN PLAZA - 225 W. 34TH STREET, NY, NY 10122			
SCALE	MADE BY S.L.	DATE 6-27-04	FILE NO.
GRAPHIC	CHD BY A.C.D.	DATE 6-27-04	10105
GEOLOGIC SECTION A-A			DRAWING NO.
			GS-1



NOTES:

1. FOR GENERAL NOTES SEE DRAWING B-1.
2. ONLY BORINGS WHERE BEDROCK WAS CORED ARE SHOWN ON PLAN.

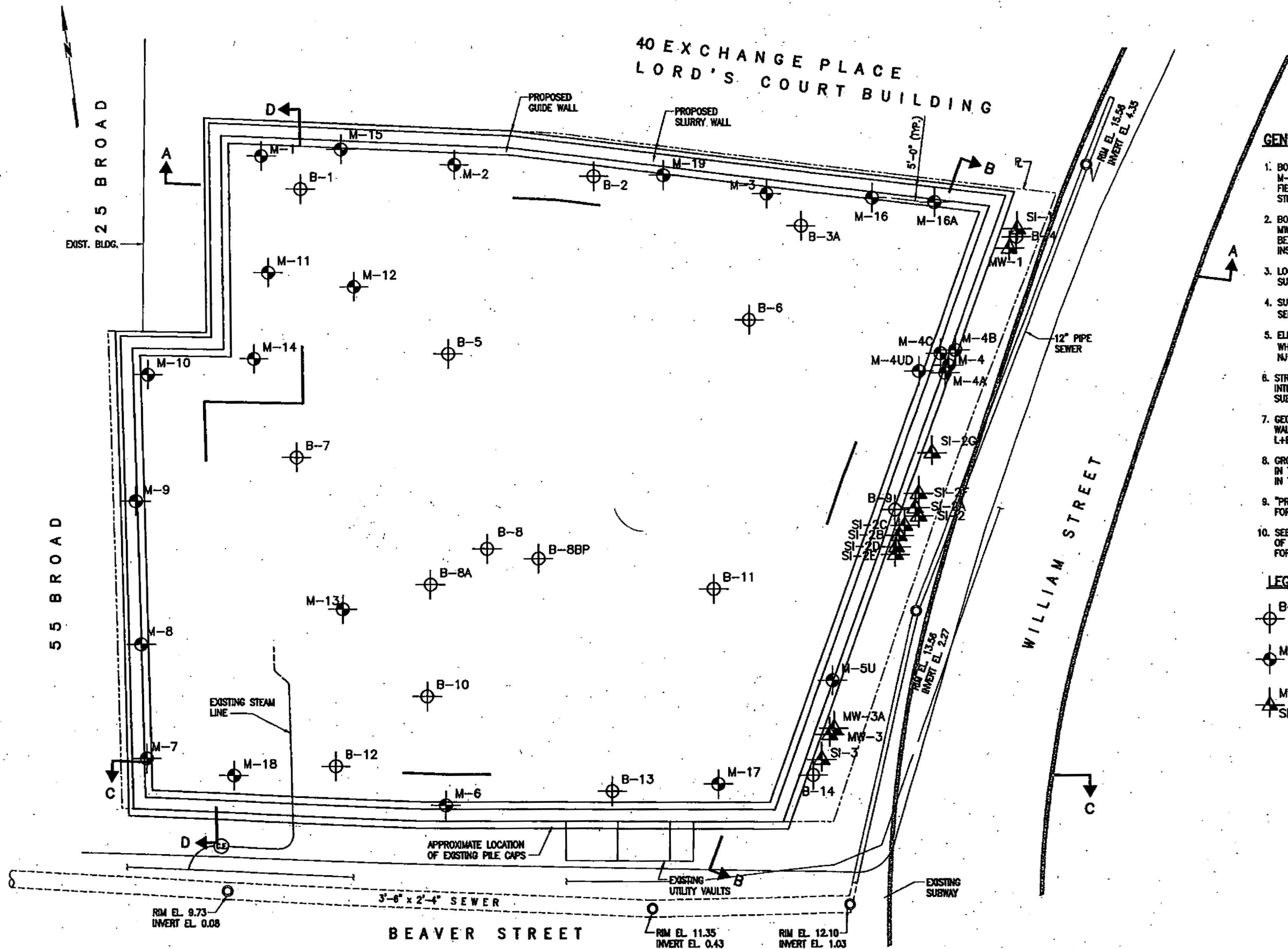
LEGEND:

- B-1 - BORING MADE IN 1988
- M-1U - BORING MADE IN 2004
U - UNDISTURBED SAMPLE
- SI-1 - 2.75" INCLINOMETER
- (X.XX) - TOP OF ROCK AT BORING LOCATION

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
1	8-2-04	A.C.D.	REVISED GRAPHIC SCALE
15 WILLIAM STREET			
NEW YORK NEW YORK			
15 WILLIAM STREET LLC			
NEW YORK NEW YORK			
MUESER RUTLEDGE CONSULTING ENGINEERS			
14 PENN PLAZA - 225 W. 34TH STREET, NY, NY 10122			
SCALE	MADE BY S.L.	DATE 5-27-04	FILE NO.
GRAPHIC	CH'D BY A.C.D.	DATE 5-27-04	10105
TOP OF ROCK CONTOURS			DRAWING NO.
			C-1

GRAPHIC SCALE





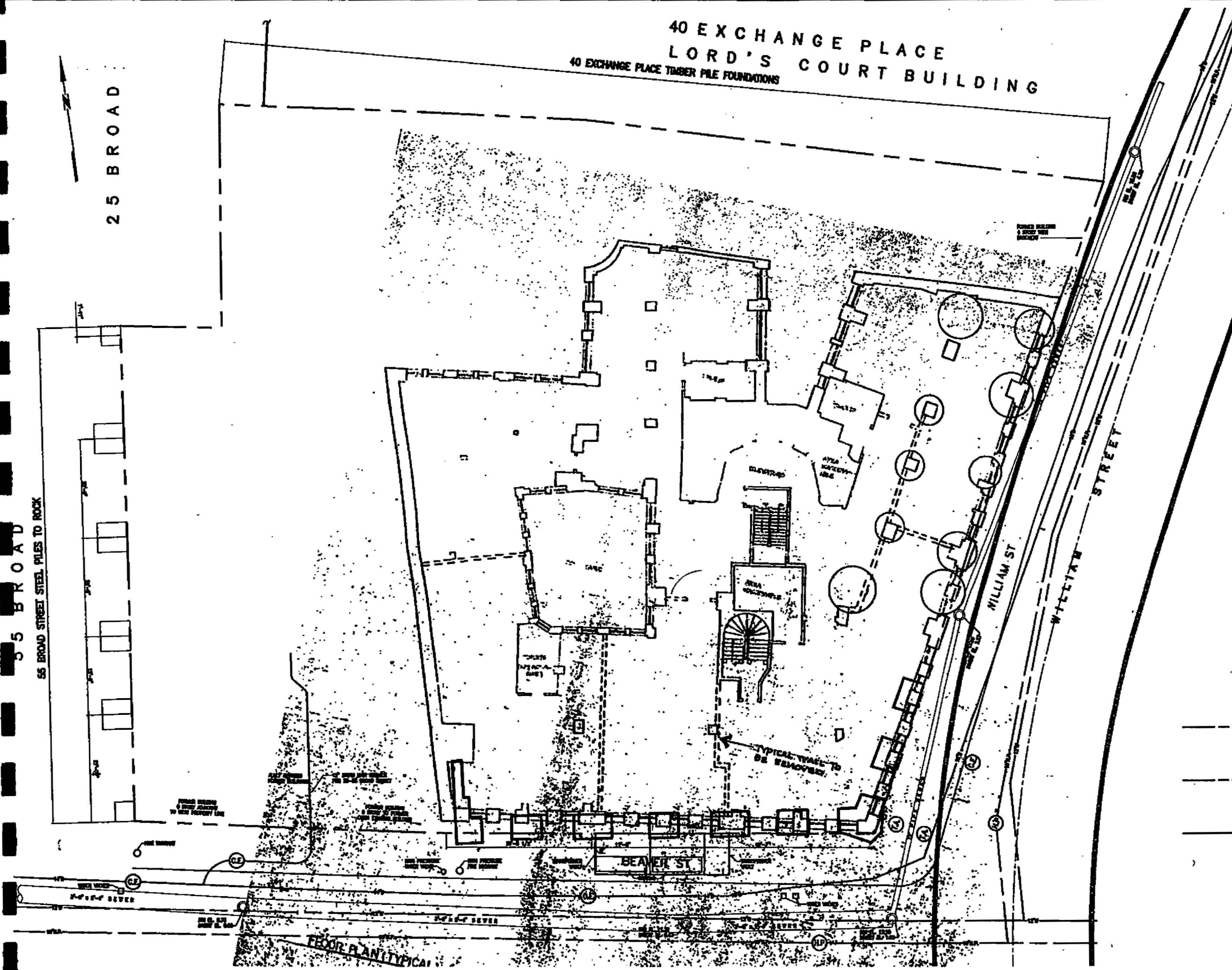
GENERAL NOTES:

1. BORING LOCATIONS SURVEYED BY LOVELL & BELCHER, INC., EXCEPT M-10, LOCATION AND ELEVATION OF M-10 WERE MEASURED IN THE FIELD BY MRCE'S RESIDENT ENGINEER IN REFERENCE TO EXISTING STRUCTURES.
2. BORINGS M-1 THROUGH M-19, SI-1 THROUGH SI-3, MW-1 AND MW-3/3A WERE MADE BY JESSER BORING & DRILLING, INC., BETWEEN MARCH 29 AND MAY 11, 2004 UNDER CONTINUOUS INSPECTION OF MRCE.
3. LOCATION OF SEWER OBTAINED FROM LOVELL AND BELCHER, INC. SURVEY, DATED NOVEMBER 16, 1996.
4. SUBWAY ALIGNMENT TAKEN FROM DRAWING "ROUTE NO. 48, SECTION 2, CONTRACT DRAWING NO. A-2" DATED MARCH 13, 1914.
5. ELEVATIONS REFER TO BOROUGH PRESIDENT OF MANHATTAN DATUM, WHICH IS 2.75 FEET ABOVE USGS MEAN SEA LEVEL AT SANDY HOOK, NJ (1929, NGVD).
6. STRATIFICATION SHOWN ON GEOLOGIC SECTIONS ARE NECESSARY INTERPOLATIONS BETWEEN BORING AND MAY NOT REPRESENT ACTUAL SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS.
7. GEOLOGIC SECTIONS ARE PROJECTED PROPOSED ALONG THE SLURRY WALL ALIGNMENT. GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION OBTAINED FROM L+B INC. SURVEY DATED NOV.16, 1996.
8. GROUND WATER LEVELS SHOWN ON GEOLOGIC SECTION WERE MEASURED IN THE MONITORING WELLS, NO STABILIZE WATER LEVELS WERE OBSERVED IN THE BORHOLES.
9. "PROPOSED SLURRY WALL" AND "PROPOSED GUIDE WALL" ARE SHOWN FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY.
10. SEE DRAWING NO. GS-R FOR BORING LEGEND AND SUMMARY OF UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM. SEE DRAWING NO. RC-1 FOR ROCK CORE CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA.

LEGEND:

- B-1 - EXISTING BORING MADE IN 1988
- M-1U - AS DRILLED BORING
U - UNDISTURBED SAMPLE
- MW-1 - 2" MONITORING WELL, OR
SI-1 - 2.75" INCLINOMETER

3	6-2-04	A.C.D.	REVISED GRAPHIC SCALE
2	5-27-04	A.C.D.	AS DRILLED LOCATIONS
1	4-23-04	A.C.D.	ADDITIONAL BORINGS
REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
15 WILLIAM STREET			
NEW YORK NEW YORK			
15 WILLIAM STREET LLC			
NEW YORK NEW YORK			
MUESER RUTLEDGE CONSULTING ENGINEERS			
14 PENN PLAZA - 225 W. 34TH STREET, NY, NY 10122			
SCALE	MADE BY S.L.	DATE 3-17-04	FILE NO.
GRAPHIC	CHD BY A.C.D.	DATE 3-17-04	10105
BORING LOCATION PLAN			DRAWING NO.
			B-1

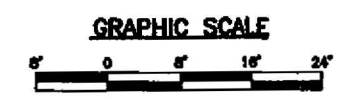


NOTES:

1. PLANS WERE COORDINATED ON THE PROPERTY LINE AT THE CORNER OF WILLIAM AND BEAVER STREETS.
2. FORMER BUILDING PLAN OBTAINED FROM "DEMOLITION PLAN, TRANS WORLD EQUITIES 13-15 WILLIAM STREET", OBTAINED FROM NYC DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.
3. FOUNDATIONS SHOWN WERE OBTAINED FROM NYCTA ROUTE No. 48 DRAWING E-6 MARCH 13, 1914.
4. STRUCTURES AND FOUNDATIONS SHOWN ARE FROM BEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE BUT IS NO WAY GUARANTEED TO BE CORRECT. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFICATION OF THE EXISTING CONDITION.
5. STEAM MAIN SHOWN ON CON EDISON DRAWING FILE 18 NO. 503-1 REVISED 5-23-94.

LEGEND:

- - CAISSON TO ROCK, FORMER CORN EXCHANGE BUILDING.
- - PILE CAP, FORMER CORN EXCHANGE BUILDING.
- ⊙ (C.E.) - CON EDISON MANHOLE COVER.
- ⊙ (H.P.) - HIGH PRESSURE MANHOLE COVER.
- ⊙ (T.A.) - TRANSIT AUTHORITY MANHOLE COVER.
- ⊙ - SEWER MANHOLE COVER.
- 16" H.P. --- - HIGH PRESSURE WATER MAIN (SIZE NOTED).
- 12" W --- - WATER MAIN (SIZE NOTED).
- 16" S --- - STEAM MAIN (SIZE NOTED).



1.	6-2-04	A.C.D.	REVISED GRAPHIC SCALE	
15 WILLIAM STREET				
NEW YORK			NEW YORK	
15 WILLIAM STREET LLC				
NEW YORK			NEW YORK	
MUESER RUTLEDGE CONSULTING ENGINEERS				
14 PENN PLAZA - 225 W. 34TH STREET, NY, NY 10122				
SCALE AS NOTED	MADE BY S.L. CHECKED BY A.C.D.		DATE 5-27-04 DATE 5-27-04	FILE NO. 10105
SITE PLAN EXISTING CONDITIONS AND FORMER STRUCTURES				DRAWING NO. G-1

APPENDIX F
Grantor-Grantee Conveyance Records

The William, 15 William Street

Block 25 Manhattan

Grantor/Grantee Index at the City Register

General Statement of Early Title: "Titles in this book in the main in the Dutch period"

No Instruments of Record

1654 to 1725

1727 to 1748

1750 to 1754

1756 to 1766

1768 to 1770

1772 to 1783

[illegible]

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Date	Vol:Page	Lot	Remarks
1804	Brinckerhoff, Abraham	Bowne, Obadiah	Nov. 21	68:318	32	
1815	Bowne, Obadiah	Cooper, George H.	June 24	110:273	32	
1822	Cooper, George H.	Whiting, David	Aug. 27	162:358	32	
1833	Whiting, David	Pitkin, John R.	Jan. 15	292:68	32	
1833	Nicholson, James Witter Nancy	Gallatin, Albert R.	Jan. 29	291:450	32 ½	"Examine 32"
1833	Chrystie, James (Gdn of) Christie, *John *Albert (Gdn of) *Heirs of Nicholson, Frances Few, Catharine Gallatin, Albert Hannah Sewey, Frances Montgomery, Maria Gallatin, Albert R. Chrystie, Thomas W.	Steward, John, Jr.	Feb. 1	291:479	32 ½	"Examine 32"
1836	Pitkin, John R. Sophia M. Halsted, Caleb. O.	Party Wall Agreement	Oct. 7	368:33	32	
1838	Pitkin, John R. Sophie M.	Walker, Joseph	Oct. 13	391:200	32	
1846	Halsted, Caleb O. Bowne, Andrew Walker, Joseph	Party Wall Agreement	May 1	475:256	32, 32 ½	
1852	Austin, David	Agreement	Jan. 12	587:377	32, 32 ½	

[illegible]

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Date	Vol:Page	Lot	Remarks
1797	Bayard, Samuel (Exr & Trst of) Breese, Samuel Burr, Aaron (Trustees)	Crygier, Cornelius	Feb. 16	55:327	33 ½	
1807	Sands, Joshua Mulligan, John W. (Comm in Partition)	Farrier, John	Mar 6	76:1	33	
1809	Crygier, Cornelius Hannah	Turner, John	Nov. 3	85:110	33 ½	
1818	Turner, John Margaret	Van Nest, Abraham	Feb. 7	125:268	33 ½	
1822	Fyfe, Martha	Ferrier, Martha	May 31	160:341	33	
1831	Ferrier, John M. Dean, Mary Barriko, Ann C.W. Heirs of Ferrier, John Ferrier, Lilless Dean, Daniel Barriko, John V.B. Burnet, Joseph	Blake, Anson	May 12	272:290	33	4/5 Interest
1831	Ferrier, Martha (Excrs of)	Blake, Anson	May 12	272:294	33	
1831	Shaw, James (Sheriff) Barriko, John V.B. (Interest of)	Blake, Anson	Dec. 17	289:627	33	

1833	Blake, Anson Elizabeth	Austen, David	Oct. 3	299:605	33	
1851	Austen, David	Townsend, William H.	Aug. 1	577:470	33	
1852	Austin, David Stewart, John	Agreement	Jan. 12	587:377	32 ½, 33	
1852	Townsend, William H. Henry Assigne of Austen, David	Levy, John Haber, Isaac Morrison, Lewis M.	June 18	610:205	33	
1853	Van Nest, Abraham	Corn Exchange Bank	May 2	640:348	33 ½	
1856	Levy, John	Boody, Azariah	Feb. 5	693:651	33	
1856	Coggill, Henry	Boody, Azariah	Feb. 8	700:349	33	Warrantee Deed
1856	Coggill, Henry	Boody, Azariah	Feb. 29	699:359	33	
1857	Boody, Azariah	Smith, James Rufus	Sept. 8	745:93	33	

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Date	Vol:Page	Lot	Remarks
1855	Freeland, Hartman (Exrs of) Freeland, Hartman Eliza B. Gautier, Charlotte Van Horn, Hartman F. John G., Jr. French, Helen D. Josiah H. Gautier, Anna E. William H. James R. Wakeman, David B. Elizabeth G. Edmund D.B. Annie Jabez Sarah Mason, John W. Hannah Gautier, Thomas Francis P. Hewitt, Clark Ann Andrews, Benjamin George D. Gautier, Helen D.	Lord, Rufus L.	Feb 25	721:651-657	22, 31 ½, 38	Lease "an unencumbered vacant lot"
1855	Same 26 as above	Lord, Rufus L.	Feb. 25	721:658	22, 31 ½, 38	

1856	Andrews, Benjamin George C.	Wulf, William	Feb. 21	727:60	22, 31 ½, 38	
1857	Wulf, William	Lord, Rufus L.	Feb. 25	721:664	22, 31 ½, 38	
1857	Wulf, William	Andrews, Benjamin George G.	May 2	726:643	22, 31 ½, 38	
1858	Disbrow, Samuel W. Sarah	Disbrow, Sarah H. Margaret Greenvault, Mary Emily Disbrow, Andrew J.	June 17	762:125	22, 31 ½, 38	½ Interest
1860	Gosman, John	Lord, George DeForest	July 26	814:398 :399 :400 :401 :403 :404	22, 29 ½, 31 ½, 38	
1860	DeWitt, Hannah Devises of Courtney, Hannah	Lord, George DeForest	July 26	814:405	22, 29 ½, 31 ½, 38	1/36 Interest
1860	Disbrow, Sarah H. Benjamin N.	Lord, George DeForest	July 26	814:407	22, 29 ½, 31 ½, 38	1/60 Interest 1/72 Interest 1/84 Interest ½ Interest
1860	MANY, MANY NAMES	Lord, George DeForest	July 26	814:410 :412 :414 :417 :419 :421	22, 29 ½, 31 ½, 38	

[illegible]

APPENDIX G
1812 Street Directory
Cross Referenced with Census Data

1812 Street Directory Data Cross Referenced with Census Records

Street No.	1790	1789 (Rothschild)	1800 (Census)	1812 Directory	1807	1810 (Census)	1820 (Census)	1820 (Dir.)	1826 (Dir.)	1830 (Dir.)
William St.										
1				C D Colden attourney				yes-"mayor of City"		
5				Mrs Banks milinary	yes					
7				Isaac Minard - boot & shoe man'y	yes			yes, shoe and bilt	yes, Minard and Son shoe and boots	yes
11				Henry Garson grocer @ 59 Beaver						
13				J Turner printer						
15				John Anthon attorney						
15				Ann Griffin "Griffin, MA attorney						
19				Geo H Cooper "gr"				Geo D. Cooper attorney, h 59 Beaver; Geo H. Cooper had shop at 11 William	grocer, 11 William	yes
23		Andrew Brown (William St.) merchant		A&S Browne						
25				Wm Baillie merchant						
27				Peter Dewitt						
27			ANNA VANDYKE - Ward 1, FEMALES: 1>45yrs	Mrs Vandyke "board h"						

1812 Street Directory Data Cross Referenced with Census Records

Street No.	1790	1789 (Rothschild)	1800 (Census)	1812 Directory	1807	1810 (Census)	1820 (Census)	1820 (Dir.)	1826 (Dir.)	1830 (Dir.)
29				Th Bailey - Post Master (29 was the post Office)	yes			yes	"post master h 12 Park Pl"	
Beaver St.										
33				Wm Cargill	yes					
33				H G Livingston						
35				John Debrow - merchant, taylor	(home 78 Water St.)					
39				Ezra Pratt - "mer 76 Front, h 38 Beaver"	(James Dewitt lived at 39 Beaver)					
43				Robert Dunn -ship m						
47				Thomas Mahan - painter	(lives on 135 Division					
49			JOHN REID - Ward 1, MALES: 1 < 10yrs, 1 10-15yrs, 1 26-44yrs; FEMALES: 1 10-15yrs, 2 26-44yrs	John Reid - broker	lives in rear of 34 William	JOHN REID- Ward 1; MALES: 3 < 10yrs, 1 16-25yrs, 1 > 45yrs; FEMALES 2 16-25yrs, 2 26-44yrs, 3 "other free persons"		b-59th St.; h- Brooklyn		

1812 Street Directory Data Cross Referenced with Census Records

Street No.	1790	1789 (Rothschild)	1800 (Census)	1812 Directory	1807	1810 (Census)	1820 (Census)	1820 (Dir.)	1826 (Dir.)	1830 (Dir.)
51	Abraham Isaacs - Dock Ward, MALES: 1 < 16yrs, 1 > 16yrs, FEMALES: 5, plus 1 slave	Abraham Isaacs (Princess St) Taylor		S M Isaacs - custom h broker	h- 51 Beaver St, works at 55 Broad	SOLOMON ISAACS - Ward 1 MALES: 1 10-15yrs, 1 16-25yrs; FEMALES 2 16-25yrs, 1 > 45yrs, 1 "other free persons"	SOLOMON ISAACS - Ward 1, MALES: 1 26-45yrs; FEMALES: 2 16-26yrs, 2 26-45yrs, 1 > 45yrs, 1 person engaged in commerce; 1 in manufacturing	(b-Broad St, h- 106 Liberty)	h-490 Greenwich	
53				Elijah Warner -paint & gl 55 Broad; h 53 Beaver			Elijah Warner - Ward 1 MALES: 2 < 10yrs, 1 10-16yrs, 1 16-18yrs, 1 16-26yrs, 1 > 45yrs; FEMALES 1 < 10yrs, 1 10-16yrs, 2 16-26yrs, 1 26-45yrs; 1 person engaged in manufacturing			
54				John Ayell						
54				Wm Dempsey notary				(b-20 Hall; h 2 Renwick)	b 35 William St, h 33 Grand	

1812 Street Directory Data Cross Referenced with Census Records

Street No.	1790	1789 (Rothschild)	1800 (Census)	1812 Directory	1807	1810 (Census)	1820 (Census)	1820 (Dir.)	1826 (Dir.)	1830 (Dir.)
54				John Wilkes - notary 7 Beaver	yes					
59				Mrs. Culbertson - widow, teacher	yes (listed as "Mr")			yes		
59				Henry Garson - "gr"						

APPENDIX H
Grantee/Grantor Names
Cross Referenced with Census Data

APPENDIX H

GRANTEE/GRANTOR NAMES CROSS REFERENCED WITH CENSUS DATA

LOT 37, 53 Beaver Street						
GRANTOR/GRANTEE	1790 (directory)	1800 (Ward 2)	1810 (Ward 1)	1820 (Ward 1)	1830 (Ward 1)	1840 (Ward 1)
1807 Nathaniel Ingraham (grantor)		NATHANIAL INGRAHAM Ward 2, MALES: 1 <10yrs, 1 26-44yrs; FEMALES 1 10-15yrs; 2 16-25yrs; 2 slaves				
1807 John Geltson (grantor & grantee)		JOHN GELSTON Ward 2, MALES: 2 10-15yrs, 1 16-25yrs, 1 26-44yrs; FEMALES: 2 <10yrs, 1 16-25yrs, 1 >45yrs 1 slave				
1811 John Ledyard (grantor)			JOHN LEDYARD - Ward 5 (Not in project site)			
1812 John Turner (grantor)			JOHN TURNER - Ward 1, MALES: 2, 10yrs, 1 10-15yrs, 1 26-33 yrs; FEMALES: 1 10-15yrs, 2 16-25 yrs, 1 26-44 yrs.			
1818 John Lang (grantor)			JOHN LANG - Ward 1, MALES: 1 < 10yrs, 1 10-15yrs, 1 >45yrs; FEMALES: 2 <10yrs, 2 10-15yrs, 1 16-25yrs, 2 26-44yrs, 1 >46	JOHN LANG - Ward 1, MALES: 3 <10yrs, 1 10-16yrs, 1 16-26yrs, 1 >46yrs; FEMALES: 3 <10, 1 10-16yrs, 1 16-26yrs; 1 free black male 26-46		

APPENDIX H

GRANTEE/GRANTOR NAMES CROSS REFERENCED WITH CENSUS DATA

GRANTOR/GRANTEE	1790 (directory)	1800 (Ward 2)	1810 (Ward 1)	1820 (Ward 1)	1830 (Ward 1)	1840 (Ward 1)
1825 Francis Luqueer (grantor)			FRANCIS LUQUEER - Ward 1, MALES: 3<10yrs, 1 26-45yrs, 2>45yrs; FEMALES: 2 16-26yrs, 2 26-44yrs; 1 person engaged in commerce, 1 female "free colored person" <14yrs			

APPENDIX H

GRANTEE/GRANTOR NAMES CROSS REFERENCED WITH CENSUS DATA

GRANTOR/GRANTEE	1790 (directory)	1800 (Ward 2)	1810 (Ward 1)	1820 (Ward 1)	1830 (Ward 1)	1840 (Ward 1)
1833 John Lang (grantor)					JOHN LANG - Whitehall Street (Not in project site)	
Francis Depau 1833 (grantee)			FRANCIS DEPEW - WARD 5 (Not in project site)	FRANCIS DEPAU - 1820 Directory - NYC - no address		
1836 Anson Blake (grantor)					ANSON BLAKE - Ward 9 (Not in project site)	ANSON BLAKE - Kings County (Not in project site)
1836 Rufus Lord (grantee)					Rufus Lord - Ward 5 Laight Street (Not in project site)	Rufus Lord - Ward 5 Laight Street (Not in project site)
LOT 38, 51 Beaver Street						
No available grantee/grantor records pre 1855						
LOT 31, 23 William Street						
1804 John Gelston (grantor)		JOHN GELSTON Ward 2, MALES: 2 10-15yrs, 1 16- 25yrs, 1 26-44yrs; FEMALES: 2 <10yrs, 1 16- 25yrs, 1 >45yrs 1 slave				
1804 Obadiah Bowne (grantee)	OBADIAH BOWNE - Dock Ward (no address)	OBADIAH BOWNE - Ward 2, MALES: 3 16-25yrs, 2 26- 44yrs, 1 >45yrs; FEMALES: 1 <10yrs, 1 10-15yrs, 12 16- 25yrs, 1 >45yrs		OBADIAH BOWNE - Westfield, Richmond (Not in project site)		
1836 James Thomas (grantor)					JAMES THOMAS - Ward 1 New Street (Not in project site)	

APPENDIX H

GRANTEE/GRANTOR NAMES CROSS REFERENCED WITH CENSUS DATA

GRANTOR/GRANTEE	1790 (directory)	1800 (Ward 2)	1810 (Ward 1)	1820 (Ward 1)	1830 (Ward 1)	1840 (Ward 1)
1839 Caleb Halsted (grantor)					1829/30 (Directory) CALEB O. HALSTED & Co., merchant Greenwich St., 2nd address - Pearl St. (Not in project site)	CALEB HALSTED - Ward 5 (Not in project site)
1839 Andrew Bowne (grantee)						